

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
5099 HSTA HJR 4 - HJR 14

and Beyond

ference of Nuclear Free Zone Local Authorities on 9-12 October 1986, attended by over 400 delegates from 25 countries (25% of whom were women). The U.S. delegates included officials (from Chicago IL, Jersey City NJ, Los Angeles CA) as well as activists from New York, San Francisco, and Nuclear Free America.

The time and expense involved in preparing such a conference led the delegates to decide to meet again only in the future. A newly created International Committee of representatives of national NFZ organizations will convene regional NFZ conferences in order to develop a "constitution" adopted at the close of the conference. Manchester (UK) is to serve as President of the conference. The conference also directed the committee to apply to the United Nations for NGO status.

The committee concerned a resolution calling for all NFZs to be recognized as a power (defeated) and NFA's request that the committee expand the definition of NFZs to include those adopted by popular referendum and not just by government officials. This was rejected, although, in order to agree to recognize NFZs adopted by legally binding referendums. (The U.S. is also still the only country that has been able to adopt legally binding resolutions.)

On the side decided to try to arrange two conferences: one for NFZs in Europe and around the Mediterranean and one for NFZs in the Western Hemisphere and around the Pacific, in order to coincide, if possible, with the summit being planned for U.S. and Canadian NFZ organizations and Nuclear Free America. NFA also proposed that the two be merged.

At the conference in July, the group could not agree on whether to meet just before, during or after the Nuclear Free America was asked to solicit wider support for the network, so please, if you are interested, send us any comments you may have regarding this. Also please let us know if you would like to join the international conference committees being formed in order to handle the planning and logistics.

For more information on the conference, contact the Canadian NWFZ Secretariat, Ontario L3H 4E5) or the International Committee, Manchester M60 2LA United Kingdom (UK).

NFZS IN THE WORLD

5 NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATIES

The number of countries that have signed and ratified the treaty is given in parentheses.

- * Antarctic Treaty, 1959 (26 states, incl. USA & USSR)
- * Outer Space Treaty, 1967 (83 states, incl. USA & USSR)
- * Latin American Treaty, 1967 (also known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco; 24 states, incl. USA & USSR)
- * International Seabed, 1971 (73 states, incl. USA & USSR)
- * South Pacific, 1985 (4 states with 2 pending; not yet signed by US or USSR)

19 NUCLEAR FREE ZONE COUNTRIES

Countries that either explicitly or implicitly prohibit nuclear weapons by law, policy or as part of their constitution. (?) means NFZ law may not be enforced.

- * Austria
- * Faeroe Islands
- * Finland
- * Greenland (?)
- * Iceland (?)
- * Japan (?)
- * Malta
- * Federated States of Micronesia (Ponape, Kosrae, Truk, and Yap)
- * New Zealand
- * The Northern Marianas (?)
- * Republic of Palau
- * Papua New Guinea
- * The Seychelles
- * The Solomon Islands
- * Spain
- * Sri Lanka
- * Sweden
- * Vanuatu
- * Wales (by counties)

3,503 NUCLEAR FREE ZONE COMMUNITIES IN 24 COUNTRIES

NFZs declared by cities, counties and provinces. The NFZ movement is spreading quickly throughout the world, and so many of the figures given below may be out of date. Please inform NFA of any corrections or additions to this list.

1	Argentina (El Bolson)	1,058	Japan (first NFZ declared in 1958; 322 declared in 1985; includes 5 provinces & over 54% of the population)
105	Australia (over 56% of the population)	82	Netherlands
281	Belgium (over 45% of the population)	103	New Zealand (over 56% of the population)
133	Canada (over 45% of the population, including all of Ontario, Manitoba, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories & over 50% of British Columbia)	97	Norway (incl. 23 NFZ ports)
14	Denmark	20	Philippines (over 24% of the population)
1	Finland (the Aland Islands)	36	Portugal (over 50% of the population)
1	France (Lutterbach)	32	Scotland
174	Great Britain (over 60% of the population, including all of Wales (by county))	350	Spain (over 45% of the population)
1	Greece	7	Sweden
117	Ireland (over 50% of the population)	1	Taniti (Isa's)
496	Italy	132	United States of America (60 are legally-binding)
		1	Vanuatu (Port-Vila)
		200	West Germany

"Northern Wedding" An Unhappy Marriage

IRELAND

AMSTERDAM



visited nuclear-free Iceland during NATO's exercise in August 1986. This ship, armed with Harpoon missiles, is not yet nuclear-capable, although the

* Despite the fact that Amsterdam has been declared a Nuclear Free Zone, the city does not have the power to stop warships from visiting its harbors. The NATO fleet came to Amsterdam in September 1986.

BERRY-LIFT: Help for Sami people

Continued from Page C-1

support of several Alaska organizations and private companies, including MarkAir. The airline has offered to bring berries and other foods from the Bush to Anchorage for free, she said.

Jacobsson also said Totem Ocean Trailer Express is providing a freezer van to store

frozen food.

The berry air lift is being planned to coincide with the Nordic Sami Peace conference scheduled for Dec. 15 and 16 in Houtta, a city in northern Finland, Upeksoo said.

The primary issue at the meeting will be the future effects of the nuclear disaster on the Sami.

SECTION

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Sunday

Anchorage Daily News Sunday, November 23, 1986

Operation Berry-Lift: Sharing subsistence

Fallout of Chernobyl stops berry-picking in northern Scandinavia; Alaska Native women aim to help

By JOHN TETPON
Daily News reporter

A 25-year moratorium on berry-picking in northern parts of Finland, Norway and Sweden has prompted a group of Alaska Native women to organize Operation Berry-Lift — an effort to bring subsistence foods to the Sami, the Laplanders of the three countries.

The moratorium was issued because of the presence of

radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The accident occurred last April at the Chernobyl power plant, near Kiev in the Soviet Union. Reports say radioactive residue will be present in the Soviet environment for 300 years.

The Sovereign Indigenous Women of the Arctic (SIWA), numbering about 200 statewide, are planning to air-lift berries and other subsistence

foods on Dec. 16 to Samis affected by the nuclear accident.

Lappland, as they've been known for years, now identify themselves as Sami, a more accurate cultural designation, SIWA member Martha Upeksoo said.

Details about the impact of the nuclear disaster on residents of the European Arctic have been sketchy. Upeksoo said, Nordic Sami

Council General Secretary Marit Sara of Finland told her in telephone conversations that the three countries recently banned the use of subsistence berries and reindeer meat for a 25-year period.

Reindeer, the primary source of food and cash for the Sami, have been deemed unsafe for human consumption because of contamination of the area's lichen — the only

food source for the animals.

The banned berries are similar to those in Alaska, Sara reported.

Desa Jacobsson, one of the founders of SIWA, said she learned about the Sami's problem upon meeting a Sami woman in Kotzebue last month. "She said her people would no longer be able to practice a subsistence lifestyle because of radiation contamination."

Jacobsson eventually recruited Upeksoo and Evelyn Nash, another SIWA member, and began planning the air lift.

SIWA was organized to advocate a nuclear free Arctic and to draw attention to the negative effects of the use of nuclear power, Jacobsson said.

The planned air lift has the

See Page C-3, BERRY-LIFT

More cities in U.S., abroad declare themselves nuclear-free zones

By WARREN PERLEY
United Press International

From the decks of the ill-fated Lucky Dragon 30 years ago to the city of Chicago today, the "nuclear free zone" movement is spreading among cities and nations worldwide.

In the last four years alone, Baltimore's Nuclear Free America group says 3,000 cities and counties in 17 nations have adopted resolutions banning nuclear weapons and associated research.

The movement received a major boost when Chicago's City Council passed an ordinance March 12 making that city of 3 million "nuclear free."

"The big story is Chicago," said Albert Donnay, director of Nuclear Free America. "It will show people that this is something that even the largest cities can do and take seriously. We're not going to get anywhere waiting for the superpowers to proceed with bilateral disarmament negotiations."

Chicago stands to lose \$2 million in defense contracts because of the decision.

Donnay says the standard definition of a nuclear free zone is a community that refuses to condone or support activities related to nuclear weapons.

In addition to that basic premise, 10 percent of the 111 nuclear

free zones in the U.S. have banned nuclear power plants from their territory, 30 percent have banned nuclear waste disposal and 50 percent have banned the transportation of nuclear waste through their towns. However, the Transportation Department has ruled that federal regulations on nuclear transport supersede any local ordinance.

According to the Baltimore group, the United States now has 111 nuclear free municipalities, including New York and Jersey City, N.J.

Canada has 85 nuclear free communities, including Toronto and Vancouver. The province of Mani-

toba also has voted itself nuclear free.

Great Britain has 180 such communities; Japan 83; Italy 170; Australia 101; Norway 107; The Netherlands 400; Spain 350; West Germany 154; Ireland 117; Belgium 281; Portugal 86; Denmark 9; Greece 1.

In addition, Greenland, Iceland, Spain and Japan have declared their countries nuclear free, although Japan allows U.S. nuclear warships and submarines to call at ports. This is possible with just a little head-turning, because the Pentagon never says publicly whether any particular ship is carrying nuclear weapons, no mat-

ter how obvious it may be.

Rotterdam and Amsterdam, however, recently prohibited two U.S. nuclear warships from visiting their ports after public demonstrations.

The nuclear free movement began in Honda, Japan, in 1958 as a protest against U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The first American effort to create a nuclear free zone came in 1980 in Santa Cruz County in California, which unsuccessfully tried to pass an ordinance banning a local Lockheed plant from working on Trident missiles for nuclear submarines.

4-27-86 ACN D-1

Nuclear-Free Chicago

-- by Jon Brockopp and Ron Freund.
[RECON NETWORK, Chicago, IL] It is a dream come true. On March 12, 1986, Chicago banned the production of nuclear weapons within its borders. In the midst of "creeping Ramboism" and the Reagan administration's flagrant disregard for international law, the nation's third largest city has taken out a long term option on a nuclear weapon-free future.

When Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), a long-time voice for human rights and disarmament, agreed to coordinate the campaign for Chicago's nuclear free zone (NFZ), a number of decisions had to be made. Perhaps the most important of these was to develop an ordinance that would be politically viable and still hold up in court. CALC looked carefully at the efforts and experiences of past NFZ campaigns in the U.S. -- especially the defeat of similar legislation in Cambridge, Massachusetts. CALC's director travelled to a number of NFZ cities and met with organizers in Cambridge. He came out of these meetings committed to writing an ordinance that would set a precedent in both strength and constitutionality.

The drafting of this ordinance began in the summer of 1985, as CALC staff worked closely with David Orr, a progressive north-side alderman. The preamble was worded to emphasize the local effects of the ordinance, that is, how it benefits Chicago residents, not how it affects international arms control. This was done in order to come in under the home rule powers in Illinois.

A number of other important sections were written into this ordinance, which bans the design, production, deployment, launching, maintenance, or storage of nuclear weapons. The word "design" was used instead of "research and development" because "design" is more specific. It also kept our campaign out of the political quagmire of banning research because as in Cambridge, Chicago's academic community is very strong.

A Peace Conversion Commission was established by the ordinance to "prepare a detailed plan for the conversion of

resources and physical plants to peaceful and productive uses." This commission will be a key to enforcing the ordinance, although the corporation counsel has the ultimate responsibility. Chicago's participation in civil defense for nuclear war is also prohibited. There will be an annual commemoration of the NFZ on August 6, and NFZ signs will be placed at the entrances to the city and on City Hall. The efforts put into wording the document provided a clear base and direction for the campaign.

Local NFZs have been popular in Chicago's active religious community since 1982 when the Nuclear Weapon Freeze referendum swept the city and Wheadon United Methodist Church in suburban Evanston declared itself free of nuclear weapons. Efforts in churches and synagogues throughout the Chicago area were first coordinated by the Institute for Church in Urban-Industrial Society and then by CALC, which also co-founded the Freeze. The result of this work was a strong network of religious NFZs.

Since September 1985, many of these same people had worked in the wards to establish a base of support for the ordinance. Local peace groups, including SANE, Greenpeace, and the Eighth Day Center for Justice, took on CALC's petition drive as a short-term project and collected 10,000 signatures from all over the city.

It was, however, the ability of these grassroots groups to move into the political realm that made the difference in the campaign. The same people who joined petition drives also made appointments to see city council members and to let them know the importance of this issue. CALC initiated many of these efforts, but several groups took their own initiative.

For instance, Catholic churches on the southwest side were asked to have petition drives at Sunday services, but they then took these petitions to the office of influential alderman Eddie Burke and demanded that he support the ordinance. He had little choice but to agree. Other council members also received heavy response

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued from page 7.)

from constituents. Since "three letters on an issue is an avalanche," according to a former alderman, these meetings and letters were a vital part of the campaign.

By the time of the first hearing in February 1986, every member of the Council Committee on Economic Development had been asked to support the ordinance, and four had already agreed to vote for it. The hearings came off quite well. In the middle of a working day, over 100 supporters jammed a small room to hear testimony.

CALC arranged for speakers from many different constituencies including business leaders, economists, and representatives from academic, religious, and community organizations. Many committee members had it put into the official record that they would support the ordinance, and the chair predicted unanimous passage. Needless to say, this brought cheers from the crowd.

In spite of this momentum, media coverage remained low. But after the ordinance passed council, CALC associates did not simply accept that Chicago's media had missed a good story. Rather, they called and wrote to newspapers and television stations expressing their anger. Because lack of media coverage was made an issue, the celebration of the ordinance's signing by Mayor Harold Washington on March 23, was heavily reported by every major media outlet in the city, as well as U.S. and Soviet national television.

This example of grassroots initiative with the media and politicians is indicative of the style of the entire campaign. Nowhere was this style more evident than in the way CALC handled the crucial economic issues. Beginning in January 1985, CALC's spokesperson declared at a press conference, "We are going to hand out a big 'WELCOME' sign for all the merchants of goods for peace -- not war." The media never seriously challenged this notion, and CALC was able to successfully define the terms of the debate.

Again, this was the result of much preparation. Months before, CALC staff engaged in detailed research of the weapon industry in Chicago. Enough information was found to verify that the ordinance would

affect few jobs, and this conclusion was used to convince a number of community leaders, including several Black aldermen. It was also used to gain politically vital co-sponsorship by members from both sides of Chicago's fractious city council.

Charts and quotes from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., however, did not hold sway with members of Chicago's business and academic community. In a meeting with council members, majority block Alderman Jerome Orbach finally said he would support the ordinance if CALC could get the City's Department of Economic Development on record that a NFZ would not harm future high tech development.

The earlier research on weapons now paid off. Having never been forced to deal with the nuclear weapon industry, the city ended up asking CALC for help in gathering and assessing information. When the department issued its report, it indicated a possible two million dollars worth of contracts, and only 63 possible jobs, that might be affected by the ordinance.

CALC used these figures with great success and showed that this represented only 0.0023% of Chicago's gross domestic product. CALC also publicized the report summary that stated, "A ban on direct nuclear weapons work will not harm the city economy nor impede future high tech development and job opportunities." CALC argued that Chicago could not afford to let its problems of unemployment rest with the uncertainty of the nuclear weapon industry. The successful use of this report and the research that backed it up gave the campaign the final momentum it needed.

This emphasis on local effects, combined with opinions by local authorities, gave the NFZ campaign the base it needed to be successful. Concentrating on the local angle provided a legally defensible ordinance, gave the grass roots an exciting organizing focus, and taught us how to use the economic issue to our advantage.

The authors coordinated the Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone project for Metro Chicago Clergy and Laity Concerned, 17 North State Street, Chicago, IL 60602.

TUNTUTULIAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

GENERAL DELIVERY
TUNTUTULIAK, ALASKA 99680

(907) 256-2112

RESOLUTION 86-19

NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

WHEREAS, The Tuntutuliak Traditional Council is recognized governing body of the Native Village of Tuntutuliak, and;

WHEREAS, The Tuntutuliak Traditional Council is authorized under the Indian Self-Determination Act- Public Law 93-638- to provide quality of life and well-being to its residents and;

WHEREAS, The use of nuclear activity in the Arctic and sub-arctic is detrimental to the health and quality of life of the Inuit population and;

WHEREAS, The environment and subsistence lifestyles will be drastically effected by nuclear activities in the Arctic and sub-arctic and;

WHEREAS, It is to the best interest of the Inuit population that the governments worldwide use our Arctic homelands only for peaceful, non-nuclear activities and;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate efforts to:

- (1) encourage bilateral and multi-lateral agreements and treaties between nations establishing the subarctic region and the region above the Arctic Circle as a nuclear-free zone;
- (2) obtain agreements and treaties to ban from the subarctic and Arctic regions all items carrying nuclear weapons;
- (3) prevent all parties including the military from disposing of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the Arctic and subarctic regions and;
- (4) obtain agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the subarctic and Arctic regions or elsewhere in the atmosphere, because these activities result in increased levels of radiation in the subarctic and Arctic regions and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature does not seek to limit the use of nuclear technology for medical treatment or other safe and benign purposes.

Adopted this 20th day of November 1986 by the Tuntutuliak Traditional Council, in a duly constituted meeting of the council at which a quorum was presented and the vote taken was 6 yes and 0 no.

Certification:

s/ Walt S. L. Date 11-21-86
President-Tuntutuliak Traditional Council

Attest:

NOV-1986 / Nuclear Free America

INTERNATIONAL

Ontario Legislature Approves NFZ 63 to 9

New
in

Ontario, Canada's largest and most populous province, was declared a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone on 13 November 1986 by the Provincial Legislature, which adopted the following resolution by an overwhelming vote of 63 to 9:

"In the opinion of this house, the Province of Ontario, Canada, should declare itself a Nuclear Arms Free Zone, and the government should prohibit the deployment of nuclear weapons in Ontario, the testing of nuclear weapons and associated equipment in the Province, the construction of nuclear weapons and associated equipment, the transport of nuclear weapons and associated equipment through and within the Province, and the export of goods and materials for use in the construction and deployment of nuclear arms. In addition, the Province should encourage cities, provinces and states throughout the world to initiate similar action."

This resolution was first introduced in 1983 by Richard

Johnston of the New Democratic Party, but was defeated when it failed to win the support of the ruling Conservative majority. It passed this time with strong backing from both the Conservative and Liberal parties as well as from the NDP.

Amazingly, the peace movement's campaign to get the resolution passed was launched only in mid-September! It involved an extensive coalition of over 100 peace groups throughout the province engaged in a wide variety of activities -- from lobbying and door-to-door canvassing to petitioning on street corners and in shopping centers. Local Nuclear Free Zones also played an important part in the campaign; twelve more were declared in the month leading up to the vote, bringing the provincial total to over 50 and putting considerable pressure on the Legislature to follow suit. For more information, contact Christine Peringer, NFZ Clearinghouse, 25 Dundas Ave, Dundas Ontario L9H 4E5.

Delegates from Annual British Columbia-wide Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in the population.

The campaign for their municipalities, urging the Province a Nuclear track of and a province control Project Ploughshares facilities in the cant surveillance derwater weapons information or lobby in support 1708 W. 16th Av 2266.

NFZ BAN

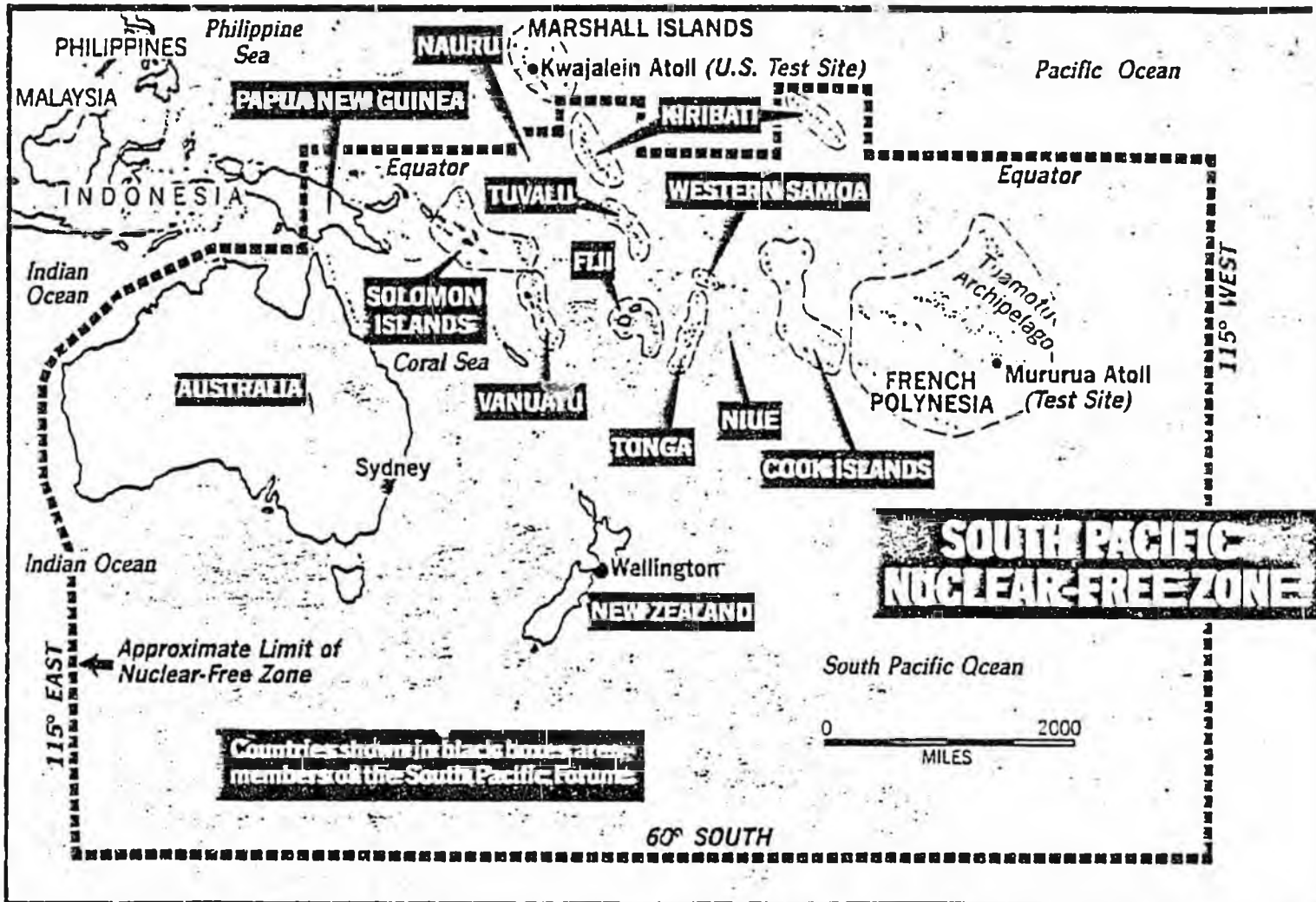
A Nuclear Free Zone the first blow in the waged by local author movement of radio through their areas. Local has banned British Columbia from using its Special Plutonium dioxide fuel from the company's De fast-breeder reactor Scotland.

The air-finding of Speke is the final line chain of reprocessing experimental fast-bre Plutonium nitrate is fast-breeder at Doun from the nearby pe Workingston in Camer sent by road to Sedane liquid is refined to powder before being to Capenhurst in Ch-

Canadians protest visit of U.S. nuclear warship

A nuclear-capable U.S. warship on a "goodwill" visit to Toronto, Ontario, in August 1986 created a

One U.S. Navy officer described the Glover's presence on the Great Lakes as primarily a public relations exercise. "We come in once a year



By Brad Wye—The Washington

wherein this motion could be discussed, where the discussion could be opened up to a much fuller, longer review of all of the procedures.

We have some problems in defining what is meant by "significant value" because many people contribute a large amount of work to political parties that is of significant value and does not relate in any way to monetary returns. The term "significant value" does mean different things to different people.

I am interested to know if the proposer of the motion is willing, in the discussion, to define the limits that would be set on political contributions. For example, does he think that a top limit of \$3,000 would apply to a corporation, an individual or any situation for defining how much goes to any political party?

We will be supporting the motion on the basis that the current system of financing political contributions and controlling election expenses, although not rampant in its abuse in the Yukon, could be at some point. We have had many cases in Canada where there have been examples of this. It is because of this possibility of the opening up of the chance of abuse in some situations that we will supporting the principle of the motion.

Hon. Mr. Penikett: As the Member for Klondike observed, I did table some draft regulations on Monday. The Member for Riverdale South indicated the full range of regulations in this regard across the country. What she did not note was that our Act is based on British Columbia's, which is generally viewed by people who are interested in this question, as the least satisfactory in Canada.

The important principle that I think should be noted here is that — and this was something I raised at the time of the second reading of the Bill in 1981 — only British Columbia and the Yukon permit a tax credit for political contribution with no disclosure whatsoever. During the course of this sitting, we have had arguments made about public disclosure and public expenditures. I am very much persuaded by those arguments that have been made on all sides of the House.

Presently, anyone can make a \$100 contribution to a registered political party in the Yukon Territory and receive a \$75 tax credit. Anyone may also donate \$100 to a federal political party and receive a \$75 tax credit. The difference between the federal law and the Yukon law is that, in the case of a \$100 contribution to a federal political party, there will be disclosure of a person's name and the contribution for an amount over \$100.

In the case of the Yukon Territory, there is no disclosure whatsoever. In effect, you have a grant of public money amounting to \$75 for a tax credit, with no disclosure. That is the principle that was argued quite strenuously by the three federal parties in 1973, when this Act came in. In the end, all parties were persuaded that it was morally necessary that if there was going to be a gift of public money to donors of political parties — in other words, an indirect subsidy by the state of political parties — that the people who benefited from those tax credits, from those gifts, of a significant amount — in the federal case, being \$100 — should have their names disclosed.

In tabling draft regulations on Monday, I would note that the government of course could have done this by Order-in-Council. Notwithstanding some of the less than flattering things that have been said on the other side of the House during the last two weeks, I remain persuaded that I have, personally — and my party has — a very good record with respect to a proper regard for what are the constitutional proprieties of the House. I believe that matters governing the conduct of elections ought not to be, in any case, the exclusive domain of the government party, and that, wherever possible constitutional issues, such as this, should be dealt with on the basis of an all party agreement, if possible, or dealt with by an all-party committee.

Ultimately, if we are to move on this question, a Cabinet decision about regulations will have to be made. In proposing, as we are proposing to do today, to refer this matter to Committee, we have a chance to consult with representatives of all three parties represented in this House.

I am saying that the goal of disclosure can be accomplished through amendments to the Political Income Tax Credit Regula-

tions. As I believe has been made clear, I requested the chief electoral officer to draft a set of amendments based on the disclosure provisions found in the federal election financing laws. That is the draft regulations that have been tabled in the Assembly.

What I and my colleague, the Member for Klondike, are asking through this Motion is that the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges examine these regulations and make recommendations as to their desirability to the House and, if necessary, do an interim report upon which the Cabinet can act, if the committee sees fit to complete its work expeditiously.

I feel it necessary to say that I do not intend in any way to prejudice the work of the committee by tabling a reference of these draft regulations. The committee is free to recommend that something be done with them, nothing be done with them, or something more be done. The Member for Faro made mention of the different kinds of contributions and what constituted significant. The \$100 may have been significant in 1973. Some people may not think it is significant today. It still is for me, but it may not be to other Members in the House. In the federal Act, there are regulations governing gifts in kind, which is only proper.

It may be, having listened to the Member for Riverdale South, that full disclosure of political contributions is an idea whose time has come. The Member mentioned the contributions of trade unions and corporations. Certainly, the trend in the United States law and the trend in many other countries in the democratic world is for full disclosure, to cite the principle uttered by the Member for Klondike, so that the citizens of the public may know who may have potential influence with their elected representatives.

Whatever the committee decides to do, I would submit that the draft regulations are a useful first step in the process. They can be enacted to provide a short-term measure until the committee gives further in-depth consideration if it wishes. It might also be the view of the committee that the amended regulations should be enacted and after a few years reviewed to determine whether anything further is required in legislative measures. In reference to the draft regulations, I should make clear that they are only a draft. It may be desirable in the future to embody these changes in legislation, but we will see what the Committee has to say about them.

The Member for Riverdale South correctly pointed out that the proposal here is to include people who receive income tax credits only. That is quite true, but it is also, I submit, entirely within the powers of the Committee to recommend a set of recommendations of broader scope than that if they so desire. I would not presume to anticipate the Committee's decision. It appears that the motion will be supported on all three sides of the House. I will, therefore, conclude my remarks and perhaps you can call the question.

Motion No. 75 agreed to

Clerk: Item number 11; standing in the name of Mr. Nordling.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number 11?

Mr. Nordling: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West —

Motion No. 77

Clerk: Clerk's mistake. Item number three standing in the name of Ms. Kassi.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number three?

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Old Crow: THAT, to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly declares all land, inland water, coastal waters and airspace within the territory as a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and this Assembly will use all means within its power to ensure the Yukon is used solely for peaceful purposes; and

THAT this Assembly declares the Yukon's opposition to the testing and/or establishment of nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapons-related technology and nuclear waste dump sites in the Yukon.

and I think the Minister knows who I am talking about, and they have told me that there is concern.

There is very much concern, more concern now because of the fact that people in his department were not involved in the actual application, because they went through the Agricultural department. It was not perused by the officials of his department. Now they are alarmed to the concerns, and they are investigating the concerns, and cannot give interested people and groups assurances that there may or may not be problems. We just do not know. That is the concern that I am trying to express to the Minister.

Let us slow down on this one. I know there could be great potential in the Yukon to do it, but there is also a great potential to harm the indigenous species, especially when we are talking about a mountain caribou herd in the southern Yukon, which is so few in numbers. In Zones 7 and 9, the Minister and the previous governments have protected these herds and issued only permit hunting on those herds because of their small numbers.

All we have to do is get a few reindeer getting into that herd and interbreeding with that herd, and we will have destroyed the whole integrity of the southern Yukon mountain caribou herd. We have to be very conscious of that. I am not saying that the government should not go ahead with the project. I am saying that we should be very careful where we are going. I think that there are some concerns out there, and I ask the Minister to carefully look at all the concerns when he addresses this problem.

Speaker: The hon. Member will close debate if he now speaks. Does any other Member wish to be heard?

Mr. Brewster: It is rather unfortunate that two people who worked very hard on this should have to get into what apparently is something that the government has completely bungled on. I am not prepared to back down on that. The Minister gives me his assurance that nothing is going to happen. I talked with a biologist in the Northwest Territories for over half an hour, and he could not give me an assurance of any kind that something would not happen. Anyone who tells us that they are fenced in and will stay is not right.

We must point out that these are domestic animals. They are not under the Department of Renewable Resources. They are under the Department of Agriculture. I presume this means, unless somebody has a law or they are going to slip one in here quick, that theoretically this person could sell these animals to every little farm for steinriders. They are like a horse or cow or sheep. There is nothing stopping them. This means that we could have them on five or six farms. These farms are not all going to have good enough fences. I do not think we have to worry too much about the bull, but if the cows get away, there is a month overlap in breeding. I have been around animals long enough to know they can adapt to this. There is no problem.

You say they are going to come through here health inspected. We do not do that with horses coming out of Alaska. We do not do that with horses coming out of Montana. We do not do that with cattle coming out of Montana. We do not check anything coming in or out of the Yukon. We never have. I doubt that, as domestic animals, you are going to be able to check these. I think that they can turn around and legally say that you cannot check them. I heard stories that reindeer have gone through here. They were dying in the trucks, and the Department of Renewable Resources could do nothing about these because they are not under their control. They are under the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2 agreed to

MOTIONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

Hon. Mr. Porter: The House Leaders have reached an agreement as to the order in which Motions Other than Government Motions shall be called. To that effect, such an agreement required unanimous consent of the House. I would therefore ask unanimous consent to have the Motions called in the following order: 75, 77, 30, 73, 79, 72, 74, 76 and 78.

Speaker: Is there unanimous consent.

All Members: Agreed.

Motion No. 75

Clerk: Item number 2, standing in the name of Mr. Webster.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number 2?

Mr. Webster: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Klondike: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the names of those who make contributions of a significant value to political parties or candidates should be disclosed; and

THAT the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges should advise the Assembly on the guidelines and regulations which should govern such disclosure; and

THAT, in its study of this subject, the Committee review the draft amendments to the Political Contribution Income Tax Credit Regulations tabled by the Government Leader and be empowered to make an interim report.

Mr. Webster: This motion speaks to public disclosure of political contributions, an important principle in the partial public financing of election campaigns. Implicit in this principle is the right of the public, which underwrites political contributions, to know who may possess influence with elected representatives as a result of such contributions.

Under the *Canada Elections Act*, the identity of individual contributors of aggregate amounts of \$100 or more is recorded for public scrutiny. Disclosure of contributions over \$100 is a practice in New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. This is currently not the requirement of the Yukon's Political Contribution Income Tax Credit Regulations and this motion suggests that the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges review draft amendments to these regulations, which address this omission.

It should be noted that the proposed amendments do not suggest public disclosure of contributions by those who do not request an official receipt for income tax purposes.

Mrs. Firth: I guess I was a bit slow. I was waiting for more to come but nothing more came.

We will be supporting the motion. Upon my research, I found that disclosure of contributions, as the former speaker has said, is disclosure of contributions only for those individuals who will be requiring tax receipts for the disclosures so that does not disallow people to make contributions of whatever amounts they may want and to have that information remain confidential in the event they do not request a tax receipt.

Our research tells us that in Alberta disclosure for contributions over \$375 is the practice; British Columbia has no requirement for disclosure of contributions; Government of Canada for contributions over \$100 disclosure is required; Province of Manitoba \$250 or more disclosure is required; New Brunswick has disclosure for over \$100 for individual contributions and also full disclosure is made for corporations and trade unions that has contributed to parties or candidates; Newfoundland has no disclosure of contributions, however, it does have draft legislation, which is going to provide for funding of parties limits on expenses and contributions and the disclosure will be \$100 or more in tax benefits; the Northwest Territories is for over \$100; Nova Scotia has no disclosure of contributions; Ontario has disclosure for over \$100; Prince Edward has disclosure for over \$250; Quebec has disclosure for over \$100; Saskatchewan disclosure for over \$100; and, of course, the Yukon Territory has no disclosure.

We agree with the principle that the public should know, there should be public accountability and, therefore, we extend our best to the committee in its deliberations and in its review of the regulations.

Mr. McLachlan: I am a little uncomfortable with the way the motion is worded. I feel that perhaps the second clause should have come first. I only mention it in that I feel that the Standing Committee, Rules, Elections and Privileges really is the vehicle

Ms. Kassi: It so happens that this is the International Year of Peace. I think it is a good time now to think about taking initiatives such as this, as a Legislature, as it is close to Christmas.

This year we have some change for the better between the superpowers, and efforts are being made to reduce the nuclear stockpiles around the world. This should be encouraged by all of us.

We have also seen expressions from people around the world in support of nuclear arms reduction. New Democrats and Conservatives united to make a statement for nuclear disarmament in Manitoba, and we can do the same here. More recently, the Legislatures of Ontario and the Northwest Territories adopted a similar motion to declare themselves nuclear weapons free zones. In Alaska, a resolution has been introduced in the State Legislature to work towards the same initiative. In August, a referendum at the State Primary showed big support for a nuclear weapons free zone.

Earlier this year, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference met in Alaska and fully endorsed the motion for a nuclear free Arctic. This was one of the biggest gatherings of the Inuit people ever from Alaska, the Northwest Territories and Greenland. This motion passed unanimously. In the Province of British Columbia as well as in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland, various communities have declared themselves nuclear free as well.

Many countries around the world such as Greenland, Iceland, New Zealand, Sweden and a number of smaller countries have proceeded with this initiative. With Sweden, Iceland, Greenland and the Northwest Territories joining this group, now the Yukon would make five jurisdictions in this circumpolar north that would be nuclear weapons free. It is my hope that this would be extended to northern countries in Europe, Alaska and the Soviet Union. I think it is interesting to note that despite uranium exploration in the Northwest Territories, their Legislature voted as part of their motion to oppose exploration and exploitation of materials related to the nuclear weapons industry.

I know that my people are concerned about signs of uranium near our community. I want to make it clear to this House that we do not want any uranium mining or development near our community. I think it would be a very negative thing for other parts of the territory as well. We fear the possible contamination that would come from uranium mining. There are many dangers associated with uranium development, and we fear a lot of damage would be done to the land and its habitat.

The motion before honourable Members does not address this, but I felt it important to make this statement that we have these fears about uranium mining in our area. The motion, however, is clear in terms of making the Yukon a nuclear weapons free zone, and I consider this a first step. As well, Canada is unofficially a nuclear weapons free zone and has been since the 1950's when the Conservative Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, decided against putting nuclear missiles on Canadian territory. Perhaps with enough support from territorial and provincial Legislatures, the present government in Ottawa will make us an officially nuclear weapons free zone. That would be strong message for peace throughout the world at this special time of year.

This motion also puts this Legislature on record as opposing the establishment of nuclear waste dump sites in the territory.

I think the reasons for opposing this are obvious. Hon. Members should note that there is no obligation under NATO for Canada to test the cruise missile or other nuclear weapons, or to have nuclear weapons on our soil.

As all hon. Members well know, Canada has a proud history of being a peaceful nation, as well as a nation of peacekeepers. Our participation in the peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations points to this. It is my hope that all hon. Members will support this motion for the Yukon Territory being a nuclear weapons free zone. I look forward to your participation in this debate.

Mr. McLachlan: I agree with the intent of the motion, but mainly because of the inclusion of the word weapons and nuclear weapons-related. In order to illustrate that, I want to say that it is not my intent to make Yukon entirely nuclear free. Nuclear

weapons, yes. If I may take just three lines to explain that, someday there may be a possibility of being able to use nuclear-generated power in the territory.

If that should shock the Members opposite, let me remind the Members for Old Crow and Watson Lake that the possibility of using slowpoke type nuclear reactors has come up as close to us as Inuvik and Fort Nelson in the south, some 334 miles away.

I do agree with the Member for Old Crow that the Yukon people are striving for world peace and nuclear disarmament. I think that is very important.

I would like to illustrate my feelings with this story that was related to me by a friend, of two fellows discussing the issue of nuclear war in a bar. One fellow, not too informed on it, leaned over to the other and said, "George, I would really hate to see my son come back from a nuclear war. I think he would be kind of scarred up." The other fellow leaned toward him and said, "You will not have to worry about your son returning from a nuclear war." That was the end of the discussion.

My party is on record at the national level as illustrating the fact that Canada remain free of nuclear weapons, that the country have no involvement in SDI, nor in the production of chemical and biological weapons, that Canada's armed forces should be dedicated to the efforts of international peacekeeping and the protection of sovereignty — an issue that we have heard much about recently — and, further, that Canada work with all circumpolar nations to achieve a nuclear-free zone north of 60.

We will be giving our consent to this motion.

Mr. Phillips: I am pleased to have been given the opportunity to speak about an issue that concerns all of us as Yukoners, as Canadians and as world citizens. I found it a bit interesting that the Member for Old Crow used Manitoba as an example. It seems to me to be a little bit hypocritical for a New Democratic government in Manitoba to be passing a motion like this and, at the same time, screaming, making trips to Ottawa, doing everything they can to get an F-18 contract. It seems to me that the two do not go together. I have a bit of difficulty with that. Both of them are instruments of war and it does not make much sense when the government is taking both actions.

I am speaking today about an issue that crosses party lines and even appears to be of interest and a concern to people who have considered themselves to be apolitical. This issue has inspired and motivated different groups and individuals to take action, and while the nature and extent of their action may differ, and while we may disagree with some of their action, and support one group rather than another, we, all of us, share a very common concern. That concern is world peace.

Amendment proposed

I would like to make an amendment to the motion that has been proposed by the Member for Old Crow, and I would like to read the amendment for the record.

The amendment reads: THAT Motion no. 77 be amended by deleting all the words after the word "THAT" where it first appears, and substituting therefor: "to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly requests that Canada make representation to the United Nations, requesting the declaration of all land, inland water, coastal water and airspace within the world as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Riverdale North THAT Motion no. 77 be amended by deleting all the words after the word "THAT" where it first appears and substituting therefor: "to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly requests that Canada make representation to the United Nations, requesting the declaration of all land, inland water, coastal water and airspace within the world as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Mr. Phillips: The amendment to this motion is simply that we, on this side, believe very strongly that it is much larger than a

Yukon issue. I am speaking today about some reasonable action that we, as Yukon Legislators, can and should take in this matter on behalf of our constituents, out of concern for our children, and the children of the world, and in the interest of long-term good government.

It is most appropriate that we take this action now in the spirit of the Christmas season, taking this action for several very simple but basic and important things.

• Taking this action says several very simple and basic, but important, things. We recognize that we are not only members of our communities and of our territory, but are part of the international system. We have responsibilities in and concerns about the whole system. We are not isolated, and we cannot isolate ourselves. What happens elsewhere will affect us in this manner. Rather than simply fence ourselves in, hoping that the problem will go away or that someone else will handle it for us, is not the solution. We can make a positive contribution.

• We might as well aim a little higher. By aiming higher and by doing our small part in a very carefully thought out manner, we demonstrate our true commitment to achieving an important goal. We encourage and join with others in reaching that same goal.

This is not a pie-in-the-sky dreaming. It is a feet-on-the-ground possible thinking. The motion we are talking about today has to come about. I am pleased to have been able to speak to this issue in this season and to have been able to suggest that one small way of extending the spirit of the season into the months and years ahead.

Hon. Mr. Kimmerly: I wish to first thank the Member for Old Crow for bringing forward this most important motion to this Assembly. It is entirely appropriate and fitting that we take time to discuss this matter, which is of the ultimate importance. It may be considered that it is of not immediate practical importance, or within the immediate jurisdiction of this Legislature. I argue strongly that it is most appropriate that we add our voice, or the voice of this Legislature, to the growing voices in the world to declare our opposition to war generally and the nuclear madness specifically.

The Member for Old Crow spoke primarily about nuclear weapons. I will emphasize more the issue of peace as a general aim. I wish to first tell a story that I heard at a forum on peace a week or so ago.

The story is about the perception of children. What happened was that many children were asked about nuclear war and asked if they were afraid of nuclear war and what they thought of it. As I understand it, it was a kindergarten class in a southern city.

The kindergarten class was 18 small children. They were asked, are you afraid of a nuclear war or dying in a nuclear war?

• They were asked: "Do you think there will be a nuclear war?" There were 17 of the children who said "yes"; one of them said "No". She was asked why, and she said: "because all the time my daddy goes to meetings to stop it".

I think that is an extremely significant story. One child is comforted and is living and growing in a positive spirit because her daddy is trying to stop it. I think it is the duty of all Members here to try to stop it. We are not completely powerless. We can add our voice, our expression, and it is significant because we here represent the population of the territory, and as representatives, if we add our voices to the growing numbers of voices in the world to simply proclaim that we wish an end to this nuclear madness, that we wish peace, that is one of the most significant things that we could do.

I occasionally listen to popular music, and I am moved to mention the words of John Lennon when he said, "Imagine a lasting peace and a world without war". He says, "You may say that I am a dreamer, but I am not the only one". What we can do as a Legislature is to say here that those who dream for peace are not the only ones. We can add our voices to that most worthy goal, and I would ask all Members to support this concept.

The madness of nuclear war is promoted not by individuals, but by governments or world powers. Many have said that we are powerless because of that. I wish to just think a moment about the relationship between governments and individuals. Of course, we in

democratic traditions have no difficulty at all in thinking about the fact that governments are, or should be, the expression of the collection of individuals who live within the governed jurisdiction. It is important that we, as individuals, express our views to government, and it is important that municipalities and provinces and territories express our concern to the national government. I welcome the amendment from the Member for Riverdale North, because it also adds the concept of adding our voice in the international forum which, of course, is extremely important and it is entirely appropriate that our views be expressed in the world community and the United Nations.

Peace is an issue upon which many religions speak and I wish to, for the purposes of clarity and to lead into another concept about the individual, to quote from some of the expressions about peace that have been made by various religious doctrines or religious traditions. I would quote what many of us know as the Golden Rule. These quotes are collected in a book published by the people of the Baha'i Faith, and I would quote some short sentences which reflect religious teachings essentially about peace.

From Buddhism, I quote, "Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful."

From Zoroastrianism: "That nature only is good when it shall not do unto another whatever is not good for its own self."

From Judaism: "What is harmful to you, do not to your fellow men. That is the entire law, all the rest is commentary."

From Hinduism: "This is the sum of all true righteousness: deal with others as thou wouldst thyself be dealt by; do nothing to thy neighbour which thou wouldst not have thee do to thee after."

From Christianity: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

And I quote, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law of the prophets."

From Islam I quote, "No one of you is a believer until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself."

• From Taoism, I quote: "The good man ought to be the malignant tendencies of others, to rejoice over their excellence, to help them in their straits, to regard their gains as if they were his own and their losses in the same way."

From Confucianism: "Surely it is the maxim of loving kindness. Do not unto others that you would not have them do unto you."

From the Baha'i Faith, I quote: "It is our wish and desire that everyone of you may become a source of all goodness unto men, and an example of uprightness to mankind. Beware lest ye prefer yourselves above your neighbours" and "Blessed is he who prefereth his brother before himself."

I go through those primarily to emphasize the thought and to emphasize the universality of that thought. I wish to lead into a story that is reflective of that particular thought. This occurred to me over the summer. I attended a course in Ottawa on human rights. This was a course for leaders concerning human rights. One of the students was a Jewish person, an Israeli, who had just retired as an airforce pilot from the Israeli army. He also spoke of his brother, who was currently a tank commander in the Israeli army. I asked him, "Why are you here from your military background and your military experience?" He explained to me in a way that I will always remember. He said, "I am now spending my life in the pursuit of world peace and world human rights because I am confident that I will do more in that area than I ever did as a soldier." He said that if you think about it, the ultimate peace issue is about human rights. The ultimate issue in human rights is about peace.

The reason for that is that if you are a soldier and you meet the enemy and it is your job, as a soldier, to kill the enemy, or gun them down, or bomb them, or whatever, how can you possibly perform that act if you respect that person's religion, or that person's right to exist, that person's right to be there. How can you do it? How can you be at war with people if you respect those people's right to exist and to be different from you?

I believe that that is an important example of the relationship between individuals and governments on this issue. We, as individuals, know full well the madness of nuclear war. It is the

that governments generally expressed the views of all individuals in this area.

Specifically concerning the amendment, the concept of Canada making representation to the United Nations, we believe is an excellent one. We have no problem whatsoever with that. It will be important if we can get a unanimous motion. However, what the amendment leaves out is that the original motion clearly states a very important principle, and that very important principle is that we here in this House declare that this territory is a nuclear weapons free zone. That is central to the original motion. It is unfortunate that that concept would be left out of the amended motion if the amendment were accepted and nothing else.

Amendment to amendment proposed

Therefore, concerning the amendment, I wish to move: THAT the amendment to Motion No. 77 be amended by adding at the end the following words: "and THAT this Assembly declare the Yukon a nuclear weapons free zone".

» **Speaker:** It has been moved by the Minister of Justice

THAT the amendment to Motion No. 77 be amended by adding at the end the following words: "and, THAT this Assembly declare the Yukon a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Hon. Mr. Kimmerly: Briefly on the amendment to the amendment, I explained it in the introduction that the amendment we consider to be a good amendment; however, it leaves out one of the very essential ingredients of this motion, one of the central concepts, and that is the declaration by this Assembly that the territory be a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. It is our intention to stand by that principle; that is why the amendment to the amendment is moved.

Mr. Nordling: I am pleased to see that we have made progress today with respect to the motion. With the amendments I am sure that we will eventually have unanimity in the House. In the context of this motion, to me, world peace is peace looked at from a military and political point-of-view. There is no question that throughout history most people have wanted a lasting peace. The development and deployment of nuclear weapons has threatened the goal of global peace. Over the past five or six centuries, many great men have proposed various plans to achieve a lasting peace. In 1648, the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years War, tried to ensure peace by establishing a balance of power. This balance of power proposal hoped to maintain an even distribution of military and economic power among nations so no nation, or group of nations, would be strong enough to conquer any other nation or group of nations.

As with most proposals, there are weaknesses. The balance of power theory has two weaknesses in international affairs. Firstly, nations are always changing and upsetting the balance of power; and secondly, governments are run by human beings who often make mistakes.

» Since the Second World War, many attempts have been made by governments to achieve lasting peace among nations. Five areas that come to mind are: firstly, the area of diplomacy between nations, the exchange of diplomats; secondly, international organizations such as the United Nations; thirdly, disarmament, which is difficult but, in 1968, the United Nations approved the nonproliferation treaty to prevent nuclear nations from giving nuclear weapons to other nations, and there have been the United States's and Soviet Union's involvement in Strategic Arms Limitations Talks; fourthly, there has been an effort in improvement of international trade and communications; and, fifthly, collective security based on the balance of power theory.

As Yukoners, we must work within this framework for peace that has developed over the centuries and deal on a government-to-government level to establish certain rules by which all nations should abide.

The major problem we face is the lack of understanding and acceptance. People in one country see their own interests more clearly than they see the interests of another country. Our desires seem reasonable, and the desires of others look selfish and

unreasonable.

This motion, and the amendments to the motion, is a step that we, as Yukoners, can take toward world peace to set an example to the rest of the world by declaring the Yukon a nuclear-free zone and requesting of the United Nations that the rest of the world be declared a nuclear weapons-free zone.

We should then take the initiative and request other countries to follow suit. Now that we have established contact with the Premier of the Soviet Union, as a result of our debate over the testing of cruise missiles, which was held in this Assembly on April 2, 1986, I would suggest that the government again contact the Soviet Union to ask it to make their Arctic a nuclear weapons-free zone, as well as ask the United States to make Alaska a nuclear weapons-free zone.

As was pointed out by the Member for Old Crow, who brought the motion, this has already been done with respect to Greenland. I think that we can all agree with this amendment referring specifically to the Yukon and, following that, to the amendment by the Member for Riverdale North. I am sure that we will have unanimous agreement for the motion.

» **Mr. Phillips:** I am left a little confused by the amendment. My own feeling when I read it is that the problem is widespread, and I think that the amendment to the motion that we proposed was addressing the widespread problem. As far as I know, the Yukon is in the world.

What I see happening on the other side, and it rather annoys me on an issue that is as important as this, is that they have again decided to play politics so that they can use this issue somewhere down the line.

I think that is wrong. I think it is a very important issue to address. We addressed it responsibly. For the other side to try and drag it back into the political arena, I think, is wrong. I will be supporting the amendment to the motion, but I am certainly not very pleased about the types of games that they like to play on the other side.

Mr. Webster: I do not think that it is a matter of cheap political games at stake here. The intent of the original motion was to address a specific area, our area. The amendment was to address, in general, the world. The amendment to the amendment is speaking to both. It includes, in the general sense, the world, and the amendment to the amendment speaks to the Yukon. I see no problem with anyone in this House accepting these amendments.

Amendment to amendment agreed to

Speaker: Is there any further debate on the amendment as amended?

Amendment agreed to

Speaker: Is there any further debate on the motion as amended?

Motion No. 77 agreed to as amended

Motion No. 30

Mr. Clerk: Motion No. 30, standing in the name of Mr. Nordling.

Speaker: Is the honourable Member prepared to proceed with Motion No. 30?

Mr. Nordling: Yes.

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the deduction for travel by northerners, as found in Bill C-23, (*An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act*) should be available to all Yukoners;

and THAT the Government of Yukon should urge the Government of Canada to introduce amendments to section 110.7 of Bill C-23 which would provide a deduction for the cost of two trips outside per year, if incurred, for each Yukon taxpayer and each member of his or her family.

» **Mr. Nordling:** Before I begin talking to the motion itself, I would like to mention a slight error in the terminology I used. I do not believe it requires an official amendment. In the second

paragraph, the motion asks that the Government of Yukon urge the Government of Canada to introduce amendments to Section 110.7 of Bill C-23.

To be perfectly correct, the amendments would be made to Section 34(1) of Bill C-23, which adds Section 110.7 to the *Income Tax Act*. As I said, I do not think it is necessary to make a formal amendment. If this motion does pass, I am sure that in contacting the Government of Canada, the Yukon Government, perhaps with the assistance of the Minister of Justice, can clarify the wording of where the amendment should be made.

The first part of the motion advocates that the deduction for travel benefits should be available for all Yukoners, and I stress the words "all Yukoners". For years, some Yukoners have received benefits that were ignored by the Income Tax Department resulting in a tax saving to those people. This was done by the department in recognition of the high cost of living in the north. This system, or lack thereof, was not fair as some Yukoners benefitted and others did not.

Bill C-23 attempts to clarify the problems of the past; however, on examination of the wording, Bill C-23 also appears to discriminate against some Yukoners. The proposed addition to the *Income Tax Act* of Section 110.7 provides that, and I will read the relevant portion, "In computing the taxable income for a taxation year of an individual, there may be deducted..." and we go down to Subsection (d), "an amount received, or the value of a benefit received or enjoyed in the year by him in respect of his employment. This limits the amount deducted to income received in respect of employment."

By restricting it to employment, people like old age pensioners who receive pension income, income from interest, or income from the cashing in of Registered Retirement Savings Plans for which they do pay tax, may be left out of this deduction.

Secondly, the wording of Section (d) goes on to say, "in respect of his employment in the area by a person with whom he was dealing at arm's length." Now, by restricting it to employment benefits received from an employer who is at arm's length, this possibly leaves out small businessmen, self-employed businesspeople who work for themselves and give themselves the benefit of a trip outside the territory. It also leaves out partnerships whereby the partners take the benefit of a trip outside the Yukon.

Thirdly, the section goes on after arm's length to say, "In respect of travelling expenses incurred by him".

By limiting that to the word "him", it appears to exclude travelling expenses incurred by him and his family so that, possibly, on interpretation, a taxpayer would not get a deduction for the expense involved in his family travelling outside the Yukon.

In the technical notes issued by the hon. Michael Wilson, Minister of Finance, with respect to this clause, it states, "An employee may claim a deduction in computing his taxable income in respect of certain travel benefits provided to the employee and his family by his employer", and I stress, "and his family". Obviously, they meant to include the expense incurred for the taxpayer's family. This section should be amended to make that clear.

The other part of the motion speaks to two trips outside per year. The reason that I have mentioned two trips is because Bill C-23 provides, also in Section D, that the travelling expenses were incurred in connection with, and I am quoting, "not more than two trips made in the year."

I have expressed the concerns we have with it. The federal government obviously intended to provide a deduction for the cost of two trips out of Yukon per year per family, and they do not appear to have done it on a fair basis. I will not attempt to provide the wording to address these concerns and to amend the section today, but these are matters that the federal government should look at before the Bill is passed. I am sure there are others in this House who have concerns with this section and are more knowledgeable with respect to the history of Bill C-23 than I am, and the effect it will have on Yukoners.

However, I would urge all Members to support this motion as a general statement of concern that there should be no discrimination against some Yukoners.

I believe that if a Yukoner has sufficient income from whatever source to be taxed on it, then he should receive the same tax deduction as those Yukoners who receive their income from an arm's length employer.

I believe that the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce is also working on this issue and has been in contact with the Minister of Finance. I think it would be very helpful if this House took a united stand on the issue for the benefit of all Yukon taxpayers.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: This issue has been very close to my heart over the last few years. I have been involved in the discussions on this matter with a number of the federal governments over the last six or seven years. I have been involved on various committees that have been set up within the Yukon to discuss the matter with federal Ministers. It has not been until recently that we recognized that there is some resolution to the issue. Whether or not it is considered to be fair and desirable to people who live in isolated areas is yet to be determined. I think we do know and recognize that something is happening that will have some finality to it.

I recognize, as well, that in the past we have simply counted ourselves lucky to delay this issue and to encourage federal Ministers to extend the remission orders to allow the existing state of affairs to continue. That is an initiative that was considered by the people making representation to be somewhat unfair. There was a desire to ensure that any tax breaks be given to all Yukoners, not simply to those who are in the employ of someone who was providing them.

At the same time, the only politically acceptable route in the past has been to simply continue the delaying of any new measures and to ask for the extension of the remission orders. Back in the early 1970s, the original legislation was passed to tax northern benefits. The primary intent of that legislation was to tax benefits that were allotted to company employees as a condition of their employment. Persons working in isolated posts in northern Canada were lumped into that category.

Because there were certain items that were not well thought out in the original incarnation of the Act, it was never enforced. It was not until 1979 that the government, once again, indicated a willingness to proceed with the taxation of northern benefits. Resurrecting the issue caused somewhat of a public outcry primarily from people living in isolated regions, certainly from people in the Yukon. Remission orders were passed continuously year after year until such time as a resolution was found.

I recall that back in 1979, 1980, it was largely the mining companies and unions that were leading the charge. There was a committee struck to incorporate all Yukon interests, and that Committee was chaired by the Commissioner of the day, Doug Beil, to make representation to federal Ministers.

I certainly think that the initiatives of the Commissioner of the day were lauded and praised by all concerned.

Ultimately, the Committee for Furness was struck, at which all interests were incorporated — the unions who were initially the prime movers, plus the Chambers of Commerce and the major employers, et cetera — who essentially worked out a consensus position, which I believe this House adopted at one time in the past, and which was communicated to the Federal Minister. The Federal Minister certainly was willing to accept some of the recommendations but not all, and in speaking as a constituency MLA, I can only say that the proposal for the change will hurt one significant employer in my riding, that being United Keno Hill Mines, who does pay benefits to their employees that would be greater than that which would be allowable under the proposed changes to Bill C-23.

Clearly, that is, in my view, a bit of a tragic situation, given that the employees of that particular operation have taken a 25 percent pay cut in order to keep the mine alive, keep the jobs alive and keep the wealth flowing in the territory. That the long arm of the tax collector is going to come in and perhaps take more of their available income seems to me to be unfortunate, and it is something I do not particularly support at all.

In any case, it is of great benefit to the people of the territory that a fair tax system is being proposed, but as the Member for Potter

#18 -1984

ALASKA NURSES ASSOCIATION

R E S O L U T I O N

Regarding

DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR

WHEREAS, the threat of nuclear war is the largest potential health hazard to the people of the world and is preventable, and

WHEREAS, prevention is the nurse's first intervention to promote health, and

WHEREAS, expenditures on nuclear arms and delivery systems conflict directly with providing resources for health care and human services,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT this voting body affirm the 1982 American Nurses Association resolution acknowledging that there is no adequate response to nuclear war and calling on American Nurses Association to support efforts for peace and disarmament beginning with a verifiable bilateral nuclear weapons freeze, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the American Nurses Association resolution with the Alaska Nurses Association voting body affirmation be sent to the Alaska Congressional Delegation.


Adopted by the House of Delegates
Alaska Nurses' Association
30 March 1984



Dept. of Transportation & Public Facilities

Position Paper

BILL NO: SJR 38

APPROVED:  G. O. Knapp
Commissioner

TITLE: "Relating to a Nuclear Free Arctic,"

DATE:

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Senate Joint Resolution Number 38, "Relating to a Nuclear Free Arctic," proposes that the Alaska State Legislature, the Governor, and the Alaska Congressional Delegation promote and initiate efforts to "prevent nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the arctic and sub-arctic or elsewhere in the atmosphere." It further advocates banning nuclear wastes from the State.

Any resolution to eliminate nuclear materials from Alaska and/or the arctic should be very careful to specify what is to be excluded. There are several isotopes which are used in medicine in combination with current technology to provide great beneficial use to the citizens of our State. Further, these uses of nuclear materials are safe.

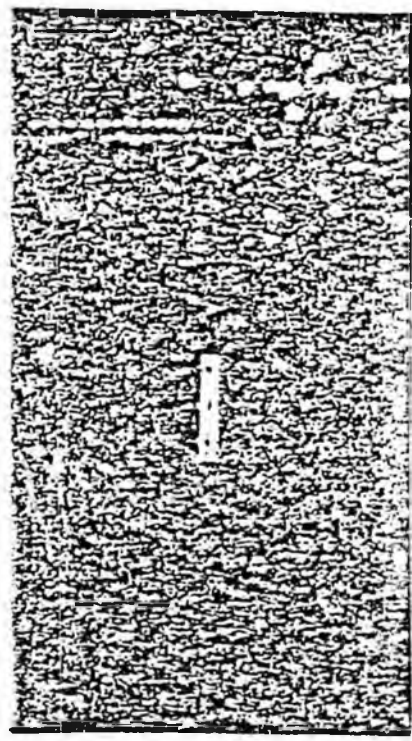
At this time the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is developing, with the help of others, an airport light system which could one day make a major contribution to aviation safety in Alaska. The system uses the radio isotope tritium as an energy source which is a byproduct of the nuclear industry. The system is safe and is expected to be cost effective compared to conventional systems while improving reliability and lowering maintenance costs. It would be most unfortunate if such technologies and many beneficial ideas yet to be developed would be stifled unnecessarily.

Radioluminescent Taxiway Lights

A set of experimental radioluminescent (RL) taxiway lights was installed at Fairbanks International Airport (FIA) from January 2, 1984, to May 24, 1984. The project was initiated at the request of the FIA Director to evaluate the effectiveness of blue RL lights to define a taxiway's lateral boundaries for general aviation (GA) aircraft. Durability of the lights and mounting fixture also was evaluated. The lights are tritium powered, similar to the units being developed for airport edge lighting (see *Research Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 1). But the fixture design and blue color were a first attempt to adapt the RL concept specifically to ground control lighting.

Lights were placed along both sides of taxiway 35 (located on the northeast end and perpendicular to the GA airstrip) and on a portion of taxiway 4 (located between the intersections of T-33 and T-35 and parallel to the GA airstrip). The units were secured to standard stake-mount bases approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), using an FAA-approved frangible coupling. FIA maintenance crews installed the stake bases. The initial 30 lights were installed with spacing ranging from a minimum of 50 feet apart on the curve to a maximum of 130 feet on portions of the straightaway. Due to the nature of the light emitted, the maximum distance was found to be too great for clear taxiway definition; therefore, 12 more RL lights were fabricated at the U.S. Department of Energy's (USDOE) Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee and installed in late February. The additional lights reduced the maximum spacing to 100 feet with about 75 feet being typical.

The RL taxiway lights demonstrated ruggedness and reliability. During the test, a motor grader removing snow collided with several light units. An inspection revealed that the impacted units were broken from their mounts, but no light tubes were damaged. Mounting couplings were easily replaced. Since there were no electrical connections to repair, the lights were restored to service quickly.



Security was a concern because the lights were experimental and contained the radioisotope tritium. This was not a problem. Routine surveillance by the FIA airport security force proved an adequate precaution to prevent any vandalism or theft.

Comments from users suggested that the lights could be useful in rural areas and possibly in urban areas. The addition of orange paint or reflectors on the fixture bodies, or an attached flag, was suggested for better visibility during daylight. One observer stated, "The lights were so weak they cannot be observed from the tower during hours of darkness with binoculars." The tower is located approximately 1/2 to 3/4 mile from taxiway T-4. Low light intensity is the limiting factor of the present RL technology.

Based on the comments received, it seems likely that the blue RL taxiway lights could be used to delineate taxiways and parking aprons in areas with low ambient light (i.e. rural airstrips). Some type of reflector is recommended and unit spacing should be closer than for conventional lights. For areas with more ambient light (i.e. FIA and other urban airports), improvements are needed to increase light output.

A full report on this demonstration will be available from DOT&PF Research by the end of April 1985.

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DOT&PF RESEARCH

Further information on any of the topics covered in *Research Notes* may be obtained by contacting Larry Sweet, Research Manager. A list of publications produced by the Research Section may be obtained by writing Publications Specialist, Research Section, 2301 Peger Road, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701, or by calling the Research Section at (907) 479-2241.

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ESTIMATES OF CANCER INCIDENCE IN ALASKAN NATIVES DUE TO EXPOSURE TO GLOBAL RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT FROM ATMOSPHERIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING

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Abstract

During the peak period of atmospheric nuclear weapons testing in the northern hemisphere in the early 1960's, measurable concentrations of cesium-137 and strontium-90 accumulated in native residents of certain northern Alaskan villages through the lichen-caribou food pathway. Now that a significant latent period for cancer induction has elapsed, the question of possible cancer increases from this radiation exposure has been raised. To address this question, radionuclide measurement data and dose estimates made during this period were reviewed. Leukemia, breast cancer, and bone sarcoma were identified as the malignancies most likely to be induced from internally deposited cesium-137 and strontium-90, and risk estimates were developed for these cancers. Maximum annual dose rates due to these radionuclides were found to be low and comparable

to the natural background radiation levels that exist in certain parts of the United States. In addition, the number of Alaskan natives likely to have received these maximum doses was found to be very small. As a result, the number of cancer cases expected from this exposure is too low to be detected by epidemiologic study of the populations actually exposed. Fallout radionuclides other than cesium and strontium have also been detected in Alaskan ecosystems, but at levels resulting in doses considerably lower than those referred to above.

Abbreviations

- Ci — Curie (a measure of the quantity of radioactive material)
- mCi — millicurie (10^{-3} Ci)
- μCi — Microcurie (10^{-6} Ci)
- nCi — nanocurie (10^{-9} Ci)
- pCi — picocurie (10^{-12} Ci)
- rad — A measure of radiation dose in tissue
- mrad — millirad (10^{-3} rad)
- rem — a measure of radiation dose equivalent, an entity which takes into account the quality of the radiation as well as the absorbed dose in rads. The rem is equivalent to the rad for gam-

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ma and medium to high energy beta radiation.
mrem — millirem

Introduction

During the early and middle 1960's, radionuclide body burdens were measured in a considerable number of northern Alaskan Natives because of concern about concentration of radioactive fallout through the lichen-caribou-human food pathway. Now that a significant latent period for cancer induction has passed, recent public concern has been raised by Natives about possible increases in cancer incidence among Alaskan Natives as a result of this exposure. To address this concern, personnel from the Cancer Branch, Center for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control (CDC) met with personnel from the Arctic Investigations Laboratory, Center for the Infectious Diseases, CDC, Anchorage in August, 1984, to review the problem. Several approaches to the problem were planned: 1) to assess the original methods of measuring radiation exposure and the estimates for the groups exposed; 2) to calculate the cancer incidence which could result utilizing estimates of dose and population exposed in Alaska; 3) to review Alaska Native Tumor Registry data pertinent to the radiation issue; and 4) obtain original measurement data on individuals and compare this with their subsequent cancer experience. This report includes items 1 and 2 above; items 3 and 4 will be reported subsequently.

Background

The bulk of atmospheric nuclear weapons testing was carried out from 1945 to 1963 in the northern hemisphere by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. During this period, 379 atmospheric tests were conducted. In the ten years following the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963, only 43 atmospheric tests were conducted, 29 by France and 14 by the People's Republic of China, neither of whom were party to the treaty (1). Although subsurface nuclear weapons testing by the major powers has continued since 1963, the peak periods of contamination of the biosphere documented by extensive radiation monitoring throughout the world occurred during the 1950's and the early 1960's.

Radioactive fallout consists of radioactive particles that have entered the atmosphere as a result of nuclear detonations. Explosions at, or slightly above, the earth's surface (i.e. atmospheric nuclear tests) result in the greatest release of radionuclides into the atmosphere and, therefore, the largest amount of fallout. Subsurface nuclear detonations (the predominant type after the test ban treaty) release only a fraction of the total resultant radioactivity, that fraction being inversely related to the depth of the detonation.

Radioactive fallout is classified as local or global

depending on its spatial and temporal distribution. Local fallout consists of larger particles (generally over 35 microns in diameter) and falls back to the earth's surface within about a day and within several hundred miles or less from the detonation site. Global fallout is composed of smaller particles, rises higher into the atmosphere, and becomes widely dispersed over the earth's surface. The higher the yield of the nuclear device (i.e. the megatonnage), the higher the fallout particles are blown up into the atmosphere, and the longer they take to return to the earth's surface.

The atmosphere can be divided into the troposphere (from sea level to about 45,000 feet) and the stratosphere (from over 45,000 feet to about 160,000 feet). Low yield detonations yield mainly tropospheric fallout which returns to the surface within a month or so from the time of detonation. Fallout deposition from the troposphere is dependent on weather conditions and usually occurs along a band in the same latitude as the detonation site. High yield detonations are powerful enough to push radioactive material up into the stratosphere. This material returns to the surface over a period of months to several years. Deposition is a function of altitude and deposits occur in higher concentrations in the temperate zones. Since the majority of the weapons testing has taken place in the northern hemisphere, more fallout occurred in the northern than southern temperate zone. The major portion of global fallout from nuclear weapons testing has been from the stratosphere.

Fallout is composed of a variety of radionuclides whose biological importance depends on factors such as the type of radiation emitted, particle size, solubility, physical and biologic half-life, etc. Only a few of these radionuclides pose a potentially significant long-term health hazard since only some occur in abundance, have relatively long half-lives, and have chemical characteristics that facilitate transport and concentration through food chains and result in accumulation of significant amounts of radioactivity in sensitive body tissues. Of the 200 or more radionuclides possibly present right after a nuclear explosion, only a small percentage have half-lives long enough that they exist more than a few hours. Since most global fallout has been stratospheric, which takes months to years to return to the earth's surface, very few of these nuclides are deposited as radioactive fallout. Of those that are, even fewer are found in concentrations sufficient to pose a potential hazard to human health. For this to occur, some type of mechanism of concentration through the food chain is required. The major factor involved in the concentration of fallout radionuclides in arctic and subarctic food chains is the ability of the lichen to absorb and retain particles from the atmosphere and from precipitation. A large fraction of fallout

material can be directly absorbed by the lichen and, because lichens have evolved very efficient mechanisms for conserving nutrients in their barren environments, much of this is retained in the plant for many years. Northern Alaskan caribou migrate southward in the fall into the Kobuk and Koyukuk River drainage areas, where they spend the winter and feed predominately on lichens. In the spring the caribou migrate northward back through the passes of the Brooks Range, and during the summer wander throughout the north western Arctic feeding predominately on seed plants, which have fallout radionuclide concentrations two to ten times lower than those found in lichens.

During the 1950's and early 1960's, subsistence hunting and fishing provided the economic base for the northern Alaskan native villages. These subsistence economies have been gradually shifting toward capital-based economies because of the increasing immigration and influence of white people in northern Alaska, particularly in the larger coastal villages. This shift was accelerated by the oil industry development that occurred in the North Slope region during the 1970's. One result of this shift has been a general decrease in dependence on caribou as a food source. However, during the period of maximum fallout and continuing through the 1970's, caribou was a major food source for many of the northern villages. This was particularly true for the Eskimos of Anaktuvuk Pass in the Brooks Range, where the highest body burdens of cesium-137 occurred in 1964 (2).

Cesium-137 has a radioactive ("physical") half-life of 30 years (see Table I) and a biochemical behavior similar to potassium so that it accumulates and concentrates in many different body tissues including caribou muscle which may be eaten in large quantities by certain Native groups. After ingestion, cesium is rapidly absorbed and, since it is soluble in body fluids, it is distributed fairly uniformly throughout the body, although concentrations are generally higher in muscle than in bone and fat. The biological elimination half-time is about 135 days in adult males, 85 days in adult females, and ranges from about 60 days in older children down to 12 days in infants (3). Thus, for a given initial body burden, dose would be roughly proportional to body mass (i.e., younger smaller persons would receive a lower dose per unit body burden). Pregnant women also have a shorter biological elimination half-time, resulting in a lower dose per unit body burden to the fetus (4). From the standpoint of carcinogenesis, since cesium distributes fairly evenly throughout the body and emits penetrating higher energy gamma radiation, the critical organs are those that are most sensitive to induction of cancer by radiation, namely bone marrow and possibly breast (5).

Strontium-90 is another fallout radionuclide of

potential concern because of its long physical half-life (28 years), its absorption and concentration by lichens, its concentration in caribou bone after ingestion, and its long effective half-life in bone (18 years-see Table I). Strontium has a biochemical similarity to calcium, which explains its affinity for bone. Because it emits high energy beta radiation, strontium-90 deposited in bone irradiates both the calcified bone and the adjacent bone marrow (3). The tumor types of prime concern with strontium exposure are therefore bone sarcoma and leukemia.

Iodine-131 is also of some possible concern because, although it has a much shorter physical half-life (8 days-see Table I), it emits beta particles and concentrates like ordinary iodine in the thyroid gland, one of the organs most sensitive to cancer induction by radiation (5).

Table I
Metabolism of Selected Radionuclides

Radionuclide	Half-life		Target Organ
	Physical	Effective*	
Cesium-137	30 yrs	135 days	Whole body similar to potassium
Strontium-90	28 yrs	18 yrs	Bone similar to calcium
Iodine-131	8 days	7.6 days	Thyroid

* Effective half-life takes into account both the decrease in radionuclide activity due to radioactive decay (physical half-life) and the decrease due to biological elimination of the nuclide from the body (Biological elimination half-time).

Although the three radionuclides just discussed are the primary ones of concern because they may cause long-term health effects, several other fallout nuclides also merit some mention. However, these other nuclides do not appear to be significant long term health hazards for Alaskan Natives because: 1) no effective concentration process occurs in the arctic and subarctic ecosystems that would result in a significant accumulation of, and dose to, humans; 2) their physical half-life is too short to present a long-term hazard, given the time frame over which the accumulation processes occur; or 3) they simply do not exist in sufficient quantities to present a significant health hazard.

The period of greatest global fallout occurred in the early 1960's. In 1965 measurements were made of a number of different radionuclides in lichens, in tissues of caribou and wolves (which feed on Caribou), and in urine samples of Eskimos in the Anaktuvuk Pass region. Results of these measurements are the basis of many of the comments in Table II.

Table II

Selected properties of fallout radionuclides of potential public health importance for Alaskan Natives

Nuclide	Physical half-life	Comments
Tritium (a)	12 years	no concentration process; mean urine concentration in Neotak in 1972 was 1500 pCi/l, corresponding to an annual dose of 0.15 mrem (6); present in form of tritiated water.
Carbon-14 (a)	5,600 years	no concentration process; present in form of carbon dioxide; eventually transferred to deep oceans.
Argon-39 (a)	260 years	inert gas; no concentration process.
Iron-55 (b)	2.3 years	concentrates most in ocean fish (salmon, tuna); Alaskan natives had maximum body burdens of 2.3 μCi (7) (maximum permissible body burden for general population is 100 μCi for 55 Fe).
Ruthenium-106 (c)	1 year	no concentration beyond lichen stage of food chain; not detected in caribou flesh, wolf flesh, or Eskimo urine (3).
Cerium-144 (c)	290 days	no concentration beyond lichen stage in food chain (very poorly absorbed from gastrointestinal tract in man); not detected in caribou flesh, wolf flesh, or Eskimo urine (8).
Plutonium-239 (d)	24,400 years	unlike Cs and Sr, Pu is not related to any nutrient element; degree of transport in food chains is very low (successive trophic level concentration factor is less than 0.01)(1) inhalation would be the most important exposure pathway; mean dose commitment in U.S. from nuclear testing through 1970 is 2 mrad to the lung and 0.2 to the bone; doses estimated in Lapos through lichen-reindeer food chain are negligible (9).
Plutonium-240	6,580 years	
Plutonium-241	13.2 years	
Americium-241 (e)	458 Years	primarily created in situ from ^{241}Pu ; estimated doses in Lapos negligible (9).

- (a) Neutron activation product (air)
 (b) neutron activation product (soil)
 (c) fission product
 (d) may exist as unreacted weapon component
 (e) decay product of ^{241}Pu

Dose Assessment

During the 1960's a considerable amount of measurement of radiation was done in the arctic and subarctic ecosystems, including assessments of radionuclide levels in lichens, caribou and Eskimos. Of prime importance are the cesium-137 body burden measurements done during various years on Eskimos in many of the northern Alaskan villages, particularly Anaktuvuk Pass where caribou was the primary component of their diet at that time.

Body burdens of the higher energy gamma-emitting radionuclides such as cesium-137 can be directly measured by whole-body counting. The classical whole-body counter consists of one or more sensitive gamma detectors in a heavily shielded iron room. This arrangement permits quantification and identification (by its specific gamma energy spectrum) of small amounts of a radionuclide in the body with minimal interference from natural background radiation. Comparison of the amount of activity detected with a known quantity of the same radionuclide measured in a phantom allows an accurate determination of the body burden.

Portable whole-body counters, which require about 5 tons of lead brick shielding, have been used for some cesium-137 body burden measurements in Alaskan Eskimos (10). These counters reduce background about as well as the iron-room counter, show little variation in sensitivity with body size, and are only slightly less sensitive than the iron-room counter. Average body burden measurements are generally within a few percent of the expected values based on counting in iron-room whole body counters. A less cumbersome whole-body counting method, which does not use any lead shielding, has been developed for field measurements (11). A gamma detector is placed in the sitting subject's lap, and the subject is counted while bending over the detector. This configuration gets as much of the subject's body as close to the detector as possible, while the body provides some shielding from background radiation. The counting efficiency decreases with increasing body size and measurements are corrected for this factor. This method is best suited for radionuclides that are distributed uniformly throughout the body, such as cesium, and for subjects with higher body burdens. The accuracy of this technique has been estimated to be $\pm 20\%$ for body burdens around 200 nCi cesium-137 and decreases to $\pm 100\%$ at body burdens of 40 nCi (based on comparison of subjects counted by both this technique and the iron-room whole body counter). Many of the cesium-137 body burden measurements in Alaskan Eskimos were done using this simplified technique, which was appropriate since body burdens of possible health concern are well above 200 nCi.

The highest average cesium-137 body burdens measured (over 1000 mCi) occurred in Anaktuvuk Pass residents in the summer of 1964. From 1962 through 1967, residents of Kotzebue and regional river villages of Noatak, Selawik, Noorvik, Kiana, Shungnak, Kobuk, and Ambler had intermediate levels (150-550), and the northern coastal villages of Barrow and Point Hope had the lowest levels (3-150 nCi) (12-18). The maximum levels in Anaktuvuk Pass occurred about 2 years after the peak period of atmospheric testing in 1962. This time lag is consistent with stratospheric fallout deposition and subsequent concentration of cesium through the lichen-caribou-human food pathway. Since 1964, cesium levels in Anaktuvuk Pass residents have slowly decreased, as shown by body burden measurements done in the early 1970's (19). The slowness of this decrease is due to the 30-year half life of cesium-137 and the 10-year or longer retention half-time for cesium in lichens. The seasonal fluctuation occurs because the caribou feed mainly on lichens only during the winter. Caribou killed in the spring (and consumed over the summer) had higher levels than those killed in the fall. This resulted in higher summer cesium levels in the Eskimos.

Because strontium-90 is a pure beta emitter, body burdens cannot be measured by whole-body counting techniques. However, strontium-90 body burdens in Anaktuvuk Pass residents have been estimated on the basis of annual strontium ingestion rates and the metabolism of strontium in humans. Strontium-90 concentrations were measured in caribou meat samples obtained from Anaktuvuk Pass Eskimo hunters from 1964 to 1966 and adult male Eskimo body burdens were estimated to be about 900 pCi, which was very similar to body burdens of residents of New York and San Francisco during the same period (20). (Residents of the contiguous 48 states had elevated strontium levels from consumption of dairy products and vegetables, which are not important components of the traditional Eskimo diet). A higher average estimate (7400 pCi) was made from strontium-90 concentrations measured in 9 individual rib samples from Alaskan subjects obtained during 1963 and 1964, although these concentrations were also similar to those in bone specimens from residents of other states (21,22). Strontium-90 ingestion rates, and estimated body burdens, for adult females and for children were, respectively, 50% and 20% of those for adult males. Caribou meat provided 30 to 95% of the strontium-90 body burdens of northern Alaskan Eskimos during the 1960's. The steadily decreasing body burdens since 1966 resulted more from a decreased dependence on caribou as a food source, rather than from decreasing levels of strontium in caribou meat (20).

Although direct measurements of iodine-131 in

thyroid glands of Alaskan Eskimos were not done. Measurements and dose calculations were done on thyroids from deer, elk, caribou, and reindeer from Alaska and several other states during and after the peak 1962-63 nuclear testing period. Doses received by these herbivores during this period are shown in Table III (23).

Table III

Thyroid doses received by selected herbivores from ¹³¹I fallout during the 1962-63 nuclear testing period.

State	Animal	Thyroid Dose (rem)
Colorado	Deer	20
Wyoming	Elk	7.5
Washington		
California	Deer	2.5
Maryland		
New York		
Alaska	Caribou Reindeer	0.3

The herbivore thyroid dose appears to be related to distance and direction from the sites of testing. This pattern is consistent with the relatively short half-life of the iodine-131 (8 days) and suggests that tropospheric fallout deposition is the predominant process involved. Alaskan herbivores received the lowest thyroid dose of all the animal locations sampled. This suggests that either arctic deposition of iodine was lower or that iodine did not enter the arctic food chain as readily as in other areas of the country. No specific thyroid dose estimates are available for Alaskan Natives. However, dairy products were not an important part of the traditional Eskimo diet, and no other significant human exposure pathway is evident.

Elevated levels of certain naturally occurring radionuclides have also been measured in Anaktuvuk Pass residents. Lead-210 and polonium-210, the solid decay products of radon-222 which occurs naturally in the atmosphere, have been found in relatively high concentrations in arctic lichens and caribou. The concentration process for this "natural fallout" is similar to the one observed with cesium-137 and strontium-90. Concentrations of polonium-210 in caribou flesh were about 10 times greater than lead-210 concentrations. Measurements of

polonium-210 in urine samples from Anaktuvuk Pass residents in the early 1960's showed levels 200 times higher than those measured in other states. These levels corresponded to about ten percent of the maximum permissible body burden for polonium-210 (24).

Cancer Risk Estimates

Cancer risk estimates were based on information from the National Research Council Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiations, 1980 (BEIR III Report) (5). They are expressed as a range of numbers rather than as a precise value because of the uncertainty associated with carcinogenic risk from radiation. Several important points must be emphasized regarding these risk estimates and resultant expected cancer incidence rates that were derived from them:

1. The highest average dose measurements were used in calculating expected cancer incidence. These occurred in Anaktuvuk Pass residents, who were still largely dependent on caribou for their food source in the early and middle 1960's. The actual number of persons who received these maximum doses was probably less than 100 (the total Alaskan Native population of Anaktuvuk Pass in 1970 was 97) (25). The population in 1980 of the northern Alaskan villages where measurements were taken was 3,715 (26). (The total Alaskan Native population was 54,047 in 1980 and 50,319 in 1970). Thus the percentage of Alaskan Natives with additional radiation exposure from fallout via the lichen-caribou food chain is small.
2. Expected cancer incidence rates were calculated with the assumption that the peak exposure levels of the middle 1960's remained at the same level over the next 20 years. Body burdens have actually been steadily decreasing during that period. Average cesium-137 body burdens in Anaktuvuk Pass residents measured in 1979 result in a dose of 3 mrem per year (2), which is more than 20 times lower than the peak dose levels in 1964. Strontium-90 body burdens have been decreasing by about 9 percent per year since 1970 (20).
3. When risk estimates for a particular cancer site were based on more than one risk model in the BEIR III Report, the highest risk estimates were used to calculate the upper limit of the expected cancer incidence rate.

These three factors result in a "worst case" estimate of expected excess cancer incidence rates, and the "most likely case" estimates may be 10 to 1000 times lower. Expected excess cancer rates

were estimated for four cancer sites that have the greatest potential for induction by radiation in this situation.

- A. Leukimia may result from cesium or strontium exposure. Radiation-induced leukemia has a relatively short latent period (median 7 to 8 years in the Japanese A-bomb survivors). Latency appears to be shorter in younger age groups and with higher doses. There is a decrease risk 2 to 5 times higher among the very young and the very old.

Acute leukemia and chronic myelogenous leukemia are the major types associated with radiation exposure. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia has not been shown to be related to radiation (5).

- B. Breast cancer may result from cesium exposure. The female breast is very sensitive to induction of cancer by radiation. A conservative lower limit for the minimum latent period is 5 to 9 years. The maximum latent period is 30 or more years. Latency appears to be independent of dose but strongly dependent on age at exposure. The lower the age at exposure, the longer the latency period tends to be. The occurrence of radiation-associated breast cancer parallels the age distribution of "spontaneous" breast cancer, after a minimal latent period.

The dose-response for breast cancer appears to be linear down to zero dose, i.e. the risk-per-rem is similar for low and high doses. Risk does not seem to depend on dose rate. However, risk may depend on age at exposure, although precise age pattern is not clear. Risk estimates based on the Japanese A-bomb survivors' experience show a 2 to 3 fold higher risk in the 10 to 19 year exposure age group, compared to the 20 to 39 year age group and the 50+ year age group. There is not substantial evidence yet of increased risk for exposure before age 10 years. The risk in the 40 to 49 year exposure age group is slightly negative and the reason for this is not apparent. Those variations in risk of breast cancer with age at exposure may be due to changes in tissue sensitivity to radiation carcinogenesis resulting from variations in ovarian function at different ages (5).

- C. Bone cancer may result from strontium exposure. Risk estimates are based mainly on the knowledge gained from studies of exposure to alpha emitters (eg., radium-226), which have a high relative biological effectiveness compared to beta and gamma emitters. This would tend to overestimate the risk from strontium-90, a beta radiation emitter. Radiation-induced bone cancers have shown a latency period ranging

from 4 to 52 years. Generally, latency is directly related to the duration of the exposure. Short exposure periods show a peak latency of 5 to 8 years, while continuous long-term exposures (which would result from strontium ingestion) show much longer latent periods. The most common types of radiation-induced bone cancers (in order of decreasing frequency) are osteosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, and chondrosarcoma. No cases have occurred in the radium dial painters at doses much below 900 rads. No increases in bone sarcoma was noted in the Japanese A-bomb survivors (2).

- D. Thyroid cancer (iodine exposure). The radiation-induced types of thyroid cancer are papillary carcinoma and follicular carcinoma. Anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid has not been associated with radiation. The minimum latency periods is about 10 years. The peak latency period, if one actually exists, is probably from 15 to 25 years. External gamma radiation has a higher carcinogenic risk than internal beta radiation (such as occurs with iodine-131). The reason may be partly because the iodine resides mainly in the colloid of the thyroid follicle and gives a variable beta dose to the sensitive cellular component of the follicle. The risk from iodine-131 is also lower than that from the shorter-lived radioactive iodine isotopes (which are a local rather than global fallout problem), probably because iodine-131 gives a lower dose rate (since it has a longer half-life) and may allow for some type of cellular recovery or repair.

An entity termed "minimal or occult microscopic thyroid cancer" is found at necropsy in 30% of the Japanese population and 15% of the American population. It is felt to have no malignant potential and is not known to be induced by radiation. Therefore, occult carcinoma should not be included with clinical disease when developing or applying radiation risk estimates.

Radiation-induced benign thyroid adenomas occur 3 times more commonly than malignant carcinomas. Other non-malignant radiation effects on the thyroid gland are associated with higher doses than those which induce cancer: acute thyroiditis - 20,000 rads; and hypothyroidism (thyroid ablation) - 2,000 rads external or 5,000 rads internal irradiation (5).

The range of expected cancer which may result annually from fallout exposure in Alaska is given in Table IV and compared with age-adjusted rates for the United States. It cannot be emphasized enough that these are "worst case" estimates, and also that the actual percentage of Alaskan Natives to which these rates might apply is probably extremely small.

Table IV

Cancer risk in Alaskan Natives due to radioactive fallout from atmospheric nuclear weapons tests (based on "worst case" estimate assuming a 20 year exposure at the maximum dose rate)

Radionuclide	Cancer or tumor type	Highest average body burden or tissue concentration	Corresponding dose rate	Risk coefficient (case per rem per year per million persons (5))	Expected annual excess cancer rate (per 100,000) for a 20 year exposure	Annual age adjusted cancer rate (per 100,000) for 15. year SIFR program 1973-77 (20)
Leukemia Cesium 137	1330 nCi (27)	190 mrem/yr ¹	0.01 to 2.2	0.004 to 0.8	9.8	
Strontium 90	Breast cancer	1330 nCi (27)	190 mrem/yr ¹	0.60 to 6.1	0.23 to 2.3	85.4
	Bone cancer	2.8 pCi/gm Ca (20)	12.5 mrem/yr ²	0.09 to 0.76	0.002 to 0.019	0.8
Iodine 131	Leukemia	2.8 pCi/gm Ca (20)	12.5 mrem/yr ²	0.01 to 2.2	0.0002 to 0.055	0.8
	Thyroid cancer	unknown	unknown	4		4.0
	Benign thyroid adenomas	unknown	unknown	12		

1) 1000 nCi cesium 137 gives 143 mrem/yr whole body and average skeletal dose (4).

2) 1.0 pCi strontium 90 per gram of calcium in bone (pCi/gm Ca) gives 4.5 mrem/yr skeletal dose (20).

3) Age adjusted to the 1970 Census population.

Table V shows some representative doses from various sources for comparison with the doses due to fallout in Alaska. Natural background radiation includes that from cosmic radiation, external gamma radiation from naturally occurring radioactive material in the earth's crust, and radiation from naturally occurring radionuclides found in the body. Average levels in the United States range from 100 to 250 mrem per year (30). Certain areas of the world have unusually high natural radiation levels, averaging as high as 3000 mrem per year and ranging up to 12,000 mrem per year (31). Epidemiologic studies done in some of these regions have not shown increased cancer incidence attributable to these exposures although the number of people exposed was generally only a few thousand. Average annual medical exposure (32) and the current regulatory guidelines are also given in Table V. Doses received by the Japanese A-bomb survivors ranged from 0 to over 400,000 mrem. There is little evidence of excess cases occurred at doses over 50,000 mrem in this group (33).

B. Medical exposure

1. Average annual dose per person in United States	60
2. Dose to exposed organs from specific exams.	
Chest X-ray	4 (bone marrow)
	19 (lungs)
Upper GI Series	117 (bone marrow)
	532 (lungs)
Barium Enema	298 (bone marrow)
	48 (lungs)

C. Regulatory guidelines

1. Annual occupational limit.	5000
2. Annual general population limit.	500

D. Japanese A-bomb survivors.

Dose resulting in about 50% mortality in 3 to 5 weeks (received by about 1500 survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki)	300,000
--	---------

Table V

Average radiation doses from selected sources.

Source	Dose (mrem)
A. Annual Natural background radiation (to whole body).	
1. United States	
Colorado	250
Wyoming	245
New York	135
Alaska	130
Georgia	125
Texas	100
2. High Background areas of the world.	
Kerala, India	1500
Minas Gerias, Brazil	2000
Sri Lanka (Granite areas)	3000

Table VI shows the maximum expected numbers of cancer cases per year due to cesium-137 and strontium-90 body burdens for the northern Alaskan Villages. With a population totaling 5,715 assuming the worst case estimate, a maximum of 3.6 cases of cancer would have developed in 20 years. These numbers are so small that an increase could not be detected by epidemiologic study.

Table VI

Maximum expected annual number of cancer cases due to cesium-137 and strontium-90 body burdens for northern Alaskan villages.

Village	Anaktuvuk Pass	Kotzebue	Barrow	Point Hope	River Villages	Total
1980 native population	191	1573	1720	434	1796	5715
Leukemia	0.002	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.02	0.049
Breast Cancer	0.004	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.13
Bone Sarcoma	0.00004	0.0003	0.0003	0.0001	0.0003	0.001

Conclusions

1. Studies over the past 25 years have adequately identified and measured the fallout radionuclides of potential significant health importance in Alaska.
 - A. Cesium-137 is the radionuclide of primary concern because of the lichen-caribou-human pathway, although strontium-90 and iodine-131 were of importance also.
 - B. Cesium levels were measured by whole body counting. This was done throughout the areas where caribou was a significant food source, and the whole body counting techniques used were sensitive and precise enough to detect cesium body burdens of potential concern.
 - C. Strontium-90 levels in humans were assessed from dietary information and measurements in caribou flesh, and to a limited extent from direct measurements in human bone specimens.
 - D. Iodine-131 levels were measured in caribou only, but no significant exposure pathway exists for humans.
 - E. Other radionuclides including tritium, iron-55, ruthenium-106, cerium-144, plutonium isotopes, and americium-241, have been detected in fish and game, but none were found that appear to be at levels which would pose a hazard to humans.
2. The cancer risk due to the levels of fallout radionuclides in Alaskan Natives is very low, consistent with the observation that the maximum annual dose rates from measured body burdens of cesium were comparable to dose rates from natural background radiation in some regions of the United States (Table V).

Recommendations

1. Individuals on whom cesium measurement data was obtained should be identified so that subsequent cancer development can be determined through matching of individuals in the Alaskan Native Tumor Registry. Cancer occurrence in individuals among this group can then be compared with their measured cesium body burdens, to determine if any correlation exists. The Cancer Branch of the Center for Environmental Health, CDC, is willing to work with the Alaskan Native Tumor Registry and the Alaska Department of Health and Human Services in this effort.
2. Aside from the above, no other study of fallout exposure and cancer incidence among Alaskan

Natives is recommended at this point based on current knowledge regarding radiatic carcinogenesis, the radiation doses received and the populations potentially exposed are too small to expect such a study to detect any effect.

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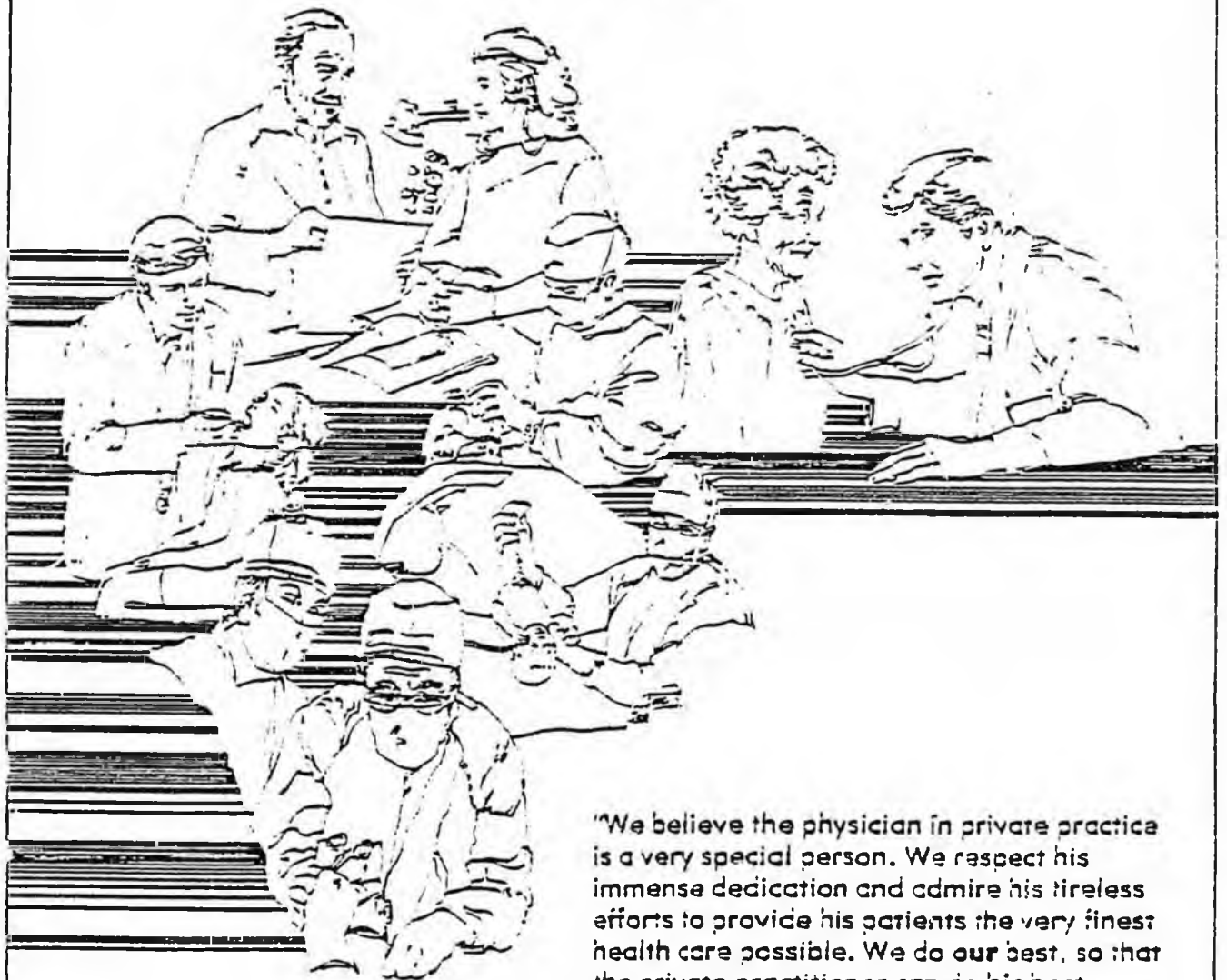


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Names and titles of the plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty at Moscow on August 5, 1963	
Names of the plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty at Washington August 8-October 9, 1963	

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water was signed at Moscow on August 5, 1963 by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and was thereafter opened to other States for signature at Washington, London, and Moscow;

WHEREAS the text of the Treaty, in the English and Russian languages, as certified by the Department of State of the United States of America, is word for word as follows:

(b) in any other environment if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted. It is understood in this connection that the provisions of this subparagraph are without prejudice to the conclusion of a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear test explosions, including all such explosions underground, the conclusion of which, as the Parties have stated in the Preamble to this Treaty, they seek to achieve.

2. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes furthermore to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in, the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, anywhere which would take place in any of the environments described, or have the effect referred to, in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article II

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to this Treaty. Thereafter, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties, to consider such amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to this Treaty, including the votes of all of the Original Parties. The amendment shall enter into force for all Parties upon the

Wells

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A. O.

T R E A T Y

banning nuclear weapon tests
in the atmosphere, in outer
space and under water

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the "Original Parties",

Proclaiming as their principal aim the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations which would put an end to the armaments race and eliminate the incentive to the production and testing of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons,

Seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, determined to continue negotiations to this end, and desiring to put an end to the contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, at any place under its jurisdiction or control:

(a) in the atmosphere; beyond its limits, including outer space; or underwater, including territorial waters or high seas; or

6/24

H

H. J.

deposit of instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all of the Original Parties.

Article III

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Original Parties -- the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- which are hereby designated the Depository Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by all the Original Parties and the deposit of their instruments of ratification.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depository Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force, and the date of receipt of any requests for conferences or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depository Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.¹¹

Article IV

This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty three months in advance.

Article V

This Treaty, of which the English and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depository Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depository Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate at the city of Moscow the fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.

For the Government
of the United States
of America

For the Government
of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

For the Government
of the Union of
Soviet Socialist
Republics

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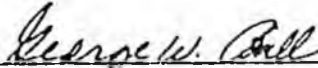
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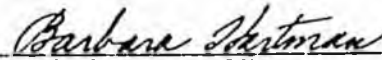
A. J.

I CERTIFY THAT the foregoing is a true copy of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow on August 5, 1963, on behalf of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a signed original of which is deposited with the Government of the United States of America and was opened for signature on behalf of other States at Washington on August 8, 1963.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, GEORGE W. BAILL, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Authentication Officer of the said Department, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this ninth day of August, 1963.


Acting Secretary of State

[14 UST]

By 
Authentication Officer
Department of State

WHEREAS the Senate of the United States of America by their resolution of September 24, 1963, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, did advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty;

WHEREAS the Treaty was duly ratified by the President of the United States of America on October 7, 1963, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate;

WHEREAS on October 10, 1963, the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics duly deposited instruments of ratification with the aforesaid Governments, designated by Article III, paragraph 2, of the Treaty as the Depositary Governments;

AND WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of Article III, paragraph 3, of the Treaty, the Treaty entered into force on October 10, 1963;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and make public the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof shall be observed and fulfilled with good faith, on and after October 10, 1963, by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

4303

PAGE 01 STATE 039324
ORIGIN H-03

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TAGS: PARM
SUBJECT: H. J. RES. 4: NUCLEAR FREEZE RESOLUTION

1. FOR SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER OF THE ALASKA HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES:

PLEASE DO NOT PASS H. J. RES. 4: ANY KIND OF NUCLEAR
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STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 10

FILE CONTENTS

1. HJR 10: PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ALASKA RELATING TO INCOME FROM THE PERMANENT FUND
2. FISCAL NOTE, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE: --0--
3. MEMORANDUM FROM JAY MOOR TO REPRESENTATIVE MIKE MILLER, DATED 2/17/87

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

2

REQUEST _____

Bill Version: HJR 10
Publish Date: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: Proposing and Amendment to the Constitution of the SOA relating to income from the Permanent Fund
Sponsor: Miller, et. al.
Requestor: State Affairs

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Research
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Millions of Dollars)

PF-EDUC. FUND	0	0	388.1	374.4	360.5	367.8
PF-PRIN.	0	(338.5)	(388.4)	(464.0)	(440.4)	(458.2)
PF-EPA	0	(40.4)	0	0	0	0
GF-PFD	0	0	(9.2)	(51.9)	(81.6)	(57.0)

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

See attached.

Prepared By: Mary Ellen Frank *MEF* Phone: 465-2174
Division: Revenue/Research Date: 2/18/87

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone *H Malone* Date: 2/19/87
Agency: Department of Revenue

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

Continuation of Fiscal Note/Bill Analysis

HJR 10

1. Assumed effective by end of FY88 and therefore affects distribution of PF earnings for FY88.
2. Effect on the PF - "Education Fund" and PFD transfer is lagged one fiscal year behind effect on fund balance in the PF to reflect when the change in available income would occur.
3. PF principal falls because there is no more inflation proofing.
4. Effect on the Earnings Reserve Account of the PF is reflected in one year only, FY88. There is an estimated balance in this account at the end of FY87 of \$239.5 million that is also available for appropriation but is not referred to in this resolution.
5. PFD account falls because:
 - A. PF principal falls and therefore PF earnings fall;
 - B. ERA earnings also used to enter calculation of PFD amount and no longer would.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

3

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

February 17, 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Mike Miller

ATTN: Gene Therriault

FROM: Jay Moor *JM*
Legislative Analyst

RE: The Permanent Fund and the Effects of House Joint Resolution 10
Research Request 87.119

You requested a fiscal analysis of the Permanent Fund as it would be affected by a constitutional amendment (House Joint Resolution 10). The amendment would split the annual income earned on the principal of the Permanent Fund: half would be distributed as dividends to state residents, and the rest would be available for funding primary and secondary education.

Assuming the proposal would be put to the voters in November of 1988, the earliest possible application would allow earnings during FY 89 to be deposited in the education fund for appropriation during FY 90. Table 1 summarizes the impact of the amendment on the Permanent Fund balance, inflation proofing, earnings, and education and dividend accounts.¹ The table allows comparison of permanent fund dividend checks, with and without the amendment.

Interpretation of Table 1

With the proposed amendment, the balance in the Permanent Fund at the beginning of each fiscal year (Column A) is projected to increase much slower than the balance as projected with no changes in the disposition of earnings (compare Column A with the column to its left). The major reason for the lesser balance is that, from FY 90 onward, there would be no inflation-proofing deposits (Column C); all earnings would go either to the

¹ Data projections as presented in Table 1 were derived from Revenue Sources FY 86-89, Alaska Department of Revenue, January 1987, and from information provided by the staff of the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation.

education account (Column F) or dividend program (Column G).² Annual contributions to the Permanent Fund principal (Column B) are assumed to be identical, with or without the amendment.

Earnings on the Permanent Fund principal (Column E) are calculated by applying a nine percent rate of return to one-half the annual contribution added to the starting balance (Column A).³ As would be required by the constitutional amendment, earnings are evenly split between the education fund (Column F) and the dividend program (Column G) for appropriation or distribution in the next fiscal year.⁴ After subtracting the cost of dividend program administration (Column H), earnings distributable as dividends are divided equally among qualified applicants (Column J). The amount of Permanent Fund dividend checks with the amendment in place is shown in Column K. Dividend projections with the Permanent Fund system left unchanged appear in the column to the right of Column K.

Conclusions

The projected annual contribution to the education fund would increase from \$390.6 million in FY 90, to \$460.9 million in FY 2000. By FY 2000, with the amendment in place, the balance in the Permanent Fund account is projected to become \$10.3 billion, which is about 62 percent of the projected balance under the current system of inflation proofing. In 2000, PFD checks are projected to be about 64 percent of what they would be if the system were left unchanged.⁵

* * * *

If you have any additional questions, please contact this agency.

Attachment

²It is assumed that the remainder of the Earnings Reserve Account (ERA) at the end of FY 88 (estimated at \$279.61 million) will be transferred to the principal balance of the Permanent Fund, and the ERA will no longer exist.

³This assumes that annual contributions to the Permanent Fund are spread evenly throughout each fiscal year.

⁴The language of the proposed amendment appears to negate the use of a "smoothing" formula for calculating distributable earnings (see Alaska Statute 37.13.140). The assumption on which Table 1 is based is that one-half of the annual Permanent Fund income will be distributed as the next year's dividends, and the rest of the income shall be deposited in the education account.

⁵All dollar amounts in this report are nominal (not adjusted for inflation).

TABLE 1

The Effect of HJR 10 on the Permanent Fund

Fiscal Year	PF as is: Starting Balance [\$ mil]	A Starting Balance [\$ mil]	B Contri- butions [\$ mil]	C Inflation Proofing [\$ mil]	D Final Balance [\$ mil]	E Earnings 9.00% [\$ mil]	F Education Funding [\$ mil]	G Dividend Program [\$ mil]	H PF Dividend Administration [\$ mil]	I Distributed as Dividends [\$ mil]	J PF Dividend Applicants [000's]	K Each PF Dividend [\$'s]	PFD as is: Each PF Dividend [\$'s]
1988	7,844.4	7,844.4	138.0	338.5	8,320.9	797.6	n/a	363.0	8.1	354.9	527.2	673.30	673.30
1989	8,320.9	8,600.5	160.8	0.0	8,761.3	781.3	n/a	397.3	8.4	388.9	525.8	739.52	739.52
1990	8,870.1	8,761.3	168.2	0.0	8,929.5	796.1	390.6	390.6	8.8	381.8	528.1	723.12	790.65
1991	9,452.3	8,929.5	163.5	0.0	9,093.0	811.0	398.0	398.0	9.2	388.8	530.3	733.31	816.42
1992	10,056.2	9,093.0	166.6	0.0	9,259.6	825.9	405.5	405.5	9.6	395.9	532.5	743.52	779.58
1993	10,691.0	9,259.6	167.2	0.0	9,426.8	840.9	412.9	412.9	10.1	402.9	534.6	753.60	801.06
1994	11,391.3	9,426.8	159.0	0.0	9,585.8	855.6	420.4	420.4	10.6	409.9	536.8	763.56	843.73
1995	12,154.4	9,585.8	154.2	0.0	9,740.0	869.7	427.8	427.8	11.1	416.6	538.9	773.08	897.88
1996	12,952.3	9,740.0	147.7	0.0	9,887.7	883.2	434.8	434.8	11.7	423.1	541.1	781.88	965.14
1997	13,785.1	9,887.7	145.7	0.0	10,033.3	896.4	441.6	441.6	12.3	429.3	543.3	790.11	1,037.30
1998	14,659.3	10,033.3	141.5	0.0	10,174.8	909.4	448.2	448.2	13.0	435.2	545.5	797.81	1,113.75
1999	15,570.2	10,174.8	137.0	0.0	10,311.8	921.9	454.7	454.7	13.7	441.0	547.8	805.10	1,185.68
2000	16,506.5	10,311.8	130.2	0.0	10,442.0	933.9	460.9	460.9	14.4	446.5	550.0	811.90	1,260.56

Source: Revenue Sources, FY 86-89, Department of Revenue, January 1987; Information provided by Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation staff.

- Notes:
1. The starting balance for FY 89 includes the estimated Earnings Reserve Account balance of \$279.61 million.
 2. The money required for inflation proofing (Column C) comes from current earnings with any shortfall made up from the EAR account (excess earnings are deposited to the ERA).
 3. Contributions to the Permanent Fund principal and Permanent Fund Dividend administrative costs are unaffected by HJR 10.
 4. Fifty percent of the Permanent Fund distributable earnings goes to the dividend program; the rest goes to the education fund.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, February 1987 (87-119;861217-16).

HJR

12

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 2/2/87

FURTHER REFERRALS: Judiciary
Finance

(State Affairs added 2/2)

DATE: 4-6-87

The State Affairs Committee has considered HJR 12

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the use and expenditure of state money.

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with CS HJR 12 (SA) the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- / fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- / zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- / zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Signature]

[Signature]

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature] NO REC

[Signature] NO REC

[Signature] 9

[Signature] NO REC

[Signature]
Chairman's signature

Alaska State Legislature

5

REPRESENTATIVE
STEVE RIEGER
District 8, Seat B



P. O. Box 110623
Anchorage, Alaska 99511

House Finance Committee

While in Juneau
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3464

House of Representatives

January 28, 1987

MEMORANDUM

To: Interested Legislators

From: Representative Steve Rieger *SR*

The attached joint resolution is intended to strengthen and improve the Budget Reserve Fund. It incorporates some of the concepts of Governor Sheffield's proposed constitutional amendment in the 1986 legislative session, but also has some changes.

The first component is a spending limit. The joint resolution, if approved by the voters, repeals the existing constitutional spending limit, and substitutes a new limit. Each year's total general fund appropriations will be tied to the previous year's total appropriations, with a maximum increase of 10%. If revenues decrease, appropriations decrease and the Budget Reserve Fund may kick in, as described in the next paragraph. For purposes of the spending limit, appropriations to the Permanent Fund are excluded and all year-to-year comparisons are on a constant-dollar basis, i.e. inflation-adjusted.

The second component of the legislation constitutionally establishes the Budget Reserve Fund. The Budget Reserve Fund (1) receives revenues when they exceed appropriations, and (2) pays out money if revenues fall short of appropriations, subject to two conditions. First, there must be an 8% reduction in total appropriations before money can be drawn from the Budget Reserve Fund. Second, no more than 2/3 of the balance of the Budget Reserve Fund can be drawn in a single year.

Interested Legislators
January 28, 1987
Page 2

This legislation corrects a problem of Governor Sheffield's proposal last year. It makes clear that only the legislature can appropriate money from the Budget Reserve Fund (while last year's proposal allowed the Governor to draw out money).

Lastly, there is a provision to allow additional appropriations from the Budget Reserve Fund to meet legally declared state disasters.

Please note that even if passed this year, this constitutional amendment will be before the voters after the present balance in the Budget Reserve Fund is probably drawn down to zero, to balance the FY '87 deficit. However, Governor Cowper has advocated new special appropriations to replenish the Budget Reserve Fund.

It is also my expectation that by the time this amendment is before the voters for ratification, state spending will be at a more sustainable long-term level of spending, making the spending limit restrictions reasonable.

In conclusion, I believe that the constitutional protections proposed here are good, necessary improvements to the whole concept of a Budget Reserve Fund. Our goal is to stabilize state spending. This resolution provides a meaningful spending limit, which is a first requisite to stable spending, and it provides constitutional protection to the Budget Reserve Fund itself, so that it only may be used to offset significant, i.e. greater than 8%, reductions in state revenues. Again, the result is more stable state spending.

Attachment



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House

P.O. BOX V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 12
FILE CONTENTS

1. PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ALASKA RELATING TO THE USE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATE MONEY.
2. FISCAL NOTE, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
3. MEMORANDUM FROM REPRESENTATIVE RIEGER TO HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, DATED 2/24/87
4. AS 37.05.156. BUDGET RESERVE FUND; APPROPRIATION LIMIT.
5. MEMORANDUM FROM REPRESENTATIVE RIEGER TO INTERESTED LEGISLATORS, DATED 1/28/87
6. MEMORANDUM FROM BRAD PIERCE TO REPRESENTATIVE RIEGER, DATED 2/18/87, RESEARCH REQUEST 87.125
7. DRAFT CS SJR 10 (JUDICIARY)

FISCAL NOTE

- A. OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, DIVISION OF ELECTIONS: \$2,200

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HJR 12
Publish Date: _____

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: Constitutional Amendments on Use
and Expenditure of State Money
Sponsor: Rieger
Requestor: House State Affairs

Agency Affected: Department of Revenue
BRU: Treasury
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis.

Prepared By: Milt Barker *MB*
Division: Treasury

Phone: 465-2350
Date: April 6, 1987

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]*
Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: 4/8/87

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)
 - Senate Secretary

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HJR 12

Publish Date: _____

REQUEST _____

Revision Date: _____

Agency Affected: _____

Title: Prop. Amendments to the Const. of

BRU: _____

SOA/use and expenditure of state money

Sponsor: Reps. Rieger, Collins, Frank

Components: _____

Requestor: Reps. Rieger, Collin, Frank

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	See Analysis					

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

See attachment

Prepared By: David Tonkovich ^{DT}
Division: Revenue/Research

Phone: 465-2173
Date: April 3, 1987

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone
Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: April 3, 1987

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

Continuation of Fiscal Note/Bill Analysis

HJR 12

Analysis:

HJR 12 amends the Alaska Constitution by changing the appropriation limit language and by adding language that would place revenues in excess of the appropriation limit into a budget reserve fund. The resolution then specifies conditions under which the budget reserve fund can be utilized.

Because of the long-term downward trend in revenues it seems that the appropriation limit would not be a factor in most years. One exception could occur in years with large settlement incomes. Because it is difficult to estimate either the timing or magnitude of such settlements we have specified no dollar amounts on the fiscal note. Should revenues ever be placed into the budget reserve fund the main revenue impact would come from interest earnings on those funds.

A second instance where the appropriation limit might come into place would occur if it were necessary to utilize permanent fund monies. Even though the appropriation limit could conceivably come into play there would be no advantage to taking money out of the permanent fund to have it sit in a budget reserve fund. Investments of money in the budget reserve fund would have to be short-term and would likely earn lower rates of return than permanent fund investments. Also, permanent fund earnings and dividends would be lowered by such a practice.

Original sponsors: Rieger, Collins,
Frank, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing amendments to the Constitution
6 of the State of Alaska relating to the
7 use and expenditure of state money.

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

9 * Section 1. Article IX, sec. 7, Constitution of the State of Alaska,
10 is amended to read:

11 SECTION 7. DEDICATED FUNDS. The proceeds of any state tax or
12 license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as
13 provided in Sections [SECTION] 15 and 17 of this article or when
14 required by the federal government for state participation in federal
15 programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any
16 dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification
17 of this section by the people of Alaska.

18 * Sec. 2. Article IX, sec. 16, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
19 amended to read:

20 SECTION 16. APPROPRIATION LIMIT. Except for appropriations to
21 the permanent fund or for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropria-
22 tions to the budget reserve fund, appropriations of revenue bond
23 proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on
24 general obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from a
25 non-State source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenues
26 of a public enterprise or public corporation of the state that issues
27 revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made for a fiscal year
28 shall not exceed appropriations made for the preceding fiscal year
29 [\$2,500,000,000] by more than ten percent plus the [CUMULATIVE]

1 change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by law, in [POPU-
2 LATION AND] inflation since the beginning of the preceding fiscal year
3 [JULY 1, 1981. WITHIN THIS LIMIT, AT LEAST ONE-THIRD SHALL BE RE-
4 SERVED FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS AND LOAN APPROPRIATIONS. THE LEGISLATURE
5 MAY EXCEED THIS LIMIT IN BILLS FOR APPROPRIATIONS TO THE ALASKA PERMA-
6 NENT FUND AND IN BILLS FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS, WHETH-
7 ER OF BOND PROCEEDS OR OTHERWISE, IF EACH BILL IS APPROVED BY THE
8 GOVERNOR, OR PASSED BY AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THE MEM-
9 BERSHIP OF THE LEGISLATURE OVER A VETO OR ITEM VETO, OR BECOMES LAW
10 WITHOUT SIGNATURE, AND IS ALSO APPROVED BY THE VOTERS AS PRESCRIBED BY
11 LAW. EACH BILL FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS IN EXCESS OF
12 THE LIMIT SHALL BE CONFINED TO CAPITAL PROJECTS OF THE SAME TYPE, AND
13 THE VOTERS SHALL, AS PROVIDED BY LAW, BE INFORMED OF THE COST OF
14 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CAPITAL PROJECTS. NO OTHER APPRO-
15 PRIATION IN EXCESS OF THIS LIMIT MAY BE MADE EXCEPT TO MEET A STATE OF
16 DISASTER DECLARED BY THE GOVERNOR AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW. THE GOVERNOR
17 SHALL CAUSE ANY UNEXPENDED AND UNAPPROPRIATED BALANCE TO BE INVESTED
18 SO AS TO YIELD COMPETITIVE MARKET RATES TO THE TREASURY].

19 * Sec. 3. Article IX, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended
20 by adding a new section to read:

21 SECTION 17. BUDGET RESERVE FUND. (a) Money received by the
22 State that is subject to the appropriation limit under Section 16 of
23 this article and that exceeds that appropriation limit, shall be
24 deposited in the budget reserve fund. Additional appropriations may
25 be made to the budget reserve fund.

26 (b) Money in the budget reserve fund shall be invested so as to
27 yield competitive market rates to the fund. Income from investment of
28 the fund shall be retained in the fund.

29 (c) If the legislature determines that the money subject to the

1 appropriation limit received by the State in a fiscal year is less
2 than ninety-two percent of the amount that was appropriated under
3 Section 16 of this article in the previous fiscal year, up to two-
4 thirds of the budget reserve fund balance may be appropriated to the
5 general fund. However, the amount appropriated from the budget re-
6 serve fund when added to the money subject to the appropriation limit
7 during the current fiscal year may not exceed ninety-two percent of
8 the amount that was appropriated under Section 16 of this article in
9 the previous fiscal year.

10 (d) Notwithstanding the appropriation limit in this section and
11 in Section 16 of this article, additional amounts may be appropriated
12 from the budget reserve fund to meet a state disaster declared by the
13 governor as prescribed by law.

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

16 SECTION 29. APPLICATION. The 1988 amendments relating to dedi-
17 cated funds (art. IX, sec. 7), the appropriation limit (art. IX,
18 sec. 16), and the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17) apply to
19 fiscal year 1990 and thereafter.

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

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

2

REQUEST

Bill Version: HJR 12

Publish Date:

Revision Date:

Agency Affected: Revenue

Title: Amendments to Constitution -
use and expenditure of state money

BRU: Treasury

Sponsor: Rep. Rieger

Components:

Requestor: (H) S.A.

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Milt Barker

Phone: 465-2350

Division: Treasury

Date: 2/24/87

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone *H. Malone*

Date: 1/24/87

Agency: Department of Revenue

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST _____

Bill Version: HJR 12

Publish Date: 2/24/87

Revision Date: _____

Agency Affected: Research

Title: Prop. Amendments to the Const. of SOA. use and expenditure of state money

BRU: _____

Sponsor: Rep. Rieger

Components: _____

Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

See attachment

Prepared By: David Tonkovich

Phone: 465-2173

Division: Revenue/Research

Date: 2/24/87

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone

Date: 2/24/87

Agency: Department of Revenue

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

Continuation of Fiscal Note/Bill Analysis

HJR 12

Analysis:

HJR 12 amends the Alaska Constitution by changing the appropriation limit language and by adding language that would place revenues in excess of the appropriation limit into a budget reserve fund. The resolution then specifies conditions under which the budget reserve fund can be utilized.

Because of the long term downward trend in revenues it seems that the appropriation limit would not be a factor in most years. One exception could occur in years with large settlement incomes. Because it is difficult to estimate either the timing or magnitude of such settlements we have specified no dollar amounts on the fiscal note. Should revenues ever be placed into the budget reserve fund the main revenue impact would come from interest earnings on those funds.

A second instance where the appropriation limit might come into play would occur if it were ever necessary to utilize permanent fund monies. Even though the appropriation limit could conceivably come into play there would be no obvious advantage to taking money out of the permanent fund to have it sit in a budget reserve fund.

Sec. 37.05.156. Budget reserve fund; Appropriation limit. (a) There is established as a separate fund in the state treasury the budget reserve fund. The budget reserve fund consists of appropriations to the fund. Money received by the state that is subject to the appropriation limit under (b) of this section and that exceeds that limit, may be appropriated to the budget reserve fund.

(b) Except for appropriations to the permanent fund or for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropriations to the budget reserve fund, appropriations of revenue bond proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on general obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from a nonstate source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenue of a public enterprise or public corporation of the state that issues revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made in a fiscal year may not exceed appropriations made in the preceding fiscal year by more than five percent plus the change in population and inflation since the beginning of the preceding fiscal year. For purposes of applying this limit an appropriation is considered to be made in the fiscal year in which it is enacted and a reappropriation remains attributed to the fiscal year in which the original appropriation is enacted. The determination of the change in population for purposes of this subsection shall be based on an annual estimate of population by the Department of Labor. The determination of the change in inflation for purposes of this subsection shall be based on the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for Anchorage prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The amount of money received by the state that is subject to the appropriation limit includes the balance in the general fund carried forward from the preceding fiscal year.

(c) If the legislature determines that the money subject to the appropriation limit received by the state in a fiscal year is less than the maximum permitted to be appropriated under (b) of this section, up to 25 percent of the balance of the budget reserve fund may be appropriated to the general fund.

(d) The Department of Revenue shall manage and invest assets of the budget reserve fund in the manner set out for the management and investment of the assets of the general fund under AS 37.10.070. Income from investment of the budget reserve fund may be appropriated to the fund each year by law.

(e) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, appropriations may be made from the budget reserve fund needed by the governor to meet a disaster. In this subsection, "disaster" has the meaning given in AS 26.23.230. (§ 1 ch 58 SLA 1986)

Effective dates. — Section 4, ch. 58, SLA 1986, provides: "This Act takes effect July 1, 1986."

Editor's notes. — Section 3, ch. 58,

SLA 1986 provides that this section applies to fiscal year 1988 and fiscal years thereafter.

Sec. 37.05.159. Reserve for emergency operating expenses account.
[Repealed, § 2 ch 58 SLA 1986.]

1) BRF
2) spending limit
3) protection of BRF } Constitutional

Introduced: 1/30/87
Referred: Judiciary and Finance

Vote there

BY RIEGER, COLLINS AND FRANK

1 IN THE HOUSE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the use and expenditure of state money.

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

9 * Section 1. Article IX, sec. 7, Constitution of the State of Alaska,
10 is amended to read:

11 SECTION 7. DEDICATED FUNDS. The proceeds of any state tax or
12 license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as
13 provided in Sections [SECTION] 15 and 17 of this article or when
14 required by the federal government for state participation in federal
15 programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any
16 dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification
17 of this section by the people of Alaska.

18 * Sec. 2. Article IX, sec. 16, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
19 amended to read:

20 SECTION 16. APPROPRIATION LIMIT. Except for appropriations to
21 the permanent fund or for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropria-
22 tions to the budget reserve fund, appropriations of revenue bond
23 proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on
24 general obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from a
25 non-State source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenues
26 of a public enterprise or public corporation of the state that issues
27 revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made for a fiscal year
28 shall not exceed appropriations made for the preceding fiscal year
29 [\$2,500,000,000] by more than ten percent plus the [CUMULATIVE]

10
(Fed Govt
App. PF)

UPSIDE IS CLEAR -
71070 - DECREASED BY 400
USAWT

1 change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by law, in [POPU-
 2 LATION AND] inflation since the beginning of the preceding fiscal year
 3 [JULY 1, 1981. WITHIN THIS LIMIT, AT LEAST ONE-THIRD SHALL BE RE-
 4 SERVED FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS AND LOAN APPROPRIATIONS. THE LEGISLATURE
 5 MAY EXCEED THIS LIMIT IN BILLS FOR APPROPRIATIONS TO THE ALASKA PERMA-
 6 NENT FUND AND IN BILLS FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS, WHETH-
 7 ER OF BOND PROCEEDS OR OTHERWISE, IF EACH BILL IS APPROVED BY THE
 8 GOVERNOR, OR PASSED BY AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THE MEM-
 9 BERSHIP OF THE LEGISLATURE OVER A VETO OR ITEM VETO, OR BECOMES LAW
 10 WITHOUT SIGNATURE, AND IS ALSO APPROVED BY THE VOTERS AS PRESCRIBED BY
 11 LAW. EACH BILL FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS IN EXCESS OF
 12 THE LIMIT SHALL BE CONFINED TO CAPITAL PROJECTS OF THE SAME TYPE, AND
 13 THE VOTERS SHALL, AS PROVIDED BY LAW, BE INFORMED OF THE COST OF
 14 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CAPITAL PROJECTS. NO OTHER APPRO-
 15 PRIATION IN EXCESS OF THIS LIMIT MAY BE MADE EXCEPT TO MEET A STATE OF
 16 DISASTER DECLARED BY THE GOVERNOR AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW. THE GOVERNOR
 17 SHALL CAUSE ANY UNEXPENDED AND UNAPPROPRIATED BALANCE TO BE INVESTED
 18 SO AS TO YIELD COMPETITIVE MARKET RATES TO THE TREASURY].

19 * Sec. 3. Article IX, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended
 20 by adding a new section to read:

21 SECTION 17. BUDGET RESERVE FUND. (a) Money received by the
 22 State that is subject to the appropriation limit under Section 16 of
 23 this article and that exceeds that appropriation limit, shall be
 24 deposited in the budget reserve fund. Additional appropriations may
 25 be made to the budget reserve fund.

26 (b) Money in the budget reserve fund shall be invested so as to
 27 yield competitive market rates to the fund. Income from investment of
 28 the fund shall be retained in the fund.

29 (c) If the legislature determines that the money subject to the

1 appropriation limit received by the State in a fiscal year does not
2 exceed ninety-two percent of the amount that may be appropriated under
3 Section 16 of this article, up to two-thirds of the budget reserve
4 fund balance may be appropriated to the general fund.

5 (d) Notwithstanding the appropriation limit in this section and
6 in Section 16 of this article, additional amounts may be appropriated
7 from the budget reserve fund to meet a state disaster declared by the
8 governor as prescribed by law.

9 * Sec. 4. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed
10 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
11 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-
12 tion laws of the state.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

February 18, ~~1986~~ 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Steve Rieger

ATTN: Brent Paine

FROM: Brad Pierce *BP*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Budget Reserve Fund under House Joint Resolution 12
Research Request 87.125

You requested this agency to provide information on House Joint Resolution 12 (HJR 12). The resolution, if adopted, would seek voter approval to modify Article IX of the Alaska Constitution to establish a State budget appropriation limit. This limit would restrict appropriations (excluding debt service, federal funds, and Permanent Fund deposits and dividends) for a given fiscal year to not more than ten percent over, or eight percent under, inflation-adjusted appropriations for the previous fiscal year.¹ In effect, this resolution defines upper and lower limits to total appropriations for a given fiscal year, based on appropriations for the previous fiscal year.

Under HJR 12, revenues in excess of the upper appropriation limit would be deposited into a budget reserve account which would accrue interest at market rates.² If revenues were insufficient to fund the lower appropriation limit, up to two-thirds of the reserve account could be drawn down in any fiscal year to make up the difference.

¹Although the language in the resolution does not explicitly specify at what point in the calculation these exclusions are to be made, we have assumed that they are to be backed out before computing limits.

²We have used an 8.2 percent interest rate, which corresponds to the average rate of interest income on the State General Fund balance during the FY 80 - FY 87 period. We have also assumed that funds would be deposited continuously in the account over the fiscal year.

Specifically, you requested this agency to provide a table portraying the total State budget from FY 80 - FY 87 as if HJR 12 had been in effect during this period. We have used our interpretation of the assumptions embodied in HJR 12 to construct the attached table.

Column 1 shows the general obligation debt service component for FY 80 - FY 87 State budgets. Column 2 is the total annual State appropriation level, less federal funds. Columns 3 - 5 break out the additional variables necessary to adjust historical budgets to comply with the provisions of HJR 12. Columns 6 and 7 define the upper and lower limits of total State budget appropriations under the HJR 12 restrictions. The effective budget (column 8) then equals either the upper limit (Column 6) or total revenues (column 9), whichever is less, except when funds would have been withdrawn to meet the lower limit (Column 7).

As you can see from the effective budgets in Column 8, revenues exceed the upper limit from FY 80 - FY 82, which causes the reserve account to increase during this period. When revenues fall to less than the upper limit (but greater than the lower limit) in FY 83, the appropriation level becomes the total revenue level and no funds are deposited to, or withdrawn from, the reserve account. From FY 84 - FY 86, total revenues are greater than the upper limit and the reserve account again increases. In FY 87, revenues decline sharply and funds are withdrawn from the reserve account to bring the effective budget up to the lower limit level.

Per your request, approximately \$2.5 billion in extraordinary appropriations (e.g., ANCSA payments, AIDA and AHFC capitalization, etc.) and certain revenue bond payments made during the period are assumed to have been deposited into the reserve account. Although the model does not exactly follow the provisions of HJR 12, we think we have specified the model you requested. The reserve account in the model works because it applies to a period in which revenues generally exceeded budget targets. In an era of declining revenues, and beginning with a \$3.6 billion FY 87 base budget, deposits to a budget reserve account are less likely.

We have the HJR 12 model stored on computer disk and would be happy to refine it further or provide projections if you wish. I hope we have provided enough information for your purposes. If you have any further questions, please call.

Attachment

TABLE 1
 FY 80-87 STATE BUDGET UNDER HJR 12 ASSUMPTIONS
 (\$ millions)

FISCAL YEAR	[-----ACTUALS-----]					[----- UNDER HJR 12 -----]					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	GO Debt Service	Total Budget (less Fed \$)	Permanent Fund Deposits	Permanent Fund Dividends	Inflation Factor	HJR 12 Upper Limit	HJR 12 Lower Limit	HJR 12 Effective Budget	Total Revenues (less Fed \$)	Annual Reserve Account Dep/With	Reserve Account Balance
1980	75.2	1,371.0	0.0	0.0	1	1,371.0	1,371.0	1,371.0	2,492.4	1,121.4	1,167.4
1981	97.4	5,212.3	900.0	0.0	1.101	2,566.7	2,309.9	2,566.7	3,431.6	864.9	2,163.4
1982	102.4	4,642.5	800.0	0.0	1.077	2,761.6	2,457.4	2,761.6	3,762.4	1,000.8	3,382.7
1983	143.6	4,018.4	400.0	481.6	1.072	3,217.6	2,858.8	2,922.4	2,922.4	0.0	3,660.0
1984	178.6	4,123.0	300.0	190.6	1.008	2,772.8	2,428.6	2,772.8	3,301.7	528.9	4,510.7
1985	169.5	4,781.0	300.0	163.1	1.036	3,029.9	2,637.6	3,029.9	3,307.0	277.1	5,169.1
1986	163.3	4,180.8	0.0	218.2	1.028	3,092.3	2,648.8	3,092.3	3,098.2	5.9	5,599.0
1987	155.0	3,611.3	0.0	304.4	1.004	3,453.3	2,963.4	2,963.4	1,205.3	(1,758.1)	4,228.0

Sources: Historical Budget Data (less federal monies), Office of Management and Budget
 Permanent Fund Data, General Fund Interest Rate and Total Unrestricted Revenues, "Revenue Sources FY 86-89", Department of Revenue.
 Federal Revenues, "Operating and Capital Budgets" (various years), Legislative Finance
 Consumer Price Index, "Alaska Cost and Income Measures", Department of Labor.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, February 1987 (87-125;871217-16).

PLAT REV
 ↓

1991
 ↑
 2.7
 420 UNRECORDED FACTS

Original sponsor: Sturgulewski

1 IN THE SENATE

2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10 (Jud)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing amendments to the Constitution
6 of the State of Alaska relating to the
7 use and expenditure of state money.

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

9 * Section 1. Article IX, sec. 7, Constitution of the State of Alaska,
10 is amended to read:

11 SECTION 7. DEDICATED FUNDS. The proceeds of any state tax or
12 license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as
13 provided in Sections [SECTION] 15 and 17 of this article or when
14 required by the federal government for state participation in federal
15 programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any
16 dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification
17 of this section by the people of Alaska.

18 * Sec. 2. Article IX, sec. 16, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
19 amended to read:

20 SECTION 16. APPROPRIATION LIMIT. Except for appropriations to
21 the permanent fund or for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropria-
22 tions to the budget reserve fund, appropriations of revenue bond
23 proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on
24 general obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from a
25 non-State source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenues
26 of a public enterprise or public corporation of the state that issues
27 revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made for a fiscal year
28 shall not exceed appropriations made for the preceding fiscal year
29 [\$2,500,000,000] by more than ten percent plus the [CUMULATIVE]

1 change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by law, in [POPU-
2 LATION AND] inflation since the beginning of the preceding fiscal year
3 [JULY 1, 1981]. WITHIN THIS LIMIT, AT LEAST ONE-THIRD SHALL BE RE-
4 SERVED FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS AND LOAN APPROPRIATIONS. THE LEGISLATURE
5 MAY EXCEED THIS LIMIT IN BILLS FOR APPROPRIATIONS TO THE ALASKA PERMA-
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12 THE LIMIT SHALL BE CONFINED TO CAPITAL PROJECTS OF THE SAME TYPE, AND
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24 deposited in the budget reserve fund. Additional appropriations may
25 be made to the budget reserve fund.

26 (b) Money in the budget reserve fund shall be invested so as to
27 yield competitive market rates to the fund. Income from investment of
28 the fund shall be retained in the fund.

29 (c) If the legislature determines that the money subject to the

1 appropriation limit received by the State in a fiscal year is less
2 than ninety-two percent of the amount that may be appropriated under
3 Section 16 of this article, up to two-thirds of the budget reserve
4 fund balance may be appropriated to the general fund. However, the
5 amount appropriated from the budget reserve fund when added to the
6 money subject to the appropriation limit that fiscal year may not
7 exceed ninety-two percent of the amount that may be appropriated under
8 Section 16 of this article.

9 (d) Notwithstanding the appropriation limit in this section and
10 in Section 16 of this article, additional amounts may be appropriated
11 from the budget reserve fund to meet a state disaster declared by the
12 governor as prescribed by law.

13 * Sec. 4. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed
14 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
15 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-
16 tion laws of the state.

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
STEVE RIEGER
District 8, Seat B

House Finance Committee



5
P. O. Box 110623
Anchorage, Alaska 99511

While in Juneau
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3464

House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

TO: House State Affairs Committee
FROM: Representative Steve Rieger *SR*
DATE: February 24, 1987
RE: HJR 12, Use and Expenditure of State Money

In the fall of 1986, the voters ratified the current constitutional spending limit by a vote of 119,775 to 48,909. There clearly is public support for a spending limit.

The current spending limit doesn't work. Therefore I have introduced House Joint Resolution 12. This legislation is made up of two elements: a spending limit and a budget reserve fund.

SPENDING LIMIT:

Amends previous constitutional spending limitation language, major points being:

1. Links level of appropriation limit to prior year's actual spending, permitting downward movement of limit as well as upward movement;
2. Deletes indexing of limit for population growth (keeps indexing for inflation);
3. Simplifies prescriptions of how moneys shall be spent;
4. Maintains exemption for appropriations to the Permanent Fund.

BUDGET RESERVE FUND:

1. Dollars received by the state (other than specific exceptions) that exceed the spending limitation are put in the fund. Additional dollars may be appropriated to the the fund.

2. Interest earned by the fund shall be retained in the fund.
3. Legislature may use up to two thirds (2/3) of the fund if dollars received by the state in a fiscal year are less than 92% of the spending limit.

A Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 10, the companion resolution to HJR 12 in the senate, was proposed in Senate Judiciary because Section 17(c) did not state clearly that the budget must be cut by 8% before the budget reserve fund could be used. The changes to the senate resolution are as follows.

On page 3, line one delete and add:

...appropriation limit received by the State in a fiscal year [does not exceed] is less than ...

The second change adds a sentence on page three, line 4:

However, the amount appropriated from the budget reserve fund when added to the money subject to the appropriation limit that fiscal year may not exceed ninety-two percent of the amount that may be appropriated under Section 16 of this article.

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

A

REQUEST: _____

Bill Version: _____

Publish Date: _____

Revision Date: HJR #12

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor

Title: Amen. to Constitution relating to
the use and expenditure of St. money

BRU: Division of Elections

Sponsor: Rieger

Components: II

Requestor: Rieger

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL			2.2			
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING			2.2			

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			2.2			
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

* Costs included cover 2 to 3 additional pages in each Official Election Pamphlet, for printing and typesetting, and costs estimated to cover computer programming requirements for vote

(cont.)

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth *(initials)*

Phone: 465-4611

Division: Elections

Date: 2-24-87

Approved by Commissioner: Carol P. Kestler

Date: 3-13-87

Agency: Office of the Governor/ Division of Elections

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. HJR #12

counting purposes. However, these costs are based on the assumption that all candidates and issues will fit on three ballot cards, which is the norm. It should be noted, however that should the inclusion of this issue require a 4th ballot to be printed, the cost increase would have to be calculated at 16 cents per ballot x approximately 320,000 voters. The total cost of printing the additional ballot card would be \$51.2.

Under these circumstances the fiscal note would be:

53.4

5-0451B ✓
Cook
4/6/87

Original sponsors: Rieger, Collins,
Frank, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12()

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing amendments to the Constitution
6 of the State of Alaska relating to the
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13 provided in Sections [SECTION] 15 and 17 of this article or when
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15 programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any
16 dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification
17 of this section by the people of Alaska.

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26 of a public enterprise or public corporation of the state that issues
27 revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made for a fiscal year
28 shall not exceed appropriations made for the preceding fiscal year
29 [\$2,500,000,000] by more than ten percent plus the (CUMULATIVE)

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10 WITHOUT SIGNATURE, AND IS ALSO APPROVED BY THE VOTERS AS PRESCRIBED BY
11 LAW. EACH BILL FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS IN EXCESS OF
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20 by adding a new section to read:

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23 this article and that exceeds that appropriation limit, shall be
24 deposited in the budget reserve fund. Additional appropriations may
25 be made to the budget reserve fund.

26 (b) Money in the budget reserve fund shall be invested so as to
27 yield competitive market rates to the fund. Income from investment of
28 the fund shall be retained in the fund.

29 (c) If the legislature determines that the money subject to the

1 appropriation limit received by the State in a fiscal year is less
 2 than ninety-two percent of the amount that was appropriated under
 3 Section 16 of this article in the previous fiscal year, up to two-
 4 thirds of the budget reserve fund balance may be appropriated to the
 5 general fund. However, the amount appropriated from the budget re-
 6 serve fund when added to the money subject to the appropriation limit
 7 during the current fiscal year may not exceed ninety-two percent of
 8 the amount that was appropriated under Section 16 of this article in
 9 the previous fiscal year.

10 (d) Notwithstanding the appropriation limit in this section and
 11 in Section 16 of this article, additional amounts may be appropriated
 12 from the budget reserve fund to meet a state disaster declared by the
 13 governor as prescribed by law.

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

16 SECTION 29. APPLICATION. The 1988 amendments relating to dedi-
 17 cated funds (art. IX, sec. 7), the appropriation limit (art. IX,
 18 sec. 16), and the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17) apply to
 19 fiscal year 1990 and thereafter.

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

TABLE 1
 FY 89-2000 STATE BUDGET UNDER HJR 12 ASSUMPTIONS
 MARCH 1987 MEAN REVENUE FORECAST
 GENERAL FUND UNRESTRICTED REVENUES
 (\$ millions)

G.F. App

FISCAL YEAR	(1) GO Debt Service	(2) Inflation Factor	(3) HJR 12 Upper Limit	(4) HJR 12 Lower Limit	(5) HJR 12 Limited Budget	(6) Total Approp	(7) Annual Reserve Account Dep/With	(8) Reserve Account Balance	(9) DOR Mean Revenue Forecast	(10) Real Approp (1987 \$)	(11) Real Revenue (1987 \$)
1989	135.5	1.049	1,777.8	1,777.8	1,777.8	1,913.3	0.0	150.0	1,913.3	1,684.3	1,684.3
1990	120.3	1.059	2,071.0	1,732.1	1,905.8	2,026.1	0.0	162.3	2,026.1	1,700.7	1,700.7
1991	95.5	1.059	2,220.1	1,856.8	1,861.9	1,957.4	0.0	175.6	1,957.4	1,551.6	1,551.6
1992	68.2	1.059	2,169.0	1,814.1	2,039.4	2,107.6	0.0	190.0	2,107.6	1,577.5	1,577.5
1993	59.7	1.062	2,382.4	1,992.5	2,181.9	2,241.6	0.0	205.6	2,241.6	1,584.3	1,584.3
1994	33.9	1.062	2,548.9	2,131.8	2,548.9	2,582.8	5.4	227.8	2,588.2	1,719.9	1,719.9
1995	23.1	1.062	2,977.6	2,490.4	2,659.9	2,683.0	0.0	246.5	2,683.0	1,681.4	1,681.4
1996	21.5	1.062	3,107.3	2,598.9	2,646.9	2,668.4	0.0	266.7	2,668.4	1,574.6	1,574.6
1997	16.7	1.062	3,092.1	2,586.1	3,004.3	3,021.0	0.0	288.6	3,021.0	1,673.6	1,673.6
1998	14.4	1.061	3,506.3	2,932.5	3,006.6	3,021.0	0.0	312.3	3,021.0	1,580.6	1,580.6
1999	9.0	1.061	3,509.0	2,934.8	2,979.7	2,988.7	0.0	337.9	2,988.7	1,473.8	1,473.8
2000	2.6	1.061	3,477.6	2,908.6	2,897.5	2,911.2	(11.0)	354.5	2,900.1	1,353.0	1,347.0

Prepared by the House Research 30-Mar-87

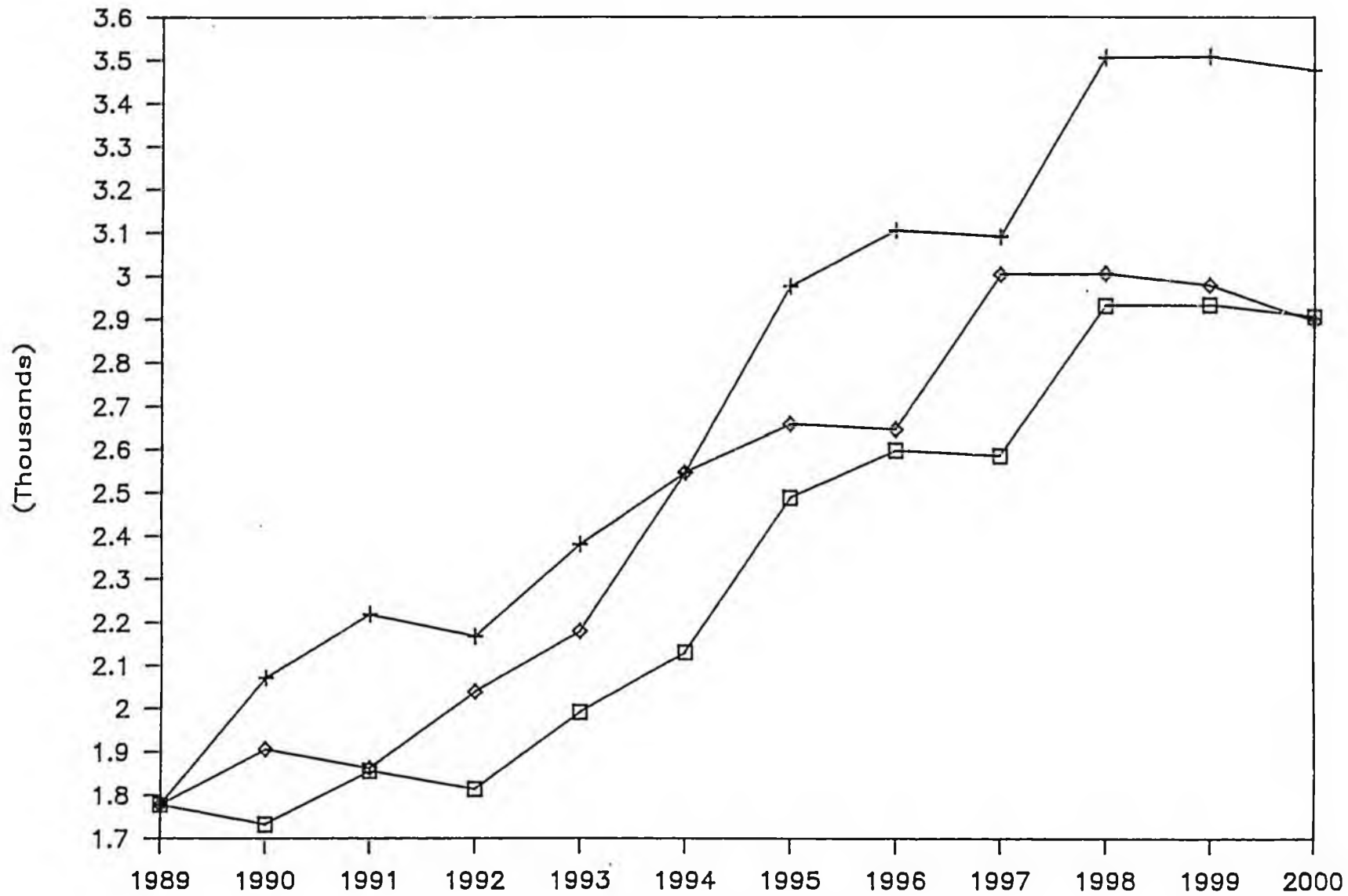
TABLE 2
 FY 89-2000 STATE BUDGET UNDER HJR 12 ASSUMPTIONS
 MARCH 1987 MEAN REVENUE FORECAST WITH \$ 1 BILLION 1991 WINDFALL
 GENERAL FUND UNRESTRICTED REVENUES
 (\$ millions)

FISCAL YEAR	(1) GO Debt Service	(2) Inflation Factor	(3) HJR 12 Upper Limit	(4) HJR 12 Lower Limit	(5) HJR 12 Limited Budget	(6) Total Approp	(7) Annual Reserve Account Dep/With	(8) Reserve Account Balance	(9) DOR Mean Revenue Forecast	(10) Real Approp (1987 \$)	(11) Real Revenues (1987 \$)
1989	135.5	1.049	1,700.0	1,777.8	1777.8	1,913.3	0.0	150.0	1,913.3	1,684.8	1,684.8
1990	120.3	1.059	2,071.0	1,732.1	1,905.8	2,026.1	0.0	162.3	2,026.1	1,700.7	1,700.7
1991	95.5	1.059	2,220.1	1,856.8	2,220.1	2,315.6	641.8	817.4	2,957.4	1,835.4	2,344.2
1992	68.2	1.059	2,586.2	2,163.0	2,163.0	2,231.2	(123.6)	760.9	2,107.6	1,670.0	1,577.5
1993	59.7	1.062	2,526.8	2,113.3	2,181.9	2,241.6	0.0	823.3	2,241.6	1,584.3	1,584.3
1994	33.9	1.062	2,548.9	2,131.8	2,548.9	2,582.8	5.4	896.2	2,588.2	1,718.9	1,722.5
1995	23.1	1.062	2,977.6	2,490.4	2,659.9	2,683.0	0.0	969.6	2,683.0	1,681.4	1,681.4
1996	21.5	1.062	3,107.3	2,598.9	2,646.9	2,668.4	0.0	1,049.2	2,668.4	1,574.6	1,574.6
1997	16.7	1.062	3,092.1	2,586.1	3,004.3	3,021.0	0.0	1,135.2	3,021.0	1,678.6	1,678.6
1998	14.4	1.061	3,506.3	2,932.5	3,006.6	3,021.0	0.0	1,228.3	3,021.0	1,580.6	1,580.6
1999	9.0	1.061	3,509.0	2,934.8	2,979.7	2,988.7	0.0	1,329.0	2,988.7	1,473.8	1,473.8
2000	2.6	1.061	3,477.6	2,908.6	2,908.6	2,911.2	(11.0)	1,426.9	2,900.1	1,353.0	1,347.0

TABLE 3
 FY 89-2000 STATE BUDGET UNDER HJR 12 ASSUMPTIONS
 MARCH 1987 MEAN REVENUE FORECAST WITH \$ 1 BILLION 1991 WINDFALL
 AND 1995 REVENUE CRISIS
 GENERAL FUND UNRESTRICTED REVENUES
 (\$ millions)

FISCAL YEAR	(1) GO Debt Service	(2) Inflation Factor	(3) HJR 12 Upper Limit	(4) HJR 12 Lower Limit	(5) HJR 12 Limited Budget	(6) Total Approp	(7) Annual Reserve Account Dep/With	(8) Reserve Account Balance	(9) DOR Mean Revenue Forecast	(10) Real Approp (1987 \$)	(11) Real Revenues (1987 \$)
1988	138.8	1.049	1,700.0	1,777.8	1,777.8	1,513.3	0.0	150.0	1,913.3	1,684.8	1,684.8
1989	120.3	1.059	2,071.0	1,732.1	1,935.9	2,025.1	0.0	162.3	2,026.1	1,700.7	1,700.7
1990	95.5	1.059	2,220.1	1,856.8	2,220.1	2,315.6	641.8	817.4	2,957.4	1,835.4	2,344.2
1992	68.2	1.059	2,586.2	2,163.0	2,163.0	2,231.2	(123.6)	760.9	2,107.6	1,670.0	1,577.5
1993	59.7	1.052	2,526.6	2,113.3	2,181.9	2,241.6	0.0	823.3	2,241.6	1,584.3	1,584.3
1994	33.9	1.052	2,548.9	2,131.8	2,548.9	2,582.8	5.4	896.2	2,588.2	1,718.9	1,722.5
1995	23.1	1.052	2,977.6	2,490.4	2,177.3	2,200.4	(600.4)	359.2	1,600.0	1,378.9	1,002.7
1996	21.5	1.052	2,543.6	2,127.3	2,543.6	2,565.1	103.4	532.9	2,668.4	1,513.6	1,574.6
1997	16.7	1.052	2,971.4	2,485.2	2,971.4	2,988.1	32.9	577.0	3,021.0	1,660.3	1,678.6
1998	14.4	1.051	3,467.9	2,900.4	3,005.6	3,021.0	0.0	524.3	3,021.0	1,580.6	1,580.6
1999	9.0	1.051	3,539.0	2,934.8	2,979.7	2,988.7	0.0	675.5	2,988.7	1,473.8	1,473.8
2000	2.6	1.051	3,477.6	2,908.6	2,908.6	2,911.2	(11.0)	719.8	2,900.1	1,353.0	1,347.9

Table 1 Limits and Limited Budget



| Lower Limit

+ Upper Limit

◇ Limited Budget

Table 2 Appropriations and Revenues

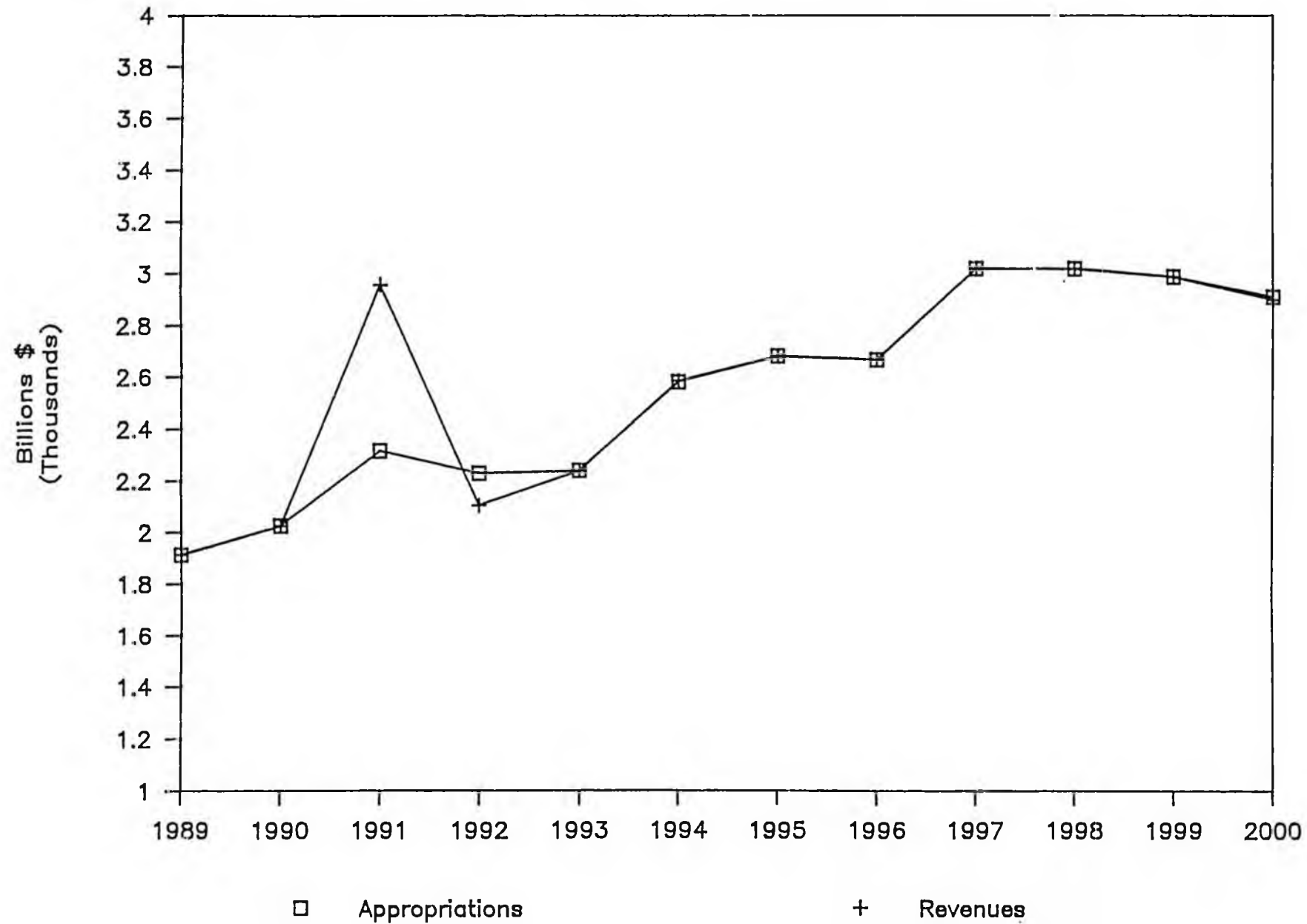
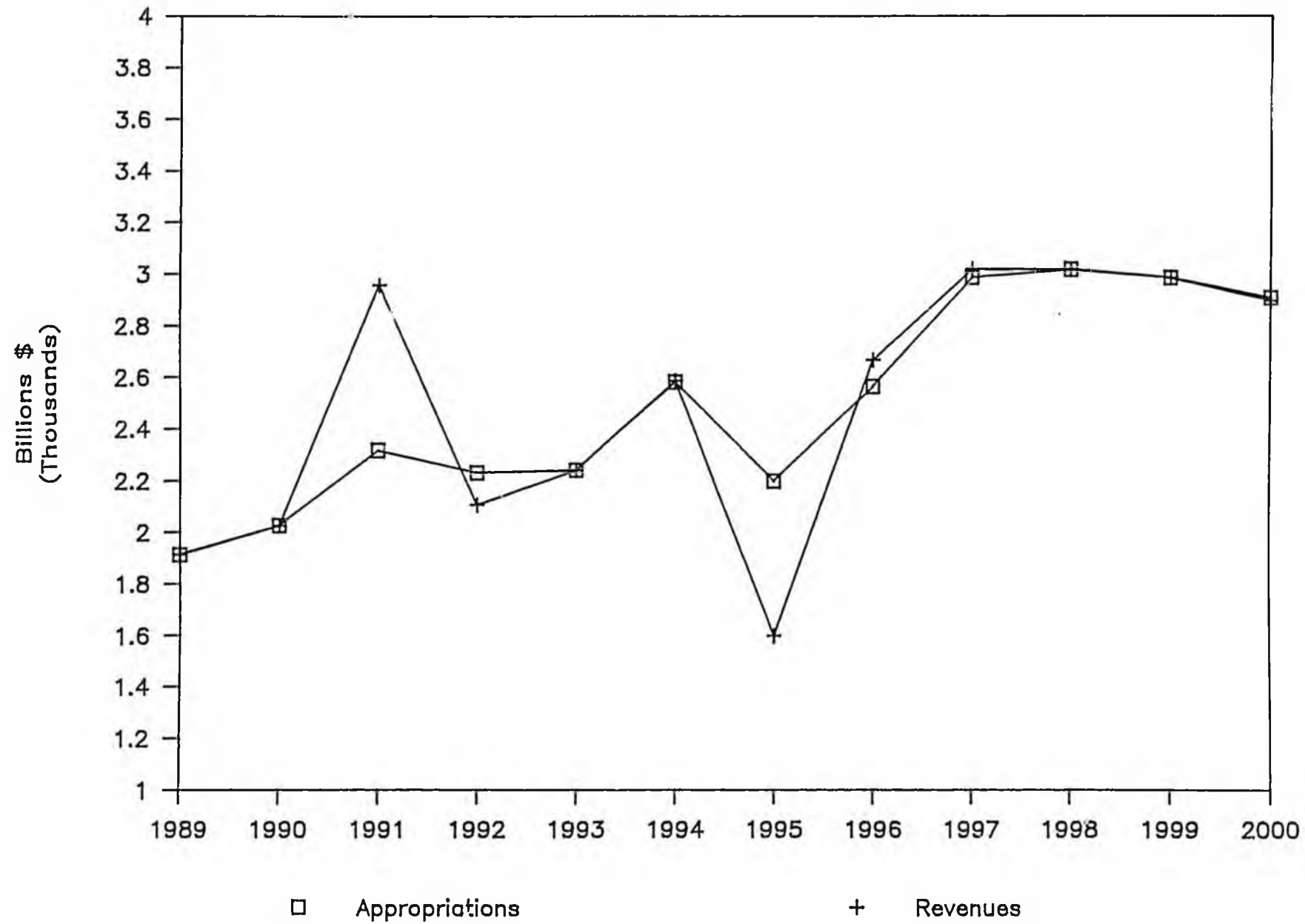


Table 3 Appropriations and Revenues



HJR

lll

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 2/13/87

FURTHER REFERRALS: Judiciary

DATE: 4-29-88

The State Affairs Committee has considered SSMJR 14

Ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States concerning the compensation of members of the United States Congress.

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with _____ the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Signature]

[Signature]

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

 Chairman's signature

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HSA

4-29-88

3:00p.m.

SPONSOR STATEMENT
SSHJR 14 - COMPENSATION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

This resolution would ratify an amendment proposed by the First Congress of the United States on September 25, 1789. The proposed amendment would have prohibited a pay increase for senators and representatives to take effect until an election of representatives had intervened.

This proposal has been ratified in 18 other states since September 25, 1789. The First Congress did not establish a date by which the amendment must be ratified. Ratification of this amendment by the State of Alaska in 1988 is still appropriate.

/laj

**STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL VERSION: HJR 14
PUBLISH DATE: 4/20/88

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: N/A
 Title: AMENDMENT TO U.S. CONSTITUTION CONCERNING BRU: _____
COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF U.S. CONGRESS
 Sponsor: REP. MARTIN Components: _____
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis]

Prepared by: FRAN ULMER, CHAIR Phone: 465-4947
 Division: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE Date: 4/20/88

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)