

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672

5839 HOUSE JUDICIARY

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east of the Mississippi River the primary public lands problem is to get the federal government to acquire MORE lands to expand national parks and secure open space in those states. Problems of fish and game regulations, commercial access, and other public land issues simply are not key issues to the leaders of these states.

For the changes in public land management sought by Alaskan leaders to get a prominent place on the national agenda will require linking public land problems to problems that are relevant east of the Mississippi. There are basically two ways to accomplish this.

The first is simply regional politics and coalition building. The East has some major problems which are as regional as public lands are in the West. Investments in water supply, infrastructure and certain international trade concerns are examples. Differing regional concerns are not new in the United States. Our very Constitution came out of the "great compromise" among regions. However, compromises cannot result unless there are parties to sit at the table to negotiate them, which suggests the importance of the commission's recommendations regarding cooperation of Western states.

The second approach involves translating concerns over federal intrusion into specifics of interest to Alaskans. Public land issues that can be fit into this framework will be better handled from an Alaskan perspective than when public land issues are seen as arguments over giving away nationally owned resources.

OTHER ISSUES

As discussed in Chapter 6, there is a limited but tenuous relationship between desires to reduce federal control over state and local affairs and desires to reduce federal control over the lives of citizens and the activities of firms. Currently, the Reagan administration's deregulation efforts are treating both together. Two laws that are quite significant to Alaska citizens -- restrictions on Alaskan oil imports and a requirement that shipping within the United States occur on U.S.-owned ships -- can probably be best addressed in the general context of lifting the weight of unnecessary and cost-increasing regulation from the shoulders of U.S. citizens and businesses.

SPECIFIC DEVOLUTION PROPOSALS

In developing its final report, the commission will be considering a variety of specific proposals that it might support. This section provides a sort of "shopping list" of devolution proposals that might be recommended by the commission. The list covers the full range of

REGULATORY REFORM

#8 SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S REGULATORY REFORM EFFORTS: This administration has been strongly oriented toward regulatory reform, including reforms in regulation of state and local government as well as regulation of the private sector. In addition to broad support of these efforts, the state of Alaska could take specific actions to promote federal regulatory reform. One approach is to conduct a survey of all state, and possibly some local, agencies to determine those federal regulations that are viewed as most burdensome and least justified. Another approach is to commission a survey of several Alaskan communities on the same subject, but covering regulation of private as well as governmental conduct.

#9 SUPPORT REGULATORY REFORM LEGISLATION: Regulatory reform legislation is currently pending in Congress. Legislation of this type could be supported, particularly provisions that would permit congressional veto of regulations, exempt small business and small governments from certain regulatory burdens, and provide "sunset" (automatic expiration) for regulations.

DEFENSE AGAINST NEW FEDERAL INTRUSIONS

#10 CONTINUE OPPOSITION TO INTRUSIONS MOST ONEROUS TO ALASKA: The potential federal intrusion into state policy with the most economic significance for Alaska is proposed federal limitation on state severance taxes. The federal courts have refused to override states on this subject, so the arena has shifted to Congress. Other issues of interest include Outer Continental Shelf leasing, overrides of state and local securities and financial regulatory laws, override of hazardous waste controls, and power plant siting.

#11 ESTABLISH A DEFENSE FUND TO LOBBY AGAINST FURTHER FEDERAL INTRUSION: Chapter 6 reported on the factors that tend to cause further federal intrusions into state and local affairs and noted that state and local officials have often been advocates of intervention. This means that organizations of state and local officials are not consistent protectors against federal intrusion. Chapter 6 also pointed out that business interests frequently favor extension of federal power at the expense of state and local governments. There is no organization in Washington that consistently opposes extension of federal power into state and local affairs on principle. Alaska could lead in the establishment of such a group, either by trying to interest others or actually appropriating seed money for it. Such a group, working in the legislative process, could complement a legal defense fund (#2) working in the judicial process.

GENERAL ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL CAPACITY

The federalism debate can be viewed as a war between the states and the federal government. If one views the situation this way, one examines the enemy's assets and tries to minimize them. Fundamentally, the federal government has used two major assets to take over many responsibilities formerly exercised by state governments, local governments, or left to the people. These assets are money and reputation.

The lure of federal money accounts for many of the intrusions of the federal government into such areas as law enforcement, fire protection, libraries, and local schools. As discussed in Chapter 6, it is the lack of money which is stimulating much of the federal pullback from these areas. A strategy designed to encourage further federal pullouts (at the possible expense of state and local budgets, of course) would:

- (1) Cut federal taxes as much as possible,
- (2) Eliminate federal borrowing as a source of funds (e.g., balanced budget amendment) and/or create political pressures to reduce the federal deficit, and
- (3) Ensure that available federal funds were used up by federal programs not intruding on state and local government such as national defense, foreign aid, space exploration, and Social Security.

The second federal asset is reputation -- the concept that federal action promises to have positive effects in curing national problems ranging from crime to poverty. One tactic in any battle against federal power is to destroy or minimize this reputation. The public opinion material cited in Chapter 6 suggests that much of this work has been done.

CONTRACTS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS

The preliminary report of the commission indicates some interest in the state making arrangements to administer federal programs on some sort of contract basis.

There are a few situations in which the federal government does contract with state and local government for the administration of a federal function. Examples are contracts with state universities for

research and contracts with state and local hospitals for the care of patients whose care is a federal responsibility (e.g., merchant seamen, military personnel, and certain veterans). The federal government also contracts with state agencies to make disability determinations under the Supplemental Security Income program.

More common than contracts are grant programs in which the federal government provides a grant to state government for the purpose of administering a national program. In some programs, such as Food Stamp administration, the federal government gives state officials essentially no discretion. In other cases, such as pollution control, the federal government sets minimum standards and gives state officials significant (but not enough) discretion in administration. This pattern of state regulation with federal standards and cost sharing is the mechanism used for many of the federal regulatory activities discussed in Chapter 4. Examples are occupational health and safety, water pollution control, and certain agricultural inspection programs.

Some idea of the difficulties for Alaskans in encouraging return of power to the states is indicated by the fact that, when offered power in such arrangements, some states do not accept the offer. For example, the meat and poultry inspection program allows states to administer the program or opt not to do so and have the federal government administer the program. Only 23 states, including Alaska, have chosen to administer both meat and poultry programs.

Thus, the issue is not normally a question of the federal government using a contract mechanism for the administration of federal programs, at least as terminology is used in Washington. Instead, potentials for state administration of federal standards and programs are subsumed under the general topic of grant reform, which is discussed below.

TURNBACK OF FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES WITHOUT FEDERAL FUNDING

There are some situations in which Alaskans may want to pursue a turnback of federal responsibilities without federal funding being involved. This is the case for wetlands usage and marine mammals, as discussed in Chapter 5. These are cases in which no specific federal grant program is directly involved in the activity.

#12 ENCOURAGE FEDERAL AGENCIES AND THE CONGRESS TO MINIMIZE THE CONDITIONS STATES MUST MEET TO TAKE OVER FEDERAL ACTIVITIES: As Alaskans know from the discussion of the subsistence issue on the ballot, the ability of the state to carry out certain actions may be conditioned by compliance with federal requirements. This is a problem, for example, with marine mammals and wetlands management. The commission can

recommend the minimization of these barriers and could take, or encourage others to take, specific action to find and identify these barriers. One approach would be to survey state agencies for programs that they could take over but for barriers, and turn over the resulting list to the congressional delegation.

#13 CONSIDER WITHDRAWAL FROM SOME FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS: Because the most onerous of federal regulations are found in grant programs, one way out of the regulations is to get out of the grant programs. This was considered, for example, for vocational education in Alaska.

In the 1960s, many Southern states and school districts declined federal grants because they would not accept the civil rights requirements connected with them. Since then there have been few examples of state rejection of federal grants, excepting programs (e.g., meat and poultry inspection) where the federal government would provide the regulation if the state opted not to provide it. However, state rejection of federal grants in particular programs is always a possibility.

State rejection of federal funds from particular programs would have salutary effects on other states. A federal bureaucrat is particularly embarrassed whose proffered grants are rejected. Rejection would tend to encourage a federal review of the regulations and requirements which caused Alaska to reject a particular grant. Increasingly, federal funds are being concentrated in block grants and larger programs (e.g., Medicaid) that are too expensive to reject. However, there remain some smaller programs where rejecting federal funding is a possibility.

The state could use its budget process to identify programs for state government where federal assistance could be dropped. An individual city government could do the same thing in its budget process. Assuming that the process produced some grants that could be dropped, the state would appropriate funds to cover the loss of federal funds. The state funding would be somewhat less, say 10% to 20% less, than the lost federal funds to reflect economies associated with avoiding paperwork and federal regulations causing inefficient uses of funds.

Refusing federal grants is a difficult step to take because it does involve not taking some federal funds to which the state is entitled. A more attractive approach, from a state perspective, would be federal legislation that permitted transfers of funds among grant programs. With such legislation, Alaska would be free to drop federal funding in some areas without loss of federal funds.

TURNBACK OF FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES WITH FEDERAL FUNDS

#14 SUPPORT NEW FEDERALISM POLICIES THAT WOULD TURN BACK RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CURRENT FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO THE STATES: Chapter 7 discusses a variety of New Federalism proposals currently under discussion in the administration and Congress and by state leaders. These proposals have in common:

- (1) Withdrawal of the federal government from a number of grant programs and the regulations that accompany them, and
- (2) Providing the states with additional financial resources roughly equivalent to the loss of federal aid by:
 - (a) A federally funded trust fund
AND/OR
 - (b) Federal assumption of programs currently partly funded by states.

It is not realistic to expect the Statehood Commission to pick and choose among the many alternatives now under consideration. As a practical matter, if New Federalism is to be enacted at all, the state's choice will be whether or not to support some sort of compromise proposal that has not yet been drafted. Thus, all the commission can be expected to do is indicate support of, or opposition to, the family of proposals described above. In the president's initial proposal Alaska would save \$32 million from federal assumption of Medicaid, spend an additional \$53 million to maintain public assistance benefits with no federal cost sharing, lose \$165 million in federal assistance in programs that would be terminated, and get an allocation of \$187 million from the proposed trust fund which, ignoring rounding errors, is a net gain/loss of zero.

The programs proposed by the administration for turnback to the states are listed below:

Program	Number of Separate Grants
Rehabilitation Services	5
Vocational and Adult Education	9
Elementary and Secondary Education Block Grant	28
Comprehensive Employment and Training	5
WIN (employment and training)	1

Low Income Energy Assistance	
Weatherization	1
Emergency Assistance (welfare)	1
Child Nutr. (School Lunch, etc.)	10
Child Welfare	2
Adoption Assistance	1
Foster Care	1
Runaway Youth	1
Child Abuse	1
Social Services Block Grant	3
Legal Services	1
Community Service Block Grant	1
Preventive Health Block Grant	8
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant	5
Primary Care (Health) Block Grant	1
Maternal and Child Health Blk. Gr.	7
Primary Care Research	1
Black Lung Clinics	1
Migrant Health Clinics	1
Family Planning	1
Women, Infants, and Children Special Feeding (WIC)	2
Aid for Airports	2
Highway Programs	9
Transit Programs	4
Rural Water and Waste Disposal	1
Water and Sewer Loans	1
Community Facility Loans	1
Community Development Block Grant	2
Urban Development Action Grants	1
Waste Water Treatment Grants	1
Occupational Health and Safety	1
General Revenue Sharing	1

TOTALS

Programs	45
Grants	122

SUPPORTING GRANT REFORM

#15 ENCOURAGE THE CONSOLIDATION OF NARROW CATEGORICAL GRANTS INTO BROADER BLOCK GRANTS: For the grant programs that are to be continued, the commission could endorse the concept of block grants. Congress enacted some significant block grants in 1981 at the request of the president. The president's current budget recommendations include several additional block grants.

The commission could also encourage passage of the Federal Assistance Reform Act, which contains a provision allowing the president to consolidate grants by executive order, subject to veto by Congress.

#16 ENCOURAGE OTHER GRANT REFORMS: There are a variety of other grant reforms which the commission could endorse. These are discussed in Chapter 8 and, in more detail, in many publications of the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations. The commission may wish to avoid details and simply endorse grant reforms, which have been proposed by ACIR and others, that would simplify grant administration, reduce paperwork, and increase the flexibility accorded to state and local officials.

In the context of discussions of grant reform, it will continue to be important to Alaska to preserve the important funding from federal programs that are associated with "the cost of doing business." These include shared revenues from mineral leasing, shared timber receipts, impact aid and other programs designed to compensate state and local government for the fact that the federal government does not pay state and local taxes. Besides having a different rationale from regular grant programs, these programs do not have extensive regulation or paperwork requirements.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In some cases, it can be argued that the major reason for federal action is that individual states cannot be allowed to control situations which affect several states. In this situation, there is an alternative to federal action, which is action by the affected states acting together through a compact or other agreement.*

*Persons wishing more detailed information on this subject should consult ACIR, Multistate Regionalism (second printing, 1978).

Interstate compacts have been used in a variety of ways to promote interstate cooperative efforts. Some of the major compacts include the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact, the Great Lakes Basin Compact, several nuclear compacts, the New England Police Compact, the Western Compact for Higher Education, and a variety of mass transit and river basin compacts. The largest interstate compact agency is the New York Port Authority which owns many facilities including the World Trade Center.

The interstate compact would appear to have little appeal for Alaska, as a non-contiguous state. Alaska has a few subject matters of common interest with other states. Specialized higher education (the subject matter of the Western Compact for Higher Education) and fisheries are two examples. However, in other areas such as pollution control, mutual police assistance, river basin planning and the like, Canada, rather than other states, is the logical partner for Alaska and the logical vehicle for agreement is a treaty, which can only be entered into by the federal government, not individual states.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ALASKA OR NON-CONTIGUOUS STATES

The commission's preliminary report indicated an interest in exploring the prospects of special treatment of non-contiguous states and possible agreements between Alaska and the federal government regarding devolution of powers. Such special treatment appears unlikely to develop.

The notion of "generality" of laws has a significant attraction in our culture. The concept is that laws should not be directed at individual situations, but directed at categories. The prohibition against bills of attainder in the U.S. Constitution is an example of an application of this concept to individuals.

There is no legal reason why Congress could not enact laws applicable only to Alaska, even given the "equal footing doctrine." States, with constitutions comparable to the federal one, often have laws that create classes where only one local government falls in the class. While the notion of passing "general" laws would not seem a bar to special treatment of Alaska, the concept has wide acceptance as a standard of legislative conduct. For example, provisions in grant law designed to limit the entitlements of New York City, New York State, and California are typically phrased generally (e.g., provided that no single recipient shall be awarded more than 10% of the funds appropriated pursuant to this act).

Singling out Alaska or a group of states could be done in this fashion. Another approach with the same result is to pass general

legislation giving states options of doing something under circumstances where Alaska would be the only state likely to exercise the option. An example might be a law giving any state the opportunity to buy all federal electric power facilities within its borders at an appraised fair market value.

Given that distinctions can be made among states, is the fact of non-contiguity a reasonable basis for distinction?

To answer this question on a public policy basis one needs to turn to some principles of federalism such as those described in Chapter 2. Of those, the one most likely to be applicable is the economist's concept of externalities. The concept is that federal action may be required if the benefits of action in one state are felt in another. For example, federal action will likely be appropriate when one state's pollution affects a downwind or downstream state.

Lack of externalities would argue for special provisions for non-contiguous states in some instances. It would argue that Alaska and Hawaii should have a much freer hand in air and water pollution decisions than West Virginia, though not necessarily less than those contiguous states that geographically cannot easily pollute their neighbors (e.g. Delaware and Florida).

However, the externalities argument involves dealing with questions of fact in each case. Highway safety provides an example. So long as Alaskan and Alabaman drivers driving in those states injure only their fellow residents, there is no externalities argument to justify federal highway safety laws. The extent to which federal intervention would be justified through externalities would be based on the factual question of how much each state's drivers exposed non-residents to risk, which depends both on how much they drive in other states and how much drivers of other states drive in their state.

As pointed out in Chapter 2, much federal intervention is based upon a "timely contribution" test. This test merely requires a finding that the federal action will be helpful for some reason. Using this test suggests no distinction for non-contiguous states. Teaching handicapped children, humane treatment of prisoners, avoiding impure meats, avoiding industrial accidents, having pure drinking water, etc. are all presumably good things. If the motivation for federal legislation is to make sure that all Americans have these and other good things, there is no logical basis for depriving certain Americans of these good things merely because they are separated from other Americans by Canada or the Pacific Ocean.

Attempts to secure special treatment for any particular state in federal regulatory programs, including those with a grant component, are thus unlikely to be successful. This conclusion is indicated by the scarcity of special treatments in the current patterns of federal regulation.

CONCLUSION

In its preliminary report, the commission commented: "We feel that now is the critical time to attempt redistribution of powers from the federal to the state level." All of the evidence in this report -- the attitudes of other state leaders, the Reagan administration's approach to federalism, and public opinion -- suggest that this is the case. Such redistribution would by no means solve all of the problems that led to the establishment of the commission by the citizens of Alaska, but could certainly eliminate many of the problems which Alaska citizens and leaders share with citizens of other states. However, the status quo is defended both by powerful interests and inertia, which means that change will not come without effort.

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Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/12/Enrolled
January 23, 1956

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 12

Introduced by Committee on Executive Branch

Article Containing General and Miscellaneous Provisions

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of
the Alaska State Constitution:

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Merit 1 Section 1. The legislature shall provide for a
Principle 2 system under which the employment of persons by the State
3 shall be governed by the merit principle.

Employees 4 Section 2. Membership in any employees' retirement
Retirement 5 system of the State or any political subdivision thereof
6 shall be a contractual relationship, the accrued benefits
7 of which shall not be diminished or impaired.

Disqualifi- 8 Section 3. No person who advocates, or who aids or
cation for 9 belongs to any party, organization or association which
Disloyalty 10 advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the gov-
11 ernment of this State or of the United States shall be
12 qualified to hold any public office of trust or profit
13 under this constitution.

Oath of 14 Section 4. All public officers, before entering
Office 15 upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take

1 Board shall have power, in accordance with law, to
2 formulate policy, and to appoint the President of the
3 University, who shall be its executive officer.

Rules of 4 Section 7. Titles, subtitles and marginal titles
Interpre- 5 are not to be used for purposes of interpreting this
tation 6 Constitution.

7 Section 8. In this Constitution the personal pronoun
8 is to be interpreted to include persons of both sexes.

9 Section 9. The enumeration in this Constitution of
10 specified powers is not to be interpreted as a limitation
11 upon the powers of the state government.

12 Section 10. The provisions of this Constitution are
13 to be interpreted as self-executing whenever possible.

Office of 14 Section 11. Service in the armed forces of the
Profit 15 United States or of the State is not an office or position
16 of profit as the term is used in this Constitution.

Disclaim- 17 Section 12. The state of Alaska and its people do
er Regard 18 agree that they forever disclaim all right and title to
ing 19 any lands or other property not granted or confirmed to
Native 20 the State or its political subdivisions by or under the
Lands 21 authority of the Act of Admission of this state, the
22 right or title to which is held by the United States or
23 is subject to disposition by the United States, and to
24 any lands or other property (including fishing rights) the
25 right or title to which may be held by any Indians,

1 Eskimos, or Aleuts (hereinafter called natives) or is
2 held by the United States in trust for said natives; that
3 all such lands or other property, belonging to the United
4 States or which may belong to said natives, shall be and
5 remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the
6 United States until disposed of under its authority, ex-
7 cept to such extent as the Congress has prescribed or may
8 hereafter prescribe and except when held by individual
9 natives in fee without restrictions on alienation; and
10 that no taxes shall be imposed by the State upon any lands
11 or other property now owned or hereafter acquired by the
12 United States or which, as hereinabove set forth, may
13 belong to said natives, except to such extent as the Con-
14 gress has prescribed or may hereafter prescribe, and ex-
15 cept when held by individual natives in fee without re-
16 striction on alienation.

Consent
to
Enabling
Act

17 Section 13. All provisions of the Act admitting
18 Alaska to the Union which reserves rights or powers to
19 the United States, as well as those prescribing the terms
20 or conditions of the grants of lands or other property
21 made to Alaska, are consented to fully by the state of
22 Alaska and its people.

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/12
December 15, 1955

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Report of the Committee on Executive Branch

Honorable William A. Egan
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

The Committee on the Executive Branch presents for consideration and adoption by the Convention the attached article entitled General and Miscellaneous Provisions; although these provisions are of particular interest to this committee, they were not included in the proposed Article on the Executive Branch because they have application also to the other branches of government.

A commentary is also attached which explains the purpose of each section.

Respectfully submitted,

Victor Rivers, Chairman

Frank Barr

John C. Boswell

Thomas C. Harris

Maynard D. Londborg

Katharine Nordale

H. R. VanderLeest

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FEB 7 1989

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/12
December 16, 1955

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 12

Introduced by Committee on Executive Branch

Article Containing General and Miscellaneous Provisions

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part
of the Alaska State Constitution:

Merit 1 Section 1. The legislature shall provide for a
Principle 2 system under which the employment of persons by the
3 State shall be governed by the merit principle.

Employees 4 Section 2. Membership in any employees' retire-
Retirement 5 ment system of the State or any political subdivision
6 thereof shall be a contractual relationship, the
7 accrued benefits of which shall not be diminished or
8 impaired.

Disquali- 9 Section 3. No person who advocates, or who
fication 10 aids or belongs to any party, organization or
for Dis- 11 association which advocates, the overthrow by force
loyalty 12 or violence of the government of this State or of
13 the United States shall be qualified to hold any
14 public office or employment.

Oath of 15 Section 4. All public officers, before entering
Office 16 upon the duties of their respective offices, shall
17 take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation

1 "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support
2 and defend the Constitution of the United States,
3 and the Constitution of the State of Alaska, and
4 that I will faithfully discharge my duties as _____
5 _____ to the best of my ability".
6 The legislature may prescribe further oaths or
7 affirmations.

Inter- 8 Section 5. The State and its political sub-
Governmental 9 divisions may cooperate with the United States and
Relations 10 its territories and with other states and their
11 political subdivisions on matters of common interest
12 and, to the extent consistent with the laws of the
13 United States, with foreign nations. The respective
14 legislative bodies may appropriate such sums as may
15 be necessary for this purpose. In all intergovern-
16 mental relations involving the state, the Governor
17 shall act as the agent of the state.

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/12
December 16, 1955

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 12

Commentary on the Article on General and Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1. Merit Principle: Only employment in certain Federally aided programs of the Territory is now governed by the merit principle. This section would call upon the legislature to establish a system under which employment generally by the state would be governed by the merit principle. A system governed by the merit principle would be one, for example, which comprehended professional, technical, clerical, and administrative positions of the state government. The positions comprehended within the system would be classified according to duties and responsibilities. Salary ranges would be established for the various classes of positions. Appointments would be made according to merit and fitness which would be ascertained, so far as practicable, by competitive examinations.

Section 2. Employee's Retirement. This will assure state and municipal employees who are now tied into various retirement plans that their benefits under these plans will not be diminished or impaired when the Territory becomes a state.

Section 3. Disqualification for Disloyalty. This conforms with the language of the Congressional enabling bills.

Section 4. Oath of Office. The oath is self-explanatory.

Section 5. Intergovernmental Relations. This provision is recommended mainly in order to make it clear that the state can participate in cooperative programs such as the Western Interstate Compact on Higher Education even though such programs may involve the expenditure of public funds outside the state. Some states have had to amend their constitutions in order to participate in such programs.

This provision would also authorize local government units in Alaska to cooperate with Federal agencies on grant-in-aid programs such as housing and airport construction. Local government units could maintain direct relations with Federal agencies, but the Governor would serve as agent for the state in developing the intergovernmental relations of state agencies.

In view of the close relationships which Alaska will have with the neighboring Canadian provinces, explicit authority is granted to the state to cooperate with foreign nations to the extent consistent with the laws of the United States.

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposals/12/15 & 16
Style and Drafting/Article XII
January 30, 1956

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your Committee on Style and Drafting herewith presents its redraft of the Article on General and Miscellaneous for consideration by the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/12
Style and Drafting/Article XII
January 30, 1956

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

RESOLVED; that the following be agreed
upon as part of the Alaska State Constitution:

ARTICLE XII

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Civil Service 1 Section 1. The legislature shall establish a
2 system under which the merit principle will govern
3 the employment of persons by the State.

Retirement 4 Section 2. Membership in employee retirement
Systems 5 systems of the State or its political subdivisions
6 shall constitute a contractual relationship. Accrued
7 benefits of these systems shall not be diminished or
8 impaired.

Disqualifi- 9 Section 3. No person who advocates, or who aids
cation for 10 or belongs to any party or organization or associa-
Disloyalty 11 tion which advocates, the overthrow by force or
12 violence of the government of the United States or
13 of the State shall be qualified to hold any public
14 office of trust or profit under this constitution.

Oath of Office

1 Section 4. All public officers, before entering
2 upon the duties of their offices, shall take and
3 subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:
4 "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support
5 and defend the Constitution of the United States
6 and the Constitution of the State of Alaska, and
7 that I will faithfully discharge my duties as _ _ _ _
8 to the best of my ability". The legislature may
9 prescribe further oaths or affirmations.

Inter-governmental Relations

10 Section 5. The State and its political sub-
11 divisions may cooperate with the United States and
12 its territories and with other states and their
13 political subdivisions on matters of common interest.
14 The respective legislative bodies may make appro-
15 priations for this purpose. The governor shall act
16 as the agent of the State in all intergovernmental
17 relations involving the State.

Interpretation

18 Section 6. Titles and subtitles shall not be
19 used in construing this constitution. Personal
20 pronouns used in this constitution shall be con-
21 strued as including persons of both sexes.

General Power

22 Section 7. The enumeration of specified powers
23 in this constitution shall not be construed as
24 limiting the powers of the State.

Provisions

25 Section 8. The provisions of this constitution

Self-executing 1 shall be construed to be self-executing whenever
2 possible.

Law-Making 3 Section 9. As used in this constitution, the
Powers 4 terms "by law" and "by the legislature", or varia-
5 tions of these terms, are used interchangeably
6 when related to law-making powers. Unless clearly
7 inapplicable, the law-making powers assigned to
8 the legislature may be exercised by the people
9 through the initiative, subject to the limitations
10 of Article XI.

Office of 11 Section 10. Service in the armed forces of
Profit 12 the United States or of the State is not an office
13 or position of profit as the term is used in this
14 constitution.

Consent to 15 Section 11. All provisions of the act admitting
Enabling Act 16 Alaska to the Union which reserve rights or powers
17 to the United States, as well as those prescribing
18 the terms or conditions of the grants of lands or
19 other property, are consented to fully by the State
20 and its people.

State 21 Section 12. The University of Alaska is hereby
University 22 established as the state university and constituted
23 a body corporate. It shall have title to all real
24 and personal property now or hereafter set aside
25 for or conveyed to it. Its property shall be

Board of
Regents

1 administered and disposed of according to law.
2 Section 13. The University of Alaska shall
3 be governed by a board of regents. The regents
4 shall be nominated and appointed by the governor,
5 subject to confirmation by a majority of the mem-
6 bers of the legislature in joint session. The
7 board shall, in accordance with law, formulate
8 policy and appoint the president of the university.
9 He shall be the executive officer of the board.

6-0762E✓
Bradley
4/21/89

Original sponsors: Boucher, Hanley,
MacLean, and Spohnholz

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
 2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34 (Judiciary)
 3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Constitu-
 6 tion of the State of Alaska relating to
 7 the sovereignty of the state.

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

9 * Section 1. Article XII, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
 10 amended by adding a new section to read:

11 SECTION 14. STATE SOVEREIGNTY. Alaska is a free and independent
 12 State, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The
 13 maintenance of the State of Alaska's free institutions and the per-
 14 petuity of the Union depend upon the unimpaired preservation of the
 15 right of self-government by all the states.

16 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
 17 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
 18 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-
 19 tion laws of the state.
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 29

HJR

35

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

**RECAP OF
HJR 35**

Cooperation with Foreign Nations

Received March 10, 1989
by Rep. Boucher

Heard March 29, 1989
Heard April 6, 1989

Passed Out of Committee April 6, 1989
5 Do Pass

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: April 7, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5/3/89

The JUDICIARY Committee considered:

HJR 35

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 35

[COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN NATIONS]

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to right of the state to cooperate with foreign nations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
- [] have attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- [X] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [X] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____
- [] zero fiscal note _____
- [] zero with analysis _____

- [X] fiscal note(s) 3/17/89 Div. of Elections
- [] zero fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<u>[Signature]</u>			

[Signature]
 Chairman's Signature

Item 2

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 3-17-89
Title: Right of the State to cooperate with foreign nations.
Sponsor: Boucher
Requestor: Boucher

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Division of Elections
Components: II-Elections
Primary & General Elections

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

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

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth Phone: 465-4611
Division: Elections Date: _____
Approved by Commissioner: *Sandra Stout* Date: 3/17/89
Agency: Division of Elections

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

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. HJR 35

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



Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher

Chairman House Committee on State Affairs • Special Committee on Telecommunications

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Max Gruenberg, Co-chair
Representative Peter Goll, Co-chair
House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher *Red*

DATE: April 25, 1989

RE: HJR 34 and HJR 35

RECEIVED APR 27 1989

I would like to briefly comment on a question raised by Representative Gruenberg at the Thursday, April 20th hearing on HJR 34 and 35.

You asked whether we could provide any concrete examples of how the state could actually use these resolutions in a practical way?

First, I must reiterate the general purpose of these resolutions: Alaska should become an activist state taking a lead among states in defining the boundaries of state powers within the union. These resolutions address that issue - the boundaries of state powers within the union. As Brian Rodgers noted, HJR 34 links the ideas of citizenship, statehood and local self-government - it is a statement of our fundamental purpose. In regards to HJR 35, the constitutional authority to deal with foreign nations is of particular importance to Alaska as we become increasingly involved in foreign trade. While it can be argued that statutory language could accomplish the same purpose, I feel strongly that this language should be placed in the constitution - making foreign trade a stated right in the constitution makes it very clear what Alaska's role is and will be in the future.

In regards to the question mentioned above, I would submit that these resolutions will not necessarily lead to action which results in concrete examples. These resolutions do, however, set the occasion for action to take place. I have attached a position paper by Robert Clarke which I feel gives a concrete example of how HJR 35 can be of benefit to Alaska. You should note he makes the point that Alaska must define its place in the federation of states and beyond rather than the federal government defining our role for us.

Throughout Alaska's history, state leaders have taken action they felt was justified to assert perceived sovereign rights. Former Governor Bill Egan, for example, sent State Troopers to arrest Japanese fishing Alaska salmon in international waters. This action resulted in considerable controversy between the state and the State Department, but the end result was the Magnuson Act - the 200 mile limit. Governor Cowper could have asserted the constitutional sovereignty of the state by assuming control of the Valdez oil spill until such time as the state's interests were met. The point is that, if appropriate actions like those described above have a base in our constitution, the likelihood of similar acts taking place in the future will be the result.

Thank you for your consideration of these two resolutions and I look forward to testifying before your committee prior to the session ending.

Robert Clarke on HJR 35

I wish to testify for this Resolution because I believe it addresses a matter critical to the roles Alaska and the United States must play in what has already been named "The Pacific Century".

The 21st Century has been named the "Pacific Century" -- twelve years before it arrives -- because it is now obvious to the world's economists that the greatest economic growth in the world will occur -- indeed, is already occurring -- among those nations situated along the rim of the Pacific Basin.

These nations, some of whose economies are only now emerging, have harnessed a native industriousness and a concern for high quality production based on low labor costs, to an extremely sophisticated and efficient system of marketing that enables the accumulation of enormous capital wealth from other nations; none more than the United States.

Here, our appetites for consumption import goods in a flow that constitutes the very largest part of the nation's enormous trade deficit. Yet we refuse, as a matter of national policy, to export to the Pacific Rim the one national resource most needed by the national economies there: ANS crude oil.

If the U.S. is to participate meaningfully in the Pacific Century, Alaska's geographic location and its natural resource endowments are critical to achieving a positive balance between the nation's imports and exports.

While this geographic and economic destiny is stifled by a national myopia in which policy and population are centered thousands of miles to the East, where political power resents and indeed resists the movement of population and economic power West...Alaska isn't doing much about it either. And Alaska is something more than an equal beneficiary among the United States.

Alaska has suffered under such national policy since statehood; indeed, in spite of statehood. Yet as a sovereign state, Alaska has no greater national responsibility than to identify and adopt those initiatives which will draw the nation, however unwillingly, into an economically productive participation in the Pacific Century.

For if Alaska cannot identify its natural destiny as a state, how can it expect politicians 3,000 miles removed to realize its potentials?

Alaskans first of all must perceive their state's assets on the global scale before we can expect such perception from so far away.

There is no more ominous example of Alaska's destiny going unfulfilled than the 15-year ban on ANS oil export. It has cost Alaska some \$15 billion in state revenues to date, a cost growing by half a billion per year. But it has cost the Federal government more than twice that amount, a major contributor to the Trade and Budget deficits.

Even while other national and regional groups, other governmental agencies, are now lobbying in Washington D.C. to prevent the ban's re-extension when it expires in five months, there is ennui in Alaska. We seem to accept our fate at federal hands, with very few exceptions since statehood.

I submit that this ennui is a symptom of a general perceptual paralysis in our state; a condition which the proposed Constitutional amendment may influence positively.

The scientific discipline of Cultural Anthropology tells us that "...the meaning of words is the action they produce..." This, and this alone, is the purpose of language, and it is difficult to conceive how Alaska's Constitution -- or Alaska's destiny -- can be negatively influenced by words that express actions uniquely appropriate to Alaska.

A distinguished member of Alaska's Legislature, and an attorney, has raised the question of whether such Constitutional wording is superfluous; that the words address something already implied in every State's Constitution; that if no such language exists in the Constitutions of other states, what business has it in Alaska's Constitution?

In response, another testimony maintained that Alaska is not "equal" to other states; that national restrictions "screw, blue and tattoo" Alaska and prevent it from enjoying sovereign equality.

While this is certainly the case, it is the negative dimension of a more positive perspective that answers the question of superfluity and argues for the Constitutional language submitted.

Alaska is not "equal" to other states, particularly as it relates to the Pacific Century. No other state has the geographic penetration in and natural resource endowment on the Pacific Basin; no other state is the equal of Alaska as a member of the Pacific Rim. community of nations; no other state is equal to Alaska in bridging the Pacific Century for the nation.

If Alaska cannot appreciate this destiny, how can it be realized; here, in Washington, or in the Pacific?

If Alaska is a sovereign state, how better to base its Constitutional existence on its "unequal" and unique national and international potentials as a state? How better to articulate Alaska's sovereignty than by identifying its destiny as a State?

Of course, there is no guarantee that amending our State Constitution with words will in and of themselves produce the actions necessary to achieve Alaska's destiny. But it is more probably that without such language, there is more certainty we will not produce such actions the words describe.

Today as others look to Alaska for initiatives to remove the oil export ban; today as Alaska has yet to explore or form some non-contiguous alliance with Hawaii to exploit the Pacific Century; as California, Washington and Oregon -- indeed, Illinois and Michigan -- move toward the Pacific Century, Alaska seems more pre-occupied with the near-term, internal problems which might best be resolved by external developments entirely within its rights to initiate, as expressed in the language of the amendment proposed.

We can only imagine the influences of an electorate discussing such language and its implications as a Constitutional amendment, but it is difficult to conceive of any way in which their eventual decision could only help to muster the will and the direction vital for Alaska to realize its sovereign role, in the nation and the world.

I would also like to put on the record of these transactions the comments of Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, of the School for Advanced Economic Studies at John Hopkins University in Maryland: The headline - Alaska needs to be part of Asia as well as the U.S. - is well explained in the article itself.

Thank you for the opportunity to express these thoughts.

Robert Clarke
3121 Nowell Avenue
Juneau, AK 99801
907-586-2031

Alaska needs to be part of Asia as well as U.S.

Alaska should consider itself part of Asia as well as the United States and needs to immerse itself in cooperative planning efforts, especially with Japan, if the state is to succeed in taking its rightful place in Pacific Rim trade, according to a former Carter administration Asian expert.

Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, of the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, gave that advice to Alaska business and government officials during a recent trip to Juneau as part of the 1989 Hokkaido-Alaska Conference.

Thayer, a former intelligence officer during the Korean War, foreign service officer in Tokyo, teacher of international law at Harvard and Columbia and the senior official for East Asia for the Central Intelligence Agency during the Carter administration, had some advice for how Alaska could be more effective in staking its claim in the Asian trade game.

The plan for many years has been that Alaska supply the natural resources to a dynamic Japanese economy that needed those resources. But that marriage has nev-

er fully taken place, Thayer said. "Alaska has never extended the official hospitality that's necessary. Alaska is a regulatory state not a developing state so it never formulated the body of regulations necessary to attract foreign investment."

But Alaska has a new opportunity to play catch up, said Thayer. The Japanese are putting together a long-term plan for the Pacific Rim in terms of business, foreign aid and energy. Alaska needs to assert itself and become part of this planning process, he said. It is especially important in selling energy resources such as Alaska coal and natural gas. "If the state fails to do this, it will fall behind its resource competitors in the region such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Alaska has one distinct advantage in attracting investment, however, since it is part of the United States and politically stable," he said.

"You need government to government planning for this to succeed and there needs to be sustained thinking over time through different political administrations," Thayer said. "Remember, labor costs are less important than the proper tax climate."

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HJR

46

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

4/5

(7)
Date Referred: April 18, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: JUDICIARY
FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 46

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 46

[LIMIT REGULAR SESSIONS TO NINETY DAYS]

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

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with _____ the same title
- have 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): (Dept) APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact LAA-Elections fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note _____ zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero with analysis _____ zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Do Not Pass No Rec Amend

<u>Alice Hanley</u> HANLEY			
<u>Frank Menard</u> MENARD			
<u>Frank Finkelstein</u> FINKELSTEIN			
<u>Cliff Boucher</u> BOUCHER			

Cliff Boucher
Chairman's Signature

House Judiciary Committee

4/11/90

PHONE CALL FROM: Larry Sloan
Homer

RE: HJR 46 - 90 Day Session

Support and request Judiciary take
expediteous action to report to
next committee of referral.

Mr. Sloan represents: "Fully
Informed Jury Association."

She 

Item 2

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Affected Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency
 Title: Proposing an amendment... BRU: Legislative Council
... duration of a regular session.
 Sponsor: Representative Leman Components Session Expenses, Legal Services
 Requestor: Representative Leman Admin. Serv., Public Serv., Leg. Salaries & Allow

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>
TOTAL OPERATING	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>

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	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>
Federal Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>

POSITIONS:

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (ATTACH A SEPARATE PAGE IF NECESSARY)

HJR 46 reduces the length of the legislative session from 120 days to 90 days.
 The estimated daily cost of the session is \$50,000 a day. If the session is
 reduced by 30 days a savings of \$1,500,000 is calculated.

Prepared By: Pamela Stoops, Director *Pamela Stoops* Phone: 465-3850
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/5/90

Approved By: Warren Endicott, Executive Director *Warren Endicott*
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 2/5/90

DISTRIBUTION (BY PREPARER)
 LEGISLATIVE FINANCE
 LEGISLATIVE SPONSOR

REQUESTOR
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET
 AGENCY (IES)

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/18/90
Title: Relating to the duration of a regular session
Sponsor: Leman
Requestor: Leman

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Division of Elections
Components: II - Elections

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL SUPPLIES	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

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

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth Phone: 465-4611
Division: Division of Elections Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 1.19.90
Agency: Division of Elections

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

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. HJR 46

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

HJR

50

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

3/21

(9)
Date Referred: April 27, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: JUDICIARY
FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 3/16/90.

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

HJR 50

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 50 [ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES MITIGATION FUND]
Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to
an environmental damages mitigation, abatement, and control fund.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with CS HJR 50 (Resources) [] the same title
- [] a new title
- [] have attached amendment(s)
- [] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): _____ APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____
(Dept) (Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____ [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fiscal note DEC [] zero fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero with analysis _____ [] zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Do Not
PASS
No Rec
Amend

<u>Court McManus</u> MENARD	<u>Ben Sharp</u> SHARP		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Mike Savare</u> NAVARE	<u>W. Wallace</u> FURNACE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<u>Bill Hudson</u> HUDSON		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Court McManus
CO- Chairman's Signature

Alaska State Legislature



WHILE IN SESSION
PO BOX 11
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 485 3779

HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER

HOME ADDRESS
PO BOX 169
KENAI ALASKA 99611
907 262-9368

DISTRICT 5

Representative Mike Navarre

March 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Cliff Davidson, Co-Chair
Rep. Curt Menard, Co-Chair
All members, House Resources Committee

FROM: Rep. Mike Navarre *Mike Navarre*

SUBJECT: HJR 50, relating to an environmental mitigation fund

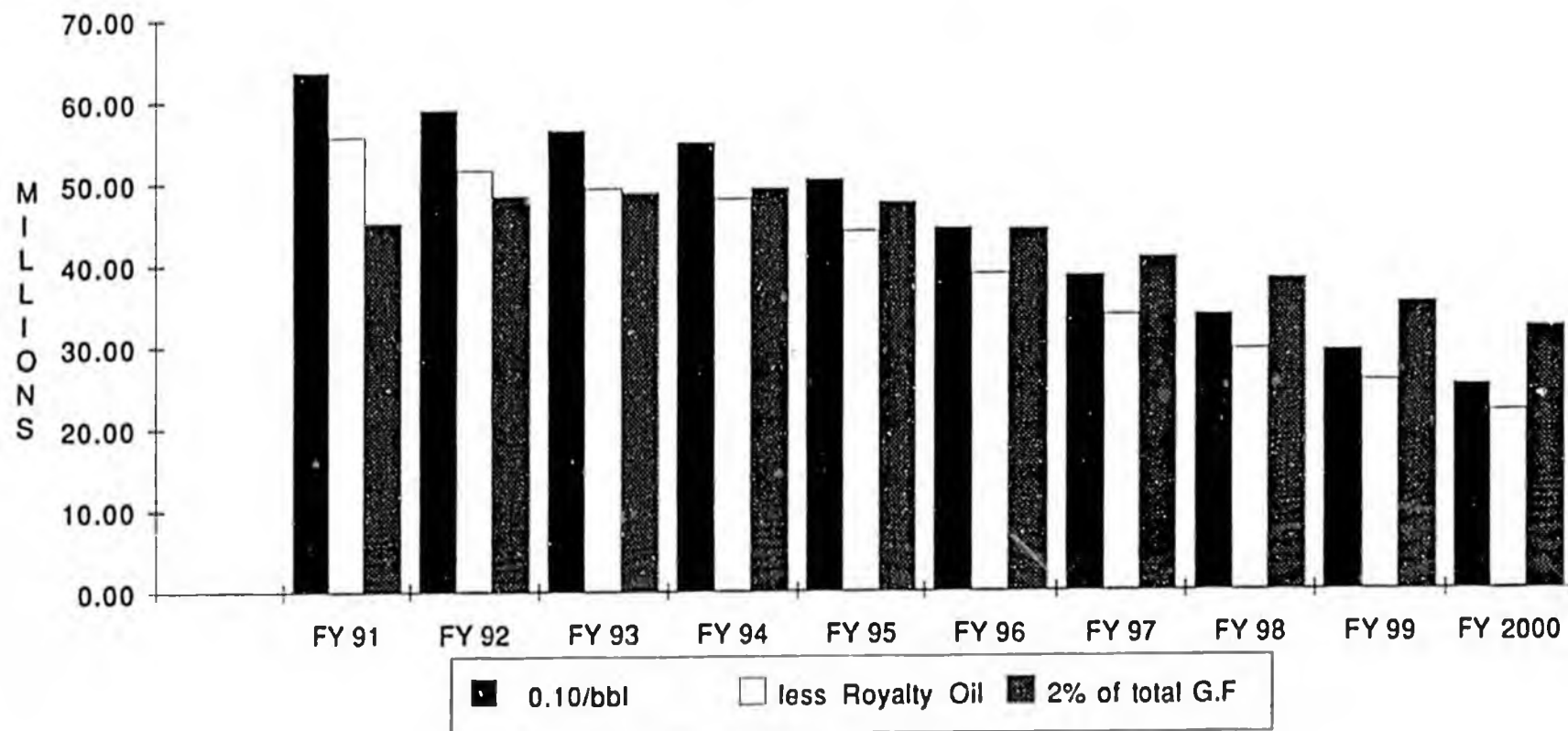
This measure would place the question on the ballot to modify the Alaska Constitution, establishing a dedicated fund for the purpose of mitigation, abatement, and control of environmental damage. A dedicated fund would eliminate funding uncertainty, and help assure that Alaska continues to move forward in the area of environmental responsibility.

Attached is some information that shows what a flat \$0.10 per barrel tax would raise, along with a possible alternative funding source of 2% of all unrestricted general fund revenues. There are many other possible funding scenarios, some of which I plan to discuss with the committee.

Thank you.

POTENTIAL FUNDING - ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION FUND			
	0.10/bbl	less Royalty Oil	2% of total G.F
	(\$ millions)	(\$ millions)	Unrestricted Revenues
FY 91	63.59	55.64	45.11
FY 92	58.88	51.52	48.32
FY 93	56.33	49.29	48.70
FY 94	54.83	47.98	49.21
FY 95	50.35	44.06	47.52
FY 96	44.35	38.81	44.18
FY 97	38.50	33.69	40.63
FY 98	33.57	29.38	37.93
FY 99	29.20	25.55	35.06
FY 2000	24.95	21.83	31.95

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION FUND REVENUES



FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Department of Revenue
 Title: Relating to an Environmental Damages BRU: Treasury
Mitigation, Abatement, and Control Fund
 Sponsor: Navarre Components: _____
 Requestor: Resources, Judiciary, & Finance

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Millions of Dollars)

	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LANDS & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	24.2	24.4	24.6	23.8	22.1

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Figures reflect the one percent of General Fund unrestricted revenues (based on the Fall 1989 forecast) which would be dedicated to the fund.

Prepared By: Bob Elliott *BE*
 Division: Treasury

Phone: 465-2350
 Date: March 21, 1990

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

Date: 3/21/90

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

HJR

52

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
STEVE RIEGER
District 8, Seat B

House Finance Committee



P. O. Box 110623
Anchorage, Alaska 99511

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

House of Representatives

SUMMARY OF SSHJR 52

SPENDING LIMIT.

House Joint Resolution 52 (SSHJR 52) limits state spending for a period of four years. The limit is the lower of \$2.2 billion, or the actual appropriations for the previous fiscal year. The measure does not apply to constitutionally mandated deposits into the Permanent Fund and specified appropriations for revenue bond proceeds, general obligation bond debt and specific trusts. The limit applies for fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995.

The spending limit may cut spending by ratcheting down spending: in any year for which appropriations are less than \$2.2 billion, spending in subsequent years is limited to the new lower amount. The more likely way in which it will reduce spending is through inflation. The limit does not automatically index for normal inflation, and therefore spending will be reduced to a more reasonable level through erosion of the purchasing power of any budget dollar amount.

There are two escape valves for the spending limit. Both are to address extraordinary circumstances. The first allows appropriations in excess of the spending limit to meet state disasters declared by the governor. However, to exercise this escape valve requires a 3/4 affirmative vote of each house. Any appropriations to meet a disaster do not count toward the spending limit for the following year.

The second escape valve allows for inflation in excess of six percent. This means that, for example, if actual inflation in a fiscal year were eight percent, the spending limit would allow an increase by the excess of inflation over six percent, i.e. an increase of two percent.

It is anticipated that the final adjustments to spending for a fiscal year will be made in supplemental appropriations. The limit requires that actual yearly total -- rather than anticipated -- inflation be the measure for a change in the limit. This means that upward adjustments, if any, in the spending limit would probably be made late in a fiscal year after actual inflation for the year had exceeded six percent. Such upward adjustments would permit supplemental appropriations to cover some of the unanticipated cost increases in previously approved projects.

BUDGET RESERVE FUND.

SSHJR 52 also provides for a budget reserve fund. The purpose of the budget reserve fund is to absorb money in high-revenue years, and pay out money in low-revenue years. The fund receives any state revenues which are left over after the appropriations for a fiscal year are made. During years in which revenues are insufficient to meet the desired (and permitted) appropriations, up to two-thirds of the fund can be withdrawn and used to make up the difference.

The funds in the budget reserve fund can also be used to meet state disasters, with the same restrictions as apply to the general funds for state disasters.

LIMITED DURATION.

The sponsor of the bill anticipates that the spending limit issue will be revisited in future years, and therefore is designed to allow another ballot proposition on the 1994 election ballot, if the legislature so chooses.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 12-6-89
Title: Use and expenditure of state money
Sponsor: Rieger
Requestor: Rieger

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Division of Elections
Components: I Elections

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

* Costs included cover 2 to 3 pages in each Official Elections Pamphlet, for printing and typesetting, and costs estimated to cover computer programming requirements for vote counting purposes. (Continued)

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth
Division: Elections

Phone: 465-4611
Date: 12/5/89

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska
Agency: Office of the Governor

Date: 12/8/89

Distribution (by preparer):

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

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. HJR 52

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

Five Year Fiscal Plan Summary

FY 1990 - FY 1995
(\$ Millions - Nominal Dollars)

Revenues	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
Prior Year carryforward	162.7	130.4				
Fall Forecast Unrestricted General Fund Revenue	2,295.6	2,255.6	2,416.1	2,435.2	2,460.7	2,375.8
Other G.F. Revenue	90.1	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8
Potential Revenues						
Motor Fuel Tax		34.2	35.0	37.0	39.0	42.0
Income Tax						172.9
Expenditures	(2,384.0)	(2,404.2)	(2,435.9)	(2,482.9)	(2,522.1)	(2,583.3)
Science & Tech. Transfer	(34.0)					
Annual Surplus or Deficit	130.4	61.8	61.0	35.1	23.4	53.2

Notes: Revenue and expenditure totals include \$32 million deposited to the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Response Fund in FY 90, a \$25.1 million deposit in FY 91 and \$25 million annual deposits for FY 92-95. Income tax revenues have been estimated by the Division of Policy based on the provisions embodied in the Governor's proposed legislation (SB 148, HB 154). Due to the fiscal year calendar, first year income tax revenues are budgeted as a half-year's receipts.

Office of the Governor, Division of Policy.

1/11/90

FY 1991 - FY 2010 LONG-RANGE FISCAL OUTLOOK

\$ Millions - Nominal Dollars

AR	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
RES:																					
Appropriations	(2,404)	(2,436)	(2,483)	(2,522)	(2,583)	(2,633)	(2,683)	(2,733)	(2,783)	(2,833)	(2,883)	(2,933)	(2,983)	(3,033)	(3,083)	(3,133)	(3,183)	(3,233)	(3,283)	(3,333)	
Fund Dividends	(493)	(486)	(498)	(542)	(586)	(628)	(674)	(702)	(728)	(754)	(779)	(802)	(824)	(844)	(863)	(880)	(896)	(911)	(925)	(939)	
	(2,897)	(2,922)	(2,981)	(3,064)	(3,169)	(3,261)	(3,357)	(3,435)	(3,511)	(3,587)	(3,662)	(3,735)	(3,807)	(3,877)	(3,946)	(4,013)	(4,079)	(4,144)	(4,208)	(4,272)	
JES:																					
rd	130																				
Revenue Forecast	2,256	2,416	2,435	2,461	2,376	2,209	2,031	1,896	1,753	1,597	1,477	1,384	1,225	1,148	1,080	1,020	970	906	894	892	
Total Fund Revenues	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	
Oil	493	486	498	542	586	628	674	702	728	754	779	802	824	844	863	880	896	911	925	939	
Gas	28	26	(2)	(15)	(162)	(379)	(607)	(792)	(985)	(1,191)	(1,361)	(1,534)	(1,713)	(1,840)	(1,958)	(2,068)	(2,168)	(2,282)	(2,344)	(2,396)	
PROJECTIONS																					
Endowment Fund					173	367	389	412	436	462	489	827	898	970	1,044	1,119	1,195	1,273	1,352	1,432	1,513
Tax	34	35	37	39	42	44	47	50	53	56	59	63	66	70	74	79	83	88	93	99	
							131	129	127	126	124	124	120	117	113	110	107	104	100	96	
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	62	61	35	24	53	33	(40)	(201)	(368)	(547)	138	111	93	80	78	89	114	127	196	280	

Projected appropriations increase at a nominal rate of \$50 million per year, driven by increases to formula programs.

Fund Dividend appropriation estimates and Education Endowment Fund revenue estimates are based on a 4% annual real rate of return.

Oil taken from the DOR Fall 1989 Revenue Forecast, mid-case scenario.

Total Fund revenues includes restricted program receipts and G.F. loan receipts.

Gas revenues have been estimated by the Division of Policy based on provisions embodied in the Governor's proposed legislation (SB148, HB 154).

Tax revenue estimates are based on the Governor's proposed legislation (SB188).

Revenue projections are based on the Department of Interior's most probable estimate of recoverable reserves, timing is projected by the Division of Policy.

AGS revenues was provided by Yukon Pacific Corp. Revenue estimates are based on a \$.50/MCF wellhead value and derived by the Division of Policy.

Governor, Division of Policy.

Notes to Five and Twenty Year Fiscal Plans

Projected Appropriations. After 1995, projected appropriations increase at a nominal rate of \$50 million per year, driven by increases to formula programs. All other programs are held to a flat nominal dollar amount.

Permanent Fund Dividends. The estimated amounts are based on a 4% annual real rate of return and the October 1989 Permanent Fund Corporation earnings report, with the Education Fund proposal in place.

Oil Prices. The 1989 fall revenue forecast is much higher than the 1988 fall forecast used in last year's plans. The current forecast is over \$1 billion per year higher from FY 92 through FY95, and is a total of \$9.8 billion higher over the 20 year period from 1991 to 2010. If oil prices turn out to be lower than forecast, the state would have to enact additional revenue measures or cut spending to balance the budget.

Other General Fund Revenues. Estimates include program receipts and general fund loan receipts.

Education Fund. The plans assume Education Fund earnings would not be appropriated until the year 2001, as proposed in the original version of House Joint Resolution 13. Earnings are calculated at a 4% real rate of return.

Income Tax. The plans use the income tax revenue assumptions embodied in the Governor's proposed 1987 legislation (SB 148, HB 154). Due to the fiscal year calendar, first year income tax revenues are budgeted as a half-year's receipts. Single filer rates would be 2.06% (under \$30,000 of taxable income) and 3.7% (over \$50,000); joint filer/head of household rates would be 2.06% (under \$50,000) and 3.7% (over \$50,000). Tax structure assumes current federal tax rules are adopted, PF dividends are taxable, and non-resident income is apportioned pro rata according to place earned. Currently Alaska is one of seven states that do not have a state income tax.

Motor Fuel Tax. Estimates are based on Governor's proposed legislation, SB 188. This approach assumes doubling of current tax to \$0.16/gallon, that marine and aviation fuel remain unchanged, and that the refund for off-highway use remains unchanged at

CORRECTION

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

Notes to Five and Twenty Year Fiscal Plans

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Motor Fuel Tax. Estimates are based on Governor's proposed legislation, SB 188. This approach assumes doubling of current tax to \$0.16/gallon, that marine and aviation fuel remain unchanged, and that the refund for off-highway use remains unchanged at

\$0.06/gallon. This change would place Alaska about 25th in the nation; currently only Georgia has a lower motor fuel tax.

ANWR. The ANWR revenue estimate is based on the Department of Interior's most probable estimate of recoverable reserves, which is a field one-twentieth the size of Prudhoe Bay. Production is assumed to start in 2002. Estimate is net of associated Permanent Fund contributions.

TAGS Gas Line. The TAGS gas line revenues are based on an assumed wellhead price for Prudhoe gas of \$.50, with a start-up date of 1997. Estimate is net of associated Permanent Fund contributions.



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

1411 W. 33RD AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 274-0536

JUNEAU OFFICE

105 MUNICIPAL WAY, SUITE 302
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 586-3090

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

2118 CUSHMAN STREET
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 456-4435

March 16, 1990

To: Representatives Goll and Gruenberg, Co-Chairs
Members, House Judiciary Committee

Re: Constitutional/Statutory Spending Limits

NEA-Alaska opposes any form of constitutional or statutory spending limit. Such a change would be far more than a limit on spending. It would be a limit on government and on your ability to represent your constituency and to act on their behalf and in their interests.

Tough spending decisions are never easy decisions but they must be made by our elected representatives based upon the circumstances which are current. They should not be based upon a formula driven system without regard for unique circumstances and needs.

A constitutional spending limit will have the effect of distorting subsequent spending decisions. Alaska is unique. Our problems, programs, and needs are truly different from other states. They are always dynamic.

It is predictable that they will be changing this session, next year, and in future years. As Legislators, you have a continuing need for maximum flexibility in how you chose to deal with them.

A state spending limit will do nothing more than pass along an increasing financial burden to local government. It will only serve to increase a disparity and inequity which is already glaringly evident.

In our opinion, the Alaskans who were involved in last years' "town meetings" were asking you and the Administration to have the courage to make the tough and responsible decisions on the level of programs and services which reflect our current needs and our current and projected financial resources. Such a process does not require any form of formula driven spending limit.

As Legislators you have the information, the responsibility, and the opportunity to make those spending decisions which are in the best interests of all of us. Please do so.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Manners
Executive Director

Don Oberg
President

MY TURN

Just say 'No' to a constitutional spending limit

By BILL POTTER

The Alaska Legislature is presently considering a constitutional spending limit. I think this is an ill-conceived idea and hope that fellow Alaskans will also oppose such a politically motivated way to avoid making the important decisions elected officials are supposed to make.

When the Founding Fathers gathered in Philadelphia to write our Constitution, the most significant comprehensive political document the world had ever seen or has yet to see, there were many present who did not have much trust in governments or government institutions. Yet in spite of this mistrust and even fear, of government run amok, they wrote a document that placed the ultimate control, the ultimate power, the power of the purse, in the hands of the people's elected representatives.

Without money, government cannot act; with money government can act. Those Founding Fathers placed the power to act, or not to act, in the hands of the people's representatives. And when a like number of another set of Founders met in Fairbanks to draft the Alaska Constitution, they recognized the wisdom of that earlier group which had met in Philadelphia, and acted likewise. They put the ultimate power, the power of the purse, in the hands of elected representatives. And that is as it should be.

A constitutional spending limit is more than a limit on spending; it is a limit on the power of government to act. It is a limit on the power of government to protect the people; it is a limit on the power of the government to serve the people; it is a limit on the power of the government to govern.

I suspect that many people who support a spending limit are concerned about the financial future of this state, and I think that is a just and righteous concern, but as bleak as the financial future of Alaska may be, it is not as bleak or as foreboding

as it has been in times past. Any review of the first eight years of this state government's financial history will show that the financial constraints were far more severe than even the most dire predictions for the future. In spite of the lack of financial resources during those early years, the state legislature, the people's representatives, were able to balance the needs of government with the financial resources available without a constitutional spending cap.

I believe we had many wise people in our legislature during those formative, financially pressing years, but I submit that the current legislature is equally wise and equally able to balance the needs of government with the finances available. I further submit that the people of Alaska will choose an equally wise legislature in the 1990 elections which will be equally able to balance the needs that exist with the finances that will be available, and subsequent elections will result in equally wise and able representatives of the people.

I don't believe it is good government policy or good public policy, for any legislature or any other body to second-guess the intelligence, judgment, or motives of future legislative representatives.

To deny future legislatures the opportunity to use their judgment to address the issues before them with the resources available at that time smacks of, if not arrogance, a profound lack of confidence in those legislators and/or the people who elected them.

I am concerned about the future of public schools because I have devoted my life to education in this state. I am concerned about the future we offer our children, and I am concerned about the economic and social status of the elderly, and I am concerned about those for whom circumstances have cast their lot outside the mainstream of our society. I have concerns for the future and what it is that may be done to restrict the ability of our legislature

to act to deal with the issues and needs that arise within the confines of the resources available.

Notwithstanding what I said about the wisdom and ability of past, present, and future legislatures, I am painfully aware that not all legislators have been, or are likely to be, willing to make the judgments necessary to balance needs with the financial resources available. If there is a constitutional spending limit in place, I am concerned about legislators who will take the low road by saying "I wanted to help, but our hands were tied." "I wanted good schools, but there was a spending limit." "I support you in your desire to deal with alcohol and drug abuse, but there is nothing we can do with the constitutional limits placed on the legislature."

In the interests of good public policy; in the interests of good government, I urge you to resist any constitutional spending limits. I urge Alaskans to insist that elected officials demonstrate the courage to resist the temptation to tie the hands of government's ability to act in the public interest with the resources available.

Bill Potter has taught in Juneau for 25 years and is a member of the Education Commission of the State.

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HJR

54



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April 5, 1990

Representative Max Gruenberg
Co-Chairman House Judiciary Committee
Pouch "V"
Juneau, AK 99811

Reference: HJR-54

Dear Rep. Gruenberg:

You are to hold hearings on subject Bill April 6th as I understand.

Setting a limit on the terms a Representative can serve is bad legislation. It limits the freedom of the people. They now have and should continue to have the privilege and obligation of removing or retaining their Representatives. Government should not intervene.

Far more insidious is the Constitutional Convention Call now in your Committee and the prior Call passed some years ago; HJR-17, I think.

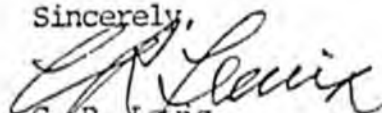
Despite what proponents say there is no way that such a convention could be limited to one subject.

The all but inevitable result of a Constitutional Convention would be an abolition of the marvelous checks & balances of our present Constitution and the implementation of some kind of a parliamentary system such as those of England or France.

Please use all of the great weight of your position to oppose HJR-54 and rescind HJR-17(?), our current Call for a Constitutional Convention.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


C. R. Lewis

CRL:de

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: VIRGINIA BOWEN

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 3200 WHISPERING WOOD DRIVE

CITY: WASILLA

ZIP: 99607

PHONE: 376-8520

BILL NO: HJR 54

SUBJECT: AMEND U.S. CONST. ART I/TERMS OF MEMBERS

MESSAGE: I DO NOT BELIEVE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION SHOULD BE HELD TO A SINGLE ISSUE. THE CONSTITUTION CAN BE AMENDED IF NEEDED BUT DON'T MAKE OUR GREAT CONSTITUTION SO VULNERABLE. THIS REFERS ALSO HJR17. /MAB

POMID: 03165936

DATE: 04/05/90

TIME: 16:59:36

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
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COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
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PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: LAWRENCE AND FLORA PUNCHES

TITLE:

ADDRESS: P O BOX 521313

CITY: BIG LAKE

ZIP: 99652

PHONE: 892-7326

BILL NO: HJR 54

SUBJECT: AMEND U.S. CONST. ART I/TERMS OF MEMBERS

MESSAGE: I WANT TO OPPOSE HJR54 AND RECCIND HJR 17. WE DO NOT BELIEVE IN A SINGLE ISSUE TO BE VOTED ON UNLESS NEEDED. DON'T TAKE OUR WHOLE, GREAT CONSTITUTION AWAY FROM US. IT WAS WRITTEN AT A GREAT COST. /MAB

POMID: 03171533

DATE: 04/05/90

TIME: 17:15:33

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BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: KAREN SCHWANKE

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 9633 ETOLIN CIRCLE

CITY: EAGLE RIVER, AK

PHONE: 694-0476

ZIP: 99577

BILL NO: HB 582

SUBJECT: BLACK BEAR BAITING

MESSAGE: I DO NOT SUPPORT HB 582. IT'S A PLOY BY AN ANTI-HUNTING GROUP, ALASKA REFORM, TO CLOSE DOWN ONE MORE AVENUE OF HUNTING. LET'S BASE THIS DECISION ON BIOLOGICAL FACTS AND NOT FEARS OR EMOTIONS. THE ALASKAN GAME BOARD SAW THROUGH THIS AND LISTENED TO THE ALASKA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME AND VOTED TO KEEP BLACK BEAR BAITING OPEN STATEWIDE.

POMID: 03155320

DATE: 04/05/90

TIME: 15:53:20

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

BARNES	BOUCHER
BOYER	BROWN
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN
FOSTER	FURNACE
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF
HANLEY	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	JACKO
KOPONEN	KUBINA
LARSON	LEMAN
MACLEAN	MARTIN
MENARD	MILLER
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN
PHILLIPS	RIEGER
SHARP	SHULTZ
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR
ULMER	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: LYNN WHEELER

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 2649 PORTER PLACE

CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK

PHONE: 272-2730

ZIP: 99508

BILL NO: HJR 54

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

MESSAGE: I AM OPPOSED TO THE PASSAGE OF HJR 54 AND ALSO WANT TO URGE YOU TO RESCIND HJR 17 WHICH WAS PASSED IN 1981. USE THE AMENDMENT PROCESS INSTEAD.

POMID: 03155924

DATE: 04/05/90

TIME: 15:58:24

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: ROBERT SCHWANTE

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 9633 ETOLIN CIRCLE

CITY: EAGLE RIVER

PHONE: 694-0476

ZIP: 99577

BILL NO: HB 582

SUBJECT: PROHIBITING BEAR BAITING

MESSAGE: I DO NOT BLACK BEAR BAIT BUT I STILL STRONGLY OPPOSE HB 582 BECAUSE
IT'S SUBMITTED BY AN ANTI-HUNTING GROUP "ALASKA REFORM". THERE IS NO BIOLOGICAL
DATA TO SUPPORT A STATEWIDE CLOSURE, NO OVER HARVEST, AND NO SAFETY PROBLEMS.
ADF&G AND THE ALASKAN GAME BOARD VOTED NOT TO CLOSE BEAR BAITING STATEWIDE.

/BN

POMID: 03150736

DATE: 04/05/90

TIME: 15:07:36

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

BARNES	BOUCHER
BOYER	BROWN
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN
FOSTER	FURNACE
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF
HANLEY	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	JACKO
KOPONEN	KUBINA
LARSON	LEMAN
MACLEAN	MARTIN
MENARD	MILLER
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN
PHILLIPS	RIEGER
SHARP	SHULTZ
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR
ULMER	HALLIS
ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: KEVIN THOMAS

TITLE:

ADDRESS: PO BOX 90906

CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK

PHONE: 337-2622

ZIP: 99509

BILL NO: HJR 54

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

MESSAGE: I AM OPPOSED TO ANY MEASURE TO TAMPER WITH OUR FINE UNITED STATES
CONSTITUTION. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS AN EFFECTIVE AND SUFFICIENT MEANS OF
LIMITING THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT AND INSURING THE FREEDOM WHICH HAS MADE
THIS COUNTRY SO GREAT. PLEASE OPPOSE HJR 54 AND RESCIND HJR 17.

POMID: 03145730

DATE: 04/05/90

TIME: 14:57:30

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	HALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: KEN RIVARD

TITLE:

ADDRESS: PO BOX 871842

CITY: WASILLA

ZIP: 99687

PHONE: 376-2140

BILL NO: HJR 90

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT: SUBSISTENCE

MESSAGE: MY WIFE AND I ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO AMENDING STATE CONSTITUTION.
 WE FEEL ANILCA SHOULD BE CHANGED SO ALL ALASKANS HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS. WE FEEL
 THIS IS AN ELECTION YEAR ISSUE. WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR THOUGHTS ON THIS
 ISSUE.

POMID: 14134813

DATE: 04/05/90

TIME: 13:48:13

LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

SHULTZ	SZYMANSKI
BOUCHER	KERTTULA
DAVIS, M.	RODEY
GRUENBERG	FAIKS
ELLIS	HALFORD
DAVIDSON	PEARCE
MILLER	
MARTIN	
LARSON	
MENARD	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: MAVER & CARMEN ROTH

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 3614 BISQUIER JR.

CITY: ANC

ZIP: 99508

PHONE: 333-5387

BILL NO:

SUBJECT: SANDRA HENRICKS

MESSAGE: I AM OPPOSED TO THE NOMINATION OF SANDRA HENRICKS TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS
 COMMISSION.

POMID: 03141129

DATE: 04/05/90

TIME: 14:11:29

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REFPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: ROBERT T. ROGERS
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: BOX 893
 CITY: PETERSBURG ZIP: 99833
 PHONE: 772-3010
 BILL NO: HB 166
 SUBJECT: CIVIL LIABILITY
 MESSAGE: I URGE YOU TO SHOW SUPPORT FOR ALASKA'S SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS BY MOVING, HB166 (TORT REFORM) AS INTRODUCED BY SPEAKER SAM COTTEN, OUT OF COMMITTEE. THANK YOU

POMID: 15114558
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 11:45:58
 LIONAME: PETERSBURG LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATOR

GRUENBERG	JONES
DAVIS, M.	
DAVIDSON	
ELLIS	
MARTIN	
MILLER	
TAYLOR	
DAVIS, C.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: CARLA NOWAG
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 3133 NAOMI
 CITY: WASILLA, AK ZIP: 99687
 PHONE: 376-7287
 BILL NO: HJR 54
 SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
 MESSAGE: FIRST I WOULD LIKE TO OPPOSE HJR 54 AND RESCIND HJR 17. THEN, I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT I BELIEVE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION CANNOT BE HELD TO A SINGLE ISSUE. THE CONSTITUTION CAN BE AMENDED AS NEEDED, BUT I DO NOT BELIEVE WE SHOULD MAKE OUR GREAT CONSTITUTION VULNERABLE IN THIS WAY.

POMID: 03120645
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 12:06:45
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRA	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: SUSAN FORD
 TITLE: PROBATION OFFICER III
 ADDRESS: 103 VIKING WAY
 CITY: SITKA, AK ZIP: 99835
 PHONE: 747-3321
 BILL NO: SB 348

SUBJECT: PERS BENEFITS FOR PROBATION OFFICERS
 MESSAGE: SB 348 IS BEING TRANSMITTED TO THE HOUSE FOR A VOTE. I URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF THIS BILL. PROBATION OFFICERS ARE SUBJECTED TO THE SAME STRESS AND DANGER AS OTHER PEACE OFFICERS. WE DEAL EXCLUSIVELY WITH FELONS AND ARE THE ONLY CLASS OF PEACE OFFICERS NOT INCLUDED IN PEACE OFFICER RETIREMENT.

POMID: 12092604
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 09:26:04
 LIONAME: SITKA LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

MACLEAN	FOSTER
PETTYJOHN	DAVIS, C.
KUBINA	LARSON
HOFFMAN	SWACKHAMMER
WALLIS	KOPONEN
ULMER	BROWN
SHULTZ	RIEGER
PHILLIPS	BARNES
ELLIS	BOYER
JACKO	GRUENBERG
FURNACE	DAVIS, M.
DAVIDSON	MILLER
MARTIN	HEHARD
NAVARRÉ	SHARP
HUDSON	GRUSSENDORF
TAYLOR	COTTEN
DONLEY	BOUCHER
HANLEY	ZAWACKI
FINKELSTEIN	LEMAN
COLLINS	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: RICHARD E. SKEELS
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 1005 SUSITNA DRIVE
 CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
 PHONE: 376-2193
 BILL NO:

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILLS
 MESSAGE: PLEASE VOTE AGAINST HJR54 IF IT GETS OUT OF COMMITTEE. LATER, PLEASE VOTE FOR RESCINDING HJR17. THE CONSTITUTION DOES NOT DESERVE EMASCULATION BY A BUNCH OF LIBERAL ACTIVISTS. THE PROCESS FOR AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION IS ALREADY IN PLACE, NOTHING MORE IS NEEDED.

POMID: 14114525
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 11:45:25
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMAŃSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: THOMAS TOPER
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 4601 SANDY BEACH DRIVE
 CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK
 PHONE: 243-3227
 ZIP: 99502
 BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: CAPITAL GRANT
 MESSAGE: SUPPORT THE CAPITAL GRANT FOR OUR LOCAL PUBLIC STATION, KAKM. THEY ARE REQUESTING A GRANT OF \$300,000 TO REPLACE OLD EQUIPMENT.

POMID: 03103957
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 10:39:57
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVAPRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMAWSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: SCOTT SHERRJTT
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 3505 WOODLAND PARK DR
 CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK
 PHONE: 248-4563
 ZIP: 99517
 BILL NO: HJR 54
 SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
 MESSAGE: I AM OPPOSED TO PASSAGE OF HJR 54. I ALSO URGE YOU TO RESCIND HJR 17 WHICH WAS PASSED IN 1981. A CONVENTION CANNOT BE HELD TO A SINGLE ISSUE. USE THE AMENDMENT PROCESS INSTEAD.

POMID: 03104620
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 10:46:20
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LAPSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMAWSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: TAMARA BROWN
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: PO BOX 112636
 CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK ZIP: 99511
 PHONE: 279-9407
 BILL NO: HJR 54
 SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
 MESSAGE: I AM OPPOSED TO PASSAGE OF HJR 54, PERTAINING TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. ALSO URGE YOU TO RESCIND HJR 17, WHICH WAS PASSED IN 1981. MOST SCHOLARS AGREE THAT A CONVENTION CANNOT BE HELD TO A SINGLE ISSUE. USE THE AMENDMENT PROCESS INSTEAD.

POMID: 03102628
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 10:26:28
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: DARRELL CHAMBERS
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 17433 TEKLANIKA
 CITY: EAGLE RIVER, AK ZIP: 99577
 PHONE: 694-4789
 BILL NO: SB 516
 SUBJECT: HUNTING AND FISHING INFORMATION
 MESSAGE: SB 516 WOULD PROTECT ONLY THE INTERESTS OF TRAPPERS WHO WANT EXCLUSIVITY OF THEIR TRAPPING AREA. WE USE THE HARVEST INFORMATION TO: 1) TO STAY OUT OF OVERLY HUNTED AREAS; 2) STAY CLEAR OF GUIDING AREAS. SB 516 IS REDUNDANT TO SB 409, WHICH PENALIZES INTERFERENCE. NO PROBLEM EXISTS THAT WOULD JUSTIFY THIS DEGREE OF ACTION. PLEASE VOTE NO.

POMID: 03103046
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 10:30:46
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

BARNES	BOUCHER
BOYER	BROWN
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN
FOSTER	FURNACE
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF
HANLEY	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	JACKO
KOPONEN	KUBINA
LARSON	LEMAN
MACLEAN	MARTIN
MENARD	MILLER
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN
PHILLIPS	RIEGER
SHARP	SHULTZ
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR
ULMER	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: SUE FRANCIS
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 3120 E 64TH
 CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK ZIP: 99507
 PHONE: 561-0658
 BILL NO: HJR 54
 SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
 MESSAGE: I AM OPPOSED TO HJR 54 PERTAINING TO A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. I ALSO URGE YOU TO RESCIND HJR 17, PASSED IN 1981. MOST SCHOLARS AGREE THAT A CONVENTION CANNOT BE LIMITED TO A SINGLE ISSUE. THE AMENDMENT PROCESS SHOULD BE USED.

POMID: 03102350
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 10:23:50
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: TIMOTHY DAVIS
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 14730 OLD SEWARD HWY
 CITY: ANCH ZIP: 99515
 PHONE: 345-6709
 BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: NOMINATION OF SANDRA HENRICKS TO HRC
 MESSAGE: PLEASE OPPOSE THE NOMINATION OF SANDRA HENRICKS TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION. SHE HAS EXPRESSED A DISCRIMINATORY BIAS TOWARDS ALASKAN HOMEMAKERS, AND THEREFORE A BLATANT DISREGARD FOR THE WELFARE OF ALASKA'S FAMILIES. -TP

POMID: 03094952
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 09:49:52
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LAPSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: STEVE FRANCIS
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 3120 E. 64TH AVENUE
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99507
 PHONE: 279-9407
 BILL NO: HJR 54
 SUBJECT: AMEND U.S. CONST. ART I/TERMS OF MEMBERS
 MESSAGE: I AM OPPOSED TO THE PASSAGE OF HJR 54. I ALSO URGE YOU TO RECIDND HJR 17 THAT PASSED IN 1981. A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HELD FOR ONE ISSUE WOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO THAT ONE ISSUE. IT WOULD ENCOURAGE CHANGING OTHER PARTS OF OUR CONSTITUTION. THE AMENDMENT PROCESS SHOULD BE USED. /CMR

POMID: 03095331
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 09:53:31
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: MARY JANE FATE
 TITLE: CITIZENS FOR A DRUG-FREE ALASKA
 ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 607
 CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99707
 PHONE: 457-6860
 BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: SURVEY BY CITIZENS FOR A DRUG-FREE ALASKA
 MESSAGE: CITIZENS FOR A DRUG-FREE ALASKA IS AN ANTI-DRUG COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FORMED TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE INITIATIVE TO RECRIMINALIZE MARIJUANA. PLEASE INDICATE YO VOTE: (SURVEY QUESTION) RECRIMINALIZE THE USE AND POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA - YES ___ NO ___. LEGISLATORS NAME _____
 PLEASE RETURN BY 4-30-90.

POMID: 07100350
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 10:03:50
 LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

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DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
HAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
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SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: MARJORIE SMITH
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 2265 EAST 56TH, APT 5
 CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK ZIP: 99507
 PHONE: 561-2159
 BILL NO: HJR 54

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
 MESSAGE: THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES IS BEING GREATLY THREATENED.
 IMAGINE THE CONSEQUENCE OF THIS GREAT DOCUMENT IF IT WERE TO BE DEBATED IN AN
 OPEN FORUM. AMEND OUR CONSTITUTION IF CHANGES ARE IN ORDER. SAY NO TO A
 CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. OPPOSE HJR 54 AND RESCIND HJR 17.

POMID: 03093220
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 09:32:20
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	HALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

NAME: STEVEN B. PORTER
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 10420 LONE TREE DRIVE
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99516
 PHONE: 346-1259
 BILL NO: HD 558

SUBJECT: SUITS TO ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
 MESSAGE: THIS BILL AS DRAFTED WOULD ENABLE EXTREMIST GROUPS OR ANY INDIVIDUAL
 THE RIGHT TO OPPOSE ALL OFF SHORE EXPLORATION NO MATTER HOW WELL DESIGNED THE
 OPERATION MAY BE. EACH OFF SHORE EXPLORATION PROGRAM ALREADY ALLOWS PUBLIC
 PARTICIPATION THROUGH THE COAST ZONE CONSISTENCY PROCESS. THIS ADDITIONAL
 LEGISLATION IS UNNECESSARY. /BN

POMID: 03090930
 DATE: 04/05/90
 TIME: 09:09:30
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN
FOSTER	FURNACE
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF
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