

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1995-1996 8672

9062 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

Rep. Sean Parnell
State Capital
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Parnell,

I read your dissenting opinion in the State Long Range Financial Planning Commission Report and wanted to respond to your statements.

You are correct in saying we have been relying on a volatile revenue source. We need a stable revenue source for the state; which a state income tax would provide. I remember when I first came to Alaska, I paid sales taxes, a school tax, and a state income tax; as did the transient workers in the state. All of us, whether we came to Alaska years ago or just come to Alaska for a short time to earn a quick bundle, receive services from the state. I was raised to believe you pay for the things you receive. I would happily pay again to prevent the continued erosion of the quality of life here in Alaska.

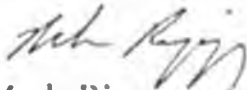
For example, this summer I drove over 2000 miles on our highways, but never saw a State Trooper; and that scares me. A year or so ago, I needed to resolve a contract dispute with a state agency. The dispute had drug on for months because there were not enough workers to handle the work load. We build roads in the state, but maintenance on existing roads is pathetic and at times dangerous to the public; but oh well, no money to fix those pot holes or frost heaves, hope no one dies. I've watched superb faculty members at the University leave for other universities because of the continued decline in budgeting, support services and maintenance. I worry about my own children's education as budget cuts increase the numbers of students in classes and lower the funds for educational support. We will get what we pay for and at a time when American competitiveness depends on well educated workers, we cannot afford to shortchange our students.

The Permanent Fund, if you recall, was created as a rainy day fund. The rainy day is fast approaching. I believe its time to tap the earnings of the Fund, limit the dividends, reinstate the income tax, and maintain the quality of life that we expect.

I'm tired of hearing people whine and snivel about income taxes. Grow up! As Americans we are among the least taxed people in the Industrial World and as Alaskans, we are likely the least taxed of all Americans.

So Representative Parnell, don't include me in the group of whiners you call "The Public." I expect a certain level of government services and I'm quite happy to pay for them, whether it's by a decrease in the Permanent Fund dividends, a state income tax or both.

Sincerely yours,



Mark Rippe
P.O.B. 84971
Fairbanks, AK 99708

cc. all Ak. legislators, members of the L.R. F. P. C., Gov. Tony Knowles.

SJR

4

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR 4

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Department of Law
 Title: ...setting out the authority of the United States BRU: _____
 Congress...limits on campaign expenditures Component: _____
 Sponsor: Senator Donley
 Requester: Senator Donley COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0093

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ _____

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SJR 4 requests the United States Congress to propose and submit to the states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would give the Congress and state legislatures the power to set reasonable limits on campaign expenditures. Enactment of the resolution will not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Law. If the Constitution is eventually amended, and laws are subsequently enacted that establish campaign limits, there will be an eventual cost of enforcement. However, the time that would pass before that happens is such that it not possible to predict costs now.

Prepared by: Richard I. Peques, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Division Date: 2/8/95
 Approved by Commissioner: Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General Date: 2/8/95
 Agency: Department of Law

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First Committee of Referr

DATE: 1/16/95

FURTHER: Judiciary
Finance

gmr

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/16/95
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
INTO OFFICE: 2-22-95

State Affairs Committee considered 3JR 4

Relating to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States setting out the authority of the United States Congress and of state legislatures to enact laws relating to limits on election campaign expenditures.

and recommends:

be replaced with CS STR 4 (STA)

adopt previous CS ()

attached amendment(s)

adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee

further referral to the _____ Committee

Senate Bill:

same title
 new title
House Bill:
 technical change
 new: SCR# _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS:	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Kevin A. Leman</i>			✓	
<i>Bill E. Kelly</i>	✓			
<i>David D. Bailey</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
CHAIR: <i>Bob [Signature]</i>			✓	

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
LAW	2/8/95	✓	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Bert Sharp, Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee

From: Senator Dave Donley *DD*

Date: February 22, 1995

Re: SJR4 passage in Senate State Affairs Committee

Thank you for hearing Senate Joint Resolution 4. I appreciate your support for moving this resolution from the State Affairs Committee.

DD/pah

January-May: STATE CAPITOL • JUNEAU, AK • 99801-1182 • (907) 465-3892 • FAX: (907) 465-6595
June-December: 716 W. 4TH AVE • STE. 430 • ANCHORAGE, AK • 99501 • (907) 258-8181 • FAX: (907) 258-5571

MEMBER: Senate Finance Committee • Senate State Affairs Committee

9-LS0254C
Chenoweth
2/20/95

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsors): SENATORS DONLEY, Kelly

A RESOLUTION

1 Relating to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States setting out the
2 authority of the United States Congress, of state legislatures, and of local governments
3 to enact laws relating to limits on election campaign expenditures.

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

5 WHEREAS, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, amendments to the
6 Constitution of the United States may be proposed by the Congress of the United States or, upon
7 the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states, the Congress shall call a
8 constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing amendments;

9 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Congress of the United
10 States is requested to propose and submit to the states an amendment to the Constitution of the
11 United States that reads substantially as follows:

12 ARTICLE --

13 "Section 1. Congress shall have power to set reasonable limits on
14 expenditures made in support of or in opposition to the nomination or election of
15 any person to Federal office.

16 "Section 2. Each State shall have power to set reasonable limits on

1 expenditures made in support of or in opposition to the nomination or election of
2 any person to State office.

3 "Section 3. Each local government of general jurisdiction shall have
4 power to set reasonable limits on expenditures made in support of or in opposition
5 to the nomination or election of any person to office in that government. No
6 State shall have power to limit the power established by this section.

7 "Section 4. Congress shall have power to implement and enforce this
8 article by appropriate legislation."

9 ; and be it

10 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that, alternatively, the Alaska State Legislature makes
11 application and requests that the Congress of the United States call a convention for the sole and
12 exclusive purpose of proposing substantially the same amendment to the Constitution of the
13 United States; and be it

14 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that if the Congress proposes such an amendment to the
15 Constitution of the United States, this application and request for a constitutional convention
16 shall no longer be of any force or effect; and be it

17 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that this application and request shall not be of any force or
18 effect if the convention is not limited to the exclusive purpose specified by the resolution.

19 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President of the
20 United States; to Sheila P. Burke, the Secretary of the U.S. Senate; to Robin Hewlett Carle, the
21 Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable
22 Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members
23 of the Alaska delegation in Congress.



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SPONSOR STATEMENT SJR4

Contacts: Senator Dave Donley
907/465-3892
staff: Patricia Haggerty
907/465-3842

February 15, 1995

Alaska Senator proposes United States Constitutional Amendment to allow campaign spending limits.

JUNEAU, AK - Senator Dave Donley has sponsored Senate Joint Resolution 4 to allow the U.S. Congress to limit campaign expenditures in Federal elections and state legislatures to limit campaign spending in state elections. The Senate State Affairs Committee is scheduled to hold a public hearing on SJR4 on February 21, 1995.

Passage of SJR4 will add strength to a national grassroots movement to adopt an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to allow campaign spending limits. A 1976 U.S. Supreme Court decision (Buckley v. Valeo) precludes limits on campaign spending. U.S. Senator Fritz Hollings (D-SC) has introduced an identical proposal, Senate Joint Resolution 18, in the United States Senate.

Campaign spending has escalated as election success has grown attached to expensive media campaigns. Runaway spending on campaigns in recent years has resulted in a bias in the selection of elected public officials. In order to allow a democratically fair solution to this pressing national issue, the resolution (SJR4) proposes a constitutional amendment which would enable each State legislature and the United States Congress to determine reasonable spending limits for their respective state and federal elections.

- more -

Senator introduces resolution to limit campaign spending - 2/2

Legislative support is growing nationally for this proposal and currently similar legislation is being considered in Wisconsin, Oregon, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania. Proponents of this constitutional amendment include Public Citizen, The Center for Responsive Law, American Association of Retired Persons, and The Alaska Public Interest Research Group.

Should the U.S. Congress adopt a similar resolution and 37 states adopt resolutions similar to SJR4, this language would be added to the U.S. Constitution. If 37 states adopt similar resolutions and Congress does not, then a Federal constitutional convention would be called to consider this proposal. Traditionally, Congress acts to approve such proposals before 37 states do to avoid the necessity of a constitutional convention.

LEGI-SLATE Report for the 104th Congress Fri, February 17, 1995 9:06pm (EST)

BILL TEXT Report for S.J.R.18
As introduced in the Senate, January 17, 1995

S.J.R.18 As introduced in the Senate, January 17, 1995

104th CONGRESS
1st Session

II

S. J. RES. 18

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to contributions and
expenditures intended to affect elections for Federal, State, and local
office.

AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 17 (legislative day, January 10), 1995

Mr. Hollings (for himself, Mr. Specter, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Exon) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to contributions and
expenditures intended to affect elections for Federal, State, and local
office.

=====

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring
therein).

SECTION 1. CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be valid only if ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of final passage of this joint resolution:

"Article --

"Section. 1. Congress shall have power to set reasonable limits on expenditures made in support of or in opposition to the nomination or election of any person to Federal office.

"Section. 2. Each State shall have power to set reasonable limits on expenditures made in support of or in opposition to the nomination or election of any person to State office.

"Section. 3. Each local government of general jurisdiction shall have power to set reasonable limits on expenditures made in support of or in opposition to the nomination or election of any person to office in that government. No State shall have power to limit the power established by this section.

"Section. 4. Congress shall have power to implement and enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH GROUP
FEB 19 1995

1 States within seven years after the date of final passage
2 of this joint resolution:

3 "ARTICLE 12

REPRODUCED FROM
PUBLIC LAW 721

4 "SECTION 1. Congress shall have power to set reason-
5 able limits on campaign expenditures by, in support of,
6 or in opposition to any candidate in any primary or other
7 election for Federal office.

8 "SECTION 2. The States shall have power to set rea-
9 sonable limits on campaign expenditures by, in support of,
10 or in opposition to any candidate in any primary or other
11 election for State or local office."

○



AKPIRG

ALASKA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP

Post Office Box 101093 / Anchorage, Alaska 99510-1093

(907) 278-3661 FAX (907) 278-9300

TO: [Illegible]

FROM: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

[Illegible typed text]

[Handwritten Signature]
[Illegible Title]

The Honorable Jack P.
Alaska State Senator

Dear Senator:

Please add my support for HR 114, a resolution which calls for
Constitution of the United States. The passage of
laws limiting broader authorities. The federal authorities
should be allowed to take the lead in such matters and
loose such limitations.

Ken Hammett
3512 Stanford Drive
Anchorage, AK 99503
907-279-2339

SJR

11

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. SJR 11

1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Amendment to the Constitution RE: Term of Legislators
 Sponsor: Senator Kelly
 Requestor: _____

Department Affected: Office of the Governor
 BRU: Division of Elections
 Component: General and Primary Elections
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 22

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	22'	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & 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	22'	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING:

1002 Federal Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004 GF	0	0	0	0	0	0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	22'	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year (FY95) impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) *This figure covers cost of inclusion of information about this issue in the Official Elections Pamphlet as required by AS 15.58, and programming for counting of votes cast on the measure. However, only 4 measures can be printed on a single ballot card. Should this measure require printing an additional ballot card, the fiscal impact would be \$3.4.

Prepared by: David Koryntson, Xerox Director
 Division: Division of Elections

Phone: 465-4511
 Date: 1-25-95

Approved by Commissioner Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer
 Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor

Date: 1-25-95

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: SJR 11
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: Proposing amendments to the
Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to terms
Sponsor: Senator Kelly
Requestor: Senate State Affairs

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

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date: 12/1/95

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director *Pamela Varni*
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 1/24/95

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, Gov., & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR 11

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Department of Law
 Title: "...amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to terms of legislators." BRU: Legal Services
 Sponsor: Senator Kelly Component: Operations
 Requester: Senate State Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0093

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 proposes an amendment to the state's constitution that would provide that, in addition to any partial terms or terms shortened as a result of reapportionment, a person may serve up to four full two-year terms as a representative and two full four-year terms as a senator. After that period, the person may not again serve as a member of the legislature until twenty-three months after the member leaves office. This is a matter involving a separate, co-equal branch of government, and it will not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared by: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Division Date: 1/30/95
 Approved by Commissioner: Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General Date: 1/30/95
 Agency: Department of Law

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MEMBER

ALASKA STATE SENATE

TENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
ELEVENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
TWELFTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
THIRTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FIFTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
SIXTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
EIGHTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE



SENATOR TIM KELLY

STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
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SJR 11 - TERM LIMITS FOR STATE LEGISLATORS

Senate Joint Resolution 11 (SJR 11) proposes a constitutional amendment to limit the length of legislative service for State Senators and Representatives. Under SJR 11, a person may serve up to four full two-year terms as a Representative and two full four-year terms as a Senator. After that, a person may not serve in the Legislature again until at least two years has lapsed.

Limiting terms of elected officials has been a popular cause in Alaska and the entire country for many years. In 1990, the voters of Oklahoma, California, and Colorado enacted constitutional amendments which limited state legislative terms. In 1992, the voters of twelve more states joined them, and in 1994 an additional four states enacted term limits.

Professional political life is inconsistent with good representative government. The basic premise behind a democratic republic is that of citizen legislators serving for a limited period of time to represent their fellow citizens, then returning to live among them. The longer they are apart from that community, the more remote they become.

The advantages to adopting a limit on legislative terms are several. They include:

- * Opening the opportunity to serve in the Legislature for more people, with an emphasis on "citizen" rather than "career" legislator.
- * Enhancing legislative turnover with an improved influx of new people and ideas.
- * Reducing cynicism that many people feel toward government by making the Legislature more representative of a broad cross-section of Alaska.
- * Diminishing the advantages of incumbency and seniority. Merit would play a larger role in legislative power.

Here in Alaska, voter support for term limits has ranged between 70% to 80% in favor for the past decade. In fact, Ballot Measure 1, limiting the term of our State's congressional officeholders, passed on November 8th with 72.7% of the voting electorate voting in favor. In addition, voters have passed terms limits on municipal mayors, assemblymen, and school board members whenever presented with the opportunity, and delegates at the State's Constitutional Convention imposed a limit of two full consecutive terms on our Governor.

In spite of this, while more than 25 term limit resolutions for state legislators have been introduced in the State Legislature since 1977, none have passed. The people of Alaska want term limits for their state legislators -- and its time they have the opportunity to vote on it.

If passed, SJR 11 would be placed before the voters in the next general election for ratification.

National Conference of State Legislatures

States With Term Limits - Nov 30, 94

- Alaska: Limits members of the U. S. House of Representatives to six years during a 12 year period and U.S. Senators to 12 years during an 18 year period. Will take effect when 24 other states adopt similar congressional term limits. (S)
- Arizona: Limits U.S. Senators to two consecutive terms and Congressmen to three consecutive terms. Limits state lawmakers to four consecutive two-year terms and members of the executive branch to two consecutive four-year terms. (C)
- Arkansas: Limits statewide elected officials to two four-year terms, state representatives to three two-year terms and state senators to two four-year terms. The state Supreme Court ruled that the state could not restrict eligibility of federal candidates, and the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear the case. A decision is expected in the Spring of 1995. (C)
- California: Limits members of the U.S. House of Representatives to six years in an 11-year period and U.S. Senators to 12 years during a 17 year period. Limits state lawmakers to three two-year terms in the Assembly and two four-year terms in the Senate. Constitutional officers are limited to two four-year terms. (C)
- Colorado: Limits state lawmakers to four consecutive two-year terms in the House and two consecutive four-year terms in the Senate. Congressional limitations are three consecutive two-year terms in the House and two consecutive six-year terms in the Senate. (C)
- Florida: No one can run for re-election to the Legislature, executive branch or U.S. Congress if by the end of their current term they have served for eight consecutive years. (S)
- Idaho: Limits U.S. House of Representatives to six years in an 11 year period and U.S. Senate to 12 years in a 23 year period. State legislators and statewide-elected officials are limited to eight years in a 15 year period. (S)
- Maine: State legislators and constitutional officers are limited to four consecutive two-year terms. The state auditor is limited to two consecutive four-year terms. Restrictions on state lawmakers become effective with the 1996 elections and apply to individuals currently holding office. U.S. Representatives are limited to six years of service in 11 years, and U.S. Senators are limited to 12 years of service in 17 years. Applies to those served by senators and representatives beginning January 1, 1995. (S)
- Massachusetts: Limits Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor or Attorney General to two consecutive terms within an 11-year period. Limits U.S. Senators to two consecutive terms within a 17-year period. Limits state senators, representatives and U.S. Representatives to four consecutive terms in nine years. (S)
- Michigan: State representatives may serve only three terms, state senators and members of the executive branch only two terms. Limits U.S. Representatives to three terms in any 12-year period and U.S. Senators to two terms during 24 years. (C)
- Missouri: Restricts state lawmakers to eight years in the same house and 16 total years of legislative service. U.S. Representatives are limited to four terms and U.S. Senators to two terms. Limits on congressional terms will not go into effect until enacted by half the states. (C)
- Montana: Limits state senators to eight years in a 16-year period, representatives to six years in a 12-year period and the executive branch to eight years of service in 16 years. Holds U.S. Representatives to six years out of 12 and U.S. Senators to 12 years in a 24-year period. (C)
- Nebraska: Set limits of two consecutive terms in office for state legislators, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General. Also, restricts U.S. Representatives to three consecutive terms, and U.S. Senators to two consecutive terms. Governor is already restricted to two consecutive four-year terms. (C)



➤ **Nevada:** Limits U.S. Representatives to three terms in office, and U.S. Senators to serving two terms in office. The limits apply as of December 31, 1996, but do not take effect until 24 other states have similar measures. Limits members of the Assembly to serving 12 years or six terms and members of the Senate to three terms or 12 years. Supreme Court Justices and all other judges are limited to two terms. Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Comptroller and Attorney General are limited to eight years or two terms. Governor is already limited to two consecutive terms. (C)

➤ **North Dakota:** Restricts access to the ballot for members of the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives after they have served 12 years in office in any combination. They can run again after a two-year break. (S)

➤ **Ohio:** Limits U.S. Senators to two consecutive terms and members of the U.S. House of Representatives to four consecutive terms. Limits state senators to two consecutive terms and state representatives to four consecutive terms. Limits members of the executive branch to two consecutive terms. Terms are considered consecutive unless there is a break of four years. (C)

➤ **Oklahoma:** State lawmakers are limited to 12 years of legislative service. U.S. House of Representatives would be limited to three two-year terms and Senators to two six-year terms. (C)

➤ **Oregon:** Holds state lawmakers to six years in the House and eight years in the Senate or no more than 12 years of legislative service. Statewide officeholders are limited to eight years and members of Congress to six years in the House and 12 years in the Senate. (C)

➤ **South Dakota:** Limits state lawmakers to four consecutive two-year terms and statewide officers to two consecutive terms. Limits members of Congress to six consecutive terms in the House and two consecutive terms in the Senate. (C)

➤ **Utah:** Utah lawmakers passed a bill prohibiting state officers and members of the House and Senate from placing their names on the ballot if they have served more than 12 consecutive years in office. The law will become effective in January 1995. Limits for members of Congress would be effective when 24 other states pass term limits for federal lawmakers. Time in office would be limited to 12 consecutive years. (S)

➤ **Washington:** Limits state senators to eight out of 14 years, representatives to six out of 12 years, and the Governor and Lt. Governor to eight out of 14 years. Terms served before November 1992 will not count toward limits. (Federal district court overturned the state's term limit law for federal officeholders. The case is pending in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.) (S)

➤ **Wyoming:** Limits state senators to three terms in any 24-year period, representatives to three terms in any 12-year period, and constitutional officers to two terms in any 16-year period. U.S. Senators are limited to serving two terms in any 24-year period and U.S. Representatives to three terms in 12 years. (S)

20 states limit the terms of state lawmakers and executive branch officials.
22 states limit the terms of federal officials.

(C)--Constitutional

(S)--Statutory

November 30, 1994

Contact for More Information

Nancy Rhynes
NCSL--Denver
(303) 830-2200

TERM LIMITS

By Nancy Rhyme

16 states have state legislative limits.

To date, lawmakers in 16 states are limited in the number of years they can serve in the legislature. Recent activity in chambers, courts and at the ballot box added to and subtracted from that total.

UTAH became the first state to impose limits through legislation. Legislators passed a bill this spring that prohibits state officers and members of the House and Senate from putting their names on the ballot if they have served more than 12 consecutive years in office. In other chambers, term limit proposals were defeated. Legislation to limit MINNESOTA state legislators' terms died in the Senate Ethics and Campaign Reform Committee. In VIRGINIA, one term-limit proposal was killed, and several others were deferred until next year.

13 states have federal limits

Voters in MAINE were the latest to pass limits via the ballot box. They approved an initiative last November limiting legislators and state constitutional officers to four consecutive two-year terms in the same position. The restrictions apply to individuals currently holding office. According to the Maine Legislative Council, 83 of the 186-member body will not be eligible for re-election in 1996.

Signature drives to get term-limit questions on the fall ballot are in gear in five states—IDAHO, ILLINOIS, MASSACHUSETTS, NEVADA and UTAH—for state officeholders. ALASKA, OKLAHOMA and MAINE are likely to certify initiatives limiting terms for federal lawmakers for the November ballot. MISSISSIPPI term-limit proponents are hoping to get the question on the state's 1995 ballot.

Courts overturned three measures this year. In NEBRASKA, limits were tossed out in May with a state Supreme Court ruling that not enough signatures had been gathered to place the measure on the 1992 ballot. The high court said a 1988 constitutional amendment that changed the required number of signatures for a ballot measure from 10 percent of "electors" to 10 percent of "registered voters" meant that at least 88,510 signatures were needed—nearly 30,000 more than had been collected. Proponents of the measure have started circulating another petition.

A court overturned Washington's term limits for federal officials

A recent federal court ruling in WASHINGTON state overturned its term limits law for federal officials. The court ruled that the measure deprives voters of the right to elect qualified candidates. The ruling addressed two central questions: Can states impose qualifications for office not outlined in the U.S. Constitution? And do term limits constitute a qualification? The ruling says that term limits are indeed a qualification for office, and states cannot impose qualifications that are not stipulated in the Constitution. The case goes next to the circuit court of appeals.

The ARKANSAS Supreme Court ruled in March that the state could not restrict the eligibility of federal candidates to stand for election, but upheld the right of voters to limit the terms of state lawmakers. The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear the case and is expected to rule by the summer of 1995.

States With Term Limits

- ◆ Arizona: Limits U.S. senators to two consecutive terms and congressmen to three consecutive terms. Limits state lawmakers to four consecutive two-year terms and members of the executive branch to two consecutive four-year terms.
- ◆ Arkansas: Limits statewide elected officials to two four-year terms, state representatives to three two-year terms and state senators to two four-year terms. (The state Supreme Court ruled that the state could not restrict eligibility of federal candidates, and the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear the case.)

NATIONAL
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Executive Director, William T. Prasad

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Sent To You by
Legislative Resources Agency

- ◆ **California:** Limits members of the U.S. House of Representatives to six years in an 11-year period and U.S. senators to 12 years during a 17-year period. Limits state lawmakers to three two-year terms in the Assembly and two four-year terms in the Senate.
- ◆ **Colorado:** Limits state lawmakers to four consecutive two-year terms in the House and two consecutive four-year terms in the Senate. Congressional limitations are six consecutive two-year terms in the House and two consecutive six-year terms in the Senate. Limitations will not affect currently elected members of Congress until 2002.
- ◆ **Florida:** No one can run for re-election to the Legislature, executive branch or U.S. Congress if by the end of their current term they have served for eight consecutive years.
- ◆ **Maine:** State legislators and constitutional officers are limited to four consecutive two-year terms. The state auditor is limited to two consecutive four-year terms. The restrictions become effective with the 1996 elections and apply to individuals currently holding office.
- ◆ **Michigan:** State representatives may serve only three terms, state senator* and members of the executive branch only two terms. Limits U.S. representatives to three terms in any 12-year period and U.S. senators to two terms during 24 years.
- ◆ **Missouri:** Restricts state lawmakers to eight years in the same house and 16 total years of legislative service. U.S. representatives are limited to four terms and U.S. senators to two terms. Limits on congressional terms will not go into effect until enacted by half the states.
- ◆ **Montana:** Limits state senators to eight years in a 16-year period, representatives to six years in a 12-year period and the executive branch to eight years of service in 16 years. Holds U.S. representatives to six years out of 12 and U.S. senators to 12 years in a 24-year period.
- ◆ **North Dakota:** Restricts access to the ballot for members of the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives after they have served 12 years in office in any combination. They can run again after a two-year break.
- ◆ **Ohio:** Limits U.S. senators to two consecutive terms and members of the U.S. House of Representatives to four consecutive terms. Limits state senators to two consecutive terms and state representatives to four consecutive terms. Limits members of the executive branch to two consecutive terms. Terms are considered consecutive unless there is a break of four years.
- ◆ **Oklahoma:** State lawmakers are limited to 12 years of legislative service.
- ◆ **Oregon:** Holds state lawmakers to six years in the House and eight years in the Senate or no more than 12 years of legislative service. Statewide officeholders are limited to eight years and members of Congress to six years in the House and 12 years in the Senate.
- ◆ **South Dakota:** Limits state lawmakers to four consecutive two-year terms and statewide officers to two consecutive terms. Limits members of Congress to six consecutive terms in the House and two consecutive terms in the Senate.
- ◆ **Utah:** Utah lawmakers passed a bill prohibiting state officers and members of the House and Senate from placing their names on the ballot if they have served more than 12 consecutive years in office. The law will become effective in January 1995. Limits for members of Congress would be effective when 24 other states pass term limits for federal lawmakers.
- ◆ **Washington:** Limits state senators to eight out of 14 years, representatives to six out of 12 years, and the governor and lieutenant governor to eight out of 14 years. Terms served before November 1992 will not count toward limits. (Federal district court overturned the state's term limit law for federal officeholders. The case is pending in the circuit court of appeals.)
- ◆ **Wyoming:** Limits state senators to three terms in any 24-year period, representatives to three terms in any 12-year period, and constitutional officers to two terms in any 16-year period. U.S. senators are limited to serving two terms in any 24-year period and U.S. representatives to three terms in 12 years.

Contact for More Information

Nancy Rhyme
 NCSL - Denver
 (303) 830-2200



States With Term Limits

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	State	U.S. Senators	U.S. Congress	State Senators	State Representatives	Governor
2						
3	Alaska	12 yrs in 18 yr period	6 yrs in 12 yr period	*	*	8
4	Arizona	12	6	8	8	8
5	Arkansas	*	*	8	6	8
6	California	12 yrs in 17yr period	6 yrs in 11 yr period	8	6	8
7	Colorado	12	6	8	8	*
8	Florida	*	8	8	8	8
9	Idaho	12 yrs in 23 yr period	6 yrs in 11 yr period	8 yrs in 15 yr period	8 yrs in 15 yr period	8 yrs in 15 yr period
10	Maine	12 yrs in 17 yr period	6 yrs in 11 yr period	8	8	8
11	Massachusetts	12 yrs in 17 yr period	4 yrs in 9 yr period	4 yrs in 9 yr period	4 in 9	8 yrs in 11 yr period
12	Michigan	12 yrs in 24 yr period	6 yrs in 12 yr period	8	6	8
13	Missouri	12	8	8 yrs & 16 yr max	8 & 16 yr max	*
14	Montana	12 yrs in 24 yr period	6 yrs in 12 yr period	8 yrs in 16 yr period	6 yrs in 12 yr period	8 yrs in 16 yr period
15	Nebraska	12	6	2 terms	2 terms	8
16	Nevada	12	6	12	12	8
17	North Dakota	12	12	*	*	*
18	Ohio	12	8	8	8	8
19	Oklahoma	12	6	12 yrs total	12 yrs total	8
20	Oregon	12	6	8	6	8
21	South Dakota	12	12	8	8	8
22	Washington	*	*	8 yrs in 14 yr span	6 yrs in 12 yr span	8 yrs in 14 yr span
23	Wyoming	12 yrs in 24 yr period	6 yrs in 12 yr period	3 yrs in 24 yr period	3 yrs in 12 yr period	8
24						
25	<p>* In several states, the issue of state imposed congressional term limits is being litigated in federal court. This list reflects term limits imposed by the state which may currently be in litigation or term limits which will take effect only when other states adopt similar term limits.</p>					
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
32						
33	Prepared by Senator Kelly's Staff, January 30, 1995					

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



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February 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Loren Leman

FROM: Deborah L. Davidson *DL*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Turnover in the Alaska Legislature, 1986 - 1990
Research Request 92.168

You asked for the number and percentage of legislators elected in the 1986, 1988 and 1990 general elections who had not served in the preceding legislature. You also asked for the number of consecutive years served by the legislators who did not return to office in those years. The attached three tables list the names of "freshmen" legislators elected in each of the general elections, the persons they replaced, the reason the incumbent was not re-elected, and the number of consecutive years the incumbent had served immediately before leaving office. Below is a brief summary of this information.

1986 General Election

In 1986, thirteen new members were elected to the House of Representatives (32.5%). Of the members not returning, three did not run for office, four ran for the Senate, five were defeated in the general election, and one was disqualified from the primary election. Six of the non-returning representatives had served 2 years in the House, three had served 4 consecutive years, and one each had served 6, 8, 12 and 16 years.

On the Senate side, five new members were elected (50% of the Senate seats up for election), four of whom had served in the House during the preceding legislature. Of the five senators not returning, three did not run and two were defeated in the general election. Two of the non-returning senators had served 22 consecutive years in the legislature, one had served 14 years, and the other two had served 6 and 2 years, respectively.

1988 General Election

In 1988, seven new members were elected to the House of Representatives (17.5%). Of the members not returning, two did not run for re-election, four ran for the Senate, and one was defeated in the primary election. Four of the

Representative Leman
February 18, 1992
Page 2

non-returning representatives had served 4 consecutive years, and one each served 2, 6 and 8 years, respectively.

On the Senate side, four new members were elected (36.4% of the Senate seats up for election).¹ All four new senators had served in the House during the preceding legislature. Of the four senators not returning, two did not run, one had resigned and one had died. The consecutive years served by the non-returning senators were 6 years, 8 years, 11 years, and 16 years.

1990 General Election

In 1990, fourteen new members were elected to the House of Representatives (35%) and one was appointed. Of the members not returning, seven did not run, five ran for the Senate, one was appointed to the Senate, one was defeated in the general election, and one resigned mid-term and the appointee was elected. Five of the non-returning legislators served 8 consecutive years, six served 6 years, three served 4 years, and one served 9 years.

On the Senate side, four new members were elected (40%) and one was appointed to take the place of Lt. Governor Coghill. All of the new senators had served in the House during the preceding legislature. Of the four senators not returning, three did not run for re-election and one was defeated in the primary. One non-returning senator served 14 consecutive years, two served 8 consecutive years and two served 6 years.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please call.

Attachments

¹Eleven seats were up for re-election in 1982 because Frank Ferguson resigned and his seat for the remaining two years was up for election.

FRESHMEN LEGISLATORS ELECTED IN 1986

House of Representatives

District	Freshmen	Replaced	Reason for not Returning	Number of Consecutive Years in Office
14-A	Barnes, Ramona L.	Marco Pignalberi	disqualified from the primary election	2
20-B	Boyer, Mark	John Ringstad	defeated in the general election	4
12-A	Brown, Kay	Rick Uehling	ran for and elected to the Senate	4
27	Davidson, Cliff	Dave Thompson	defeated in the general election	2
11-A	Donley, Dave	Roger Jenkins	defeated in the general election	2
12-B	Ellis, Johnny	Don Clocksin	did not run	6
25	Hoffman, Lyman F.	Johne Binkley	ran for and elected to the Senate	2
4-A	Hudson, Bill	M. Mike Miller	did not run	16
16-A	Menard, Curt	Katie Hurley	defeated in the general election	2
23	Springer, Henry	Jack Fuller	did not run	8
5-B	Swackhammer, C. E.	Andre Marrou	defeated in the general election	2
4--B	Ulmer, Fran	Jim Duncan	ran for and elected to the Senate	12
7	Zawacki, James E.	Mike Szymanski	ran for and elected to the Senate	4

Senate

District	Freshmen	Replaced	Reason for not Returning	Number of Consecutive Years in Office
M	Binkley, Johne	John Sackett	did not run	14
C	Duncan, Jim	Bill Ray	did not run	6 H; 16 S
A	Jones, Lloyd	Robert Ziegler	defeated in the general election	22
E-B	Szymanski, Mike	Edna DeVries	did not run	2
H-B	Uehling, Rick	Vic Fischer	defeated in the general election	6

"FRESHMEN" LEGISLATORS ELECTED IN 1988

House of Representatives

District	Freshmen	Replaced	Reason for not Returning	Number of Consecutive Years in Office
1-B	Davis, Cheri	John Sund	did not run	4 + .5 as appointee
13-A	Finkelstein, David	Pat Pourchot	ran for and elected to the Senate	4
23	Foster, Richard	Henry Springer	did not run	2
26	Jacko, George G. Jr.	Adelheid Herrmann	defeated in the primary election	6
9-A	Leman, Loren	Drue Pearce	ran for and elected to the Senate	4
22	MacLean, Eileen Panigeo	Al Adams	ran for and elected to the Senate	8
20-A	Sharp, Bert M.	Steve Frank	ran for and elected to the Senate	4

Senate

District	Freshmen	Replaced	Reason for not Returning	Number of Consecutive Years in Office
L	Adams, Albert P.	Frank Ferguson	resigned 12/86; appointee did not run	4 H, 12 S
K-A	Frank, Steve	Don Bennett	died 8/87; appointee did not run	2 H, 9 S
G-A	Pearce, Drue	Mitch Abood	did not run	4 H, 4 S
H-A	Pourchot, Pat	Joe Josephson	did not run	6

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, February 1992 (92.168)

"FRESHMEN" LEGISLATORS ELECTED IN 1990

House of Representatives

District	Freshmen	Replaced	Reason for not Returning	Number of Consecutive Years in Office
10-A	Baker, Larry	H.A. Boucher	did not run	6
8-A	Bruckman, Betty	Fritz Pettyjohn	did not run	2 S, 6 H
16-A	Carney, Patrick J.	Curt Menard	ran for and elected to the Senate	4
8-B	Choquette, Dave	Steve Rieger	did not run	6
14-B	Davis, Bettye	Walt Furnace	ran for but defeated for the Senate	8
17	Gonzales, John (Appointed)	Dick Shultz	appointed to Senator Coghills seat	8
9-B	Hanley, Mark	Alyce Hanley	did not run	6
25	Ivan, Ivan	Lyman Hoffman	ran for and elected to the Senate	4
6	Kubina, Eugene G.	Bette Cato	resigned 12/89, appointee ran & won	9
24	Lincoln, Georgianna	Kay Wallis	defeated in the general election	6
2	Mackie, Jerry	Peter Goll	did not run	8
15-A	Miller, Mary	Sam Cotten	ran for and elected to the Senate	6
19	Moyer, Tom	Mike Davis	did not run	8
10-B	Parnell, Pat	Virginia Collins	ran for and elected to the Senate	6
5-B	Phillips, Gail	C.E. Swackhammer	did not run	4

Senate

District	Freshmen	Replaced	Reason for not Returning	Number of Consecutive Years in Office
F-B	Collins, Virginia M.	Jan Faiks	defeated in the primary election	8
I-B	Cotten, Samuel R.	Tim Kelly	did not run	2 H, 12 S
M	Hoffman, Lyman F.	Johne Binkley	did not run	2 H, 4 S
E-B	Menard, Curt	Mike Szymanski	did not run	4 H, 4 S
J	Shultz, Richard (Appointed)	Jack Coghill	resigned to take Lt. Governor's seat	6

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



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April 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Randy Phillips

ATTN: Jerry Burnett

FROM: Deb Pomeroy *DP*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Turnover in Each Alaska Legislature Since Statehood
Research Request 90.323

You requested information on turnover in the Alaska Legislature since statehood. The attached table lists the number of House and Senate seats filled by nonincumbent legislators as well as the percentage of each house this represents. In addition, notations have been made in cases where nonincumbent legislators had served in a previous legislature and when house members were elected to the Senate in a legislature immediately following their terms of office in the House. Also noted are Senate seats filled by appointments which occurred near the beginning of a legislature. This information was compiled using the "State of Alaska, Roster of Members 1913 - 1988," published by the Legislative Affairs Agency.

I hope this information is of use to you. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact this agency.

Attachment

TURNOVER IN THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE SINCE STATEHOOD

Legislature	Number of Seats Filled by Non-Incumbants				Notes
	House	96	Senate	96	
Second	23	58	6	30	1 senate seat was filled by appointment
Third	17	43	8	40	4 house seats were filled by previous representatives. 1 senate seat was filled by a representative from the preceding legislature; 1 by appointment
Fourth	24	60	5	25	2 house seats were filled by previous representatives; 1 by a previous senator. 2 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature; and 1 by a previous senator.
Fifth	26	63	14	70	2 house seats were filled by previous representatives; 1 by a previous senator. 4 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature; 1 by a previous senator; and 2 by previous representatives.
Sixth	18	45	4	20	3 house seats were filled by previous representatives; 2 by previous senators. 1 senate seat was filled by a representative from the preceding legislature; and 2 by previous representatives.
Seventh	22	55	6	30	4 house seats were filled by previous representatives. 5 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature.
Eighth	20	50	6	30	3 house seats were filled by previous representatives. 4 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature, including 1 appointment; and 2 by previous representatives.
Ninth	22	55	9	45	3 house seats were filled by previous representatives. 5 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature, including 1 appointment; and 1 by a previous representative.
Tenth	17	43	2	10	1 house seat was filled by a previous representative; 1 was appointed. 1 senate seat was filled by a representative from the preceding legislature.
Eleventh	17	43	7	35	2 house seats were filled by previous representatives. 3 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature.

TURNOVER IN THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE SINCE STATEHOOD

<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Number of Seats Filled by Non-Incumbents</u>				Notes
	<u>House</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>%</u>	
Twelfth	10	25	5	25	3 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature, including 1 appointment.
Thirteenth	23	58	6	30	1 house seat was filled by a previous representative. 2 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature; and 1 by a previous senator.
Fourteenth	19	48	4	20	1 house seat was filled by a previous representative; 1 by a senator from the preceding legislature. 2 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature; and 1 by a previous senator.
Fifteenth	12	30	5	25	1 house seat was filled by a previous representative. 4 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature.
Sixteenth	7	18	4	20	4 senate seats were filled by representatives from the preceding legislature.

Source: "Alaska legislature, Roster of Members 1917 - 1988," Legislative Affairs Agency, December 1988.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-323)

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



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March 17, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Loren Leman

FROM: Deb Davidson 
Legislative Analyst


RE: Number of Times Legislator Term Limits Have Been Introduced in Alaska

You asked for information on the number of times that term limit legislation has been introduced in Alaska and when the legislation was introduced. Attached is a list and accompanying explanations taken from a 1991 Legislative Research Agency report "Proposed Amendments to the Alaska Constitution" (92.075) which contains all constitutionally proposed term limit legislation from statehood through the 1991 legislative session (no term limit legislation was introduced in 1992). Also attached is a page from the current "Alaska State Legislature Status of Bills and Resolutions" (March 11, 1993) which lists term limit proposals currently before the legislature.

We believe that HB 17 introduced this year is the first piece of legislation introduced that would limit legislative terms by statute; however, time does not permit us to say this definitively.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please call.

Attachments

 Term Limit Resolutions have been introduced in Every Legislature since 1977.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION

1960 - 1991

(See notes and key at the end of the table)

Year/ Resolution	Subject	Report/ Page
Article II, The Legislature		
Section 1, Legislative Power; Membership		
1963 SJR 13	Size of Legislature	GVD 8
1969 HJR 49	Size of Legislature	GVD 22
1971 HJR 02	Size of Legislature	GVD 29
1972 SJR 71	Size of Legislature	GVD 43
1973 SJR 01	Legislator Running for Other Election	GVD 48
1978 HJR 71	Size of Legislature	GVD 69
1978 SJR 44	Size of Legislature	GVD 71
1980 HJR 74	Legislative Membership Number; See Article VI	LRA 2
1981 HJR 48	Size of Legislature	LRA 13
Section 2, Members; Qualifications		
1972 SJR 33	Age Requirement for Legislators	GVD 38
1972 SJR 44	Legislator Qualifications -- Residency & Age	GVD 38
1972 SJR 51	Age Requirement for Legislators	GVD 38
1973 HJR 02	Legislator Qualifications -- Residency	GVD 44
1981 HJR 07	Legislator Qualifications	LRA 7
1991 HJR 45	Legislative Reapportionment; See Article VI	LRA 83
Section 3, Election and Terms		
1977 HJR 18	Senator Election -- also amends Section 2	GVD 89
1977 SJR 27	Senator Terms	GVD 67
1979 SJR 10	Legislator Term Limit	GVD 70
1980 SJR 42	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 4
1981 HJR 37	Legislator Tenure	LRA 11
1981 SJR 09	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 17
1981 SJR 24	Legislator Term and Election; See Article V	LRA 18
1983 HJR 12	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 28
1983 HJR 50	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 31
1984 HJR 65	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 35
1985 HJR 05	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 40
1985 HJR 09	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 40
1988 SJR 60	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 63
1989 SJR 38	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 71
1990 HJR 57	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 72
1991 HJR 02	Legislator Term Limit; See Article XII	LRA 80
1991 HJR 03	Representative Term Limit	LRA 80
1991 HJR 07	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 81
1991 SJR 03	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 85
1991 SJR 20	Legislator Term Limit	LRA 87
1993 SJR 3	" " "	
1993 HJR 4	" " "	

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION

1980 SENATE

SJR 42 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

The amendment would limit a representative to no more than four consecutive full two-year terms in the house and a senator to no more than two consecutive full four-year terms in the senate. (The original bill stated a representative elected for three full successive terms would not be eligible for a house seat until one full term had intervened, and a senator elected for two full successive terms would not be eligible for a senate seat until one full term had intervened.)

[DIED SENATE]

1981 HOUSE

HJR 37 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Regarding legislators' terms. Provided that a person elected to the house of representatives for two full successive terms would not be eligible to hold that office until one full term had intervened.

[DIED HOUSE]

1981 SENATE

SJR 9 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Limits legislators' terms. A representative may not serve more than four consecutive full two-year terms beginning after 12/31/82, and a senator may not serve more than two consecutive full four-year terms which begin after the same date.

[DIED SENATE]

SJR 24 Article II, The Legislature; Article V, Suffrage and Elections
Repeals/readopts Section 3; Repeals/readopts Section 5

Changes the term of representatives and senators to three years and sets out a schedule by which the first legislators serving the new terms will be elected. It also states that no legislator elected for two full successive three-year terms shall be eligible to hold office until one full term has intervened.

[DIED SENATE]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION

1983 HOUSE

HJR 12 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

States that a representative may not serve more than four consecutive full two-year terms that begin after 12/31/84 and a senator may not serve more than two consecutive full four-year terms. A legislator not eligible to serve under this section may be elected to the other house and may serve in the same house after two years have elapsed.

[DIED HOUSE]

HJR 50 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Limits legislators terms as follows: A representative may not serve more than three consecutive full two-year terms that begin after 12/31/84; and a senator may not serve more than two consecutive full four-year terms that begin after 12/31/84.

[DIED HOUSE]

1984 HOUSE

HJR 65 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Changes the terms of representatives from two years to four years and terms of senators from four years to six years. Provides that one-half the representatives and six senators shall be elected every two years, and that two additional senators shall be elected at the first general election held after the effective date of the amendment and each sixth year thereafter. The amendment also states a representative may not serve more than two consecutive full four-year terms and a senator may not serve more than two consecutive full six-year terms.

[DIED HOUSE]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION

1985 HOUSE

HJR 5 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Amendment limits legislators' terms by stating that a representative may not serve more than four consecutive full two-year terms and a senator may not serve more than two consecutive full four-year terms. Also, a legislator not eligible to serve under this section may be elected to the other house of the legislature and may serve in the same house after two years have elapsed.

[DIED HOUSE]

HJR 9 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Amendment limits legislators' terms by stating that a representative may not serve more than three consecutive full two-year terms and a senator may not serve more than two consecutive full four-year terms. Also, a legislator not eligible to serve under this section may be elected to the other house of the legislature and may serve in the same house after two years have elapsed.

[DIED HOUSE]

1988 SENATE

SJR 60 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Would limit legislators' terms by stating that a legislator may not serve more than eight consecutive years as a member of the senate or house of representatives.

[DIED SENATE]

1989 SENATE

SJR 38 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Would limit legislators' terms by stating a person who has served for eight consecutive years as a legislator is not eligible to seek office as a member of the legislature until the second biennial election after the member leaves office.

[DIED SENATE]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION

1990 HOUSE

HJR 57 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Would limit legislators' terms by stating a person who has served for eight consecutive years as a legislator is not eligible to seek office as a member of the legislature until the second biennial election after the member leaves office.

[DIED HOUSE]

1991 HOUSE

HJR 2 Article II, The Legislature--Amends Section 3
Article XII, General Provisions--Adds Section 14

Would limit the term of state legislators to no more than four full terms as a representative and two full terms as a senator. The limitation does not apply to partial terms. United States senators and representatives would be limited to no more than four full terms as a representative and two full terms as a senator. The limitation does not apply to partial terms.

[DIED HOUSE]

HJR 3 Article II, The Legislature--Amends Section 3

Would change the term of representatives from two years to four.

[DIED HOUSE]

HJR 7 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Would limit legislators' terms by stating a person may not serve more than eight consecutive years as a member of the legislature and may not serve again until two years after the member leaves office.

[DIED HOUSE]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION

1991 SENATE

SJR 3 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Limits legislators' terms by stating no person may serve more than four full terms as a representative and two full terms as a senator.

[DIED SENATE]

SJR 20 Article II, The Legislature
Amends Section 3

Would limit legislators' terms by stating a representative who has served for four full consecutive terms or a senator who has served for two full consecutive terms is not eligible to seek office as a member of the legislature until after the next general election following the expiration of the member's final consecutive term.

[DIED SENATE]

03/11/93
15:28:07

LEGISLATION SUBJECT SUMMARY

DRPP205R

BILL	SHORT TITLE	STATUS	BILL	SHORT TITLE	STATUS
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES					
HR 1	HOUSE INT'L TRADE & TOURISM COMMITTEE	HOUSE RESOLVE 1	HR 2	HOUSE MILITARY & VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMM	HOUSE RESOLVE 2
HR 3	HOUSE SPEC. COMM. ON FISHERIES	HOUSE RESOLVE 3	HR 4	HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS	HOUSE RESOLVE 4
SB 128	LEGISLATIVE AUDITS	(S) STA	SCR 3	HEALTH CARE REFORM	(S) STA
SJR 5	COMMITTEE ACTION ON BILLS; CAUCUSES	(S) JUD	SJR 23	LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR'S POWERS	(S) STA
SR 1	SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS	SENATE RESOLVE 1			
LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE					
HB 48	DELAYED PAYMENT OF LEGISLATORS' SALARIE	(H) JUD	HB 121	INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY SUPREME COURT	(H) STA
HB 129	REQUESTS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION	(H) STA	MCR 1	PRESIDING OFFICER PRO TEMPORE	(H) STA
MCR 2	ADOPT UNIFORM RULE: SESSION SCHEDULING	(H) STA	MJR 3	AMEND UNIFORM RULE 56: SESSION SCHEDULE	(H) STA
MCR 8	COMMITTEE MEETINGS: NOTICE AND ACTIONS	(H) STA	MJR 5	90 DAY SESSION & FEBRUARY CONVENING DAT	(H) STA
MJR 15	100 DAY SESSION LIMIT	(H) FIN	SB 78	DEADLINES FOR FUNDING EDUCATION	(S) CRA
SJR 4	90 DAY SESSION LIMIT	(S) JUD	SJR 5	COMMITTEE ACTION ON BILLS; CAUCUSES	(S) JUD
SJR 16	100 DAY SESSION & FEBRUARY CONVENING DA	(S) STA			
LEGISLATORS					
HB 17	LIMITING TERMS OF LEGISLATURE	(H) STA	HB 19	CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM	(H) L&C
HB 48	DELAYED PAYMENT OF LEGISLATORS' SALARIE	(H) JUD	MJR 2	ESTABLISHING A UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE	(H) STA
MJR 3	LIMITING TERMS OF LEGISLATORS	(H) JUD	MJR 4	LIMITING TERMS OF LEGISLATORS	(H) STA
MJR 6	CONST. AM: LIMIT LEGISLATIVE TERMS	(H) STA	SJR 3	LIMITING TERMS OF LEGISLATORS	(S) JUD
LEGISLATURE					
HB 33	LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS TO BE IN MAT-SU MO	(H) L&C	HB 37	OPEN MEETINGS LAW AMENDMENTS	(H) STA
HB 46	STATE-PAID TRAVEL MILEAGE CREDITS	(H) STA	HB 121	INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY SUPREME COURT	(H) STA
HB 129	REQUESTS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION	(H) STA	HB 205	ALTERNATES FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	(H) RLS
HB 213	LIMIT ADMINISTRATIVE LAND CLOSURES	(H) RES	HB 214	DISCLOSURE OF MINOR'S RECORDS BY PARENT	(H) JUD
MCR 1	PRESIDING OFFICER PRO TEMPORE	(H) STA	MCR 2	ADOPT UNIFORM RULE: SESSION SCHEDULING	(H) STA
MCR 3	AMEND UNIFORM RULE 56: SESSION SCHEDULE	(H) STA	MJR 2	ESTABLISHING A UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE	(H) STA
MJR 5	90 DAY SESSION & FEBRUARY CONVENING DAT	(H) STA	MJR 6	CONST. AM: LIMIT LEGISLATIVE TERMS	(H) STA
MJR 11	REPEAL OF REGULATIONS BY LEGISLATURE	PASS'D IN RECOM REC	MJR 15	100 DAY SESSION LIMIT	(H) FIN
MJR 16	REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD & REAPPORTIONMENT	(H) STA	MJR 22	LEGISLATURE OF 25 SENATORS, 50 REPS	(H) CRA
HR 3	HOUSE SPEC. COMM. ON FISHERIES	HOUSE RESOLVE 3	SB 26	LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS TO BE IN ANCHORAGE	(S) JUD
SB 78	DEADLINES FOR FUNDING EDUCATION	(S) CRA	SB 148	ALASKA RAILROAD CORPORATION	(S) TRA
SJR 4	90 DAY SESSION LIMIT	(S) JUD	SJR 10	REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD & REAPPORTIONMENT	(S) STA
SJR 11	REPEAL OF REGULATIONS BY LEGISLATURE	(S) JUD	SJR 16	100 DAY SESSION & FEBRUARY CONVENING DA	(S) STA
SJR 23	LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR'S POWERS	(S) STA			
LIABILITY					
HB 41	CIVIL LIABILITY FOR SKIING ACCIDENTS	(H) JUD	HB 72	CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS	(H) STA
HB 95	LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE/LIEN	(H) O&G	HB 108	LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE/LIEN	(H) O&G
HB 147	EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY FOR REFERENCE INFO	(H) JUD	HB 160	LIABILITY OF DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION PROS	(H) JUD
SB 35	IMMUNITY FOR ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER AS 46.	(S) CRA	SB 44	CIVIL LIABILITY FOR SKIING ACCIDENTS	(S) JUD
SB 64	IMMUNITY FOR SAFETY INSPECTIONS	(H) L&C	SB 73	LIABILITY OF DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION PROS	(S) JUD
SB 122	EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY FOR REFERENCE INFO	(S) JUD	SB 123	CIVIL LIABILITY: MEDICAL MALPRACTICE	(S) RES
LIBRARIES					
HB 106	EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	(H) RES	HB 107	APPROP: EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS	(H) RES
LICENSING					
HB 3	MOTOR VEHICLE RECYCLING GRANT FUND & FE	(H) CRA	HB 24	REQUIRE TITLES FOR SNOWMOBILES	(H) STA
HB 36	SNOWMOBILE REGISTRATION TAX	(H) CRA	HB 65	FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION GO: STATE GOVT.	(H) STA

Limiting Terms—What's in Store?

Advocates for and against term limits debate the value of experience versus the need for fresh ideas, but term limits have some unforeseen consequences, too.

Karl T. Kurtz



When Washington voters in November dealt the first defeat to term limits, they slowed a movement that only last year seemed indomitable. And in doing so they cast some doubt on the conventional wisdom that frustration with politics coupled with well-

heeled organizations promoting limited terms would force lawmakers out of work in state after state. Yet voters in as many as 20 states may decide the question in 1992. For the short term, at least, the issue is here to stay.

Already in California, 120 seasoned lawmakers can see the end of their tenure just ahead, the result of a voter initiative passed by a narrow margin in

1990. That year Oklahoma and Colorado passed term limits, too.

While Washington was the only state to vote on term limits in 1991, 45 states considered legislation that would impose limits on legislative terms. In Oregon, term limit bills passed in both houses, later to die in conference committee at the end of the session. Supporters of term limits filed initiatives for 1992 in at least 10 states, and there's talk of collecting signatures in 10 others. Recognizing that legislators are not likely to impose term limits on themselves and that there are only 23 states that allow voter initiatives, proponents of term limits are mounting major grass roots campaigns to pressure legislatures in states without the initiative, notably Texas and Wisconsin.

Political scientists have begun to focus not only on the intended consequences of this institutional reform but also the likely unintended outcomes. All around the country, political scientists and constitutional scholars are beginning to think about how legislatures may change under term limits. Since the impact of these limitations will not be felt for a number of years, much of this examination is, at best, informed speculation.

Will term limits reduce the advantage of incumbents in elections?

The advantage of the incumbent does not disappear with term limits, but limiting the number of elections in which incumbents are eligible to run will reduce their domination of legislative elections. Shorter limits like the six-year limit for the California Assembly will have greater impacts than longer ones like the 12 years for members of Congress from Colorado. However,

Karl T. Kurtz is NCSL's director of State Services.

Gary Moncriet of Boise State University, Gary Copeland of the University of Oklahoma, David Everson of Sangamon State University and NCSL's own analysts all conclude that term limits will have relatively little effect on part-time, low-salary, small-staff legislatures like Idaho, Oklahoma and West Virginia, which already have turnover rates well over 80 percent without any limit on the length of terms. The greatest change will occur in highly professionalized legislatures like Congress, California and New York where membership turnover is very low because the jobs are basically full time with relatively high pay and generous support staff. A strong staff, along with resources like postage allowances and district offices, allows members in these states to provide effective constituent services that help them get re-elected.

Will term limits lead to greater party competition?

Most observers believe that term limits will have little or no effect on party competition in legislative districts. Moncriet points out that an open seat is not necessarily a competitive seat and that term limitations in many instances will exchange a veteran legislator from one party for a new legislator of the same party. Even if term limits do allow a minority party in a district a better chance, this will happen only when seats come open. If incumbents choose to seek re-election, whenever eligible these open seats will occur only every six or eight years, depending on the cycle of the term limits.

Will women and minorities gain representation?

Proponents argue that by reducing the number of incumbents eligible to run, term limits will open up more opportunities for women and minorities. Scholars generally agree, provided the group is currently underrepresented in the legislature. Fernando Guerra of Loyola Marymount University says that in California this means greater opportunity for Latinos and Asian-Americans but not necessarily for African-Americans, who are currently slightly overrepresented in the California Assembly. Others argue that while minorities may gain in numbers in the long term, they may lose influence in the legislature in the short term because powerful senior

legislators, like Speaker Willie Brown, from very safe districts will have to leave the legislature.

Will term limits change the types of people who run for the legislature?

When California lawmakers were asked if they would have run the first time had term limits been in effect, more than half said that they would have, one-third said that they would not have and the remainder did not know. Some California legislators told Charles Price of California State University at Chico they thought term limits would change the types of people who serve in the legislature. Several said that if a legislative seat is guaranteed to be a temporary position, only the wealthy and retired will be able to afford to serve.

Linda Fowler of Syracuse University, co-author of *Political Ambition*, a book on motivations for running for office and political careers, doubts that term limits will significantly affect who runs and serves in the legislature. While there is little evidence on state legislatures, she points out that historical research into nearly two centuries of congressional biographical information shows that there has been very little change over time in the occupations and backgrounds of members of Congress under greatly differing levels of pay, length of session and expectations about length of service.

How will term limits affect races for other offices?

By forcing career-oriented politicians to leave the legislature after a short time, the pool of experienced candidates available to run for other state, national or local offices will increase. Whether this is good ("we'll have more competition for other offices") or bad ("legislators will be spending all their time planning their next race for another office") is a subject of debate.

Senators with four-year terms will have even more incentive than they do today to run for other offices when they have a "free ride" in the election two years before their last term ends. While offices such as mayor, county commissioner and state official are likely to be affected by the larger pool of experienced legislators seeking other jobs, Congress is the office to which state legislators are most likely to attempt to move. In California especially, where

state senate districts are larger than congressional districts, members of Congress will have to glance frequently over their shoulders at ambitious state senators. The proportion of former state legislators serving in Congress—already large—is likely to increase, especially if term limits on Congress spread and are upheld in the courts.

Term limits will also affect the mobility of members from one chamber to another. In states with specific limits for each chamber (California and Colorado), more members from the lower house are likely to move to the upper house at the enforced end of their term. On the other hand, in states like Oklahoma, where the limit is on total service in either body, most members are likely to devote their entire legislative career to one of the two chambers in order to make the most of their influence.

How will term limits affect the internal distribution of power in legislatures?

Many observers think that term limits will have their most profound impact on the leadership of legislatures. One might assume that leaders in term-limited legislatures will come from the most senior members toward the end of their terms. But, based on historical patterns of legislative turnover, it is possible to project the experience levels of legislators into the future in limited legislatures. For example, term limits will first affect California Assembly members in the 1996 elections when no current members will be eligible to seek re-election. If we assume that recent patterns of 15 percent turnover in each election continue (ignoring the possibility that term limits will increase the amount of voluntary turnover), then we can forecast the numbers of members of each class of the Assembly based on historic turnover and eligibility for re-election under the six-year term limits.

The table projects that 61 of the 80 members of the California Assembly will be serving their first term after the 1996 elections. Similar analyses for other legislative bodies estimate that 34 of the 40 California senators will be in their first term in 1998, and in Colorado 75 percent of House members in 1998 and 82 percent of the Senate in 2000 will be freshmen. These freshman classes are so large that it is possible that the newcomers will be tempted to elect some of their own to leadership posi-

Projection of the California Assembly Under Term Limits (80 Members)

Number of Members Starting

Election Year	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
1996	61	10	9
1998	19	52	9
2000	19	16	44
2002	50	16	14
2004	24	42	14
2006	24	20	36
2008	42	20	17
2010	27	36	17

tions. In any case, in these years there will not be enough experienced members to dominate committee chairmanships.

Alan Rosenthal of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University takes this argument one step further and suggests that legislatures with term limits will rotate leaders and committee chairs every year because there will be so many short-term legislators wanting a turn at leadership positions. He argues that limits will accelerate an already existing trend toward weakening leadership in legislatures.

Another likely spin-off is that in states where legislative campaign fund raising has become a major activity and source of power for leaders, the incentive of holding on to leadership positions for this activity will be greatly reduced. This may mean that state party staff and leadership will have to perform this role or, more likely, that centralized campaign fund raising will die out and individual candidates will have to raise their own campaign money.

Michael Malbin of the Rockefeller Institute at the State University of New York at Albany suggests that term limits may lead to an increase in the number of coalition elections of leaders and more cross-party factional alignments in general. Why? Because short terms of office weaken the ties of political parties and increase the importance of loyalties to the class with which lawmakers enter the legislature.

But there is no consensus on the impact of term limits on party strength within the legislature. David Brady and Douglas Rivers of Stanford argue

that parties will be strengthened by term limitations because research shows that historically party-line voting in Congress increases whenever there are large numbers of new members who, presumably, lack experience and knowledge to base their decisions on cues other than party.

How will term limits affect constituency service?

Under Costa Rica's extreme limitation of only one four-year term, legislators pay little or no attention to constituency service, reports Charles Dawson of the State University of New York at Albany. While this may be due at least as much to cultural differences as to term limits and none of the U.S. measures is so stringent as to deny any re-election, this Latin American example suggests the possibility that legislators in their last term who are not planning to run for other office may do less casework.

Will term limits result in better legislation?

Some say this reform will bring much needed "fresh blood" and new ideas into the system and reduce "gridlock" brought about by entrenched powerful veteran legislators. Opponents, on the other hand, say that the business of government is extremely complicated and that legislating should not be left to the inexperienced. In large part because there is no easy way to define what constitutes "better" legislation, objective social science research has very little to contribute to this argument.

To the claim that effective legislating requires experience, Mark Petracca of

the University of California at Irvine responds that the principle of rotation in office, long a part of American political theory and history, means that there should always be a mix of new and experienced members in office. An unfortunate aspect of most term limitation proposals is that the limitation clock starts ticking on the same date for all members. The projections in the table for the California Assembly show that it is likely to take at least two decades before the curve of different levels of experience smooths out. Even in 2008, it is likely that more than half the members of that body will be first-termers.

How will term limits affect the balance of power between the legislature and the executive, lobbyists and legislative staff?

Proponents of term limits argue that the business of legislatures is not so complex that years of experience are required for the legislature to stand up to the executive branch, resist the entreaties of lobbyists and maintain appropriate control of staff. In fact, their argument is that many years of interacting with these groups lead legislators to be too cozy with the "inside the beltway" interests and to ignore the demands of voters. Opponents say that experience and continuity are two of the key advantages that legislators have over governors, that time is required to learn to say no to lobbyists and that staff will tend to dominate term-limited legislatures.

Potential shifts in the balance of power is another issue that is difficult to evaluate through empirical analysis. Most students of Congress and state legislatures fear that legislatures will lose power in relation to the executive as a result of term limits, but reputable scholars can be found on either side of the issue.

In the end, the debate over term limits is highly emotional. Most people will make up their minds on this issue based on their feelings about the need for fresh blood and new ideas versus the importance of experience and knowledge in a legislature. Academic research can shed little light on these two most important issues. Nonetheless, advocates on both sides should take heed of all the possible effects, intended and unintended, that term limitations may have on America's legislatures.

is immediately began making lists of people who should not be cloned (Bob Packwood) and people who should (Michael Jordan). As there is actually less to the cloning story than meets the eye (what GWU hath wrought is a better way to do in-vitro fertilization), we may be raising said thorny questions prematurely. But probably not. Given the way science works, with brick upon brick upon brick upon breakthrough, it can't be long now before we have to face the possibility we could replicate Newt Gingrich ad infinitum.

believed that those of us whose junk reading consists of murder mysteries or westerns are less prepared for the 21st century than those who read science fiction for fun. Sci-fi fans are at least accustomed to thinking about various unthinkable developments. The rest of us are stuck with a vaguely Luddite position: "You know, this may not be such a good idea."

Just to look on the bright side for a moment I'd say it opens up the employment potential in the field of bioethics, so stay pushing

ingly chicken-hearted reactions to new technology and science. When the first trains were built, many a preacher preached that God never intended for people to go 15 miles an hour. It's still unclear where God stands on splitting the atom. Brain scientists are apparently very close to finding drugs that will cure a variety of mental illnesses, including drugs like Prozac that have been touted as "happiness pills." Many a latent Puritan, myself included, has wondered whether nature, God or any authority besides Eli Lilly &

that greeted nuclear weapons. In the play "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" is one of my favorite lines: "There must have been a time, probably somewhere near the beginning, when we could have said 'no.'" Since none of us is in a position to see into the future, we have to make decisions now about human cloning. I hate to range myself with the retrograde, but it may be time to say "no."

□ Molly Ivins is a columnist for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Congress provides ammo for term limits

WASHINGTON — By small, as much as by large actions, the government defines itself. It recently did so regarding the Civilian Marksmanship Program, a little — \$2.5 million annually — speck of government immortality.

The program began 90 years ago, after the Spanish-American War alerted the military to the fact that many recruits drawn from an increasingly urbanized society were lousy shots. So the program was created to encourage shooting clubs and marksmanship competitions.

This year Rep. Carolyn Maloney, D-N.Y., asked the House to kill the program, noting that the Army, according to the General Accounting Office, cannot identify "any training or mobilization reliance" for the program that gives away 40 million rounds of ammunition and other supplies annually. The program, she said, is just a subsidy of a hobby and she added sarcastically — and unwisely, considering her colleagues' receptivity to bad ideas — "Why do we not have government-subsidized fishing trips?"

But Rep. Paul Gillmor, R-Ohio, defended the program, saying that most U.S. Olympic shooters in 1992 had benefited from it. And Rep. Bill Brewster, D-Okla., said it is cheap compared with other youth programs. And Rep. Randy Cunningham, R-Calif., said it is an anti-crime program teaching



GEORGE WILL

the safe handling of firearms and getting "kids off the streets." (More than half the participants in the program are over 26 years old.) He added tartly that Maloney had refused to cut even 5 percent from the National Endowment for the Arts, "a total boondoggle." And Gerald Solomon, R-N.Y., announcing himself almost too angry to speak, said he votes constantly for benefits like mass transit subsidies for Maloney's New York City constituents, so she is an ingrate for opposing "a vital, vital program" benefiting his rural shooters. And Rep. Harold Volkmer, D-Mo., invited everyone to his district to see the benefits of federally funded Boy Scout BB gun competitions.

And so it went, silliness (the NEA, mass transit subsidies) invoked to justify reciprocal silliness, until the House voted 242-190 to preserve the program. Having acted to ensure that there will be no ammunition shortage in America, the leg-

islators could return to rationalizing the recent tax increase with reference to the budget "crisis," and they could get on with the "re-invention of government."

In the Senate, the story was similar when Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., proposed ending "the absolute outrage" of "the freebie firearms program." This drew upon him enfilading fire from the likes of Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, who was eager to refute the idea that 1993 is all that unlike 1903. He said, "I know that many of us would argue that times have changed, but ..." Craig proved his point — not that the military is still running short of straight shooters, but that times have not changed in Congress, where no program is too anachronistic to command a majority.

Sen. Conrad Burns, a Republican, struck a judicious tone: "Like every Montanan, I want to cut wasteful spending, but ..." The Senate's 67 votes to preserve the turn-of-the-century program came from liberals and conservatives because, like most of what goes on in Congress, the argument had nothing to do with any idea other than this one: Any program with a constituency should be preserved.

The government, which becomes more broadly despised as it becomes more comprehensively solicitous, no longer has even a residual sense of the great tradition of constitutional reasoning about what is and what

is not a proper federal undertaking. The brief, weak threat to the Civilian Marksmanship Program was important not because it was newsworthy, but because it wasn't. The episode is worth contemplating not because it was unusual but because it exemplifies what our career political class considers a productive use of its time and our money.

And the survival of this small program is germane to two debates about large matters, term limits and a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget.

Ask yourself this: Is it not probable that legislators serving under term limits — people not making every decision with an eye to making their incumbency as perpetual as every federal program is — would be more likely, at least occasionally, to terminate a few of the more ludicrous spending programs?

And when, a few weeks hence, Congress considers the constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget and a supermajority to raise taxes, opponents in the political class will solemnly warn that the amendment would dangerously diminish Congress' "flexibility." Ask yourself: What could be more inflexible than that class of political careerists who cannot terminate even a relic of the Spanish-American War?

□ George Will is a Washington Post columnist.

MEMBER

TENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
ELEVENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
TWELFTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
THIRTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FIFTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
SIXTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
EIGHTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

ALASKA STATE SENATE



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MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 25, 1995

TO: Senator Bert Sharp, Chairman
State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Tim Kelly

RE: Scheduling of SJR 11 - Term Limits

I respectfully request you consider scheduling SJR 11, Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the terms of legislators, for a hearing before the Senate State Affairs Committee at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your consideration.

SJR

13

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
First Committee of Referral

DATE: 2/8/95

FURTHER: Judiciary

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/22/96
 in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 2/29/96

State Affairs Committee considered SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13

Regarding an amendment to the Constitution of the United States concerning the balancing of the federal budget.

and recommends:

be replaced with _____ CS _____ ()

adopt previous _____ CS _____ ()

attached amendment(s)

adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee

further referral to the _____ Committee

Senate Bill:

same title

new title

House Bill:

technical change

new: SCR# _____

SENATE DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>Crew & Lerman</i>	✓				
<i>Bill E 1100</i>	✓				
CHAIR: <i>Let [Signature]</i>	✓				

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
<i>LAA</i>	<i>2/26</i>	<i>0</i>	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: SJR 13
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: Ratifying an amendment to the
Constitution of the United States concerning the...
Sponsor: Senator Phillips
Requestor: Senate State Affairs

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

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact to the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/26/96

Approved By: Pamela A Varni, Executive Director *Pamela Varni*
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 2/26/96



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATOR RANDY PHILLIPS
SENATE DISTRICT L

SESSION
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-4949
800-478-4950
Fax: 465-4979

INTERIM
P.O. Box 142
Engle River AK 99577
(907) 694-4949
Fax: 694-4948

Memorandum

TO: Senator Bert Sharp, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Randy Phillips ¹³

DATE: February 26, 1996

RE: Sponsor Statement for: Senate Joint Resolution #13
Ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United
States concerning the balancing of the federal budget.

Senate Joint Resolution No.13 would ratify a federal balanced budget amendment as proposed in H.J. Res. 1, which passed the U. S. House of Representatives on January 26, 1995.

This proposed amendment would require that the U.S. President and Congress adopt a budget for each fiscal year in which the total outlays do not exceed the total receipts.

A super majority vote consisting of three-fifths of each House of Congress would be required to adopt a budget in which outlays exceed receipts. A super majority vote consisting of three-fifths of each House of Congress would also be required to increase the limit on debt.

An exception to the balanced budget requirement is also allowed in times of war or declared military emergency.

Currently the U.S. national debt is in excess of \$5,000,000,000,000 (\$5 trillion) or nearly \$20,000 for every person in the United States. I believe that it is time to amend the Constitution to provide Congress with the discipline to balance the budget.

A30 Domestic Financial Statistics [] January 1996

1.40 FEDERAL DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION

Billions of dollars, end of month

Item	1995		1996				1995		
	Sept 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	June 30	Sept 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	June 30	Sept 30
1 Federal debt outstanding	4,436	4,562	4,662	4,673	4,726	4,827	4,891	4,978	5,061
2 Public debt securities	4,412	4,536	4,576	4,640	4,693	4,790	4,854	4,951	5,034
3 Held by public	3,293	3,362	3,414	3,443	3,480	3,543	3,610	3,695	3,766
4 Held by agencies	1,117	1,174	1,162	1,203	1,213	1,247	1,244	1,256	1,268
5 Agency securities	29	27	24	28	29	27	27	27	27
6 Held by public	25	27	26	27	28	27	26	27	28
7 Held by agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Debt subject to statutory limit	4,316	4,426	4,491	4,539	4,605	4,711	4,779	4,861	4,953
9 Public debt securities	4,315	4,445	4,491	4,559	4,605	4,711	4,774	4,861	4,953
10 Other debt ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notes									
11 Statutory debt limit	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900

1 Consists of guaranteed debt of U.S. Treasury and other Federal agencies, specified portions of State, local, and international banking organizations, and Export-Import Bank.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Monthly Statement of the Public Debt of the United States and Treasury Bulletin.

1.41 GROSS PUBLIC DEBT OF U.S. TREASURY Types and Ownership

Billions of dollars, end of period

Type and holder	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995			
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1 Total gross public debt	2,861.7	4,177.0	4,335.7	4,806.1	4,806.3	4,861.1	4,911.4	4,974.0
By type								
2 Interest-bearing	2,790.9	4,173.9	4,331.3	4,796.2	4,796.2	4,851.0	4,906.2	4,968.8
3 Marketable	2,471.6	3,734.1	3,893.5	4,324.0	4,324.0	4,378.8	4,433.6	4,488.3
4 Bills	330.4	657.7	714.8	733.8	733.8	738.5	743.3	747.9
5 Notes	493.8	1,001.0	1,164.0	1,367.0	1,367.0	1,371.0	1,375.0	1,379.0
6 Bonds	436.2	1,072.1	1,225.0	1,232.0	1,232.0	1,232.0	1,232.0	1,232.0
7 Nonmarketable ¹	1,259.2	1,816.9	1,563.8	1,462.2	1,462.2	1,633.2	1,683.2	1,690.2
8 Direct and indirect government agency	159.7	31.3	115.5	177.6	177.6	177.6	177.6	177.6
9 Foreign direct ²	61.9	37.4	63.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
10 Government	61.9	37.4	63.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
11 Public	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Savings bonds and notes	115.0	133.0	168.5	177.6	177.6	177.6	177.6	177.6
13 Government account series ³	950.2	1,043.9	1,140.0	1,236.6	1,236.6	1,250.2	1,263.8	1,277.3
14 Non-interest-bearing	70	3.1	3.4	10.9	10.9	10	10	10
By holder ⁴								
15 U.S. Treasury and other Federal agencies and lower funds	646.7	1,567.8	1,111.5	1,217.1	1,217.1	1,254.0	1,281.4	1,308.8
16 Foreign-owned bonds	29.0	362.3	374.2	374.1	374.1	369.3	365.0	360.0
17 Foreign-owned	2,543.2	2,238.9	3,047.7	3,148.0	3,148.0	3,230.1	3,244.4	3,244.4
18 Commercial banks	231.9	248.8	252.2	240.6	240.6	241.5	241.5	241.5
19 Money market funds	85.0	79.7	90.8	87.6	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7
20 Insurance companies	18.4	107.1	245.5	242.0	242.0	240.0	240.0	240.0
21 Other institutions	190.8	192.4	230.2	250.9	250.9	250.9	250.9	250.9
22 Trust and total insurance individuals	431.1	676.7	376.9	467.3	467.3	452.2	452.2	452.2
23 Savings bonds	136.1	191.1	171.0	192.5	192.5	191.4	191.4	191.4
24 Other securities	117.6	111.0	117.0	192.5	192.5	191.4	191.4	191.4
25 Foreign and international ⁵	691.1	549.1	613.0	468.6	468.6	468.6	468.6	468.6
26 Other marketable securities ⁶	679.4	766.2	715.4	675.6	675.6	681.0	681.0	681.0

1 Includes the State's separately itemized amount to the U.S. Treasury for the amount of Treasury bonds, securities plus bonds, and all other government bonds.

2 Represents the series designated as direct and indirect government agency.

3 Held almost entirely by U.S. Treasury and other Federal agencies and lower funds.

4 Data for Federal Reserve Banks and U.S. government agencies and lower funds are based on reports from the Federal Reserve System.

5 Consists of investments of foreign banks and international investors in the United States.

6 Includes savings and loan institutions, insurance companies, credit unions, mutual funds, banks, pension funds, trust funds, and holders of U.S. Treasury debt securities and Federal government securities.

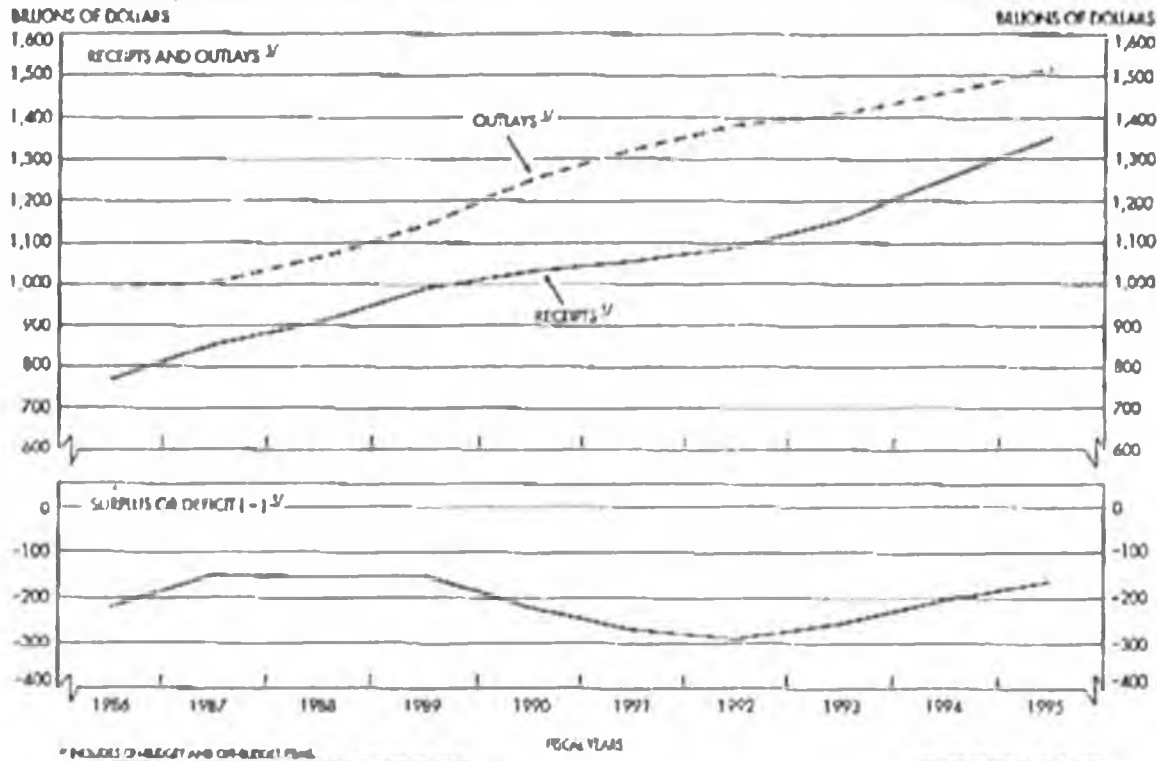
Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Monthly Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, and Treasury Bulletin.

Federal Reserve Bulletin - Jan 1996

FEDERAL FINANCE

FEDERAL RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND DEBT

In fiscal 1995, there was a deficit of \$163.8 billion, compared with a deficit of \$203.2 billion a year earlier.



* INCLUDES ON-BUDGET AND OFF-BUDGET FUNDS. SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AND OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

(Billions of dollars)

Fiscal year or period	Total			On budget			Off budget			Gross Federal debt (end of period)	
	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-)	Total	Held by the public
1976	296.3	371.8	-75.5	231.7	302.2	-70.5	66.4	69.6	-3.2	629.0	477.4
1977	355.6	409.2	-53.7	278.7	325.5	-46.8	76.8	80.7	-3.9	706.4	549.1
1978	399.6	458.7	-59.2	314.2	369.1	-54.9	85.4	89.7	-4.3	776.6	607.1
1979	463.2	501.0	-40.7	365.3	401.1	-35.7	98.0	100.0	-2.0	829.5	640.3
1980	517.1	590.9	-73.8	403.9	476.6	-72.7	113.2	114.3	-1.1	909.1	709.8
1981	599.2	678.2	-79.0	469.1	513.1	-44.0	130.2	135.2	-5.0	994.8	785.3
1982	617.8	745.8	-128.0	474.3	594.4	-120.1	143.5	151.4	-7.9	1,131.8	919.8
1983	600.6	806.4	-207.8	453.2	661.2	-208.0	147.3	147.1	.2	1,271.7	1,131.6
1984	666.5	851.8	-185.4	500.4	686.0	-185.7	166.1	165.8	.3	1,564.7	1,300.5
1985	734.1	946.4	-212.3	547.9	769.6	-221.7	186.2	176.8	9.4	1,617.5	1,499.9
1986	769.1	990.2	-221.2	568.9	804.8	-235.9	200.2	185.5	14.7	2,120.6	1,736.7
1987	854.1	1,003.9	-149.8	640.7	810.1	-169.3	213.4	193.8	19.6	2,346.1	1,888.7
1988	909.0	1,064.1	-155.2	667.5	861.4	-194.0	241.5	202.7	38.8	2,601.3	2,050.6
1989	990.7	1,143.2	-152.5	727.0	922.3	-195.3	263.7	210.9	52.8	2,868.0	2,189.9
1990	1,031.3	1,252.7	-221.4	749.7	1,027.6	-277.9	281.7	225.1	56.6	2,206.6	2,410.7
1991	1,054.3	1,323.4	-269.2	760.4	1,081.8	-321.4	293.9	241.7	52.2	2,598.5	2,688.1
1992	1,090.5	1,380.9	-290.4	788.0	1,128.5	-340.5	302.4	252.3	50.1	4,002.1	2,998.8
1993	1,158.5	1,408.7	-250.2	841.6	1,142.1	-300.5	311.9	266.6	45.2	4,351.4	3,247.5
1994	1,257.7	1,460.9	-203.2	927.7	1,181.5	-253.8	330.0	279.4	50.6	6,613.7	3,632.2
1995	1,350.6	1,514.4	-163.8	999.5	1,225.7	-226.2	351.1	288.7	62.4	6,921.0	3,601.3

¹ Data from Monthly Treasury Statement. SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AND OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. Note: Data (except as noted) are from Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1996, issued February 8, 1996.

SJR

14

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR 14

Revision Date: _____

Department Affected: Office of the Governor

Title: Amendment to the Constitution RE:

BRU: Division of Elections

Confirmation of members of public corporations

Component: General and Primary Elections

Sponsor: Senator Halford

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 22

Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	2.2*	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND &	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2.2*	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

FUNDING:

1002 Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004 GF	0	0	0	0	0	0
1005 GF/Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2.2*	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year (FY95) impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) *This figure covers cost of inclusion of information about this issue in the Official Elections Pamphlet as required by AS 15.58, and programming for counting of votes cast on the measure. However, only 4 measures can be printed on a single ballot card. Should this measure require printing an additional ballot card, the fiscal impact would be 53.4.

Prepared by: David Koivunemi, Acting Director Phone: 465-4611
Division: Division of Elections Date: 2-17-95

Approved by Commissioner: Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer
Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor Date: _____

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

First Committee of Refer

DATE: 2/8/95

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/16/95
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

State Affairs Committee considered SJR 14

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to certain public corporations.

and recommends:

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

- Senate Bill:**
- same title
 - new title
- House Bill:**
- technical change
 - new; SCR* _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS:	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Loren A. Lemmon</i>	✓			
<i>Paul E. Kelly</i>	✓			
<i>James Douglas</i>	✓			
<i>Tom Hansen</i>			✓	
CHAIR: <i>Bob Sharp</i>	✓			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): FY97

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
<i>GOVERNOR</i>	<i>2/17/95</i>		<i>2.2</i>

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal



Official Business

Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Bert Sharp, Chairman
State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Rick Halford *Rick Halford*

DATE: February 14, 1995

SUBJECT: Hearing Request for Senate Joint Resolution 14

=====

I respectfully request Senate Joint Resolution 14, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to certain public corporations, be scheduled for a hearing in State Affairs as soon as possible.

Thank you for your consideration.



Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

TO: The Senate State Affairs Committee
Senator Bert Sharp, Chairman
Senator Randy Phillips
Senator Loren Leman
Senator Dave Donley
Senator Jim Duncan

FROM: Senator Rick Halford

DATE: February 20, 1995

SUBJECT: SJR 14 Sponsor Statement

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rick Halford", is written over the typed name in the "FROM" field.

=====
Currently, the Alaska Constitution provides for legislative confirmation of any board or commission which is the head of a principal department or a regulatory or quasi-judicial agency; such as the Department of Education, the Department of Fish and Game or all the professional and regulatory boards. Public corporations such as the Permanent Fund Corporation, Alaska Railroad, and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, which are far more significant and important than regulatory boards, are not included in this provision.

Board members of these public corporations manage and control billions of dollars of state assets which have a tremendous impact on all Alaskans as well as our state's economy.

To date, the Permanent Fund Corporation manages over 15 billion dollars in state assets. The Railroad Corporation, an agency virtually independent of any state control, manages over 100 million dollars in state assets. Alaska Housing Finance Corporation's 1994 annual report, indicates that AHFC is currently managing assets in excess of 2 billion dollars.

I believe the amendment proposed in SJR 14 is a necessary addition to our state's constitution. It is clear the drafters of the constitution intended that the boards controlling principal state functions and Alaska's largest assets be subject to formal appointment and confirmation.

Please give SJR 14 your full consideration. Thank you.

SJR

15

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR 15

Revision Date: _____

Department Affected: Office of the GovernorTitle: Amendment to the Constitution RE:Requiring a runoff election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor BRU: Division of ElectionsComponent: General and Primary ElectionsSponsor: Senator(s) Kelly & Frank

Requestor: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 22

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL	0	0	0	153.2	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	4.2	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	2.2*	30.0	722.6	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	2.5	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND &	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2.2*	30.0	882.5	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

FUNDING:

1002 Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004 GF	0	0	30.0	822.5	0	0
1005 G ⁷ /Program	0	0		0	0	0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2.2*	30.0	822.5	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	22	0	0

Estimate of current year (FY95) impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) *This figure covers cost of inclusion of information about this issue in the Official Elections Pamphlet as required by AS 15.58, and programming for counting of votes cast on the measure. However, only 4 measures can be printed on a single ballot card. Should this measure require printing an additional ballot card, the fiscal impact would be 53.4.

Prepared by: David Kolvuniemi, Acting Director Phone: 465-4611Division: Division of ElectionsDate: 3-6-95Approved by Commissioner: Lt. Governor Fran UlmerAgency: Office of the Lt. Governor

Date: _____

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page 2 of 3

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR 15

PERSONAL SERVICES (\$153.2)

22 temporaries employed an additional fifty-six days	\$ 119.7
Overtime	\$ 15.0
Overtime for permanent employees	\$ 18.5

TRAVEL (\$4.2)

Programming TEC sites in Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Seward, Soldotna, Homer, Fairbanks, Valdez and Kodiak.

\$ 2.3

One three day trip for Director and Election Coordinator for the run off election.

\$ 1.6

One mini-van rental

\$.3

73000 CONTRACTUAL (752.6)Contractual Payments

Election Night Workers	\$ 18.3
Polling Place Workers	\$226.3
Computer/Data Processing Review Board	\$ 20.5
Question and Absentee Board	\$ 26.5
Absentee Voting Sites	\$ 29.6
Statewide Canvas	\$ 11.6
Additional security for counting night.	\$ 2.5

COMMUNICATIONS (\$7.4*)

Telephone and fax charges.

(*May increase if House Bill 42, the tax bill passes.)

page 3 of 3

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR 15

POSTAGE (\$44.2)

Mailing absentee ballots, election supplies, correspondence to polling place workers, election workers, computer/data processing board, question & absentee board, absentee voting officials, and statewide canvas board. Return mail from absentee sites, TEC sites, polling places, absentee voting sites, and supplies from hand count precincts.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS CHARGES (\$19.4)

Courier expenses to express mail ballots, precinct registers, voter lists and supplies. \$ 8.0

Moving polling equipment from regional offices to polling sites. \$ 11.4

ADVERTISING (\$32.7)

Advertising polling places, and absentee voting information two times before the run off election.

PRINTING (\$294.1)

Printing additional forms \$153.8
Printing run off ballot, including absentee \$140.3

MAINTENANCE (\$10.0)

Card reader maintenance for run off election.

RENTALS & LEASES (\$9.5)

Renting polling places.

Z4000 SUPPLIES (\$2.5)

Miscellaneous office supplies.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
First Committee of Referral

DATE: 2/14/95

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3/2/95
 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
 INTO OFFICE: _____

State Affairs Committee considered SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 15

amendments to the Alaska Constitution requiring a runoff election when the candidates for governor and Lt. governor obtaining the greatest number of votes at the general election do not receive more than 50 percent of the votes cast, and changing the term of office of the governor and the Lt. governor.

and recommends:

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

- Senate Bill:**
- same title
 - new title
- House Bill:**
- technical change
 - new: SCR# _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>Reed E. Fild</i>	✓	<i>Ron A. Lewan</i>	✓		
<i>Barb King</i>	✓				
CHAIR:					

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): *Fy 97*

Department Date Zero Fiscal

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
<i>GOVERNOR</i>	<i>3/6/95</i>		<i>2.2</i>

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department Date Zero Fiscal

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*Include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

MEMBER

TENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
ELEVENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
TWELFTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
THIRTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FIFTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
SIXTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
EIGHTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

ALASKA STATE SENATE



SENATOR TIM KELLY

STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
(907) 465-3822
FAX (907) 465-3758

718 WEST 4TH, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 258-8180
FAX (907) 258-4524

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 23, 1995

TO: Senator Bert Sharp, Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Tim Kelly *TK*

RE: Scheduling of SJR 15, Proposing a Constitutional Amendment to
Require 50% of the Vote to be elected Governor and Lt. Governor

I respectfully request you schedule SJR 15, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would require at least 50% of the vote to be elected Governor and Lt. Governor, for a hearing before the Senate State Affairs Committee at the Committee's earliest convenience.

A sponsor statement and additional back-up will be following.

Thank you in advance for your timely consideration.

MEMBER

TENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
ELEVENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
TWELFTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
THIRTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FIFTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
SIXTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
EIGHTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

ALASKA STATE SENATE



SENATOR TIM KELLY

STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1102
(907) 485-3822
FAX (907) 465-3750

718 WEST 4TH, SUITE 400
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SPONSOR STATEMENT:

SJR 15: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS REQUIRING A RUN-OFF FOR GOVERNOR IF NO CANDIDATE RECEIVES MORE THAN 50% OF THE VOTE

The very foundation of democratic government is rooted in the principle of majority rule, yet a majority of Alaskans have not elected a governor since 1970. Senate Joint Resolution 15 (SJR 15) would place Constitutional amendments before the voters for approval at the next general election that would require a run-off between the top two vote-getters for Governor and Lieutenant Governor when no candidate received more than 50% of the vote.

The measure requires candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor receive more than 50% to be elected at the general election held in November. If no candidate receives more than 50%, the top two candidates would face each other in a run-off held thirty-five days later. The winner of that race would be sworn in January 1st, rather than December 1st, as the state constitution now requires.

The governor and lieutenant governor need the support of a majority of Alaskans to govern the State effectively. While it may take a combination of several political groups to make a majority consensus, its important that we sustain the concept of majority decision making or we'll end up chipping away at the foundation of our electoral process. The current situation in which a governor could be elected with less than 25% of the popular vote opens us up to the prospect of different small interest groups running government every few years. That's neither representative nor effective government. For a governor to effectively lead our State, he must have the electoral support of a majority of Alaskans.

The proposed amendments in SJR 15, if approved by the Legislature, would appear before the voters as constitutional amendments on the ballot in November of 1996. If approved they would not impact an election for Governor until 1998.

VOTES RECEIVED BY CANDIDATES
FOR GOVERNOR, GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1958 - 1994

Year	Candidate	Number of Votes	Percentage
1958	Egan	29,189	59.60
	Rutrovich	19,299	39.40
	Dollinger	480	0.90
1962	Egan	29,627	52.30
	Stepovich	27,054	47.70
1966	Hickel	33,145	49.996
	Egan	32,065	48.40
	Grasse	1,084	1.60
1970	Egan	42,309	52.40
	Miller	37,264	46.10
	Anderson	1,706	1.50
1974	Hammond	45,840	47.70
	Egan	45,553	47.40
	Vogler	4,770	5.00
1978	Hammond	49,580	39.10
	Hickel (Write In)	33,555	26.40
	Croft	25,656	20.20
	Kelly	15,656	12.30
	Vogler (Write In)	2,463	1.90
1982	Sheffield	89,918	46.20
	Fink	72,291	37.20
	Randolph	29,067	14.90
	Vogler	3,235	1.70
1986	Cowper	84,943	47.30
	Sturgulewski	76,515	42.60
	Vogler	10,013	5.50
	Hickel (Write-In)	4,958	2.70
	Other (Write In)	2,076	1.00
	Brannon	1,050	0.50
1990	Hickel	75,721	38.30
	Knowles	60,201	30.90
	Sturgulewski	50,991	26.10
	Sykes	6,463	3.30
	O'Callaghan	942	0.40
	Write In	132	0.10
1994	Campbell	87,118	40.80
	Coghil	27,838	13.00
	Knowles	87,701	41.10
	Sykes	8,727	4.10
	Winstanwood	1,743	0.80
	Write-In	277	0.10

NOTES

Percentage column is the percentage of votes cast for office of governor

Prior to 1986, the official election results do not show the number of write-in votes cast for governor, if any. Thus, there is no way to determine precisely the total number of votes cast for governor in these years. To the extent there were write-in votes in these years, the percentage of votes shown for each candidate would be slightly lower.

SJR

16

Alaska State Legislature

Chairman
Education Committee

Chairman
Transportation Committee

Member
Resource Committee
Alaska Legislative Forestry Task Force



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352 Front Street
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Senator Robin L. Taylor

Sponsor Statement

SJR 16

Calling for a 90 day session limit

Senate Joint Resolution 16 would shorten the legislative session to 90 days. It is clear to most who follow and work the session that 90 days is sufficient to take care of the state's business.

Under this mandate the legislature could convene a month later and adjourn at approximately the same time as is done presently. One advantage is an obvious monetary savings in in-session expenses, since session staffing costs would be reduced by one month. Having the legislature meet a month later in the year, would provide the executive branch more time to focus on a new budget and on organization of a new administration. This would be particularly true following a statewide gubernatorial election with a new governor.

Additionally, there would be more focus on legislation offered during a shorter legislative session -- it might discourage frivolous legislation by limiting time for its consideration. Legislation could be considered by committees during the interim at locations statewide, thereby offering Alaskans a better opportunity to speak to legislation in person.

Finally, in 1983, the legislature passed SCS CSHJR 2(Rules), the 120 day session limit, and the voters ratified it on November 6, 1984. The limitation was successful. Other states have similar limitations on the length of legislative sessions and manage to get the work done in a far shorter time period than 120 days. I think it is time to move ahead on this limitation.

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SJR 16

1 Page 1, line 7:

2 Delete "Each regular session is limited to ninety"

3 Insert "Notwithstanding section 10 of this article, beginning on the 46th
4 consecutive calendar day of the regular session, including the day the legislature
5 convenes, the legislature shall recess for not less than 10 nor more than 30 consecutive
6 calendar days for the purpose of holding committee meetings at locations around the
7 state. After the recess, the legislature may remain in regular session for no more than
8 45"

Section 7 - Salary and Expenses.

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

Section 8 - Regular Sessions.

The legislature shall convene in regular session each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the month and day may be changed by law. The legislature shall adjourn from regular session no later than one hundred twenty consecutive calendar days from the date it convenes, except that a regular session may be extended once for up to thirty consecutive calendar days. An extension of the regular session requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of each house of the legislature. The legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session. [Amendment approved November 6, 1984 - Effective December 30, 1984]

Section 9 - Special Sessions.

Special sessions may be called by the governor or initiated by a majority of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the legislature or manner as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the governor, legislation shall be limited to subjects mentioned in law, and matters calling the session, to subjects presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by him after adjournment of the last regular session. Special sessions are limited to thirty days. [Amendment approved November 2, 1976 - Effective December 23, 1976]

Section 10 - Adjournment.

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

Section 11 - Interim Committees.

There shall be a legislative council, and the legislature may establish other interim committees. The council and other interim committees may meet between legislative sessions. They may perform duties and

SJR

18

FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: April 4, 1995 Dept. Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
 Title: Relating to establishment of an Arctic council BRU: none
 Component: none
 Sponsor: Sen. Adams
 Requestor: Senate CRA COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE FUND SOURCE: _____

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current (FY94) impact \$ none

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

DCRA is not mentioned explicitly in this resolution and it is difficult to speculate as to specific fiscal implications of this resolution for the department. However, it is assumed that the department would participate in some form, probably involving travel and per diem at the Commissioner's Office level. It is assumed that any such travel would be absorbed within existing travel budgets.

Prepared by: Remond Henderson, Director *Remond Henderson* Phone: 465-4708
 Division: Division of Administrative Services Date: 4/4/95
 Approved by Commissioner: Mike Brown Date: 4/4/95
 Agency: Community & Regional Affairs

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/10/95

FURTHER: _____

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

State Affairs Committee considered **SSSJR 18**

Relating to establishment of an Arctic council.

and recommends:

- be replaced with CS **SSSJR 18** (STA)
- adopt previous CS _____
- attached amendment(s) _____
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to the _____ Committee

Senate Bill:
 same title
 new title
 House Bill:
 same title
 technical change
 new: SCR# _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓				

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
<i>OC + RA</i>	<i>4/4</i>	✓	

APPROPRIATION – no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Al Adams

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Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Bert Sharp
Chair: State Affairs

FROM: Senator Al Adams *AA*

DATE: April 10, 1995

SUBJECT: SS SJR 18: Establishment of an Arctic Council

By means of this memorandum, I am requesting a hearing for SS SJR 18: An Establishment of an Arctic Council.

Enclosed is a copy of the Sponsor Substitute for SJR 18. Also enclosed is some background information.

I agree with the changes that were made in Community and Regional Affairs Committee.

I appreciate and thank you for your time.

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Al Adams



Official Business

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SPONSOR STATEMENT

SJR 18: Establishment of an Arctic Council

This resolution supports a permanent, intergovernmental policy forum to address concerns that affect the eight countries of the Arctic. The eight countries are the United States, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Canada. The Arctic Council will provide focus and policy direction to existing Arctic countries.

Currently, there are no organizations to deal with issues regarding the Arctic countries on a collective basis. The Arctic Council would strengthen circumpolar initiatives, and contribute to international cooperation to meet the new challenges of sustainable development. Through this council, people of the northern countries would be involved in discussions of issues that affect them directly.

The council would operate by consensus of its members. Organizations such as: Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, Northern Forum, Arctic Leaders' Summit and other organizations would work with the Arctic Council to enhance life for people of the northern region. The organization will define criteria for different agencies that will participate in the Arctic Council. Ministerial level meetings will be rotated among the members. Each Arctic government will identify a coordinator.

The Arctic Council deals with environmental, business and health and safety issues. The Arctic Council will be a decision making body. They will provide directions and recommendations unilaterally that relate to the Arctic concerns.

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Page 2

Sponsor Statement: SJR 18

Senator Al Adams

For example, if a country is throwing nuclear waste in the water stream and it is effecting the food source, that country may be urged to comply with the Arctic Council policy to stop throwing waste in the food chain.

Therefore, I urge you to support this resolution for an Arctic Council. It will make Alaska more self-sufficient and self-supporting with out dependence of the federal government.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF AN ARCTIC COUNCIL

HIGHLIGHTS

- Canada supports creation of the Arctic Council – a permanent, intergovernmental policy forum of the eight Arctic national governments comprised of US, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and Canada.
- The Arctic Council would address issues of the Arctic such as: protection of the environment, economic development of Northern regions, circumpolar trade and movement of peoples, the development and expansion of transport and communications systems in the North, the social welfare of Northern residents, the provision of educational and medical services to Northern communities, and the promotion of tourism and cultural exchange.
- Relationship to Existing Circumpolar Initiatives: The Arctic Council would be the sole international institution—an umbrella body—mandated to address and manage the full range of common Arctic concerns and would obviate the need to create a multiplicity of other, more specialized bodies.
- Function of the Proposed Arctic Council: Key body to ensure international cooperation and coordination on sustainable development by promoting the exchange of ideas and possible actions on:
 - closer cooperation between national and local governments and non-governmental organizations on economic development
 - the management of living resources and non-renewable resources.
 - value-added, traditionally-based economic, environmental and scientific enterprises
 - increased trade among Arctic countries and with other markets.
 - improved air and maritime transportation; telecommunication; and education links
 - closer indigenous cultural cooperation and cooperation on shared social problems.
- Structure of the Proposed Arctic Council:
 - Comprised of eight Arctic national governments.
 - Operate on basis of consensus by its members.
 - Representatives of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Saami Council, and the Association of Aboriginal Peoples of Northern Russia will fully participate in the work and deliberations of the Council as permanent participants.
 - Necessary criteria for observership will be established. *NA*
 - Ministerial level meetings will be rotated among members.
 - Each Arctic government will identify a coordinator.
 - Canada is prepared to consider a small secretariat to support the work of the Council during the initial period.

Prepared by D. Logan, Office of International Trade

FOR DISCUSSION ONLY
JANUARY 16, 1995.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF AN ARCTIC COUNCIL:
A COLLABORATIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR
THE EIGHT ARCTIC STATES

03

FOR DISCUSSION ONLY
JANUARY 16, 1995

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF AN ARCTIC COUNCIL:
A COLLABORATIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR
THE EIGHT ARCTIC STATES

CONTEXT

Over the past few years, a new international community has taken shape in the Arctic reflecting a growing awareness by the Arctic countries of the many common challenges facing the North and its peoples. This has resulted in a remarkable growth of circumpolar initiatives in response to these emerging issues of mutual concern and interest. Specific examples include:

- Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS)
- International Arctic Science Committee (IASC)
- Barents Euro-Arctic Region Council
- Northern Forum
- Arctic Leaders' Summit
- Circumpolar Health Society
- Circumpolar Agricultural Conference

In addition, there have been recently new bilateral initiatives addressing environmental concerns in the Arctic, including the November 1994 Joint Canadian-Russian Statement on Arctic Cooperation and the December 1994 Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Prevention of Pollution in the Arctic.

Many of these circumpolar initiatives have been created on an ad hoc basis and are issue specific.

Despite the success which has been achieved in these initiatives, especially AEPS, there are a number of shortcomings, including: the absence of a mechanism or mandate to address the full range of Arctic issues; and the lack of an overall coordinated approach to Arctic issues, many of which cut across various sectors. Canada is of the view that there is a compelling need for a permanent, intergovernmental policy forum of the eight Arctic governments-- the United States, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and Canada-- to strengthen circumpolar initiatives, to contribute to international cooperation, to meet the new challenge of sustainable development, and to provide a broader and coordinated voice in response to critical issues being faced by all Arctic countries.

There is a wide range of Arctic issues common to the nations of the circumpolar North which can be addressed most effectively in a multilateral forum which promotes cooperation and concerted action. These issues go beyond those related to the protection of the environment, and include, for example: the economic development of Northern regions, circumpolar trade and movement of peoples, the development and expansion of transport and communications systems in the North, the social welfare of Northern residents, especially indigenous peoples, the

(u)