

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

2037

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 1999 - 2000

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Anchorage Daily News

Saturday, January 22, 2000

2-year budget backed

Plan could save state thousands

By DAN JOLING

The Associated Press

JUNEAU - Shifting to a two-year budget plan would save state money and allow the Legislature to meet for shorter sessions, the sponsor of a constitutional amendment said Friday.

Rep. Gail Phillips, R-Homer, told the House Judiciary Committee that her measure would save thousands of dollars in agency staff time now taken up by annual budget preparations. The measure would also save money by shortening legislative sessions to 60 days in years when the budget is not taken up.

"It gives a far greater efficiency and effectiveness in our budget, and it saves us money," Phillips said.

Judiciary Committee members agreed and voted unanimously to approve the measure. Phillips said estimates of actual savings are being researched and will be reported when the bill is taken up by the House Finance Committee.

Under the plan, two-year budgets would be considered by legislators in the first year after an election. Other bills could be considered in either year, but any measure approved the second year that spends money would have to wait to be implemented until the next budget cycle, Phillips said.

The former House speaker said the second session of the Legislature could be shortened considerably if lawmakers had no budget matters to consider. But the real savings in state government would come through greater productivity by agency personnel who would not have to prepare budgets and defend them before lawmakers every year.

"They can do real planning and have the time to spend on programs," Phillips said.

Rep. Norm Rokeberg, R-Anchorage, agreed.

"The administration spends so much time budget-building, they can't

get their work done," Rokeberg said. "That may be the singular thing that swings my vote."

Jack Fagnoli of the governor's Office of Management and Budget said the governor supports the notion of a biennial budget.

During off-budget years in other states, Fagnoli said, lawmakers are free to focus on pressing issues like rural economic development or welfare reform.

In response to a question from Rokeberg, Fagnoli said he could not say whether the change would mean a reduction in personnel, but savings could be achieved by a reduction in travel and overtime.

In the case of a major downswing in the amount of projected revenue, Phillips said, legislators could take up the budget again to make adjustments. But even that would be less time-consuming, she said, because departments could be reduced by percentages.

"You wouldn't have to go through the whole budget process," she said.

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Two-year budgeting worth discussing

A two-year budget cycle for the state is an idea that House Speaker Gail Phillips promises to pursue during the session. It's a capital idea. According to Phillips, if the state operates with a two-year budget, the Legislature could cut down the amount of time it meets, a savings of both time and money. The second year of every legislative session could be shorter dramatically.

What the speaker wants is a serious discussion, and we think the topic deserves that. Yes, it's difficult to forecast budgets in a commodity-dependent economy like Alaska. But the state could save millions of dollars if lawmakers would do more long-range budgeting, and many areas of the budget are stable from year to year. As long as revenue projections are conservative and responsible, a biennial budget should be workable with the help of supplemental budgeting.

We welcome the discussion and debate about biennial budgeting. It may be the needed step to control fluctuating budgets and costly legislative sessions.

Voice of The Times

The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILLY J. ALLEN
 "Believing in Alaska, putting Alaska first"
 Editors: DONNIS FRADLEY, PAUL JENKINS, WILLIAM J. TOBIN
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Every two years

THE IDEA IS not new. It's been kicked around time and time again. Unfortunately, it's still being kicked around — in not the best sense of the phrase. Too bad. The subject: adopting the state budget on a two-year basis.

Since statehood, Alaska's spending plan has been proposed by the governor and adopted by the Legislature on an annual schedule. Each year, the Legislature spends an uncommon amount of time fussing with the budget — four months each year, as a matter of fact.

One of the first bills presented at the opening of each legislative session is the budget. One of the last bills passed at the end of every four-month lawmaking session is the budget.

All kinds of other legislation is log-jammed until it is known how various bills will dovetail with the spending proposals. In many ways, the session is dragged out to a full one-third of the year because — and only because — the budget stands as a red light, stopping other progress.

Over the years, various attempts have been made in the Legislature to change this by providing for enactment of a budget that would span a two-year period, instead of one. Each time, the proposal has sunk like a rock in a stormy sea.

The arguments against it are never very good, mostly centering on the contention that it's impossible to look two years ahead and see what the state's income and spending needs might be.

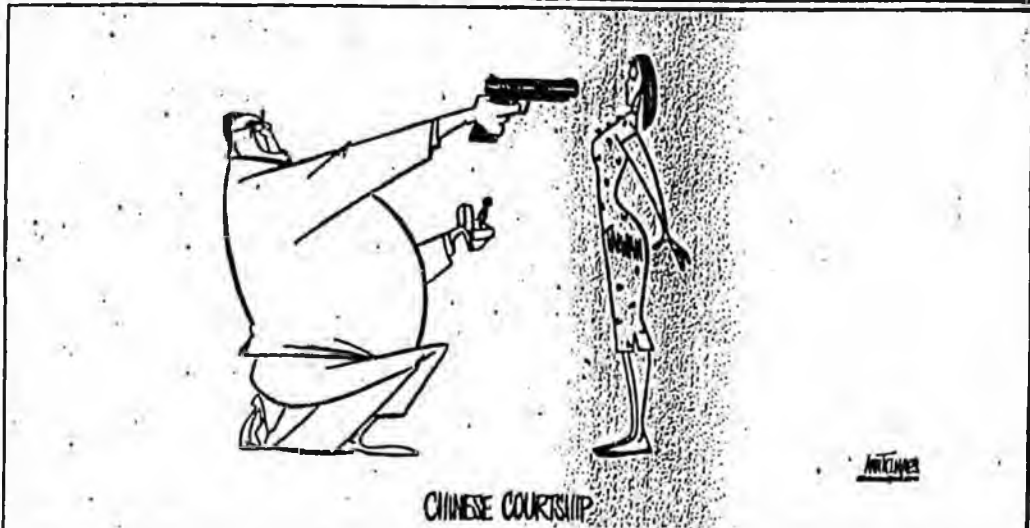
That's specious. Any number of other states — big states, with spending budgets much larger than Alaska's — do biennial budgets. It is by far the most efficient way to keep the decks clear for consideration of other legislation.

In fact, some states provide that every other year, the budget — and related financial legislation — is the only topic that can be considered. The agenda for the alternate years then is open to full consideration of other matters and other issues, free of having to link everything to new spending proposals.

In territorial days, when the Alaska Legislature met only every other year, the budget did indeed cover a 24-month period. Ah, but say the dichards, Alaska was a much smaller place then — with fewer people to serve, fewer issues to handle.

True, but so what? If other states can efficiently manage their financial affairs in this fashion, why can't Alaska? There would be nothing to prevent the Legislature from dealing with emergency funding situations during the intervening year — but lawmakers should be able to handle that in stride.

Rep. Gail Phillips of Homer is the latest legislator to offer a bill calling for biennial budgeting. Unfortunately, her measure got short-shrift in the last session. But it's still on the table — and it deserves attention when the Legislature next meets in January.



The chronic poor and other liberal myths

BY WALTER E. WILLIAMS

The rich are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer. That's a refrain taken as gospel. It's also the melody that's used in calls for more government spending.

But the truth of the matter is the richer are getting richer and the poor are getting richer faster. That's the conclusion reached by W. Michael Cox, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank in Dallas and Richard Alm, a Dallas Morning News reporter, in their new book aptly titled "Myths of Rich and Poor: Why We're Better Off Than We Think."



Each year, the Bureau of Census publishes America's poverty rate, which has hovered around 14 percent for several decades. The impression given is that poverty for about 20 percent of Americans is hopelessly permanent. That's a conclusion easily reached when given a static portrait of our income distribution. Cox and Alm report on a dynamic portrait that comes from a University of Michigan survey consisting of detailed data from a sample of 60,000 Americans collected since 1968.

Collecting income over time gives a startlingly different picture of income distribution than that given by Bureau of Census statistics. The University of Michigan study shows that only 6 percent of those in the bottom fifth of the income distribution in 1976 were still there in 1991. What happened to them? They moved up to the top three-fifths of the income distribution — middle class or higher.

Even more amazing is that three out of 10 of the lowest-income earners in 1976 moved up into the top fifth of income earners by 1991. Those who were poor in 1976 had an inflation-adjusted gain of \$27,745 in average income by 1991. Workers who were in the top fifth of income earners in 1976 were better off in 1991 by an average of only \$4,354.

Poverty is largely a transitory experience for people who are willing to work, as Labor Department data confirms. In the early '90s, the median duration of poverty was 4.2 months. Only a third of the 36 million Americans the Bureau of Census classifies as poor had been below the poverty line for 24 or more months. This holds down to a long-term poverty rate of 4 percent, compared to the overall official rate of 13.3 percent in 1997.

You say, "OK, Williams, but what about black and Hispanics?" Blacks still earn less than whites, but black income rose as well. Adjusting for inflation, the

proportion of black families earning more than \$75,000 tripled since 1970 to 9 percent. In 1998, the overall poverty rate for blacks fell to 23.6 percent, the lowest it has ever been. The number of black-owned businesses stood at \$20,912 in 1992, up 281 percent since 1967, with sales of \$36 billion.

Cox and Alm give a mixed story for Hispanics. On the positive side, the number of Hispanic businesses rose from 100,000 in 1967 to 882,606 in 1992, with sales of \$66 billion. Although many Hispanic families are making it up the economic ladder, the group's overall income hasn't kept pace with blacks or whites. One possible explanation is the continuing immigration waves of low-skilled, low-wage workers who are overwhelming the statistical gains of longer-term residential Hispanics who've improved their education and skills.

The income mobility that Cox and Alm point to is possibly one of the greatest features about our country. Just because you know where a person ended up in life is no guarantee that you can predict where he started. And knowing where a person starts out in life does not control where he ends up.

Walter E. Williams is a professor at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. His column is distributed by Creators Syndicate Inc., 5777 W. Century Blvd., Suite 700, Los Angeles, CA 90045; (310) 537-7000.

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Ernest 'Turk' Mayfield

IN A VERY real sense, Ernest L. Mayfield was Alaska's trailblazing policeman. He set a course in law enforcement, at both the local and state levels, that thousands of others have followed — and he did so with distinction and honor.

At the age of 88, Turk Mayfield — as he was known throughout the state — died last week in relative obscurity. Sadly, he was unknown to many newcomers to Alaska, and perhaps even forgotten by those who once were aware of his contributions and his importance in the formation of police force policy and operations in the state.

Those who didn't know him missed a special person — a soft-spoken, sandy-haired man whose personality and demeanor were those of a gentle neighbor, far from what one might suspect for a tough cop who demanded the best of those who served with him.

He came to Alaska in World War II as a civilian investigator for the Corps of Engineers, and stayed on — first as police chief in Juneau and in 1949 as one of the first officers of the old Alaska Highway Patrol. After statehood, he was named head of the state police headquarters in Anchorage. What is in place now for the Alaska State Troopers was built on the foundation laid by Turk Mayfield.

Honored by his law enforcement colleagues, treasured by those who knew him well, Turk Mayfield was an Alaskan of unheralded stature. He deserves a lasting memorial for service that was a model of modesty, dedication and professionalism.

Efficient budgeting

TOPPING THE wish list of legislation that the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce would like to see approved next year is House Joint Resolution 2, introduced early this year by Rep. Gail Phillips, R-Homer.

HJR2 would amend the state constitution to establish a two-year budget cycle, replacing the current annual process.

Under the plan, the governor would submit a biennial budget in odd-numbered fiscal years. The Legislature would act on the plan by approving an appropriations bill that would cover a two-year period, beginning the first of the next even-numbered fiscal year.

The primary purpose is to make government more efficient. State agencies would be freed up to do their assigned jobs rather than spending an inordinate amount of time each year preparing, defending and changing budgets — which is what happens now.

The Legislature also would be freed from the annual budget morass that gums up most of every 121-day session.

It's a win-win idea for the state.

Why is Clinton silent on peace sabotage?

By CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

Having failed to topple Saddam Hussein or Slobodan Milosevic, Bill Clinton had to settle for Ehryman Netanyahu. In a characteristic display of partisan glee, Clinton tossed political consultant Robert Shrum last week (reports Lloyd Grove in The Washington Post) to congratulate him (and happily the administration) for helping the Israeli opposition bring down the prime minister Washington loves to hate.

Yet for all the glowing at the White House, there is deep trouble ahead in the peace process. A momentous shift has occurred that has almost completely eluded the radar screen of the Western media and the attention of the administration. While Palestinians, Americans, Egyptians, other Arabs and many Israelis assiduously scolded Netanyahu for this or that alleged violation of the spirit of the Oslo peace accords, Yasser Arafat went on a 60-nation diplomatic tour — hardly a stealth campaign — to kill the accord.

Here is the background. In the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel conquered the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza. In the 1993 Oslo accords, Israel agreed to begin giving parts of it to the Palestinians in return for peace. The whole process was explicitly grounded in U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 endorsing this land-for-peace formula.

Fine. After years of persistence, Netanyahu manages to get most of the not-so-itchy "nationalist" half of Israel to accept the 242/338 formula. What happens? For the last six months Arafat has been going around the world demanding instead implementation of U.N. Resolution 181.

What is that? An obsolete, defunct resolution passed by the General Assembly (unlike 242 and 338, not by the Security Council), and thus not even binding... In 1947, it partitioned British Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state. At the time, every single Arab state, as well as the Palestinian Arab Higher Committee, totally rejected 181. In fact, they invaded the area given to the Jews with the express purpose of wiping it off the map.

They failed. And now 60 years later, the Palestinians are converts to 181.

What's wrong with that? In the course of that '48-'49 war, Israel fought back. The armistice lines of 1948 ending it created the current internationally recog-



nized (pre-'67) Israel — an area larger than that outlined in 181. Hence Arafat's 181 ploy. Under 181, Israel would have to give up not just the 67 conquests (all of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza) but large chunks of pre-'67 Israel proper in the Galilee and the Negev. Indeed, 181 would take not only east Jerusalem away from Israel, but most Jerusalem — entirely Jewish and always under Israeli control — as well.

Before the Israeli elections, says Ehud Ya'ari (Middle East correspondent for Israeli Television and an associate of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy), the Palestinians were preparing to go to the U.N. General Assembly to demand an explanation from Israel for the measure it took illegally to extend its laws and regulations to the territory it occupied... beyond the territory allocated to the Jewish state in resolution 181.

Now, this is worse than a nonstarter. This is a peace stopper. It sabotages any possible coming negotiations. Arafat is making demands on Israel that he knows neither Ehud Barak nor the sweetest Israeli doves (say, the hapless Shimon Peres) could ever contemplate.

And yet the Clinton administration, remarkably able to take lines off from Kosovo to criticize and undermine Netanyahu for this or that, was not last week silent on Arafat's gross underwriting of Oslo. After all, Oslo is based on 242 and 338, reflecting the obvious fact that 181 died 60 years ago with the Arab war on the new Jewish state.

It was only two weeks ago that the first squeak was heard. "Not relevant and not appropriate," said special Middle East coordinator Dennis Ross of 181. His reference was oblique — he didn't even dare mention 181 — and the characterization tepid. What next? How about "abandoning, chimed in obliquely, referring to "recent talk of U.N. Security Council Resolution [sic] 181." "What? Arafat's been on a global campaign to revive it.

Compared to the bluntness of the administration's frequent attacks on Netanyahu, the administration's non-pursuing of 181 revealed how far into Arafat's corner it has maneuvered itself.

And with serious damage to the peace process. After all, Arafat has moved the goal posts. The 181 maneuver will make it infinitely harder for Barak to negotiate the kind of final settlements with the Palestinians that Clinton has been pushing for six years.

Why then the silence? Isn't it for an administration that says it is in Oslo to publicly repudiate Arafat? The 181 maneuver that undermines 181? How can an administration that calls itself the friendliest ever to Israel not denounce Arafat's brazen international campaign for the territorial dismantling of pre-'67 Israel?

Charles Krauthammer writes a weekly, nationally syndicated column for the Washington Post. His column is distributed by the Washington Post Writers Group. © Copyright 1999 The Washington Post Co.

Voice of The Times

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Martians beware

OUT OF SIGHT, and almost out of mind, the Ballistic Missile Early Warning facility at Clear Air Force Station, near Fairbanks, continues serving the nation as an important element in America's defense shield. It's a shield that's about to get a lot better.

Ground was broken on April 16 for a \$106 million project to replace the existing mechanical radar with what is known as a PAVE PAWS system.

Don't be alarmed by all the acronyms. PAVE is an Air Force program name, and PAWS stands for Phased Array Warning System. The purpose of the upgrade is to modernize the operations and capabilities of the system and expand the range and coverage of its eye in the sky.

And despite the big-ticket dollars involved, an Air Force announcement says the new radar will use existing equipment being shipped to Alaska from a PAVE PAWS site in Eldorado, Texas. The result, officials said, will be a cost savings of \$140 million.

The Clear facility is operated by the 13th Space Warning Squadron, part of the 21st Space Wing at Peterson AFB, Colo. Its mission is to provide tactical warning and attack assessment of sea-launched and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Another top assignment for the military in Alaska.

Catching on

VICE PRESIDENT Al Gore has endorsed a couple of proposed changes in the way Congress funds the federal government. They should sound familiar because they're suggestions that also are on the table in Alaska.

Addressing a conference of the Association of Public Administration in Washington, Gore said he supports both a results-based government and a plan to pay the costs on a two-year budget basis.

The Alaska Legislature passed a results-based budget act this year. It will require state agencies to define measurable, specific objectives, then report annually on progress made on them.

This will assist lawmakers and the administration in identifying programs that can be eliminated, consolidated, expanded or otherwise altered — based not on the lobbying of interest groups but on a true measure of a program's effectiveness and efficiency.

A biennial budget proposal was introduced this year by House Speaker Carl Phillips, R-Homer. Her purpose is to get a discussion started on the advantages of budgeting every two years rather than annually. The first hearing on the biennial budget idea was held April 30.

It's good to see the vice president following in Alaska's footsteps.

Old transportation ideas float to the surface

By LEW M. WILLIAMS JR.
KETCHIKAN — We can hear Haugen hollering from heaven: "I told you so."

Ernie Haugen was mayor of Petersburg just before and just after statehood and served many years in the state House. When Alaskans were considering building the Alaska Marine Highway ferry system, Haugen led a Petersburg delegation which proposed a system of shuttle ferries serving the Southeast Panhandle with road extensions out of communities in order to shorten the ferry runs.

Haugen and Petersburg lost out to Ketchikan and Juneau pushing the through-ferry idea with ships running between Prince Rupert and Haines.

This year, State Department of Transportation planners are visiting Southeast communities touting a ferry and road plan they have worked out with Southeast mayors almost exactly like Haugen and company proposed 40 years ago. Haugen died a half-dozen years ago but must be smiling down on the state's new plan.

Haugen served on the territorial highway board in the 1950s. That board designated which road and harbor projects received the meager funds then available to the territory. Alaska didn't participate in the federal highway program then, although Alaskans paid the gasoline tax which funded the federal highway program.

John LeFever, mayor of Cordova for many years, served on the highway board with Haugen. He was a powerful advocate of building the Copper River Highway from the Richardson Highway into Cordova following the long abandoned right-of-way of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway. Longtime Cordova residents say the road would have been built if LeFever had lived 10 more years.

He has been dead 30 years and the mood of the town has switched. Anti-development environmentalists, anti-warrior rednecks and millionaire fishermen (who make more money out of Exxon Valdez court decisions than fishing nets) oppose a road or even the prospect of a hiking trail along the route.

The trail idea was once offered by Gov.



Tony Knowles, a strong advocate of hiking trails throughout the state.

LeFever must have broken into a slight smile from on high about the suggestion of a trail following the Copper River route. It isn't a full road, but trails and a new governor might make it a road some day.

Knowles is only half-hearted in pushing a trail plan, probably as the result of environmentalists' opposition. It's not in the latest state transportation plan. But there is money to pay for 10 miles of hiking trail alongside the portion of the Copper River Highway still used.

Knowles should encourage his transportation planners to extend the Copper River Hiking Trail, or whatever they are going to call it, to the old Katalla townsite, across the river from Cordova, and from there down the coast of the Gulf of Alaska to Cape Yakataga.

More than 50 miles of highway extend from Cape Yakataga to Icy Bay that can be converted to a hiking trail after logging is completed in the area. It's beautiful country, which logging hasn't destroyed. Some of the prettiest forest is in second growth on land logged 35 years ago. A trail from the Richardson to Katalla, to Icy Bay would be unmatched anywhere in the world.

In the state's 1998-2000 state transportation improvement program, not much is listed for the shuttle ferry and road program in Southeast, except for building a ferry terminal to support a shuttle ferry between Saxman (Ketchikan) and Walden Point Road out

of Malakatia. But the Department of Transportation proposes a lot of projects to upgrade existing ferries and terminals.

It also proposes building four miles of road out of Cordova to a deeper port site at Shepard Point so that tour ships have a place to land. (We love tourists in Ketchikan. So will Cordova.) And it proposes widening and paving 10 miles of the Copper River Highway out of Cordova after 2000.

Maybe the next governor will get to finish the Knowles' Copper River Hiking Trail. And the governor after that can turn it into a highway so Cordova can compete with ports at other highway terminuses — Seward, Valdez and Whittier.

The state's six-year Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan towers the state from one end to the other, from replacing a trestle at the ferry landing near Hyder, the southern-most Alaska town hooked to the continental highway system, to an Arctic coastal lookout at the end of the Dalton Highway.

In between, each community in the state gets highway, ferry, bike path and associated improvements from more than \$300 million a year in federal funds, matched by 10 percent by the state.

The biggest transportation project is the \$131 million of the \$310 million plan the governor has for improving Anchorage International Airport. The smallest is a lossup between relocating the Aniak Barge Access Road and lighting the Married Man's Trail along Ketchikan's historic Creek Street, the old red light district now frequented by tourists. Each is \$50,000 or less.

With a gubernatorial and legislative election this year, a number of veteran aides are going into jobs with more future security. That means new people are being hired.

One new aide was standing in front of a paper shredder with a puzzled look. An experienced secretary asked if she could help.

"Yes, how does it work?"

The secretary turned on the switch, inserted the newcomer's document and turned to leave.

"One minute," the new aide said. "Where do the copies come out?"

Lew Williams Jr. is a retired Ketchikan newspaper publisher whose e-mail address is: lewy@ak.net



Williams

Voice of

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Alaskan many t

By JIM CRAWFORD
Anchorage Mortgage

The Times editor (April 25), was good. Printing our expanding unnecessary story of mainly the fulfillment of conservative electoral voters were re-elected they had said what they do, then did what their word. That's the word of Clinton doublespe

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Too darned long

WITH THE end of the 1997 legislative session in sight, let's suggest again, that it's time to make a fundamental change in the way Alaska lawmakers do their business.

We're not talking about the conduct or results of this session. We are not criticizing legislators, individually or collectively.

The change that's needed is in the system itself.

Simply put, the state's annual legislative sessions last too long.

As things now stand, lawmakers meet for four months every year.

For one-third of every year, the principal focus of government is on events happening in the state House and Senate. The workings of the bureaucracy may go on, albeit with some considerable distractions from the Capitol, but the attention of the top administration leaders — the commissioners, their deputies and various department heads — is riveted on what is happening in the Legislature.

Once adjournment is reached, each department of the government spends the next three months dealing with implementation of any new laws that affect their respective operations, and struggling with financial changes caused by budget cuts and changes in line-item appropriations.

And during the final one-third of the year the administration — all the departments, commissioners, deputy commissioners and workers down the line — must concentrate on planning for the next session, preparing new bills for introduction, working on the next budget, and generally gearing up to do battle all over again.

It's a wonder anything gets done.

THERE IS a solution.

By statute or by constitutional amendment, it should be mandated that the Legislature handle the state budget process on a two-year cycle — rather than dealing with appropriations annually.

Every other year, legislators should meet for a short session — 45 days at the maximum — to consider only a biennial budget. No other legislation would be considered, other than that required to address items that are judged to be absolute emergencies.

On the alternate years, the legislators would meet to consider general legislation — no budget work at all. Without the need to deal with budgets and funding, the work of this session would not require lawmakers to be in Juneau for four months of the year.

Maybe, under this scenario, they could get the work done in 60 days. Certainly 90 would be sufficient, under any circumstances.

The grim need for legislators to be in Juneau for a third of the year would be eliminated. And the administration would have much more time to concentrate on the job of running the state.

This is not rocket science. This is not plowing new fields in government. Any number of states now operate, very successfully, in this fashion. So should Alaska.

Let me, however, comment in the editorial that account for up state's income were may be true of Gen but it is certainly income of the state is tion is an important

According to the Budget and Budget year 1996 was \$1.9 billion came from

Investment Income Permanent Fund and counts into which revenues have been deposited — generated \$2 billion came from

\$1.6 billion was from In other words, the on new oil revenues total revenue collected year. Why is it important distinction?

Because the falling dependency affects the economy and stifles the state international investment

If you were on We lost rating bonds for a rate air that's 85 percent dep source of income, would the interest rate? Increased affect every community 85 percent fallacy all office or apartment b for interest, and the businesses or individual owner for rent.

Every renter in Al individual or a business, is our for the continuation fallacy. Our cost of business facilities is then comparable with Wall Street believes rest-economy heavily dep state industry. A one-horse fund

do not invest here. They percent assertion, believe for total state revenues third of the revenues use ing budget.

Fortunately, there are who are beginning to a real economy. They are long-term funds in Ala manding an "Alaska pre they believe is a narrow fact is, our economy is more.


In my trade of commercial mortgage bank led throughout the co bringing long-term lenders into Alaska. T why they should invest percent dependent on answering the question, stop beating your wife?

I encourage The Time get out the word that Al ing, diversified economy decreasing dependency c sector of the economy l strength. The state is in for building our future share this information and with fellow Alask. benefits would be immed

Jim Crawford is a former politician Party of Alaska and dental and commercial mortg

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LETTERS TO



Phillips floats budget change

By MARK SABBATINI.

THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

Having the Legislature draft a budget every two years, with a shortened session in off-years, will be proposed this session by House Speaker Gail Phillips.

A biennial budget process would save considerable time and money by reducing the workload required to put budgets together, said Phillips, a Homer Republican. But skeptics said the proposal has been considered and rejected before, largely because Alaska's reliance on oil revenues makes accurate long-range forecasting difficult.

Phillips said she will introduce the bill during the coming legislative session, but is expecting serious debate to last until 1999.

"What I just want people to do this year is go around, have a couple hearings on it and let people start talking about it and start working on it again next year," she said.

Phillips didn't specify how much shorter the second-year session would be. But she said state agencies would benefit from not having to wait until its conclusion to make their own budget decisions.

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Budget...

Continued from Page 1

"When they know that 'This is going to be our budget for a two-year period of time,' I think the planning ability for them is much strengthened," she said.

The problem with the proposal is Alaska's income is more unpredictable than Washington and other states that have biennial budgeting, said Rep. Kim Elton, a Juneau Democrat.

"I think that the danger of that is our annual revenues can fluctuate fairly widely because more than 80 percent of our budget is dependent on oil," he said.

"If the price of oil goes from \$18 to \$16 (a barrel) we're going to be spending a lot of time in those nonbudget years dealing with the fluctuations."

State revenue officials originally predicted a spending gap of hundreds of millions of dollars in last year's budget, but an unexpected price surge instead

brought a surplus, Elton said.

Annalee McConnell, budget director for Gov. Tony Knowles, said problems could be corrected through supplemental budgets, something done now to cover shortfalls, and the \$3.3 billion Constitutional Budget Reserve protects the state when shortages occur. She said her office has done some research into a biennial budget and has an interest in it, believing it could be a significant time-saver.

"I think in many areas of the budget where you have the same thing every year . . . you're not going to make drastic changes," she said.

Rep. Mark Hanley, an Anchorage Republican who co-chairs the House Finance Committee, said the idea merits consideration, although other states using it generally have fluctuations of less than 2 percent in their budgets. He said he didn't know how much time would be saved in off-years, noting finance officials would proba-

bly have to do some advance work for the following year.

"Obviously the budget part would cut down easily a month," he said. "It's one of those things where we don't know. If the constitutional limit was 60 days, we'd get out of there in 60 days."

Senate Minority Leader Jim Duncan, a Juneau Democrat, said the same proposal has been introduced several times, including by former Anchorage Democratic Rep. Kay Brown several years ago. He said Phillips can achieve her goal of shorter working sessions without the bill, but doubts lawmakers in the Republican-led majority would want to.

"You can do a budget each year and the session can still be short," he said. "It's up to the leadership to get their priority legislation through."

"I think members of the majority are going to be very hesitant to leave without getting some of their priority issues through."



THE ONE THING I WOULD CHANGE ABOUT CONGRESS...

Bring on Biennial Budgeting

Two-Year Fiscal Planning Would Make Government More Effective and Efficient

By Rep. Bob Ney
Ohio Republican and
member of the House
Administration Committee

The time is here to change our budget process. Specifically, I believe we need to implement a biennial federal budget.

As the former chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Ohio Senate, I have seen firsthand how biennial budgeting improves public policy and the efficiency of government.

Year after year, Congress works through grueling budget negotiations, hearings and markups. After months of hard work passing the annual federal budget, the process immediately begins all over again. Very simply, I believe the current process doesn't allow nearly enough time for Congress to perform its oversight responsibilities, or for federal agencies to implement the law efficiently. We can do better.

I support the current push, being led by Rep. David Dreier (R-Calif.), to implement a two-year federal budget. If a two-year budget process replaced the current annual process, it would work in the following way:

At the beginning of each Congress, the president would submit a two-year budget instead of a one-year budget. Congress would then pass a two-year budget resolution and two-year appropriations bills. After all 13 appropriations bills have been signed into law, Congress would then have a full year to conduct crucial oversight of federal agencies and spending.

Implementing a biennial budget is about more than just changing the budget process in Washington. It is about making the bureaucracy more responsible and making lives better for the people we represent. By allowing for more Congressional oversight of federal spending and government programs, we will help federal



Photo by Rebecca Roth

If biennial budgeting were to be instituted, Appropriations Committee members, including (from left) Sens. Daniel Inouye, Tom Harkin and Arlen Specter, could spend a full year conducting "crucial oversight of federal agencies and spending," writes Rep. Bob Ney.

agencies deliver better services and reduce the cost of wasteful spending.

Think about it. Federal agencies are currently administering the fiscal 2000 budget, submitting their requests for the fiscal 2001 budget and analyzing potential budget proposals for fiscal 2002. If we can reduce the time, energy and money these agencies spend preparing for the budget process, more time can be spent increasing efficiency and eliminating waste.

This is not a partisan issue. It is supported by leaders in both parties as well as experts in public policy. All these people agree a biennial budget will provide Congress with a management tool to better plan short-term and long-term spending.

Millions of individuals as well as thousands of local governments and organizations depend on federal funding for their individual

concerns or community interests. A two-year budget will give these people and communities more confidence in their planning programs. If we can better serve our constituents and reduce wasteful spending by changing the budget process, shouldn't we move forward? I believe so.

Implementing these structural changes will go a long way toward truly changing the way Washington works. As a state Senator in Ohio, I worked on the two-year budget and personally realized that the importance of legislative oversight can not be overstated. Whether it is a state or federal legislature, parallels can be seen. Like most states, Ohio has to balance its budget every year.

We had to make many tough decisions to pass our budgets. But because of our oversight, we were able to greatly reduce spending in state agencies to save taxpayers' money — without hurting services. With the tough decisions Congress is making to restore fiscal

responsibility to Washington, I believe more time for oversight would improve the implementation of public policy.

Unfortunately, that type of oversight is missing in Washington. We have made some progress in terms of reining in an out-of-control bureaucracy. But much more needs to be done.

Old programs continue to be funded without making improvements, overlapping bureaucracies don't operate efficiently and taxpayers' money is being spent to fund projects that don't work.

Biennial budgeting would not solve all the problems of waste and inefficiencies in government, but it is another important step we should take. By taking this step, we can work together to improve the efficiency of government, reduce waste and fraud in the Washington bureaucracy and improve the lives of the people we represent. I believe the time is finally right for us to take that step.



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Table 6.1
STATE BUDGETARY CALENDARS

State	Budget guidelines to agencies	Agency requests submitted to governor	Agency hearings held	Governor's budget sent to legislature	Legislature adopts budget	Fiscal year begins	Frequency of legislative/budget cycles
Alabama	September	Nov/Dec	January	February	Feb/May	October	Annual/Annual
Alaska	July	October	November	December	May	July	Annual/A annual
Arizona	June 1	September 1	Nov/Dec	January	Jan/April	July	Annual/Annual (a)
Arkansas	March	July	August	Sept/Dec	Jan/April	July	Biennial/Biennial
California	July/Nov	Aug/Sept	August/Nov	January 10	June 15	July	Annual/Annual
Colorado	June	August 1-15	August/Sept	January 15	May	July	Annual/Annual
Connecticut	July	September	February	February	May/June (b)	July	Annual/Biennial
Delaware	August	Oct/Nov	Oct/Nov	January	June 30	July	Annual/Annual
Florida	June	September	November	December	March	July	Annual/Annual
Georgia	May	September	Nov/Dec	January	March	July	Annual/Annual
Hawaii	July/Aug	September	November	December	April	July	Annual/Biennial
Idaho	June	September	...	January	March	July	Annual/Annual
Illinois	September	Nov/Dec	Nov/Dec	March	June	July	Annual/Annual
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	July	Annual/Biennial
Iowa	June	September	Nov/Dec	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Kansas	June	September	November	January	May	July	Annual/Annual (c)
Kentucky	July	October	...	January	April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Louisiana	September	November	February	February	June	July	Annual/Annual
Maine	July	September	Oct/Dec	January	June	July	Biennial/Biennial
Maryland	June	August 31	Oct/Nov	January	April	July	Annual/Annual
Massachusetts	August	October	October	January	June	July	Annual/Annual
Michigan	October	November	December	(d)	July	October	Annual/Annual
Minnesota	May/June	October 15	Sept/Oct	January (e)	May	July	Annual/Biennial
Mississippi	June	August	...	November 11	...	July	Annual/Annual
Missouri	July	October	...	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual (f)
Montana	Dec/August	May/Oct	May/Oct	January	April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Nebraska	July	September	Jan/Feb	January	April	July	Annual/Biennial
Nevada	May/June	September	Sept/Dec	January	June	July	Biennial/Biennial
New Hampshire	August	October	November	February	May	July	Annual/Biennial
New Jersey	July/August	October	...	January	June	July	Annual/Annual
New Mexico	July	September	Sept/Dec	January	Feb/March	July	Annual/Annual
New York	July	September	Oct/Nov	January	March	April	Annual/Annual
North Carolina	January	August	Sept/Nov	February	June	July	Biennial/Biennial
North Dakota	March	June/July	July/Oct	December	Jan/April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Ohio	July	Sept/Oct	Oct/Nov	February (g)	June	July	Annual/Biennial
Oklahoma	July	October	Oct/Dec	February (h)	May (i)	July	Annual/Annual
Oregon	Jan/June	September	Sept/Nov	January	Jan/June	July	Biennial/Biennial
Pennsylvania	August	October	Dec/Jan	February (j)	June	July	Annual/Annual
Rhode Island	July	October	Nov/Dec	February	June	July	Annual/Annual
South Carolina	August	September	...	January	June	July	Annual/Annual
South Dakota	June/July	September	Sept/Oct	December	March	July	Annual/Annual
Tennessee	August	October	November	January (j)	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Texas	March	July/Nov	July/Sept	January	May	September	Biennial/Biennial
Utah	July	September	Oct/Nov	December	February	July	Annual/Annual
Vermont	September	October	Nov/Dec	January	May	July	Annual/Annual (k)
Virginia	April/August	June/Sept	Sept/Oct	December	March/April	July	Annual/Biennial
Washington	April	September	October	December	May	July	Annual/Biennial
West Virginia	July	September	Oct/Nov	January	March	July	Annual/Annual
Wisconsin	June	September	...	January	June/July	July	Biennial/Biennial
Wyoming	May 15	September	November	December	March	July	Annual/Biennial

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budgetary Processes in the States* (February 1995).

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) Agencies are divided into major budget units and other budget units. Major budget units submit annual budget requests. Other budget units submit biennial budget requests.

(b) Legislature adopts budget during June of odd years, May of even years.

(c) Twenty agencies are on a biennial budget cycle. The rest are still on an annual cycle.

(d) Within 30 days after legislature convenes in regular session, except when a newly elected governor is inaugurated when presentation must occur within 60 days after legislature convenes.

(e) Fourth Tuesday.

(f) There is a constitutional authority to do annual and biennial budgeting. Beginning in Fiscal 1994, the operating budget has been on an annual basis while the capital budget has been on a biennial basis.

(g) Budget submission delayed to mid-March for new governors.

(h) First Monday.

(i) Last Friday.

(j) Budget is submitted in March when governor has been elected for first full term. In Tennessee, budget may be submitted by March 1 during the first year of a governor's term.

(k) State Constitution prescribes a biennial legislature; in practice, legislature meets annually, in regular and adjourned sessions.

Table 3.2
LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Year	Regular sessions			Limitation on length of session (a)	Special sessions		
		Legislature convenes		Legislature may call		Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session	
		Month	Day					
Alabama	Annual	Jan. Apr. Feb.	2nd Tues. (b) 3rd Tues. (c, d) 1st Tues. (c)	30 L in 105 C	No	Yes (f)	12 L in 30 C	
Alaska	Annual	Jan. Jan.	2nd Mon. 3rd Mon. (g)	120 C (h)	By 2/3 vote of members	Yes (i)	30 C	
Arizona	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(j)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None	
Arkansas	Biennial- odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C (h)	No	Yes (f, k)	(k)	
California	(l)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	None	No	No	None	
Colorado	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	120 C	By request, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None	
Connecticut	Annual (m)	Jan. Feb.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n) Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	(p)	Yes (q)	(q)	None (r)	
Delaware	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	June 30	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None	
Florida	Annual	Feb.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	60 C (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (f)	20 C (h)	
Georgia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 L	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (i)	(a)	
Hawaii	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (h)	
Idaho	Annual	Jan.	Mon. (n) or nearest 9th day	None	No	No	20 C	
Illinois	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)	None	
Indiana	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (d, t)	odd-61 L or Apr. 30; even-30 L or Mar. 15	No	No	30 L or 40 C	
Iowa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(u)	By petition, 2/3 members, both houses	Yes (i)	None	
Kansas	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-None; even-90 C (h)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None	
Kentucky	Biennial- even year	Jan.	Tues after 1st Mon. (d)	60 L (v)	No	No	None	
Louisiana	Annual	Mar. Apr.	1st Mon. (d, n) 1st Mon. (m, n)	odd-60 L in 85 C; even-30 L in 45 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes (i)	30 C	
Maine	(l, m)	Dec. Jan.	1st Wed. (b) Wed. after 1st Tues. (o)	3rd Wed. of June (h) 3rd Wed. of April (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, with consent of of majority of members of each political party, each house	Yes (i)	None	
Maryland	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	90 C (g)	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	30 C	
Massachusetts	Annual	Jan.	1st Wed.	(w)	By petition (x)	Yes	None	
Michigan	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed. (d)	None	No	No	None	
Minnesota	(y)	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (n)	120 L or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May (y)	No	Yes	None	

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Special sessions		
	Year	Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
		Month	Day				
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	125 C (h, z); 90C (h, z)	No	No	None
Missouri	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	May 30	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	Yes	30 C (aa)
Montana	Biennial- odd year	Jan.	1st Mon.	90 L	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None
Nebraska	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	odd-90 L (h); even-60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members	Yes	None
Nevada	Biennial- odd year	Jan.	3rd Mon.	60 C (u)	No	No	20 C (u)
New Hampshire	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues. (d)	45 L	By 2/3 vote of members, each house	Yes	15 L (u)
New Jersey	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None
New Mexico	Annual (m)	Jan.	3rd Tues.	odd-60 C; even-30 C	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (l)	30 C
New York	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)	None
North Carolina	(y)	Jan.	1st Wed. after 2nd Mon. (n)	None	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes	None
North Dakota	Biennial- odd year	Jan.	Tues. after Jan. 3, if not later than Jan. 11 (d)	80 L (hh)	No	Yes	None
Ohio	Annual	Jan.	1st Mon.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None
Oklahoma	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon. (cc)	160 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)	None
Oregon	Biennial- odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon. after 1st Tues.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None
Pennsylvania	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	By petition, majority each house	No	None
Rhode Island	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	60 L (u)	No	No	None
South Carolina	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues. (d)	1st Thurs. in June (h)	No	Yes	None
South Dakota	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	odd-40 L; even-35 L	No	No	None
Tennessee	Annual	Jan.	(dd)	90 L (u)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (u)
Texas	Biennial- odd year	Jan.	2nd Tues.	140 C	No	No	30 C
Utah	Annual	Jan.	3rd Mon.	45 C	No	No	30 C (cc)
Vermont	(y)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	None	No	Yes	None
Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd-30 C (h); even-60 C (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Washington	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-105 C; even-60 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 C
West Virginia	Annual	Feb. Jan.	2nd Wed. (v, d) 2nd Wed. (e)	60 C (h)	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (ff)	None
Wisconsin	Annual (gg)	Jan.	1st Mon. (n)	None	No	No	None

See footnotes at end of table

LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Special sessions			
	Year	Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session	
		Month	Day					
Wyoming	Annual (m)	Jan.	2nd Tues. (n)	odd-40 L; even-20 L	No	Yes	None	
Dist. of Columbia	(hh)	Feb. Jan.	3rd Mon. (i) 2nd day	None				
American Samoa	Annual	Jan. July	2nd Mon. 2nd Mon.	45 L 45 L	No	No	None	
Guam	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (ii)	None	No	No	None	
No. Mariana Islands	Annual	(jj)	(d, jj)	90 L (jj)	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)	10 C	
Puerto Rico	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	Apr. 30 (h)	No	No	20 C	
U.S. Virgin Islands	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	No	None	

Sources: State constitutions and statutes.

Note: Some legislatures will also reconvene after normal session to consider bills vetoed by governor. Connecticut—if governor vetoes any bill, secretary of state must reconvene General Assembly on second Monday after the last day on which governor is either authorized to transmit or has transmitted every bill with his objections, whichever occurs first; General Assembly must adjourn *sine die* not later than three days after its reconvening. Hawaii—legislature may reconvene on 45th day after adjournment *sine die*, in special session, without call. Louisiana—legislature meets in a maximum five-day veto session on the 40th day after final adjournment. Missouri—if governor returns any bill on or after the fifth day before the last day on which legislature may consider bills (in even-numbered years), legislature automatically reconvenes on first Wednesday following the second Monday in September for a maximum 10 C sessions. New Jersey—legislature meets in special session (without call or petition) to act on bills returned by governor on 45th day after *sine die* adjournment of the regular session, if the second year expires before the 45th day, the day preceding the end of the legislative year. Utah—if 2/3 of the members of each house favor reconvening to consider vetoed bills, a maximum five-day session is set by the presiding officers. Virginia—legislature reconvenes on sixth Wednesday after adjournment for a maximum three-day session (may be extended to seven days upon vote of majority of members elected to each house). Washington—upon petition of 2/3 of the members of each house, legislature meets 45 days after adjournment for a maximum five-day session.

Key:

C — Calendar day

L — Legislative day (in some states called a session day or workday; definition may vary slightly, however, generally refers to any day on which either house of legislature is in session).

(a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.

(b) General election year (quadrennial election year)

(c) Year after quadrennial election

(d) Legal provision for organizational session prior to stated convening date. Alabama—in the year after quadrennial election, second Tuesday in January for 10 C. California—in the even-numbered general election year, first Monday in December for an organizational session, recess until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year. Florida—in general election year, 14th day after election. Indiana—third Tuesday after first Monday in November. Kentucky—in odd-numbered year, Tuesday after first Monday in January for 10 L. Louisiana—in year after general election, second Monday in January, not to exceed 3 L. Michigan—held in odd-numbered year. New Hampshire—in even-numbered year, first Wednesday in December. North Dakota—in December. South Carolina—in even-numbered year, Tuesday after certification of election of its members for a maximum three-day session. West Virginia—in year after general election, on second Wednesday in January. Mariana Islands—in year after general election, second Monday in January.

(e) Other years.

(f) By 2/3 vote each house.

(g) Following a gubernatorial election year.

(h) Session may be extended by vote of members in both houses. Alaska—2/3 vote for 10-day extension. Arkansas—2/3 vote. Florida—3/5 vote. Hawaii—petition of 2/3 membership for maximum 15-day extension. Kansas—2/3 vote. Maine—2/3 vote for maximum 10 L. Maryland—3/5 vote for maximum 30 C. Mississippi—2/3 vote for 30 C extension, no limit on number of extensions. Nebraska—4/5 vote. South Carolina—2/3 vote. Virginia—2/3 vote for 30 C extension. West Virginia—2/3 vote (or if budget bill has not been acted upon three days before session ends, governor issues proclamation extending session). Puerto Rico—joint resolution.

(i) Only if legislature convenes itself. Special sessions called by the legislature are unlimited in scope in Arizona, Georgia, Maine, and New Mexico.

(j) No constitutional or statutory provision; however, legislative rules require that regular sessions adjourn no later than Saturday of the week during which the 100th day of the session falls.

(k) After governor's business has been disposed of, members may remain in session up to 15 C by a 2/3 vote of both houses.

(l) Regular sessions begin after general election, in December of even-numbered year. In California, legislature meets in December for an organizational session, recesses until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year and continues in session until Nov. 30 of next even-numbered year. In Maine, session which begins in December of general election year runs into the following year (odd-numbered); second session begins in next even-numbered year.

(m) Second session limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. Connecticut—individual legislators may only introduce bills of a fiscal nature, emergency legislation and bills raised by committees. Louisiana—fiscal matters. Maine—budgetary matters; legislation in the governor's call; emergency legislation; legislation referred to committees for study. New Mexico—budgets, appropriations and revenue bills; bills drawn pursuant to governor's message; vetoed bills. Wyoming—budget bills.

(n) Odd-numbered years.

(o) Even-numbered years.

(p) Odd-numbered years—not later than Wednesday after first Monday in June; even-numbered—years not later than Wednesday after first Monday in May.

(q) Constitution provides for regular session convening dates and allows that sessions may also be held "... at such other times as the General Assembly shall judge necessary." Call by majority of legislators is implied.

(r) Upon completion of business.

(s) Limited to 40 L unless extended by 3/5 vote and approved by the governor, except in cases of impeachment proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

- (l) Legislators may reconvene at any time after organizational meeting; however, second Monday in January is the final date by which regular session must be in process.
- (u) Indirect limitation; usually restrictions on legislator's pay, per diem, or daily allowance.
- (v) May not extend beyond April 15.
- (w) Legislative rules say formal business must be concluded by Nov. 15th of the 1st session in the biennium, or by July 31st of the 2nd session for the biennium.
- (x) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.
- (y) Legal provision for session in odd-numbered year; however, legislature may divide, and in practice has divided, to meet in even-numbered years as well.
- (z) 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.
- (aa) 30 C if called by legislature; 60 C if called by governor.
- (bb) No legislative day is shorter than a natural day.
- (cc) Odd number years will include a regular session commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday

in January and recessing not later than the first Monday in February of that year. Limited constitutional duties can be performed.

(dd) Commencement of regular session depends on concluding date of organizational session. Legislature meets, in odd-numbered year, on second Tuesday in January for a maximum 15 C organizational session, then returns on the Tuesday following the conclusion of the organizational session.

(ee) Except in cases of impeachment.

(ff) According to a 1955 attorney general's opinion, when the legislature has petitioned to the governor to be called into session, it may then act on any matter.

(gg) The legislature, by joint resolution, establishes the session schedule of activity for the remainder of the biennium at the beginning of the odd-numbered year.

(hh) Each Council period begins on January 2 of each odd-numbered year and ends on January 1 of the following odd-numbered year.

(ii) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January.

(jj) 60 L before April 1 and 30 L after July 31

Table 6.3
STATE BALANCED BUDGETS: CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS,
GUBERNATORIAL AND LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

State or other jurisdiction	Constitutional and Statutory Provisions				Gubernatorial Authority			Legislative Authority		
	Governor must submit a balanced budget	Legislature must pass a balanced budget	Governor must sign a balanced budget	May carry over deficit	Governor has line item veto	Can reduce budget without legislative approval	Restrictions on budget reductions	Votes required to override gubernatorial veto	Votes required in pass revenue increase	Votes required in pass budget
Alabama	C,S	S	...	...	(a)	*	ATB	Majority in each chamber	Majority	Majority
Alaska	S	S	S	...	*	...	...	2/3 elected (h)	Majority	Majority
Arizona	C,S	C,S	C,S	* (c)	*	*	(d)	2/3 elected	2/3 elected (e)	Majority
Arkansas	S	S	S	...	*	...	...	Majority elected	3/4 elected	3/4 elected
California	C	...	...	*	*	...	...	2/3 elected	2/3 elected	2/3 elected
Colorado	C	C	C	...	*	*	...	2/3 both chambers	Majority (f)	Majority
Connecticut	S	C,S	C	...	*	*	MR	2/3 both chambers	Majority (g)	Majority (g)
Delaware	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	*	* (h)	*	2/3 elected	3/5 elected	Majority
Florida	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	*	* (i)	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Georgia	C	C	C	...	*	*	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Hawaii	C,S	...	C,S	...	*	* (j)	...	2/3 of members	Majority	Majority elected (k)
Idaho	...	C (l)	...	...	*	* (m)	* (m)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Illinois	C,S	C	...	*	*	...	...	Majority 3/5 (n)	Majority	Majority 3/5 (n)
Indiana	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	Majority	Majority	Majority
Iowa	C,S	S	...	...	*	*	ATB	2/3 vote	Majority	Majority
Kansas	S	C,S	...	...	*	...	ATB (o)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Kentucky	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	*	*	...	Majority	2/3 elected	Majority
Louisiana	C,S	C,S	C,S	*	*	*	MR	2/3 elected	(p)	Majority
Maine	C,S	C	C,S	...	...	...	ATB (q)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority (r)
Maryland	C	C	...	*	...	*	*	(s)	Majority	Majority
Massachusetts	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	*	*	...	2/3 present	Majority	Majority (t)
Michigan	C,S	C	C,S	*	*	*	(v)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Minnesota	S	S	C,S	...	*	*	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Mississippi	S	S	...	...	*	*	...	2/3 elected	3/5	Majority
Missouri	C	...	C	...	*	*	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Montana	S	C	...	...	*	* (v)	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Nebraska	C	S	...	...	*	...	*	3/5 elected	Majority	3/5 elected
Nevada	S	C	C	...	...	*	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New Hampshire	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New Jersey	C	C	C	...	*	* (w)	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New Mexico	C	C	C	...	*	...	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New York	C	...	...	...	*	* (x)	(a)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
North Carolina	C,S	S	...	...	...	* (y)	...	...	Majority	Majority
North Dakota	C	C	C	...	*	*	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority (z)	Majority (z)
Ohio	C	C	C	...	* (aa)	*	*	(bb)	Majority	Majority
Oklahoma	S	C	C	*	*	* (cc)	*	2/3 elected (dd)	3/4 elected	Majority
Oregon	C	C	C	*	*	*	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Pennsylvania	C,S	...	C	...	*	* (ee)	...	3/3 elected	Majority elected	Majority elected
Rhode Island	C	C	S	...	...	*	*	3/5 present	Majority	2/3 both houses
South Carolina	C	C	C	...	*	* (ff)	*	2/3 present	Majority	Majority

STATE BALANCE BUDGETS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Constitutional and Statutory Provisions				Governatorial Authority			Legislative Authority		
	Governor must submit a balanced budget	Legislature must pass a balanced budget	Governor must sign a balanced budget	May carry over deficit	Governor has line item veto	Can reduce budget without legislative approval	Restrictions on budget reductions	Votes required to override gubernatorial veto	Votes required to pass revenue increase	Votes required to pass budget
South Dakota	C	C	C	*	*	...	...	2/3 elected	2/3 elected	Majority
Tennessee	C	C	C	...	*	*	...	Majority	Majority	Majority
Texas	...	C,S	...	...	*	*	...	2/3 present	Majority	Majority
Utah	C,S	C,S	...	...	*	*	ATB (gg)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Vermont	...	...	...	*	...	(hh)	*	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Virginia	(ii)	...	...	...	*	*	MR (jj)	2/3 members present (kk)	Majority	Majority
Washington	S	...	...	...	...	*	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
West Virginia	...	C	C	...	*	*	(ll)	2/3	Majority	Majority
Wisconsin	C	C	...	*	*	...	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Puerto Rico	C	C	C	...	*	*	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budgetary Processes in the States* (February 1995); updated April 1996 by The Council of State Governments. Update reflects literal reading of state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

- C — Constitutional
- S — Statutory
- ATB — Across the board
- MR — Maximum reduction dictated
- * — Yes
- ... — No

(a) The governor may return a bill without limit for recommended amendments for amount and language, as long as the legislature is still in session.

(b) Joint session.

(c) May carry over "casual deficits," i.e., not anticipated.

(d) Governor may reduce budgets of administration-appointed agencies only.

(e) If the Governor vetoes the increase, it requires a vote of three-fourths of elected members to override the veto.

(f) All tax increases must be approved by a vote of the people.

(g) Must have quorum.

(h) Budget reductions are limited to executive branch only.

(i) The elected cabinet (administrative commission) for the Executive Branch and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Judicial Branch are authorized to resolve deficits under \$300 million. Deficits over \$300 million shall be resolved by the legislature.

(j) The Governor's authority to reduce budgets can be done only pursuant to existing statutes.

(k) If general fund expenditure ceiling is exceeded, two-thirds vote required; otherwise majority of elected members.

(l) Although the constitution requires that the legislature pass a balanced budget, there are no sanctions if they do not.

(m) The Governor's authority to reduce budgets is temporary. The State Board of Examiners (Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State) have permanent appropriation reduction authority.

(n) If the Governor vetoes a bill or an item of appropriation entirely, the legislature can override him with a three-fifths vote in each house. If the Governor amendatorily vetoes language or reduces an item of appropriation, the legislature can accept the amendatory changes or restore the item or appropriation to its original amount with a majority vote in each house. Appropriations require a majority vote in each house if passed prior to midnight on June 30th of each year and require a three-fifths vote in each house if passed after that point.

(n) Reductions allowed only to get back to a balanced budget.

(p) 2/3 elected (tax), majority (fee).

(q) Governor may expend funds up to one year. Certain restrictions apply to ATB reductions.

(r) For emergency enactment, two-thirds votes required.

(s) Governor has no veto power over the budget bill.

(t) For capital budget, two-thirds votes required.

(u) There are both statutory and constitutional restrictions on executive branch authority to make budget reductions, involving approval by both House and Senate appropriations committees.

(v) May reduce appropriations by 15 percent except debt service, legislative and judicial branch appropriations, school foundation programs and salaries of elected officials.

(w) May not reduce debt service.

(x) May reduce budget without approval only for state operations; only restriction on reductions is that reductions in aid to localities cannot be made without legislative approval.

(y) Except for certain block grants.

(z) Emergency measures and measures that amend a statute that has been referred or enacted through an initiated measure within the last seven years must pass both houses by a two-thirds majority.

(aa) Line item veto in appropriation act only.

(bb) Two-thirds if appropriation or tax, three-fifths for all others.

(cc) Would require agreement of agency governing boards and/or CEO.

(dd) Emergency measures require a three-fourths vote for passage.

(ee) The governor may reduce budgets selectively; he must provide 10 days prior notice and the reasons for so doing before lapsing current year grant and subsidy money.

(ff) The Budget and Control Board can authorize an across-the-board agency reduction when there is a revenue shortfall. When in session, the General Assembly has five statewide session days to take action to prevent the reduction.

(gg) Some restrictions, i.e. cannot cut debt services.

(hh) The Governor may reduce expenditures but not appropriations.

(ii) Requirement applies only to budget execution. The governor is required to insure that actual expenditures do not exceed actual revenues.

(jj) The Governor has power to withhold allotments of appropriations, but cannot reduce legislative appropriations.

(kk) Two-thirds of members present includes a majority of the members elected. The revenue stabilization fund was approved by voters in November of 1992.

(ll) May reduce spending authority.

BUDGETS

Alaska Support Industry**ALLIANCE**

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Bill Webb
Business Consultant

GENERAL MANAGER

Karen Cowart



Karen Cowart
Testimony

THE ALLIANCE

... for responsible development of Alaska's Oil, Gas & Mineral Resources

**THE ALASKA SUPPORT INDUSTRY ALLIANCE
POSITION**

regarding

HJR 2 "BIENNIAL STATE BUDGET"

Presented by Alliance General Manager Karen Cowart

March 22, 2000

Good afternoon and thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for allowing me this opportunity to address this body on HJR 2, a resolution to amend Alaska's Constitution relating to a biennial state budget process.

The Alaska Support Industry Alliance is a non-profit trade association representing over 350 members engaged in business within the oil, gas, and mining industries. Collectively, we represent over 25,000 employees. Our mission is to foster and promote the safe and environmentally sound development of Alaska's natural resources.

We believe state government should do business like a business and investigate new ideas that would allow government to do more with less – be more efficient and effective in planning and executing our state budget and budget process. Budgetary efficiency would send a message to potential investors that we have a solid and sound fiscal plan, and our "House is in order – a good place to do business".

We believe a two-year budget cycle could result in the following:

- ✓ An opportunity for agency planning – proactive spending habits instead of reactive spending dialogue;
- ✓ The opportunity to analyze state programs based on performance and results prior to yearly budget appropriations;
- ✓ The potential for a shortened legislative session, thereby saving state dollars and resources; and
- ✓ A greater utilization of all 60 legislators and their expertise. Traditionally, the Senate/House Finance Committees are made up of the more senior members of each body. The House Finance Committee members serve on no other committee. In many cases, we are missing their valuable input, wisdom and vast experience in legislation creation due to physical time restraints. A two-year process would give all legislators a chance to voice their opinions in the early stages of legislation and budget development.

But, what about emergency needs or supplemental requirements? A biennial budget process would not preclude supplemental budget considerations due to circumstances of need. These could be addressed on a case-by-case need.

Nevertheless, the process would free up legislators to focus attention – one year on budget, one year on legislation.

Twenty states have already adopted a biennial budget process. That's a good indication that other states are "thinking outside the box".

We believe Alaska needs to embrace a new way of thinking. We must look at new and innovative ways to conduct business. We encourage the dialogue on a biennial budget process to continue.

THANK YOU.

Alaska Regional Development Organizations

Annual Report

Anchorage Economic Development
Corporation



Arctic Development Council

Bering Strait Alaska Regional
Development Organization

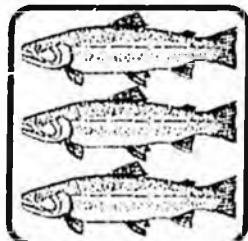
Copper Valley Economic Development
Council



Interior Rivers Economic Development
Council

Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic
Development District

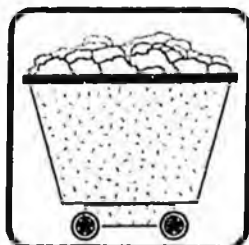
Lower Kuskokwim Economic
Development Council



Lower Yukon Economic Development
Council

Mat-Su Resource Conservation &
Development Council

Northwest Arctic Borough Economic
Development Commission



Prince William Sound Economic
Development Council

Southeast Conference

Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference

January 2000

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SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE

Working for strong economies, healthy communities, and a quality environment in Southeast Alaska

February 20, 2000

Representative Eldon Mulder
Room 507
State Capitol Bldg.
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Mulder:

The Southeast Conference would appreciate your support for the reauthorization of the Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDOR) Legislation. This legislation originally adopted in 1988 has a proved record of accomplishments. Statewide there are 13 ARDORs working to create strong and healthy economies in their respective regions. This program with a modest contribution from the State of Alaska has generated millions of dollars of other funds and fostered economic development throughout the state. Enclosed is the latest ARDOR Annual Report and you can see the positive ARDOR results and specifically the effort of the Southeast Conference in our region (page 14). Also enclosed is a resolution from the Southeast Conference annual meeting which was passed unanimously.

At this point Representative Austerman has introduced HB 265 in the House and the Governor has submitted SB 219. We would appreciate any assistance that you can give this very important economic development legislation.

Please do not hesitate of contact me if you have any questions.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,



Frank Homan
Executive Director

Enclosure:
ARDOR Annual Report
Resolution 00-12

SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE

Working for strong economies, healthy communities, and a quality environment in Southeast Alaska

A RESOLUTION URGING REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ALASKA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ARDOR) PROGRAM (Resolution 00-12)

- WHEREAS** one of the most serious challenges facing Alaskans today is expansion, diversification, and stabilization of the State's economy; and,
- WHEREAS** among the most successful approaches to economic expansion, diversification, and stabilization is one that encourages and facilitates a high level of participation at local and community levels; and,
- WHEREAS** the Alaska Regional Development Organization (ARDOR) Program was established to create and sustain regional development capacity by fostering effective public-private partnerships to implement locally conceived and executed economic and community development projects; and,
- WHEREAS** the ARDOR Program will "sunset" unless reauthorized by the Legislature, and
- WHEREAS** ARDORs statewide have laid a solid foundation for greater responsibility and leadership in economic and community development at the regional level; and,
- WHEREAS** Southeast Conference has assisted the people and communities of Southeast Alaska by: 1) supporting and helping improve and expand marine and land transportation infrastructure; 2) helping communities address solid waste management, household hazardous waste disposal, and other environmental needs; and, 3) helping communities plan and execute development efforts responsive to local needs and priorities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

Southeast Conference urges the Administration and Legislature to fully support the ARDOR Program through appropriate administrative policies and appropriation of funds adequate to sustain the ARDOR mission of "building local capacity" and developing sustainable economies.

Southeast Conference urges the Administration and Legislature to reauthorize the ARDOR Program during the next legislative session.

This Resolution be sent to the Governor, the Legislature, the Department of Community and Economic Development and Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority.

ADOPTED BY: SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1999

Witness: _____
Robert W. Ward, Jr. - President Southeast Conference

Attest: _____
Frank Homan - Executive Director

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“Economic development is not simply creating a business or job—and the term means something different in each region of Alaska. Where infrastructure is in place, new business starts and job creation are the translation. Where little infrastructure exists, economic development means developing the water, energy, and transportation systems and workforce—that is, creating an environment in which development can occur. Thus, economic development, especially in areas with little infrastructure, takes time. Even when the infrastructure and resources exist, creating businesses and jobs is a capacity building process—it does not happen overnight.”

Donna Tollman, Former Executive Director,
Copper Valley Economic Development Council



Overview

The Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDOR) Program is the State's contribution to regional initiatives for developing Alaska's economy. In 1988, the Legislature recognized that locally driven initiatives, in partnership with the State, is the most effective approach to creating and sustaining strong, healthy economies. The Legislature established the ARDOR Program to create a network of organizations to plan and support economic development at the regional level.

There are currently 13 ARDORs. The ARDORs, like their counterparts nationwide:

- enable local officials and businesses to pool their limited resources and work together on economic development issues.
- develop partnerships among public, private and other organizations, and
- provide needed technical assistance via direct links with local citizens.

It's not the State trying to determine what's best for the region—rather it's the residents and those doing business in the region working together to create their economic future.

The ARDOR Program is providing a return for the State's investment. The State provides \$620,000 in grant funds for the ARDOR Program. As indicated on the following pages, the accomplishments of the ARDORs are impressive. Additionally, to their credit, the ARDORs have used the \$620,000 in State grant funds to leverage over \$3.5 million annually in other funds.

Communities and local organizations are making a significant financial commitment to the ARDOR program. An FY98 DCED evaluation of the ARDOR Program indicates that 96% of the required match is provided by local sources. ARDOR board member participation reflects a local commitment to the ARDOR Program. The 13 ARDOR boards, each with 10-20 members, constitutes 150+ local, civic minded individuals, who volunteer their time to achieve a stronger economic base in their region.

ARDOR boards bring together the leadership, expertise and dedication needed to generate sustainable economic development. ARDOR boards include individuals representing the private sector, land owners, school district, utilities, local government, etc.

The original intent of the ARDOR Program was to create regional entities, similar to the Southeast Conference or Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference, that could (1) improve the local economy and (2) eliminate region-wide economic development barriers, such as inadequate transportation or uncoordinated marketing efforts.

As reflected on the following pages, the ARDORs are meeting this Legislative intent. The ARDORs work on a wide range of projects. Some, like Anchorage's "Top of the World Cargo Conference" have regional or statewide impacts. Other projects, such as eco-tourism expansion, business start-up workshops, and the Kenai Business Innovation Center, assist individuals and businesses.



Issues

The ARDOR Program will sunset 6/30/00 unless the Legislature reauthorizes the Program. The reauthorization is a critical issue this Legislative Session. The very survival of many of the regional economic development councils is dependent on whether the ARDOR Program continues after 6/30/00.

If the funding for each ARDOR were to be increased above the \$50,000 level, the ARDORs could accomplish even more. Additional funding would allow the ARDORs to establish even more small business incubators, develop Internet marketing expertise, address more costly infrastructure needed for business development, focus on value-added manufacturing, etc.

Participants of the Arctic Development Council's Youth Entrepreneurship Program



Top row from left: Holly Elbert, Eugene Gueco, Timothy Aiken.

Bottom Row from left: Michelle Grimes, Ashley Brookes, Martina Leavitt, Steven Kaleak

"We are a group of 13 year olds that have gone through the Educating Youth on Entrepreneurship (EYE) program. We learned everything about starting a small business. We had to write a business plan and present it to the ADC Board of Directors for approval for a loan from the Youth Revolving Loan Fund to start our business. This program has given us the chance to be owners and operators of our own business "PHATsnacks". We make the decisions, pay the bills (including balancing the checkbook), order the inventory, and operate the concession stand. We have learned that in order for our business to be successful we need dedication and teamwork and work our scheduled time."
PHATsnacks Owners



Anchorage Economic Development Corporation

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- New Business Incentive Program passed by Legislature and signed into law.
- BUY ALASKA available statewide on the Internet at www.buyalaska.com.
- With DCED, published Fresh and Live Seafood Reports for Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong.
- Assisted Kinetic Aviation, Inc. with site location, permits and financing.
- Facilitated formation of advocacy group for multi-modal transportation access to the Anchorage waterfront in support of oil industry module construction projects and shipping of goods through the Port.
- Developed and published forecast and quarterly economic updates (in AEDC newsletter - circulation 32,000), presented updates to 87 audiences (ranging in size from 5 - 600 persons), and briefed Permanent Fund managers and guests of Mayor.

The Business Incentive Program provides infrastructure, equipment, key personnel relocation costs and on-the-job training for manufacturing and value added industry in Alaska. BUY ALASKA has created or retained 331 jobs with \$15.24 million retained in Alaska's economy. An increasing fraction of services are outside of Anchorage. Fresh and Live Seafood Reports are available on CD ROM and were presented at a 10/98 public symposium. Data is in support of fresh and live air cargo from Anchorage.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Workforce development.
- Transportation infrastructure for commercial corridors.
- Completion of year round tourist destinations in Anchorage.

To keep more of our talented entry level graduates in the Alaska workforce, student outreach about work opportunities in aviation, health services, manufacturing and tele-communication needs to be supported with promotion campaigns and collaboration with local and "Outside" universities. Anchorage's growth patterns need to accommodate industrial development and freight mobility, as well as residential, tourist and pedestrian amenities. Additional tourist destinations, such as the Native Heritage Center, Potter Marsh Nature Center and Fisheries Industry Center at Ship Creek will enhance Anchorage's year round appeal.

2000 Goals

- Promote Anchorage as site for global logistics and light manufacturing.
- Promote Anchorage waterfront as multi-modal transportation/trade center.
- Expand base of Anchorage businesses to Alaska communities, especially health care and education.
- Promote year round tourism and convention infrastructure and destinations.
- Provide applied economic research/analysis for business opportunities in Anchorage.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
47,692	Locally generated match
1,060,616	Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)
\$1,156,000	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 4% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Mel Nichols, (Chair) engineering
Jim Gorski, (Vice Chair) prof services
Gene O'Hara, (Sec/Treas) health services
Ernie Hall, manufacturing
Kirk McGee, Native corporation

Members

Mike Brady, construction
William Deaver, transportation
Jim Kubitz, transportation
Max Lowe, tourism
Dale Mormon, construction and equipment
Tom Maloney, oil and gas
Kathy Porterfield, prof services
Royce Rock, organized labor
Dana Tindali, communications
Nancy Usera, financial
Mary Sholton-Witte, transportation

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Thomas Edrington, tele. utilities
Johnny Ellis, State Senator
Lee Gorsuch, education
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Rick Mystrom, Mayor
Tennys Owens, retail
Drue Pearce, State Senator
Morton Plumb Jr., transportation
Deborah Sedwick, DCED Commissioner
B. John Shipe, Financial
Randy Simmons, industrial dev.
Dick Tremaine, Anch. Assembly
FayVon Gemmingen, Assembly

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Arctic Development Council, Inc.

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- Continued to provide technical assistance to more than 400 individuals of the North Slope Borough, including conducting a series of 2 business plan development workshops in each of the 8 communities.
- Provided revolving loan fund financing for 2 new small businesses on the North Slope. Total active loans = 9, reflecting \$221,380 in loans. Types of loans extended: Native arts and crafts, welding services, video game rentals/sales, coffeehouse, bed & breakfast and youth-owned concession stand.
- Developed Educating Youth on Entrepreneurship (EYE) Program. This helps young adults learn all aspects of ownership and operation of a small business. The 13 EYE graduates selected a small business to own and presently operate a successful concession stand at the Barrow Roller Rink.
- Implemented Youth Revolving Loan Fund - any youth organizations in the North Slope Borough are eligible to apply for a loan. Funding ranges from \$1,000 to \$5,000. One loan approved to date - a concession stand.
- Established and presently operate a Native arts and crafts gift shop; marketing outlet for local artisans.
- Continue to operate a business incubator having 4 clients and 5 successful graduates.
- Established a business resource library in the ADC Small Business Support Center providing a centralized location for residents. The library has more than 600 business-related materials (cataloged into the local Tuzzy library system) along with 2 personal computers (including a variety of software and a funding database) for client use.
- Continue to operate Project Information Center (PIC) for North Slope contractors who may review and/or purchase upcoming construction projects for bid. This year 50 borough capital improvement project bid packets were made available in the PIC and 149 plans and specifications sold. Also, available in the PIC are procurements for state and federal government construction projects.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Privatization of borough services to private industry to increase small business ownership opportunities and efficiency of operations.
- Develop cultural tourism to replace dwindling oil revenues.
- Increase circulation of dollars spent on the North Slope.

FY 2000 Goals

- Privatization of North Slope Borough services designated for private sector operations.
- Expand Youth Entrepreneurship Program to at least 1 outlying village.
- Expand Business Resource Library to the 7 outlying villages.
- Establish business incubator in at least 1 village.
- Develop gift shop into an artisan's cooperative, if the community wants one. Otherwise develop gift shop into privately-owned business.

FY 2000 Budget

\$ 47,692	State ARDOR grant
423,000	Locally generated match - North Slope Borough
0	Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)
\$470,692	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 10% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Mayor Jim Vorderstrasse (Pres),
City of Barrow
Robert Harcharek (Vice-Pres),
North Slope Borough
Ron Panigeo (Treas), Ukpeagvik
Inupiat Corp
Lucy Brown (Sec), Tagiugmiulla
Nunumiullu Housing
Authority

Members

Vacant, Native Village of Barrow
Ray Jakubczak, BP Exploration
Dorcus Thompson, Cape
Smythe Air Service
Wes Osowski, National Bank of
Alaska
Forrest "Deano" Olemaun,
Arctic Slope Regional
Corporation
Lisa Asplin, Ilisagvik College

Contact

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**"I believe that ADC here in Barrow is a great asset to the people of the North Slope. When I was in need of services to put my business package together, they were of great assistance. They helped me with putting my business plan, budget and financial projections together."
Max Ahgeak, Egasak Electric Enterprises**



Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council, Inc.

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- Three tourism product development tours for travel industry representatives to our region completed.
- Provided capacity building to village organizations to establish and grow local small businesses.
- Completed 2 business workshops for potential business operators.
- Promoted school-to-work activities for high school students, in partnership with the school district.
- Helped two communities seek and obtain funding to develop and implement a local economic development plan where none previously existed.
- Completed the second year of our salmon quality enhancement project, providing 75 local commercial fishermen a pay incentive for icing their catch.

The above supports job creation by providing information on business opportunities; how to access financing and technical assistance; how to operate a business successfully; educating those doing business in the region about the communities and services currently available; and giving communities a vision of how they want to improve their economy.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Develop new markets for value-added fish products from our commercial salmon fisheries.
- Provide technical assistance to potential businesses, including assistance with preparing a business plan, securing financing, and managing a business successfully.
- Access to capital for business development.

The commercial salmon fishery is currently the economic mainstay of the region. Improving product marketability and new product development will increase the return to fishermen and allow for new jobs in the region.

2000 Goals

- Maintain the salmon quality enhancement project for the region's commercial salmon fishery.
- Complete economic development plans in two villages.
- Continue promoting local tourism through product development tours to our region for travel industry representatives.

The above will revitalize the region's fishery, the current leading industry, and lay the groundwork for new business development (tourism, food and lodging facilities).

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
25,000	Locally generated match
0	Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR
\$72,692	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 65% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Andrew Guy, (Chair) Calista Native Corporation, Inc.
Myron Naneng, (Vice-Chair) President AVCP, Inc.
Max Angellan, (Treas) IRA Council
Peter Julius, (Sec) IRA Council Administrator, business

Members

Willard Church, business, Native Village of Kwinhagak
Mary Kapsner, State Rep.
Richard Foster, State Rep.
Sam George, business, Yupiit School District
Lyman Hoffman, State Senator
Alexie Jimmie, business, United Villages Inc. President
Jackson Lomack, IRA Council
Fred Phillip, IRA Council, Coastal Villages (CDQ) President
Les Daenzer, Lower Kuskokwim School District

Contact

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"Starting a new business is like caring for a baby. The baby is helpless and you must do whatever has to be done to meet its needs and keep it healthy so it will grow and prosper." Alexie Jimmie, LKEDC Board Member



Lower Yukon Economic Development Council

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- With DCRA and VISTA from the region, held a "Champion Community" meeting in Marshall.
- Assisted Emmonak Tribal Council's with value added fish plant sales to sample Lower Yukon School District school sites.
- Assisted the Native Village of Chuloonawick with a "Small and Needy Tribes" grant.
- Assisted Kotlik and Sheldon Point with fishery related planning.

The USDA Champion Community project brings together local, State and federal resources to address economic development in Marshall. In-region sales of fish helps circulate dollars in the region, thereby improving the local economy. The "Small and Needy Tribes" grant will further economic opportunities of individuals in the region. Fishery related planning is addressing fish buying and value added production opportunities.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Business training for residents.
- Career guidance.
- Collateral for business loans.

These are on-going needs that, with long term intervention, can achieve economic growth in the region. The Champion Community project, if pursued in additional villages, may be a forum to address business training needs and opportunities. The LYEDC, in cooperation with the Lower Yukon School District, intends to hold a meeting to discuss agency cooperation for career guidance for the area's youth. Collateral for business loans is still an obstacle for many. To their credit, the Yukon Delta Fish Development Association and Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc. have tailored loans for region residents with collateral problems.

2000 Goals

- Assuming LYEDC and LYSD partner to do career guidance, will prepare and implement work plan for the same.
- Establish administrative capabilities, develop a five year economic strategy, and provide career guidance for young tribal members for the Native Village of Chuloonawick.
- Expand marketing for the Emmonak value added fish plant.
- Continue developing Kotlik and Sheldon Point fish economy.
- Achieve a federal/State/community partnership in Marshall to better coordinate economic development efforts in the community.

Career guidance is an effort to ensure that future jobs in the region will be held by area residents. Should the pilot sites in the school district do well, sales to the entire school district will be the goal. Individual community work is helping build the local economic base.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
15,738	Locally generated match
0	Other funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)
\$63,430	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 75% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

George Owletuck (Pres), tribal council
Andrew Brown (Vice-Pres), education
Bay Johnson (Sec/Treas), banking

Members

Edward Adams, Sr., tribal council
Nick Andrews, Jr., tribal council
Andrew Kelly, Sr., business
Dan Kirby, transportation
Benny Okitkun, Native corporation
Alvin Owletuck, city
Laura Peterson, city
Doug Redfox, city
Anthony Ulak, city
Richard Weaver, Sr., city

Contact

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"The Lower Yukon Economic Development Council has worked with me on our pursuit of value-added fish plant."
Bill Akers, Chalunawick Native Corporation



Matanuska-Susitna Resource Conservation & Development Council

Our purpose is to enhance the employment and tax base of the Mat-Su Borough while maintaining a high quality of life for residents.

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- Assisted Mat-Su Port Commission in obtaining funding.
- Hosted the 1st Annual Valley Economic Development Conference.
- Drafted Overall Economic Development Plan.
- Completed & distributed Timber Utilization Plan for the Mat-Su.
- Completed construction of the Houston Educational Park.
- Completed Houston Homesteaders Community Center.
- Completed Big Lake's 100 Junker Rally (clean-up project).
- Completed economic recovery grants for Wasilla, Houston, and Big Lake.
- Provided continuing assistance to: Wasilla Wonderland, Palmer Children's Playground, Houston Homesteaders, Skateboard Park, Goldrush Centennial, Palmer Hockey Association, Wasilla Soil and Water Conservation District.
- Completed portable dry kiln project.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Lack of a port: A bulk commodity port is needed to facilitate mineral development in interior Alaska.
- Investment in infrastructure: Improved road and/or rail access is needed to develop Port MacKenzie and Hatcher Pass.
- Increased private ownership of land: Only 3% of the Mat-Su Borough is in private hands. State land (60%) is not managed for economic growth.

2000 Goals

- Market Port MacKenzie as an industrial site.
- Development of Hatcher Pass ski area.
- Continue work on Chijik Road access project.
- Complete the Overall Economic Development Plan.
- Complete Timber Bridge commercialization project.
- Assist the City of Houston with feasibility study of a septic treatment site.
- Apply for Economic Development District designation.
- Big Lake Fish Hatchery: Acquire land and market property.
- Host 2nd Annual Valley Economic Development Conference.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
25,500	Locally generated match
111,800	Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)
\$184,992	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 26% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Bruce Borup, (Pres) Palmer EDA
Jim Ericksen, (Vice Pres) AK
Farmers & Stock Growers
Al Jorgenson, (Sec) Mat-Su Native
Federation
"Tiny" DePriest, (Treas) Greater
Palmer Chamber
Ted Smith, Willow Chamber Past
Pres.

Members

Ed Brittingham, Wasilla Chamber
Dan Deedy, Enstar Gas
Steve Levine, MSB School District
Edna DeVries, City of Palmer
Janet Kincaid, Mat-Su Convention &
Visitors Bureau
Clarence Furbush, Palmer SWCD
Donna Totten, Houston Chamber
Mayor Sarah Palin, City of Wasilla
Jackson Parry, Upper Su SWCD
Anna Von Reitz, Big Lake Chamber
Wayne Carmony, Mat-Su Electric
Assoc.
Darcie Salmon, Valley Board of
Realtors
Tim Sullivan, Small Bus Dev Cntr
Steve Totten, City of Houston
Dick Zobel, Alaska Soil & Water
Conservation District
Chris Holmes, MTA
Meg Burgett, Wasilla SWCD
Debby Retherford, NBA
Michael Scott, Mat-Su Borough
Manager
Bill Stearns, Talkeetna Chamber

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Northwest Arctic Borough Economic Development Commission

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- Established Small Business Grant Program and awarded grants to 5 small business entrepreneurs.
- Designated as a Champion Community through the Empowerment Zone application process.
- Was awarded Community Development Block Grant to design a clinic in our region.
- Provided matching grants for a Foam Panel Manufacturer, Value Added Processor and a Burnbox Construction Project.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Tourism expansion.
- Fisheries development.
- Technology-based businesses.

2000 Goals

- Establish a tourism marketing council.
- Provide grant writing training to City and IRA governments.
- Establish a youth loan program.
- Organize and hold an "Arctic Business Gathering" conference.

Board of Directors

Levi Cleveland, (Chair)
Bert Adams, business
Jo Oxentenko, banking
Guy Adams, non-profit
Frank Greene, NAB Planning
Commission
Garth Elson, (Vice Chair)
business
Martha Whiting, NANA
Regional Corp
Brad Reeve, utilities
Jeff Hadley, for-profit

Ex Officio

Andy Baker, Assembly President
Chuck Greene, Borough Mayor

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denise_koutchak@yahoo.com

If this ARDOR had more resources- the ARDOR would address some of the more costly infrastructure needs (such as water and sewer, better or new roads) that are required to develop and maintain a new business, tourism, or industry.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
60,000	Locally generated match
0	Other funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds).
\$107,692	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 44% of the total.)



Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- Assessment of spot shrimp in Prince William Sound - Valdez Native Tribe and NOAA.
- Approval of Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) by U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration.
- Provided small business seminars and services with University of Alaska Small Business Development Center - Rural Outreach Program in Prince William Sound.
- Completed strategy to establish Maritime Response Center - Valdez.
- Provided assistance to Valdez Museum and Lord Cultural Resources/Toronto on expansion plan for museum.
- Hosted Regional Development meeting with Valdez Visitor and Convention Bureau.
- Completed project management for Tatitlek Coho Salmon release, funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees.

The Spot Shrimp Population Study is a five year study to estimate the abundance of the spot shrimp population in western Prince William Sound. The project has the potential to provide useful information on a resource important to subsistence users and potentially to commercial fishers.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Diversity in economic base for region.
- Work Force Development
- Natural gas line from the North Slope to Valdez.

2000 Goals

- Complete application to become RC&D.
- Become Federal Economic Development District.
- Obtain funding to build environmentally approved sewage pump-out stations in Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek and Whittier.
- Establish maritime response center in Valdez, with training satellites in other Prince William Sound communities.

A Maritime Response Center in Prince William Sound will provide a broader economic base by offering more education and technical training in oil spill response and prevention. Programs will be offered through Prince William Sound Community College. Conferences and seminars will be held throughout the year with other response and prevention specialists. The proposed Maritime Response Center - Valdez will offer technical skills necessary to train highly capable response teams for Alaska. As the program expands, these teams will be able to mobilize anywhere needed.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
15,896	Locally generated match
29,926	Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)
\$ 93,514	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 51% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Dave Dengal (Pres), Valdez
Dave Cobb, (Vice Pres), Valdez
Mayor, fisheries
Jim Roberts (Treas), Cordova
Betty Miller (Sec), oil industry
John Christensen, Chenega Bay
IRA Council
Larry Hancock, Cordov
Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek IRA
Council
Robin Moore, Whittier
Chuck Totemoff, Chenega Corp.

Membership

BP Exploration, Alaska
Alaska Tanker Company
Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
ARCO Alaska, Inc.
Cities of Cordova, Valdez and
Whittier
Cooper Valley Telephone Coop.
Copper Valley Cellular
Chenega Corporation
Cordova Air Service
Carr Gottstein Foods
First National Bank of Anchorage
National Bank of Alaska
Tatitlek IRA Council
Village Inn
Pat Day
Stephl Engineers
Valdez Chamber of Commerce
Valdez Convention Visitors Bureau

Contact

Sue Cogswell, Exec. Director
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Valdez, Alaska 99686
Phone: 835-3775
Fax: 835-3265
E-mail: pwsedc@alaska.net

**Prince William Sound
Economic Development
Council has sponsored
over \$5,367,000 in projects
since 1991, leveraged by
approximately \$486,426 in
State ARDOR funds.**



Southeast Conference

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- Publication of the Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan, bringing together the communities of the region and insuring their needs were included in the plan.
- Creation of the Southeast Electrical Intertie Committee to work toward implementation of the the Southeast Alaska Electrical Intertie System Plan.
- Provided technical and financial assistance for tourism development, fisheries enhancement, community development, and business infrastructure projects.
- Undertook major economic development planning/research project to seek federal designation as an Economic Development District (EDD) under the US Dept. of Commerce, Economic Development Agency.

This EDD designation will complement the State designation of the Southeast Conference as an Alaska Regional Development Organization and the US Dept. of Agriculture designation as a Resource Conservation and Development Council.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Implement the Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan to improve transportation connections, reduce operating costs, increase capacity and provide more frequent and convenient service.
- Strengthen economic opportunities through an improved electrical intertie system of sharing energy resources, lowering cost and providing for environmental conservation.
- Stimulate economic recovery and stabilization in communities adversely affected by downturns in the natural resource based economy.

Continuation and improvement to the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) is critical to the future economic and social life of the region. The AMHS ties the communities of the region together.

2000 Goals

- Develop regional infrastructure through implementation of the Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan and the Southeast Electrical Intertie System Plan.
- Support and assist communities in planning and executing local and regional economic development efforts and projects.
- Encourage and assist communities and organizations in responsible and balanced regional development and conservation efforts, as demonstrated by the Mendehall Watershed Management Project and the investigation of a Green Star program for marine vessels in Southeast Alaska.
- Strengthen partnerships with other organizations for the protection and improvement of the quality of life for all residents.

Southeast Conference will strive to achieve two major objectives in support of its mission to build strong economies, healthy communities and quality environment for Southeast Alaska: (1) Build upon those regional infrastructure projects that bring the communities of the region closer together and (2) Enhance the opportunity of community development through support and assistance at the individual project level.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
47,692	Locally generated match
268,500	Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)

\$363,884 Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 13% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Bob Ward (Pres), public
Rosemary Hagevig (1nd VP), private
John "JC" Conley (2nd VP), private
Tom Briggs (Sec), public
Lonnie Anderson (Treas), Mayor of Kake
Linda Snow (Past Pres), at large

Members

John Pearson, private
Maxine Thompson, Mayor of Angoon
Cheryl Lowden, public
Rob Allen, private
Murray Walsh, private

Ex Officio

Frank Homan, Executive Director

Contact

Frank Homan, Exec. Director
Southeast Conference
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Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: 463-3445
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E-mail: seconf@ptialaska.net

If this ARDOR had more resources- the Southeast Conference would play a more aggressive role in providing direct technical assistance to individuals and groups seeking creation and retention of new wealth in the region. Opportunities exist in all sectors of Southeast Alaska's economy. Resource enhancement and value-added manufacturing are possibilities.



Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- Conducted two regional conferences.
- Through SWAMC's resolutions and legislative policy process, developed united positions on numerous issues, including transportation funding, increased fishery and marine ecosystem research, fishery disaster aid and State university funding.
- Completed Southwest Alaska brochure which highlights various community tourism products. The brochure will assist in educating existing audiences and attracting new visitor target markets.

The regional conferences provided a variety of training opportunities including tourism business development, marketing, infrastructure development, and electronic commerce opportunities that assist in business development and job creation. A united front on public policy issues is essential to create more stable local economies, improve infrastructure, and provide a better economic climate.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Education and training.
- Diversification of local economies.
- Infrastructure development.

The local economies and availability of jobs in many Southwest Alaska communities has been adversely impacted by changes associated with the commercial fishing industry, including world market conditions, technology, and climate. Infrastructure development is essential for economic diversification. Education and training is critical for work force development to meet the challenges of diversification.

2000 Goals

- Conduct successful regional conferences.
- Produce Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for Southwest Alaska.
- Improve visibility and utilization of regional tourism services and facilities.
- Be a strong voice for businesses and people in regard to public policy issues affecting the Southwest region.

Public policy that is favorable to rural communities can improve the climate for economic diversification, business development, and job creation. Promoting available tourism services will assist in strengthening and diversifying local economies, as well as attracting new interest in rural business. An annual economic development plan can be an important resource for Southwest communities by providing up-to-date demographic and economic information. Regional conferences are critical communication and networking situations for Southwest community representatives.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
47,692	Locally generated match
126,108	Other funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)
\$221,492	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 21% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Board

Mayor Frank Kelty (Pres), City of Unalaska
Wayne Stevens (Vice-Pres), Chamber
Carvel Zimin (Sec/Treas), Bristol Bay Borough
Alice Ruby, Choggiung Ltd.
Kara Sandvik, Key Bank of Alaska

Members

Mayor Glen Alsworth, Lake Clark Air/The Farm Lodge
Steven Hakala, Aleutians East Borough
Stephanie Madsen, Aleutian Seafood Processors Assoc.
Jack McFarland, Kodiak Island Borough
Mary Monroe, Kodiak Island Borough
Joe Sullivan, (At-Large) At-Sea Processors Association

Contact

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The Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference is indeed an important advocacy group that represents a dynamic region of our state. Pointing out the interrelationships of economic, social, and cultural issues of southwestern villages with all other rural and urban communities is an important mission and a vital service to the future of Alaska." Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer



Frequently Asked Questions

What is an ARDOR? A non-profit organization of local volunteers, representing numerous public and private interests, working together to achieve economic development in their region. An ARDOR is organized in accordance with Alaska Statute 44.33.026 and the Alaska Administrative Code (3 AAC 57).

Why have a regional organization do economic development? The Legislature established the ARDOR Program in 1988, and again in 1997, in support of the widely held belief that a locally driven initiative, in partnership with the State and other entities, can most effectively stimulate economic development and produce healthy, sustainable local economies.

How does an ARDOR get established? DCED approves an ARDOR designation. To be approved, the ARDOR must (1) be large enough and contain adequate resources to support a regional economic development program, and (2) be an economically viable unit with shared interests, resources, traditions, and goals. Currently, there are 13 ARDORs in all regions of Alaska, except for most of the Doyon region.

How does an ARDOR work? Each ARDOR is guided by a Board comprised of the economic development interests in the region. Board members are usually appointed by organizations in the region; however, some are elected. The Board hires an Executive Director to work with the Board to ensure an annual work plan is implemented. The Board oversees and directs the activities of the ARDOR.

What are the ARDOR Program goals?

Encourage a healthier economic climate to increase the number of jobs; strengthen existing businesses; attract new businesses; and encourage economic diversification.

What does an ARDOR actually do? Each ARDOR is different with regard to existing economic development; infrastructure; a marketable natural resource; an educated work force; and a cohesive leadership organization—factors in achieving economic development. Thus, what each ARDOR does, is unique to that ARDOR. Generally, however, ARDOR's:

- ✓ conduct economic development related research and planning, including develop and implement a regional economic development strategy;
- ✓ respond to information requests;
- ✓ coordinate ARDOR's activities with other economic development activities;
- ✓ provide services designed to encourage economic development;
- ✓ collect and distribute economic information;
- ✓ develop and maintain community and village economic profiles;
- ✓ coordinate State economic or business development efforts; and
- ✓ serve as a liaison between State government and the region.

How is an ARDOR funded? DCED awards annually, a State grant to each ARDOR that satisfies the statutory and regulatory requirements of the ARDOR Program, including the requirement that each ARDOR provide a local, non-State match. In FY00, each ARDOR received \$47,692. The State grant and required match is usually not the ARDOR's only source of funding. ARDOR's can and do receive funding from a variety of sources.

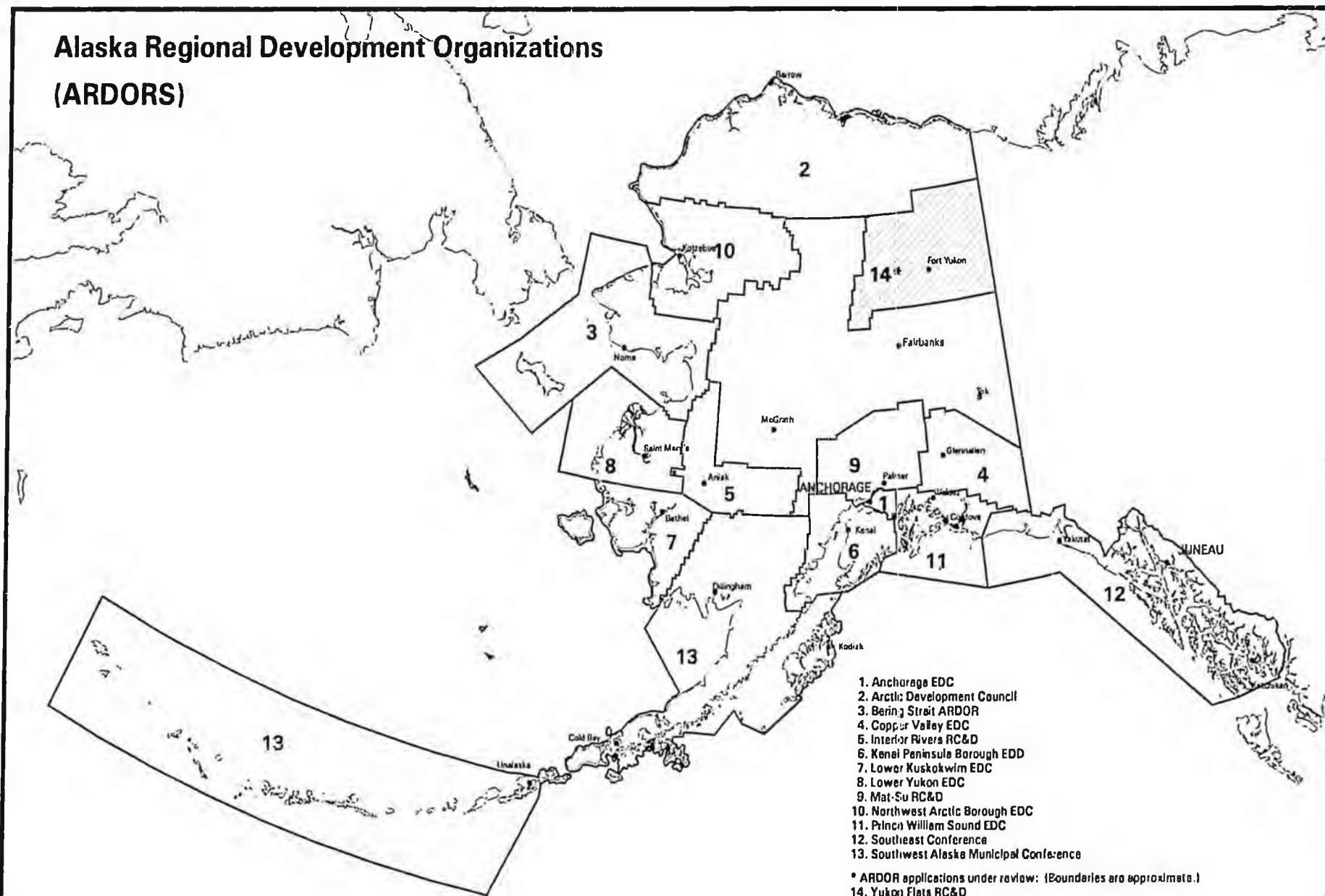
How much money does the State contribute to the ARDORs?

	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
Total	\$620.0	\$620.0	\$620.0	\$620.0
Each Grant	\$54.5	\$51.7	\$51.7	47.7
# of ARDORs	11 ¹	12	12	13

¹Plus, one organizing ARDOR received \$20.0.
NOTE: Amounts are \$1,000.



Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDORS)



1. Anchorage EDC
2. Arctic Development Council
3. Bering Strait ARDOR
4. Copper Valley EDC
5. Interior Rivers RC&D
6. Kenai Peninsula Borough EDD
7. Lower Kuskokwim EDC
8. Lower Yukon EDC
9. Mat-Su RC&D
10. Northwest Arctic Borough EDC
11. Prince William Sound EDC
12. Southeast Conference
13. Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference

* ARDOR applications under review: (Boundaries are approximate.)
14. Yukon Flats RC&D

NOTES: DCED anticipates the Fairbanks North Star Borough will seek ARDOR designation in FY00.
* Russian Mission is in both Interior Rivers RC&D and Lower Yukon EDC.

EDC/EDD: Economic Development Commission, Corporation, Council or District
RC&D: Federally designated Resource Conservation & Development District

Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development District

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- The new Kenai Peninsula Borough industrial prospectus was designed and written.
- Implemented electronic commerce training for small businesses through the Northwest Economic Development Network Project. Trained over 103 participants in Basic and Advanced Internet, Business and Marketing, and Web Page Design. Electronic commerce training opens the doors to global markets for small businesses, providing them with the tools to compete in the new electronic marketplace.
- Provided business consultation and training to over 220 clients, resulting in 41 jobs created and 37 jobs retained, and leveraged over \$2 million in loans. Business counseling and training help new and existing businesses solve a variety of business problems.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Expansion of the Revolving Loan Fund pool and investigation of other financing alternatives. Recapitalization of the Revolving Loan Fund would allow EDD to partner with local banks to finance more businesses considered unlikely candidates for conventional financing in a conservative lending environment.
- Assessment of infrastructure needs for value added and communications technology. Infrastructure and skilled workers are critical elements for industrial growth.
- Diversification and development of existing business. Development of existing industry strengthens the industrial base and creates jobs.

2000 Goals

- Establish organizations leadership role in electronic commerce, work to strengthen information technology access across economic sectors. Assist small businesses in overcoming the "rural penalty" that can result from geographic isolation by using and developing telecommunications resources.
- Target recruitment activities towards industries that can take advantage of the Kenai Peninsula's infrastructure and resource assets. Identifying assets and targeting marketing efforts towards these assets will help bring new industries to the Kenai Peninsula Borough.
- Continue to strengthen relationships with municipal/community groups to promote locally driven economic development activities. Local participation in the development of goals will ensure community support.
- Continue the creation of new jobs through business assistance.
- Expand the Business Innovation Center activities to target technology and value-added businesses. The BIC and other business assistance activities promote economic growth.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
47,692	Locally generated match
461,402	Other operating funds leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)
<hr/>	
\$556,786	Total Operating Funds
50,000	Pass-thru and project specific funds
<hr/>	
\$606,786	Total FY00 Budget (The State ARDOR grant funds 7% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

- Tom Boedeker, (Pres) city manager/City of Soldotna
 Jim Chambers, (Vice Pres) organized labor
 Pat Norman, (Sec) minority representative/Village of Port Graham
 Jeff Sinz, (Treas) finance/Kenai Peninsula Borough

Members

- John Crawford, minority representative, City of Seldovia
 Philemon Morris, transportation, City of Kachemak
 Bill Popp, non-profit, borough assembly
 Bob Satin, recreation, City of Seward
 Diana Spann, telecommunications, City of Soldotna
 Mary Tougas, retail, City of Soldotna
 Luke Welles, retail, City of Homer
 John Williams, real estate, City of Kenai

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 Web: <http://www.kpedd.org>

If this ARDOR had more resources we could increase our outreach to provide better services to the remote villages; spend more time cultivating new industries; and concentrate on more in-depth market research in order to keep abreast of economic trends, thus enabling the organization to become more responsive to business opportunities.



Interior Rivers RC&D Council

History

The Interior Rivers Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council, formed in 1997, completed its Area Plan in September of that year. The Council members articulated the following vision and mission:

Vision

The Interior Rivers R C & D area is at 20th century standards (no Third World conditions) with local control that guides strong economic development while protecting the environment, subsistence resources, and the cultural heritage of all people.

Mission

The mission of the Interior Rivers R C & D Council is to create long-term jobs and improve village living standards on behalf of all residents of the region.

The Council has provided assistance to a number of local projects, such as helping Chuathbaluk obtain funds for utility planning and assisting in the preparation of an Overall Economic Development Plan for Russian Mission. A project to develop community profile maps for four villages is nearing completion. The Council obtained designation as an ARDOR in 1999, and is beginning its first year of activity under this program.

Plan for 1999/2000 Goals

The Council's first year ARDOR workplan focuses on the development of a regional economic development strategy. Using ARDOR funds and a Magnuson-Stevens grant, the Council will conduct research and surveys, host village meetings on economic issues, and develop a strategy for economic diversification. This strategy will be consistent with the Council's vision and mission, and will demonstrate respect for local values.

In response to a regional meeting held in Aniak in March 1999, the Council is also working on plans for a regional training center. A steering committee has been meeting to guide plans for a training center that will meet local needs for job skills and life skills training.

The Council's community mapping project is expected to continue into 2000 with the completion of maps for all villages in the region.

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Arnold Hamilton, (Pres)

Shageluk

Carl Morgan, Jr., (Vice-Pres)
Kuskokwim Native Assoc.

Lovey Duffy, (Sec)

Russian Mission

Robert Walker, (Treas) Anvik

Jeff Nelson, Aniak

Members

Brian Soosuk, Chuathbaluk

Gabe Alexie, Crooked Creek

Gabe Nicholi, Grayling

Alfred Demientieff, Holy Cross

Liza Phillips, Lower Kalskag

Theodore Gordon, Red Devil

Andrew Gusty, Stony River

Evan Bobby, Jr., Lime Village

Angela Morgan, The

Kuskokwim Corporation

Phillip Demientieff, Tanana

Chiefs Conference

Kenny Morgan, Kuspuk School

District

Contact

Ruth St. Amour, Coordinator

P.O. Box 309

Aniak, Alaska 99557

Phone: 675-4578

Fax: 675-4579

E-mail: rrs@kuskokwim.com

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692

State ARDOR grant

3,417

Locally generated match

33,585

Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR

\$ 84,694

Total FY00 Budget (The State ARDOR grant funds 57% of the total.)



Copper Valley Economic Development Council, Inc.

1995 Examples of Accomplishments

- Consolidated Area Strategic Plan.
- Community profile updated.
- Computerized Small Business Resource Center.
- Small Business Training Consortium with University of Alaska.
- IRS 501C 3 Designation obtained.
- Community needs assessment conducted.
- USDA RC&D applicant designation.
- Eastern Alaska Interior Forum.
- Small business development and training.

Top Economic/Business Needs

- Natural gas pipeline
- Railroad expansion
- Wrangell St. Elias National Park Visitor Center
- McCarthy Highway improvements
- Local control/management of critical issues
- Physical Infrastructure/services to support growth
- Preservation/enhancement of rural lifestyle

The CVEDC has created an integrated plan of work that includes four major areas:

- Organizational development
- Community development
- Economic development
- Natural resource conservation and development

This plan will help guide the Copper Valley into the next century.

The CVEDC is guided by the principles that:

- The Copper Valley region and its residents will manage and control the future of the area through local participation and decision making.
- Local citizens, businesses, and organizations will be the beneficiaries of the economic opportunities that arise in the Copper Valley.
- The rural lifestyle of the area will be preserved and enhanced, maintaining the Copper Valley as a quality place to live, work and play.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
20,354	Locally generated match
0	Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR
\$ 68,046	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 42% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Members

Theresa Absher, (Pres)
business
Vickie Snitzler, (Vice-Pres)
government
Thelma Schrank, (Sec)
employment
Daryl Lowe, (Treas) banking
Phil Baur
Earl Bell, labor (retired)
John Downes, business
Carol Neeley, business
Robert Wilkinson

Contact

Larry Dickerson, Exec Dir.
P.O. Box 9
Glennallen, Alaska 99588
Phone: 822-5001
Fax: 822-5009
E-mail: cvedc@alaska.net

"The Copper Valley Economic Development council is creating the Donna Tollman award to be presented to the person that most exemplifies service to the Copper Valley community. The first award will be presented this year."



Bering Strait Regional Development Organization

1999 Examples of Accomplishments

- Began implementation planning and activities in response to the Comprehensive/Regional Economic Development Strategy (CEDS/REDS) for the region.
- Sponsored a regional freight symposium.
- Sponsored a regional village store managers workshop.
- Made application to USDA-NRCS for designation as a Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area.
- Organized the Native Voices Theatre.
- Started a business incubator process to nurture development of construction trade skills and businesses in the region. Organized a Construction Technology Support Unity (CTSU) to assist communities with all aspects of force account construction projects.

Designation as the ARDOR has created a permanent, full time position, the Planning Development Specialist. With the support of Kawerak's CED program we expect to have a minimum of three new businesses going during 1999 and 30% increase in local construction activity.

3 Top Economic/Business Needs

- Education at all levels.
- Access to risk-subsidized capital.
- More participation by local residents in the construction trades.

These three elements will enhance job creation and business development and wealth creation by: (1) establishing a labor force that can take advantage of opportunities that presently, in many cases, requires importing skilled personnel with the concomitant outflow of income; (2) allowing small enterprises to start up and expand; and (3) increasing income from construction (architect, engineer, material supply, labor) which will add dramatically to the village and regional income flows and create additional wealth.

2000 Goals

- Continue implementing elements of the CEDS and REDS in the region.
- Develop and conduct workshops for the annual update the CEDS/REDS.
- Present a successful application for designation by USDA-NRCS as a RC&D.
- The Native Voices Theatre will have several performances and research opportunities for high school students.
- Help new businesses and growing businesses with feasibility analyses and business planning and management.
- Organize and conduct a follow-up village store manager's training workshop.
- Organize and conduct a regional economic development symposium to explore potential economic development opportunities in the region.
- Provide follow-up assistance and information in response to issues learned at the regional freight symposium.

FY 2000 Budget

\$47,692	State ARDOR grant
15,896	Locally generated match
0	Additional funds generated or leveraged by the ARDOR (may include State funds)
\$63,588	Total (The State ARDOR grant funds 39% of the total.)

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Robert Keith (Chair), Kawerak, Inc.
Don Stiles (Vice-Chair), fisheries
Mary Darlene Charles (Sec.), Southcentral Sub-regional Villages

Members

Fred Eningowuk, banking
Simon Bekoalok, Jr., Kawerak, Inc.
Mark Johnson, tourism
Jim Rowe, transportation
Tom Sparks, minerals
Kevin Zweifel, Norton Sound
Wayne Mundy, Bering Strait Housing
Not designated, City of Nome
Gilbert Tocktoo, Northern Sub-regional Villages
Fritz Waghiyi, St. Lawrence Island Villages
Steve Longley, Nome Sub-region

Contact

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% Kawerak, Inc.
P.O. Box 948
Nome, Alaska 99762
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E-mail: stadem@kawerak.org



Produced, in cooperation with the 13 ARDORs, by the State Department of Community and Economic Development, Municipal and Regional Assistance Division, 550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1770, Anchorage, AK 99501.

For additional copies, contact Sharon Harris (1-907-269-4580). For more information on the ARDOR program, call Nelda Warkentin (1-907-269-4568).

DCED complies with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Upon request, this report will be made available in large print or other accessible formats. Request for such should be directed to DCED at 1-907-269-4580 or TDD 1-800-930-4555.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Division of Legislative Finance



P.O. Box 113200
Juneau, AK 99811-3200
(907) 465-3795
FAX (907) 463-4885

DATE: February 4, 2000

TO: Representative Gail Phillips

FROM: Traci Carpenter and Virginia Blaisdell *VB*
Fiscal Analysts

RE: Quantitative Analysis of Costs Associated with a Biennial State Budget (HJR 2)

As requested, we have performed an independent analysis of the potential time and cost savings for state government for biennial budgeting versus annual budgeting. Attached are spreadsheets containing the following information: 1) a summary of current annual budget cycle costs and biennial budget cycle costs *by department*; 2) a summary of current annual budget cycle costs and biennial budget cycle costs *by position type*; and 3) individual department summaries *by position type*. Please be aware that all costs are estimates calculated upon a set of assumptions derived collectively from this office's staff budget experience in both the executive and legislative branches. Additionally, we agree with the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) assessment that budget preparation and presentation savings are productivity savings, not actual dollar savings.

After reviewing the information compiled by OMB, it is notable that our numbers are conservative in comparison. We estimate costs that are approximately \$1.2 million less than OMB's. This could be attributed to the fact that the departments identified 150 plus positions that we did not identify as related to budget preparation and presentation, as well as their more accurate knowledge of actual staff time worked by position. We believe this indicates that our assumptions are both reasonable and similar to those made by the departments. A copy of our assumptions is attached along with a table of estimated hours spent in finance committee meetings during the 1999 legislative session.

Our chief means of identifying positions that work on budgets was to comb through each department's personal services detail and identify all positions that fell into the category of nine position types that typically have budget duties. We also applied any experience we have with each department to refine the list. We then applied an estimated rate of budget participation, based upon position type, to salary and benefits to calculate the cost per position. That level of detail is available, however, it is not included in this package.

We would be happy to meet with you or your staff to further discuss our assumptions and methodology. Please contact us at your convenience.

Attachments

Assumptions for Quantitative Analysis:

By Position Class:	Hours	Time	Notes
			2,096.0 (=262 work days * 8 hrs)
Commissioner			
Cabinet level policy meetings	22.5	1.07%	
Department level policy meetings	22.5	1.07%	
subtotal budget prep	45.0	2.15%	
H&S finance committee meetings	11.0	0.52%	(avg 22 hrs x .50)
Deputy/Assistant Commissioner			1 trip x \$500 avg trip cost = \$500
Department level policy meetings	45.0	2.15%	
H&S finance committee meetings	22.0	1.05%	(avg committee meeting time)
Executive Director			3 trips x \$500 avg trip cost = \$1500
Board level policy meetings	7.5	0.36%	
H&S finance committee meetings	7.5	0.36%	
Division Director (Admin Services)			2 trips x \$500 avg trip cost = \$1000
Department level policy meetings	150.0	7.16%	
Division level policy/technical meetings	300.0	14.31%	
Department level budget review	112.5	5.37%	
subtotal budget prep	562.5	26.84%	
H&S finance committee meetings	44.0	2.10%	(avg 22 hrs x 2)
Division Director (All other)			1 trip x \$500 avg trip cost = \$500
Department/division level policy meetings	45.0	2.15%	
Division level budget review	37.5	1.79%	
subtotal budget prep	82.5	3.94%	
H&S finance committee meetings	11.0	0.52%	(avg 22 hrs x .50)
Deputy/Assistant Director/Admin Services Manager			
Department level policy meetings	75.0	3.58%	
Division level policy/technical meetings	150.0	7.16%	
Division level budget review	37.5	1.79%	
subtotal budget prep	262.5	12.52%	
H&S finance committee meetings	22.0	1.05%	(avg committee meeting time)
Budget Analyst/Specialist/Coordinator/Manager			
Division level policy/technical meetings	150.0	7.16%	
Dept/Division level budget preparation/input/review	300.0	14.31%	
subtotal budget prep	450.0	21.47%	
Legislative requests for information	150.0	7.16%	
H&S finance committee meetings	22.0	1.05%	(avg committee meeting time)
subtotal budget presentation	172.0	8.21%	
Administrative Manager/Officer/Accountant III-IV			
Division level budget preparation/review	37.5	1.79%	
Administrative Assistant/Clerk			
Division level budget preparation/input	75.0	3.58%	

ESTIMATED HOURS IN COMMITTEE MEETING -- 1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Dept.	House Fin Subcom	House Finance	Senate Fin Subcom	Senate Finance	Conference Committee	Total Committees
DOA	6.0	4.5	9.0	2.5	1.0	23.0
DCED	8.5	3.5	9.5	2.5	1.0	25.0
C&RA	12.0	3.5	7.5	2.5	1.0	26.5
DOC	11.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	1.0	22.0
COURTS	0.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	1.0	10.0
DOE	10.5	4.5	7.5	2.5	1.0	26.0
DEC	14.0	3.5	5.0	5.5	1.0	29.0
F&G	6.0	3.5	14.0	2.5	1.0	27.0
GOV	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.5	1.0	6.0
H&SS	12.0	3.5	5.5	3.5	0.5	25.0
DOL	4.0	3.5	6.5	2.5	1.0	17.5
LAW	9.0	3.5	4.0	2.5	1.0	20.0
LEG	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	6.5
DMVA	0.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	9.5
DNR	10.0	3.5	9.0	2.5	0.5	25.5
DPS	4.5	3.5	5.0	2.5	1.0	16.5
DOR	7.5	4.5	2.0	3.5	1.5	19.0
DOTPF	13.5	2.5	14.0	7.5	0.5	38.0
UNIV	7.0	3.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	15.5
Capital *	0.0	19.0	12.5	21.0	0.0	52.5
Total Hours	137.0	64.5	110.5	57.5	18.0	387.5
Total Days	18.3	8.6	14.7	7.7	2.4	51.7
Avg Hours	8.0	3.6	6.4	3.1	0.9	22.1

average excludes Gov & Leg

* Total hours shown for the capital budget are distributed to the departments so this is excluded from the sum.

Note: Committee schedules downloaded from the BASIS and used to derive estimates.

Statewide Summary by Department

Current Annual Budget Cycle					
Dept	Number of Budget Related Positions	Estimated Cost of Budget Prep/Review	Estimated Cost of Budget Presentation	Estimated Cost of Travel	Total All Costs
DOA	39	\$164,462	\$23,739	\$9,000	\$197,201
DCED	28	\$98,766	\$15,982	\$10,500	\$125,248
DOC	28	\$149,107	\$22,603	\$4,500	\$176,210
COURTS	9	\$38,611	\$5,225	\$5,000	\$48,836
EED	23	\$143,284	\$32,224	\$10,500	\$186,009
DEC	26	\$130,155	\$23,252	\$4,000	\$157,407
DFG	59	\$137,561	\$11,161	\$9,000	\$157,722
GOV	25	\$323,856	\$97,130	\$2,000	\$422,985
DHSS	62	\$285,369	\$47,319	\$12,500	\$345,188
LABOR	24	\$138,543	\$16,663	\$2,000	\$157,206
LAW	9	\$81,286	\$10,596	\$1,000	\$92,882
DMVA	10	\$17,851	\$2,043	\$1,000	\$20,894
DNR	33	\$104,997	\$13,919	\$6,500	\$125,416
DPS	26	\$135,497	\$20,771	\$4,500	\$160,768
DOR	33	\$150,597	\$32,208	\$10,000	\$192,805
DOT/PF	72	\$390,510	\$66,574	\$11,000	\$468,085
UNIV	18	\$241,716	\$26,802	\$4,500	\$273,018
	524	\$2,732,168	\$468,211	\$107,500	\$3,307,879

Biennial Budget Cycle							
Year 1				Year 2			
Estimated Budget Prep/Review	Estimated Cost of Budget Presentation	Estimated Cost of Travel	Total All Costs	Estimated Budget Prep/Review	Estimated Cost of Budget Presentation	Estimated Cost of Travel	Total All Costs
\$205,577	\$23,739	\$9,000	\$238,316	\$102,789	\$7,122	\$2,700	\$112,610
\$123,458	\$15,982	\$10,500	\$149,939	\$61,729	\$4,795	\$3,150	\$69,673
\$186,384	\$22,603	\$4,500	\$213,487	\$93,192	\$6,781	\$1,350	\$101,323
\$48,264	\$5,225	\$5,000	\$58,489	\$24,132	\$1,568	\$1,500	\$27,200
\$179,106	\$32,224	\$10,500	\$221,830	\$89,553	\$9,667	\$3,150	\$102,370
\$162,693	\$23,252	\$4,000	\$189,945	\$81,347	\$6,976	\$1,200	\$89,522
\$171,951	\$11,161	\$9,000	\$192,112	\$85,976	\$3,348	\$2,700	\$92,024
\$404,820	\$97,130	\$2,000	\$503,949	\$202,410	\$29,139	\$600	\$232,149
\$356,711	\$47,319	\$12,500	\$416,530	\$178,356	\$14,196	\$3,750	\$196,301
\$173,179	\$16,663	\$2,000	\$191,842	\$86,590	\$4,999	\$600	\$92,188
\$101,607	\$10,596	\$1,000	\$113,203	\$50,803	\$3,179	\$300	\$54,282
\$22,314	\$2,043	\$1,000	\$25,357	\$11,157	\$613	\$300	\$12,070
\$131,246	\$13,919	\$6,500	\$151,666	\$65,623	\$4,176	\$1,950	\$71,749
\$169,371	\$20,771	\$4,500	\$194,642	\$84,686	\$6,231	\$1,350	\$92,267
\$188,246	\$32,208	\$10,000	\$230,454	\$94,123	\$9,662	\$3,000	\$106,785
\$488,138	\$66,574	\$11,000	\$565,712	\$244,069	\$19,972	\$3,300	\$267,341
\$302,145	\$26,802	\$4,500	\$333,447	\$151,073	\$8,041	\$1,350	\$160,463
\$3,415,210	\$468,211	\$107,500	\$3,990,921	\$1,707,605	\$140,463	\$32,250	\$1,880,318

Year 1 excludes any adjustment for transition from annual to biennial budgeting.

Year 1 assumes a 25% increase in budget preparation/presentation work hours due to incorporation of the 2nd year expenditure and revenue forecasting. Budget presentation and travel are estimated at current annual budget cycle levels.

Year 2 assumes a 50% decrease from Year 1 in budget preparation/revision work hours where only supplementals, budget amendments, and/or legislative revised programs need be addressed.

Year 2 budget presentation and travel costs are estimated at 30% of Year 1 costs.

Statewide Summary by Position Type

Current Annual Budget Cycle					
Number of Positions Related to Budget	Position Class General Designation	Estimated Cost of Budget Prep/Review	Estimated Cost of Budget Presentation	Estimated Cost of Travel	Total All Costs
15	Commissioner	\$36,417	\$8,902	\$0	\$45,319
29	Deputy/Assistant Commissioner	\$73,026	\$35,701	\$14,500	\$123,227
23	Executive Director	\$8,714	\$8,714	\$34,500	\$51,929
18	Division Director (Admin Services)	\$510,999	\$39,971	\$18,000	\$568,971
81	Division Director (All other)	\$334,929	\$44,657	\$40,500	\$420,086
59	Deputy/Assistant Director/Admin Svcs Manager	\$704,770	\$59,066	\$0	\$763,836
45	Budget Analyst/Specialist/Coordinator/Manager	\$709,530	\$271,198	\$0	\$980,728
137	Administrative Manager/Officer/Accountant III-IV	\$165,788	\$0	\$0	\$165,788
117	Administrative Assistant/Clerk	\$187,996	\$0	\$0	\$187,996
524	Total Estimated Cost Statewide	\$2,732,168	\$468,211	\$107,500	\$3,307,879

Biennial Budget Cycle							
Year 1				Year 2			
Estimated Budget Prep/Review	Estimated Cost of Budget Presentation	Estimated Cost of Travel	Total All Costs	Estimated Budget Prep/Review	Estimated Cost of Budget Presentation	Estimated Cost of Travel	Total All Costs
\$45,521	\$8,902	\$0	\$54,423	\$22,761	\$2,671	\$0	\$25,431
\$91,282	\$35,701	\$14,500	\$141,484	\$45,641	\$10,710	\$4,350	\$60,702
\$10,893	\$8,714	\$34,500	\$54,107	\$5,447	\$2,614	\$10,350	\$18,411
\$638,749	\$39,971	\$18,000	\$696,720	\$319,374	\$11,991	\$5,400	\$336,766
\$418,661	\$44,657	\$40,500	\$503,818	\$209,330	\$13,397	\$12,150	\$234,877
\$880,962	\$59,066	\$0	\$940,029	\$440,481	\$17,720	\$0	\$458,201
\$886,912	\$271,198	\$0	\$1,158,110	\$443,456	\$81,359	\$0	\$524,816
\$207,236	\$0	\$0	\$207,236	\$103,618	\$0	\$0	\$103,618
\$234,995	\$0	\$0	\$234,995	\$117,497	\$0	\$0	\$117,497
\$3,415,210	\$468,211	\$107,500	\$3,990,921	\$1,707,605	\$140,463	\$32,250	\$1,880,318

Year 1 excludes any adjustment for transition from annual to biennial budgeting.

Year 1 assumes a 25% increase in budget preparation/presentation work hours due to incorporation of the 2nd year expenditure and revenue forecasting. Budget presentation and travel are estimated at current annual budget cycle levels.

Year 2 assumes a 50% decrease from Year 1 in budget preparation/review work hours where only supplementals, budget amendments, and/or legislative revised programs need be addressed.

Year 2 budget presentation and travel costs are estimated at 30% of Year 1 costs.

HJR

3

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: March 24, 1999

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/26/99

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HJR 3

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3

CONST. AM: WILDLIFE INITIATIVES

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to initiatives regarding natural resources belonging to the state.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ [] 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) _____ [X] fiscal note(s) Of al Lt Gov 3/5/99

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

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i> Thurnant				x
<i>[Signature]</i> Mulvan			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i> Bunn	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i> Kahney	X			
<i>[Signature]</i> Austin			x	
<i>[Signature]</i> J. Davis		X		
<i>[Signature]</i> Gussner		X		
<i>[Signature]</i> A. Davis				x
<i>[Signature]</i> J. Smith	X			
<i>[Signature]</i> Williams			X	

CO- CHAIR'S SIGNATURE _____ *[Signature]* _____ *[Signature]* _____
Thurnant Mulvan

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HJR 3

(H) Publish Date: 3/5/99

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date/ 2/9/99 Dept. Affected Office of the Governor
 Title Constitutional Amendment relating to BRU Elective Operations
 initiatives regarding natural resources belonging to the state Component General and Primary
 Sponsor Representative Bunde
 Requester House Resources Committee Component Serial No. 22

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	1.5					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	1.5	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	1.5					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY99) 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. However, only six measures can be printed on an 8-1/2 by 14 inch ballot. If this measure requires printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by Gail Fenumia *Gail Fenumia* Phone 465-3935
 Division Division of Elections Date/Time 2/9/99 9:12 AM
 Approved by Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer *Fran Ulmer* Date 2/9/99
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant Governor

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FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HJR 3

(H) Publish Date: 3/5/99

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date/ 2/9/99
 Title Constitutional Amendment relating to initiatives regarding natural resources belonging to the state
 Sponsor Representative Bunde
 Requester House Resources Committee
 Dept. Affected BRU
 Office of the Governor Elective Operations
 Component General and Primary
 Component Serial No. 22

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	1.5					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	1.5	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	1.5					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY99) 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. However, only six measures can be printed on an 8-1/2 by 14 inch ballot. If this measure requires printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by Gail Fenuniar *Gail Fenuniar*
 Division Division of Elections
 Approved by Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer *Fran Ulmer*
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Phone 465-3935
 Date/Time 2/9/99 9:12 AM
 Date 2/9/99

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Alaska State Legislature

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STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 501
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4843 (800) 892-4843
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<http://www.akrepublicans.org/Bunde.htm>



DURING INTERIM
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(907) 269-0181
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E-MAIL
Representative_Con_Bunde@legis.state.ak.us

REPRESENTATIVE CON BUNDE

District 18

VICE-CHAIR: HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
MEMBER: LEGISLATIVE BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HJR3

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to initiatives regarding natural resources belonging to the state.

The purpose of this proposed amendment is to raise the bar for the passage of all natural resources ballot initiatives. HJR 3 will require a natural resources initiative to obtain a two-thirds vote of the people voting in order to pass. By raising the bar for management of our resources, we encourage the possibility that scientific data, both pro and con, will be available to the public to persuade them of the validity of the issues.

Resource management should be well reasoned and based on sound scientific principles. As a state we want to avoid the proliferation of initiatives that plagued California. We want to maintain access to our natural resources.

Recently, the Supreme Court of Alaska in Brooks v Wright, Opinion No. 5066, January 15, 1999, found that the legislature does not have exclusive law-making powers over natural resources and that management of natural resources belonging to the state is an appropriate subject for an initiative.

Our State's historic voter turn-out is not to our credit. The number of people who vote in an election is relatively small in relation to the number of registered voters in our state. HJR 3 will prevent something as important as resource management from being dictated by the "majority of the moment". Alaskans cannot properly maintain the resources they depend on for a living if we don't participate in the process. Alaska is the Owner State; we all have a stake in assuring that our resources are managed by a clear majority.

(LEGAL SERVICES)

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

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

130 Seward Street, Suite 410
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2115

MEMORANDUM

January 15, 1999

SUBJECT: HJR 3: Proposed constitutional amendment relating to initiatives regarding natural resources belonging to the state (Work Order No. 21-LS(0211-D))

TO: Representative Con Bunde
Attn: Patti Swenson

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

In a prior memorandum regarding an early version of HJR 3, I mentioned that there was an unresolved constitutional issue as to whether the people may propose an initiative measure that relates to management of fish and game or other natural resources belonging to the state. The concern that I expressed was that by setting a supermajority vote requirement for approval of initiatives relating to natural resources, HJR 3 would be explicitly recognizing the right of the people to propose such initiatives.

Just last Friday, January 15, 1999, the Alaska Supreme Court settled the question as to the power of the people to propose initiatives regarding management of natural resources. In a case that challenged the constitutionality of the proposed initiative that sought to ban the snaring of wolves (Brooks v. Wright, Opinion No. 5066, January 15, 1999; URL: <http://www.alaska.net/~akctlib/sp5066.txt> (copy enclosed)), the court found that the legislature does not have exclusive law-making powers over natural resources and that management of natural resources belonging to the state is an appropriate subject for an initiative.

Now that it is clear that the people may propose initiatives relating to management of natural resources¹, it is possible for you to offer HJR 3 without unintentionally affecting the determination as to whether the people ever had the power to propose initiatives relating to natural resources.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:glc
99-008.glc
Enclosure

¹ The power of the people to propose an initiative on any matter, including the management of natural resources, is subject to art. XI, sec. 7, of the Alaska Constitution which reads (in relevant part): "The initiative shall not be used to dedicate revenues, make or repeal appropriations, create courts, define the jurisdiction of courts or prescribe their rules, or enact local or special legislation."

Alaska Forest Association, Inc.



111 STEDMAN SUITE 200
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901-6539
Phone 907-225-6114
FAX 907-225-5920

February 24, 1999

The Honorable Con Bunde
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Bunde: *Con*

Thank you for introducing House Joint Resolution 3, proposing a constitutional amendment raising the standard required for certain initiatives to become law.

The initiative and referendum process has been an important part of the American system of government since the founding of our country and remains so today. In recent years, however, initiatives have become a tool of choice for those who wish to unreasonably limit economic development, particularly in the development and utilization of natural resources. In such places as Maine and Oregon, for example, they have been used to promote prohibitions on timber harvest methods based, not on science, but on emotion. Alaska has seen several of these types of initiatives in recent years and we can reasonably anticipate more in the future. Moreover, we have watched as groups promoting initiatives have purposely mis-characterized the initiatives during the signature-gathering process so that signatories have been misled as to their real intent, thus inappropriately aiding the anti-development agenda of the initiative proponents. By these tactics, initiative promoters have been able to sidestep the reasoned debate and considerations that go into writing laws through the legislative process, thus perverting the system of representative government which Americans so highly (and appropriately) cherish.

For these reasons, the Alaska Forest Association endorses and supports HJR3, and pledges its best efforts to ensure that the measure is presented to the people at the next general election.

Thank you again for your interest in this matter and for introducing HJR3. Please feel free to call on me for any additional support AFA may be able to lend you in your effort to place this issue on the ballot.

Sincerely,

Jack E. Phelps
Executive Director

Letter of Support, HJR 3
February 24, 1999

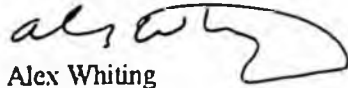
2-08-99

Representative Con Bunde
State Capitol, Room 104
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Honorable Con Bunde,

I am following up an e-mail to you on the subject of HJR 3. I wanted to submit a hard copy (revised from my e-mail) to yourself. I followed your advise and have sent hard copies to all those whom you had named. I feel strengthening the public initiative process will go a long way towards protecting the future of consumptive use of wildlife in Alaska for many years to come. Again I appreciate your efforts in this objective. It is definitely prudent to address this issue at this time and I am glad you have taken the initiative (no pun intended). If there is anyway I can be of further assistance to you in this endeavor please contact me.

Thank you for your time and your service to the people of Alaska.



Alex Whiting
Kotzebue, AK

INITIATIVES APPEARING ON THE BALLOT IN ALASKA

		<u>FOR</u>	<u>AGAINST</u>
August 9, 1960	Relocate the State Capital	18, 865	23, 972
November 6, 1962	Relocate the State Capital	26, 542	32, 325
August 27, 1974	Relocate and Construct Capital	46, 859	35, 683
August 27, 1974	Conflicts of Interest	57,094	23,151
November 2, 1976	Repeal of Limited entry	44,304	75,125
November 7, 1978	Full Bondable Costs of Relocating the Capital	69, 414	55,253
November 7, 1978	Disposal of State Lands	70,409	55,511
November 7, 1978	Refundable Deposits on Certain Beverage Containers	49,882	75,397
November 4, 1980	Establish Alaska General Stock Ownership Corporation	72,072	78,404
November 2, 1982	Claiming State Ownership of Federal Land	136, 633	50,791
November 2, 1982	Limiting State Funding of Abortions	77, 829	113,005
November 2, 1982	Personal Consumption of Fish and Game	76,679	111,770
November 6, 1984	Reducing Government Regulation of Transportation	116,891	78,663
August 26, 1986	Nuclear Weapons Freeze	80,326	57,125
November 8, 1989	Civil Liability	138,511	54,206
November 8, 1988	A State Community College Separate from University of Alaska	83,472	104,719
August 28, 1990	Amendments to the Alaska Railroad	31,612	107,269

Initiatives Appearing on the Ballot in Alaska

		<u>FOR</u>	<u>AGAINST</u>
August 28, 1990	Relating to the Regulation of Gambling and Establishing an Alaska Gambling Board	50,446	90,827
November 6, 1994	Relating to the Recriminalization of Marijuana	105,263	88,644
November 8, 1994	Relating to Changing the Capital to Wasilla	96,398	116,277
November 8, 1994	Relating to Banning Ballot Listing Certain Congressional Candidates	126,960	74,658
November 8, 1994	Relating to Voters Right to Know the Cost of Moving the Capital	119,089	66,157
November 5, 1996	Relating to Same Day Airborne Hunting of Certain Animals (95Hunt)	137,635	97,690
November 5, 1996	Relating to Ballot Information and Term Limits (95BITL) (overturned by court)	123,167	102,533
November 3, 1998	Relating to Prohibiting Billboards (97BILL)	160,922	61,401
November 3, 1998	Relating to Requiring Government to Use English (97ENGL)	153,107	70,085
November 3, 1998	Relating to Requiring a Term Limits Pledge for Candidates (97TERM)	109,613	108,731
November 3, 1998	Relating to Allowing Medical Use of Marijuana (97PSDM)	131,586	92,701
November 3, 1998	Relating to Trapping Wolves With Snares (97TRAP)	83,224	140,049

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The Initiative and Referendum States

Updated January 20, 1999

State	Statutes			Constitution	
	Initiative	Citizen Petition Referendum	Legislative Referendum	Initiative	Legislative Referendum
Alaska	I*	Yes	No	None	Yes
Arizona	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Arkansas	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
California	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Colorado	D	No	No	D	Yes
Florida	None	No	No	D	Yes
Idaho	D	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
Illinois	None	No	Yes	D	Yes
Kentucky	None	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
Maine	I	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
Maryland	None	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
Massachusetts	I	Yes	Yes	I	Yes
Michigan	I	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Mississippi	None	No	No	I	Yes
Missouri	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Montana	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Nebraska	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Nevada	D & I	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
New Mexico	None	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
North Dakota	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes

Ohio	I	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Oklahoma	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Oregon	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
South Dakota	D	Yes	Yes	D	Yes
Utah	D & I	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
Washington	D & I	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
Wyoming	I*	Yes	No	None	Yes
US Virgin Is.	I	Yes	Yes	I	Yes

Initiative – a law and/or constitutional amendment introduced by the citizens either to the legislature or directly to the voters.

D – Direct Initiative; proposals that qualify go directly on the ballot

I – Indirect Initiative; proposals are submitted to the legislature, which has an opportunity to act on the proposed legislation. Depending on the state, the initiative question may go on the ballot if the legislature rejects it, submits a different proposal or takes no action.

I -- Alaska and Wyoming's initiative processes are usually considered indirect. However, instead of requiring that an initiative be submitted to the legislature for action, they only require that an initiative cannot be placed on the ballot until after a legislative session has convened and adjourned.*

Referendum – a process by which voters may express their judgment on statutes and/or constitutional amendments enacted by the legislature.

Restrictions on the Use of the Initiative

Alaska: No revenue measures, no appropriations, no acts affecting the judiciary, no local or special legislation. Limited to one subject.

California: Limited to one subject.

Colorado: Limited to one subject.

Florida: Limited to one subject.

Illinois: Allowed only for amendment of constitutional Article IV, relating to structural and procedural subjects concerning the legislative branch.

Maine: Any measure providing for an expenditure of funds in excess of those appropriated becomes inoperative 45 days after the legislature convenes.

Massachusetts: No measures relating to religion, the judiciary, specific appropriations and local or special legislation.

Michigan: The initiative power extends only to laws which the legislature may enact.

Mississippi: The initiative cannot be used to repeal or modify the state's Bill of Rights; to amend or repeal provisions relating to the state's public employees' retirement system; to amend or repeal Mississippi's constitutional right-to-work provision, or to modify the initiative process.

Missouri: Limited to one subject. Not used for appropriations of money other than new revenues created and provided for by the initiative. Cannot be used for any purpose prohibited by the state's constitution.

Montana: Cannot be used for appropriations or for local and special laws.

Nebraska: Limited to matters which can be enacted by legislation. The same measure cannot be initiated more often than once in three years.

Nevada: Initiative measures may not make an appropriation or require an expenditure of money unless a sufficient tax is provided as part of the initiative proposal.

North Dakota: Not for emergency measures. Not for appropriation measures for the support and maintenance of state departments and institutions.

Oklahoma: Initiatives rejected by the voters cannot be proposed again for three years by less than 25 percent of the state's legal voters.

Wyoming: Cannot be used to dedicate revenues; to make or repeal appropriations; to create courts; to define the jurisdiction of courts; to prescribe court rules; to enact local or special legislation or to enact legislation prohibited by the Wyoming constitution. The

same measure cannot be initiated more often than once in five years.

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HJR 3

(H) Publish Date: 3/5/99

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date/ 2/9/99 Dept. Affected Office of the Governor
 Title Constitutional Amendment relating to BRU Elective Operations
 initiatives regarding natural resources belonging to the state Component General and Primary
 Sponsor Representative Bunde
 Requester House Resources Committee Component Serial No. 22

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	1.5					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	1.5	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	1.5					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY99) 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. However, only six measures can be printed on an 8-1/2 by 14 inch ballot. If this measure requires printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by Gail Fenumial Phone 465-3935
 Division Division of Elections Date/Time 2/9/99 9:12 AM
 Approved by LI. Governor Fran Ulmer Date 2/9/99
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant-Governor

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HJR

7

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: March 24, 1999

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/23/99

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HJR 7

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

CONST AM: INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM PETITIONS

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to initiative and referendum petitions.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute 19 HJR. 7 (FIN) [] 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) _____

[X] fiscal note(s) of ci of 900 2/26/99

[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Therian</i> Therian			X	
<i>Mulvan</i> Mulvan	✓			
<i>Con Bunde</i> Bunde	✓			
<i>Kalving</i> Kalving	X			
<i>Alan Austin</i> Austin			X	
<i>J. Davis</i> J. Davis	X			
<i>Amendment</i> Amendment	X			
<i>J. Davis</i> J. Davis			X	
<i>William</i> William	X			
<i>Therian</i> Therian	X			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE _____

Therian
Therian

Mulvan
Mulvan

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: CSHJR 7 (STA)

(H) Publish Date: 2/26/99

STATE OF ALASKA 1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected Office of the Governor
 Title Constitutional Amendment relating to BRU Elective Operations
initiative and referendum petitions Component General and Primary
 Sponsor Representative Williams
 Requester House State Affairs Committee Component Serial No. 22

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	1.5					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY99) 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. However, only six measures can be printed on an 8-1/2 by 14 inch ballot. If this measure requires printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by Gail Fenumiaik Phone 465-3935
 Division Division of Elections Date/Time 2/9/99 9:43 AM
 Approved by LI. Governor Fran Ulmer Date 2/9/99
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant Governor

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: CSHJR 7 (STA)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/26/99

STATE OF ALASKA 1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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Estimate of any current year (FY99) cost: _____

POSITIONS

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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. However, only six measures can be printed on an 8-1/2 by 14 inch ballot. If this measure requires printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by Gail Fenumialk *Gail Fenumialk*
 Division Division of Elections
 Approved by Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer *Fran Ulmer*
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Phone 465-3935
 Date/Time 2/9/99 9:43 AM
 Date 2/9/99

Alaska State Legislature

Member:
House Finance
Subcommittee Chair:
Transportation
Environmental Conservation
Subcommittee Member:
Fish and Game



Representative William K. Williams

During Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1100
(907) 465-3424
Fax (907) 465-3793

In Ketchikan:
50 Front Street, Suite 223
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 247-4672
Fax (907) 225-7157

Sponsor Statement

CS HJR 7 (STA)/CS HB 45 (STA)

HJR 7, and its companion measure HB 45, were introduced to ensure statewide support of an issue prior to it being put before the voters.

The legislation would require signatures from 10% of those who voted in the preceding general election in at least 75% of the house districts for a question to reach the ballot. It also requires signatures from 10% of the total number of voters in the prior election.

Currently, because of our population dispersal, initiative sponsors can easily gather the required signatures from single areas of the State. The current system does not require a statewide perspective in determining which topics will appear on the ballot as amendments to State law.

I am concerned that the whole of Alaska will suffer as question after question, of limited perspective, is placed on the ballot.

I urge your support of this legislation.

3-29-99

1998 Election

District		# of signatures gathered, by district, for Initiatives on the 1998 General Election Ballot							
		Ballots	10% of '96	15% of '96	Wofl	Terms	Mariluana	English	Billboards
		Cast '96	Ballots	Ballots					
1	Ktn	6358	636	954	48	28	34	24	31
2	Sitka	6810	681	1022	475	52	50	27	103
3	Juneau	7388	739	1108	1354	678	798	36	630
4	Juneau	7143	714	1071	1266	746	823	36	409
5	POW	5406	541	811	224	91	100	25	163
6	Kodiak	4667	467	700	144	40	520	115	100
7	Kenai	6750	675	1012	438	421	314	504	1095
8	Kenai	5943	594	891	418	508	385	855	540
9	Kenai	5404	540	811	243	808	254	588	346
10	Anch	6676	668	1001	1027	958	957	1090	1162
11	Anch	5242	524	786	1095	979	1070	1003	1030
12	Anch	5505	551	826	1027	935	1046	980	1017
13	Anch	6507	651	976	1440	966	1136	1013	1569
14	Anch	4271	427	641	821	745	685	645	553
15	Anch	4293	429	644	1432	934	1147	1077	1043
16	Anch	3049	305	457	1403	1154	1369	1099	586
17	Anch	5324	532	799	1253	1193	1327	1228	1011
18	Anch	6194	619	929	1291	972	1132	1096	1640
19	Anch	5367	538	805	1227	1105	1238	1163	1069
20	Anch	5369	537	805	1181	954	1068	1142	1032
21	Anch	5004	500	751	1138	1098	1130	1027	1002
22	Anch	6723	672	1008	1106	985	972	995	1142
23	Anch	3134	313	470	640	677	608	614	454
24	Eagle Rive	5753	575	863	977	1053	932	871	1072
25	Eagle Rive	6159	616	924	863	1059	974	1006	995
26	Wasilla	5974	597	896	765	870	895	1033	939
27	Palmer	7245	725	1087	691	963	940	1053	1180
28	Willow	7058	706	1059	919	1006	1070	998	851
29	FBX	6973	697	1046	481	302	280	407	419
30	FBX	5007	501	751	252	193	174	393	147
31	FBX	4903	490	735	251	205	180	425	150
32	N. Pole	4189	419	628	121	151	73	284	58
33	N. Pole	6571	657	986	214	198	166	465	148
34	N. Pole	5450	545	818	180	153	108	312	98
35	Valdez	5205	521	781	205	227	236	271	297
36	Tanana	4611	461	692	124	202	214	136	124
37	Kotzebue	3995	400	599	140	180	186	124	113
38	Nome	4161	416	624	113	146	162	87	126
39	Akiak	4543	454	681	113	217	161	152	112
40	Unalaska	2104	210	316	110	145	173	125	182

Total

218,428	21,843	32,764	27,210	24,797	25,087	24,524	24,738
---------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

3-29-99

Election 2000-(Based on Ballots Cast in 1998 General Election)

District		Ballots	10%	15%
		Cast '98	Of '98 Ballots	Of '98 Ballots
1	Ktn	5025	503	754
2	Sitka	5890	589	884
3	Juneau	7198	720	1080
4	Juneau	6712	671	1007
5	POW	4924	492	739
6	Kodiak	4025	403	604
7	Kenai	6832	683	1025
8	Kenai	5917	592	888
9	Kenai	5223	522	783
10	Anch	6932	693	1040
11	Anch	5299	530	795
12	Anch	5791	580	869
13	Anch	6331	633	950
14	Anch	3258	326	489
15	Anch	4292	429	644
16	Anch	3162	316	474
17	Anch	5328	533	799
18	Anch	7814	781	1172
19	Anch	5573	557	836
20	Anch	5332	533	800
21	Anch	4973	497	746
22	Anch	6666	667	1000
23	Anch	2694	269	404
24	Eagle River	5666	567	850
25	Eagle River	6103	610	915
26	Wasilla	6401	640	960
27	Palmer	7868	787	1180
28	Willow	7772	777	1166
29	Fbx	6931	693	1040
30	Fbx	4751	475	713
31	Fbx	4688	469	703
32	N. Pole	3618	362	543
33	N. Pole	6388	639	952
34	N. Pole	4650	465	698
35	Valdez	5015	502	752
36	Tanana	4762	476	714
37	Kotzebue	4059	406	609
38	Nome	4412	441	662
39	Akiak	4708	471	706
40	Unalaska	2556	256	383
Total		215,539	21,555	32,328

3-29-99

2



Table 2.3
Characteristics of Area and Components
of Population Change, U.S. and Alaska, 1980, 1990-1997

Area	April 1 1980, 1990 July 1 1991-97	Population at the End of the Period	Population Change	Rate Per 1,000 Mid-Period Population	April 1, 1980-April 1, 1990		April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1997		Average Annual Rate of Change (%)	Percent of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile
					Births	Deaths	Rate Per 1,000 Mid-Period Population	Natural Increase				Net Migrants
Alaska as % of U.S.											
UNITED STATES 1 3,536,338 Sq. Mi.	1980	227,224,657								0.18	64.25
	1980-90	248,709,573	21,485,192	36,629,000	15.4	20,682,000	8.7	5,947,000	5,538,192	0.90	70.33
	1990-91	252,124,322	3,414,489	5,171,116	16.5	2,656,721	8.5	2,514,395	900,094	1.09	71.30
	1991-92	255,301,227	2,877,465	4,105,689	16.2	2,180,115	8.6	1,925,574	951,891	1.13	72.11
	1992-93	257,752,722	2,750,875	4,027,125	15.7	2,226,027	8.7	1,801,098	949,777	1.07	72.89
	1993-94	260,292,427	2,539,735	3,971,136	15.3	2,282,354	8.8	1,688,282	851,453	0.98	73.61
	1994-95	262,760,535	2,468,202	3,933,170	15.0	2,302,015	8.8	1,631,155	837,047	0.94	74.30
	1995-96	265,179,411	2,418,772	3,879,771	14.7	2,330,870	8.8	1,548,901	869,871	0.92	74.99
	1996-97	267,636,551	2,456,650	3,901,790	14.6	2,327,854	8.7	1,573,936	882,714	0.92	75.68
ALASKA 570,373.6 Sq. Mi.	1980	401,351								100.0	0.70
	1980-90	550,043	148,192	115,963	24.4	19,673	4.1	96,290	51,902	3.1	0.36
	1990-91	569,300	19,257	14,819	21.2	2,726	3.9	12,093	7,164	2.8	1.00
	1991-92	587,129	17,829	11,734	20.3	2,205	3.8	9,529	8,300	3.1	1.00
	1992-93	597,669	10,540	11,331	19.1	2,472	4.2	8,859	1,681	1.8	1.05
	1993-94	607,888	3,886	10,970	18.1	2,397	4.0	8,573	-4,687	0.6	1.05
	1994-95	602,257	1,342	10,437	17.3	2,473	4.1	7,964	-6,622	0.2	1.06
	1995-96	607,514	4,417	10,051	16.6	2,662	4.4	7,389	-2,972	0.7	1.06
	1996-97	611,300	3,986	10,000	16.4	2,601	4.3	7,399	-3,413	0.7	1.07
ANCHORAGE-MATANUSKA- SUSITNA REGION 26,391.2 Sq. Mi.	1980	192,247								47.8	7.28
	1980-90	266,221	73,774	54,805	23.9	8,109	3.5	46,696	27,078	3.2	48.4
	1990-91	277,523	11,561	6,999	20.6	1,212	3.6	5,787	5,774	3.4	48.9
	1991-92	288,553	11,371	5,676	20.0	969	3.4	4,707	6,604	4.0	49.2
	1992-93	297,455	8,513	5,543	18.9	1,123	3.8	4,420	4,093	2.9	49.3
	1993-94	302,134	4,668	5,413	18.1	1,121	3.7	4,312	356	1.6	50.2
	1994-95	302,451	317	5,313	17.6	1,153	3.9	4,154	-3,837	0.1	50.2
	1995-96	304,543	2,392	4,964	16.3	1,256	4.1	3,708	-1,316	0.8	50.2
	1996-97	307,237	2,454	4,831	15.8	1,196	3.9	3,635	-1,161	0.9	50.3
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE 1,697.6 Sq. Mi.	1980	174,421								43.4	102.75
	1980-90	226,338	51,907	47,746	23.8	6,311	3.4	40,835	11,072	2.6	41.1
	1990-91	235,747	9,409	6,105	21.1	394	3.4	5,111	4,298	3.3	41.4
	1991-92	244,548	9,098	4,942	20.6	311	3.4	4,131	4,967	3.8	41.7
	1992-93	251,511	6,656	4,827	19.5	323	3.7	3,904	2,752	2.7	42.1
	1993-94	254,771	3,269	4,739	18.7	908	3.5	3,851	-582	1.3	42.4
	1994-95	253,458	-1,332	4,581	18.0	966	3.8	3,615	-4,947	-0.5	42.0
	1995-96	254,178	740	4,211	16.6	1,036	4.1	3,175	-2,435	0.3	41.9
	1996-97	264,848	671	4,144	16.3	958	3.8	3,186	-2,515	0.3	41.7
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH 24,693.6 Sq. Mi.	1980	17,818								4.4	0.72
	1980-90	39,563	21,867	7,059	24.6	1,198	4.2	5,861	16,006	7.6	7.2
	1990-91	41,835	2,152	894	17.5	218	4.3	676	1,476	4.2	7.3
	1991-92	44,128	2,273	734	17.1	158	3.7	576	1,697	5.3	7.5
	1992-93	45,965	1,857	716	15.9	200	4.4	516	1,341	4.1	7.7
	1993-94	47,324	1,399	674	14.4	213	4.6	461	938	3.0	7.9
	1994-95	49,113	1,649	732	15.2	133	4.0	539	1,110	3.4	8.1
	1995-96	50,965	1,652	753	15.1	220	4.4	533	1,110	3.3	8.3
	1996-97	52,448	1,783	687	13.3	238	4.6	449	1,124	3.5	8.6
GULF COAST REGION 59,486.9 Sq. Mi.	1980	43,569								10.8	0.73
	1980-90	64,263	20,494	12,610	23.4	2,478	4.6	10,132	10,362	3.8	11.6
	1990-91	65,211	1,138	1,586	19.6	337	4.2	1,249	-111	1.4	11.5
	1991-92	67,935	2,734	1,153	17.3	240	3.6	913	1,821	4.1	11.6
	1992-93	67,995	60	1,133	16.7	299	4.4	834	-774	0.1	11.4
	1993-94	70,245	2,050	1,111	16.1	284	4.1	827	1,223	3.0	11.6
	1994-95	71,126	1,101	1,038	15.4	295	4.2	793	308	1.6	11.8
	1995-96	71,430	294	1,075	15.1	338	4.7	737	-453	0.4	11.8
	1996-97	72,178	646	1,074	15.0	353	4.9	721	-75	0.9	11.8

Table 2.3 (cont.)
Characteristics of Area and Components
of Population Change, U.S. and Alaska, 1980, 1990-1997

Area	April 1, 1980-1990		April 1, 1990-April 1, 1990		April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1997		Average		Percent of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile		
	1980	July 1, 1991-97	Rate Per 1,000 Mid-Period Population	Rate Per 1,000 Mid-Period Population	Natural Increase	Net Migrants	Annual Rate of Change (%)					
	Population at the End of the Period	Population Change	Births	Deaths								
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH												
16,078.9 Sq. Mi.	1980	25,282							6.3	1.57		
	1980-90	40,802	15,520	7,724	23.4	1,510	4.6	6,214	9,706	4.7	7.4	2.54
	1990-91	42,149	1,347	962	18.6	224	3.9	758	589	2.6	7.4	2.62
	1991-92	43,185	1,036	727	17.0	152	3.6	575	461	2.4	7.4	2.69
	1992-93	43,330	145	702	16.2	135	4.3	517	-372	0.3	7.2	2.69
	1993-94	44,757	1,427	688	15.6	134	4.4	494	933	3.2	7.4	2.78
	1994-95	46,060	1,303	688	15.2	139	4.2	499	804	2.9	7.6	2.86
	1995-96	46,881	821	676	14.5	223	4.8	453	368	1.8	7.7	2.92
	1996-97	48,098	1,217	677	14.3	259	5.5	418	799	2.6	7.5	2.99
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH												
6,462.6 Sq. Mi.	1980	9,939							2.5	1.54		
	1980-90	13,309	3,370	3,042	26.2	513	4.6	2,509	861	2.9	2.4	2.06
	1990-91	13,025	-284	428	26.0	77	4.7	351	-635	-1.7	2.3	2.02
	1991-92	14,525	1,500	271	19.7	44	3.2	227	1,273	10.9	2.5	2.25
	1992-93	14,391	-134	285	19.7	53	4.4	222	-356	-0.9	2.4	2.23
	1993-94	14,951	560	295	19.4	46	3.1	239	321	3.8	2.5	2.31
	1994-95	14,631	-318	277	18.7	58	3.9	219	-537	-2.1	2.4	2.26
	1995-96	14,562	-571	265	18.5	52	4.3	203	-774	-4.0	2.2	2.18
	1996-97	13,547	-515	270	19.6	48	3.5	222	-737	-3.7	2.2	2.10
VALDEZ-CORDOVA C.A.												
36,945.4 Sq. Mi.	1980	8,348							1.8	0.25		
	1980-90	9,952	1,604	1,844	20.2	435	4.8	1,409	195	1.8	1.9	0.27
	1990-91	10,027	75	196	15.7	56	4.5	140	-65	0.6	1.8	0.27
	1991-92	10,225	198	155	15.3	44	4.3	111	87	2.0	1.7	0.28
	1992-93	10,274	49	146	14.2	51	5.0	95	-46	0.5	1.7	0.28
	1993-94	10,337	63	132	13.4	44	4.3	94	-31	0.5	1.7	0.28
	1994-95	10,453	116	123	11.8	48	4.6	75	41	1.1	1.7	0.29
	1995-96	10,467	14	134	12.8	53	5.1	81	-47	0.3	1.7	0.28
34,067.4 Sq. Mi.	1996-97	10,431	-36	127	12.1	45	4.4	81	-137	-0.5	1.7	0.31
INTERIOR REGION												
190,477.8 Sq. Mi.	1980	67,532							16.8	0.35		
	1980-90	92,111	24,579	20,560	25.8	3,124	3.9	17,436	7,143	3.08	16.75	0.48
	1990-91	95,164	3,053	2,507	21.4	409	3.5	2,098	955	2.61	16.72	0.50
	1991-92	96,053	889	2,027	21.2	344	3.6	1,683	-794	0.93	16.36	0.50
	1992-93	97,749	1,696	1,893	19.5	350	3.6	1,543	153	1.75	16.36	0.51
	1993-94	97,575	-174	1,848	18.9	394	4.0	1,454	-1,628	-0.18	16.22	0.51
	1994-95	96,509	-1,066	1,747	18.0	333	4.0	1,354	-2,420	-1.10	16.07	0.51
	1995-96	96,839	330	1,675	17.3	413	4.2	1,272	-942	0.34	15.95	0.51
	1996-97	96,886	47	1,719	17.7	372	3.8	1,347	-1,300	0.05	15.95	0.51
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH												
7,362.4 Sq. Mi.	1980	53,983							13.43	7.33		
	1980-90	77,720	23,737	16,995	25.8	2,333	3.6	14,642	9,095	3.60	14.13	10.56
	1990-91	80,693	2,973	2,142	21.6	329	3.2	1,822	1,151	3.00	14.17	10.96
	1991-92	81,412	719	1,758	21.7	259	3.2	1,499	-780	0.89	13.97	11.06
	1992-93	83,106	1,694	1,650	20.1	278	3.4	1,372	322	2.06	13.97	11.29
	1993-94	83,044	-62	1,505	19.3	225	3.6	1,310	-1,372	-0.07	13.80	11.28
	1994-95	81,797	-1,247	1,520	18.4	326	3.7	1,214	-2,461	-1.51	13.57	11.11
	1995-96	82,289	492	1,454	17.7	257	2.6	1,157	-665	0.60	13.55	11.18
	1996-97	82,278	-11	1,470	17.9	319	3.8	1,161	-1,172	-0.01	13.46	11.18
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS C.A.												
25,994.1 Sq. Mi.	1980	5,676							1.4	0.22		
25,934.3 Sq. Mi.	1980-90	5,913	237	1,474	25.4	277	3.7	1,257	-1,020	-0.41	1.06	0.23
	1990-91	6,011	98	149	20.0	14	3.2	125	-27	1.31	1.06	0.23
	1991-92	6,086	75	91	15.0	21	3.5	70	5	1.24	1.04	0.23
	1992-93	6,224	138	90	14.6	24	3.9	66	72	2.24	1.04	0.24
	1993-94	6,269	45	115	18.4	40	6.4	75	-30	0.72	1.04	0.24
	1994-95	6,468	199	108	17.0	32	5.0	76	123	3.12	1.07	0.25
	1995-96	6,271	-197	106	16.6	36	5.7	70	-267	-3.09	1.03	0.24
	1996-97	6,354	83	124	19.6	25	4.1	98	-15	1.31	1.04	0.25
YUKON-KOYUKUK C.A.												
157,121.3 Sq. Mi.	1980	7,873							1.96	0.05		
148,258.4 Sq. Mi.	1980-90	8,478	605	2,091	25.6	554	6.8	1,537	-932	0.74	1.54	0.05
	1990-91	6,678	-36	189	20.0	54	5.7	135	-171	-0.04	1.17	0.05
	1991-92	6,800	122	155	23.0	52	7.7	103	19	1.77	1.16	0.05
	1992-93	6,648	-152	133	19.8	44	6.5	89	-241	-0.50	1.11	0.04
	1993-94	6,442	-206	104	15.9	55	8.4	49	-255	-1.15	1.07	0.04
	1994-95	6,403	-39	92	14.3	50	7.8	42	-81	-0.61	1.06	0.04
	1995-96	6,373	-30	88	13.8	57	10.5	21	-51	-0.47	1.05	0.04
	1996-97	6,355	-18	104	16.3	34	5.3	70	-88	-0.28	1.04	0.04

Table 6a. Population of Unincorporated Places of 25 to 999: 1970 and 1960—Continued

(3)

(Places shown in this table are not recognized as places in the tables by size and type of place. For information on boundary changes and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Unincorporated Places of 25 to 999	Census Divisions	1970			Unincorporated Places of 25 to 999	Census Divisions	1960		
		Population	1960	Percent change			Population	1960	Percent change
Stevens Village (U).....	Upper Yukon.....	74	...	...	Tuluksak (U).....	Bethel.....	195	137	42.3
Stony River (U).....	Kuskokwim.....	74	...	...	Tuntutuliak (U).....	Bethel.....	158	144	9.7
Jurmit (U).....	Matanuska-Susitna.....	34	39	-12.8	Twin Hills (U).....	Bristol Bay.....	67	...	...
Sutro (U).....	Yukon-Koyukuk.....	67	81	-17.3	Tyonek (U).....	Kenai-Cook Inlet.....	232	187	24.1
Sutton (U).....	Matanuska-Susitna.....	78	162	-53.1	Unalakleet (U).....	Nome.....	434	574	-24.4
Talkeetna (U).....	Matanuska-Susitna.....	182	76	139.5	Usibelli (U).....	Yukon-Koyukuk.....	102	30	240.0
Tascross (U).....	Southeast Fairbanks.....	84	102	-17.6	Usibelli Mine (U).....	Upper Yukon.....	65	...	...
Tanook (U).....	Bethel.....	274	183	49.7	Venetia (U).....	Upper Yukon.....	112	107	4.7
Tatitlek (U).....	Valdez-Chitina-Whittier.....	111	96	15.6	Ward Cove (U).....	Ketchikan.....	105	69	52.2
Teakee Springs (U).....	Angoon.....	95	109	-21.1	Wasilla (U).....	Matanuska-Susitna.....	300	112	167.9
Tekin (U).....	Southeast Fairbanks.....	114	122	-6.6	West Petersburg (U).....	Wrangell-Petersburg.....	36	26	38.5
Tourne Bay (U).....	Prince of Wales.....	443	...	...	Wildwood Station (U).....	Kenai-Cook Inlet.....	750	...	...
Tok (U).....	Southeast Fairbanks.....	214	129	65.9	Willow (U).....	Matanuska-Susitna.....	38	78	-51.3
Tosook Bay (U).....	Bethel.....	257	...	...	Woody Island (U).....	Kodiak.....	41	78	-47.4

Table 7. Population of Incorporated Places of 10,000 or More: Earliest Census to 1970

[Data are shown for earliest census for which available. For meaning of symbols, see text.]

Places	Population	Change from preceding census		Places	Population	Change from preceding census	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
ANCHORAGE				FAIRBANKS			
1970.....	48,029	3,792	8.6	1970.....	14,771	1,460	11.0
1960.....	44,237	32,983	293.1	1960.....	13,311	7,540	130.7
1950.....	11,254	7,759	222.0	1950.....	5,771	2,316	67.0
1939.....	3,493	1,218	53.5	1939.....	3,455	1,354	64.4
1929.....	2,277	421	22.7	1929.....	2,101	946	81.5
1920.....	1,855	...	...	1920.....	1,155	-2,346	-67.4
				1910.....	3,541	...	...

In 1950 Anchorage had a population of 11,254 (9% of Alaska population)

By 1960 Anchorage had a population of 44,234 (20% of Alaska population)

Table 8. Population in 1970 of Areas Annexed Between 1960 and 1970

[For meaning of symbols, see text.]

Incorporated Places of 2,000 or More, 1960	1970 population			1960 population	Change, 1960 to 1970 in 1960 population
	Total	In 1960 area	Annexed area		
All places ¹	83,012	77,493	5,519	76,693	776
Anchorage city.....	48,029	47,189	840	44,237	2,912
Fairbanks city.....	14,771	11,514	3,257	13,311	-1,772
Juneau city.....	6,030	5,936	94	6,757	-807
Ketchikan city.....	6,924	6,078	846	6,483	-401
Kodiak city.....	3,796	3,413	383	2,628	763
Sitka city.....	3,370	3,315	55	3,237	76

¹Excludes Nome city; information on number of persons in annexed area not available.

WILLIAM A. EGAN

President of the Convention

/s/

THOMAS B. STEWART

Secretary of the Convention

Attest:

Signed and the Seal of the

State of Alaska affixed this

(seal) 14th day of May, 1965.

/s/

HUGH J. WADE

Secretary of State

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

University of Alaska

1955

DELEGATES AND OFFICERS

WILLIAM A. EGAN -- President

FRANK PERATKOVICH -- First Vice President

RALPH J. RIVERS -- Second Vice President

MILDRED R. HERMANN - Temporary President

THOMAS B. STEWART -- Secretary

KATHERINE T. ALEXANDER -- Chief Clerk

Alaska Place of Date of

Delegate Home Resident Birth Birth

Since

Armstrong, R. Rolland Juneau 1940 Pennsylvania 1910

Awes, Dorothy J. Anchorage 1945 Minnesota 1918

Barr, Frank Fairbanks 1932 Illinois 1903

Boswell, John C. Fairbanks 1926 Oregon 1905

Buckalew, Seaborn J. Anchorage 1950 Texas 1920

Coghill, John B. Nenana 1925 Alaska 1925

Collins, E. B. Fairbanks 1904 Indiana 1873

Cooper, George D. Fairbanks 1949 Colorado 1923

Cross, John M. Kotzebuc 1934 Kansas 1895

Davis, Edward V. Anchorage 1939 Idaho 1910

Doogan, James P. Fairbanks 1914 Alaska 1914

Egan, William A. Valdez 1914 Alaska 1914

Emberg, Truman C. Dillingham 1935 Minnesota 1909

Fischer, Mrs. E.A. Anchorage 1905 Washington 1905

(Helen)

Alaska Place of Date of

Delegate Home Resident Birth Birth

Since

Fischer, Victor Anchorage 1950 Germany 1924

Gray, Douglas Douglas 1912 Montana 1908

Harris, Thomas C. Valdez 1950 Oklahoma 1926

Hellenthal, John S. Anchorage 1915 Alaska 1915

Hermann, Mildred R. Juneau 1919 Indiana 1891

Hilscher, Herb Anchorage 1906 Washington 1902

Hinckel, Jack Kodiak 1922 Massachusetts 1901

Hurley, James Palmer 1933 California 1915

Johnson, Maurice T. Fairbanks 1937 Minnesota 1901

Kilcher, Yule F. Homer 1936 Switzerland 1913

King, Leonard H. Haines 1920 Michigan 1901

- Knight, William W. Sitka 1919 England 1889
- Laws, W. W. Nome 1935 Washington 1884
- Lee, Eldor R. Petersburg 1920 Alaska 1920
- Londborg, Maynard D. Unalakleet 1946 Nebraska 1921
- McCutcheon, Steve Anchorage 1911 Alaska 1911
- McLaughlin, George W. Anchorage 1949 New York 1914
- McNealy, Robert J. Fairbanks 1940 Nebraska 1907
- McNees, John A. Nome 1942 Idaho 1917
- Marston, M. R. Anchorage 1941 Washington 1900
- Metcalf, Irwin L. Seward 1927 Washington 1908
- Nerland, Leslie Fairbanks 1930 Yukon Territory 1902
- Nolan, James Wrangell 1920 Massachusetts 1901
- Alaska Place of Date of
- Delegate Home Resident Birth Birth
- Since
- Nordale, Katherine D. Juneau 1925 Washington 1902
- Peratrovich, Frank Klawock 1895 Alaska 1895
- Poulsen, Chris Anchorage 1933 Denmark 1904
- Reader, Peter L. Nome 1934 North Dakota 1913
- Riley, Burke Haines 1938 Montana 1914
- Rivers, Ralph J. Fairbanks 1906 Washington 1903
- Rivers, Victor C. Anchorage 1906 Washington 1905
- Robertson, R. E. Juneau 1906 Iowa 1885
- Rosswog, John H. Cordova 1905 Washington 1904
- Smith, W. O. Ketchikan 1932 New Mexico 1907
- Stewart, B. D. Sitka 1910 Montana 1878
- Sundborg, George Juneau 1938 California 1913
- Sweeney, Dora M. Juneau 1907 Minnesota 1907