

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

2623

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 32(EDT) am

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL TRADE,
AND TOURISM

Amended: 4/23/04

Offered: 3/3/04

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES KOTT, Crawford, Heinze, Chenault, Lynn

A RESOLUTION

1 Relating to information infrastructure and establishing the Alaska Information
2 Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

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

4 WHEREAS the development of information infrastructure will provide Alaska
5 communities with access to broadband connectivity and provide for improved
6 telecommunications, health care, education, homeland security, and economic development
7 opportunities; and

8 WHEREAS access to fiber optic ^{and wireless} connectivity will help bridge the digital divide that
9 separates rural Alaska from the benefits of technological advances realized by urban areas;
10 and

11 WHEREAS public-private partnerships have been used successfully around the globe
12 to facilitate information infrastructure development; and

13 WHEREAS the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority may issue
14 conduit revenue bonds for qualified applicants;

15 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature establishes the Alaska
16 Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force to review and analyze the state's current and

1 long-term information infrastructure needs; and be it

2 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the task force shall identify existing public and private
3 fiber and broadband infrastructure in Alaska; and be it

4 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the task force shall conduct a preliminary analysis of
5 the state's long-term infrastructure needs; and be it

6 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the task force shall consider how best to define the
7 state role and interest in information infrastructure development; and be it

8 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the task force shall address the state's long-term
9 information infrastructure needs by encouraging industry and government to take action,
10 either separately or through joint efforts such as pooling and integrated resource planning, to
11 meet those needs; and be it

12 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the task force shall develop a long-term information
13 infrastructure plan for Alaska that will efficiently enhance the state's economic future; and be
14 it

15 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the task force shall be composed of 13 members,
16 including:

17 (1) the commissioner of military and veterans' affairs or the commissioner's
18 designee;

19 (2) the commissioner of community and economic development or the
20 commissioner's designee;

21 (3) one member chosen by the President of the University of Alaska;

22 (4) seven at-large members chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House of
23 Representatives and the President of the Senate;

24 (5) three members of the legislature, including one chosen by the Speaker of
25 the House of Representatives, one chosen by the President of the Senate, and one chosen
26 jointly by the minority leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate; and be it

27 **FURTHER RESOLVED** the members of the task force shall select a chair from
28 among themselves; and be it

29 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that a staff member and other resources shall be provided
30 to the task force, as necessary, by the legislature; and be it

31 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the task force is to begin work on June 1, 2004, or as

Attention: Sheila
Of Senator Wilken's office
RE: S CS CS HCR 32 (FIN)
Date: 5/9/04 Time: 2 PM

The attached Senate Finance CS incorporates the amendment(s) your boss sponsored. Please review and approve so the bill can be forwarded to the Senate Secretary.

The CS is your copy.

Thanks,
Senate Finance Secretary
Mindy #4935
Robin #2618

Approved: _____
(please initial)

Return ASAP

Sen. Bunde's & Sen. Dyson's staff have proof
Great "as amended" bill
SP

OK'ed by Lucky

8:50 pm

5/9/04

Lynne OK'ed



Official Business

Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 9 May 2004 TIME: 12:35 pm

TO: Legal Services

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

FROM: MINDY ROWLAND
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SECRETARY
PHONE: 465-4935
FAX: 465-2187

NOTES: Final Please

SCS CS HCR 32 (FIN)

23-LS1717\Q.A

Plus 2 amendments - attached

Thanks

Mindy

Call if any questions

MAY 09 2004

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSHCR 32(EDT)
(H) Publish Date: 3/3/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: University of Alaska
Title AK INFO INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY TASK FORCE RDU _____
Sponsor Representative(s) Kott, Crawford Component _____
Requester _____ Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This is the estimated cost of participating in the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

Prepared by: Paul Jenny Phone 907-474-7958
Division: University of Alaska Date/Time 2/23/04 4:20 PM
Approved by: Paul Jenny Date 2/23/2004
Agency: University of Alaska

REPORTED OUT
MAY 09 2004
SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: CSHCR 32 (EDT)
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title "Relating to information infrastructure and BRU
establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy.." Component: Legislative Council
Sponsor "Representative Kott, Crawford, Heinze" Component: Council and Subcommittees
Requestor "Senate Finance" Component No. 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time	1	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSHCR32 (EDT) establishes the 13 member Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force to review and analyze the state's current and long-term information infrastructure needs and define the state's role and interest in information development. The task force shall address the state's long-term information infrastructure needs and develop a long-term information infrastructure plan for Alaska that will efficiently enhance the state's economic future. The task force will be comprised of the Commissioners of Military and Veterans' Affairs and Community and Economic Development (or designees), one member chosen by the President of the University of Alaska, seven at-large members chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate; and three members of the Legislature chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, one of whom

Prepared by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director Phone 465-6622
Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 5/8/04 4:11 PM
Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director Date 5/8/2004
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

is proposed by the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The task force will select a chair from among themselves, be staffed by a legislative assistant, and prepare and submit a report of its findings regarding an information infrastructure plan to the Legislature not later than the first day the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature. The task force terminates not later than the adjournment of the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature.

The task force will begin work in June 2004. Any costs incurred during June will be absorbed within the Legislature's budget.

Personal Services

The task force will be staffed by an 6.5 months, Range 21 position Total Personal Services 44.2

Travel

Travel costs for the two commissioners will be absorbed within their respective agencies. Travel costs for two Legislators will be absorbed within their respective budgets. The seven at large members are assumed to be one from Anchorage, one from Kodiak, and one from Nome, one from Juneau, one from Fairbanks, one from Sitka, and one from Ketchikan. The University of Alaska appointee is assumed to be from Fairbanks. It is also assumed that the task force will travel to meet one time in Anchorage, and one time in Fairbanks for a total of 2 meetings lasting 2 days each. All other meetings will be teleconferenced. Total Travel 13.8

Contractual

Contractual for phone costs, postage will be absorbed within existing budgets. Teleconference costs for meetings will be absorbed within existing budgets.

Supplies

Miscellaneous supplies for the task force will be absorbed within existing budgets.

Equipment

Equipment costs for the staff person will be absorbed within existing budgets.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
Bill Version: CSHCR 32(EDT)
(H) Publish Date: 4/21/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title: "Relating to information infrastructure and BRU Legislative Council
establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy.." Component: Council and Subcommittees
Sponsor: "Representative Kott, Crawford, Heinze"
Requestor: "House Econ Dev, International Trade,..." Component No. 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time	1	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSHCR32 (EDT) establishes the 13 member Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force to review and analyze the state's current and long-term information infrastructure needs and define the state's role and interest in information development. The task force shall address the state's long-term information infrastructure needs and develop a long-term information infrastructure plan for Alaska that will efficiently enhance the state's economic future. The task force will be comprised of the Commissioners of Military and Veterans' Affairs and Community and Economic Development (or designees), one member chosen by the President of the University of Alaska, seven at-large members chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate; and three members of the Legislature chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, one of whom

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone 465-6626
Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 3/4/04 9:33 AM
Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director Date 3/4/2004
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

is proposed by the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The task force will select a chair from among themselves, be staffed by a legislative assistant, and prepare and submit a report of its findings regarding an information infrastructure plan to the Legislature not later than the first day the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature. The task force terminates not later than the adjournment of the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature.

The task force will begin work in June 2004. Any costs incurred during June will be absorbed within the Legislature's budget.

Personal Services

The task force will be staffed by an 11 month, Range 21 position Total Personal Services **74.2**

Travel costs for the two commissioners will be absorbed within their respective agencies.

For purposes of this fiscal note, two Legislators are assumed to be from Anchorage, one from Fairbanks. The seven at large members are assumed to be one from Anchorage, one from Kodiak, and one from Nome, one from Juneau, one from Fairbanks, one from Sitka, and one from Ketchikan. The University of Alaska appointee is assumed to be from Fairbanks. It is also assumed that the task force will travel to meet one time in Anchorage, and one time in Fairbanks for a total of 2 meetings lasting 2 days each. All other meetings will be teleconferenced. Total Travel **15.8**

Contractual

Contractual for phone costs, postage - 3.0. The task force may need to contract for expert information consultants to complete their report - 5.5. Meetings will be noticed in BASIS so no advertising costs are included in this fiscal note. Teleconference costs for meetings will be absorbed within existing budgets. Total Contractual **8.5**

Supplies

Miscellaneous supplies for the task force. The Legislative Printshop will print the reports so this cost will be absorbed within existing budgets. Total Supplies **1.0**

Equipment

Equipment costs for the staff person will be absorbed within existing budgets.

ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Interim Address:
716 W 4TH Ave, Suite 650
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907)-269-0130
Fax# (907)-269-0177

Session
(907)-465-5025
FAX# (907)-465-3834
State Capitol
Room 108

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Representative Cheryll Boren Heinze, Chairman

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Wilken
Senator Green

CC: Senator Bunde
Senator Dyson
Senator Ben Stevens
Senator Hoffman
Senator Olsen

Re: Fiscal Note for CSHCR 32 (EDT)

In the last meeting of the Senate Finance committee the fiscal note attached to the CS for HCR 32 (EDT)'s provision for a staff for the Task Force was questioned.

The Task Force in HCR 32 was patterned after the Joint Energy Policy Task Force, which wrapped up its activity in 2004.

The Task Force has been charged with 3 primary mandates:

- Identify existing infrastructure
- Perform a preliminary analysis of the State's long-term needs
- Consider the State's role in developing infrastructure

In meeting this charge, the Task Force will have to coordinate and interact with a host of Federal, State, Local and Private interests. The majority of the 13 members of the Task Force will be non-legislative members and we feel that adequate staffing will ensure the success of the Task Force.

The concern expressed by the Senate Finance committee represents sound fiscal responsibility and, as the Chair of the Economic Development Committee, our office will commit to providing staff resources to the Task Force as needed.

Thank you,

Cheryll Boren Heinze

Alaska State Legislature

Session: (Jan-May)
State Capitol, Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3777
Fax (907) 465-2819

Interim: (June-Dec)
716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 600
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133
(907) 269-0155
(907) 269-0154 Fax

Pete Kott **Speaker of the House**

SPONSOR STATEMENT

CSHCR 32

Relating to information infrastructure and establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

House Concurrent Resolution 32 establishes the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force. The task force will be charged with consideration of Alaska's role and interest in long-term information infrastructure development.

The development of information infrastructure will provide Alaska communities with access to broadband connectivity and provide for improved telecommunications, health care, education, homeland security, and economic development opportunities.

Access to fiber optic connectivity will help bridge the divide that separates rural Alaska from the benefits of technological advances realized in urban areas. Public-private partnerships have been used successfully around the globe to facilitate information infrastructure development.

The task force is composed of 13 members.

- The Commissioner of Military and Veteran's Affairs or the Commissioner's designee.
- The Commissioner of Community and Economic Development or the Commissioner's designee.
- Three members of the legislature chosen by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.
- Seven members at-large chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.
- One member chosen by the President of the University of Alaska.

The task force is to begin its work the first of June 2004 and terminate no later than the close of the first session of the 24th Legislature. The task force will develop a comprehensive package with recommendations including legislation, if necessary, to meet the needs of Alaska.

We respectfully request favorable consideration and support for HCR 32

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

Regional Office:
601 West 5th Ave., Suite 600
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 278-2722 FAX 278-6643



Alaska State Chamber of Commerce

Position 18-2004

Integrated Statewide Fiber Optic System

The Alaska State Legislature is encouraged to ensure that Alaskan communities have the ability to access any fiber optic line that passes by their communities. The Legislature is urged to use all the resources at its command including the Alaska Industrial and Economic Development Authority, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and federal agency funds to ensure that the financial resources are there to support the development of fiber optic projects around the State. Many small rural communities would greatly benefit from access to fiber optic lines. Access to services such as ISDN and DSL would enhance the capabilities of these communities to sustain their economies.

Adopted December 4, 2003

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

Pamela La Bolle, President

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pete Leathard".

Pete Leathard, Chairman



**SOUTHWEST ALASKA MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE
Resolution 03-23**

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF A FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION CABLE THAT WILL ULTIMATELY PROVIDE INCREASED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY TO THE COMMUNITIES OF SOUTHWEST ALASKA.

WHEREAS, the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs has proposed a fiber optic cable route in support of the Ground Missile Defense System that would link southwest Alaska communities.

WHEREAS, the development of information infrastructure will provide southwest Alaska communities with access to broadband connectivity and provide for improved telecommunications, health care, education, homeland security, and economic development opportunities, and

WHEREAS, opportunities to access fiber optic connectivity will help bridge the 'digital divide' that separates rural Alaska from the benefits of technological advances realized by urban areas, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference support the development of fiber optic infrastructure, in southwest Alaska and urge the communities of southwest Alaska to:

SECTION 1: Adopt the development and construction of a fiber optic backbone as a priority economic development project for Southwest Alaska

PASSED AND ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Board of Directors of the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference this 10th day of April 2003.

Signed:

Alice Ruby, President

Attest:

Wanetta Ayers, Executive Director

Submitted by: SWAMC Board
Referred to: Infrastructure Committee
Infrastructure Committee: Do Pass As Amended
Board: Motion to Adopt: Gardner
Second: Woodruff
Adopted by: Unanimous Vote of the Board of Directors

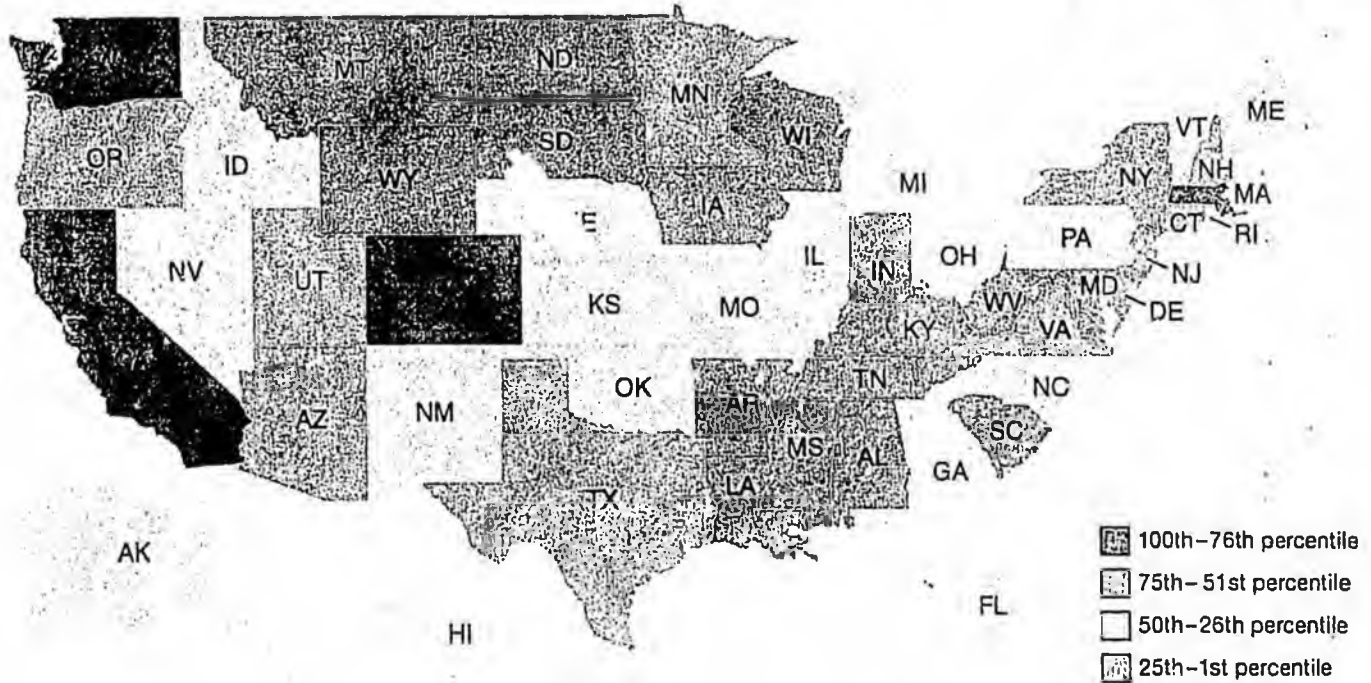
Notes on the Progressive Policy Institute

- The Progressive Policy Institute's New Economy Index looks at a host of indicators to rank the 50 states according to their adaptation to the New Economy.
- There are 22 indicators that are used to develop an index score.
- The indicators range from the amount of managerial/professional jobs in the economy, to the amount of Initial Public Offerings made by companies based in each state.
- Digging into the indicators tells us an interesting story about where Alaska is nationally in the New Economy, and how competitive Alaska has been in the past few years.
- The first New Economy Index was released in 1999, and the second in 2002.
- In 1999 Alaska was ranked the 13th most competitive State in the New Economy.
- In the 2002 ranking Alaska had dropped to the 31st most competitive State, registering the sharpest drop in the index of all the State's.
- We are losing ground, and this Task Force can address the question of how Alaska can get back on track.

Provided by Rep. Kott

**THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES**

OVERALL SCORES



Based on the scores below, the states break into percentiles as indicated on the map. See methodology for further explanation.

2002 Rank	2002 Score	State	1999 Rank	1999 Score	Rank* Change
1	90.0	Massachusetts	1	82.3	0
2	86.2	Washington	4	69.0	2
3	85.5	California	2	74.3	-1
4	84.3	Colorado	3	72.3	-1
5	75.6	Maryland	11	59.2	6
6	75.1	New Jersey	8	60.9	2
7	74.2	Connecticut	5	64.9	-2
8	72.1	Virginia	12	58.8	4
9	70.5	Delaware	9	59.9	0
10	69.3	New York	16	54.5	6
11	68.9	Oregon	15	56.1	-4
12	68.7	Utah	6	64.0	-6
13	68.7	Minnesota	14	56.5	1
14	67.6	Texas	17	52.3	3
15	67.6	New Hampshire	7	62.5	-8
16	67.2	Arizona	10	59.2	-6
17	64.7	Illinois	22	48.4	5
18	62.7	Florida	20	50.8	2
19	62.3	Pennsylvania	24	46.7	5
20	61.6	Idaho	23	47.9	3
21	61.5	Rhode Island	29	45.3	8
22	60.1	Georgia	25	46.6	3
23	60.0	Michigan	34	44.6	11
24	58.9	Missouri	35	44.2	11
25	58.3	Maine	28	45.6	3

2002 Rank	2002 Score	State	1999 Rank	1999 Score	Rank Change
26	57.5	North Carolina	30	45.2	4
27	57.2	New Mexico	19	51.4	-8
28	56.9	Vermont	18	51.9	-10
29	56.7	Kansas	27	45.8	-2
30	56.5	Ohio	33	44.8	3
31	56.3	Alaska	13	57.7	-18
32	55.7	Nevada	21	49.0	-11
33	54.4	Nebraska	36	41.8	3
34	54.1	Oklahoma	40	38.6	6
35	53.7	Hawaii	26	46.1	-9
36	52.8	Indiana	37	41.0	1
37	52.8	Montana	46	29.0	9
38	52.2	Iowa	42	33.5	4
39	52.2	Tennessee	31	45.1	-8
40	52.0	Wisconsin	32	44.9	-8
41	51.1	South Carolina	38	39.7	-3
42	48.6	Kentucky	39	39.4	-3
43	47.4	South Dakota	43	32.3	0
44	46.1	North Dakota	45	29.0	1
45	45.9	Louisiana	47	28.2	2
46	45.7	Wyoming	41	34.5	-5
47	45.3	Alabama	44	32.3	-3
48	41.7	Arkansas	49	26.2	1
49	40.9	Mississippi	50	22.6	1
50	40.7	West Virginia	48	26.8	-2
60.3		United States	48.1		

* Because of differences in methodology changes in ranks between 1999 and 2002 cannot all be attributed to changes in actual economic conditions in the state.

STATE NEW ECONOMY SCORES BY OVERALL RANK

State	Overall		IT Professionals		Managerial/ Professional Jobs		Workforce Education		Manufacturing Workforce Education		Export Focus of Manufacturing		Foreign Direct Investment		"Gazelle" Jobs		Job Churning		IPDs		Online Population	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Massachusetts	1	90.00	4	2.5%	2	31.4%	4	58.2	22	1.13	18	\$38,209	7	6.0%	4	15.4%	41	17.4%	2	10.78	22	56.7%
Washington	2	86.21	2	2.8%	14	27.7%	11	53.1	6	1.53	3	\$82,911	33	3.7%	1	16.5%	10	21.3%	1	11.78	7	61.3%
California	3	85.50	9	2.2%	5	28.8%	28	48.2	3	1.65	8	\$65,021	21	4.6%	3	15.6%	8	21.3%	3	9.06	35	52.1%
Colorado	4	84.33	1	3.3%	8	28.3%	2	59.6	9	1.40	6	\$66,182	23	4.3%	13	14.2%	6	22.1%	4	7.08	11	60.1%
Maryland	5	75.56	5	2.4%	3	31.4%	1	60.9	32	0.95	28	\$29,243	26	4.1%	14	14.1%	22	19.8%	7	6.49	5	61.4%
New Jersey	6	75.10	14	1.9%	10	27.8%	15	52.0	21	1.15	5	\$68,225	5	6.3%	36	12.4%	25	19.7%	14	5.81	12	60.0%
Connecticut	7	74.16	8	2.2%	6	28.5%	7	56.0	35	0.82	14	\$46,347	6	6.2%	8	14.6%	37	17.8%	9	6.26	14	58.6%
Virginia	8	72.11	3	2.5%	9	28.0%	3	59.1	44	0.47	25	\$31,182	15	5.0%	7	14.7%	23	19.8%	6	6.66	15	58.5%
Delaware	9	70.49	10	2.1%	17	27.2%	20	51.1	24	1.09	1	\$122,362	3	6.9%	46	11.0%	14	20.5%	34	3.55	16	58.4%
New York	10	69.27	20	1.7%	11	27.8%	8	53.8	17	1.20	4	\$71,676	16	4.9%	30	13.1%	29	19.2%	17	5.28	33	53.0%
Oregon	11	68.88	25	1.5%	1	31.4%	13	52.3	2	1.66	15	\$44,549	31	3.7%	19	13.7%	13	20.7%	23	4.61	8	61.2%
Utah	12	68.69	7	2.2%	34	24.6%	12	52.8	8	1.40	37	\$21,286	38	3.3%	11	14.2%	4	22.5%	21	4.82	5	61.4%
Minnesota	13	68.65	11	1.9%	13	27.8%	6	56.1	29	0.99	13	\$47,600	36	3.5%	16	13.9%	44	16.9%	13	5.94	2	63.5%
Texas	14	67.61	12	1.9%	12	27.8%	43	43.5	14	1.25	7	\$65,281	22	4.5%	5	15.2%	7	21.6%	16	5.41	39	51.2%
New Hampshire	15	67.56	24	1.5%	18	27.2%	5	58.0	4	1.56	35	\$22,314	8	6.0%	9	14.5%	34	18.1%	27	4.42	2	63.5%
Arizona	16	67.22	13	1.9%	28	25.2%	42	44.0	34	0.88	16	\$40,694	42	3.3%	2	15.7%	3	22.7%	18	5.21	32	53.1%
Illinois	17	64.67	17	1.7%	7	28.3%	21	50.8	28	1.01	19	\$37,726	17	4.8%	26	13.4%	39	17.8%	5	6.85	38	51.3%
Florida	18	62.75	23	1.5%	30	24.9%	35	46.3	20	1.16	10	\$55,588	24	4.2%	10	14.4%	2	23.7%	20	4.93	37	52.0%
Pennsylvania	19	62.31	26	1.4%	22	26.3%	19	51.2	33	0.95	22	\$33,165	18	4.7%	25	13.4%	47	16.7%	12	6.10	29	55.0%
Idaho	20	61.63	27	1.4%	15	27.4%	38	45.4	18	1.19	17	\$39,778	37	3.4%	38	12.0%	9	21.3%	34	3.55	26	55.8%
Rhode Island	21	61.50	22	1.6%	24	25.6%	9	53.8	16	1.20	44	\$18,154	20	4.7%	20	13.7%	43	17.1%	34	3.55	22	56.7%
Georgia	22	60.07	15	1.8%	32	24.8%	40	44.8	25	1.04	29	\$26,811	12	5.6%	22	13.5%	5	22.4%	15	5.78	41	50.3%
Michigan	23	59.96	30	1.3%	23	25.7%	23	50.5	7	1.52	11	\$53,783	14	5.4%	35	12.6%	36	17.9%	32	3.96	25	56.4%
Missouri	24	58.85	18	1.7%	29	25.2%	24	50.4	40	0.67	38	\$21,252	32	3.7%	17	13.9%	30	19.0%	10	6.23	20	57.3%
Maine	25	58.30	28	1.4%	4	30.4%	37	45.6	23	1.11	43	\$19,657	10	5.6%	40	11.9%	33	18.5%	22	4.74	10	60.4%
North Carolina	26	57.54	16	1.7%	31	24.9%	29	47.7	42	0.63	33	\$23,904	4	6.7%	24	13.5%	16	20.3%	26	4.51	45	47.2%
New Mexico	27	57.17	6	2.2%	16	27.3%	46	42.7	36	0.81	47	\$12,980	48	2.2%	44	11.4%	11	21.2%	34	3.55	42	49.8%
Vermont	28	56.95	29	0.9%	40	23.4%	16	51.5	41	0.65	9	\$56,925	27	4.1%	18	13.9%	35	18.0%	34	3.55	9	60.5%
Kansas	29	56.69	19	1.7%	21	26.6%	14	52.0	49	0.12	31	\$24,100	25	4.2%	23	13.5%	32	18.7%	34	3.55	18	58.0%
Ohio	30	56.47	29	1.3%	26	25.3%	27	48.2	30	0.98	27	\$29,524	19	4.7%	27	13.3%	46	16.9%	33	3.67	29	55.0%
Alaska	31	56.32	35	1.1%	19	27.1%	17	51.5	47	0.18	2	\$115,098	30	3.8%	42	11.7%	18	20.3%	34	3.55	1	68.8%
Nevada	32	55.74	38	0.9%	50	18.6%	49	38.8	15	1.22	12	\$53,540	40	3.3%	29	13.1%	1	25.0%	30	4.05	36	52.1%
Nebraska	33	54.35	21	1.6%	27	25.3%	34	46.6	5	1.56	23	\$33,079	45	2.8%	32	12.8%	45	16.9%	28	4.31	28	55.4%
Oklahoma	34	54.07	36	1.1%	25	25.6%	30	47.5	39	0.69	41	\$19,927	43	3.0%	12	14.2%	21	20.1%	8	6.43	43	49.7%
Hawaii	35	53.74	37	1.1%	44	23.0%	10	53.3	1	1.76	20	\$34,699	1	8.3%	5	18.5%	28	19.2%	34	3.55	40	50.9%
Indiana	36	52.81	40	0.9%	47	22.1%	33	46.6	13	1.28	34	\$22,406	11	5.6%	37	12.3%	40	17.8%	19	4.93	27	55.5%
Montana	37	52.75	44	0.9%	20	26.9%	18	51.2	26	1.04	21	\$33,385	35	3.6%	47	10.8%	17	20.3%	34	3.55	19	57.6%
Iowa	38	52.23	33	1.2%	33	24.6%	32	47.5	12	1.30	45	\$14,535	46	2.7%	43	11.7%	50	16.1%	11	6.11	17	58.3%
Tennessee	39	52.18	34	1.2%	42	23.1%	26	48.6	46	0.39	30	\$26,083	9	5.7%	34	12.6%	19	20.2%	24	4.60	34	52.5%
Wisconsin	40	52.01	31	1.2%	43	23.0%	25	49.3	11	1.33	36	\$21,403	34	3.6%	39	11.9%	48	16.3%	29	4.29	21	57.0%
South Carolina	41	51.13	43	0.9%	41	23.3%	39	45.0	45	0.39	32	\$23,974	2	7.4%	28	13.2%	15	20.4%	34	3.55	44	47.7%
Kentucky	42	48.62	41	0.9%	45	22.8%	47	42.7	10	1.33	26	\$31,120	13	5.4%	33	12.8%	31	18.8%	31	3.97	31	53.2%
South Dakota	43	47.44	52	1.2%	48	21.8%	31	47.5	19	1.17	50	\$8,601	50	1.7%	15	14.0%	38	17.6%	34	3.55	13	58.8%
North Dakota	44	46.10	50	0.3%	39	23.6%	22	50.5	38	0.73	24	\$31,317	47	2.4%	49	10.0%	49	16.3%	34	3.55	24	56.5%
Louisiana	45	45.87	46	0.8%	35	24.4%	48	39.3	37	0.74	40	\$20,058	39	3.3%	31	13.0%	26	19.5%	25	4.54	49	43.4%
Wyoming	46	45.71	47	0.7%	36	24.4%	45	43.1	43	0.50	46	\$14,074	44	2.9%	48	10.3%	27	19.4%	34	3.55	4	62.3%
Alabama	47	45.28	42	0.9%	37	24.2%	44	43.4	48	0.18	42	\$19,717	28	4.1%	21	13.6%	20	20.1%	34	3.55	47	46.2%
Arkansas	48	41.68	49	0.5%	49	21.3%	41	44.6	50	0.01	48	\$11,110	41	3.3%	41	11.8%	12	20.8%	34	3.55	48	44.3%
Mississippi	49	40.94	48	0.6%	46	22.3%	36	45.7	27	1.01	49	\$9,650	49	2.2%	6	14.7%	24	19.7%	34	3.55	50	41.8%
West Virginia	50	40.71	45	0.8%	38	24.2%	50	38.7	31	0.98	39	\$20,361	29	3.8%	45	11.2%	42	17.4%	34	3.55	46	46.7%
U.S. average		60.32		1.7%		28.5%		49.2		1.00		\$42,913		4.7%		13.8%		19.8%		5.00		53.9%

State	Commercial Internet Domain Names		Technology in Schools		Digital Government		Online Agriculture		Online Manufacturers		Broadband		High-Tech Jobs		Scientists and Engineers		Patents		Industry R&D Investment		Venture Capital	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
MA	4	1.34	40	1.06	27	3.06	12	3.8	15	87.5%	1	5.42	1	10.4%	4	0.92%	12	0.94	9	2.45%	1	3.58%
WA	15	0.97	27	1.95	2	4.38	10	3.9	19	87.0%	8	4.03	9	6.6%	11	0.59%	9	1.03	11	2.25%	5	1.34%
CA	1	1.86	50	0.02	10	3.66	18	3.7	32	84.5%	2	5.22	4	8.9%	10	0.62%	5	1.20	8	2.56%	2	3.39%
CO	13	1.04	21	2.31	35	2.79	4	3.9	21	86.6%	15	3.47	2	10.0%	8	0.63%	4	1.21	12	2.18%	3	3.00%
MD	6	1.25	42	0.87	14	3.57	30	2.8	39	81.7%	11	3.76	8	6.6%	3	1.05%	10	1.01	26	1.19%	6	1.31%
NJ	9	1.13	24	2.01	12	3.60	39	2.6	43	79.8%	3	4.74	6	7.1%	9	0.63%	3	1.29	4	3.21%	7	1.21%
CT	14	1.01	47	0.42	25	3.11	12	3.8	10	87.9%	6	4.43	10	6.6%	6	0.65%	6	1.13	13	2.16%	9	1.01%
VA	7	1.20	14	2.81	20	3.30	30	2.8	18	87.2%	25	3.04	5	7.5%	13	0.56%	29	0.51	27	1.15%	8	1.11%
DE	12	1.08	3	3.58	36	2.78	30	2.8	50	66.7%	36	2.38	32	3.4%	2	1.07%	2	1.49	3	3.63%	26	0.31%
NY	5	1.27	43	0.86	8	3.72	11	3.9	47	77.4%	5	4.44	18	5.3%	12	0.56%	7	1.06	15	1.87%	12	0.90%
OR	19	0.83	25	2.00	23	3.16	2	4.6	6	88.7%	18	3.35	12	6.3%	14	0.52%	16	0.81	23	1.33%	10	0.96%
UT	11	1.10	20	2.47	13	3.57	4	3.9	11	87.8%	17	3.42	11	6.4%	15	0.52%	13	0.85	20	1.54%	13	0.90%
MN	24	0.69	7	3.21	26	3.10	24	2.9	1	91.7%	24	3.06	7	6.9%	20	0.48%	8	1.05	14	2.10%	16	0.64%
TX	20	0.60	17	2.63	3	4.34	36	2.7	30	85.3%	13	3.58	17	5.7%	30	0.39%	15	0.83	21	1.51%	14	0.86%
NH	16	0.96	45	0.49	44	1.76	12	3.8	27	85.8%	20	3.23	3	9.6%	25	0.43%	31	0.49	18	1.70%	4	1.56%
AZ	3	1.34	32	1.65	38	2.69	4	3.9	26	86.0%	9	3.96	16	5.8%	32	0.38%	11	0.95	6	3.00%	24	0.39%
IL	18	0.88	23	2.06	15	3.55	20	3.6	29	85.5%	16	3.44	21	4.8%	27	0.41%	23	0.65	16	1.83%	18	0.54%
FL	10	1.11	39	1.16	7	3.83	28	2.8	40	81.4%	10	3.77	26	4.3%	49	0.26%	22	0.66	30	0.80%	19	0.50%
PA	22	0.74	34	1.42	6	3.85	39	2.6	23	86.4%	28	2.98	23	4.6%	17	0.50%	17	0.81	7	2.76%	17	0.54%
ID	34	0.49	13	2.87	39	2.60	1	5.0	35	84.2%	34	2.41	14	5.9%	24	0.44%	1	1.53	2	3.68%	41	0.04%
RI	21	0.77	35	1.39	45	1.64	12	3.8	44	79.4%	7	4.22	25	4.4%	7	0.64%	19	0.72	1	4.29%	22	0.41%
GA	17	0.91	33	1.60	31	2.95	48	1.1	33	84.5%	26	3.00	20	4.8%	43	0.32%	27	0.52	31	0.80%	11	0.93%
MI	29	0.59	36	1.35	1	4.49	26	2.9	14	87.7%	23	3.10	36	3.2%	29	0.40%	20	0.69	10	2.33%	34	0.17%
MO	33	0.52	9	2.94	28	3.06	27	2.9	24	86.0%	29	2.89	29	3.8%	31	0.38%	34	0.45	29	0.81%	25	0.34%
ME	31	0.57	15	2.79	9	3.70	12	3.8	3	89.5%	35	2.39	34	3.3%	23	0.44%	44	0.32	40	0.48%	20	0.49%
NC	27	0.63	44	0.84	16	3.45	41	2.0	36	84.1%	33	2.41	24	4.5%	21	0.46%	30	0.49	19	1.69%	15	0.69%
NM	23	0.71	38	1.32	48	1.39	4	3.9	38	82.1%	31	2.66	15	5.8%	1	1.21%	18	0.77	5	3.15%	44	0.02%
VT	25	0.33	28	1.84	50	0.93	12	3.8	41	81.2%	48	1.55	13	6.3%	5	0.70%	14	0.83	17	1.73%	29	0.27%
KS	36	0.48	16	2.74	11	3.60	37	2.6	28	85.6%	21	3.22	27	3.9%	42	0.32%	36	0.42	24	1.31%	23	0.40%
OH	28	0.62	4	3.47	5	3.85	29	2.8	16	87.5%	22	3.22	30	3.5%	26	0.41%	24	0.57	22	1.44%	31	0.18%
AK	26	0.63	6	3.35	33	2.83	34	2.7	49	72.4%	49	1.23	44	2.1%	19	0.48%	32	0.48	46	0.18%	46	0.01%
NV	2	1.71	49	0.35	29	3.03	4	3.9	45	78.3%	4	4.45	38	2.7%	50	0.22%	25	0.57	33	0.70%	40	0.04%
NE	42	0.41	1	3.82	22	3.18	22	3.1	31	84.6%	12	3.62	19	4.9%	40	0.33%	41	0.34	42	0.42%	35	0.16%
OK	40	0.46	29	1.81	49	1.25	43	1.9	9	88.0%	14	3.52	37	2.9%	36	0.34%	33	0.47	41	0.46%	39	0.05%
HI	8	1.16	26	1.95	40	2.54	34	2.7	48	72.7%	19	3.26	46	2.0%	18	0.50%	40	0.36	49	0.11%	21	0.48%
IN	35	0.49	22	2.07	4	4.29	38	2.6	4	89.0%	40	2.19	33	3.4%	38	0.34%	39	0.39	34	0.66%	36	0.16%
MT	45	0.36	31	1.65	30	2.97	3	4.5	17	87.3%	43	1.86	48	1.8%	16	0.51%	21	0.67	44	0.24%	33	0.17%
IA	49	0.30	5	3.37	34	2.83	21	3.5	20	86.9%	38	2.30	28	3.9%	37	0.3%	26	0.56	32	0.71%	42	0.03%
TN	30	0.58	37	1.33	43	2.07	47	1.3	22	86.5%	30	2.78	39	2.6%	35	0.34%	42	0.34	28	1.01%	37	0.13%
WI	38	0.47	19	2.59	19	3.33	23	3.0	13	87.7%	32	2.61	31	3.5%	34	0.35%	28	0.52	25	1.24%	32	0.17%
SC	39	0.48	10	2.94	37	2.73	46	1.6	8	88.4%	39	2.27	41	2.5%	46	0.29%	46	0.24	36	0.57%	27	0.29%
KY	41	0.43	18	2.59	32	2.89	50	0.1	12	87.8%	41	2.14	42	2.5%	47	0.27%	45	0.30	39	0.53%	30	0.21%
SD	50	0.29	2	3.64	17	3.43	25	2.9	34	84.3%	44	1.79	22	4.7%	44	0.31%	50	0.13	50	0.06%	48	0.01%
ND	44	0.37	11	2.94	18	3.38	19	3.6	2	90.3%	46	1.73	40	2.6%	22	0.44%	38	0.39	37	0.55%	49	0.00%
LA	37	0.48	48	0.39	21	3.20	45	1.9	5	88.9%	27	2.99	49	1.6%	41	0.33%	37	0.41	48	0.17%	38	0.08%
WY	46	0.35	8	3.05	46	1.57	4	3.9	7	88.6%	45	1.78	50	1.4%	28	0.41%	35	0.43	46	0.18%	49	0.00%
AL	32	0.52	46	0.42	47	1.54	44	1.9	42	79.8%	37	2.30	35	3.3%	33	0.36%	47	0.24	38	0.54%	28	0.27%
AR	47	0.32	30	1.66	24	3.14	42	1.9	25	86.0%	42	1.88	43	2.4%	48	0.27%	49	0.21	43	0.40%	45	0.01%
MS	48	0.32	41	1.05	42	2.11	49	0.8	37	83.4%	47	1.55	47	1.9%	45	0.30%	48	0.21	45	0.20%	43	0.03%
WV	43	0.37	12	2.90	41	2.16	30	2.8	46	77.4%	50	0.96	45	2.1%	39	0.34%	43	0.33	35	0.61%	47	0.01%
		0.95		2.00		3.00		3.0		84.5%		3.00		5.3%		0.49%		0.80		1.91%		1.10%

STATE NEW ECONOMY SCORES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

State	Overall Rank	Overall Score	IT Professionals Rank	IT Professionals Score	Managerial/Professional Jobs Rank	Managerial/Professional Jobs Score	Workforce Education Rank	Workforce Education Score	Manufacturing Workforce Education Rank	Manufacturing Workforce Education Score	Export Focus of Manufacturing Rank	Export Focus of Manufacturing Score	Foreign Direct Investment Rank	Foreign Direct Investment Score	"Gazelle" Jobs Rank	"Gazelle" Jobs Score	Job Churning Rank	Job Churning Score	IPOs Rank	IPOs Score	Online Population Rank	Online Population Score
Alabama	47	45.28	42	0.9%	37	24.2%	44	43.4	48	0.18	42	\$19,717	28	4.1%	21	13.6%	20	20.1%	34	3.55	47	46.2%
Alaska	31	56.32	35	1.1%	19	27.1%	17	51.5	47	0.19	2	\$115,098	30	3.8%	42	11.7%	18	20.3%	34	3.55	1	68.6%
Arizona	16	67.22	13	1.9%	28	25.2%	42	44.0	34	0.88	16	\$40,694	42	3.3%	2	15.7%	3	22.7%	18	5.21	32	53.1%
Arkansas	48	41.68	49	0.5%	49	21.3%	41	44.6	50	0.01	48	\$11,110	41	3.3%	41	11.8%	12	20.8%	34	3.55	48	44.3%
California	3	85.50	9	2.2%	5	28.8%	28	48.2	3	1.65	8	\$65,021	21	4.6%	3	15.6%	8	21.3%	3	9.06	35	52.1%
Colorado	4	84.33	1	3.3%	8	28.3%	2	59.6	9	1.40	6	\$66,182	23	4.3%	13	14.2%	6	22.1%	4	7.08	11	60.1%
Connecticut	7	74.16	8	2.2%	6	28.5%	7	56.0	35	0.82	14	\$46,347	6	6.2%	8	14.6%	37	17.8%	9	6.26	14	58.6%
Delaware	9	70.49	10	2.1%	17	27.2%	20	51.1	24	1.09	1	\$122,362	3	6.9%	46	11.0%	14	20.5%	34	3.55	16	58.4%
Florida	18	62.75	23	1.5%	30	24.9%	35	46.3	20	1.16	10	\$56,588	24	4.2%	10	14.4%	2	23.7%	20	4.93	37	52.0%
Georgia	22	60.07	15	1.8%	32	24.8%	40	44.8	25	1.04	29	\$26,811	12	5.6%	22	13.5%	5	22.4%	15	5.78	41	50.3%
Hawaii	35	53.74	37	1.1%	44	23.0%	10	53.3	1	1.76	20	\$34,699	1	8.3%	50	8.5%	28	19.2%	34	3.55	40	50.9%
Idaho	20	61.63	27	1.4%	15	27.4%	38	45.4	18	1.19	17	\$39,778	37	3.4%	38	12.0%	9	21.3%	34	3.55	26	55.8%
Illinois	17	64.67	17	1.7%	7	28.3%	21	50.8	28	1.01	19	\$37,726	17	4.8%	26	13.4%	39	17.8%	5	6.85	38	51.3%
Indiana	36	52.81	40	0.9%	47	22.1%	33	46.6	13	1.28	34	\$22,406	11	5.6%	37	12.3%	40	17.8%	19	4.93	27	55.5%
Iowa	38	52.23	33	1.2%	33	24.8%	32	47.5	12	1.30	45	\$14,535	46	2.7%	43	11.7%	50	16.1%	11	6.11	17	58.3%
Kansas	29	56.69	19	1.7%	21	26.6%	14	52.0	49	0.12	31	\$24,100	25	4.2%	23	13.5%	32	18.7%	34	3.55	18	58.0%
Kentucky	42	48.62	41	0.9%	45	22.8%	47	42.7	10	1.33	26	\$51,120	13	5.4%	33	12.8%	31	18.8%	31	3.97	31	53.2%
Louisiana	45	45.87	46	0.8%	35	24.4%	48	39.3	37	0.74	40	\$20,058	39	3.3%	31	13.0%	26	19.5%	25	4.54	49	43.4%
Maine	25	58.30	28	1.4%	4	30.4%	37	45.6	23	1.11	43	\$19,657	10	5.6%	40	11.9%	33	18.5%	22	4.74	10	60.4%
Maryland	5	75.56	5	2.4%	3	31.4%	1	60.9	32	0.95	28	\$29,243	26	4.1%	14	14.1%	22	19.8%	7	6.49	5	61.4%
Massachusetts	1	90.00	4	2.5%	2	31.4%	4	58.2	22	1.13	18	\$38,209	7	6.0%	4	15.4%	41	17.4%	2	10.78	22	56.7%
Michigan	23	59.96	30	1.3%	23	25.7%	23	50.5	7	1.52	11	\$53,783	14	5.4%	35	12.6%	36	17.9%	32	3.96	25	56.4%
Minnesota	13	68.65	11	1.9%	13	27.8%	6	56.1	29	0.99	13	\$47,600	36	3.5%	16	13.9%	44	16.9%	13	5.94	2	63.5%
Mississippi	49	40.94	48	0.6%	46	22.3%	36	45.7	27	1.01	49	\$9,650	49	2.2%	6	14.7%	24	19.7%	34	3.55	50	41.8%
Missouri	24	58.85	18	1.7%	29	25.2%	24	50.4	40	0.67	38	\$21,252	32	3.7%	17	13.9%	30	18.0%	10	8.23	20	57.3%
Montana	37	52.75	44	0.9%	20	26.9%	18	51.2	26	1.04	21	\$33,385	35	3.6%	47	10.8%	17	20.3%	34	3.55	19	57.6%
Nebraska	33	54.35	21	1.6%	27	25.3%	34	46.6	5	1.56	23	\$33,079	45	2.8%	32	12.8%	45	16.9%	28	4.31	28	55.4%
Nevada	32	55.74	38	0.9%	50	18.6%	49	38.8	15	1.22	12	\$53,540	40	3.3%	29	13.1%	1	25.0%	30	4.05	36	52.1%
New Hampshire	15	67.56	24	1.5%	18	27.2%	5	58.0	4	1.56	35	\$22,314	8	6.0%	9	14.5%	34	18.1%	27	4.42	2	63.5%
New Jersey	6	75.10	14	1.9%	10	27.8%	15	52.0	21	1.15	5	\$68,225	5	6.3%	36	12.4%	25	19.7%	14	5.81	12	60.0%
New Mexico	27	57.17	6	2.2%	16	27.3%	46	42.7	36	0.81	47	\$12,980	48	2.2%	44	11.4%	11	21.2%	34	3.55	42	49.8%
New York	10	69.27	21	1.7%	11	27.8%	8	53.8	17	1.20	4	\$71,676	16	4.9%	30	13.1%	29	19.2%	17	5.28	33	53.0%
North Carolina	26	57.54	16	1.7%	31	24.9%	29	47.7	42	0.63	33	\$23,904	4	6.7%	24	13.5%	16	20.3%	26	4.51	45	47.2%
North Dakota	44	46.10	50	0.3%	39	23.6%	22	50.5	38	0.73	24	\$31,317	47	2.4%	49	10.0%	49	16.3%	34	3.55	24	56.5%
Ohio	30	56.47	29	1.3%	26	25.3%	27	48.2	30	0.98	27	\$29,524	19	4.7%	27	13.3%	46	16.9%	33	3.67	29	55.0%
Oklahoma	34	54.07	36	1.1%	25	25.6%	30	47.5	39	0.69	41	\$19,927	43	3.0%	12	14.2%	21	20.1%	8	6.43	43	49.7%
Oregon	11	68.88	25	1.5%	1	31.4%	13	52.3	2	1.66	15	\$44,549	31	3.7%	19	13.7%	13	20.7%	23	4.61	8	61.2%
Pennsylvania	19	62.31	26	1.4%	22	26.3%	19	51.2	33	0.95	22	\$33,165	18	4.7%	25	13.4%	47	16.7%	12	6.10	29	55.0%
Rhode Island	21	61.50	22	1.6%	24	25.8%	9	53.8	16	1.20	44	\$18,154	20	4.7%	20	13.7%	43	17.1%	34	3.55	22	56.7%
South Carolina	41	51.13	43	0.9%	41	23.3%	39	45.0	45	0.39	32	\$23,974	2	7.4%	28	13.2%	15	20.4%	34	3.55	44	47.7%
South Dakota	43	47.44	32	1.2%	48	21.8%	31	47.5	19	1.17	50	\$8,601	50	1.7%	15	14.0%	38	17.8%	34	3.55	13	58.8%
Tennessee	39	52.18	34	1.2%	42	23.1%	26	48.6	46	0.39	30	\$26,083	9	5.7%	34	12.6%	19	20.2%	4	4.60	34	52.5%
Texas	14	67.61	12	1.9%	12	27.8%	43	43.5	14	1.25	7	\$65,281	22	4.5%	5	15.2%	7	21.6%	16	5.41	39	51.2%
Utah	12	68.69	7	2.2%	34	24.6%	12	52.8	8	1.40	37	\$21,286	38	3.3%	11	14.2%	4	22.5%	21	4.82	5	61.4%
Vermont	28	56.95	39	0.9%	40	23.4%	16	51.5	41	0.65	9	\$56,925	27	4.1%	18	13.9%	35	18.0%	34	3.55	9	60.5%
Virginia	8	72.11	3	2.5%	9	28.0%	3	59.1	44	0.47	25	\$31,182	15	5.0%	7	14.7%	23	19.8%	6	6.66	15	58.5%
Washington	2	86.21	2	2.8%	14	27.7%	11	53.1	6	1.53	3	\$82,911	33	3.7%	1	16.5%	10	21.3%	1	11.78	7	61.3%
West Virginia	50	40.71	45	0.8%	38	24.2%	50	38.7	31	0.98	39	\$20,361	29	3.8%	45	11.2%	42	17.4%	34	3.55	46	46.7%
Wisconsin	40	52.01	31	1.2%	43	23.0%	25	49.3	11	1.33	36	\$21,403	34	3.6%	39	11.9%	48	16.3%	29	4.29	21	57.0%
Wyoming	46	45.71	47	0.7%	36	24.4%	45	43.1	43	0.50	46	\$14,074	44	2.9%	48	10.3%	27	19.4%	34	3.55	4	62.3%
U.S. average		60.32		1.7%		26.5%		49.2		1.00		\$42,913		4.7%		13.8%		19.8%		5.00		53.9%

THE RANKINGS

INDICATORS

State	Commercial Internet Domain Names		Technology in Schools		Digital Government		Online Agriculture		Online Manufacturers		Broadband		High-Tech Jobs		Scientists and Engineers		Patents		Industry R&D Investment		Venture Capital	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
AL	32	0.52	46	0.42	47	1.54	44	1.9	42	79.8%	37	2.30	35	3.3%	33	0.36%	47	0.24	38	0.54%	28	0.27%
AK	26	0.63	6	3.35	33	2.83	34	2.7	49	72.4%	49	1.25	44	2.1%	19	0.48%	32	0.48	46	0.18%	46	0.01%
AZ	3	1.34	32	1.65	38	2.69	4	3.9	26	86.0%	9	3.96	16	5.8%	32	0.38%	11	0.95	6	3.00%	24	0.39%
AR	47	0.32	30	1.66	24	3.14	42	1.9	25	86.0%	42	1.88	43	2.4%	48	0.27%	49	0.21	43	0.40%	45	0.01%
CA	1	1.86	50	0.02	10	3.68	18	3.7	32	84.5%	2	5.22	4	8.9%	10	0.62%	5	1.20	8	2.56%	2	3.39%
CO	13	1.04	21	2.31	35	2.79	4	3.9	21	85.6%	15	3.47	2	10.0%	8	0.63%	4	1.21	12	2.18%	3	3.00%
CT	14	1.01	47	0.42	25	3.11	12	3.8	10	87.9%	6	4.43	10	6.6%	6	0.65%	6	1.13	13	2.16%	9	1.01%
DE	12	1.08	3	3.58	36	2.78	30	2.8	50	66.7%	36	2.38	32	3.4%	2	1.07%	2	1.49	3	3.63%	26	0.31%
FL	10	1.11	39	1.16	7	3.83	28	2.8	40	81.4%	10	3.77	26	4.3%	49	0.26%	22	0.66	30	0.80%	19	0.50%
GA	17	0.91	33	1.60	31	2.95	48	1.1	33	84.5%	26	3.00	20	4.8%	43	0.32%	27	0.52	31	0.80%	11	0.93%
HI	8	1.16	26	1.95	40	2.54	34	2.7	48	72.7%	19	3.26	46	2.0%	18	0.50%	40	0.36	49	0.11%	21	0.48%
ID	34	0.49	13	2.87	39	2.60	1	5.0	35	84.2%	34	2.41	14	5.9%	24	0.44%	1	1.53	2	3.68%	41	0.04%
IL	18	0.88	23	2.06	15	3.55	20	3.6	29	85.5%	16	3.44	21	4.8%	27	0.41%	23	0.65	16	1.83%	18	0.54%
IN	35	0.49	22	2.07	4	4.29	38	2.6	4	89.0%	40	2.19	33	3.4%	38	0.34%	39	0.39	34	0.66%	36	0.16%
IA	49	0.30	5	3.37	34	2.83	21	3.5	20	86.9%	38	2.30	28	3.9%	37	0.34%	26	0.56	32	0.71%	42	0.03%
KS	36	0.46	16	2.74	11	3.60	37	2.6	28	85.6%	21	3.22	27	3.9%	42	0.32%	36	0.42	24	1.31%	23	0.40%
KY	41	0.43	18	2.59	32	2.89	50	0.1	12	87.8%	41	2.14	42	2.5%	47	0.27%	45	0.30	39	0.53%	30	0.21%
LA	37	0.48	48	0.39	21	3.20	45	1.9	5	88.9%	27	2.99	49	1.6%	41	0.33%	37	0.41	48	0.17%	38	0.08%
ME	31	0.57	15	2.79	9	3.70	12	3.8	3	89.5%	35	2.39	34	3.3%	23	0.44%	44	0.32	40	0.48%	20	0.49%
MD	6	1.25	42	0.87	14	3.57	30	2.8	39	81.7%	11	3.76	8	6.6%	3	1.05%	10	1.01	26	1.18%	6	1.31%
MA	4	1.34	40	1.06	27	3.26	12	3.8	15	87.5%	1	5.42	1	10.4%	4	0.92%	12	0.94	9	2.45%	1	3.58%
MI	23	0.59	36	1.35	1	4.49	26	2.9	14	87.7%	23	3.10	36	3.2%	29	0.40%	20	0.69	10	2.33%	34	0.17%
MN	24	0.69	7	3.21	26	3.10	24	2.9	1	91.7%	24	3.06	7	6.9%	20	0.48%	8	1.05	14	2.10%	16	0.64%
MS	48	0.32	41	1.05	42	2.11	49	0.8	37	83.4%	47	1.55	47	1.9%	45	0.30%	48	0.21	45	0.20%	43	0.03%
MO	33	0.52	9	2.94	28	3.06	27	2.9	24	86.0%	29	2.89	29	3.8%	31	0.38%	34	0.45	29	0.81%	25	0.34%
MT	45	0.36	31	1.65	30	2.97	3	4.5	17	87.3%	43	1.86	48	1.8%	16	0.51%	21	0.67	44	0.24%	33	0.17%
NE	42	0.41	1	3.82	22	3.18	22	3.1	31	84.6%	12	3.62	19	4.9%	40	0.33%	41	0.34	42	0.42%	35	0.16%
NV	2	1.71	49	0.35	29	3.03	4	3.9	45	78.3%	4	4.45	38	2.7%	50	0.22%	25	0.57	33	0.70%	40	0.04%
NH	16	0.96	45	0.49	44	1.76	12	3.8	27	85.8%	20	3.23	3	9.6%	25	0.43%	31	0.49	18	1.70%	4	1.56%
NJ	9	1.13	24	2.01	12	3.60	39	2.6	43	79.8%	3	4.74	6	7.1%	9	0.63%	3	1.29	4	3.21%	7	1.21%
NM	23	0.71	38	1.32	48	1.39	4	3.1	38	82.1%	31	2.66	15	5.8%	1	1.21%	18	0.77	5	3.15%	44	0.02%
NY	5	1.27	43	0.86	8	3.72	11	3.9	47	77.4%	5	4.44	18	5.3%	12	0.56%	7	1.06	15	1.87%	12	0.90%
NC	27	0.63	44	0.84	16	3.45	41	2.0	36	84.1%	33	2.41	24	4.5%	21	0.46%	30	0.49	19	1.69%	15	0.69%
ND	44	0.37	11	2.94	18	3.38	19	3.6	2	90.3%	46	1.73	40	2.6%	22	0.44%	38	0.39	37	0.55%	49	0.00%
OH	28	0.62	4	3.47	5	3.85	29	2.8	16	87.5%	22	3.22	30	3.5%	26	0.41%	24	0.57	22	1.44%	31	0.18%
OK	40	0.46	29	1.81	49	1.25	43	1.9	9	88.0%	14	3.52	37	2.9%	36	0.34%	33	0.47	41	0.46%	39	0.05%
OR	19	0.83	25	2.00	23	3.16	2	4.6	6	88.7%	18	3.35	12	6.3%	14	0.52%	16	0.81	23	1.33%	10	0.96%
PA	22	0.74	34	1.42	6	3.85	39	2.6	23	86.4%	28	2.98	23	4.6%	17	0.50%	17	0.81	7	2.76%	17	0.54%
RI	21	0.77	35	1.39	45	1.64	12	3.8	44	79.4%	7	4.22	25	4.4%	7	0.64%	19	0.72	1	4.29%	22	0.41%
SC	39	0.46	10	2.94	37	2.73	46	1.6	8	88.4%	39	2.27	41	2.5%	46	0.29%	46	0.24	36	0.57%	27	0.29%
SD	50	0.29	2	3.64	17	3.43	25	2.9	34	84.3%	44	1.79	22	4.7%	44	0.31%	50	0.13	50	0.06%	48	0.01%
TN	30	0.58	37	1.33	43	2.07	47	1.3	22	86.5%	30	2.78	39	2.6%	35	0.34%	42	0.34	28	1.01%	37	0.13%
TX	20	0.80	17	2.63	3	4.34	36	2.7	30	85.3%	13	3.58	17	5.7%	30	0.39%	15	0.83	21	1.51%	11	0.86%
UT	11	1.10	20	2.47	13	3.57	4	3.9	11	87.8%	17	3.42	11	6.4%	15	0.52%	13	0.85	20	1.54%	13	0.90%
VT	25	0.63	28	1.84	50	0.93	12	3.8	41	81.2%	48	1.55	13	6.3%	5	0.70%	14	0.83	17	1.73%	29	0.27%
VA	7	1.20	14	2.81	20	3.30	30	2.6	18	87.2%	25	3.04	5	7.5%	13	0.56%	29	0.51	27	1.15%	8	1.11%
WA	15	0.97	27	1.95	2	4.38	10	3.9	19	87.0%	8	4.03	9	6.6%	11	0.50%	9	1.03	11	2.25%	5	1.34%
WV	43	0.37	12	2.90	41	2.16	30	2.8	46	77.4%	50	0.96	45	2.1%	39	0.34%	43	0.33	35	0.61%	47	0.01%
WI	38	0.47	19	2.59	19	3.33	23	3.0	13	87.7%	32	2.61	31	3.5%	34	0.35%	28	0.52	25	1.24%	32	0.17%
WY	46	0.35	8	3.05	46	1.57	4	3.9	7	88.6%	45	1.78	50	1.4%	28	0.41%	35	0.43	46	0.18%	49	0.00%
		0.95		2.00		3.00		3.0		84.5%		3.00		5.3%		0.49%		0.80		1.91%		1.10%

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 04/26/04

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 5/4/04

Labor and Commerce Cmte considered CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 32(EDT) am
HCR 32 AK INFO INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY TASK FORCE

Relating to information infrastructure and establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

Senate Bill:
 Same Title
 New Title

House Bill:
 Same Title
 Technical Title Change
 New Title w/ SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
LEG	3/4/04	✓			3
UA	2/23/04			✓	1

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
Seekins <i>Ralph Seekins</i>	✓			
Davis <i>Beth Davis</i>	X			
French <i>[Signature]</i>			X	
G. Stevens <i>[Signature]</i>			X	
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>			—	

Seekins
Davis
French
G. Stevens

Bunde



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original documents after microfilm reproductions have been made.

William J. Carter

Signature of Camera Operator

5/18/2005

Date

HJR

4

HFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
Bill Version: CSHJR 4(STA)
(H) Publish Date: 1/23/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: GOV
Title Amendment to the Constitution relating RDU Elections
to the duration of a regular session. Component Elections
Sponsor Rep. Samuels
Requester Judiciary Component No. 21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
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--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

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. If this measure requires the printing of an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by: Leonard G. Jones Phone 465-3051
Division Division of Elections Date/Time 1/15/04 2:09 PM
Approved by: Laura A. Glaiser, Director Date 1/15/2004
Agency Office of the Lt. Governor, Division of Elections

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 4
Bill Version: CSHJR 4(STA)
(H) Publish Date: 1/23/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title Proposing an amendment to the BRU Leg Council, Leg Operating Budget
Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the duration... Component: All
Sponsor Representative Samuels, Rokeberg...
Requestor House Judiciary Component No. 782

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	(516.0)	(172.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)
Travel	0.0	(285.0)	(95.0)	(285.0)	(285.0)	(285.0)
Contractual	0.0	(21.0)	(7.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Supplies	0.0	(21.0)	(7.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	(843.0)	(281.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	(843.0)	(281.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	(843.0)	(281.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: _____

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSHJR 4(STA) would amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska by limiting the regular session to 90 days. If this resolution is passed and approved by the voters at the next general election in 2004, the earliest the 90 day session limit would be in effect would be 2006. The Legislature would realize a cost savings of approximately \$28.1 per day for each day of a shorter session. Shortening the session by 30 days would result in a cost savings of, 30 times \$28.1, or \$843.0 per year. Also, if the amendments pass, in gubernatorial election years, such as FY07, the session would be limited to 110 days. A cost savings of \$281.0 would be realized during these years.

The Legislature traditionally charges expenses occurring during session to session expense accounts, and expenses occurring during the interim to interim expense accounts. For example: Most

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone 465-6626
Division Administrative Services Date/Time 1/19/04 10:11 AM
Approved by: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director Date 1/19/2004
Agency Legislative Affairs Agency

FISCAL NOTE #4

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHJR 4(STA)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

legislative staff payroll costs are charged to operating expense accounts during the interim. Staff salaries for most legislative staffers are charged to session expense accounts during the session. The legislative payroll is higher during a legislative session. If the session were shortened to 90 days, the session payroll would decrease and the interim payroll would increase. There would be a decrease in the total amount of the payroll due to the higher cost of personal services during a session. The majority of the personal services costs would be a transfer of costs between allocations.

The costs below are for items not needed for a shorter session.

	Per Day	times 30 days	Total
Personal Services	17.2	30	516.0
 Travel			
Session per diem costs 10.5 per day. If session were shortened more long term per diem claims would be filed during the year, approximately 1.0 per day 10.5 - 1.0 = 9.5	9.5	30	285.0
 Contractual			
Telephones, chaplin fees, copier maintenance	0.7	30	21.0
 Supplies			
Lounge supplies	0.7	30	21.0
Printshop paper supplies	_____		_____
	28.1		843.0

Current number of session days	120
Proposed number of session days	90

	30

Gubernatorial election year savings:

Personal Services	17.2	10	172.0
Travel	9.5	10	95.0
Contractual	0.7	10	7.0
Supplies	0.7	10	7.0
	_____		_____
	28.1		281.0



REPRESENTATIVE RALPH SAMUELS

HOUSE DISTRICT 29

Sponsor Statement House Joint Resolution 4

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the duration of a regular session.

By Representatives Samuels and Rokeberg

House Joint Resolution 4 proposes an amendment to Alaska's Constitution that would limit regular legislative sessions to 90 consecutive calendar days. If this resolution passes, the proposed constitutional amendment would be presented to the voters at the 2004 general election. The voters would then decide the fate of this proposal.

Ninety days is more than enough time for the Legislature to complete its business. In an era of decreasing budgets, reducing the session by thirty days would save state funds. Shorter sessions would: (1) save almost \$1 million in per diem and staffing costs; (2) aid in candidate recruitment; (3) and focus the public attention. Other states can do their work in 90 days or less -- Alaska should be able to accomplish this also. Fourteen other states have legislative session of 90 days or less.

Another benefit of shorter sessions is that Alaskans want citizen-legislators. They feel legislators should be able to carry on a livelihood outside of legislative work. Shorter sessions would encourage a larger number of people to run for office and still be able to make a living at their everyday jobs.

Prior to 1984, the Legislature had no time limit on the number of days it could remain in session. The voters approved the present 120-day limit on November 6, 1984. Since that time, it has been amply proven that the Alaska Legislature can operate within a time limit. It is now time to shorten that session limit so that the business of the people can be addressed in a reasonable manner within a reasonable time limit.

Your positive consideration of this measure would be appreciated.

Email: Representative_Ralph_Samuels@legis.state.ak.us

Session: Alaska State Capitol, Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 • Phone: (907) 465-2095 Fax: (907) 465-3810
Interim: 716 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2133 • Phone: (907) 269-0240 Fax: (907) 269-0242

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
Bill Version: CSHJR 4(STA)
(H) Publish Date: 1/23/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: GOV
Title Amendment to the Constitution relating RDU Elections
to the duration of a regular session. Component Elections
Sponsor Rep. Samuels
Requester Judiciary Component No. 21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
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--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

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. If this measure requires the printing of an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by: Leonard G. Jones Phone 465-3051
Division: Division of Elections Date/Time 1/15/04 2:09 PM
Approved by: Laura A. Glaiser, Director Date 1/15/2004
Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor, Division of Elections

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 4
Bill Version: CSHJR 4(STA)
(H) Publish Date: 1/23/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title: Proposing an amendment to the BRU: Leg Council, Leg Operating Budget
Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the duration... Component: All
Sponsor: Representative Samuels, Rokeberg....
Requestor: House Judiciary Component No. 782

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	(516.0)	(172.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)
Travel	0.0	(285.0)	(95.0)	(285.0)	(285.0)	(285.0)
Contractual	0.0	(21.0)	(7.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Supplies	0.0	(21.0)	(7.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	(843.0)	(281.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	(843.0)	(281.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	(843.0)	(281.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)	(843.0)

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: _____

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSHJR 4(STA) would amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska by limiting the regular session to 90 days. If this resolution is passed and approved by the voters at the next general election in 2004, the earliest the 90 day session limit would be in effect would be 2006. The Legislature would realize a cost savings of approximately \$28.1 per day for each day of a shorter session. Shortening the session by 30 days would result in a cost savings of, 30 times \$28.1, or \$843.0 per year. Also, if the amendments pass, in gubernatorial election years, such as FY07, the session would be limited to 110 days. A cost savings of \$281.0 would be realized during these years.

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Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 1/19/04 10:11 AM
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Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

FISCAL NOTE #4

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHJR 4(STA)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

legislative staff payroll costs are charged to operating expense accounts during the interim. Staff salaries for most legislative staffers are charged to session expense accounts during the session. The legislative payroll is higher during a legislative session. If the session were shortened to 90 days, the session payroll would decrease and the interim payroll would increase. There would be a decrease in the total amount of the payroll due to the higher cost of personal services during a session. The majority of the personal services costs would be a transfer of costs between allocations.

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	Per Day	times 30 days	Total
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Travel			
Session per diem costs 10.5 per day. If session were shortened more long term per diem claims would be filed during the year, approximately 1.0 per day 10.5 - 1.0 = 9.5	9.5	30	285.0
Contractual			
Telephones, chaplin fees, copier maintenance	0.7	30	21.0
Supplies			
Lounge supplies	0.7	30	21.0
Printshop paper supplies	_____		_____
	28.1		843.0
Current number of session days	120		
Proposed number of session days	90		

	30		
<u>Gubernatorial election year savings:</u>			
Personal Services	17.2	10	172.0
Travel	9.5	10	95.0
Contractual	0.7	10	7.0
Supplies	0.7	10	7.0
	_____		_____
	28.1		281.0



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Legislative Sessions

Annual v. Biennial

In the early 1960s, only 19 state legislatures met annually. The remaining 31 held biennial regular sessions. All but three (Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia) held their biennial session in the odd-numbered year. Ten of the 19 states with annual sessions limited the "off-year" to consideration of budgetary and fiscal matters.

By the mid-1970s, the number of states meeting annually grew tremendously--up from 19 to 41. However, several of these states used a "flexible" session format in which the total days of session time was divided between two years; these states included Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont.

Today, 44 state legislatures meet annually. The remaining six states--Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas--hold session every other year. All of the biennial legislatures hold their regular sessions in the odd year. Six states have limited scope sessions--that is, where one year of the biennium is limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. The states with limited scope sessions are Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina and Wyoming.

Kentucky, New Hampshire and Washington were the last states to change from biennial to annual regular sessions; these states held their first annual sessions in 2001, 1985 and 1981, respectively.

There are several basic arguments used by the respective proponents of annual or biennial sessions. Listed below are the ones set out by political scientists, William Keefe and Morris Ogul.

For Annual Sessions	For Biennial Sessions
1. The biennial format is unsuitable for dealing with the complex and continuing problems which confront today's legislatures. The responsibilities of a legislature have become so burdensome that they can no longer be discharged on an alternate-year basis.	1. There are enough laws. Biennial sessions constitute a safeguard against precipitate and unseemly legislative action.
2. More frequent meetings may serve to raise the status of the legislature, thereby helping to check the flow of power to the executive branch.	2. Yearly meetings of the legislature will contribute to legislative harassment of the administration and its agencies.
3. Continuing legislative oversight of the administration becomes more feasible with annual sessions, and that administrative accountability for the execution of legislative policies is more easily enforced.	3. The interval between sessions may be put to good advantage by individual legislators and interim study commissions, since there is never sufficient time during a session to study proposed legislation.
4. States may respond more rapidly to new federal laws which require state participation.	4. The biennial system affords legislators more time to renew relations with constituents, to mend political fences and to campaign for reelection.
5. The legislature cannot operate effectively in fits and starts. Annual sessions may help make the policy-making process more timely and orderly	5. Annual sessions inevitably lead to a spiraling of legislative costs, for the legislators and other assembly personnel are brought together twice as often.
6. Annual sessions would serve to diminish the need for special sessions.	

Session Length

In the early 1960s, 17 states did not place restrictions on the length of their legislative sessions. In another 10 states, the limits were indirect--being set by restrictions on legislator compensation, per diem or travel reimbursements. Several states increased their session length. These were Colorado (from 120 to 160); Georgia (from 80 to 85); Kansas (from 90 to 120); Minnesota (from 90 to 120); and South Dakota (from 60 to 75).

Throughout the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s, session limitations were becoming more defined. Fewer states had unrestricted sessions, and the number of states with indirect session limits had fallen.

Currently, only 12 states do not place a limit on the length of regular session. The remaining 38 set limits through a variety of ways. Constitutional provisions establish the limits in 28 states. Indirect limits on legislator compensation, per diem or mileage reimbursement are in effect in 3 states. Statutory provisions set the restrictions in 4, and another 3 use chamber rules.

Limits on Session Length

State	1962-63	1972-73	1982-83	Nov 2001
Alabama	36 L	36 L	30 L in 105 C	30 L in 105 C (by statute)
Alaska	None	None	None	120 C
Arizona	63 C (indirect)	None	Sat of week in which 100 th C falls (chamber rule)	Sat of week in which 100 th C falls (chamber rule)
Arkansas	60 C	60 C	60 C	60 C
California	Odd-120 C Even-30 C	None	None	Even-Nov 30 (constitution) Odd-Sept 12 Even-Aug 31 (chamber rule)
Colorado	160 C within biennium (indirect)	None	Odd-None Even-140 C	120 C
Connecticut	Wed after 1 st Mon in June	Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even-Wed after 1 st Mon in May	Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even-Wed after 1 st Mon in May	Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even- Wed after 1 st Mon in May
Delaware	Odd-90 L Even-30 L	June 30	June 30	June 30
Florida	60 C	60 C	60 C	60 C
Georgia	Odd-45 C Even-40 C	Odd-45 L Even-40 L	40 L	40 L
Hawaii	Odd-60 C Even-30 C	60 L	60 L	60 L
Idaho	60 C (indirect)	60 C (indirect)	None	None
Illinois	None (by	None	None	None

	custom-July (7-1)			
Indiana	61 C	Odd-61 L or April 30 Even-30 L or March 15	Odd-61 L or April 30 Even-30 L or March 15	Odd-Apr 29 Even-Mar 14 (by statute)
Iowa	None	None	(indirect)	Odd-110 C Even-100 C (indirect)
Kansas	Odd-90 L Even-30 C (indirect)	Odd-90 C Even-60 C (indirect)	Odd-None Even-90 C	Odd-None Even-90 C
Kentucky	60 L	60 L	60 L	Odd: 30 L or Mar 30 Even: 60 L or Apr 15
Louisiana	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even 60 C	60 L in 85 C	Odd-60 L in 85 C Even-30 L in 45 C
Maine	None	None	Odd-100 L Even-50 L	Odd-3 rd Wed in June Even-3 rd Wed in Apr (by statute)
Maryland	Odd-90 C Even-30 C	90 C	90 C	90 C
Massachusetts	None	None	None	Formal sessions: Odd-3 rd Wed in November Even-July 31 Informal sessions: None (by chamber rule)
Michigan	None	None	None	None
Minnesota	120 L	120 L	120 L total within biennium or 1 st Mon after 3 rd Sat in May each year	120 L total within biennium or 1 st Mon after 3 rd Sat in May each year

Mississippi	None	90 C except year after gubernatorial election, then 125 C	90 C except year after gubernatorial election, then 125 C	90 C except year after gubernatorial election, then 125 C
Missouri	July 15	Odd-June 30 Even-May 15	Odd-June 30 Even-May 15	May 30
Montana	60 C	60 L	90 L	90 L
Nebraska	None	Odd-90 L Even-60 L	Odd-90 L Even-60 L	Odd-90 L Even-60 L
Nevada	60 C (indirect)	60 C (indirect)	60 C (indirect)	120 C
New Hampshire	July 1 (indirect)	90 days or July 1 (indirect)	90 L or July 1 (indirect)	45 L or July 1 (indirect)
New Jersey	None	None	None	None
New Mexico	60 C	Odd-60 C Even-30 C	Odd-60 C Even 30 C	Odd-60 C Even-30 C
New York	None	None	None	None
North Carolina	120 C (indirect)	None	None	None
North Dakota	60 L	60 L	80 L	80 L
Ohio	None	None	None	None
Oklahoma	None	90 L	90 L	Last Fri in May
Oregon	None	None	None	None
Pennsylvania	None	None	None	None
Rhode Island	60 L (indirect)	60 L (indirect)	60 L (indirect)	None
South Carolina	None	None	1 st Thurs in June (by statute)	1 st Thurs in June (by statute)
South Dakota	Odd-45 L Even-30 L	Odd-45 L Even-30 L	Odd-40 L Even-35 L	Odd-40 L Even-35 L
Tennessee	75 C (indirect)	90 L (indirect)	90 L (indirect)	90 L (indirect)

Texas	140 C	140 C	140 C	140 C
Utah	60 C	Odd-60 C Even-20 C	Odd-60 C Even-20 C	45 C
Vermont	None	(indirect)	(indirect)	None
Virginia	60 C (indirect)	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even-60 C
Washington	60 C	60 C	Odd-105 C Even-60 C	Odd-105 C Even-60 C
West Virginia	Odd-60 C Even 30 C	60 C	60 C	60 C
Wisconsin	None	None	None	None
Wyoming	40 C	Odd-40 L Even 20 L	Odd-40 L Even-20 L	Odd-40 L Even-20 L

Key:

C = calendar day
L = legislative day

No highlight = annual session
Turquoise highlight = biennial session
Gray highlight = "flexible" session format

For more information:

Contact Brenda Erickson at brenda.erickson@ncsl.org or (303) 830-2200.

As of November 2001

National Conference of State Legislatures
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Fax: 202-737-1069

Legislative Research Services


Alaska State Legislature
Legislative Affairs Agency
Division of Legal and Research Services

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 907-465-3991
Fax: 907-465-3908

March 25, 2003

Memorandum

TO: Representative Ralph Samuels

FROM: Patricia Young 
Manager

RE: Session Length and Bills Passed

You asked for information on session length and the number of bills passed during various Legislatures. We include, as Attachment A, pertinent pages from the *Summary of Alaska Legislation 2002* showing information on legislative sessions since statehood, as well as pages showing the numbers of bills introduced in each chamber and the number that became law during each Legislature.

For each Legislature, the Legislative Affairs Agency also publishes a *Final Status of Bills and Resolutions*, and these contain a statistical summary of measures before the House and a similar summary for measures before the Senate. As Attachment B, we include information on the number of bills and resolutions passed by both chambers from 1979 through 1992. This information was taken from the various editions of the *Final Status of Bills and Resolutions*. Please note that because of the way legislation was tabulated in prior years, the numbers may be somewhat high. In some instances, a bill may have passed one chamber in a different form than it passed the other chamber and no concurrence or rescission occurred. While such legislation is counted as having passed both bodies, it did not pass in the same form and, thus, could not become law.

We also include, as Attachment C, a copy of a research report showing the number of bills passed during the final two weeks of session in 1985-87. This report, and supplemental information, is 88.113.

I hope this is helpful. Please let us know if you have questions or need additional information.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS SINCE STATEHOOD

Legislature/Session & Number of Days	Day/Date Convened	Day/Date Adjourned	Adjournment Time	
			SENATE	HOUSE
1ST LEGISLATURE: 1959 - 1960 1st Session - 81 days 2nd Session - 65 days	Mo 1/26/59 Mo 1/25/60	Tu 4/16/59 Tu 3/29/60	9:50pm 12:00pm	9:45pm 12:00pm
2ND LEGISLATURE: 1961 - 1962 1st Session - 74 days 2nd Session - 81 days	Mo 1/23/61 Mo 1/22/62	Th 4/6/61 Th 4/12/62	2:01am 1:22am	2:20am 1:10am
3RD LEGISLATURE: 1963 - 1964 1st Session - 76 days 2nd Session - 85 days* 1st Special Session - 3 days *Formal recess, 40 days	Mo 1/28/63 Mo 1/27/64 Mo 8/31/64	Sa 4/13/63 Sa 5/30/64 We 9/2/64	10:46am 1:00am 11:12am	10:45am 1:00am 11:08am
4TH LEGISLATURE: 1965 - 1966 1st Session - 75 days 2nd Session - 84 days	Mo 1/25/65 Mo 1/24/66	Fr 4/9/65 Su 4/17/66	4:32am 1:14am	4:35am 1:28am
5TH LEGISLATURE: 1967 - 1968 1st Session - 77 days 1st Special Session - 6 days 2nd Session - 86 days	Mo 1/23/67 Fr 9/29/67 Mo 1/22/68	Su 4/9/67 We 10/4/67 Tu 4/16/68	11:35am 2:37am 8:05am	11:32am 2:35am 8:00am
6TH LEGISLATURE: 1969 - 1970 1st Session - 95 days 2nd Session - 147 days	Mo 1/27/69 Mo 1/12/70	Th 5/1/69 Su 6/7/70	4:18am 3:33am	4:30am 3:51am
7TH LEGISLATURE: 1971 - 1972 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 161 days	Mo 1/11/71 Mo 1/10/72	Tu 5/11/71 Tu 6/18/72	3:23am 12:50am	3:26am 12:59am
8TH LEGISLATURE: 1973 - 1974 1st Session - 90 days 1st Special Session - 27 days 2nd Session - 96 days 2nd Special Session - 4 days	Mo 1/8/73 We 10/17/73 Mo 1/21/74 Mo 6/17/74	Sa 4/7/73 Mo 11/12/73 Fr 4/27/74 Th 6/20/74	5:45pm 4:35pm 8:21pm 6:17pm	5:50pm 4:35pm 8:25pm 6:12pm
9TH LEGISLATURE: 1975 - 1976 1st Session - 139 days 2nd Session - 142 days	Mo 1/20/75 Mo 1/12/76	Sa 6/7/75 Tu 6/1/76	2:30am 8:19am	2:43am 8:14am
10TH LEGISLATURE: 1977 - 1978 1st Session - 141 days 2nd Session - 161 days	Mo 1/10/77 Mo 1/9/78	Mo 5/30/77 Su 6/18/78	10:41am 9:32pm	12:33pm 11:36pm
11TH LEGISLATURE: 1979 - 1980 1st Session - 112 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 145 days 2nd Special Session - 3 days	Mo 1/15/79 Mo 8/6/79 Mo 1/14/80 Mo 9/22/80	Su 5/6/79 We 8/8/79 Fr 6/6/80 We 9/24/80	12:15pm 2:16pm 8:43pm (6/5) 9:38am	3:00pm 7:26pm (8/7) 1:01am 2:55am (9/23)
12TH LEGISLATURE: 1981 - 1982 1st Session - 165 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 144 days	Mo 1/12/81 Mo 7/13/81 Mo 1/11/82	Th 6/25/81 We 7/15/81 We 6/3/82	7:06pm (6/24) 6:11pm (7/14) 5:35pm	12:23am 1:32am 7:23am (6/2)
13TH LEGISLATURE: 1983 - 1984 1st Session - 162 days 2nd Session - 152 days	Mo 1/17/83 Mo 1/9/84	Mo 6/27/83 Fr 6/8/84	9:39am 4:38pm	9:28pm (6/26) 4:05pm

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LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS SINCE STATEHOOD

Legislature/Session & Number of Days	Day/Date Convened	Day/Date Adjourned	Adjournment Time	
			SENATE	HOUSE
14TH LEGISLATURE: 1985 - 1986 1st Session - 119 days 1st Special Session - 30 days* 2nd Session - 120 days	Mo 1/14/85 Mo 7/15/85 Mo 1/13/86	Su 5/12/85 Tu 8/13/85 Mo 5/12/86	9:42pm . 11:54pm	10:52pm . 11:55pm
* The First Special Session of the Fourteenth Legislature (considering the question of impeachment of Governor Sheffield) adjourned in 30 days under Article II, Section 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska.				
15TH LEGISLATURE: 1987 - 1988 1st Session - 122 days** 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 121 days	Mo 1/19/87 Mo 7/1/87 Mo 1/11/88	We 5/20/87 Fr 7/3/87 Tu 5/10/88	11:58pm (5/19) 1:31am 4:12am	1:30am 12:12am 6:04am
** The First Session of the Fifteenth Legislature was extended by a proclamation by the Governor.				
16TH LEGISLATURE: 1989 - 1990 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 14 days	Mo 1/9/89 Mo 1/8/90 Mo 6/25/90	Tu 5/9/89 We 5/9/90 Su 7/8/90	11:59pm 11:59pm (5/8) 5:13pm	11:32pm 12:01am 5:00pm
17TH LEGISLATURE: 1991 - 1992 1st Session - 122 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 4 days 2nd Special Session - 8 days	Mo 1/21/91 Mo 1/13/92 We 05/13/92 Mo 06/15/92	We 5/22/91 We 5/13/92 Sat 5/16/92 Mon 6/22/92	9:39pm (5/21) 11:59pm (5/12) 4:56pm (5/15) 3:44pm	12:37am 12:06am 5:40am 4:17pm
18TH LEGISLATURE: 1993 - 1994 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 121 days 1st Special Session: Senate - 7 days House - 5 days 2nd Special Session - 3 days	Mo 1/11/93 Mo 1/10/94 Tu 5/10/94 Th 5/12/94 Mo 9/26/94	Tu 5/11/93 Tu 5/10/94 Mon 5/16/94 Mon 5/16/94 We 9/28/94	9:02pm unclear 4:36pm 12:35am	9:11pm 11:59pm 6:15pm 12:40am
19TH LEGISLATURE: 1995 - 1996 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 30 days	Mo 1/16/95 Mo 1/8/96 We 5/8/96	Tu 5/16/95 We 5/8/96 Th 6/6/96	10:05pm 12:18am 4:37pm	10:13pm 12:13am 4:51pm
20TH LEGISLATURE: 1997 - 1998 1st Session - 119 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 7 days 2nd Special Session - 2 days	Mo 1/13/97 Mo 1/12/98 Tu 5/26/98 Mo 7/20/98	Su 5/11/97 We 5/13/98 Mon 6/1/98 Tu 7/21/98	11:04pm 12:09am 1:26pm 9:25pm	11:43pm 12:03am 1:51pm 8:57pm
21ST LEGISLATURE - 1999 - 2000 1st Session - 121 days 1st Special Session - 6 days 2nd Special Session - 9 days 2nd Session - 115 days 3rd Special Session - 3 days	Tu 1/19/99 Th 5/20/99 We 9/22/99 Mo 1/10/00 Th 5/4/00	Tu 5/19/99 Tu 5/25/99 Th 9/30/99 We 5/3/00 Sa 5/6/00	11:56pm 6:06pm 6:55pm 7:11pm 11:47am	11:53pm 6:10pm 6:39pm 7:46pm 11:40am
22ND LEGISLATURE - 2001 - 2002 1st Session - 121 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 123 days (extended) 2nd Special Session - 5 days 3rd Special Session - 4 days	Mo 1/8/01 Th 6/7/01 Mo 1/14/02 Fr 5/17/02 Mo 6/24/02	Tu 5/8/01 Sa 6/9/01 Th 5/16/02 Tu 5/21/02 Th 6/27/02	11:48pm 10:55am 11:59:59pm*** 5:32pm 12:41am	11:52pm 10:41am 11:58pm 5:08pm 1:42am

***Under the provisions of art. II, sec. 8 of the Alaska Constitution, the Senate was adjourned sine die at midnight, May 16, 2002.

NOTE: All Special Sessions were called by the Governor, except the 1st Special Session of the 14th Legislature, and the 1st Special Session of the 17th Legislature, which were called by the Legislature.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

1959 - present

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
1ST LEGISLATURE: 1959 - 1960 1st Session - 81 days 2nd Session - 65 days Total	249 <u>225</u> 474	132 <u>127</u> 259	381 <u>352</u> 733	200 <u>187</u> 387
2ND LEGISLATURE: 1961 - 1962 1st Session - 74 days 2nd Session - 81 days Total	285 <u>211</u> 496	178 <u>120</u> 298	463 <u>331</u> 794	147 <u>169</u> 316
3RD LEGISLATURE: 1963 - 1964 1st Session - 76 days 2nd Session - 85 days* 1st Special Session - 3 days Total *Formal recess, 40 days	238 230 <u>9</u> 477	191 168 <u>0</u> 359	429 398 <u>9</u> 836	104 119 <u>8</u> 231
4TH LEGISLATURE: 1965 - 1966 1st Session - 75 days 2nd Session - 84 days Total	289 <u>238</u> 527	192 <u>149</u> 341	481 <u>387</u> 868	117 <u>169</u> 286
5TH LEGISLATURE: 1967 - 1968 1st Session - 77 days 1st Special Session - 6 days 2nd Session - 86 days Total	348 17 <u>364</u> 729	203 17 <u>209</u> 429	551 34 <u>573</u> 1,158	139 31 <u>236</u> 406
6TH LEGISLATURE: 1969 - 1970 1st Session - 95 days 2nd Session - 147 days Total	411 <u>466</u> 877	350 <u>252</u> 602	761 <u>718</u> 1,479	120 <u>253</u> 373
7TH LEGISLATURE: 1971 - 1972 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 161 days Total	470 <u>363</u> 833	247 <u>189</u> 436	717 <u>552</u> 1,269	131 <u>208</u> 339
8TH LEGISLATURE: 1973 - 1974 1st Session - 90 days 1st Special Session - 27 days 2nd Session - 96 days 2nd Special Session - 4 days Total	424 10 438 <u>9</u> 881	259 9 278 <u>8</u> 554	683 19 716 <u>17</u> 1,435	91 8 147 <u>9</u> 255
9TH LEGISLATURE: 1975 - 1976 1st Session - 139 days 2nd Session - 142 days Total	538 <u>397</u> 935	474 <u>289</u> 761	1,010 <u>686</u> 1,696	220 <u>279</u> 499
10TH LEGISLATURE: 1977 - 1978 1st Session - 141 days 2nd Session - 161 days Total	552 <u>434</u> 986	370 <u>272</u> 642	922 <u>706</u> 1,628	155 <u>182</u> 337
11TH LEGISLATURE: 1979 - 1980 1st Session - 112 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 145 days 2nd Special Session - 3 days Total	503 3 533 <u>0</u> 1,039	289 2 299 <u>0</u> 590	792 5 832 <u>0</u> 1,629	87 4 176 <u>3</u> 270

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
12TH LEGISLATURE: 1981 - 1982				
1st Session - 165 days	620	606	1,226	120
1st Special Session - 3 days	0	1	1	0
2nd Session - 144 days	<u>274</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>144</u>
Total	894	899	1,793	264
13TH LEGISLATURE: 1983 - 1984				
1st Session - 162 days	449	318	767	109
2nd Session - 152 days	<u>273</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>171</u>
Total	722	554	1,276	280
14TH LEGISLATURE: 1985 - 1986				
1st Session - 119 days	448	322	770	105
1st Special Session - 30 days	0	0	0	0
2nd Session - 120 days	<u>262</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>146</u>
Total	710	489	1,199	251
15TH LEGISLATURE: 1987 - 1988				
1st Session - 122 days	327	310	637	96
1st Special Session - 3 days	2	2	4	5
2nd Session - 121 days	<u>238</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>173</u>
Total	567	520	1,087	274
16TH LEGISLATURE: 1989 - 1990				
1st Session - 121 days	360	331	691	117
2nd Session - 122 days	230	221	459	211
1st Special Session - 14 days	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	603	556	1,159	329
17TH LEGISLATURE: 1991 - 1992				
1st Session - 122 days	356	313	669	96
2nd Session - 122 days	236	164	400	137
1st Special Session - 4 days	6	6	12	5
2nd Special Session - 8 days	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	602	485	1,087	239
18TH LEGISLATURE: 1993 - 1994				
1st Session - 121 days	304	218	522	83
2nd Session - 121 days	244	163	407	131
1st Special session (7 days Senate, 5 days House)	0	0	0	8
2nd Special session - 3 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	550	383	933	224
19TH LEGISLATURE: 1995 - 1996				
1st Session - 121 days	352	187	539	105
2nd Session - 122 days	202	140	342	146
1st Special Session - 30 days	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	564	339	903	257
20TH LEGISLATURE: 1997 - 1998				
1st Session - 119 days	289	206	495	113
2nd Session - 122 days	202	154	356	142
1st Special Session - 7 days	1	2	3	1
2nd Special Session - 2 days	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	493	363	856	256

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
21ST LEGISLATURE: 1999 - 2000				
1st Session - 121 days	253	185	438	94
1st Special Session - 6 days	1	1	2	2
2nd Special Session - 9 days	0	0	0	2
2nd Session - 115 days	195	129	324	136
3rd Special Session - 3 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	451	317	768	236
22ND LEGISLATURE: 2001 - 2002				
1st Session - 121 days	276	229	505	103
1st Special Session - 3 days	0	0	0	1
2nd Session - 123 days	256	143	399	143
2nd Special Session - 5 days	8	12	20	5
3rd Special Session - 4 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	542	386	928	254

**Legislation Passed by Both Houses
1979 - 1992**

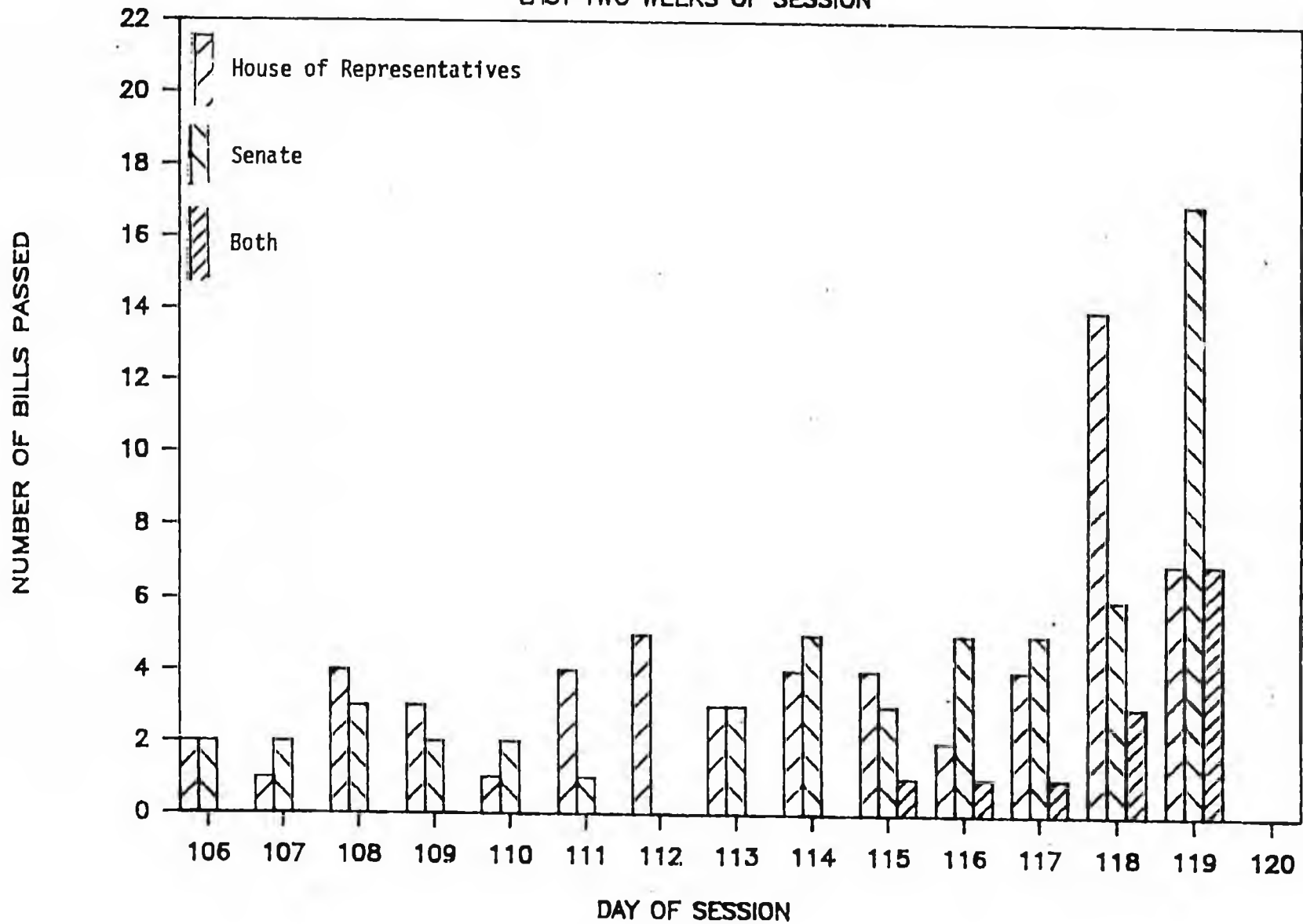
Legislature	Senate Bills	House Bills	Total Bills	Senate Resolutions	House Resolutions	Total Resolutions
11th						
1979	54	62	116	18	15	33
1980	95	104	199	20	29	49
Total	149	166	315	38	44	82
12th						
1981	75	58	133	26	20	46
1982	92	69	161	10	10	20
Total	167	127	294	36	30	66
13th						
1983	54	59	113	11	18	29
1984	90	92	182	17	24	41
Total	144	151	295	28	42	70
14th						
1985	48	59	107	8	17	25
1986	64	90	154	19	15	34
Total	112	149	261	27	32	59
15th						
1987	47	57	104	18	22	40
1988	94	88	182	36	33	69
Total	141	145	286	54	55	109
16th						
1989	60	59	119	42	31	73
1990	103	112	215	38	45	83
Total	163	171	334	80	76	156
17th						
1991	52	54	106	27	34	61
1992	74	75	149	21	29	50
Total	126	129	255	48	63	111

Source: Final Status of Bills and Resolutions, Statistical Summary, Legislative Affairs Agency.
 Statistics used: House Bills and Resolutions -- Number that passed the Senate.
 Senate Bills and Resolutions -- Number that passed the House.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, August 1992.

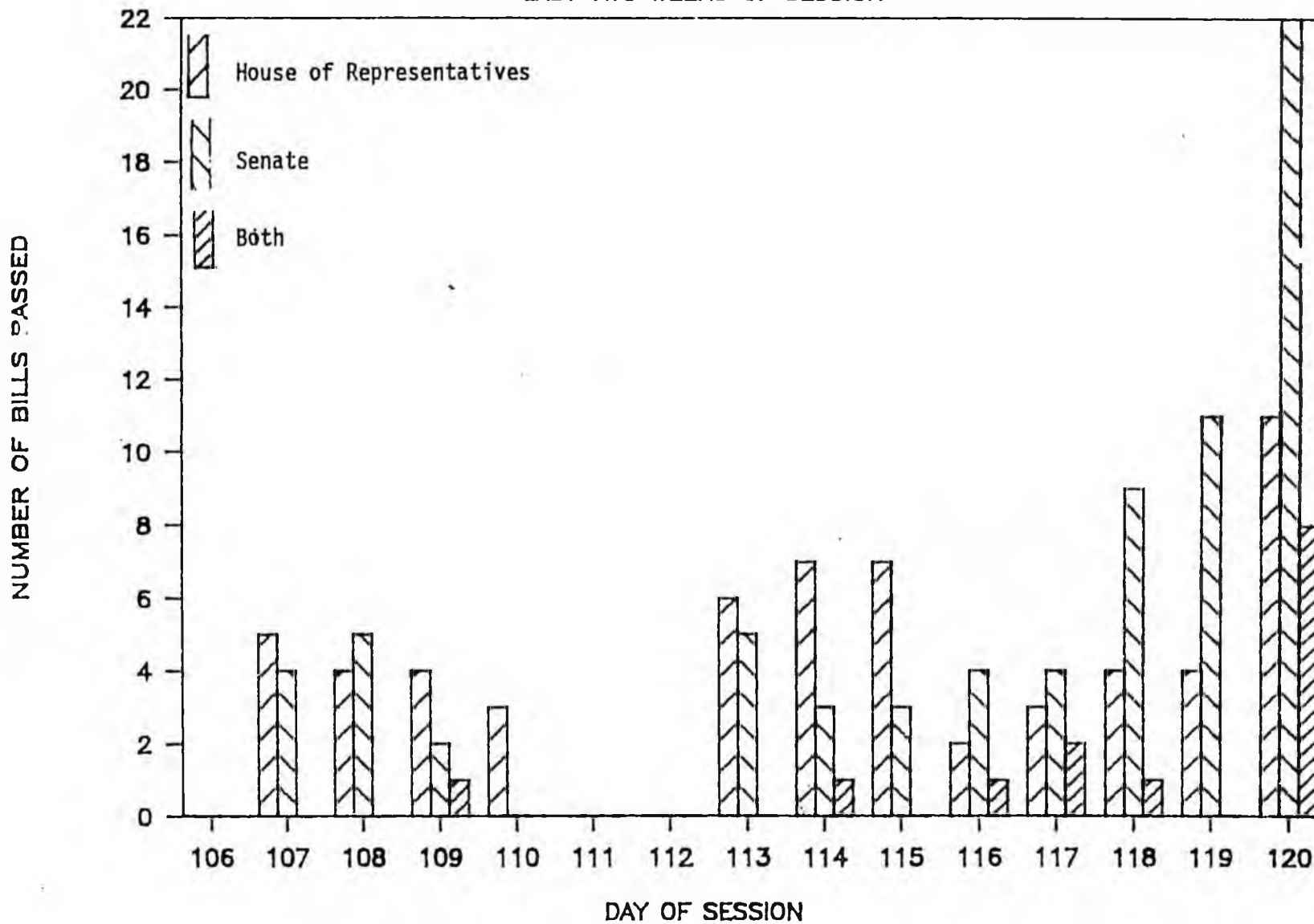
BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1985

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



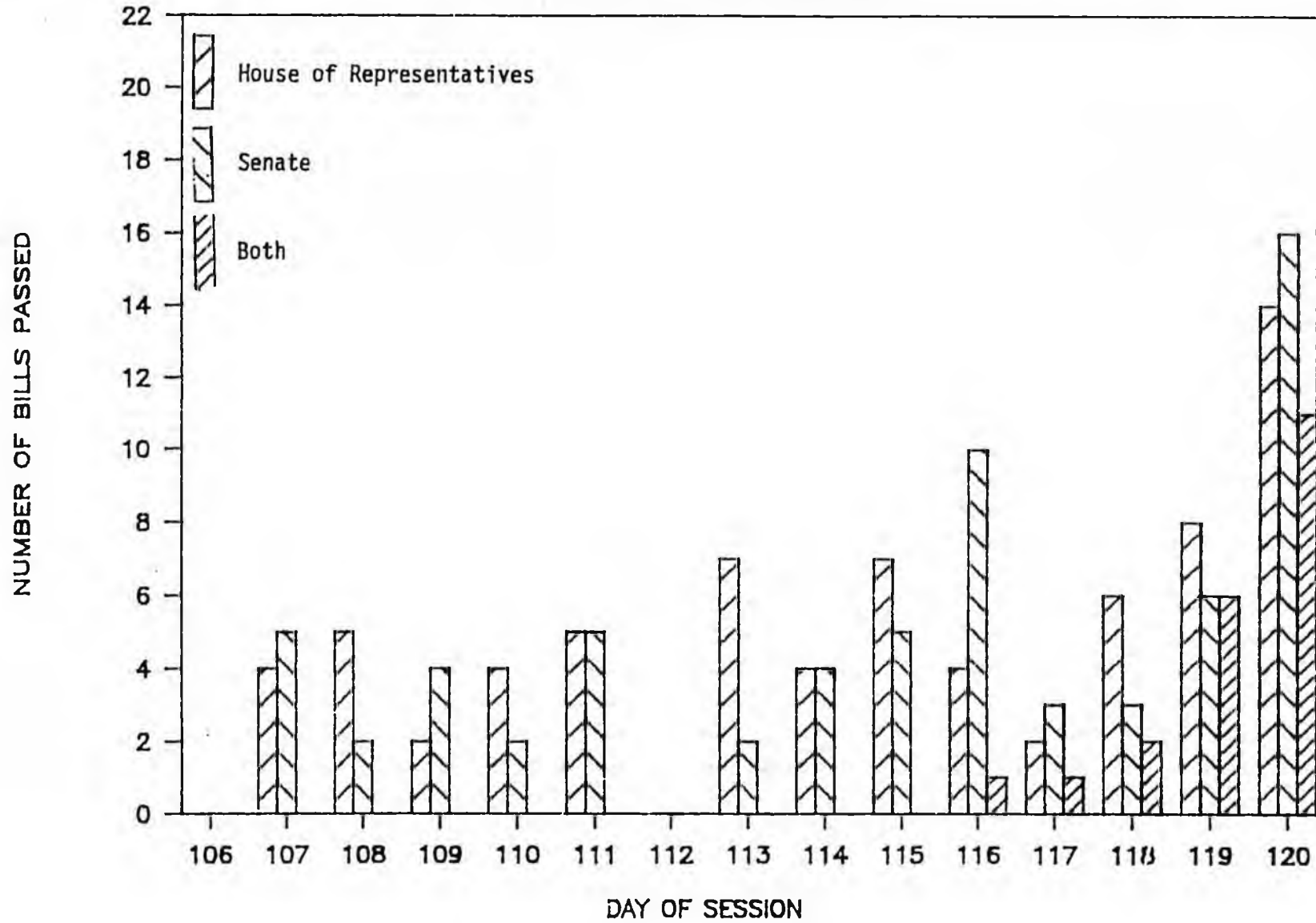
BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1986

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE - 1987

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



BILLS PASSED BY THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE
DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION
1985-1987

1985				1986				1987			
DAY	BILLS PASSED BY			DAY	BILLS PASSED BY			DAY	BILLS PASSED BY		
	HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH		HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH		HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH
106	2.0	2.0		106				106			
107	1.0	2.0		107	5.0	4.0		107	4.0	5.0	
108	4.0	3.0		108	4.0	5.0		108	5.0	2.0	
109	3.0	2.0		109	4.0	2.0	1.0	109	2.0	4.0	
110	1.0	2.0		110	3.0			110	4.0	2.0	
111	4.0	1.0		111				111	5.0	5.0	
112	5.0			112				112			
113	3.0	3.0		113	6.0	5.0		113	7.0	2.0	
114	4.0	5.0		114	7.0	3.0	1.0	114	4.0	4.0	
115	4.0	3.0	1.0	115	7.0	3.0		115	7.0	5.0	
116	2.0	5.0	1.0	116	2.0	4.0	1.0	116	4.0	10.0	1.0
117	4.0	5.0	1.0	117	3.0	4.0	2.0	117	2.0	3.0	1.0
118	14.0	6.0	3.0	118	4.0	9.0	1.0	118	6.0	3.0	2.0
119	7.0	17.0	7.0	119	4.0	11.0		119	8.0	6.0	6.0
120				120	11.0	22.0	8.0	120	14.0	16.0	11.0
TOTAL	58.0	56.0	13.0		60.0	72.0	14.0		72.0	67.0	21.0
AVERAGE	4.1	4.0	0.9		4.3	5.1	1.0		5.1	4.8	1.5

Prepared by the House Research Agency, January 13, 1987, (100287-12; 88-113A).

Table 1
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fourteenth Alaska Legislature - 1st Session - 1985

	HOUSE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				SENATE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				BOTH NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	110	48	38	8	59	83	17	20	59	48	17	8
Day 106	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 108	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 110	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Day 112	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Day 115	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Day 116	1	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Day 117	3	1	2	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Day 118	10	4	1	0	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Day 119	1	6	0	0	16	1	0	1	4	3	0	0
Day 120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Day Totals	42	16	10	1	27	29	2	9	6	7	1	0

Daily Percent of Total

Day 106	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	1.8	4.2	5.3	0.0	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 110	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	2.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.6	5.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
Day 115	2.7	2.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 116	0.9	2.1	5.3	0.0	1.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 117	2.7	2.1	5.3	0.0	6.8	1.2	0.0	5.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 118	9.1	8.3	2.6	0.0	3.4	4.8	0.0	5.0	1.7	4.2	0.0	0.0
Day 119	0.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	27.1	1.2	0.0	5.0	6.8	6.3	0.0	0.0
Day 120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	38.2	33.3	26.3	12.5	45.8	34.9	11.8	45.0	10.2	14.6	5.9	0.0

Notes: HB - House Bills
 SB - Senate Bills
 HR - House Resolutions
 SR - Senate Resolutions

Prepared by the House Research Agency, January 1985, (88.11351; 100287-12).

Table 2
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fourteenth Alaska Legislature - 2nd Session - 1986

	HOUSE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				SENATE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				BOTH NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	144	64	24	19	90	94	15	32	90	64	15	19
Day 106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 108	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Day 110	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	6	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	3	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0
Day 115	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 116	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Day 117	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Day 118	1	3	0	1	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Day 119	0	4	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 120	1	10	1	2	22	0	3	0	6	2	0	0
14 Day Totals	32	28	4	4	44	28	3	5	8	6	0	1
Daily Percent of Total												
Day 106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 110	1.4	1.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	2.8	4.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 115	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 116	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 117	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 118	0.7	4.7	0.0	5.3	6.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.3
Day 119	0.0	6.3	0.0	5.3	11.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 120	0.7	15.6	4.2	10.5	24.4	0.0	20.0	0.0	6.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	22.2	43.8	16.7	21.1	48.9	29.8	20.0	15.6	8.9	9.4	0.0	5.3

Note: HB - House Bills
 SB - Senate Bills
 HR - House Resolutions
 SR - Senate Resolutions

Prepared by the House Research Agency, January 1988, (88-11352; 100287-12).

Table 3
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fifteenth Alaska Legislature - 1st Session - 1987

	HOUSE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				SENATE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				BOTH NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	106	47	41	18	57	106	22	48	57	47	22	18
Day 106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
Day 108	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 110	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	4	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 115	6	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 116	3	1	1	0	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Day 117	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Day 118	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Day 119	1	7	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
Day 120	4	10	2	0	11	5	0	0	8	3	0	0
14 Day Totals	45	27	13	1	22	45	3	9	11	10	0	1
Daily Percent of Total												
Day 106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	3.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	3.8	2.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 110	2.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	3.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 115	5.7	2.1	2.4	0.0	1.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 116	2.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	5.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 117	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 118	1.9	8.5	7.3	5.6	3.5	0.9	4.5	4.2	1.8	2.1	0.0	5.6
Day 119	0.9	14.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	1.8	10.6	0.0	0.0
Day 120	3.8	21.3	4.9	0.0	19.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	42.5	57.4	31.7	5.6	38.6	42.5	13.6	18.8	19.3	21.3	0.0	5.6

Note: HB - House Bills
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Prepared by the House Research Agency, January 1988, (88-113s3; 100287-12).

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SESSION LENGTH AND PERCENTAGE OF DAYS WITH FLOOR SESSIONS, 1981-2000

LEGISLATURE	YEAR	HOUSE				SENATE			
		SPEAKER	SESSION LENGTH(1)	DAYS NOT IN SESSION(2)	PERCENTAGE OF DAYS IN SESSION	PRESIDENT	SESSION LENGTH(1)	DAYS NOT IN SESSION(2)	PERCENTAGE OF DAYS IN SESSION
Twelfth	1981(4)	J. Duncan	165	45	68%	J. Kerttula	164	46	73%
	1982	J. Duncan	143	54		J. Kerttula	144	38	
Thirteenth	1983	J. Hayes	161	62	64%	J. Kerttula	162	45	71%
	1984	J. Hayes	152	53		J. Kerttula	152	46	
Fourteenth (First legislature under 120-day session limit)	1985(4)	B. Grussendorf	119	50	57%	D. Bennett	119	33	73%
	1986	B. Grussendorf	120	52		D. Bennett	120	33	
Fifteenth	1987(4)	B. Grussendorf	122	54	58%	J. Falks	121	33	72%
	1988	B. Grussendorf	121	49		J. Falks	121	36	
Sixteenth	1989	S. Colten	121	50	61%	T. Kelly	121	32	74%
	1990(4)	S. Colten	122(3)	46		T. Kelly	121	33	
Seventeenth	1991	B. Grussendorf	122(3)	54	57%	R. Ellason	121	55	55%
	1992(4)	B. Grussendorf	122(3)	53		R. Ellason	121	56	
Eighteenth	1993	R. Barnes	121	54	57%	R. Halford	121	44	60%
	1994(4)	R. Barnes	121	51		R. Halford	121	54	
Nineteenth	1995	G. Phillips	121	48	59%	D. Pearce	121	42	60%
	1996(4)	G. Phillips	122(3)	54		D. Pearce	122(3)	54	
Twentieth	1997	G. Phillips	119	50	59%	M. Miller	119	48	65%
	1998(4)	G. Phillips	121	49		M. Miller	121	37	
Twenty-First	1999(4)	B. Porter	121	52	56%	D. Pearce	121	38	69%
	2000(4)	B. Porter	115	53		D. Pearce	115	35	

Notes:

- (1) Session lengths as published in "Summary of Alaska Legislation," Legislative Affairs Agency, Alaska State Legislature.
- (2) Information obtained from Alaska State Legislature's printed House and Senate Journals, and Legislative Affairs Agency Followups Database.
- (3) House adjourned after midnight on the 121st day.
- (4) Legislature went into special session.

Sam Bishop, Opinion Page Editor; 459-7574

1 Feb 1997

FAIRBANKS

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WHAT OTHERS SAY

Set a 90-day legislative session

Among the more pertinent pieces of legislation filed this session is a proposed amendment to the state Constitution that would limit the 120-day session to 90 days. If passed, House Joint Resolution No. 1 would require a vote of the people.

It's a worthy concept that keeps surfacing, especially with legislators who live elsewhere, and we think it merits discussion.

Here's why: Every year, Christmas and New Year holidays are very nearly ruined for people preparing to return to Juneau for the session. First, they must wind down their duties and close up their offices before Christmas. Then, they must pack up their belongings and hit the road around the New Year to make it to Juneau in time to settle in for the session.

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This has spawned an annual sense of dread among many involved in the Legislature, a dread that isn't easily dissolved by the friendliness of Juneau. As one staff member put it, they feel as though they are gerbils on a treadmill: "We get here (Juneau) with a bad attitude."

Rep. Norm Rokeberg and Rep. Jerry Sanders are putting their efforts behind the resolution, the very one that died of neglect last session. Rokeberg argues the Legislature could start later, perhaps in February or early March. So much of what the Legislature does must wait until the March budget forecast from the Department of Revenue, so why not wait to get started until some of the real nuts-and-bolts work can be done?

Years ago, the people of Alaska became frustrated with the Legislature when sessions-without-limits dragged on until June or July. Thus, the 120-day limit was passed by voters. We think an even shorter session would be just as responsive, more cost-effective for the people of Alaska, and possibly even more productive. Other states do it.

Although Juneau would feel an economic impact, the perceived need to move the capital to Anchorage or elsewhere would become far less important.

The idea of a shorter session also is in line with the concept of a citizen-statesman government, one that has legislators spending more time in their districts, working in their own professions and being available to listen to their constituents. And that's a capital idea that would benefit the state as a whole.

-Juneau Empire, Jan. 26

Did Lippo

Strange sequence smells no good

WASHINGTON — In his "errors were made" press conference, President Clinton became flustered when asked by The Washington Post's John Harris if he had found anything "unusual or suspicious" in large payments by the Lippo Group to Clinton's friend Webster Hubbell just after he was forced out of the Justice Department and before he went to jail.

"I didn't know about it," he insisted. "And I can't imagine who could have ever arranged to do something improper like that and no one around here know about it. It's just not — we — we did not know anything about it."

Later in his answer he added "before it happened," because his blanket denial was untrue. His closest confidential aide, Bruce Lindsey, had already told the Senate he was aware of the payments to the disgraced Hubbell by Clinton's Asian friends. But the president now claims that the "improper" arrangement was kept secret from him "till I read about it in the press."

Consider: The financially desperate Hubbell, who could have sunk the Clintons if he turned against them, received a bundle from the same Asian crew bankrolling Clinton campaigns; he

When bala

Sen. Lott wants Social Security, not highway fund, in the formula

By LAWRENCE M. O'ROURKE

WASHINGTON — Trent Lott, the Senate Republican Leader, has a bit of an inconsistency problem with trust funds.

It's a critical inconsistency because it lies at the center of the debate over whether the Constitution should be amended to require an annual balanced federal budget.

Both the Senate and House intend to vote in February. If each chamber approves the amendment by a two-thirds majority, it will be sent to the states. If three-fourths of the states ratify, the balanced budget amendment becomes part of the Constitution.

The resolution of Lott's inconsistency is pivotal because his issues involve two of America's most popular federal programs: Social Security and the building

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Fairbanks Daily News-Miner reserves the right to edit or reject any letter.

May 9, 1997

Vo

The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILL J. ALLEN

"Believing in Alaskans, putting Alaska first"

Editors: DENNIS FRADLEY, PAUL JENKINS, WILLIAM J. TOBIN

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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 administrative 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

Thumbs up to discussion of a shorter legislative session.

The group of freshman and sophomore representatives investigating the measure raise some strong arguments for a more compact session. A number of other states have shorter sessions than Alaska's 121 days.

The Wyoming Legislature meets for not more than 40 days in odd-numbered years in General Session and for approximately 20 days in even numbered years for a Budget Session. South Dakota conducts the state's business in an annual 40-day session. Kentucky for the first time this year injected a 30-day session between its traditional 90-day biennial sessions.

Many Alaska legislators, especially first timers, become frustrated with the slow, unproductive pace of the first half of the session. A shorter session would require a greater sense of urgency and allow for far less posturing and lobbying.

A House State Affairs subcommittee this week considered four proposed constitutional amendments, all of which would reduce the length of the session. Rep. Lisa Murkowski's amendment calls for the state budget to follow a two-year cycle, noting that more long range planning would need to come first.

There are many extenuating factors to examine before deciding on the merits of a shorter session, however, the efficiencies of short sessions are well proven in other states. A shorter session may look pretty good to our state legislators if they are going to be moving into a vacant Wal-Mart building in Wasilla as suggested this week by Mark Chryson, a sponsor of the petition to move the legislature from Juneau to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough near Anchorage.

JUNEAU EMPIRE

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Shorter session, better government

Among the more pertinent pieces of legislation filed this session is a proposed amendment to the state Constitution that would limit the 120-day session to 90 days. If passed, House Joint Resolution No. 1 would require a vote of the people.

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Sec. 24.05.090. Regular sessions. The legislature shall convene at the capital each year on the second Monday in January at 10:00 a.m.; however, following a gubernatorial election year, the legislature shall convene on the third Tuesday in January at 10:00 a.m. Except as provided in this section, each legislature shall have a duration of two years and shall consist of a "First Regular Session," which shall meet in the odd-numbered years, and a "Second Regular Session," which shall meet in the even-numbered years, and any special session or sessions that the governor or legislature may find necessary to call. (§ 9 ch 157 SLA 1959; am § 2 ch 91 SLA 1969; am § 1 ch 8 SLA 1973; am § 2 ch 143 SLA 1975; am § 80 ch 6 SLA 1984; am § 2 ch 72 SLA 1996)

Cross references. — For related constitutional provisions, see Alaska Const., art. II, § 8.

Effect of amendments. — The 1996 amendment, effective September 17, 1996, substituted "Tuesday"

for "Monday" near the end of the first sentence and made minor stylistic changes.

Collateral references. — 81A C.J.S., States, § 48.

Sec. 24.05.100. Special sessions. (a) The legislature may hold a special session not exceeding 30 calendar days in length. The special session shall be called in either of the following ways:

(1) The governor may call the legislature into special session by issuing a proclamation at least 15 days in advance of the convening date stated in the proclamation. At a special session called by the governor, legislation is limited to the subjects designated by the governor in the proclamation or to the subjects presented by the governor, and to reconsideration of legislation, if any, vetoed following a regular session of that legislature.

(2) The legislature may call itself into special session if two-thirds of the membership responds in the affirmative to a poll conducted by the presiding officer of each house. Each presiding officer may initiate a poll by their joint agreement, and each shall initiate a poll upon the request of 25 per cent of the membership of each house, expressed in writing and signed by those members. When two-thirds of the membership to which the legislature is entitled responds in the affirmative, the president of the senate and speaker of the house shall jointly announce the result of the poll and a date for the convening of the special session. If one of the presiding officers is deceased, has resigned, or is incapacitated, the presiding officer of the other house may conduct the poll of the members of both houses.

(b) A special session may be held at any location in the state. If a special session called under (a)(1) of this section is to be convened at a location other than at the capital, the governor shall designate the location in the proclamation. If a special session called under (a)(2) of this section is to be convened at a location other than at the capital, the presiding officers shall agree to and designate the location in the poll conducted of the members of both houses. (§ 10 ch 157 SLA 1959; am § 1 ch 67 SLA 1975; am § 1 ch 100 SLA 1982)

Cross references. — For related constitutional provisions, see Alaska Const., art. II, § 9.

Collateral references. — 72 Am. Jur. 2d, States,

Territories, and Dependencies, § 59; 73 Am. Jur. 2d, Statutes, §§ 35-37.

81A C.J.S., States, § 49.

Sec. 24.05.110. Joint sessions. The houses of the legislature shall convene in joint session when required or authorized by the constitution and the rules of the legislature. (§ 11 ch 157 SLA 1959)

Sec. 24.05.120. Rules. At the beginning of the first regular session of each legislature, both houses shall adopt uniform rules of procedure for enacting bills into law and adopting resolutions. The rules in effect at the last regular session of the immediately preceding legislature serve as the temporary rules of the legislature until the adoption of permanent rules. (§ 12 ch 157 SLA 1959; am § 6 ch 100 SLA 1963)

Cross references. — For related constitutional provisions, see Alaska Const., art. II, § 12.

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Article II

The Legislature

SECTION 1. LEGISLATIVE POWER; MEMBERSHIP. The legislative power of the State is vested in a legislature consisting of a senate with a membership of twenty and a house of representatives with a membership of forty.

SECTION 2. MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS. A member of the legislature shall be a qualified voter who has been a resident of Alaska for at least three years and of the district from which elected for at least one year, immediately preceding his filing for office. A senator shall be at least twenty-five years of age and a representative at least twenty-one years of age.

SECTION 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. Legislators shall be elected at general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the January following election unless otherwise provided by law. The term of representatives shall be two years, and the term of senators, four years. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years.

SECTION 4. VACANCIES. A vacancy in the legislature shall be filled for the unexpired term as provided by law. If no provision is made, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

SECTION 5. DISQUALIFICATIONS. No legislator may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State. During the term for which elected and for one year thereafter, no legislator may be nominated, elected, or appointed to any other office or position of profit which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased, while he was a member. This section shall not prevent any person from seeking or holding the office of governor, secretary of state, or member of Congress. This section shall not apply to employment by or election to a constitutional convention.

SECTION 6. IMMUNITIES. Legislators may not be held to answer before any other tribunal for any statement made in the exercise of their legislative duties while the legislature is in session. Members attending, going to, or returning from legislative sessions are not subject to civil process and are privileged from arrest except for felony or breach of the peace.

SECTION 7. SALARY AND EXPENSES. Legislators shall receive annual salaries. They may receive a per diem allowance for expenses while in session and are entitled to travel expenses going to and from sessions. Presiding officers may receive additional compensation.

SECTION 8. REGULAR SESSIONS. The legislature shall convene in regular session each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the month and day may be changed by law. The legislature shall adjourn from regular session no later than one hundred twenty consecutive calendar days from the date it convenes except that a regular session may be extended once for up to ten consecutive calendar days. An extension of the regular session requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of each house of the legislature. The legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session.

SECTION 9. SPECIAL SESSIONS. Special sessions may be called by the governor or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the legislative council or as prescribed by law.

At special sessions called by the governor, legislation shall be limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling the session, to subjects presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by him after adjournment of the last regular session. Special sessions are limited to thirty days.

SECTION 10. ADJOURNMENT. Neither house may adjourn or recess for longer than three days unless the other concurs. If the two houses cannot agree on the time of adjournment and either house certifies the disagreement to the governor, he may adjourn the legislature.

SECTION 11. INTERIM COMMITTEES. There shall be a legislative council, and the legislature may establish other interim committees. The council and other interim committees may meet between legislative sessions. They may perform duties and employ personnel as provided by the legislature. Their members may receive an allowance for expenses while performing their duties.

SECTION 12. RULES. The houses of each legislature shall adopt uniform rules of procedure. Each house may choose its officers and employees. Each is the judge of the election and qualifications of its members and may expel a member with the concurrence of two-thirds of its members. Each shall keep a journal of its proceedings. A majority of the membership of each house constitutes a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel attendance of absent members. The legislature shall regulate lobbying.

SECTION 13. FORM OF BILLS. Every bill shall be confined to one subject unless it is an appropriation bill or one codifying, revising, or rearranging existing laws. Bills for appropriations shall be confined to appropriations. The subject of each bill shall be expressed in the title. The enacting clause shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska."

SECTION 14. PASSAGE OF BILLS. The legislature shall establish the procedure for enactment of bills into law. No bill may become law unless it has passed three readings in each house on three separate days, except that any bill may be advanced from second to third reading on the same day by concurrence of three-fourths of the house considering it. No bill may become law without an affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of each house. The yeas and nays on final passage shall be entered in the journal.

SECTION 15. VETO. The governor may veto bills passed by the legislature. He may, by veto, strike or reduce items in appropriation bills. He shall return any vetoed bill, with a statement of his objections, to the house of origin.

SECTION 16. ACTION UPON VETO. Upon receipt of a veto message during a regular session of the legislature, the legislature shall meet immediately in joint session and reconsider passage of the vetoed bill or item. Bills to raise revenue and appropriation bills or items, although vetoed, become law by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature. Other vetoed bills become law by affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature shall be reconsidered by the legislature sitting as one body no later than the fifth day of the next regular or special session of that legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the second regular session shall be reconsidered by the legislature sitting as one body no later than the fifth day of a special session of that legislature, if one is called. The vote on reconsideration of a vetoed bill shall be entered on the journals of both houses.

SECTION 17. BILLS NOT SIGNED. A bill becomes law if, while the legislature is in session, the governor neither signs nor vetoes it within fifteen days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery to him. If the legislature is not in session and the governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within twenty days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery to him, the bill becomes law.

SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE. Laws passed by the legislature become effective ninety days after enactment. The legislature may, by concurrence of two-thirds of the membership of each house, provide for another effective date.

SECTION 19. LOCAL OR SPECIAL ACTS. The legislature shall pass no local or special act if a general act can be made applicable. Whether a general act can be made applicable shall be subject to judicial determination. Local acts necessitating appropriations by a political subdivision may not become effective unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in the subdivision affected.

SECTION 20. IMPEACHMENT. All civil officers of the State are subject to impeachment by the legislature. Impeachment shall originate in the senate and must be approved by a two-thirds vote of its members. The motion for impeachment shall list fully the basis for the proceeding. Trial on impeachment shall be conducted by the house of representatives. A supreme court justice designated by the court shall preside at the trial. Concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the house is required for a judgment of impeachment. The judgment may not extend beyond removal from office, but shall not prevent proceedings in the courts on the same or related charges.

SECTION 21. SUITS AGAINST THE STATE. The legislature shall establish procedures for suits against the State.



[Return](#) to Alaska Constitution table of contents.

HTML mark-up by: M. Knutson, 5/21/95 ☐

HJR

5

HFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HJR 5
 (H) Publish Date: 3/31/03

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: GOV
 Title Constitutional Amendment relating to BRU Elections
initiative and referendum petitions Component Elections
 Sponsor Representative Williams
 Requester House State Affairs Component No. 21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual		1.5				
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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—Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

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. If this measure requires the printing of an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by: Lauri Allred Phone 465-5347
 Division: Division of Elections Date/Time 2/28/03 9:53 AM
 Approved by: Linda J. Perez, Director Date 2/28/2003
 Agency: Office of the Governor, Administrative Services

~~Failed~~

Withdrawn

AMENDMENT \

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE CROFT

TO: HJR 5

1 Page 1, line 1:

2 Delete "an amendment"

3 Insert "amendments"

4

5 Page 1, following line 12:

6 Insert a new bill section to read:

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

8 **Section 4 Initiative Election.** An initiative petition may be filed at any time.

9 The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing the
10 proposed law, and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held
11 more than one hundred twenty days after adjournment of the legislative session
12 following the filing. If, before the election, substantially the same measure has been
13 enacted, the petition is void, and the law enacted may not be repealed by the
14 legislature within two years after the effective date of the law."

15

16 Renumber the following resolution section accordingly.

17

3

18 Page 1, line 13:

19 Delete "amendment"

20 Insert "amendments"

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HJR 5
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Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

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Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual		1.5				
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

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. If this measure requires the printing of an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

Prepared by: Lauri Allred
 Division: Division of Elections
 Approved by: Linda J. Perez Director
 Agency: Office of the Governor, Administrative Services

Phone 465-5347
 Date/Time 2/28/03 9:53 AM
 Date 2/28/2003

2000

	TAX	HEMP	GAME		Tax	Hemp	Game
1	N	N	Y	21	N	N	Y
2	N	N	Y	22	N	N	Y
3	N	Y	Y	23	N	N	Y
4	N	N	Y	24	N	N	Y
5	N	N	Y	25	N	N	Y
6	N	N	Y	26	N	N	N *
7	N	N	Y	27	N	N	N *
8	N	N	Y	28	N	N	Y
9	N	N	Y	29	N	N	Y
10	N	N	Y	30	N	N	N *
11	N	N	Y	31	N	N	N *
12	N	N	Y	32	N	N	N *
13	N	N	Y	33	N	N	N *
14	N	N	Y	34	N	N	Y
15	N	Y	Y	35	N	N	N *
16	N	Y	Y	36	N	N	Y
17	N	N	Y	37	N	N	N *
18	N	N	Y	38	N	N	N *
19	N	N	Y	39	N	N	N *
20	N	N	Y	40	N	N	Y

won in
30 of 40
Districts

2002

	Move	Gas		Move	Gas
1	N	Y	21	N	Y
2	N	Y	22	N	Y
3	N	Y	23	N	Y
4	N	Y	24	N	Y
5	N	Y	25	N	Y
6	N	Y	26	N	Y
7	N	Y	27	N	Y
8	N	Y	28	N	Y
9	N	Y	29	N	Y
10	N	Y	30	N	Y
11	N	Y	31	N	Y
12	N	Y	32	N	Y
13	Y	Y	33	N	Y
14	Y	Y	34	N	Y
15	Y	Y	35	N	Y
16	Y	Y	36	N	Y
17	N	Y	37	N	Y
18	N	Y	38	N	Y
19	N	Y	39	N	Y
20	N	Y	40	N	Y

Signatures that would be needed if HJR 5 is passed.

District	Votes cast in 2002	Signatures needed		Votes cast in 2000	Signatures needed	
		Net	Gross		Net	Gross
District 1	4223	296	592	5234	367	733
District 2	5980	419	838	6936	486	972
District 3	7695	539	1078	7511	526	1052
District 4	7375	517	1033	5938	416	832
District 5	5756	406	812	5800	406	812
District 6	4140	290	580	5731	402	803
District 7	7661	537	1073	7966	558	1116
District 8	7097	497	994	7203	505	1009
District 9	5065	355	710	6353	445	890
District 10	3296	231	462	5828	408	816
District 11	5693	399	798	6191	434	867
District 12	4525	317	634	5928	415	830
District 13	6422	450	900	7200	504	1008
District 14	5805	407	814	3973	279	567
District 15	5812	407	814	4955	347	694
District 16	6327	443	886	3914	274	548
District 17	6151	431	862	6506	456	911
District 18	2392	168	335	9177	643	1285
District 19	4731	332	663	6961	488	975
District 20	2910	204	408	6088	427	853
District 21	6000	420	840	5791	406	811

District 22	4287	301	601	7808	547	1094
District 23	3785	265	530	4055	284	568
District 24	4690	329	657	6934	486	971
District 25	4480	314	628	7506	526	1051
District 26	6483	454	908	6452	452	904
District 27	4698	329	658	9655	676	1352
District 28	6364	446	891	9860	691	1380
District 29	4164	292	583	8091	567	1133
District 30	5073	356	711	4813	337	674
District 31	7049	494	987	5031	353	705
District 32	7764	544	1087	4983	349	698
District 33	5821	408	815	7706	540	1079
District 34	6028	422	844	5540	388	776
District 35	5045	354	707	5809	407	814
District 36	3867	271	541	5086	357	713
District 37	2977	209	417	4388	308	615
District 38	3419	240	479	4325	303	606
District 39	3549	249	497	4432	311	621
District 40	3258	229	457	2469	173	346

Mean = 365
SD = 101

Mean = 432
SD = 113

Alvin A. Anders
217 Seward St, Juneau, AK
790-4367

Community	Population	House District
Coffman Cove	161	1
Hollis	150	1
Ketchikan	7,845	1
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,670	1
Meyers Chuck	13	1
Saxman	394	1
Thorne Bay	503	1
Elfin Cove	32	2
Kupreanof	23	2
Pelican	115	2
Petersburg	3,146	2
Port Alexander	72	2
Sitka	8,894	2
Thom's Place	12	2
Wrangell	2,144	2
Douglas	5,314	3
Angoon	542	5
Chenega Bay	90	5
Cordova	2,434	5
Covenant Life	142	5
Craig	1,227	5
Cube Cove	30	5
Edna Bay	40	5
Excursion Inlet	11	5
Eyak	159	5
Game Creek	35	5
Gustavus	421	5
Haines	1,714	5
Haines Borough	2,360	5
Hobart Bay	0	5
Hoonah	868	5
Hydaburg	364	5
Hyder	89	5
Kake	700	5
Kasaan	55	5
Klawock	848	5
Klukwan	111	5
Lutak	43	5
Mellakatla	1,421	5
Mosquito Lake	226	5
Mud Bay	158	5
Naukati Bay	110	5
Point Baker	35	5
Port Protection	53	5
Skagway	841	5
Tatitlek	109	5
Tenakee Springs	98	5
Whale Pass	62	5
Whitestone Logging Camp	75	5
Yakutat	724	5

Alatna	30	6
Alcan Border	7	6
Allakaket	97	6
Aniak	539	6
Anvik	109	6
Arctic Village	172	6
Beaver	76	6
Beluga	25	6
Bettles	36	6
Birch Creek	38	6
Central	120	6
Chalkyitsik	87	6
Chicken	24	6
Chisana	12	6
Chistochina	84	6
Chitina	131	6
Chuathbaluk	98	6
Circle	84	6
Central	120	6
Coldfoot	16	6
Copper Center	402	6
Copperville	183	6
Crooked Creek	146	6
Deltana	1,685	6
Dot Lake	27	6
Dot Lake Village	25	6
Dry Creek	123	6
Eagle	150	6
Eagle Village	78	6
Evansville	22	6
Flat	0	6
Fort Yukon	581	6
Four Mile Road	34	6
Gakona	239	6
Georgetown	3	6
Grayling	192	6
Gulkana	83	6
Healy Lake	31	6
Holy Cross	232	6
Hughes	69	6
Huslia	285	6
Kaltag	223	6
Kenny Lake	361	6
Koyukuk	101	6
Lake Minchumina	25	6
Lime Village	41	6
Livengood	32	6
Manley Hot Springs	73	6
Marshall	364	6
McCarthy	49	6
McGrath	407	6

Mentasta Lake	139	6
Minto	229	6
Napaimute	0	6
Nenana	519	6
New Allakaket	35	6
Nikolai	120	6
Northway	80	6
Northway Junction	81	6
Northway Village	121	6
Nulato	345	6
Ohogamiut	0	6
Rampart	21	6
Red Devil	35	6
Ruby	195	6
Russian Mission	328	6
Shageluk	145	6
Silver Springs	128	6
Slana	107	6
Sleetmute	93	6
Stevens Village	85	6
Stony River	57	6
Takotna	49	6
Tanacross	149	6
Tanana	278	6
Tazlina	175	6
Telida	2	6
Tetlin	132	6
Tok	1,444	6
Tyonek	185	6
Venetie	199	6
Willow Creek	177	6
Wiseman	27	6
Fox	334	7
Pleasant Valley	725	7
Two Rivers	588	7
Anderson	592	8
Cantwell	225	8
College	11,828	8
Denali Borough	1,886	8
Ester	1,850	8
Ferry	30	8
Healy	996	8
McKinley Park	138	8
Moose Creek	622	11
North Pole	1,683	11
Big Delta	829	12
Buffalo Soapstone	712	12
Chickaloon	239	12
Delta Junction	856	12
Eielson AFB	5,874	12
Farm Loop	1,192	12

Fort Greely	U	12
Glacier View	243	12
Glennallen	517	12
Harding-Birch Lakes	203	12
Lake Louise	92	12
Mendeltna	57	12
Nelchina	71	12
Paxson	33	12
Salcha	934	12
Sutton-Alpine	1,157	12
Tolsona	30	12
Tonsina	£9	12
Valdez	4,171	12
Fishhook	2,262	13
Gateway	3,216	13
Lakes	6,987	13
Palmer	5,159	13
Tanaina	5,661	14
Wasilla	6,343	14
Big Lake	2,826	15
Chase	36	15
Houston	1,279	15
Meadow Lakes	5,316	15
Petersville	16	15
Point MacKenzie	92	15
Skwentna	107	15
Susitna	35	15
Talkeetna	868	15
Trapper Creek	409	15
Willow	1,771	15
Y	1,014	15
Butte	2,799	16
Eklutna	440	16
Knik-Fairview	8,003	16
Knik River	636	16
Lazy Mountain	1,188	16
Girdwood	1,817	32
Hope	155	32
Sunrise	13	32
Whittier	170	32
Kalifornsky	6,243	33
Kenai	7,166	33
Soldotna	3,944	33
Clam Gulch	177	34
Cohoe	1,223	34
Funny River	698	34
Happy Valley	497	34
Kasilof	508	34
Nikiski	4,409	34
Nikolaevsk	314	34
Ninilchik	779	34

Aleknagik	213	37
Aleutians East Borough	2,729	37
Atka	102	37
Attu Station	26	37
Belkofski	0	37
Bristol Bay Borough	1,159	37
Chignik	77	37
Chignik Lagoon	89	37
Chignik Lake	115	37
Clark's Point	65	37
Cold Bay	116	37
Dillingham	2,475	37
Unalaska	4,051	37
Egegik	88	37
Ekuik	5	37
Ekwok	114	37
False Pass	79	37
Ivanof Bay	3	37
King Cove	794	37
King Salmon	392	37
Koliganek	186	37
Manokotak	404	37
Naknek	642	37
Nelson Lagoon	70	37
New Stuyahok	479	37
Nikolski	34	37
Pauloff Harbor	0	37
Perryville	111	37
Pilot Point	76	37
Port Heiden	108	37
Portage Creek	48	37
Saint George	147	37
Saint Paul	533	37
Sand Point	919	37
Shemya Station	27	37
South Naknek	121	37
Togiak	804	37
Twin Hills	76	37
Ugashik	12	37
Unalaska	4,051	37
Unga	0	37
Akiachak	622	38
Akiak	346	38
Atmoutluak	291	38
Bethel	5,736	38
Chefornak	419	38
Eek	291	38
Goodnews Bay	234	38
Kasigluk	527	38
Kipnuk	644	38
Kongiganak	368	38

Ridgeway	1,943	34
Salamatof	940	34
Sterling	4,905	34
Anchor Point	1,842	35
Bear Creek	1,858	35
Cooper Landing	375	35
Crown Point	90	35
Diamond Ridge	1,130	35
Fox River	577	35
Fritz Creek	1,757	35
Halibut Cove	26	35
Homer	4,721	35
Jakolof Bay	40	35
Kachemak	419	35
Lowell Point	82	35
Miller Landing	0	35
Moose Pass	216	35
Nanwalek	221	35
Port Graham	176	35
Primrose	112	35
Seldovia	308	35
Seldovia Village	148	35
Seward	2,794	35
Afognak	0	36
Akhiok	48	36
Aleneva	92	36
Chiniak	56	36
Igiugig	41	36
Iliamna	104	36
Kaguyak	0	36
Kanatak	0	36
Karluk	23	36
Kodiak	6,544	36
Kodiak Island Borough	13,852	36
Kodiak Station	1,473	36
Kokhanok	174	36
Larsen Bay	107	36
Levelock	84	36
Newhalen	156	36
Nondalton	207	36
Old Harbor	229	36
Ouzinkie	189	36
Pedro Bay	46	36
Pope-Vannoy Landing	5	36
Port Alsworth	110	36
Port Lions	251	36
Port William	0	36
Woody Island	0	36
Womens Bay	750	36
Adak	149	37
Akutan	748	37

Kwethluk	730	38
Kwigillingok	337	38
Lower Kalskag	260	38
Mekoryuk	204	38
Napakiak	351	38
Napaskiak	408	38
Newtok	326	38
Nightmute	224	38
Nunapitchuk	512	38
Oscarville	62	38
Platinum	37	38
Quinhagak	572	38
Toksook Bay	549	38
Tuluksak	461	38
Tuntutuliak	377	38
Tununak	323	38
Umkumiute	0	38
Upper Kalskag	248	38
Alakanuk	659	39
Andreafsky	139	39
Bill Moore's Slough	0	39
Brevig Mission	307	39
Chevak	854	39
Chuloonawick	0	39
Council	0	39
Diomedes	128	39
Elim	339	39
Emmonak	745	39
Gambell	639	39
Golovin	148	39
Hamilton	0	39
Hooper Bay	1,075	39
King Island	0	39
Kotlik	633	39
Koyuk	329	39
Mary's Igloo	0	39
Mountain Village	757	39
Nome	3,493	39
Nunam Iqua	204	39
Paimiut	2	39
Pilot Station	546	39
Pitka's Point	94	39
Port Clarence	22	39
Saint Mary's	549	39
Saint Michael	390	39
Savoonga	686	39
Scamnon Bay	491	39
Shaktolik	218	39
Nunam Iqua	204	39
Solomon	4	39
Stebbins	580	39

Teller	247	39
Unalakleet	725	39
Wales	159	39
White Mountain	210	39
Alpine	0	40
Ambler	295	40
Anaktuvuk Pass	302	40
Atkasuk	231	40
Barrow	4,434	40
Buckland	426	40
Prudhoe Bay	7	40
Deering	129	40
Kaktovik	306	40
Kiana	399	40
Kivalina	383	40
Kobuk	106	40
Kotzebue	3,107	40
Noatak	455	40
Noorvik	677	40
North Slope Borough	7,243	40
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,266	40
Nuiqsut	443	40
Point Hope	709	40
Point Lay	256	40
Prudhoe Bay	7	40
Red Dog Mine	32	40
Selawik	778	40
Shishmaref	589	40
Shungnak	249	40
Wainwright	543	40
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	65,241 12; 13; 14; 15; 16	
Anchorage	269,070 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 29; 30; 31; 32	
Eagle River-Chugiak	30,000 16; 17; 18; 32	
Juneau	30,981 3; 4	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	51,187 32; 33; 34; 35	
Lake & Peninsula Borough	1,641 36; 37	
Fairbanks North Star Borough	84,791 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12	
Fairbanks	29,670 9; 10	
Galena		
Uganik		

Alaska State Legislature

Co-Chair
House Finance Committee
Subcommittee Chair
Environmental Conservation
Courts



Representative William K. Williams

During Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3424
Fax (907) 465-3793

In Ketchikan:
50 Front Street, Suite 203
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 247-4672
Fax (907) 225-8546

Sponsor Statement for HB 31/ HJR 5 Initiative and Referendum Petitions

“An Act relating to initiative and referendum petitions; and providing for an effective date”

House Bill 31 and House Joint Resolution 5 (“HB 31/ HJR 5”) were introduced to encourage broad, statewide support for the idea contained within an initiative before it gets on the ballot. By including voters from all parts of Alaska in the process, the legislation promotes awareness of initiatives to people throughout the state.

The legislation supports the letter and spirit of Article XI, Section 3, of the Alaska Constitution, which requires initiative sponsors to obtain a minimum of one signature from residents of at least two-thirds of the House Districts in the State of Alaska (27 districts). HB 31/HJR 5 proposes that initiative sponsors gather signatures from residents of at least three-quarters of House Districts (30 districts). The legislation also proposes that the total number of signatures in each of those districts amount to at least seven percent of the number of people who voted in the most recent election in that district. It does not change the constitution’s requirement that the total number of signatures statewide in support of an initiative or petition amount to at least ten percent of the number of people who voted in the most recent election. The legislation would put a proposed constitutional amendment on the ballot, leaving it to the people of the state to decide if these changes are warranted.

Contact: Tim Barry, Aide to Representative Bill Williams, at (907) 465-2812

LEGAL SERVICES

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

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

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

MEMORANDUM

February 5, 2003

SUBJECT: Initiative and Referendum Petitions (HJR 5)
(Work Order No. 23-LS0202)

TO: Representative Bill Williams
Attn: Tim Barry

FROM: Kathryn L. Kurtz *KLK*
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Proposes amending Article XI, sec. 3 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska to impose more stringent signature requirements for initiative and referendum petitions. As amended, the constitution would require that a petition be signed by residents of at least three-fourths of the house districts in the state (an increase from two-thirds), and that the number of signatures from voters in each of those house districts be equal to at least seven percent of the number of people who voted in that district in the preceding general election.

Section 2. Specifies that the proposed amendment be placed before the voters at the next general election.

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