

Leg. Finance-House & Senate Finance Comte Files (1991-1992) 814

File

(11)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT
FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date Referred: February 26, 1992

Date of Committee Action: 3/6/92

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HJR 70

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 70

FEDERAL TAX EXEMPTION FOR CHILD CARE

Urging the United States Congress to amend the Internal Revenue Code to increase the personal exemption and to provide a parental child care exemption.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HJR 70 (FIN)

- the same title
- a new title

- have attached amendments(s)
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendations
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) Health, Ed, & Social Sec Com. 2/26/92

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
E. Maclean	✓	Mike Spavone NAUAYVE			✓
Mark Bayer	X	John			
Jay Brown	✓	John			
Ramona Barnes	X				
George Jacko	X				
Phillips	✓				
Bob Sharp					
Larson	X				

Mike Spavone NAUAYVE
 Co-CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE
 Eileen K. Maclean
 MACLEAN

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 70 (FINANCE)**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA****SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION****BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE**

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES LEMAN, B.Davis

A RESOLUTION

1 Urging the United States Congress to amend the Internal Revenue Code to increase the
2 personal exemption for children under 18 and to provide a parental child care exemption.

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

4 **WHEREAS** compassionate and caring parents are the best providers of care for their children;
5 and

6 **WHEREAS** children, in particular preschool children, are best cared for by a parent in the home;
7 and

8 **WHEREAS** research indicates that the bonding and attachment that take place between a child
9 and its primary caregiver are very important to a child's future potential; and

10 **WHEREAS** in most families where one parent chooses to stay at home to care for children,
11 opportunities for a second income outside the home are delayed or lost; and

12 **WHEREAS** changing economic conditions have made it increasingly more difficult for a family,
13 especially one with children, to live on one income; and

14 **WHEREAS** the federal social services block grant makes funds available to states for child care
15 and a range of other social services; and

16 **WHEREAS** existing tax law allows a tax credit to offset up to \$4,800 in expenses for child care

1 services provided by others; and

2 **WHEREAS** federal policy should not discriminate against parents who stay at home, but should
3 serve to increase the economic vitality of these families; and

4 **WHEREAS**, according to Census Bureau data, 47 percent of American children under the age
5 of five are primarily cared for by the mother who stays home with the children; and

6 **WHEREAS** an additional eight percent of American children under five are cared for by both
7 parents who work shifts and share the care of the children; and

8 **WHEREAS** another five percent of children have mothers working for pay at home and caring
9 for their children; and

10 **WHEREAS** inflation has greatly reduced the value of the dependent exemption credit for
11 purposes of federal income taxation; and

12 **WHEREAS** existing tax law allows for a double dependent exemption deduction for a person
13 who is blind or 65 or older;

14 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Congress of the
15 United States to amend the Internal Revenue Code to increase the personal exemption for children under
16 18 by at least \$500 and to allow a parental child care exemption for the services of a parent who stays
17 at home to care for at least one child under the age of 13; and be it

18 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature requests that the parental child care
19 exemption allowance be set at an amount that does not exceed full-time employment at the minimum
20 wage.

21 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush, President of the United
22 States; the Honorable Dan Rostenkowski, Chair, Committee on Ways and Means of the U.S. House of
23 Representatives; the Honorable Bill Archer, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Ways and Means
24 of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Lloyd Bentsen, Chair, Committee on Finance of
25 the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Robert Packwood, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Finance
26 of the U.S. Senate; Fred T. Goldberg, Jr., Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service; and to the
27 Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
28 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Legislature
 Title: Amend. Internal Revenue Code BRU: _____
 Sponsor: Rep. Leman Component: _____
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: [Signature] Phone: 465-3732
 Division: House Health Education and Social Services CMTE Date: 1/21/92

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: 1/21/92
 Agency: _____

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

March 2, 1992

TO: Rep. Mike Navarre, Co-chair
House Finance Committee

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

RE: HJR 70, relating to tax exemption for parental child care

I am concerned that the statistics regarding the number of children with working mothers contained in HJR 70 on page 2, lines 2-7, are incorrect. I have reviewed data made available by the Children's Defense Fund and Action for Alaska's Children (see attached) and have concluded that approximately 68% of all Alaska children have working mothers. HJR 70 states that approximately 60% of children are cared for at home by a parent.

From Action for Alaska's Children we learn that over 20% of Alaska children live in single parent families. Approximately 4% of the population (8000) families receives Aid to Families with Dependent Children. We conclude that 16% of Alaska children have single parents who work.

From the Children's Defense Fund we learn that, of the remaining 80% of children who live in 2 parent families, 66% have mothers who work. We conclude that 52.8% of all children live in a 2 parent family with a mother who works.

We must conclude that approximately 68% of all Alaska children have working mothers. The figures in HJR 70 misrepresent the current number of mothers in the workforce.



ren

**AN OPINION MAKER'S GUIDE
TO CHILDREN IN
ELECTION YEAR 1992**



ry.

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND

Children's Defense Fund

ly

- ❖ Fully 2.8 million families with children had an unemployed family member during an average month in 1990.
- ❖ If unemployment figures counted discouraged workers (those who want jobs but who have given up searching), the unemployment rate in the second quarter of 1991 would have been 7.5 percent instead of 6.8 percent.
- ❖ If unemployment figures counted discouraged workers and half of the involuntary part-time workers who cannot find full-time jobs, the unemployment rate in the second quarter of 1991 would have been 9.7 percent.

Falling Wages and Workers' Incomes

- ❖ In 1990 average hourly wages for production or nonsupervisory workers dropped to their lowest point since 1965.
- ❖ Although the economy had a record-long expansion in the 1980s, real hourly wages for production or nonsupervisory workers were lower at the end of the recovery than when it started. This was the first time on record (since government recordkeeping began in 1947) that wages fell in an economic recovery.
- ❖ Between 1970 and 1990 the median yearly incomes of men with full-time, year-round jobs plunged 27 percent for high school dropouts, 18 percent for high school graduates without college training, and 9 percent for graduates of four-year colleges.
- ❖ The value of the minimum wage has plummeted. In 1975 the earnings of a full-time, year-round worker with a minimum wage job could lift a family of three out of poverty. In 1991 a minimum-wage income came to less than 80 percent of the three-person poverty line.

Increasing Work Effort

- ❖ The proportion of workers working more than 40 hours a week jumped from 25 percent to 30 percent from 1980 to 1990.
- ❖ Between 1975 and 1988 (the most recent year available), the proportion of married mothers in the labor force leaped from 48 percent to 66 percent. More than two of three married mothers in the labor force in 1988 held full-time jobs.

Stagnating Family Incomes

- ❖ Between 1970 and 1990, real income rose only 6 percent for the median family (the family at the middle of the income distribution).



ALASKA'S CHILDREN

A data book prepared by ACTION for ALASKA'S CHILDREN
(Formerly The Child and Family Advocacy Project of Alaska Children's Services)



SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

"RESEARCH ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANT AND POSITIVE EFFECTS ON CHILDREN OF CLOSE AND LASTING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR FATHERS AS WELL AS THEIR MOTHERS."

National Commission on Children

- The number of U.S. children living with their mothers only increased from 7.5 million in 1970 to 13.5 million in 1988. The increase is due to marital disruption and births to unmarried women.
- The number of children living with their fathers only increased from 748,000 in 1970 to 1.8 million in 1988. The number living with divorced fathers has nearly quadrupled since 1970.
- Although Alaska's divorce rate has declined somewhat, it still ranks among the highest in the United States.
- In 1987, there were 62 divorces for every 100 marriages in Alaska.
- In 1980, 20.1% of Alaska's children lived in single parent families.

Sources: 2, 4, 6, and 7

WORKING MOTHERS

A recent study of salary earnings of 244,020 people in Alaska in 1988 by the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis revealed the following:

- Women earn less than men in each of the five geographic categories defined in the study.
- Women earn less than men in each of the twelve age groups defined in the study.
- Women earn less than men in every industry.
- Women earn less than men in every occupational category.

Source: 3 and 7

From Department of Treasury
FAMILY TAX ALLOWANCE

Current Law

In general, a taxpayer is allowed a personal exemption for himself, his spouse, and for each dependent. Personal exemptions are allowed as deductions in computing taxable income. The amount of each personal exemption is \$2,300 for taxable years beginning in 1992.

In general, a child age 18 or under qualifies as a dependent if the taxpayer furnishes over half the child's support. A "child" includes a child by blood, an adopted child, a stepchild, and a child placed with the taxpayer by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption. In addition, a child who is a member of the taxpayer's household and lives with the taxpayer during the entire taxable year may be considered the taxpayer's "child." The amount of the personal exemption is indexed for inflation. Personal exemptions are phased out for high-income taxpayers.

Reasons for Change

Taxpayers incur significant costs in rearing children. An increase in the personal exemption for dependent children is a simple and effective way to decrease the financial burden on families.

Proposal

The proposal increases the personal exemption for dependent children age 18 and under at the end of the taxable year by \$500 per child. This amount would be indexed for inflation. The proposal is effective October 1, 1992.

Effects of Proposal

Under the proposal, the personal exemption for dependent children age 18 or under at the end of the taxable year will increase by \$500 per child. For taxable years beginning in 1992, the increase will be prorated.

Revenue Estimate

	Fiscal Years						
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1992-97
Family tax allowance:	0	-4.4	-4.6	-4.7	-5.0	-5.2	-23.8

(Billions of dollars)

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**



SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

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THE RISING NUMBER OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES MEANS THAT MORE AND MORE CHILDREN ARE GROWING UP WITHOUT THE CONSISTENT PRESENCE OF A FATHER IN THEIR LIVES."

National Commission on Children

- A conservative estimate would place the unduplicated count of Alaskan families to receive aid during FY 90 at 33,000 families—approximately 70,000 persons or roughly 13 percent of the population.
- The FY 90 budget provides a \$684.00 average monthly payment
- 8,202 Alaskan families in the Aid to Families With Dependent Children program.
- The unemployment rate in Alaska in September, 1990 was 6.4%—In August, 1990, it was 5.5%.
- Unemployment in some parts of rural Alaska can be as much as 50% higher than the state unemployment rate.

Income thresholds allowing families to receive AFDC benefits, as well as the benefit levels themselves, are shockingly low in many states. Alaska's AFDC benefits, the highest in the nation are still only at 77% of the Alaska poverty level.

Source: 2, 13 and 16

NEED: PARENTS HAVE THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPORT THEIR CHILDREN AND MUST MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO DO SO. CHILD SUPPORT IS A CHILD'S RIGHT NOT A CUSTODIAL PARENT'S RIGHT. CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO SUFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM A DECREASED STANDARD OF LIVING FOLLOWING A DIVORCE. AGGRESSIVE MEASURES ARE NECESSARY TO ENFORCE THIS RIGHT.

From Department of Treasury
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Proposal

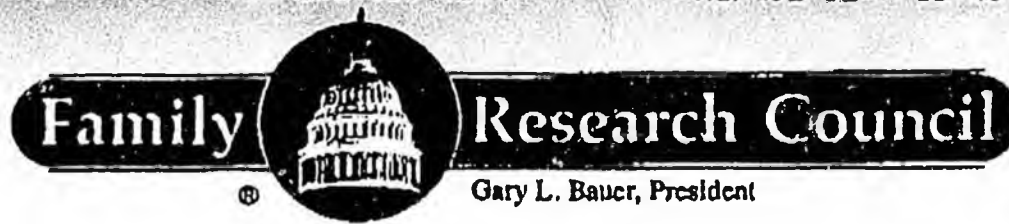
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	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997-97
Family tax allowance:	0	-4.4	-4.6	-4.7	-5.0	-5.2	-23.8



February 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Loren Leman
FROM: William R. Mattox, Jr.
RE: Statistics on Child Care Arrangements

Per your request, here are two key tables from the 1990 Census Report entitled Who's Minding the Children. As the text under Population Coverage indicates, there were 52.1 million children under the age of 15 living with their mothers when this Census survey was conducted. Of these, 18.5 million were preschoolers. In addition, Table A indicated another 524,000 preschoolers were living in single-parent households headed by their fathers.

Thus, the total population of preschoolers was 19.0 million, of which 9.6 million (50.5%) had employed mothers and .5 million (2.7%) had single fathers. The remaining 8.9 million (46.8%) had non-employed mothers, a small proportion of whom were taking classes.

When these data are combined with the data in Table B, the results for children under age 5 are as follows:

- 47% have a non-employed mother;
- 8% are cared for by Dad when Mom earns income;
- 5% are cared for by Mom while she earns income;
- 11% are cared for by a grandparent or other relative;
- 14% are cared for in a school or center-based day care program;
- 12% are cared for in "family" day care home;
- 3% are cared for at home by a nanny, au pair, or babysitter.

As I have indicated previously, this breakdown gives greater attention to who provides care rather than where care is provided. It also assumes that the small percentage of single fathers utilize substitute care arrangements in roughly the same proportions as employed mothers.

I hope this information is helpful. Please call me if you have any further questions. Again, thanks for your leadership on this issue and for giving me the opportunity to testify.

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS
Household Economic Studies

Series P-70, No. 20

Issued July 1990

by
 Martin O'Connell
 and Amara Bahu

**Who's
 Minding
 The Kids?**



Child Care Arrangements:
 Winter, 1986-87



U.S. Department of Commerce
Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary
Thomas J. Murrin, Deputy Secretary
Michael R. Darby, Under Secretary
 for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director

respondent was either at work or in school. The terms "employed" or "working" mothers or women are used interchangeably in this report to refer to women employed in the paid labor force in the month preceding the interview.

HIGHLIGHTS

(The figures in parentheses denote the 90-percent confidence interval of the estimate.)

Child Care Arrangements and Trends

- In the fall of 1987, 59 (± 0.9) percent of children under 15 years old had mothers who were employed in the labor force. Another 3 (± 0.3) percent had mothers who were enrolled in school.
- The majority of preschool-age children with employed mothers in the fall of 1987 were cared for in a home environment while their mothers were at work; 30 (± 1.9) percent were cared for in their own homes, while 36 (± 2.0) percent were cared for in the provider's home.
- Twenty-four (± 1.8) percent of preschool-age children with employed mothers were cared for in day/group care centers or nursery/preschools during most of the hours their mothers were at work in fall 1987. These proportions were significantly higher than those estimated for preschoolers in June 1977 (13 ± 1.4 percent) from the Current Population Survey.
- About 6 (± 0.3) million children of employed mothers also used a secondary child care arrangement in fall 1987. The majority of children (6 million ± 0.3 million) using secondary arrangements were 5 years and over and were attending kindergarten or grade-school during most of the time their mothers were at work. Twenty-two (± 2.2) percent of these children (1.3 million ± 0.1 million) cared for themselves after school.

Economic Aspects of Child Care Arrangements

- Child care related work disruptions affected 7 (± 1.1) percent of employed women with children each month in fall 1987. Among women with only one child, work disruptions were more prevalent among women with infants and 1- and 2-year-olds than among women with school-age children.
- Children under 5 living in poverty in fall 1987 depended more on in-home care by their grandparents and relatives than did children of more economically advantaged parents. On the other hand, families which were not poor more often used organized child care facilities and family day care providers outside their homes for their children than did families living in poverty.

Child Care Expenditures

- One-third (± 2.5 percent) of the families with employed women with children under 15 years old paid for child care during fall 1987, averaging \$49 ($\pm \3) per week. This amounted to an estimated annual expenditure of \$15.5 billion. Since the first SIPP survey taken in winter 1984-85, costs have increased by \$8.20 ($\pm \3.40) per week, of which \$3.60 of this increase was the result of inflation.
- Child care costs in fall 1987 were higher in the Northeast (\$57, $\pm \$11$) than in the South (\$43, $\pm \$4$). Families in the Northeast reported that child care expenditures made up 7.1 (± 1.1) percent of their monthly family income which was not statistically different from 6.6 (± 0.6) percent reported by families living in the South.
- Child care payments in fall 1987 amounted to 6.6 (± 0.5) percent of the monthly family income of employed mothers of children under 15. Women in poverty who made child care payments spent one-quarter (± 4.8 percent) of their family income on child care, compared with 6.3 (± 0.5) percent for employed women in families who were not poor.

POPULATION COVERAGE

The child care data presented in this report profile the arrangements typically used for children under 15 years old (including any adopted or stepchildren) during the time their parents were at work or in school. There were an estimated 52.1 million children under age 15 living in the United States with their mothers in the fall (September to November) of 1987 (table A). About 59 percent of these children (30.6 million) had mothers who were employed. Since the data on child care arrangements were collected only for the three youngest children under age 15 in the family, data are shown for 28.8 million children. This represents 94.2 percent of all children under 15 years of age of employed mothers.

In addition to the children whose mothers were employed, there were another 1.4 million children whose mothers were enrolled in school, of which 1.2 million (90.5 percent) were in the survey universe. The remaining children, 20.1 million, were living with mothers who were neither employed nor attending school. Some of the children of these women may also attend nursery schools or day care centers during the day. However, the SIPP data set shown in this report did not include questions on child care arrangements for parents who were neither employed nor enrolled in school. Future child care supplements to the SIPP will ask child care questions of persons who are not employed but looking for a job.

The final group shown in table A is children who are not living with their mothers but with their fathers or male guardians who were either employed or enrolled in

Table A. Population Universe for Child Care Module: Fall 1987

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers represent average monthly estimate of employed and enrolled parents or guardians and their children)

Population	Total	Children under 5	Children 5 to 14
Total women¹:			
Number.....	29,787	14,457	21,655
Number of children ²	52,092	18,403	33,630
Employed women³:			
Number.....	18,501	7,914	13,917
Number of children ²	30,812	10,350	21,061
Children in sample ⁴	28,842	9,124	19,718
Women enrolled in school³:			
Number.....	771	452	458
Number of children ²	1,389	694	775
Children in sample ⁴	1,239	589	670
Men employed or enrolled in school³:			
Number.....	1,407	462	1,117
Number of children ²	2,187	524	1,673
Children in sample ⁴	1,908	467	1,439

¹Refers to average monthly number of women as of interview date, October-December, 1987.

²Total number of children living with a parent or a guardian.

³Employed or enrolled in school as of reference month.

⁴Information collected only for three youngest children living in the household.

Note: Total number of parents is less than individual estimates by age of children as some parents have children in both age groups.

school. An estimated 1.4 million men cared for approximately 2.2 million children under 15 years old. Since the child care questions were asked only for the three youngest children in the household, the estimated population for analysis was reduced to 1.9 million children.

PRIMARY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

Table B shows the distribution of the primary child care arrangements for children under 5 years old (preschoolers) and grade-school-age children 5 to 14 years old in fall 1987.

Child care arrangements for grade-school-age children. Seventy-one percent (14 million) of the 19.7 million grade-school-age children of employed mothers were in either kindergarten or grade school most of the hours their mothers were at work. This does not mean that the remaining 29 percent were not enrolled in school; rather it implies that the majority of the hours that the mothers worked did not necessarily coincide with their children's school day. A subsequent section in this report will examine the secondary child care arrangements provided for school-age children in addition to the time they spend in school.

Of the remaining 5.7 million grade-school-age children not attending kindergarten/grade school, 2.7 million children were cared for in their own home. One-half of the total care in the children's homes was provided by the children's fathers. About 800,000 children were left unsupervised most of the time that their mothers were at work.

Child care arrangements for children under 5 years old. Employed women with preschool age children use more non-school types of child care arrangements for their children than do employed women with older children who spend most of their daytime hours in school. Thirty percent of preschoolers in fall 1987 were cared for in their own homes, mainly by their fathers,

Table B. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Employed Mothers for Children Under 15: Fall 1987
(Numbers in thousands)

Type of arrangement	Total		Under 5 years		5 to 14 years	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
All children.....	28,842	100.0	9,124	100.0	19,718	100.0
Care in child's home.....	5,397	18.7	2,728	29.9	2,671	13.5
* By father.....	2,719	9.4	1,385	16.9	1,324	6.7
* By grandparent.....	750	2.6	463	5.1	287	1.5
* By other relative.....	1,090	3.8	298	3.3	792	4.0
By nonrelative.....	838	2.9	570	6.2	269	1.4
Care in another home.....	4,309	14.9	3,249	35.6	1,059	5.4
* By grandparent.....	1,177	4.1	792	8.7	384	1.9
* By other relative.....	693	2.1	414	4.5	179	0.9
By nonrelative.....	2,539	8.7	2,043	22.4	496	2.5
Organized child care facilities.....	2,678	9.3	2,220	24.3	459	2.3
Day/group care center.....	1,808	6.3	1,485	16.1	341	1.7
Nursery school/preschool.....	873	3.0	755	8.3	118	0.6
Kindergarten/grade school.....	14,105	48.9	80	1.0	14,014	71.1
Child cares for self.....	832	2.9	24	0.3	807	4.1
* Mother cares for child at work ¹	1,521	5.3	814	8.9	707	3.6

¹Includes women working at home or away from home.

HJR80

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: April 6, 1992

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/23/92

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HJR 80

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 80

ESTABLISH A UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska establishing a unicameral legislature; and providing for an effective date to the amendment.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with C.S. HJR 80 (Fin) the same title a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

fiscal impact LAA 4/24/92

fiscal note(s) Gov 3/12/92

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Eileen P. Muehman</i>	✓	<i>Janice Y. Pasnic</i>	X		
<i>John Kavane</i>	-	<i>John Hill</i>		✓	
<i>Richard</i>	✓	<i>Bob King</i>		X	
<i>Al [unclear]</i>	✓	<i>Ronald [unclear]</i>		X	
<i>Jan Browne</i>	✓				
<i>[unclear]</i>	X				

Eileen P. Muehman
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: CSHJR 80(FIN)

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Proposing amendments to the
 Constitution...establishing a unicameral legislature...
 Sponsor: Representative Navarre
 Requestor: House Finance

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
 BRU: All
 Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	[392.4]	[784.7]	[784.7]	[784.7]
TRAVEL	0	0	[120.8]	[120.8]	[120.8]	[120.8]
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	[73.3]	[73.3]	[73.3]	[73.3]
SUPPLIES	0	0	[5.0]	[5.0]	[5.0]	[5.0]
EQUIPMENT	0	0	[5.0]	[5.0]	[5.0]	[5.0]
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS			200.0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	[396.5]	[988.8]	[988.8]	[988.8]

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			[396.5]	[988.8]	[988.8]	[988.8]
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	0	0	[396.5]	[988.8]	[988.8]	[988.8]

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	15	15	15	15
PART-TIME	0	0	21	21	21	21
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

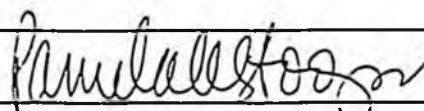
Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSHJR 80(JUD) proposes establishing a Unicameral Legislature of fifty-five members. There would be a transitional Unicameral Legislature of sixty members until the Nineteenth Legislative Session when the membership would be 55.

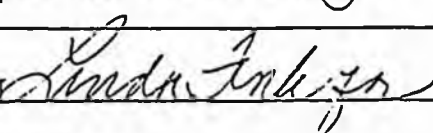
(Continued on Page 2)

Prepared By: Pamela A Sloops, Director
 Division: Administrative Services



Phone: 465-3850
 Date: 4/24/92

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



Date: 4/24/92

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

It is estimated there would be a savings in decreasing the size of the Legislature because of the reduced number of members, consolidation of chief clerk and senate secretary's offices, consolidation of sergeant at arms staff, consolidation of committee records staff, reduced legislative staff, reduced office space, reduced travel, reduced supplies, etc.

The cost involved would be to remodel the Chambers on the second floor of the Capitol and relocate several offices.

PERSONAL SERVICES

It is anticipated the reduction in the number of staff and members will not occur until FY 95.

Five less legislators (55 not 60) - \$176,890.
 Ten less full time staff members - \$281,445.
 Ten less perm part time staff members - \$115,554
 Four less chief clerk or senate secretary staff members - \$103,143.
 Five less sergeant at arms staff members - \$73,920.
 Two less committee records staff members - \$33,725.

Personal services costs are estimated using FY 93 personal services costs. Total estimated personal services savings - \$784,677. FY 95 cost is for 6 months. -784.7

TRAVEL

A reduction in travel would occur by having a smaller membership. Travel & moving costs, session per diem, etc. would be reduced.

Estimated savings in travel, per diem and relocation costs - \$120,769. -120.8

CONTRACTUAL

A reduction in communications costs for phones, reduction in the number of allowances, anticipated reduction in office space for district offices, etc.

Estimated savings in contractual - \$73,333. -73.3

SUPPLIES

A reduction in supplies is anticipated with a smaller membership and a reduced number of staff.

Estimated savings in supplies - \$5,000. -5.0

EQUIPMENT

A reduction in equipment is anticipated with a smaller membership and a reduced member of staff.

Estimated savings in equipment - \$5,000. -5.0

MISCELLANEOUS

The cost of remodeling the House Chambers to accommodate 55 members instead of 40 members, relocating offices, etc. would be spread between contractual, supplies, personal services, etc.

Estimated remodeling costs - \$200,000. 200.0

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
Title: Amendment to the Constitution RE: Establishing a
Unicameral Legislature
Sponsor: Representative Navarre
Requestor: House State Affairs

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

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	2	2
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: 0

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

Prepared by: Laura A. Claisor, Project Coordinator Phone: 465-4611
Division: Elections Date: 3/5/92

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: 3/10/92
Agency: Office of the Governor

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, CMS/DSR, Gov. Legis. Cfc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 80 (FINANCE)
 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
 Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES NAVARRE, Koponen

A RESOLUTION

1 Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska establishing a unicameral
 2 legislature; and providing for an effective date to the amendments.

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

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

5 SECTION 1. LEGISLATIVE POWER: MEMBERSHIP. The legislative power of the
 6 State is vested in a legislature consisting of a senate [WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF TWENTY
 7 AND A HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES] with a membership of fifty-five [FORTY].

8 * Sec. 2. Article II, sec. 2, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

9 SECTION 2. MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS. A senator [MEMBER OF THE
 10 LEGISLATURE] shall be a qualified voter who has been a resident of Alaska for at least three
 11 years and of the district from which elected for at least one year, immediately preceding [HIS]
 12 filing for office. A senator shall be at least [TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND A
 13 REPRESENTATIVE AT LEAST] twenty-one years of age.

14 * Sec. 3. Article II, sec. 3, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

15 SECTION 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. Senators [LEGISLATORS] shall be elected
 16 at general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the January following election

1 unless otherwise provided by law. The term of a senator [REPRESENTATIVES] shall be
2 [TWO YEARS, AND THE TERM OF SENATORS,] four years. Twenty-seven or twenty-eight
3 [ONE-HALF] of the senators shall be elected every two years. The number of senators elected
4 shall alternate each election.

5 * Sec. 4. Article II, sec. 7, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

6 SECTION 7. SALARY AND EXPENSES. Senators [LEGISLATORS] shall receive
7 annual salaries. They may receive a per diem allowance for expenses while in session and are
8 entitled to travel expenses going to and from sessions. The presiding officer [PRESIDING
9 OFFICERS] may receive additional compensation.

10 * Sec. 5. Article II, sec. 8, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

11 SECTION 8. REGULAR SESSIONS. The senate [LEGISLATURE] shall convene in
12 regular session each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the month and day may be
13 changed by law. The senate [LEGISLATURE] shall adjourn from regular session no later than
14 one hundred twenty consecutive calendar days from the date it convenes except that a regular
15 session may be extended once for up to ten consecutive calendar days. An extension of the
16 regular session requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership [OF EACH
17 HOUSE] of the senate [LEGISLATURE]. The senate [LEGISLATURE] shall adopt as part of
18 the [UNIFORM] rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with
19 provisions controlling the length of the session.

20 * Sec. 6. Article II, sec. 12, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

21 SECTION 12. RULES. The senate [HOUSES OF EACH LEGISLATURE] shall adopt
22 [UNIFORM] rules of procedure. The senate [EACH HOUSE] may choose its officers and
23 employees. The senate [EACH] is the judge of the election and qualifications of its members
24 and may expel a member with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of its members. The senate
25 [EACH] shall keep a journal of its proceedings. A majority of the membership [OF EACH
26 HOUSE] constitutes a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to
27 day and may compel attendance of absent members. The senate [LEGISLATURE] shall regulate
28 lobbying.

29 * Sec. 7. Article II, sec. 14, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

30 SECTION 14. PASSAGE OF BILLS. The senate [LEGISLATURE] shall establish the
31 procedure for enactment of bills into law. No bill may become law unless it has passed three
32 readings [IN EACH HOUSE] on three separate days, except that any bill may be advanced from

1 second to third reading on the same day by concurrence of at least three-fourths of the
2 membership [HOUSE CONSIDERING IT]. No bill may become law without an affirmative
3 vote of at least a majority of the membership [OF EACH HOUSE]. The yeas and nays on final
4 passage shall be entered in the journal.

5 * Sec. 8. Article II, sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

6 SECTION 15. VETO. The governor may veto bills passed by the senate
7 [LEGISLATURE]. The governor [HE] may, by veto, strike or reduce items in appropriation
8 bills. The governor [HE] shall return any vetoed bill, with a statement of [HIS] objections, to
9 the senate [HOUSE OF ORIGIN].

10 * Sec. 9. Article II, sec. 16, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

11 SECTION 16. ACTION UPON VETO. Upon receipt of a veto message during a regular
12 session [OF THE LEGISLATURE], the senate [LEGISLATURE] shall meet immediately [IN
13 JOINT SESSION] and reconsider passage of the vetoed bill or item. Bills to raise revenue and
14 appropriation bills or items, although vetoed, become law by affirmative vote of at least
15 three-fourths of the membership of the senate [LEGISLATURE]. Other vetoed bills become law
16 by affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of the senate [LEGISLATURE].
17 Bills vetoed after adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature shall be reconsidered
18 by the senate [LEGISLATURE SITTING AS ONE BODY] no later than the fifth day of the next
19 regular or special session of that legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the second regular
20 session shall be reconsidered by the senate [LEGISLATURE SITTING AS ONE BODY] no later
21 than the fifth day of a special session of that legislature, if one is called. The vote on
22 reconsideration of a vetoed bill shall be entered in [ON] the journal [JOURNALS] of the senate
23 [BOTH HOUSES].

24 * Sec. 10. Article II, sec. 18, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

25 SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE. Laws passed by the senate [LEGISLATURE]
26 become effective ninety days after enactment. The senate [LEGISLATURE] may, by
27 concurrence of at least two-thirds of its [THE] membership [OF EACH HOUSE], provide for
28 another effective date.

29 * Sec. 11. Article II, sec. 20, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

30 SECTION 20. IMPEACHMENT. All civil officers of the State are subject to
31 impeachment by the senate [LEGISLATURE]. Impeachment [SHALL ORIGINATE IN THE
32 SENATE AND] must be approved by at least a two-thirds vote of its members. The resolution

1 [MOTION] for impeachment shall list fully the basis for the proceeding. Trial on impeachment
2 shall be conducted by the senate [HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES]. A supreme court justice
3 designated by the court shall preside at the trial. Concurrence of at least two-thirds of the
4 members of the senate [HOUSE] is required for a judgment of impeachment. The judgment may
5 not extend beyond removal from office, but shall not prevent proceedings in the courts on the
6 same or related charges.

7 * Sec. 12. Article III, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

8 SECTION 17. CONVENING SENATE [LEGISLATURE]. Whenever the governor
9 considers it in the public interest, the governor [HE] may convene the senate [LEGISLATURE,
10 EITHER HOUSE, OR THE TWO HOUSES] in [JOINT] session.

11 * Sec. 13. Article III, sec. 19, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

12 SECTION 19. MILITARY AUTHORITY. The governor is commander-in-chief of the
13 armed forces of the State. The governor [HE] may call out these forces to execute the laws,
14 suppress or prevent insurrection or lawless violence, or repel invasion. The governor, as provided
15 by law, shall appoint all general and flag officers of the armed forces of the State, subject to
16 confirmation by at least a majority of the members of the senate [LEGISLATURE IN JOINT
17 SESSION]. The governor [HE] shall appoint and commission all other officers.

18 * Sec. 14. Article III, sec. 20, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

19 SECTION 20. MARTIAL LAW. The governor may proclaim martial law when the
20 public safety requires it in case of rebellion or actual or imminent invasion. Martial law shall
21 not continue for longer than twenty days without the approval of at least a majority of the
22 members of the senate [LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION].

23 * Sec. 15. Article III, sec. 23, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

24 SECTION 23. REORGANIZATION. The governor may make changes in the
25 organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which the
26 governor [HE] considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the
27 force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders. The senate [LEGISLATURE] shall have
28 sixty days of a regular session, or a full session if of shorter duration, to disapprove these
29 executive orders. Unless disapproved by resolution concurred in by a majority of the members
30 [IN JOINT SESSION], these orders become effective at a date thereafter to be designated by
31 the governor.

32 * Sec. 16. Article III, sec. 25, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

1 SECTION 25. DEPARTMENT HEADS. The head of each principal department shall
2 be a single executive unless otherwise provided by law. The head of each principal
3 department [HE] shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by at least a
4 majority of the members of the senate [LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION], and shall serve
5 at the pleasure of the governor, except as otherwise provided in this article with respect to the
6 lieutenant governor [SECRETARY OF STATE]. The heads of all principal departments shall
7 be citizens of the United States.

8 * Sec. 17. Article III, sec. 26, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

9 SECTION 26. BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS. When a board or commission is at the
10 head of a principal department or a regulatory or quasi-judicial agency, its members shall be
11 appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by at least a majority of the members of the
12 senate [LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION], and may be removed as provided by law. They
13 shall be citizens of the United States. The board or commission may appoint a principal
14 executive officer when authorized by law, but the appointment shall be subject to the approval
15 of the governor.

16 * Sec. 18. Article IV, sec. 10, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

17 SECTION 10. COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT. The Commission on Judicial
18 Conduct shall consist of nine members, as follows: three persons who are justices or judges of
19 state courts, elected by the justices and judges of state courts; three members who have practiced
20 law in this state for ten years, appointed by the governor from nominations made by the
21 governing body of the organized bar and subject to confirmation by at least a majority of the
22 members of the senate [LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION]; and three persons who are not
23 judges, retired judges, or members of the state bar, appointed by the governor and subject to
24 confirmation by at least a majority of the members of the senate [LEGISLATURE IN JOINT
25 SESSION]. In addition to being subject to impeachment under Section 12 of this article, a
26 justice or judge may be disqualified from acting as such and may be suspended, removed from
27 office, retired, or censured by the supreme court upon the recommendation of the commission.
28 The powers and duties of the commission and the bases for judicial disqualification shall be
29 established by law.

30 * Sec. 19. Article IV, sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

31 SECTION 15. RULE-MAKING POWER. The supreme court shall make and
32 promulgate rules governing the administration of all courts. It shall make and promulgate rules

1 governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases in all courts. These rules may be
2 changed by the senate [LEGISLATURE] by at least two-thirds vote of the members [ELECTED
3 TO EACH HOUSE].

4 * ~~Sec. 20.~~ Article VI, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

5 SECTION 1. ELECTION DISTRICTS. Members of the senate [HOUSE OF
6 REPRESENTATIVES] shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective election districts.
7 The boundaries of the election districts shall be set by the governor after each decennial
8 census of the United States [UNTIL REAPPORTIONMENT, ELECTION DISTRICTS AND
9 THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ELECTED FROM EACH DISTRICT SHALL
10 BE AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE XIV].

11 * Sec. 21. Article VI, sec. 3, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

12 SECTION 3. REAPPORTIONMENT OF SENATE [HOUSE]. The governor shall
13 reapportion the senate [HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES] immediately following the official
14 reporting of each decennial census of the United States. Reapportionment shall be based upon
15 civilian population within each election district as reported by the census.

16 * Sec. 22. Article VI, sec. 4, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

17 SECTION 4. METHOD. Reapportionment shall be by the method of equal proportions,
18 except that each election district having the major fraction of the quotient obtained by dividing
19 total civilian population by fifty-five [FORTY] shall have one senator [REPRESENTATIVE].

20 * Sec. 23. Article VI, sec. 6, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

21 SECTION 6. REDISTRICTING. The governor may further redistrict by changing the
22 size and area of election districts, subject to the limitations of this article. Each new district so
23 created shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable
24 a relatively integrated socio-economic area. Each shall contain a population at least equal to the
25 quotient obtained by dividing the total civilian population by fifty-five [FORTY]. Consideration
26 may be given to local government boundaries. Drainage and other geographic features shall be
27 used in describing boundaries wherever possible.

28 * Sec. 24. Article VI, sec. 8, Constitution of the State of Alaska is amended to read:

29 SECTION 8. REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD. The governor shall appoint a
30 reapportionment board to act in an advisory capacity [TO HIM]. It shall consist of five
31 members, none of whom may be public employees or officials. At least one member each shall
32 be appointed from the Southeastern, Southcentral, Central, and Northwestern areas of the state

1 [SENATE DISTRICTS]. Appointments shall be made without regard to political affiliation.
2 Board members shall be compensated.

3 * Sec. 25. Article VII, sec. 3, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

4 SECTION 3. BOARD OF REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY. The University of Alaska shall
5 be governed by a board of regents. The regents shall be appointed by the governor, subject to
6 confirmation by at least a majority of the members of the senate [LEGISLATURE IN JOINT
7 SESSION]. The board shall, in accordance with law, formulate policy and appoint the president
8 of the university. The president [HE] shall be the executive officer of the board.

9 * Sec. 26. Article IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

10 (c) An appropriation from the budget reserve fund may be made for any public purpose
11 upon affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members [OF EACH HOUSE] of the senate
12 [LEGISLATURE].

13 * Sec. 27. Article X, sec. 12, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

14 SECTION 12. BOUNDARIES. A local boundary commission or board shall be
15 established by law in the executive branch of the state government. The commission or board
16 may consider any proposed local government boundary change. It may present proposed changes
17 to the senate [LEGISLATURE] during the first ten days of any regular session. The change
18 shall become effective forty-five days after presentation or at the end of the session, whichever
19 is earlier, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by at least a majority of the members
20 of the senate [EACH HOUSE]. The commission or board, subject to law, may establish
21 procedures whereby boundaries may be adjusted by local action.

22 * Sec. 28. Article XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

23 SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by
24 at least a two-thirds vote [OF EACH HOUSE] of the membership of the senate
25 [LEGISLATURE]. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition
26 summarizing each proposed amendment, and shall place them on the ballot for the next general
27 election. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the amendment, it shall be
28 adopted. Unless otherwise provided in the amendment, it becomes effective thirty days after the
29 certification of the election returns by the lieutenant governor.

30 * Sec. 29. Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new section to
31 read:

32 SECTION 29. TRANSITION TO UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE. (a) The following

1 provisions shall be followed in the transition from a bicameral to a unicameral legislature
2 provided for under the 1992 amendments:

3 (1) the holdover members of the senate and those members of the senate and
4 house of representatives elected to the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature shall sit as a bicameral
5 legislature during the first session, but shall sit as a unicameral legislature consisting of sixty
6 members during the second session;

7 (2) at the first session of the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature, the legislature
8 shall make the necessary preparation for sitting as a unicameral legislature during the second
9 session;

10 (3) no later than March 15, 1994, the governor shall redistrict the legislature in
11 accordance with Article VI, Constitution of the State of Alaska, to provide for a unicameral
12 legislature consisting of fifty-five members based upon the total population of the State as
13 determined by the most recent decennial federal census;

14 (4) at the 1994 general election, twenty-seven members of the legislature shall be
15 elected to four-year terms, and twenty-eight members shall be elected to two-year terms, set by
16 the governor in the redistricting plan under (3) of this section;

17 (5) a member of the senate elected to a four-year term in 1992 may not serve as
18 a member of the Nineteenth Alaska State Legislature unless the member is elected at the 1994
19 general election to serve in the unicameral legislature.

20 (b) Notwithstanding Article XIII, sec. 1, if the voters approve more than one amendment
21 to the same section of the constitution in 1992, the revisor of statutes shall adopt language that
22 reconciles the amendments so as to preserve the substance of each to the greatest extent possible.
23 The language adopted by the revisor under this subsection shall constitute the amended language
24 of that section.

25 * Sec. 30. Article II, sec. 10, article VI, secs. 2, 5, and 7, and article XIV, Constitution of the State
26 of Alaska, are repealed.

27 * Sec. 31. Section 29 of this resolution takes effect January 1, 1993.

28 * Sec. 32. Sections 1 - 28 and sec. 30 of this resolution take effect January 1, 1994.

29 * Sec. 33. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of the state
30 at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and
31 the election laws of the state.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
REPRESENTATIVE MIKE NAVARRE

Co-Chair
House Finance Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3779

SPONSOR STATEMENT

April 13, 1992

TO: Representative Eileen Maclean, Co-Chair, House Finance Committee
Representative Mike Navarre, Co-Chair, House Finance Committee

FROM: Representative Mike Navarre 

SUBJECT: HJR 80, A resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska establishing a unicameral legislature.

.....
House Joint Resolution 80 was introduced to allow a vote of the people on establishing a unicameral legislature.

The unicameral legislative body is quite common. Virtually all local governments in the United States have, by design, a unicameral process. When proposed at the state level, however, it's often been met with strong opposition. Nebraska is the only state to have a unicameral legislature. It seems to work well there.

The idea of a unicameral legislature is not new to Alaska. In the 1930's, Judge Dimond suggested Alaska's Territorial Legislature be a unicameral body. Later, at the State Constitutional Convention, there were a number of delegates who favored a one-body legislature. The proposal was defeated by some who felt that a single legislative body lacked a certain formality, and that two legislative bodies were needed.

In 1976, Alaskan voters approved a statewide ballot question which requested the legislature to proceed with a constitutional amendment for a unicameral legislature. The legislature did not act on the initiative, and the concept once again faded into obscurity.

I believe a unicameral legislature offers a more efficient process, and will make no appreciable difference in how our current system of "checks and balances" actually functions. For example: More often than not, bills introduced in the House or Senate have a duplicate "companion measure" in the other body. This enables a bill's progress through the second body to be "speeded up," by waiving duplicate committee hearings on substantially identical bills. Essentially, this practice is an "end run" around the bicameral process, and provides a valid argument for a unicameral body. More thought provoking examples follow.

Another example: although uncommon, sometimes badly flawed legislation leaves the house in which it was originally introduced, with members of that body secure in the knowledge that the legislation will "get fixed" (or perhaps even die) in the other body. A unicameral legislature discourages this practice, because it demands careful consideration of legislation, with more care given to crafting the final product.

DISTRICT 5

34824 K-Beach Road • Soldotna, Alaska 99669 • (907) 262-7842



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Another example: Unicameral form of government advances the opportunity for the demystifying of government. John Q. Public will have a simpler and more understandable type of government, therefore public accountability / awareness is increased.

Another thought: Currently, under a bicameral system, we have 60 legislators, it is conceivable that 10 senators can stop or hinder a bill. Under the same size unicameral body it would require 31 legislators to stop a bill.

Another example: Every session after both Houses have held extensive budget related hearings, the budget goes to a joint House/Senate conference committee. The conference committee is composed of three members of each House, who sit and decide the fate of four months of finance committee and subcommittee work. The previous committee work often has little meaning when it comes to thumbs up or thumbs down on an individual appropriation. Unicameralism realistically probably will not end "good old boy" politics, but it will end part of the duplicate of effort that is currently applied to prospective legislation.

Yet another example: Every year, at the end of a legislative session, measures that have passed from one body into the other often become "trading stock" for members of that body, and are used to leverage action on a measure in the other house. A unicameral legislature eliminates this deplorable practice, and encourages consideration of legislation based on good public policy, rather than just the threat of "terrorists killing the hostage."

In conclusion, I offer that sending HJR 80 to the vote of the people we nothing to lose and everything to gain. The gain for the State of Alaska is a more streamlined, efficient, and better understood form of government.

HJR 80 Fact Sheet

- Most local governments have a unicameral type of government. Therefore the transition to unicameralism would not be difficult for the people of the State of Alaska to accept.
- Nebraska is the only state to have an unicameral legislature. Reports from Nebraska are positive. Nebraskans wonder why other states do not adopt this sensible form of government.
- The Nebraska legislature is nonpartisan, but the executive branch and other elective offices stand for office on a partisan basis.
- Senators , as the Nebraska legislators are called, were intended to be independent actors, and according to reports are very independent.
- The Nebraska legislature has fourteen standing committees. The process of electing the presiding officer and the chairmen of these committees (by secret ballot, with committee members assigned by a committee on committees) appears to differ significantly from the method used in Alaska.
- The Nebraska constitution authorizes a legislative body of up to fifty members. It currently has forty-nine members.
- An unicameral legislature is not new to Alaska. In the 1930's it was considered by the Alaska Territorial Legislature considered, but tradition won out. In 1976, Alaskans approved a ballot measure requesting the state legislature to proceed with a constitutional amendment for an unicameral legislature. The legislature did nothing.
- Fears from special interests come from all quarters when a progressive change in a process is suggested. Special interests have to reorganize and make themselves again appear to be significant.
- "Checks and balances" will not be altered, in fact, they could be enhanced and their importance moved to the forefront of the legislative process.
- Under an unicameral form of government there would be no need for the duplicate effort of companion measures in the House and Senate. This time saving would create a more efficient system.
- Bartering of bills between the House and Senate would be eliminated.
- Another democratic value that should be enhanced by unicameralism in Alaska is the fact that there would be smaller election districts, therefore more direct access to one's elected representative.
- The unicameral form of government provides Alaskans with a simpler and more understandable system. Why make government more mystical or difficult when it doesn't have to be?

DISTRICT 5

34824 K-Beach Road • Soldotna, Alaska 99669 • (907) 262-7842

Unicameralism v. Bicameralism: Let's put it to a vote

Slowly and steadily winding its way through our arcane and circuitous legislative process (among some 1,200 bills and resolutions) is HJR80, a proposal to amend Alaska's constitution to establish a unicameral - one body - legislature. Eight years of legislative service have convinced me that Alaska would benefit from having just one lawmaking body in Juneau.

The justification and rationale for a bicameral (House and Senate) system no longer exist. During the quest for statehood, Alaska had to prove its political maturity to the rest of the United States. The unicameral system was deemed too risky and too hard to "sell" to Congress. Also, rural Alaskans wanted a Senate that would be apportioned geographically, unlike the House which would be apportioned based on population figures.

Well, Alaska is now a state and since 1962 (*Baker v. Carr*) the U.S. Supreme Court has required that state's apportion themselves according to population and not geography.

The unicameral system is the most common form of government in the U.S.; virtually all local governments have a unicameral process and many cities deal with budgets far greater than those of some states.

Nebraska has had a unicameral legislature since 1937. Cornhuskers today overwhelmingly support the one-body system and wonder why other states burden themselves with cumbersome bicameralism. An independent study of the 50 state legislatures ranked Nebraska first in accountability and ninth in overall structure and organizations.

The unicameral system already has been embraced by Alaskans. In a 1976 advisory referendum, Alaskans approved the unicameral system 58,782 to 55,204. This newspaper endorsed the idea as well, but the legislature ignored the advisory vote.

One body would alleviate the abuses and inefficiencies that currently exist in the legislature, providing a more productive and responsible lawmaking process. It would remedy the slow, wasteful and unwieldy system of duplicate committee hearings on identical legislation introduced just to appease certain constituencies. It also would put an end to legislative "horseraces," the practice of committees waiving bills to speed up the advancement of legislation for political purposes.

A particularly onerous element of bicameralism is the "conference committee," a special committee formed to resolve differences after one body amends a bill that the other body has already passed. This is when political chicanery is most apt to raise its ugly head, leaving the door open to secretive deals with cryptic motives.

Perhaps unicameralism's greatest advantage is that it offers more direct representation by reducing the size of election districts. HJR80 would establish one legislative body consisting of 50 lawmakers, each representing one district. It also clarifies the legislative process by making it simpler and easier to understand.

A Legislative Affairs fiscal analysis of a 50-member unicameral system shows a savings of several million dollars due to the reduced number of legislators, the consolidation of the chief clerk and senate secretary's offices, consolidation of sergeant at arms staff, consolidation of committee records staff, reduced office space, reduced travel and reduced supplies.

Critics would have you believe that a unicameral system encourages hasty, imprudent decisions and that two bodies act as a check against each other from passing ill-conceived and poorly drafted legislation. Wrong!

A bicameral legislature propagates closed-door deals between powerful members of each body and reduces accountability by complicating the process. Legislators can escape blame or avoid difficult decisions by passing a flawed bill onto the other body.

A unicameral body will open up and demystify the legislative process. The checks and balances of government will remain intact through constitutional safeguards, the executive veto and referendums. Legislation will actually be more thoroughly reviewed because legislators will no longer heedlessly assume that the second chamber will catch their mistakes.

HJR80 allows Alaskans the opportunity to vote on a more progressive legislative system, but that is only after the legislature has approved putting it on the ballot. Some legislators see HJR80 as risky because it changes the status quo. I am willing to take that risk if it means more effective and efficient government.

###

Sol-Ken Enterprises

35277 Kenai Spur Hwy. • Soldotna, AK 99669
(907) 262-4401

March 24, 1992

Rep. Mike Navarre
P. O. Box V Capitol 515
Juneau, AK 99811

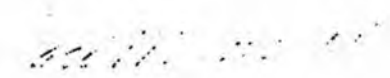
Dear Mike:

Just want you to know that I support your bill for a unicameral legislature.

I heard that a general election was held several years ago and a unicameral legislature bill was approved by the general public, however the vote was only advisory and no action was taken.

It would seem that if any item is worthy of being placed on a ballot then it must not be merely advisory but a mandate, and I would support such legislation.

Sincerely,


Earl Mundell

RIC DAVIDGE
3501 Admiralty Bay
Anchorage, Alaska 99515

March 26, 1992

Representative Mike Navarre
Alaska State House
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Representative Navarre:

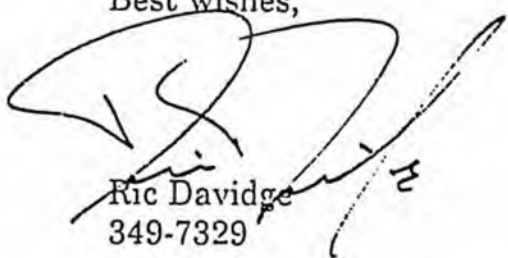
I have been involved in Alaskan political issues since 1973 and have been active with the legislature for most of those years. I want to extend my support to your efforts in moving toward a single house or unicameral legislature. Although committee chairmen will essentially continue to have the power they now hold, unless other reforms are enacted, by eliminating one house you significantly strengthen the legislative body. In Alaska this is very important because of the position power of the executive.

When the notion of checks and balances was drafted it was to ensure that one branch of government was checked by another. With two houses in the legislative branch it is at a disadvantage when compared to the executive or the judicial branches. Moving to one house helps the balance.

As you know Mike Bradner spent a great amount of time and effort on a unicameral legislature. I hope you have taken advantage of his experience.

One final question, what is the status of the advisory vote? We did favor a unicameral legislature. This is one of the reasons I support a Constitutional Convention - to ensure that the citizens of Alaska can amend our Constitution by direct referendum.

Best wishes,



Ric Davidge
349-7329

Unicameralism is fair

Dear Editor:

On March 30, Joe Henri's column assailed the efforts of Rep. Navarre and others to make the Alaska Legislature unicameral.

But, in fact, no change in Alaska's Constitution could be more useful than the change to a one-house legislature.

First, a unicameral legislature would allow rural areas to be represented adequately, as part of a 60-member body, without jeopardizing the principle of "one person, one vote." Thus, government would be closer to the people: Each of the 60 districts would be smaller than any of today's 40 House districts.

Second, a unicameral legislature would promote the accountability of elected officials. Today Alaskans must unravel esoteric arguments between the Senate and House; assess votes cast by legislators who may vote for a bill only because they expect the measure to die in the other body; and follow the progress of legislation from one chamber to the other and, later, to a conference committee.

Unicameralism would abolish conference committees, and so spare the public from unexpected last-minute changes. A one-house legislature could achieve shorter sessions at reduced cost to the public through greater efficiency. A one-house legislature would be less easily manipulated by special interests because of greater visibility and the fact that 31 votes, not 21 or 11 votes, would be needed to pass a law.

Bicameralism began in the days when one house "represented people," and the other house "represented trees." Nowadays, court decisions require "one person, one vote" in both bodies. The reason for a two-house legislature is gone. Nobody argues that the Anchorage Assembly should be bicameral, and the case for a bicameral legislature is no more compelling.



Legislators who seek reform deserve our respect. They are only trying to implement a change that a majority of Alaska voters, in an advisory referendum, have asked for.

Joe P. Josephson
Anchorage

Needy depend on grant

Dear Editor:

I am writing to urge that the Anchorage Social Services Block Grant not be cut from this year's budget.

I am a Jesuit volunteer who is doing a year of service at Bean's Cafe in Anchorage. Although I was an economics major in college, I do "social work" at Bean's Cafe. I went into the job with many preconceptions about the homeless, and sometimes I wonder if there is any solution to the homeless situation in Anchorage, or for that matter, the United States.

Many people believe that the work of Bean's Cafe is one of enabling people with alcohol and drug problems to continue to avoid any responsibility for their own lives by eating free meals until their checks come, then leaving to party for a couple of days.

I admit that there are a number of people like that here. However, there are also many people who have lost everything due to an injury at work and the high medical bills that result, or people who have lost their jobs due to the unstable economy and are having difficulty finding new work.

Bean's Cafe is the safety net that catches them before they fall onto the streets, with no resources at all. Bean's Cafe provides a place for them to regroup and try to get their lives back together. I have seen many people accomplish this during my year here. Many of these people only stayed here for a week; others stayed for a couple of months, and there were several families that had been at Bean's Cafe for a couple of years, but now they are working and have a place to live.

I am imploring that the Social Services Block Grant not be cut out of this year's budget. Too many people depend on the services it allows agencies to provide. Too many lives have been changed by the agencies it serves.

Paul Knaysi
Anchorage

Biased commentary

Dear Editor:

I am a Clinton supporter who was disturbed by an editorialized "new story" aired on Channel 11 morning news program April 3. In this news program, the reporter stated that Bush, according to Hellenthal poll, was the front-runner in Alaska as the only candidate that supported oil development.

It was then stated as fact that Alaskans would find it difficult to vote against their own Permanent



ANCHORAGE TIMES
APRIL 13, 1992

Apprise or Dissent

Unicameralism lives up to promise

By William Barrett

Speaker, Nebraska Legislature

In scrapping the conventional practice of legislative bicameralism 50 years ago, the framers of the Unicameral sought to expand the horizons of democratic government in Nebraska.

Unicameralism, they knew, would eliminate the "conference committee," a device common to two-house legislatures in which a small, select group meets, often in secret, to resolve differences between the two houses.

Unicameralism, they believed, would simplify the legislative process, and make it easier for the media to cover and the populace to understand by reducing the number of hurdles a proposed policy would have to clear. Unicameralism, they envisioned, would help focus more clearly the responsibility for actions and inactions of elected representatives.

Framers of the Unicameral recognized that a legislature in a democratic society is something more than just making laws. It is more than an education policy, tax policy or health policy. Above all, a legislature is a process — a process by which conflict is managed, consensus built and problems peacefully resolved. The framers of the Unicameral sought to house the legislative process in an eminently open and democratic framework.

By nearly all accounts, the Unicameral experiment has been true to its founders' intentions. As a nationwide citizens' study concluded a while back, no other state legislature is more naked to public view, more responsive to the consent of the governed or freer from the influence of political machines than Nebraska's. Every step in the

legislative process, from the introduction of bills to their debate and disposal, is open to public participation and scrutiny.

In our system, the Legislature is the *ONLY* political institution that can, and does, debate matters openly and publicly. This is an obvious but often overlooked and underappreciated point. Pundits tend to scorn the messiness and untidiness of the legislative process. But the messiness and untidiness — and, yes, occasional chaos and disorder — that appear on the surface of the legislative arena are signs of the success, not the failure, of the democratic process.

Characteristic of Nebraska's people, the Unicameral is a lively, independent, immensely democratic institution. That's not the case in a lot of other state legislatures.

To be sure, the Unicameral is not without its shortcomings. But they are largely shortcomings of human nature, not of the democratic process.

Moreover, representative government in Nebraska is a bargain. It costs just \$4.23 per person per year. By comparison, the bicameral legislature in Michigan costs \$6.18.

Fifty years ago, unicameralism was a daring experiment. Today, it's a time-honed and honored tradition in Nebraska, reflecting the resilient democratic character of our people. In no other way, or in any other place, can citizens make their voices heard and their wishes known in such an open, accessible and peaceful fashion. The surprise, if any, is that the process works as well as it does.

While it's not without its faults, the Unicameral is well worth nurturing and nourishing for another 50 years.

Nebraska Still Alone On 1-House System

By Rick Atkinson

The Washington Post

Lincoln — When the gavel came down Monday to end this year's session of the Nebraska Legislature, lawmakers had pondered the usual sublime-to-ridiculous array of issues facing every state. Here these include school financing, drugs, abortion and whether to honor the founder of the National Liars Hall of Fame in Dannebrog.

Unlike in the 49 other states, in Nebraska the gavel fell only once. For more than half a century, this state has remained proudly and uniquely unicameral — the sole state legislature with only one house.

"There's so very little that's really different among the 50 state governments, but this is something that really is different," said Robert Sittig, a professor of political science at the University of Nebraska. "And people in Nebraska are anywhere from very to wildly supportive of it."

Interest From Others

Delegations from other states regularly troop through Lincoln to study the virtues of unicameralism. California, North Dakota and Montana flirted with the idea in the 1970s; Mississippi, Minnesota and Florida considered it more recently. But all remain resolutely bicameral.

"It's sort of a lost cause," said Dale Olsen, a unicameral enthusiast and chairman of the political science department at the University of Minnesota in Duluth. "It's just not catching on because, if you're a state legislator, switching from a bicameral system can mean voting yourself out of a job."

Nebraska also is unique in that its legislature is non-partisan and relatively small — 49 members, each called "senator." Although all but one senator are registered as Republicans or Democrats, party affiliation counts for virtually nothing within the 400-foot state capitol.

Coalitions congeal and crumble around particular issues such as water development or education reform rather than at the direction of partisan caucuses. The 13 standing-committee chairmanships are selected by secret ballot of the full Legislature; although registered Republicans hold a 29-to-19 edge, Democrats occupy several important chairs.

"It's much easier to accomplish things there," said Rep. Doug Bereuter, R-Neb., who served in the Nebraska Legislature before being elected to Congress in 1978. "You are much more likely, in my opinion, to have your ideas judged on the merits. I still have a very difficult time coping with the rather extraordinary degree of partisanship in the Congress."

On the other hand, Bereuter said, "one of the defects is that there is a lack of leadership structure with which to advance matters of statewide influence. . . . Members tend to be more parochial — representing their little fiefdoms — to an extent greater than in most legislative bodies."

'Third House'

The animating spirit behind the switch to unicameralism in the mid-1930s was Nebraska's great populist Sen. George W. Norris. A maverick Republican, Norris detested the secrecy and lack of accountability in what he called the "third house" found in most bicameral systems: the "conference committee" appointed to resolve differences between House and Senate versions of a bill.

At Norris' urging, Nebraska voters agreed to abolish their bicameral, 133-member legislature and replace it with "the Unicam" that first met in January 1937. Apparently in a reforming mood, the state also approved on the same ballot panmutuel horse racing and sale of beer. Not least among selling points in the Great Depression was a recognition that one house would be cheaper.

To compensate for the missing check-and-balance brake provided by a second house, Nebraska requires three votes on proposed laws and public hearings on most bills. Filibusters also are possible, and the Legislature this year endured a shorter version of the abortion-bill filibuster that recently paralyzed the Maryland Senate.

Non-partisan unicameralism has its critics. Nebraska governors routinely complain of difficulty in finding the kind of political leadership that can cut deals and expedite legislation.

"The Unicameral also is very subject to being influenced by outside interests," Bereuter said. "It's a happy hunting ground for lobbyists. Because you have only one house and only one set of informal leadership, it's noticeably more influenced by lobbying interests than is the Congress."

Higher Pay

For many years, the Legislature here was considered "an end rather than a beginning for political careers," said State Sen. Dennis Baack, 43, a wheat farmer from Kimball.

Very few legislators, such as Bereuter, made the leap to statewide or national offices, in part because the \$4,800 annual salary tended to dissuade the young and ambitious from service in the Unicameral. The pay recently was raised to \$12,000, which is expected to lure younger candidates.

Dick Herman, editorial-page editor of the Lincoln Journal and a statehouse observer since the early 1960s, said, "The changes that I see include more young members, more ambitious members, a greater reliance on staff, larger staffs, a move toward 'caseworking' instead of public-policy issues. They've become small congressmen. They are far less citizen legislators than they were 15 or 20 years ago. They're much more professionalized, much more attuned to the exploitative potential of television."

Great Compromise

The bicameralism so stubbornly maintained elsewhere in the Union reflects the nearly universal mimicry in state capitals of the Great Compromise that broke the deadlock between large and small states at the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

There, the U.S. Congress was made bicameral, with equal representation in the Senate — thus protecting the interests of smaller states — and proportionate representation in the House, guaranteeing the political clout of large states.

A one-house, popularly elected legislature was considered by many to be potentially radical and unpredictable, and thus a threat to the propertied class.

But in Nebraska, at least, there appears to be widespread concurrence with the political theory recalled not long ago by a lawyer writing in the Mississippi Law Journal. There is no need, he noted, to have "two sets of fools arguing over what to do" when one set can do the job just fine.

Nebraska's great experiment now beginning its 50th year

The experiment is 50 years old. Nebraska's unicameral legislature launches its golden anniversary year this morning at 10 a.m. when it convenes in an extraordinary regular session at the Capitol.

Special sessions used to be extraordinary — but they're the ones that are more regular now.

Nebraska's grand experiment in government began on Jan. 5, 1937, when the one-house legislature set out on its maiden voyage.

Its father, George Norris, Nebraska's legendary U.S. senator from McCook, was on hand to see his child off. Norris spearheaded the successful effort in 1934 to win citizen approval of an initiative proposal to move to one house.

"Norris on Rostrum as his Lawmaking Dream is Realized," a headline in *The Lincoln Star* trumpeted.

"The largest crowd ever to greet a new legislative session in Nebraska jammed the former House chamber Tuesday noon, packed the aisles and all available floor space at the rear and sides, as well as the galleries, and thronged behind and around every doorway," the *Lincoln Journal* reported somewhat breathlessly.

"Long before the big clock marked the historic moment of noon, legislative fans and followers were in their seats. Nothing quite like this reception was ever seen before in a Nebraska Capitol."

IN A brief address, Norris challenged senators to make the new system work.

"Upon you, and your work, will be focused the eyes of all students of government all over the nation.

"Every professional lobbyist, every professional politician and every representative of greed and monopoly is hoping and praying that your work will be a failure."

Norris wasn't exactly a great admirer of the lobby.

He had long argued that the greatest evil of the two-house system was the conference committee where representatives from each house hammered out the final version of legislation behind closed doors. That's an environment, he said, where lobbyists usually have their way.

But two houses are needed to provide checks and balances, critics contended.

Yeah, Norris retorted, "the politicians get the checks and the special interests get the balance."

NORRIS, who won his last term in the Senate as an independent in 1934, was no admirer of party politics



Nebraska State Historical Society

Nebraska Unicameral is called into session on Jan. 5, 1937.



Don Waton

either.

"You are members of the first legislature of Nebraska to hold your positions without any partisan political obligation to any machine, to any boss, or to any alleged political leader," he told the brand new non-partisan Unicameral 50 years ago.

"We expect an economical and efficient administration and, above all, an honest administration free from any partisan bias, political prejudice, or improper influences.

"You have an opportunity to render a service to your fellow citizens that no other Legislature has ever had."

Has the Unicameral worked?
To perfection, no.

What instrument that relies on human behavior does?

But, in substance, yes. Certainly in terms of providing the openness that Norris wanted. No other legislature in the land is more naked to public view.

And in a body in which there are only 49 members to track, no legislator can avoid accountability or hide unnoticed in the shadows — as

today's 49 senators will quickly discover.

Although its non-partisan aspect may continue to be the subject of occasional debate, Nebraska's one-house Legislature is alive and well at 50. And clearly destined for a long life.

But it's likely to remain unique, too.

THE UNICAMERAL is like the bearded lady in the sideshow, its longtime clerk, Hugo Srb, used to say. Everyone wants to see her; but nobody wants to take her to lunch.

A look back at those newspapers now 50 years old is instructive.

The headline in the Jan. 7, 1937 edition of the *Lincoln Journal* essentially may be duplicated in tomorrow's editions.

"No new taxes says Cochran," the bannerline announced.

Kay Orr may deliver the same gubernatorial message when she is inaugurated Thursday.

Fifty years ago, the first Unicameral elected a man from Waverly as its speaker: Charles Warner, its senior member in years of legislative service.

Today his son, Jerry, will be re-elected chairman of the Legislature's Appropriations Committee. He has been speaker, too. And he's the senior member of the Unicameral now.

Times change — but not that much. And there are threads always connecting us with our past.

PLEASE MICROFILM TOP PAGE ONLY

DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN
FILMED BUT ARE AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE INCLUDE:

→ REPORT BY JACK RODGERS
RE: UNICAMERAL'S 50th ANNIVERSARY
THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE'S GOLDEN
ANNIVERSARY 1937-87



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Honorable Richard Eliason
President
Alaska State Senate
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Eliason:

In accordance with AS 39.05.080, the Senate Finance Committee reviewed the qualifications of Darrel J. Rexwinkel for appointment as Commissioner of Revenue. There were no stated objections to confirmation of Mr. Rexwinkel by committee members. This does not reflect an intent by any of the members to vote for or against him during any further sessions for the purpose of consideration.

Respectfully,

Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-chairman

Senator Jay Kerttula, Co-chairman

Members:

Senator Jim Duncan

Senator Al Adams

Senator Lyman Hoffman

Senator Dick Shultz

Senator Rick Uehling



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Alaska State Legislature
Senate
Office of the Secretary

STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
(907) 465-3701
FAX: 465-2832

January 24, 1992

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Pourchot, Co-Chair
Senator Kerttula, Co-Chair
Finance Committee

FROM: Nancy Quinto
Secretary of the Senate

RE: Confirmation of Governor's Appointees

Pursuant to AS 39.05.080, President Eliason has referred the position noted to your committee for a hearing, recommendation and report:

Department of Revenue
Commissioner Darrel J. Rexwinkel

w/attached resume

DARREL J. REXWINKEL

P.O. Box 33063
Juneau, Alaska 99803

Home (907) 790-2069
Office (907) 465-2300

Employers:

- 1991 - Present **Deputy Commissioner, Treasury**
State of Alaska, Department of Revenue
- 1988 - 1991 **Chief Fiscal Officer**
Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska, a municipality with diverse operations and combined revenues over \$800 million. Initial Municipal position was Controller.
- 1987 - 1988 **Controller**
Alaska International Airport System consisting of the Anchorage and Fairbanks International Airports owned by the State of Alaska with over \$50 million in revenue.
- 1985 - 1987 **Vice President, Finance and Administration**
Frontier Companies of Alaska, Inc., construction and transportation company with over \$110 million in revenue.
- 1982 - 1985 **Vice President, Finance and Administration**
Calista Corporation, retail land, service, distribution and construction company with over \$70 million in revenue.
- 1966 - 1982 **Manager**
Ernst & Young; Coopers & Lybrand, CPA's
Los Angeles, California; Cleveland, Ohio; and Anchorage, Alaska

Professional Experience:

Manage treasury functions for the State of Alaska. This includes investment responsibility for over \$7 billion of which \$5 billion held in trust for two major defined benefit pension plans. Act as commissioner of revenue in the commissioner's absence.

Manage the Municipality of Anchorage Finance Department, which includes four major divisions as follows: Controller, Treasury, Property Assessment, and Risk Management. The department has 132 employees and an annual budget of approximately \$14 million. Member of Mayor's Executive Committee.

Administered Alaska International Airport System financial functions in accordance with state, federal, and airline operating agreement requirements.

Managed independent financial audits of several Alaska political subdivisions and performed various consulting services. Interpreted and applied generally accepted accounting principles and federal, state, and local requirements.

Reported to presidents at Frontier and Calista with responsibility for accounting, data processing, procurement, and corporate administrative functions. Assisted presidents with operations supervision.

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
MARCH 11, 1992
1:40 P.M.

TAPE HFC 92-33, Side 2, #000 - end.
TAPE HFC 92-34, Side 1, #000 - #633.

CALL TO ORDER

Co-Chair Mike Navarre called the meeting of the House Finance Committee to order at 1:40 p.m.

PRESENT

Co-Chair Navarre	Representative Barnes
Co-Chair MacLean	Representative Brown
Vice-Chair Boyer	Representative Jacko
Representative Koponen	Representative Larson
Representative Phillips	Representative Sharp
Representative Ulmer	

ALSO PRESENT

Darrel Rexwinkel, Commissioner, Department of Revenue.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Confirmation Hearings:

Department of Revenue - Commissioner Designee
Darrel Rexwinkel

HB 303 An Act relating to the state's right to appeal in criminal cases; relating to sentence appeals from sentences imposed by the district court; amending Rule 202 of the Alaska Rules of Appellate Procedure; and providing for an effective date.

CS HB 303 (FIN) was reported out of Committee with "individual recommendations" and with zero fiscal notes by the Alaska Court System, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Administration dated 2/07/92, and the Department of Law dated 2/07/92.

HB 508 An Act relating to the establishment of the Business Park Wetlands Special Management Area; and providing for an effective date.

CS HB 508 (FIN) was reported out of Committee with a

"do pass" recommendation and with zero fiscal notes by the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Natural Resources dated 2/28/92.

CONFIRMATION HEARING-DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE-DARREL REXWINKEL

Co-Chair Navarre asked the status of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Department of Revenue and the Department of Law.

DARREL REXWINKEL, COMMISSIONER, DESIGNEE, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, noted that the MOU relates to tax resolutions. There are several tax cases addressing substantial amounts of money going back to 1978. Most funds are included in the 1978 - 1982 time frame. The tax amount is becoming dwarfed by the amount of interest accumulated on those funds.

Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel commented on the long history between the Department of Revenue and the Department of Law and the Attorney General's authority. The Commissioner of Revenue has the responsibility to establish tax policy, auditing tax returns, making assessments and taking cases through the formal and informal hearing process. The Attorney General has statutory responsibilities that binds the State in tax compromise. He emphasized that the Commissioner of Revenue can only propose the tax with legal advice provided by the Attorney General through the Department of Law.

Co-Chair Navarre asked who would be in charge of the hearing section. Mr. Rexwinkel replied he would be in charge of tax audits, assessments and hearings. He pointed out that once an issue passes the assessment stage it then requires the legal presence by the Department of Law.

Representative Phillips asked about the advice given from the Attorney General's office indicating that a portion of the oil settlement money will not go into the Constitutional Reserve Fund. He asked the Mr. Rexwinkel's position. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel noted that there was a constitutional amendment passed by the voters. He pointed out that Mr. Baldwin issued a draft opinion. He looked to the Attorney General to help clarify the language. He stated that he was not in the position to know the intent of the voters.

Representative Phillips felt that Mr. Rexwinkel must have a personal opinion regard this issue and questioned what would be "good" public policy. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel stated that he took an oath to uphold the laws of the State and replied that if the Attorney General states that something is the law of the State, as Commissioner, he would uphold that law.

Representative Phillips stated that there are legal opinions

which are not appropriate or "good public policy". He thought that putting oil funds into the Budget Reserve Account would be "poor public policy". Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel replied that the Legislature should deal with those purposes. He noted that the Legislature is the public policy setter and felt that his position was only procedural.

Representative Brown agreed with Representative Phillips that Mr. Rexwinkel must have an opinion on the Constitutional budget reserve issue. She spoke in regard to Mr. Baldwin's opinions noting the administrative codes. She felt that administrative proceedings have connected with proceedings prescribed in the administrative code. She asked if he agreed. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel stated that it connected with administrative law. Representative Brown asked where the line is drawn and when the decision becomes subject to an administrative proceedings therefore destined for the constitutional budget reserve as opposed to the general fund. She noted that the Legislature anticipated the capture of the back tax "windfall".

Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel noted that he is not in a position to argue the merits of Mr. Baldwin's opinion. He asked that the Committee speak with the Attorney General regarding the opinion. Representative Brown pointed out that there is a place for lawyers and a place for policy makers. She added that she is troubled that the lawyers are running the show in regard to policy. She felt that this situation held significant policy implications. Representative Brown addressed the statutory responsibility regarding the office of Commissioner and felt that Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel had given away too much authority to the Department of Law.

Mr. Rexwinkel disagreed. He felt that she was isolating statutes. Representative Brown agreed that when it gets to the point of litigation, the Attorney General has broad powers and presently they are addressing the proceedings regulating the Department of Revenue. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel stated that everyone is entitled to their opinion. He defended his position with examples of work he had performed in the past week.

Representative Brown asked the historical recovery rate of funds in disputed tax cases from the petroleum producers. Mr. Rexwinkel stated that the returns have not been very good. Representative Brown asked if a threshold recovery amount had been established. Mr. Rexwinkel was not prepared to make that statement. Representative Brown asked if the approach to what would constitute an acceptable settlement in back taxes, relative to what the Department has achieved in past settlements, had been made. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel

stated that the Department of Revenue has maintained high standards.

Representative Sharp supported the unified relationship between the Attorney General and the Department of Revenue. He asked if the Department of Revenue had categorized the past due tax assessments and determined what would go into the Constitutional Reserve Fund or the Budget Reserve Fund. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel stated that the Governor's Office has not recommended that this be done. He pointed out that he has accumulated a list of the outstanding receivables in conjunction with the Attorney General's Office. Representative Larson supported the work between the two departments.

Representative Ulmer spoke on the fiduciary responsibility of managing \$7 billion dollars for the State of Alaska. She emphasized the responsibility that this role assumes. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel noted that this is a cost effective operation. He pointed out that 85% - 90% of the investment returns address an appropriate allocation structure. The Department of Revenue has hired a firm to provide an integrated obligation allocation study which will increase the preservation of the capital without undue risk. Good procedures are being implemented to provide better funded ratios. He added that there is currently a bill being proposed to replace the Commissioner as the sole fiduciary and he would be replaced with an investment Board consisting of eight members.

Representative Ulmer asked if the Permanent Fund application had been simplified. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel replied that the Department is trying to make this time consuming program more cost effective. They have developed a form in which a person would only be required to complete the front side of the form. He added that nothing has been changed, just rearranged.

(Tape Change, HFC 92-33, Side 1).

Representative Ulmer advised that the Alaska Permanent Fund application provides an opportunity to obtain statistical information about its residents. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel commented that Alaskans pride themselves on their "right to privacy".

Co-Chairman Navarre suggested making the PFD application to include data information beneficial to state policy decisions and making it a requirement to provide this information in order to receive a check.

Representative Brown questioned Mr. Rexwinkel's philosophy on

revenue measure proposals given the State's situation. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel replied that the Department is currently not looking at any new revenues except a gas tax. He noted that other taxes would be specialty areas.

Representative Brown believed that the State's financial problems lay in the fact that Alaska is dependent on one source of income. She asked if Mr. Rexwinkel shared the belief that the State needs to fundamentally change the structure of the tax base for the future. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel noted that other states have a less strong fiscal base and are having greater financial down grading. He added that Alaska continues to receive higher financial upgradings. He would not at this time propose a broad base tax such as a sales tax or a personal income tax.

Representative Brown referenced HB 329 relating to the net income subject to state income tax for foreign corporations, flights and crew ships. She asked if he would pursue this legislation. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel stated that he had not focused on HB 329 although he offered to check on the status of the bill.

Representative Brown asked if the Administration had introduced the motor fuel proposal. Mr. Rexwinkel could not answer that question.

Co-Chair Navarre asked which other States were having a more severe budget crisis than Alaska. He pointed out that everything in Alaska is an output except for oil revenues, which currently covers all services. At this time there is no way to recover costs. The tax base is not in alignment and is not balanced.

Representative Phillips recommended reducing the budget and then at a later date adding taxes. Representative Boyer commented on the planning and timing involved in establishing a broader tax base. He thought that it was brave of Mr. Rexwinkel not to provide a plan with progressive taxation methods to fill the budget projections and bring expenditures under control. He asked that the Commissioner - Designee think through the recommendations made by Committee members.

Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel noted that the Department has made revenue projections incorporating the possibility of a personal income tax. Should a tax be implemented at this time, it would generate between \$250 - \$400 million dollars a year in revenues.

Representative Ulmer pointed out that the only reason the bond rating for Alaska has not dropped is because of the permanent fund. She asked if the Legislature were to pass a personal

income tax bill, would he recommend the Governor veto or sign the bill. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel replied that it would be difficult to recommend a personal income tax.

Representative Brown asked Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel if he thought the Legislature has the authority to appropriate funds from the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) reserve. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel replied that the Legislature does have broad powers and that he did not know the legal implications of that power with regard to the AHFC reserve. He thought that the Board would take a position and then it would be brought to the Legislature for final consideration. Representative Brown pointed out that the Commissioner was a statutory member of that board.

Representative Brown questioned how the Department would balance the different types of taxes to encourage compliance with the law. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel replied that all returns from oil and gas are audited. Income and excise audit receives twenty thousand returns each year. Most of the returns which generate tax revenue are audited by the Department. Representative Brown asked if mining license taxes were being collected. Commissioner - Designee Rexwinkel did not know. Representative Brown asked for that information to be provided.

Representative Larson asked what measures the State used to decrease out-of-state permanent fund payments. Mr. Rexwinkel noted that this resulted from using the two year return rule. Representative Larson MOVED for confirmation of Darrel Rexwinkel as Commissioner of Revenue "with individual recommendations". There being NO OBJECTION, it was so ordered.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ABC BOARD

Co-Chair Navarre noted that the ABC Board had provided resumes for all the appointees. Confirmation consideration would be rescheduled to Monday, March 16.

HOUSE BILL 508

"An Act relating to the establishment of the Business Park Wetlands Special Management Area; and providing for an effective date."

A work draft dated 3/10/92 was provided to the Committee for review. A change was suggested by Representative Barnes and added to Line 13, Page 1, "except for utility easement".

Representative Boyer MOVED to adopt the committee substitute. There being NO OBJECTION, it was adopted. Representative

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
21 F. NORTH-STAR LIGHTS, #120
CHORAGE, AK 99508
707 276-4176

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION

1991 CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

MAR 17 1991

260

IMPORTANT
INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO COMPLETE THIS REPORT

1. This report is for the preceding calendar year, so include only information about financial interests held during January - December 1990.
2. You must show both your own financial interests and the interests held by your spouse, dependent children and nondependent children residing with you during the preceding calendar year.
3. This statement is required under AS 39.50, so it is important that it be accurate.
4. If you have any questions or need help completing the form, refer to the instruction manual. If you still need help, call APOC at 276-4176.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Garrel Rexwinkel 1997 465-2300 1997 465-2389
NAME DAY PHONE NUMBER FAX

Deputy Commissioner - Department of Revenue
OCCUPATION

P.O. Box 33063 Juneau AK 99803
STREET ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP

OFFICE SOUGHT OR HELD (CHECK ONE):

STATE MUNICIPAL

OFFICE: Employee

TITLE: Deputy Commissioner - Revenue

TERM OF OFFICE: from 2/15/91 to _____

TYPE OF STATEMENT (CHECK ONE):

- CANDIDATE STATEMENT**
Must be filed no later than the final filing date for your declaration of candidacy.
- INITIAL STATEMENT**
For newly appointed state and municipal officials.
- ANNUAL STATEMENT**
Must be filed by April 15.

FAMILY MEMBER INFORMATION (list names):

Spouse: Linda Rexwinkel Dependent Children: Ellen Rexwinkel
Brian Rexwinkel

Nondependent children, living with reporting official: _____

PC

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY MUST BE COMPLETED BY ALL FILERS
DO NOT COMPLETE THIS SUMMARY PAGE UNTIL YOU HAVE
ALL COMPLETED SCHEDULES.

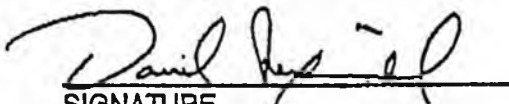
SUMMARY OF SCHEDULES

Check one box for each schedule:

		SCHEDULE COMPLETED AND ATTACHED	NO REPORTABLE INTERESTS SCHEDULE LEFT BLANK
SCHEDULE A	SOURCES OF INCOME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCHEDULE B	BUSINESS AND REAL PROPERTY INTERESTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCHEDULE C	BENEFICIAL INTERESTS, LOANS, GOVERNMENTAL CONTRACTS AND NATURAL RESOURCE LEASES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this Statement is, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct and complete. By statute, a person who makes a false sworn certification which s/he does not believe to be true is guilty of perjury.


SIGNATURE

3/13/91
DATE

STATE OFFICIALS send statement to:

AK PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION OR
2221 E. NORTHERN LIGHTS, #128
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508
(907) 278-4178
FAX (907) 278-7018

AK PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
JUNEAU BRANCH OFFICE
BOX CO, 112 4th ST. #114
JUNEAU, AK 99811-0222
(907) 465-4864

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS send statement to:

YOUR LOCAL CITY OR BOROUGH
CLERK'S OFFICE

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
2221 E. NORTHERN LIGHTS, #128
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508
(907) 276-4176

NAME Darrel Rexwinkel

SCHEDULE A
SOURCES OF INCOME
(ACTUAL MONETARY AMOUNTS NOT REQUIRED)

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

NAME OF OFFICIAL, SPOUSE
OR CHILD:

EMPLOYER:

Darrel
Darrel
Linda
Linda
Ellen
Ellen
Brian

Municipality of Anchorage
University of Alaska - Adjunct
Municipality of Anchorage
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York
Diamond Center Bakery
Anita Shops, Inc
Barkin - Robbins

SELF EMPLOYMENT

Includes: (1) sole proprietorships; (2) all partnerships; (3) all professional corporations; and (4) corporations in which a controlling interest is held. If you checked nonretail, you MUST list all clients or customers by name.

BUSINESS NAME, TYPE
AND ADDRESS:

NAMES OF CLIENTS OR CUSTOMERS:

1. _____

RETAIL ___ NONRETAIL ___

2. _____

RETAIL ___ NONRETAIL ___

3. _____

RETAIL ___ NONRETAIL ___

MAR 18 1991

SCHEDULE A CONTINUED

RENTAL INCOME

Includes all income over \$100 received from real property rentals. You must list managing agent (if any) and all tenants by name.

OWNER:

TENANTS:

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST

RECIPIENT:

SOURCE:

Darrel & Linda
Darrel & Linda
Darrel
Darrel

Alaska USA Federal Credit Un
MFS Mutual Funds
MONY Life Insurance Co.
The Mutual Life Insurance C

OTHER INCOME

(Includes gifts, honoraria, capital gains, retirement, campaign funds taken as personal income and other income over \$100.)

RECIPIENT:

SOURCE AND TYPE OF INCOME:

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
2231 E. NORTHERN LIGHTS, #12A
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508
(907) 276-4178

NAME Darrel Rexwinkel

SCHEDULE B
BUSINESS AND REAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

BUSINESS INTERESTS

Includes all interests even if they were not a source of income. List ownership interests as stockholder, director, officer, partner or employee.

Name of official, spouse or children

Name of Business

Address

Nature of Interest

General description of business activity

Name of official, spouse or children

Name of Business

Address

Nature of Interest

General description of business activity

Name of official, spouse or children

Name of Business

Address

Nature of Interest

General description of business activity

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

907 465 4832

SCHEDULE B CONTINUED

REAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

MUST include a street address or a legal description.
Do not include property held through limited partnerships.
List limited partnerships on page 5.

Darrel & Linda
Name of official, spouse or children

6732 E. 99th Ave. Anchorage, AK
Street address or legal description

Ownership
Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold)

1990 - Home
Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

Darrel & Linda
Name of official, spouse or children

Lot 3 B1K 3 Moose Range Meadows, Kenai Peninsula Borough
Street address or legal description

Ownership
Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold)

Recreational
Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

Name of official, spouse or children

Street address or legal description

Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold)

Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICERS COMMISSION
8021 E. NORTHSTAR LIGHTS, #128
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508
(907) 279-4178

NAME Darrel Rexus

SCHEDULE C
BENEFICIAL INTERESTS, LOANS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
AND NATURAL RESOURCE LEASES

BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN TRUSTS OR OTHER FIDUCIARY RELATION

Name of beneficiary

Name of trustor

Type of assets

Extent of interest

Name of beneficiary

Name of trustor

Type of assets

Extent of interest

Name of beneficiary

Name of trustor

Type of assets

Extent of interest

LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES

Includes all financial obligations of \$500 or more; does not
include credit card balances.

Darrel & Linda
Name of Debtor

First National Bank of Anchorage
Name of Lender

Darrel & Linda
Name of Debtor

Alaska USA Federal Credit Un.
Name of Lender

Darrel & Linda
Name of Debtor

Bowest Corporation
Name of Lender

Darrel & Linda
Name of Debtor

Salamatof Native Corporat.
Name of Lender

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

[Handwritten marks]

SCHEDULE C CONTINUED

CONTRACTS AND OFFERS TO CONTRACT WITH THE STATE OR ITS INSTRUMENTALITY

Contracts of your family, including your parents, must be listed. AS 39.50.030(b)(7)

Name of contractor

State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality

Contract number and description

Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered

Name of contractor

State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality

Contract number and description

Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered

Name of contractor

State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality

Contract number and description

Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered

LEASES OR OFFERS TO LEASE MINERAL, TIMBER, OIL OR OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

Contracts of your family, including your parents, must be listed. AS 39.50.030(b)(8)

Name of Lessor

Nature of Lease

Identity of Lease

Indicate: Held or Offered

Name of Lessor

Nature of Lease

Identity of Lease

Indicate: Held or Offered

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Honorable Richard Eliason
President
Alaska State Senate
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Eliason:

In accordance with AS 39.05.080, the Senate Finance Committee reviewed the qualifications of William M. Bishop, W.E. "Brad" Bradley, James B. Elkins, and James J. McNamee for appointment to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. There were no stated objections by committee members to confirmation of the appointees. This does not reflect an intent by any of the members to vote for or against the appointees during any further sessions for the purpose of consideration.

Respectfully,

Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-chairman

Senator Jay Kerttula, Co-chairman

Members:

Senator Jim Duncan

Senator Al Adams

Senator Lyman Hoffman

Senator Dick Shultz

Senator Rick Uehling

ABC
Board



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Sen. Al Adams
Sen. Jim Duncan
Sen. Lyman F. Hoffman
Sen. Dick Shultz
Sen. Rick Uehling



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
907-465-3712

Senate Finance Committee

TO: SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS
FROM: SENATOR PAT POURCHOT 
RE: CONFIRMATION OF GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD
DATE: APRIL 14, 1992

Attached please find the resumes of the Governor's appointees to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, which have been referred to Senate Finance Committee for confirmation review. Please read the information and contact me by April 21, 1992 if you are interested in having a confirmation hearing in Senate Finance for these board members. Otherwise, I will route a letter for your signature which states that "the committee reviewed the qualifications of the ABC Board members and there were no stated objections to their confirmation. This does not reflect any intent by any of the members to vote for or against him during any further sessions for the purpose of consideration". Thank you for your prompt response.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-3701

February 12, 1992

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Pourchot, Co-Chair
Senator Kerttula, Co-Chair
Finance Committee

FROM: Nancy Quinto
Secretary of the Senate

RE: Confirmation of Governor's Appointees

Pursuant to AS 39.05.080, President Eliason has referred the positions noted to your committee for a hearing, recommendation and report:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

William M. Bishop - Kodiak
Term began 1/14/92 expires 1/31/93

W.E. "Brad" Bradley - Anchorage
Term began 1/31/92 expires 1/31/95

James B. Elkins - Ketchikan
Term began 6/12/91 expires 1/31/94

James J. McNamee - Fairbanks
Term began 6/12/91 expires 1/31/94

NQ/hc

Enclosures

WILLIAM M. BISHOP, CCM
302 MARINE WAY
KODIAK, AK. 99615

Phone: 486-3258 - 486-3573 (H)
486-3708
486-3364

Attended: Cornell University - Club Accounting
University of Hawaii - Food and Beverage Management
To become a CCM Certified Club Manager.

Presently Self-Employed:

President - Owner/Mgr. The Mecca Corp., Kodiak, AK.
President - Owner/Mgr. The Ships Corp., Kodiak, AK.
Owner - The Mecca Jewelry Store, Kodiak, AK.
Owner - Seaside Seafoods, Kodiak, AK.

Adjutant/Finance Officer - The American Legion, Jack Allman Post 17
Kodiak, AK.

M/Sgt. U. S. Marine Corp. (Retired)
Vietnam Veteran

Representing The American Legion as follows:

National Executive Committeeman - Department of Alaska
Vice Chairman of The Legislative Commission
Liaison to Senator Ted Stevens
Liaison to Senator Frank H. Murkowski on Veterans Affairs
Liaison Committee to the Foreign Relations Commission
Life Member, Jack Allman Post 17
Past Department Commander
Past Department Adjutant

Other Affiliations:

Life Member of The Veterans of Foreign Wars
Member of Elks, Lions and Club Managers Association of America
Honorary Member of The Korean Veterans Association
Medal of Highest Honor from Vocational Assistance Commission for
Retired Servicemen (VACRS) Republic of China
Honorary Life Member Army, Navy, Airforce Veterans of Canada

Was Port Director of Kodiak Island for U.S. Customs and Immigration

Personal:

Married - wife, Teresa Cruz Bishop
three (3) children - Conrado, Virginia and Randall

Personal References:

James L. Fick, Jr. (Diamond Jim) P.O. Box 2068, Kodiak, AK. 99615
William Hogan, Service Officer, The American Legion, P.O. Box 687
Kodiak, AK. 99615
Lois B. Mullen, Secretary, The American Legion, P.O. Box 687
Kodiak, AK. 99615
Norman Williams, Attorney at Law, Self-employed: Specializing in
Criminal Law. 302 Marine Way, Kodiak, AK. 99615

RESUME

WRAY E. (BRAD) BRADLEY
1530 Beaver Place
Anchorage, Alaska 99504-2517
(907) 337-1060 (Office)
(907) 333-8760 (Residence)

PERSONAL

Born in Jackson, North Carolina and lived much of my youth in Pennsylvania. Married to Louise M. Bradley. Anchorage resident since 1965 and homeowner since 1979. My health is excellent with no physical disabilities.

EDUCATION

Edwards Military Institute, Salemburg, North Carolina, B.S., General Science, 1942. Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, B.S., History/Government (Political Science), 1944. American University, Fort Benning, Georgia, post graduate courses in Business Administration, 1959. Wildlife Management Course, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1970.

EXPERIENCE

1970 - Present. President, Wonder Park Investments, Anchorage, Alaska, which involves purchase, management, improvement, rent and/or sale of apartment and commercial buildings. Formed real estate syndications (limited partnerships) as General Partner in which residential and commercial buildings, raw and subdivided lands are purchased, developed and marketed. President, Lu-Wray Hideaway Resort. Own and operate a fishing charter business, lodge and resort at King's Lake. Market recreation services, handle guest reservations, and supervise management personal and maintenance of facilities. For a three-year period, owned and operated the Great Land Big Game Guide Service Inc. for hunting and the Great Land Taxidermy Studio, Inc. Sold both businesses to be active in other business endeavors and to be a candidate for the Alaska State Senate and was elected.

1970 - 1972. Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration, Headquarters, Alaskan Command, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. Provided personnel management guidance and administrative support for all army, air force and navy units within the entire joint command. Chairman, Alaskan Command Employment Advisory Council. Dealt with union business agents and private sector contractors in negotiating projects on Department of Defense installations and resolving labor problems. Department of Defense member of Governor Hickel's Employment Advisory Commission during his previous term as Governor. Coordinator, Alaska Native Employment Program (Project HIRE), a federal civil service employment program for native Alaskans on all military installations in the state. I retired from military service as a regular Army officer in August 1972 after 28 years of active service and two years of reserve service, a total of 30 years.

1974 - 1982. Elected Alaska State Senator in 1974. Served on most of the Senate's standing committees. Spent more years on my favorite committees, the Labor and Commerce Committee and the Resources Committee. Member, Governor's Tourism Advisory Board. Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee (later Labor and Commerce Committee) for eight years. Prime mover for Alaska Business Inventory Tax Repeal; revised banking code, corporate and real estate law; expanded state financial loans and was responsible for passage of 10 veterans entitlement programs. Initiated unprecedented insurance and securities, law and order, and fish and game legislation to include splitting the Fish and Game Board into two separate boards, a Fisheries Board and a Game Board. The combined board was monopolized by commercial fisherman with only one game member.

1974 - 1982 (Continued). Sponsored legislation for regulating and sunseting boards and commissions and initiated the elimination of six seldom used boards. Arranged for, and Chairman of, the first Military and Veterans Affairs Committee in the Alaska Legislature and drafted legislation for the first Alaska Veteran's Memorial which is located in the Denali State Park. Elected delegate to the President's White House Conference on Small Business as a result of getting passed more pro-business legislation through Senate Commerce Committee and Legislature in six years than had been passed in any other six year period. Recommended by the Senate President and the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce as delegate.

1984 - 1985. President, Northeast Anchorage Community Council. American Security Council delegate to the International Security Council Conference at Seoul, Korea in 1984 and at Paris, France in 1985. Both conferences had one or more delegates from 12 countries and numerous other international scholars on security matters in the free world. Received Presidential appointment as Republican Chairman of Alaska Veterans for Reagan-Bush Campaign in 1984 and for Bush-Quayle campaign in 1988. As a result of these appointments, I made speeches recommending the Republican presidential candidates to veterans organizations in Alaska.

1985 - 1988. Elected Assemblyman, Section 5, Municipality of Anchorage. Chairman, Economic Development Committee. Coordinated with the State for establishment of a Free Trade Zone in Anchorage and was the Municipality's prime mover for encouraging Federal Express to open their Anchorage Facility. Chairman, Assembly Legislative Affairs Committee. Lobbied the State Legislature for Assembly and Mayor to increase revenue sharing and municipal assistance for Anchorage. Initiator and Vice President, U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Committee for the Municipality of Anchorage. Sponsored municipal legislation for the first Anchorage Veteran's Memorial which is located on Delaney Park, and supervised its construction at no cost to the taxpayers. Sponsored municipal legislation for establishment of the first Anchorage Veterans Affairs Commission. As a result of these three accomplishments, received three Mayor's awards. Appointed by the Mayor as Municipal Liaison to Active Army and Air Force and Alaska National Guard and Reserves. Appointed by the Mayor as Assembly Representative on the Anchorage Veterans Action Committee which manages the Anchorage Veterans Memorial.

CIVIC AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Member of Commonwealth North, Resource Development Council, Common Sense for Alaska, Alaska Coalition for American Energy Security, Alaska Support Industry Alliance, Alaska Miners Association, Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and UAA Alumni Council. Board Member of both Chugiak Senior Citizens Foundation and Older Persons Action Group Foundation. Retired from a 30-year Regular U.S. Army officer career. Participated in WWII, Korea and extended tours in Vietnam. Member of 16 different veterans organizations in Anchorage area.

HOBBIES AND OTHER SPECIAL INTERESTS

Government and politics at all levels, hunting, fishing, military service veterans, senior citizens, youth organizations and writing articles in newspapers and magazines on issues I consider important to the local community, state and nation.

RESUME
JAMES B. ELKINS
177 CRANBERRY ROAD NORTH
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
1-907-247-8423

DATE OF BIRTH: APRIL 19, 1937
PLACE OF BIRTH: ALBANY, OREGON

FAMILY: MARRIED: WIFE, NANCY
CHILDREN: JAMIE AGE 22
JEANNETTE AGE 20

HEALTH: EXCELLANT

EDUCATION: GRADUATE: ALBANY UNION HIGH SCHOOL
ALBANY, OREGON
ATTENDED: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
EUGENE, OREGON

RELIGION: METHODIST

RESIDENCY: BOUGHT BUSINESS AND MOVED TO KETCHIKAN,
ALASKA IN OCTOBER OF 1968.

MILITARY: NATIONAL GUARD

EMPLOYMENT: FO'C'SLE, INC.
OWNER-MANAGER

POLITICAL AFFILIATION: REPUBLICAN

POLITICAL SERVICE: ACTIVE REPUBLICAN FOR 31 YEARS

CO-FINANCE CHAIRMAN &
CAMPAIGN CHARMAN: CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG SINCE 1973

STATE REPUBLICAN PARTY:
ASSISTANT TREASURE
(UNDER CHAIRMAN STOUT)

S.E. FINANCE CHAIRMAN
(FOLLOWED LLOYD HAMES)

SERVED ON STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CO-CHAIR FINANCE COMMITTEE
TO ELECT SENATOR MURKOWSKI

ACTIVE IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS:
ALL REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTAL CAMPAIGNS
ALASKA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
MOST CURRENT: STEVENS, MURKOWSKI, &
YOUNG

DISTRICT REPUBLICAN PARTY:

FINANCE CHAIRMAN DIST. I

ACTIVE IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS:

ALL REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS DIST. I

MOST CURRENT: JONES, TAYLOR & DAVIS

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

3 YEARS - KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH
ASSEMBLYMAN

12 YEARS - KTN. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1 YEAR - SOUTHERN S.E. REGIONAL
AQUACULTURE ASSC. (SSRAA)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

LIQUOR INDUSTRY:

ALASKA CABARET, HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND
RETAILERS ASSC. (CHARR)

18 YEAR - MEMBER

15 YEAR - BOARD MEMBER

PAST CHAIRMAN

OWNER:

3 PACKAGE STORE LICENSES

1 DISPENSARY

MEMBER:

KETCHIKAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ELKS LODGE

REFERENCES:

CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG
2331 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
1-202-225-5765

MR. JENNINGS GRAHAM
P. O. BOX 5560
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
1-907-225-6658

LT. GOVERNOR
JACK COGHILL
P. O. BOX AA
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
1-907-465-3520

MR. LLOYD HAMES
P. O. BOX 5377
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
1-907-225-4032

Resume for
James W. McNamee

Box 1308

Fairbanks, Ak 99707

Appointment to Alcoholic Control Board -

Served on board from 1982 to 1987

State Residence 1954

Occupation - Insurance Agent Retired

Previous Employers Corroon Black

Dawson

John Butrovich

Coop Photo

Military Service

U.S. Navy

WW II -

Korea -

Education

Univ. of Wash.

Seattle Univ.

Personal References -

Sen John Butrovich

Ed Mercedes

Ruth Burnett

Ralph Perdue

Thank you

James McNamee



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 24, 1991

The Honorable Richard Eliason
President
Alaska State Senate
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Eliason:

In accordance with AS 39.05.080, the Senate Finance Committee reviewed the qualifications of Lee E. Fischer for appointment as Commissioner of Revenue. There were no stated objections to confirmation of Mr. Fischer by committee members. This does not reflect an intent by any of the members to vote for or against him during any further sessions for the purpose of consideration.

Respectfully,

Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-chairman

Senator Jay Kerttula, Co-chairman

Members:

Senator Jim Duncan

Senator Al Adams

Senator Lyman Hoffman

Senator Dick Shultz

Senator Rick Uehling