

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

1730

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 1997-1998

Crandall/Ellig Conclusions

- Deregulation and consumer choice lower prices.
Policy makers should open markets to competition as quickly as possible.
- Deregulation and consumer choice align service quality with consumer desires. Concern about service quality is no excuse for delay.
- Consumers have experienced genuine benefits, not just reallocation of costs among customer classes.
Transition costs are no excuse for delay.

Crandall/Ellig (cont'd)

- The lower the barriers to customer choice, the greater the benefits. Choice will provide the most benefits.
- Competitive markets continue to evolve in response to consumer needs. Markets should be allowed to evolve. Government policy makers should not over plan the transition or try to design market mechanisms.

The Case for Privatization

Electricity Revenues per Kilowatthour from Sales to Ultimate Consumers
by Type of Utility Ownership, 1990

| Type of Utility | Share of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers (percent) | Average Prices to Ultimate Consumers (cents per kilowatthour) | Difference | % |
|--------------------------------|--|--|------------|------|
| Investor-owned Utilities | 76.3 | 6.8 | - | - |
| Municipal/State Utilities | 14.2 | 7.33 | .53 | +8% |
| Rural Electric Cooperatives | 7.4 | 8.15 | 1.35 | +20% |

Sources: (for the previous table)

- Federal Energy Subsidies: Direct and Indirect Interventions in Energy Markets, by **Energy Information Administration**, US. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, November 1992, p. 57
- Subsidies and Unfair Competitive Advantages Available to Publicly-Owned and Cooperative Utilities, by Putnam, Hayes & Bartlett, **Edison Electric Institute**, Washington, DC, September 1994, p. B-13
- Federal Power: The Case for Privatizing Electricity, by Douglas A. Houston, the **Reason Foundation**, Los Angeles, CA, March 1996, p.2, 5

Alaska's Utility Market

- Different:

- No study comparable to national markets

System is not on a grid

- Remoteness of hydro sites
- Extremes of the Arctic

- Similarities:

- Remoteness requires greater effort at competitiveness

- Empirical observations provide indications

Management Decision Tree

Public vs. Private

- Lake Tyee dam
- Legislature
- Governor
- AEA Board
- AEA Staff
- PMC (and Attorneys)
- 2 City Councils
- Thomas Bay Authority
- 2 Utility Boards
- 2 Power & Light Utilities
- The Consumer

vs.

- Lake Tyee
- Private Company
- 2 Utility Boards
- 2 Power & Light Utilities
- The Consumer

Note: Worst case

Power Production Cost

Hydroelectric Plants Owned by Major Investor-Owned Electric Utilities*

1991

(Mills per Kilowatthour)

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Operations | 3.88 |
| Maintenance | <u>2.89</u> |
| Total | 6.76 |
| or cents per kilowatthour | .00676 |

Four Dam Pool Operating Costs**

1995

| | |
|--|-----|
| Operations & Maintenance cents per Kwh | 2.5 |
|--|-----|

Source: * Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expense 1991, Energy Information Administration, US. Department of Energy, Washington, DC May 1993, p.11.

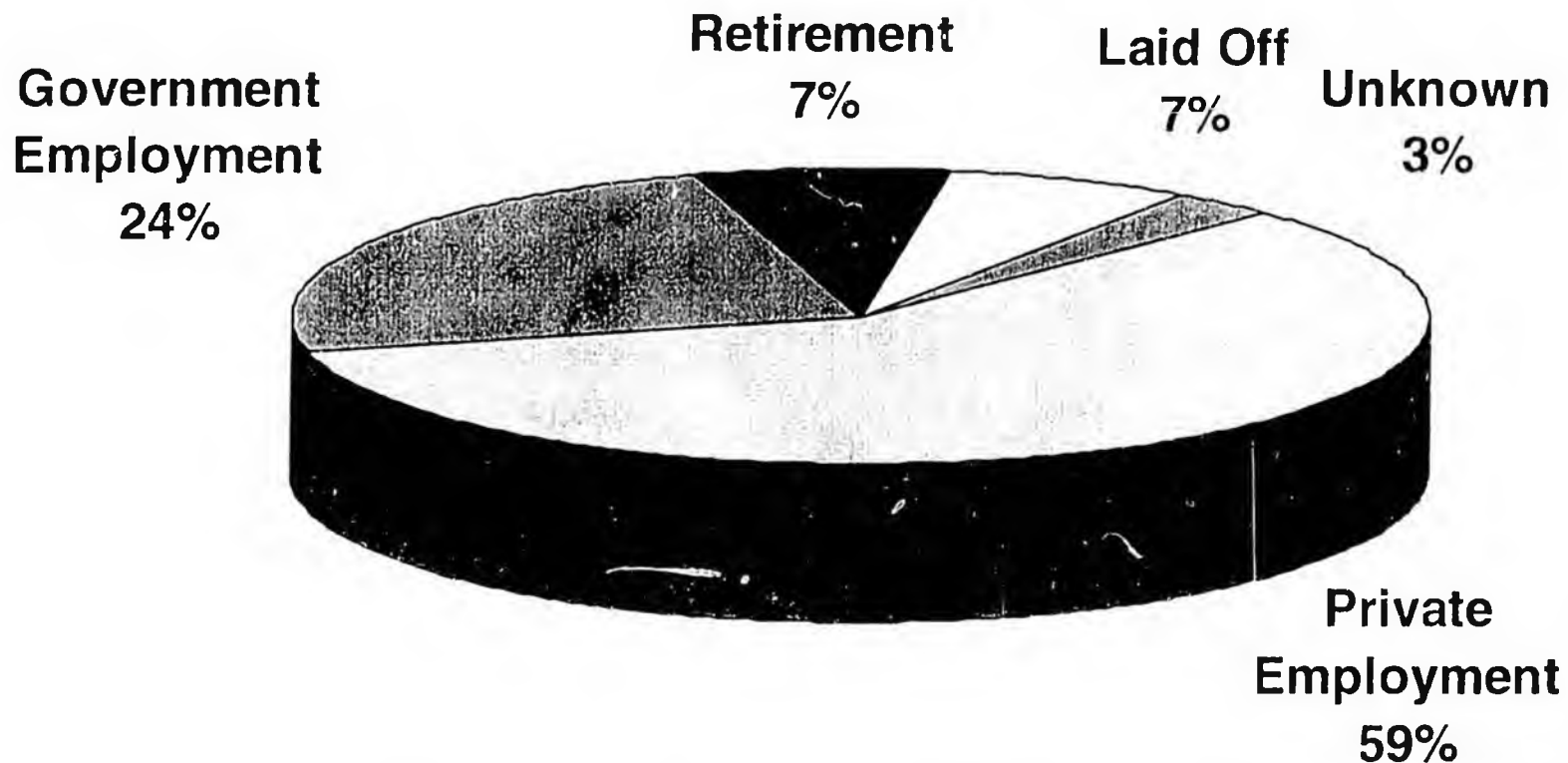
** Independent Auditor Reports, Parisena, Stronberg & Company, 1988 - 1995

Benefit/Cost of Deregulation/Privatization

- Benefits:
 - Greater efficiency in electric utility industry benefits all consumers equitably
 - Communities become more competitive inducing growth with more long-term employment
- Costs:
 - Short-term employment dislocation
 - Changes in ownership, public to private, advantage the equity interests of the wealthy

Employment Implications of Privatization

Employment Status of Workers Affected by Privatization

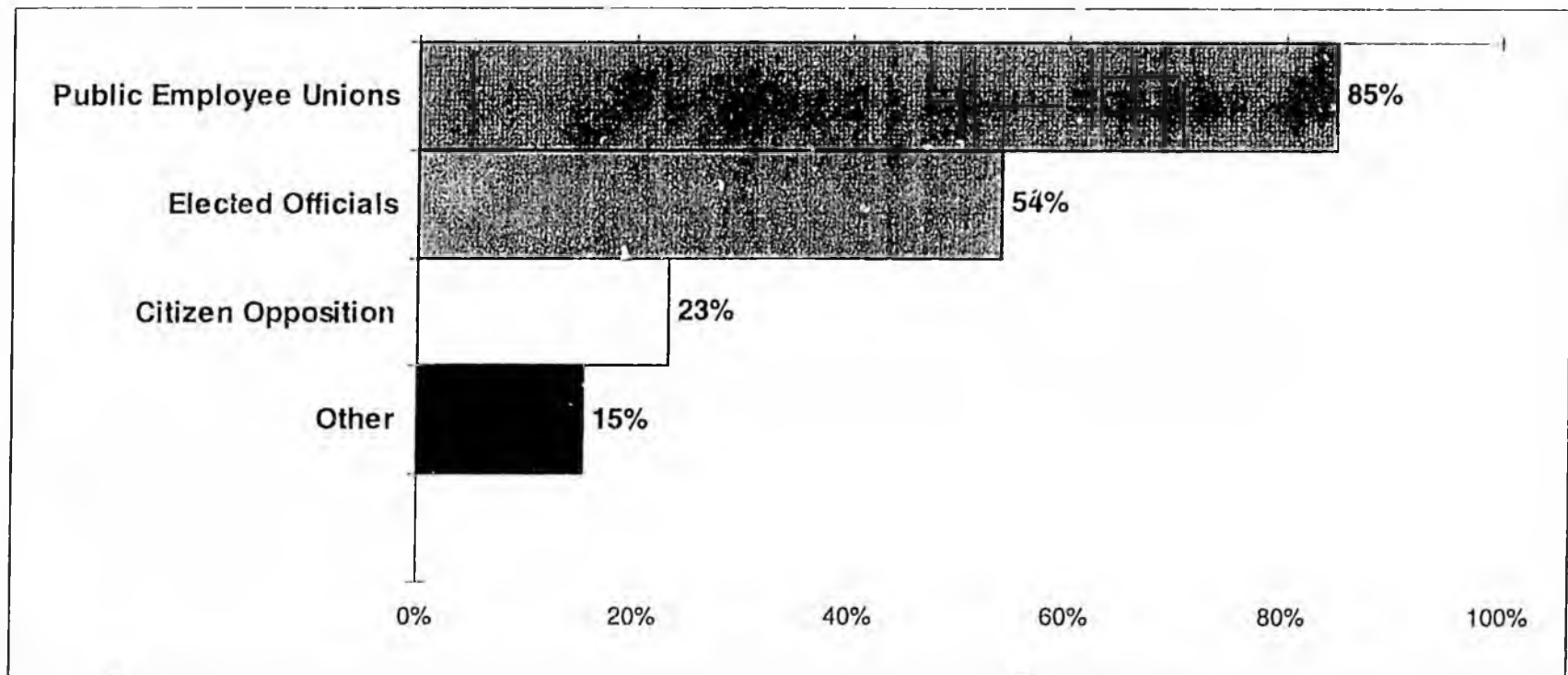


Source: The Long-Term Employment Implications of Privatization, by the National Commission on Employment Policy, US. Department of Labor, Washington, DC, 1989.

Employment -- fair treatment

- Working within the rate of attrition
- Having contractors hire displaced workers
- Offering early retirement
- Offering training programs
- Relocation assistance

Who Opposes Privatization?



Source: 1992 Reason Foundation Survey of the 24 Largest Cities in the US.

An Unsolicited Offer

- On September 3, 1996 The Energy Group offered
 - the State's asking price \$84 million
 - estimated repairs at \$16 million
 - Total offer \$100 million
- 1/2 the ownership of the purchasing entity, Citizens Power of Alaska, will be held by the consumers of the power of the four dams
- Offer subject to due diligence and a fair return

Who is The Energy Group?

- A group of debt and equity investors, inside and outside Alaska, who seek a fair return on their investments. They are also socially conscious enough to want to strengthen capitalism by integrating the middle-class and the poor into the beneficial world of capital ownership
- Citizens Power will be sufficiently capitalized to satisfy its lenders and will be operated by electric utility contractors acceptable to both lenders and FERC

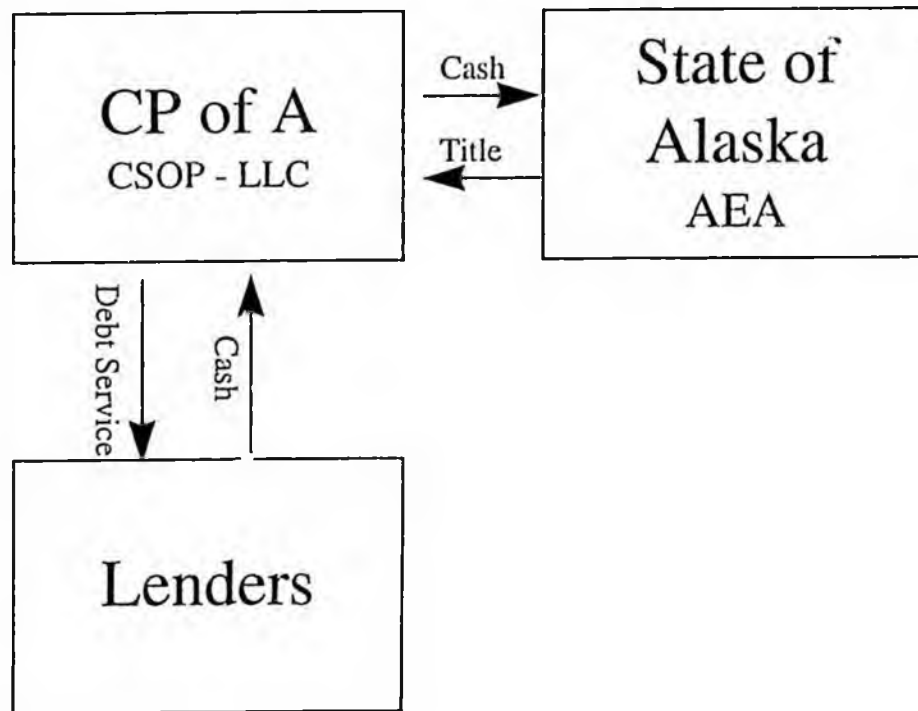
Citizens Power of Alaska Purchasing Entity

- Organized as a Limited Liability Company
(because of the tax consequences)
- Consumers ownership defined by a
Consumer Stock Ownership Plan (CSOP)
(2/3 residential and 1/3 commercial)
- All shares are equal
CSOP 50% & Private Investors 50%
- All profits are distributed annually to shareholders
after O&M, reserves, and debt service

Consumer Stock Ownership Plan

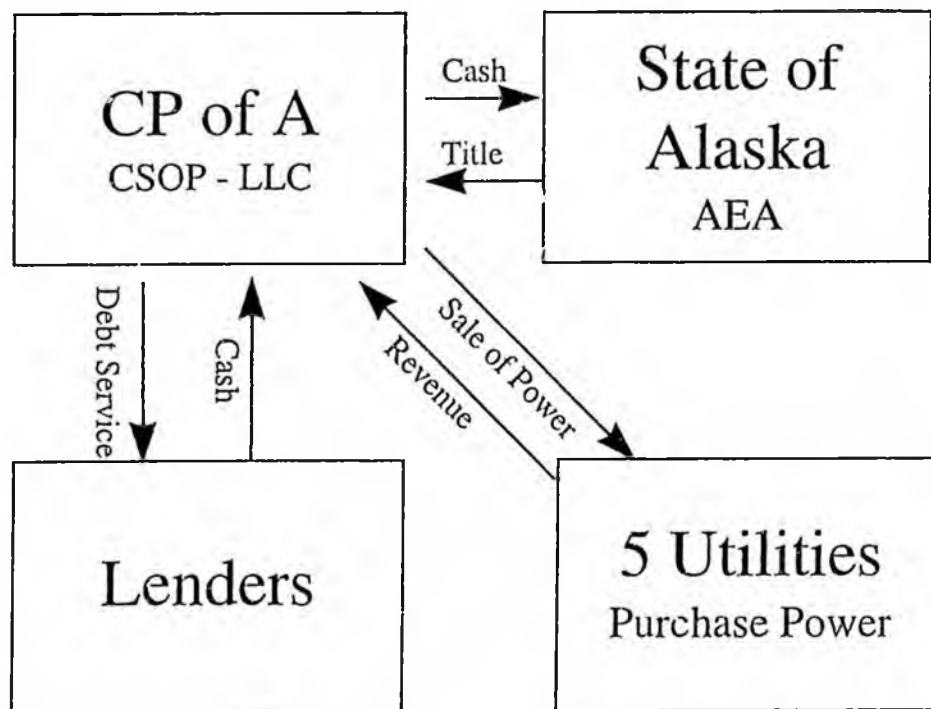
- CSOP is similar to an Employee Stock Owner Plan (ESOP)
- 10,000 US companies have ESOPs that permit employee ownership for 11 million Americans
- Ownership enabled by credit (debt financing)
- The CSOP is an economic tool to facilitate and expand capital ownership to people who would have no such opportunity- more than 60% of Alaskans own no stock

The Purchase Process



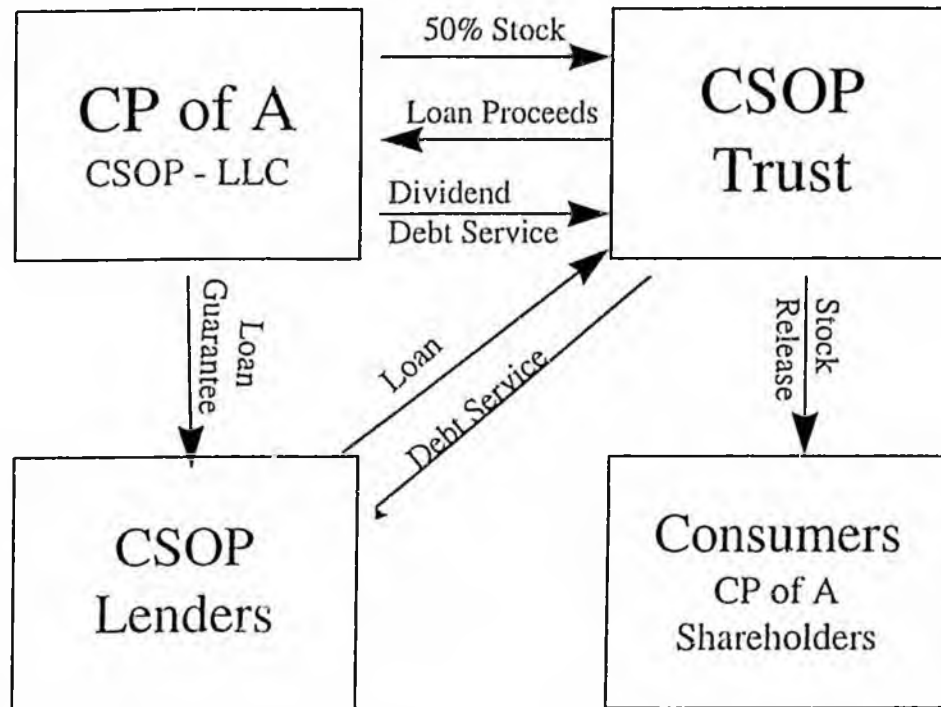
- Purchase Price \$84 million
- Improvements \$16 million
- Total Price \$100 million
- Liability transfer from State to CP of A
- Loans: LLC and CSOP

Power Sale Agreement



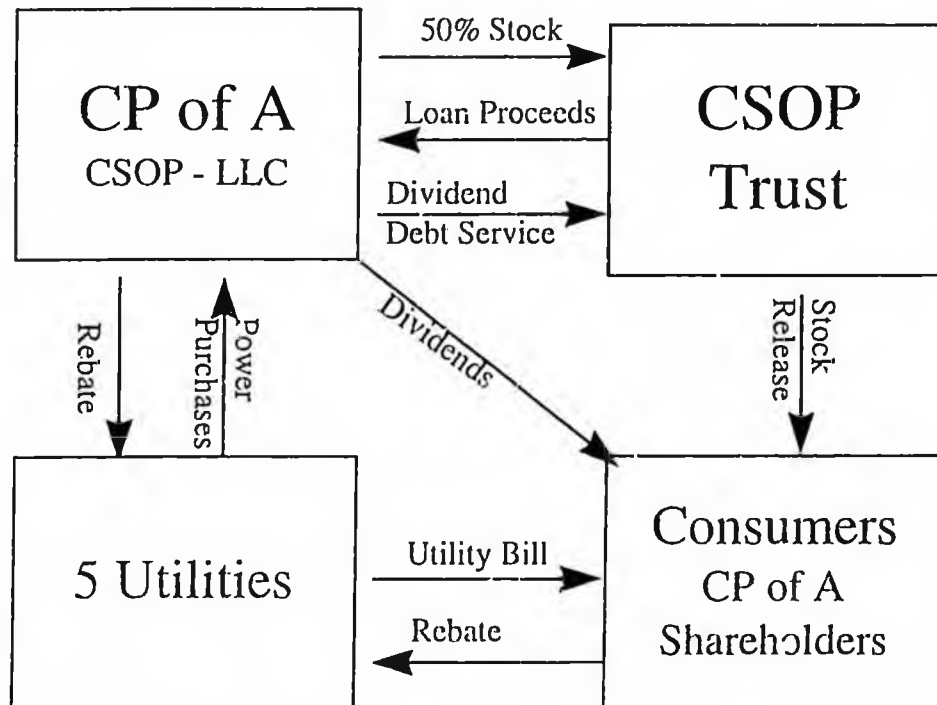
- Offer to 5 Utilities
Rate: 6.5 cents, 30 years
or average rate of
purchases for last four
years
- Details negotiated
- Signed before closing sale
with the State

CSOP Trust



- 50% stock issued to consumers in trust
- Trust borrows and secures debt with stock as collateral
- CP of A distributes sufficient dividends to CSOP Trust to cover debt service
- As trust pays down debt stock is released to consumers

Dividend/Rebate



- Cash dividends available after CSOP debt service
- Paid directly to consumers or through utilities as a cash rebate to consumers

A Sale of the Four Dam Pool to Citizens Power of Alaska

- Secures for all Alaskans the highest fair price
- Secures for consumers the efficiencies of private ownership
- Enriches consumers by providing that they own 50% of the purchasing entity
- Moves the decision from municipal and utility officials to consumers/shareholders as to where the savings from efficiencies go: lower rates or greater dividends
- Induces communities to grow providing more jobs since they are more competitive

...respectfully recommend

- put out a Request for Proposal (RFP)
- timed to permit the 20th Alaska Legislature to pass on the transaction in its First Session so that it can exercise oversight in its Second Session
- establish a “public interest criteria” in the RFP to include:
 - a fair price
 - risk considerations and repairs
 - inducing competition to the Alaska electric utility industry
 - evaluating the benefits of privatization

Citizens Power of Alaska The Energy Group

645 G Street, Suite 300

Anchorage, AK 99501

907-277-7266 Fax: 277-4141

CPALASKA@AOL.COM

Contact: Jim Lottsfeldt

HCR

24

HFIN

FILE

1 new schools ^{WHILE REALIZING} and realize cost savings; and

2 WHEREAS the use of prototype school designs reduces future routine and major
3 maintenance cost and ^{BY IMPROVING} improves a school district's maintenance program through the use of
4 standardized building components, systems, and products; and

5 WHEREAS school districts experience substantially fewer problems during the first
6 school year in a prototype school, thereby reducing the school district's costs and improving
7 the ~~teaching environment for teachers and~~ learning environment for students, ^{AND TEACHERS} and

8 WHEREAS public facilities should be designed to accurately reflect the unique needs
9 of our subarctic and arctic environments, and northern design principles can help minimize
10 annual operating and maintenance costs;

11 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature encourages school districts to
12 use prototype school designs wherever feasible so future school classrooms can be constructed
13 ^{MORE QUICKLY} quicker and funds maximized; and be it

14 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of
15 Education to develop prototype school designs for ~~elementary grades~~ ^{REGIONAL} in consultation with
16 engineering and architecture design professionals, including their statewide and regional
17 organizations, who are familiar with the unique climatic conditions in this state as well as
18 other conditions that affect application of appropriate school designs; and be it

19 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of
20 Education to consult with the bond reimbursement and grant review committee ^{Established under} in developing
21 incentives for school districts to use prototype school designs in school construction funded
22 through the education 1 facilities maintenance and construction fund (AS 37.05.560); and be
23 it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of
25 Education, in those instances where a prototype design may not be appropriate, to identify
26 components within prototype building designs that can be standardized and can be
27 incorporated into the school design; and be it

28 FURTHER RESOLVED that, if statutory changes are necessary to implement these
29 incentives, the Department of Education is requested to report suggested statutory changes to
30 the legislature by March ~~X~~ 1998, so the changes can be considered by the Second Regular
31 Session of the Twentieth Alaska State Legislature.

MOVE THE RESOLVE TO THE THIRD STEP

15

AS 14.11.014

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: February 6, 1998

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/18/98

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HCR 24

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24

PROTOTYPE SCHOOL DESIGN

Relating to the use of prototype designs in public school construction projects.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute CSHCR 24 (F.O.) the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) DDE, 2/16/98

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

| SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS | | DP | DNP | NR | AM |
|------------------------------|--------------|----|-----|----|----|
| <i>Gene Therrault</i> | Therrault | X | | | |
| <i>Edson Mulder</i> | Mulder | X | | | |
| <i>Terry Martin</i> | Martin | X | | | |
| <i>Jim Kohring</i> | Kohring | X | | | |
| <i>John N. Davis</i> | Davis | X | | | |
| <i>Ben Simeon</i> | Gruessendorf | | | X | |
| <i>Clayton E. Moses</i> | Moses | X | | | |
| <i>Kelly Foster</i> | Kelly Foster | X | | | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | | | | | |

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

Gene Therrault

FISCAL NOTE

No: 1

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: CSHCR 24 (STA)
(H) Publish Date: 2/6/98

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Title: <u>Prototype School Design</u> | Dept. Affected <u>Education</u> | |
| Sponsor <u>House Rules</u> | BRU | <u>School Finance</u> |
| Requester <u>House State Affairs</u> | Component | <u>Educational Facilities</u> |
| | Component Serial No. | <u>Support</u> |
| | | <u>1957</u> |

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 99 | FY 00 | FY 01 | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Personal Services | | | | | | |
| Travel | | | | | | |
| Contractual | | | | | | |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| Land & Structures | | | | | | |
| Grants & Claims | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | * | * | * | * | * | * |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES () | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1002 Federal Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1003 GF Match | | | | | | |
| 1004 GF | | | | | | |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health | | | | | | |
| Other (Specify Type) | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | * | * | * | * | * | * |

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost:

POSITIONS

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time | | | | | | |
| Part-time | | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal impact of this resolution is indeterminate at this time. Total costs for either portion of the resolution for either portion of the resolution require further definition before costs may be determined. This includes definition of the types of incentives that might be utilized, as well as a clarification of the meaning of "core school functions".

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Prepared by <u>Michael Morgan, PMP</u> | Phone <u>465-1858</u> |
| Division <u>Educational Support Services/Facilities Section</u> | Date <u>2/4/98</u> |
| Approved by <u>Shirley Holloway, Ph.D.</u> | Date <u>2/4/98</u> |
| Agency <u>Commissioner</u> | |

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COMMITTEE COPY

Adopted
2/18/98

BILL ID: CSHCR 24(FIN)

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24(FIN)

~~01~~ Relating to the use of prototype designs in public school construction projects.

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

WHEREAS art. VII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, requires the state to establish and maintain a system of public schools to meet the educational needs of children throughout the state; and

WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature recognizes the crucial role that local school districts serve in the state in meeting this most important constitutional responsibility; and

WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature understands the challenges school districts face to ensure Alaska's children have skilled teachers, quality curriculum, and safe schools; and

WHEREAS continued growth is projected in the state's school age population that will increase the need for new schools and place further pressure on state and school district budgets; and

WHEREAS prudent stewardship of state resources requires that every effort be made to get the best value for each state dollar spent; and

WHEREAS use of prototype school designs has enabled the Municipality of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough, and Matanuska-Susitna Borough school districts to more quickly respond to their district's need for new schools while realizing cost savings; and

WHEREAS the use of prototype school designs reduces future maintenance cost by improving a school district's maintenance program through the use of standardized building components, systems, and products; and

WHEREAS school districts experience substantially fewer problems during the school year in a prototype school, thereby reducing the school district's costs and improving the learning environment for students and teachers; and

WHEREAS public facilities should be designed to accurately reflect the unique needs of our subarctic and arctic environments, and northern design principles can help minimize annual operating and maintenance costs; and

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature encourages school districts to use prototype school designs wherever feasible so future school classrooms can be constructed more quickly and funds maximized; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of Education to develop prototype school designs in consultation with engineering and architecture design professionals, including their statewide and regional organizations, who are familiar with the unique regional climatic conditions in this state as well as other conditions that affect application of appropriate school designs; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of Education to identify components within prototype building designs that can be standardized and can be incorporated into the school design in those instances where a prototype design may not be appropriate; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of Education to consult with the bond reimbursement and grant review committee established under AS 14.11.014 in developing incentives for school districts to use prototype school designs in school construction funded through the educational facilities maintenance and construction fund (AS 37.05.560); and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that, if statutory changes are necessary to implement these incentives, the Department of Education is requested to report suggested statutory changes to the legislature by March 15, 1998, so the changes can be considered by the Second Session of the Twentieth Alaska State Legislature.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to Shirley J. Holloway, commissioner of education, to the Alaska State Board of Education, and to the school board of each district.

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24(STA)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Offered: 2/6/98

Referred: Finance

Sponsor(s): HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

A RESOLUTION

1 Relating to the use of prototype designs in public school construction projects.

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

3 WHEREAS art. VII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, requires the state to
4 establish and maintain a system of public schools to meet the educational needs of children
5 throughout the state; and

6 WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature recognizes the crucial role that local school
7 districts serve in the state in meeting this most important constitutional responsibility; and

8 WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature understands the challenges school districts
9 face to ensure Alaska's children have skilled teachers, quality curriculum, and safe schools;
10 and

11 WHEREAS continued growth is projected in the state's school age population that will
12 increase the need for new schools and place further pressure on school district budgets; and

13 WHEREAS prudent stewardship of state resources requires that every effort be made
14 to get the best value for each state dollar spent; and

15 WHEREAS use of prototype school designs has enabled the Municipality of
16 Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough, and Matanuska-Susitna
17 Borough school districts to more quickly and economically respond to their district's need for

STATE AND
↓

- 1 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to Shirley J. Holloway, commissioner of
- 2 education, to the Alaska State Board of Education, and to the school board of each school
- 3 district.

Prototype School Design – HCR 24

This bill deals with prototypical designs for schools. Currently, school designs are the responsibility of each local school district. There are some districts in Alaska who have made good use of prototypical designs and this use may have resulted in some cost savings in the construction costs of the schools using these designs. In looking at the use of prototypical designs and their possible use as a means of controlling costs of school construction attention has been focused on the use of prototypical designs in Anchorage and Fairbanks. It is useful to note that implementation of prototypical design in these areas has been limited to elementary schools. The use of prototypical designs has been successful in these areas for several reasons. These include:

- Similar site conditions (i.e., topography, soils, climate)
- Facilities are being used under the same educational program
- The same contractor group bid the jobs, utilizing an experienced labor pool
- Staff and community input was limited due to previous acceptance of the design

If the primary motivation for developing and using a prototype (or, series of prototypes) in the state, part of the investigation should consider all aspects of the costs which would accrue to prototype use. This should include a review of the problems associated with state use of a stock plan implemented in the 1970's in rural Alaska.

This bill considers two requirements:

1. "that the Department of Education is requested to develop a prototype school designs for core school functions that could be used by school districts; and
2. "that the Department of Education is requested to develop incentives for school districts to use prototype school designs in school construction funded through the educational facilities maintenance and construction fund (AS 37.05.560).

These two requirements offer several challenges. The challenges involve issues the breadth of the scope desired by the legislature and what is meant by "core school functions".

The request to develop "...a prototype designs for core school functions..." appears to focus on a concept presented in a department briefing paper on prototypes presented to the Bond Reimbursement and Grant Review Committee. The paper discusses the conditions where prototypes have been successful and suggests that use of prototypical components might be appropriate for Alaska. If a prototype design is to be developed, there are several factors which might effect the successful use of the design. Two of these are:

- There are at least three major climatic regions of the state, southeast, central and arctic, which require unique design considerations.
- There are also varying size requirements required by schools districts around the state. These vary from the 600 student elementaries being built in Anchorage and Fairbanks to the 25

student K-12 school needed in Healy Lake. The size requirements could be considered in terms of a series of ranges (e.g., 0-50, 51-250, 250-500, and 500 and over). However, this still leaves a large number of design options to be considered when coupled with the three climatic regions.

- Is the project a new totally new project, or is it an addition to an existing school?

Just these three factors begin to frame the challenges of designing a single prototype to be used across the state. The concept becomes more feasible when considering that the Deferred Maintenance Task Force may have been suggesting use of prototypical components. If the concept is applied to the "core school functions" specified in this Resolution, components could be identified, e.g., mechanical room, office/teacher preparation areas, multipurpose rooms, library/multi-media center/computer lab areas. These could then be configured and sized for population ranges similar to those noted earlier in this discussion.

The second requirement of the Resolution is a request to develop incentives for districts to use prototype school designs. The types of incentives to be developed are not specified and could range from point awards, which might effect the priority of projects ranked by the department to financial incentives. Certainly any incentives developed would need to be applied equally to all districts. The challenge in developing these incentives is in first assuring that the concept of prototype use is applicable to all districts. If, as has been suggested in several nationally published papers, prototypes only work well in a homogeneous environment of moderate to high growth, then they may only work in the three large districts in Alaska: Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Mat-Su.

As the concept of using prototypical components is explored, the design of each component will need to include the flexibility to support a variety of configurations. This will allow designs to adapt to meet the demands presented by the site, wind driven rain or drifting snow, and unique programmatic demands.

The requirement to develop incentives is dependent upon how the issue of prototypes is developed. Design development costs for total prototypical schools could vary depending on the number of factors considered.

Further development of the range options and application for an Alaskan prototype will allow definition of the potential costs.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Department of Education

To: House Finance

Date: February 16, 1998

Phone: 465-1858

From: Michael Morgan,
Facilities Manager
ESS/Facilities Support

Subject: Prototypes
HCR 24

The Bond Reimbursement and Grant Review Committee is convened by statute (AS 14.11.014) and is given as one of its duties a charge to: "...analyze existing prototypical designs for school construction projects..." (AS 14.11.014 (b)(4)). The attached briefing paper was prepared by the department and was presented to the Committee for consideration at their December 3, 1997 meeting.

Submitted for background information, this paper frames issues surrounding the use of prototypical designs and results of research on the subject.

By: Facilities Staff

Date: December 3, 1997

Phone: 465-6906

File: g:\br_grcom\papers\prototyp

For: BR&GR Committee

Subject: Prototype Schools

BRIEFING PAPER

Background

As part of the legislation enabling this committee, one of the specific charges specified was for the committee to "analyze existing prototypical designs for school construction projects"(AS 14.11.014(4)). This paper looks at the issue of use of prototypical designs from a generic perspective, addresses their possible use from a state perspective and provides a recommended policy statement for the department to implement.

Department staff is currently analyzing two existing prototypical designs in current use.

Discussion

One of the items for review and study established by statute for the Committee is the use of prototype school designs in Alaska.

A dictionary definition of prototype is, "the first thing...of it's kind model." This of course differs from the common application of the term to mean stock plan or "off the shelf" design.

Considerable literature exists on the subject of prototypes in relation to schools, including seminars at the 1995 CEFPI conference in Scottsdale. Various experiments using prototypes in school districts in Alaska have been tried with varying degrees of success.

Some surveys have been made of school districts and state Departments of Education regarding "stock plans." The Georgia legislature, after a survey of other states, (a copy of the Georgia study is available), recently rejected their use. Of the states contacted, 41 responded. Three states used stock plans, three rejected them, nine did feasibility studies regarding use and rejected them, nine built a total of 39 schools from stock plans and would not do so again. Maine built 49 very small schools from stock plans but would not do so again, based on programmatic limits

and liability problems. California rejected the use of prototypes based upon staff costs to modify and update plans, comply with codes, adapt to site conditions and, because of the lack of local involvement in the design process.

Prototypes have been used more successfully in the following four ways:

1. As simple planning tools, examples of successful solutions to similar programmatic, space, construction type, and site orientation.
2. As basic component designs and details, specifications and planning options that could be put together like "Lincoln Logs."
3. Full contract documents which could be modified for special conditions.
4. And of course, the "off the shelf" set of contract documents or cookie cutter plans.

One speaker at the CEFPI conference listed 'types' of prototypes as:

A. Typical 'Type':

A single district having a school designed for a specific location but developed for reuse in other locations. The district does a post occupancy evaluation and has the plans modified to correct items in the evaluation and adjusted to a new site. Suggestion was that a new prototype might be revised every 3-4 years. This might be applicable to a larger and growing district and could save a small amount of fee; considerable repetition of administrative staff time and some construction cost savings, if enough projects were built in a short period of time.

B. By default 'Type':

One school built, or building, and "hurry up we need another" therefore, adjust the design we have for site and utilities and bid again.

C. Henry Ford production line 'Type':

For a variety of very fast growing districts, as in Florida where a district might need several high schools and 6-8 elementary schools a year, there could be fee savings, time saving, and no time to incorporate large amounts of local input.

D. Copy cat 'Type':

A smaller district sees a school on another district and buys the plans from the architect with only site modifications.

Another speaker emphasized the concern of teachers, and administrators that prototypes usually did not allow for input by the real users and typically do not allow for the sense of ownership by the community. He emphasized the concern for response to varying educational program needs, code deficiencies, liability and any real reduction of cost.

A type of prototype only alluded to at the conference, but increasingly available through the computerization of the drafting process is the development of prototype components. These can vary from cabinet details, to classrooms, toilet room and kitchen components, to total core units with multiple classroom possibilities, as well as varying construction details.

Generally cited advantages for the use of prototypes are fee cost savings, decrease in the amount of time to be bid ready, and possibly reduced construction costs. Of these most of the educators

played down the actual cost savings as usually being small in comparison to total project cost. Time saving to be bid ready was usually realized although in slower growing districts and where older schools were being replaced this was not an advantage.

Almost uniformly speakers agreed that the disadvantage of prototypes was the missing response to differing educational programming, to local community input and to the sense of being "our school." Also the need to make revisions for code changes and site conditions sometimes made the prototype an inappropriate solution.

The use of prototype school design in Alaska has not been surveyed in detail. A few districts responded to an initial request for information. Anchorage, Fairbanks, Mat-Su and Kenai have all used prototypes with varying success to deal with the requirements mandated by a rapidly growing student population. The districts with smaller schools have not had such rapid growth although it is in those districts that the BIA used stock plans and after the Molly Hootch case DOTPF promoted prototype concept designs, though in many cases these weren't implemented. Recently, one rural district, replacing BIA stock plan schools has used prototype components with considerable success.

After considering the positive and negative factors associated with the use of prototypical school designs, one conclusion which can be drawn is that creation, selection and successful use of a single, complete set of stock school plans for the entire state of Alaska is not feasible.

Recommendation

1. It is recommended that the attached policy be reviewed by the committee.
2. Staff will complete a the review of existing Alaskan prototype designs, as mandated in the committee defining statute, for consideration before advancing a final policy.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair
Rep. Kim Elton
Rep. Richard Foster
Rep. Jeannette James
Rep. Beverly Masek
Rep. Gail Phillips



Sen. Tim Kelly, Co-Chair
Sen. Loren Leman
Sen. Georgianna Lincoln
Sen. Robin Taylor
Sen. Gary Wilken
Sen. Mike Miller

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

Capitol Building, Room 501 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Phone (907) 465-2647 • FAX (907) 465-3518

Sponsor Statement

House Concurrent Resolution 24

State Affairs Committee Substitute

Use of Prototypical Designed Schools

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force received testimony on the cost savings and operational advantages of prototypical schools. Several communities use them today. The Task Force found that the savings in design cost and the ease of maintaining several identical physical plants offered the opportunity to fund more schools as the savings are achieved.

One rural school district has expressed great interest in using a prototype for schools in its district. They are currently in discussions with the Fairbanks School District to learn from the Fairbanks experience.

This resolution requests the Department of Education to develop prototype schools and incentives for districts to use them. The Department of Education is requested to report to the legislature by March 1, 1998 any statutory changes that may be needed to accomplish this goal.

The State Affairs Committee Substitute speaks to several concerns that have been expressed and made several technical corrections.

*Page 1 line 6
replaced "critical" with "crucial"*

*Page 2 Lines 2 through 7
These lines were added at the suggestion of representatives of the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District. They refer to the success of prototype designs in reducing maintenance costs and reducing first year operational problems with new schools.*

Page 2 lines 8 through 10

HCR 24
Sponsor Statement

notes that designs need to reflect the unique environments found in Alaska

Page 2 line 15

specifies that the development of prototype designs is for elementary

Page 2 lines 15 through 18

adds consultation with architects, engineers, and professional organizations familiar with Alaskan climactic conditions and its effect on school design

Page 2 line 20

directs the Department of Education consult with the bond reimbursement and grant review committee

Page 2 lines 24 through 27

adds a resolve to request that the Dept. of Education identify prototype components when a prototype design might not be appropriate.

HJR

2

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: May 1, 1997

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 1/19/97

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HJR 2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS BY LEGISLATURE

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to repeal of regulations by the legislature.

recommends it be replaced [] the same title
 with the following committee substitute _____ [] a new title

[] additional referral to _____ Committee
 [] attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____ APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____
 [X] fiscal note(s) gov _____ [] fiscal note(s) _____

 [] zero fiscal note(s) _____ [] zero fiscal note(s) _____

| SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS | | DP | DNP | NR | AM |
|------------------------------|-------------|----|-----|----|----|
| <i>Gene Therriault</i> | Therriault | X | | | |
| <i>Mark J. Hanley</i> | Hanley | Y | | | |
| <i>Derry J. Davis</i> | Davis | | | X | |
| <i>Eric Kohring</i> | Kohring | X | | | |
| <i>Terrence Martin</i> | Martin | X | | | |
| <i>Bill Grossendorf</i> | Grossendorf | | | X | |
| <i>Kelly</i> | Kelly | | | ✓ | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | Foster | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Chad R. Davies</i> | Davies | | X | | |

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Gene Therriault*
 CO-CHAIR Therriault CO-CHAIR Hanley

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR2

Revision Date (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected Office of the Governor
 Title Const. Amend: Repeal of Regulations BRU Elective Operations
 by Legislature _____ Component Elections
 Sponsor Representatives Rokeberg, James, Kohring
 Requester House Finance Committee Component Serial No. #21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 99 | FY 00 | FY 01 | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Personal Services | | | | | | |
| Travel | | | | | | |
| Contractual | 3.0 | | | | | |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| Land & Structures | | | | | | |
| Grants & Claims | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES () | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1002 Federal Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1003 GF Match | | | | | | |
| 1004 GF | 3.0 | | | | | |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health | | | | | | |
| Other (Specify Type) | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

POSITIONS

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time | | | | | |
| Part-time | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This figure includes the cost of providing information about this issue in the Official Election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58, and the programming costs for counting votes cast on the measure. However, only four measures can be printed on a single ballot card. If this measure requires printing an additional ballot card, the costs will increase by \$56,0.

Prepared by Dana LaTour *[Signature]* Phone 465-5347
 Division Division of Elections Date 1/16/98
 Approved by C Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer *[Signature]* Date 1/16/98
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant Governor

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS, MEMBER
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MEMBER
CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
ADMINISTRATION BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
HESS BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER



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SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
PHONE: (907) 465-4968
FAX: (907) 465-2040

Representative Norman Rokeberg

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 2 - REPEAL OF REGULATIONS REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN ROKEBERG

House Joint Resolution 2 proposes an amendment to Alaska's Constitution which would allow the legislature to repeal a regulation adopted by a state department or agency. The question of whether or not to adopt this proposal would be placed before Alaskan voters at the next general election (1998).

In many cases, legislative directives are ignored or regulations are created that go far beyond the scope of what the legislature intended. Once regulations go into effect, they have all the force and effect of law. The bureaucracy may, and has, subverted the will of the legislature by creating regulations with different effects and consequences than that intended under the actual law adopted by Alaska's elected representatives.

Currently, the only recourse the legislature has to rogue regulations is to rewrite the entire law which is expensive and time consuming. Under the current system, if a constituent calls with a concern about a particular regulation, a legislator can only respond by rewriting the law instead of reviewing the regulation in question and repealing it if it does not accomplish what the legislature intended.

Over 9,500 pages of regulations are in the Alaska Administrative Code. No elected official voted on these regulations and the public has no one to hold responsible for the bad regulations. It is the legislature's responsibility to make laws -- not the bureaucracy. HJR 2 opens the process to public scrutiny.

This resolution would allow the public to express its view on this matter. The last consideration of this matter by voters was in 1986. While the voters have turned down repeal of regulations three times since 1980, the regulations adopted since that time have become so onerous that it is time to again ask the voters about this process. The repeal of onerous regulations is needed to ensure a healthy environment for resource and other economic development in Alaska.

I urge your support of this resolution.

Ed1:3/6/97

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS, MEMBER
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MEMBER
CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
ADMINISTRATION BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
HESS BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER



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Representative Norman Rokeberg

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS HJR 2 - REPEAL OF REGULATIONS By Representative Norman Rokeberg

This resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to repeal of regulations by the legislature.

Section 1: Would amend the Constitution to provide that the Legislature could, by joint resolution, appeal a regulation adopted by a State department or agency. The repeal would be effective 30 days after the passage of the resolution unless otherwise stated in the resolution.

Section 2: Provides that the proposed constitutional amendment would be placed before the Alaskan voters at the next general election, November 1998.



MAR 04 1997

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FEBRUARY 10, 1997

REP NORMAN ROKEBERG
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801-1182

REF: HJR 2- REPEAL OF REGULATIONS

REPRESENTATIVE ROKEBERG:

I enclose a resolution by the Alaska Airmen's Association supporting HJR 2.

The Alaska Airmen's Association Inc. in concert with the Alaska Air Carriers Association Inc. and the Fairbanks Airmen's Coalition have been fighting the bureaucracy of the Department of Transportation (aviation division) since 1994 on a proposed set of regulations (17 ACC 40 & 45) that are clearly detrimental to the aviation industry and circumvent the intent of the Legislature.

If these regulations become law the losses contemplated for the aviation industry will be crippling and the cost of litigation prohibitive.

The outcry over these regulations was completely ignored by the DOT until our constituency took its case to the Legislature. In 1996 the Alaska Legislature passed HB 543 with only one dissenting vote. HB 543 was an attempt to clarify the intent of the law.

It has been seven months since that legislation passed. The same onerous regulations have been resubmitted with the caveat that they now include new regulations specifically designed to circumvent (not implement) HB543. In the interim the DOT bureaucracy has written new leases based on their proposed regulations while refusing to extend or approve leases based on the existing regulations.

The only recourse of the people of the State of Alaska in the face of a determined bureaucracy like the Department of Transportation is the Legislature. HJR 2 is the only recourse available to the people to maintain for them the checks and balances intended by the State Constitution and prevent professional bureaucrats from subverting the law in their own self interest with self serving regulations.

Page 2

You can find examples of bad regulations in every venue of Alaska State Government. The proposed regulations 17 ACC 40 & 45 happen to be the aviation community's most obvious and current example. My file alone has filled a dozen storage boxes since 1994 and the most recent outcry during the "public comment period" staged during the 1996 Christmas holidays runs to volumes.

I will only cite one example of issue from 17 ACC 45. Our members file letters are available upon request:

17 ACC 45 210 (a) " a person may not construct, reconstruct ... a private air facility within two miles of a proposed ... highway... without the written approval of the commissioner".

What law has given the Department of Transportation the right to control private property not on or related to a State Airport?

Without the control provided by HJR- 2 which provides for the intercession of The Legislature to balance the over reaching of a willful bureaucracy, the people of the State of Alaska are at the mercy of these tenured appointees. The further irony of this situation is that we (the people) are forced to pay the salaries of our antagonists.

Sincerely



Philip K. Livingston, CCIM

Legislative Chair
Alaska Airmen's Association



ALASKA AIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC.

RESOLUTION

The Alaska Airmen's Association Inc. hereby resolves it's support for HJR-2, a bill proposed for passage by the 1997 Alaska State Legislature by Representative Norman Rokeberg and Representative Jeannette James to wit

1. The State bureaucracy is empowered to write regulations to implement bills passed by the State Legislature and signed into law by the Governor.
2. The State bureaucracy frequently writes regulations, with or without the active participation of the Governor, that clearly circumvent the intent of the Legislature.
3. In order to maintain the checks and balances required by the Constitution of the State of Alaska, the Legislature must have the right to reject regulations that violate their original intent.
4. Passage of a series of bills to clarify or change the written regulations is costly, time consuming, and requires the support of the Governor who may be a party to circumvention of the legislative intent.
5. A joint resolution of the Legislature to repeal regulations that circumvent their intent is the most efficient and equitable manner in which to rectify the problem and assure the people of Alaska that their best interests are served.

SO RESOLVED THIS 11th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1997

John Spalding
 John Spalding, President
 Alaska Airmen's Association

A L A S K A



NFIB

National Federation of
Independent Business

National Federation of Independent Business

Statement of Support

of HJR 2

A resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to allow the legislature to annul regulations found to be inconsistent with the intent of the law.

February 17, 1996

The Alaska Chapter of the National Federation of Independent Business has 4,400 members, making it the largest small-business advocacy group in the state.

The legislative agenda of NFIB is determined by ballot. The ballot is our poll of members on a series of state legislative and regulatory issues.

The 1996 ballot results showed very strong support for giving the voters the chance to amend the constitution to allow repeal of regulations by the legislature. Following are the ballot results on this issue:

Should the State of Alaska place a proposed constitutional amendment before the voters to decide whether the legislature should be given the authority to repeal regulations found to be improper or inconsistent with the law?

73 % YES

15 % NO

12 % Undecided

NFIB/Alaska urges support for HJR 2.

Submitted by Thyes Shaub on behalf of NFIB/Alaska.

MAR 03 1997

Headquarters:
217 2nd Street, Suite 201
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-2323 FAX 463-5515



February 27, 1997

Representative Norman Rokeberg
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Rokeberg:

Thank you for your letter regarding HJR 2, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution relating to repeal of regulations by the legislature. We are pleased to know that you and Representative James have undertaken this important legislative issue.

Reform of the present regulatory system is one of the highest priorities of the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce. Our resolution on this matter asks the legislature and the administration to create a regulatory and economic environment supportive of business development that encourages businesses to locate and grow in Alaska. ASCC's resolution also asks the legislature and the administration to provide for an effective oversight mechanism to assure that regulations are producing effective results that follow legislative intent.

A common complaint of the business community is that too often regulations ignore or miss the point of the legislation to which the regulations are intended to apply. Presently, the only recourse the legislature has in correcting regulation that is contrary to their intent is to pass further corrective legislation. However, if the administration is supportive of the regulatory intent, rather than the legislative intent, the governor is able to veto the corrective legislation. In this manner, under the present system, the power of the legislative branch can be usurped by the executive branch of government.

Throughout the legislative process the public has opportunity to provide input on the laws under consideration and, therefore, has the opportunity to influence the laws by which they must abide. The regulatory process is not nearly so open or receptive to the thoughts of the public, and regulations are sometimes adopted in spite of public sentiment.

HJR 2 provides the public with the opportunity to express their wishes on this matter by placing it before them on the ballot in the next general election. The Alaska State Chamber fully supports your effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pamela La Bolle".

Pamela La Bolle
President

MAR 04 1997



Juneau Chamber of Commerce

February 27, 1997

The Honorable Norman Rokeberg
State Representative
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Rep. Rokeberg:

Thank you for your inquiry relating to House Joint Resolution No. 2, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to repeal of regulations by the legislature.

As the Juneau Chamber of Commerce has previously supported similar legislation, the Chamber Board at its meeting on February 18, 1997, reaffirmed its continuing support of legislation proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska for the repeal of regulations by the legislature.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposed legislation.

Sincerely,

Patty Ann Polley
Executive Director



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

501 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 203, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 FAX: (907) 273-7997 Telephone: (907) 276-0347

March 5, 1997

Honorable Norm Rokeberg
Alaska State House of Representatives
Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99901

RE: IJR-2, Repeal of Regulations by the Legislature

Dear Representative Rokeberg,

The Alaska Miners Association wishes to go on record in support of House Joint Resolution 2 relating to the repeal of regulations by the legislature with some changes as described below.

It is our understanding that the purpose of this legislation is to insure that if regulations do not accurately implement the Legislature's intent in passing a statute, the regulations can be repealed, with the result that the agency will have to rewrite them. This approach has several advantages. First, the Legislature, the Administration, and the public would not have to again go through the entire law-making process to address an issue that everyone believed had been settled in a previous Session of the Legislature. A second advantage is that this approach does not infringe on the administrative public process under which the regulations are developed. This approach in effect says, no, these regulations were not our intent, Department of XYZ, go back to the drawing board and develop new regulations on this topic that will satisfy our intent. A third advantage is that the agencies will be more concerned to insure that the regulations accurately implement the statutes.

A potential problem with this approach is that a simple majority in a future legislature could repeal regulations which would cause tremendous uncertainty until new regulations were promulgated. Also, when there is a major high-visibility issue, for example an "Exxon Valdez" incident, there could be a tendency to over-react without allowing sufficient time and perspective to deal properly with an issue.

It appears that some minor changes to IJR-2 could be made that would preserve the advantages of this approach while at the same time minimize the potential problems.

One way to accomplish this would be to change Section 1 of the bill to read as follows

with the new material underlined:

"Section 22. Repeal of Regulations. The legislature may, by joint resolution, repeal a regulation adopted by a State department or agency within one year after promulgation of regulations to implement a statute that has become law. The repeal of the regulation..."

There are other ways to accomplish the same thing but this is one approach.

Sincerely,



Steven C. Borell, P.E.
Executive Director

cc: Representative Jeannette James

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

PLEASE REPLY TO

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FAX: (907) 465-6735

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 28, 1997

Hon. Jeanette James
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: HJR 2

Dear Representative James:

HJR 2 has been scheduled for review by the House State Affairs Committee. This letter is to express the Department of Law's opposition to HJR 2.

HJR 2 is a resolution to place before the voters for the fourth time in 15 years an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska to allow repeal of regulations by resolution of the legislature. If passed by the voters, the amendment would create a new section 22 in Article II of our state constitution to allow the legislature, by joint resolution to repeal a regulation adopted by a state department or agency. The resolution would not be subject to the review, and possible veto, of the governor.

The Department of Law opposes the resolution for the following reasons:

1. The voters of Alaska have voted down this type of constitutional amendment three times in the last 15 years. We assume that the public means what its votes have indicated, and that the public prefers the status quo on checks and balances in the development and enforcement of regulations.

2. Under existing law, the legislature has substantial power to guide or limit the adoption of regulations. Initially, the legislature can pass tight statutes that clearly define the executive branch's rule-making authority. The Administrative Procedure Act requires that a regulation must be consistent with the statute. See AS 44.62.030. The Department of Law makes a legal review for consistency before a regulation is filed by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. After an executive-branch regulation is adopted, if the legislature

believes that the regulation is not consistent with the enabling statute, the legislature can amend the statute to clarify its intent. The current system provides the legislature with the power to guide regulations formation.

3. Allowing the legislature to repeal a regulation by resolution would mean a major change in the way law is developed in this state. Regulations have the force of law. Repealing regulations changes law. Our constitution presently grants the power to the legislature to change law by passing a bill, which is then subject to the governor's review and possible veto. Because the governor cannot veto a resolution, allowing repeal of regulations by resolution would allow the legislature to change law without the action being subject to the governor's review. This is an important change in our constitution's system of checks and balances between the legislative and executive branches.

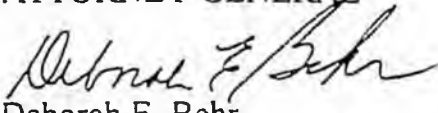
4. By repealing a regulation by resolution, the legislature would not be providing policy guidance or direction that is appropriate to the legislature's law-making function. In other words, the resolution would tell the executive branch that the regulation was unacceptable, but not what is acceptable. The state agency would have to guess again and spend state money to develop a new regulation, which might not be on the "right track." By using a bill, the legislature could change statutes to give clearer policy direction to the executive branch.

5. The Administrative Procedure Act allows legislators, as well as the general public, to comment on any new regulation proposed. The executive branch considers comments in the development of regulations. In this way, the legislature and the public have input into the regulation-adoption process.

If you have additional questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

BRUCE M. BOTELHO
ATTORNEY GENERAL


By: Deborah E. Behr
Assistant Attorney General

Hon. Jeanette James
HJR 2

February 28, 1997
Page 3

cc: Hon. Norman Rokeberg
Alaska House of Representatives

Pat Pourchot, Legislative Director
Office of the Governor

Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General
Barbara Ritchie, Deputy Attorney General
Chrystal Smith, Legal Administrator
Dept. of Law
Juneau

AMENDMENT 1

2-7
failed

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY DAVIES

TO: HJR 2

Page 1, line 7, following "resolution":

Insert: "approved by twenty-seven members of the full house and fourteen members of the full senate"

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 16, 1998

Hon. Mark Hanley
Hon. Gene Therriault
Chairs
House Finance Committee
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: CSHJR 2 (JUD)

Dear Representatives Hanley and Therriault:

CSHJR 2 (JUD) has been referred to the House Finance Committee. This letter is to restate the Department of Law's opposition to CSHJR 2 expressed when the measure was before the House Judiciary Committee.

CSHJR 2 (JUD) is a resolution to place before the voters, for the fourth time, an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska to allow repeal of regulations by resolution of the legislature. If passed by the voters, the amendment would create a new section 22 in Article II of the state constitution to allow the legislature, by joint resolution to repeal a regulation adopted by a state department or agency. The resolution would not be subject to the review, and possible veto, of the governor.

The Department of Law opposes the resolution for the following reasons:

1. The voters of Alaska have already voted down this type of constitutional amendment three times, in the 1980, 1984, and 1986 general elections. Two of those defeats were by margins of four to three and three to two. We assume that the public means what its votes have indicated and that the public prefers the status quo on checks and balances in the development and enforcement of regulations.

2. Under existing law, the legislature has substantial power to guide or limit the adoption of regulations. Initially, the legislature can pass statutes that clearly define the executive branch's rule-making authority. The Administrative Procedure Act requires that a regulation must be consistent with the statute. See AS 44.62.030. The Department of Law makes a legal review for

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE (907) 465-3600
FAX (907) 465-6735

Hon. Mark Hanley
Hon. Gene Therriault
Chairs

January 16, 1998
Page 2

consistency before a regulation is filed by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. After an executive-branch regulation is adopted, if the legislature believes that the regulations not consistent with the enabling statute, the legislature can amend the statute to clarify its intent. The current system provides the legislature with the power to guide regulations formation.

3. Allowing the legislature to repeal a regulation by resolution would mean a major change in the way law is developed in this state. Regulations have the force of law. Repealing a regulation changes law. The state constitution presently grants the power to the legislature to change law by passing a bill, which is then subject to the governor's review and possible veto. Because the governor cannot veto a resolution, allowing repeal of regulations by resolution would allow the legislature to change law without the action being subject to the governor's review. This is an important change in our constitution's system of checks and balances between the legislative and executive branches.

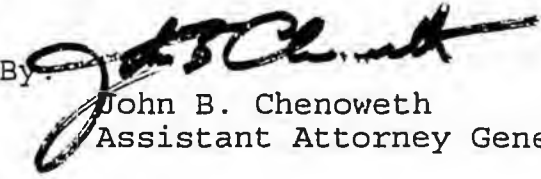
4. Significantly, by repealing a regulation by resolution, the legislature would not be providing policy guidance or direction that is appropriate to the legislature's lawmaking function. In other words, the resolution would tell the executive branch that the regulation was unacceptable, but now what is acceptable. The state agency would have to guess again and spend state money to develop a new regulation, which might not be on the "right track." By using a bill, the legislature could change statutes to give clearer policy direction to the executive branch.

5. The Administrative Procedure Act allows legislators, as well as the general public, to comment on any new regulation proposed. Agencies of the executive branch consider comments in the development of the final content of regulations. In this way, the legislature and public have input into the rulemaking process.

If you have additional questions, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

BRUCE M. BOTELHO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
John B. Chenoweth
Assistant Attorney General

Hon. Mark Hanley
Hon. Gene Therriault
Chairs

January 16, 1998
Page 3

JBC:clh:prm

cc: Hon. Norman Rokeberg
Alaska House of Representatives

Pat Pourchot, Legislative Director
Office of the Governor

Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General
Barbara Ritchie, Deputy Attorney General
Chrystal Smith, Legal Administrator
Dept. of Law - Juneau

I HAVE VOTED



HAVE YOU?

STATE OF ALASKA
General Election November 4, 1980

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 1

Constitutional Amendment
Legislative Annulment of Regulations

This proposal would permit the legislature to annul, by adopting a resolution, regulations adopted by state agencies. Annulment of regulations by resolution was authorized by the First State Legislature in 1959; however, in 1980 the Alaska Supreme Court held that the constitution permits the legislature to annul a regulation only by passing a bill, which requires three readings of the bill and a roll call vote which is recorded. The procedures for adopting resolutions are governed by legislative rules and require only the approval of the resolution by voice vote of a majority of both houses. A bill passed by the legislature annulling a regulation could be vetoed by the governor or repealed by referendum. A resolution annulling a regulation could not.

| | | |
|--|---------|---|
| A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment. | FOR | + |
| A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment | AGAINST | + |

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 2

Constitutional Amendment
Disqualification of Legislators

This is a proposal to eliminate the prohibition which exists during his term of office and for one year thereafter against a legislator's taking a state office or position of profit, during his term of office and for one year thereafter, the salary or emoluments of which were increased while he was a member. It retains the prohibition which was created while



OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1980
STATE OF ALASKA

THIS STUB TO BE REMOVED BY ELECTION BOARD

STATE OF ALASKA
General Election November 4, 1980

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 4

Constitutional Amendment
Appointment and Confirmation
of Members of Boards and Commissions

This proposal would extend the legislature's power over the appointment and confirmation of members of state boards and commissions by giving it the power to provide for the appointments to be made other than by the governor and the power to require confirmation of members of all boards or commissions in addition to those which are at the head of principal departments or regulatory or quasi-judicial agencies.

| | | |
|---|---------|---|
| A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment. | FOR | + |
| A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment. | AGAINST | + |

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 5

Initiative No. 79-02
Alaska General Stock
Ownership Corporation (AGSOC.)

This measure establishes a general stock ownership corporation (AGSOC) in Alaska. It will be a private corporation owned by Alaskans. Shares will be distributed without charge to Alaska residents who wish to become stockholders. The corporation will not be subject to income tax and this is expected to enhance its financial success. Shareholders will be subject to

OFFICIAL PROPOSITION

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1980
STATE OF ALASKA

STATE
General Election

OFFICIAL
PROPOSITION

BONDING
(Ch. 1)

State General Obligation Construction
Shall the State of Alaska be authorized to issue bonds for the principal amount of no more than \$100,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of water facilities?

BONDING
(Ch. 1)

State General Obligation Solid Waste Water Construction
Shall the State of Alaska be authorized to issue bonds for the principal amount of no more than \$100,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of and sewer systems, solid waste water facilities?

BONDING
(Ch. 1)

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 1

LEGISLATIVE ANNULMENT OF REGULATIONS Constitutional Amendment

(Committee Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 82 Amended)

SUMMARY

(As it will appear on the November 4, 1980 General Election Ballot).

This proposal would permit the legislature to annul, by adopting a resolution, regulations adopted by state agencies. Annulment of regulations by resolution was authorized by the First State Legislature in 1959; however, in 1980 the Alaska Supreme Court held that the constitution permits the legislature to annul a regulation only by passing a bill, which requires three readings of the bill and a roll call vote which is recorded. The procedures for adopting resolutions are governed by legislative rules and require only the approval of the resolution by voice vote of a majority of both houses. A bill passed by the legislature annulling a regulation could be vetoed by the governor or repealed by referendum. A resolution annulling a regulation could not.

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment.

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment.

FOR
AGAINST

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 11TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Senate | (20 members): | Yeas <u>18</u> | Nays <u>0</u> | Absent or Not Voting <u>2</u> |
| House | (40 members): | Yeas <u>36</u> | Nays <u>0</u> | Absent or Not Voting <u>4</u> |

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY

(As required by law)

This proposal would add a new section, section 22, to Article II of the state constitution. If adopted, the proposal would authorize the legislature to annul or set aside a regulation which has been adopted by a state department or agency. In order to annul a regulation, the legislature could adopt a concurrent resolution by approval of the resolution by majority vote of the membership of each house of the legislature. The resolution specifies the date on which the annulment of a regulation would take effect.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SECTION 22. ANNULMENT OF REGULATIONS. The legislature by a concurrent resolution approved by a majority vote of the membership of each house may annul a regulation adopted by a state department or agency. The annulment of the regulation is effective on the date the concurrent resolution is approved by both houses unless the concurrent resolution specifies a different date.

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education
State of Alaska

I HAVE VOTED



HAVE YOU?

STATE OF ALASKA
General Election November 4, 1980

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 1

Constitutional Amendment
Legislative Annulment of Regulations

This proposal would permit the legislature to annul, by adopting a resolution, regulations adopted by state agencies. Annulment of regulations by resolution was authorized by the First State Legislature in 1959; however, in 1980 the Alaska Supreme Court held that the constitution permits the legislature to annul a regulation only by passing a bill, which requires three readings of the bill and a roll call vote which is recorded. The procedures for adopting resolutions are governed by legislative rules and require only the approval of the resolution by voice vote of a majority of both houses. A bill passed by the legislature annulling a regulation could be vetoed by the governor or repealed by referendum. A resolution annulling a regulation could not.

| | | |
|---|---------|---|
| A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment. | FOR | + |
| A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment. | AGAINST | + |

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 2

Constitutional Amendment
Disqualification of Legislators

This is a proposal to eliminate the prohibition which exists during his term of office and for one year thereafter against a legislator's taking a state office or position of profit, during his term of office and for one year thereafter, the salary or emoluments of which were increased while he was a member. It retains the prohibition against an office which was created while



C

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1980
STATE OF ALASKA

THIS STUB TO BE REMOVED BY ELECTION BOARD

STATE OF ALASKA
General Election November 4, 1980

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 4

Constitutional Amendment
Appointment and Confirmation
of Members of Boards and Commissions

This proposal would expand the legislature's power over the appointment and confirmation of members of state boards and commissions by giving it the power to provide for the appointments to be made other than by the governor and the power to require confirmation of members of all boards or commissions in addition to those which are at the head of principal departments or regulatory or quasi-judicial agencies.

| | | |
|---|---------|---|
| A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment. | FOR | + |
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Initiative No. 79-02
Alaska General Stock
Ownership Corporation (AGSOC.)

This measure establishes a general stock ownership corporation (AGSOC) in Alaska. It will be a private corporation owned by Alaskans. Shares will be distributed without charge to Alaska residents who wish to become stockholders. The corporation will not be subject to income tax and this is expected to enhance its financial success. Shareholders will be subject to

OFFICIAL PROPOSITION

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1980
STATE OF ALASKA

STATE
General Election

OFFICIAL
PROPOSITION

BONDING
(Ch. 9)

State General Obligation
Construction
Shall the State of Alaska the principal amount of no pose of paying the cost of facilities?

BONDING
(Ch. 9)

State General Obligation
Systems, Solid Waste
Water Construction
Shall the State of Alaska the principal amount of purpose of paying the cost and sewer systems, solid water facilities?

BONDING
(Ch. 9)

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 1
LEGISLATIVE ANNULMENT OF REGULATIONS
Constitutional Amendment

(Committee Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 82 Amended)

SUMMARY

(As it will appear on the November 4, 1980 General Election Ballot).

This proposal would permit the legislature to annul, by adopting a resolution, regulations adopted by state agencies. Annulment of regulations by resolution was authorized by the First State Legislature in 1959; however, in 1980 the Alaska Supreme Court held that the constitution permits the legislature to annul a regulation only by passing a bill, which requires three readings of the bill and a roll call vote which is recorded. The procedures for adopting resolutions are governed by legislative rules and require only the approval of the resolution by voice vote of a majority of both houses. A bill passed by the legislature annulling a regulation could be vetoed by the governor or repealed by referendum. A resolution annulling a regulation could not.

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment.

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment.

FOR
AGAINST

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 11TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Senate | (20 members): | Yeas <u>18</u> | Nays <u>0</u> | Absent or Not Voting <u>2</u> |
| House | (40 members): | Yeas <u>36</u> | Nays <u>0</u> | Absent or Not Voting <u>4</u> |

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY

(As required by law)

This proposal would add a new section, section 22, to Article II of the state constitution. If adopted, the proposal would authorize the legislature to annul or set aside a regulation which has been adopted by a state department or agency. In order to annul a regulation, the legislature could adopt a concurrent resolution by approval of the resolution by majority vote of the membership of each house of the legislature. The resolution specifies the date on which the annulment of a regulation would take effect.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SECTION 22. ANNULMENT OF REGULATIONS. The legislature by a concurrent resolution approved by a majority vote of the membership of each house may annul a regulation adopted by a state department or agency. The annulment of the regulation is effective on the date the concurrent resolution is approved by both houses unless the concurrent resolution specifies a different date.

HJR

2

SFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HJR 2

(H) Publish Date: 1/20/98

**STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

5/4/98

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| Revision Date (Note if correction) | _____ | Dept. Affected | Office of the Governor |
| Title | Const. Amend: Repeal of Regulations | BRU | Elective Operations |
| by Legislature | _____ | Component | Elections |
| Sponsor | Representatives Rokeberg, James, Kohring | | |
| Requester | House Finance Committee | Component Serial No. | #21 |

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 99 | FY 00 | FY 01 | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Personal Services | | | | | | |
| Travel | | | | | | |
| Contractual | 3.0 | | | | | |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| Land & Structures | | | | | | |
| Grants & Claims | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES () | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1002 Federal Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1003 GF Match | | | | | | |
| 1004 GF | 3.0 | | | | | |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health | | | | | | |
| Other (Specify Type) | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

POSITIONS

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time | | | | | | |
| Part-time | | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This figure includes the cost of providing information about this issue in the Official Election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58, and the programming costs for counting votes cast on the measure. However, only four measures can be printed on a single ballot card. If this measure requires printing an additional ballot card, the costs will increase by \$56.0.

Prepared by Dana LaTour
 Division Division of Elections
 Approved by C Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Phone 465-5347
 Date 1/16/98
 Date 1/16/98

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COMMITTEE COPY

HJR

4

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: March 4, 1998

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/12/98

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HJR 4

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

LIMITING TERMS OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to terms of legislators.

recommends it be replaced
with the following committee substitute

HJR 4

the same title
 a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) of. of Lt Gov '30/98

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) leg AF. Agency '30/98

| SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS | | DP | DNP | NR | AM |
|------------------------------|-------------|----|-----|----|----|
| <i>Gene Therriault</i> | Therriault | X | | | |
| <i>Mark Hanley</i> | Hanley | X | | | |
| <i>Allen Mulder</i> | MULDER | X | | | |
| <i>Larry Martin</i> | Martin | X | | | |
| <i>Vick Kohring</i> | Kohring | X | | | |
| <i>J. Davies</i> | J. Davies | | | | X |
| <i>Ben Grussendorf</i> | Grussendorf | | | | X |
| <i>J. Moses</i> | Moses | | | X | |
| <i>G. Davis</i> | G. Davis | X | | | |
| <i>Foster</i> | FOSTER | X | | | |
| <i>Kelly</i> | Kelly | | | | X |

CO CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

Gene Therriault

4/16/98

FISCAL NOTE

Bill version: HJR 4

(H) Publish Date: 1/30/98

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected Office of the Governor
 Title Const. Amend. Relating to terms of legislators BRU Elective Operations
 Component Elections
 Sponsor Representatives Therriault, Rokeberg
 Requester House State Affairs Committee Component Serial No. #21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 99 | FY 00 | FY 01 | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Personnel Services | | | | | | |
| Travel | | | | | | |
| Contractual | 3.0 | | | | | |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| Land & Structures | | | | | | |
| Grants & Claims | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES () | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1002 Federal Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1003 GF Match | | | | | | |
| 1004 GF | 3.0 | | | | | |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health | | | | | | |
| Other (Specify Type) | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

POSITIONS

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time | | | | | | |
| Part-time | | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This figure includes the cost of providing information about this issue in the Official Election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58, and the programming costs for counting votes cast on the measure. However, only four measures can be printed on a single ballot card. If this measure requires printing an additional ballot card, the costs will increase by \$56.0.

Prepared by Gail Fenumia Phone 465-3935
 Division Division of Elections Date 1/23/98
 Approved by C. Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer Date 1/23/98
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant Governor

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FISCAL NOT

No: 1

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: HJR 4
(H) Publish Date: 1/30/98

Revision Date: _____
Title: "Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to terms..."
Sponsor: Representative Therriault
Requestor: House State Affairs

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

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 99 | FY 00 | FY 01 | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRAVEL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONTRACTUAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUPPLIES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EQUIPMENT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE FUND SOURCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact to the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield*
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-3852
Date: 1/27/98

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director *Pamela A. Varni*
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Date: 1/27/98

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