

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 00/2

9455 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

91

shall be provided by the person who chairs the committee to the chief clerk or secretary by 4:00 p.m. on the preceding Thursday. The person who chairs the committee to which a bill or resolution is first referred shall provide to the chief clerk or secretary written notice of the time and place of the first public hearing on the bill or resolution at least five days before the hearing. However, this requirement may be waived by motion of the person who chairs the committee to which a bill or resolution is first referred if concurred in by majority vote of the full membership of the house. The chief clerk or secretary shall publish and distribute copies of the weekly schedule of committee meetings and of the five-day notice of hearing.

(b) The person who chairs a standing, special, or joint committee shall provide the chief clerk or secretary written notice of the change in the time, place or subject matter of a meeting. At the next daily legislative session, notice of the schedule change shall be announced by the chief clerk or secretary and published as a notice in the journal of the house.

(c) A scheduled meeting of a standing, special, or joint committee may be cancelled at any time. If possible, notice of the cancellation shall be given in the same manner as provided for notice of change in (b) of this rule.

(d) The provisions of (a) and (b) of this rule do not apply to a standing, special, or joint committee meeting scheduled after the date a conference committee has been chosen to consider amendments to or differences between versions of the general appropriation act. However, a person who chairs a standing, special, or joint committee shall post written notice of the time, place and subject matter of a meeting at least 24 hours before the meeting.

(e) The provisions of (a) - (d) of this rule do not apply to meetings of

(1) the Rules Committee when it meets for the purpose of preparing the daily calendar;

(2) the Committee on Committees referred to in Rule 1(e); or

(3) standing, special, or joint committees when the committee meets during the interim between sessions.

(f) Each standing, special, and joint committee shall

(1) record its meetings electronically and prepare a log of the recording adequate to locate specific testimony;

(2) prepare minutes of each meeting of the committee on a standard form prescribed jointly by the Rules Committees of the house and the senate; the minutes shall include

(A) a list of the names of each member present during the meeting;

(B) a list of the name and affiliation of each witness testifying before the committee;

(C) a brief statement of the position of the witness on the subject testified upon; and

(D) each amendment formally considered by the committee, the name of the member moving adoption of the amendment, the action taken on the amendment, and the yeas and nays if a committee member has requested a roll call vote on adoption of an amendment;

(3) maintain a chronological file of minutes, copies of which shall be made available upon request;

(4) make available to the Legislative Affairs Agency a copy of all minutes of committee meetings during the session for entry of the minutes as a data base on the legislative computer system;

(5) at the end of the second session of each legislature, deliver to the legislative reference library

(A) a binder that contains an index and copies of all minutes filed by date;

(B) tapes of committee meetings and logs for those tapes prepared under (1) of this subsection; and

(C) a file for each bill or subject considered by the committee that includes written testimony submitted to the committee, state agency position papers and memoranda, bill drafts considered by the committee, letters of intent adopted by the committee, and other materials of research

value.

COMMITTEE REFERRAL AND ACTION

RULE 24. COMMITTEE REFERRAL AND ACTION. (a) A committee acts on all bills referred to it and reports its actions and recommendations to the house as soon as practicable. Committee reports must be in writing and the report must be signed by a majority of the members of the committee. The report will note the recommendation of each member signing the report.

(b) When a bill is reported back by a committee without at least one "Do Pass", unless the bill has a subsequent referral or referrals of record, the presiding officer shall put the question "Shall the bill be referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar for second reading notwithstanding the report of the committee(s)?" If the bill has a subsequent referral or referrals of record, the question shall not be put until the last committee has reported and unless all reports are without at least one "Do Pass". The question is debatable and if a majority of the membership of the house votes in the negative, the bill is lost.

(c) If a committee has more than one bill on the same subject or if it finds it necessary to revise a bill substantially, it may report out a substitute bill and recommend that the substitute be accepted for second reading in the place of the original bill. A committee of the second house may not report a committee substitute for a bill or an amendment to a bill that requires a change in the title of the bill, other than a clerical or technical change, as the title was enacted in the house of origin. Substitute bills are duplicated and distributed when they are reported out by the committee. Committee substitute bills carry a notation of the source or sponsor of the original bill in the manner prescribed by the drafting manual unless the sponsor objects to the name so appearing.

(d) All bills involving appropriations, revenues or bonding must be referred to the Finance Committee before they can be advanced to second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

RULE 25. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. When the house forms itself into a Committee of the Whole the presiding officer vacates the chair and calls upon a member to preside. The Uniform Rules are observed in the Committee of the Whole but no member shall be recognized a second

Jeff -

A change of plans:

Jeannette doesn't want to hear HB 11 (driver's licenses) yet, but she does want to hear HCR 7 (allowing meetings during first week of session).

SO - I'm scheduling HCR 7 for Tuesday, February 25.

I think I have all the back-up I need, unless you have anything to add.

Thanks,

Barbara/
State Affairs

Barbara 2/19/97

Alaska State Legislature

WHILE IN SESSION
CAPITOL BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99901-1112
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(907) 258-8108
(907) 258-8171 FAX



CO-CHAIR, RESOURCES COMMITTEE
VICE CHAIR, JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
MEMBER, STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE


FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPT. OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Representative Joe Green

District 10

Handwritten initials "JES" in black ink, slanted to the right.

TO: Representative Jeanette James, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FR: Representative Joe Green 

RE: HCR 7

DATE: January 29, 1997

=====

I would appreciate it if you would schedule a hearing for HCR 7, which amends Uniform Rule 23(a).

Simply put, this amendment will allow committee chairmen to meet during the first week of the first legislative session without violating the uniform rules.

Notwithstanding your memo requesting a complete committee packet, I offer only my sponsor statement, a zero fiscal note, and a graphic illustration. The proposed amendment is short, simple, and straightforward, and does not, in my opinion, warrant a sectional analysis. There is no outside group supporting or opposing this legislation so there is no batch of letters or POM's. I would expect supporting testimony to last less than five minutes.

If you have questions please contact my office.

Thank you for your consideration.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: HCR 7
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
Title: Proposing an amendment to the Uniform... relating to notice of committee meetings held during.... BRU: All
Sponsor: Representative Green Component: All
Requestor: Representative Green

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
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 Phone: 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date: 1/29/97

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director Date: 1/29/97
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

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

HCR

8

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: February 7, 1997

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/25/97

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HCR 8

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 8

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

Creating the Deferred Maintenance Task Force.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) L.A.A.

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>				
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

[Signature]

Alaska State Legislature



Official Business
Fax: (907) 465-3472

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3720
(907) 465-2689

Speaker of the House of Representatives

SPONSOR STATEMENT DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

Deferred maintenance is the result of years of unmet maintenance on Alaska's public facilities.

Meeting our maintenance needs is not about building a skywalk from the court building to the capitol. It is about a capitol building that leaks when it rains and ruins documents. It is about docks that are rotting and falling into harbors. It is about an infrastructure that needs mending. Some cost estimates place Alaska's unmet maintenance needs at well over \$1 billion.

HCR8 will establish a legislative task force to make recommendations to the Governor and the legislature on how to address Alaska's unmet maintenance needs. The Task Force will be made up of five members from the House and five members from the Senate. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate will also serve as non-voting members.

The Task Force will be specifically charged with:

- reviewing and evaluating existing reports and publications about deferred maintenance recommendations previously made
- identifying and evaluating all current and deferred maintenance needs
- soliciting public comment about this topic
- submitting a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and legislature by the convening of the second regular session.
- forwarding recommendations about funding all deferred maintenance needs.

The Task Force will begin work as soon as members are appointed.

Alaska State Legislature



State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
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Speaker of the House of Representatives

Memorandum

To: Representative Jeannette James, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

Fr: Representative Gail Phillips
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Re: HCR 8 Deferred Maintenance Task Force

Date: February 20, 1997

I respectfully request that a hearing for my resolution, HCR 8, be scheduled in the House State Affairs Committee at your earliest possible convenience.

HCR 8 will establish a legislative task force to analyze Alaska's deferred maintenance needs and present recommendations to the Governor and the legislature for consideration in the next legislative session.

My staff will be providing a file which includes backup information related to this resolution. Your assistance with this matter is appreciated.



RECEIVED

FEB 24 1997

Ans'd.....

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS of ALASKA

4041 B STREET • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
P.O. BOX 240609 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99524-0609
TELEPHONE (907) 561-5354 • FAX (907) 562-6118

24. February 1997

To
State Legislature
House of Representatives

Subject: "Deferred Maintenance" Taskforce

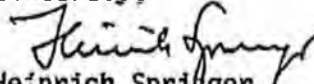
"Deferred maintenance" has the appearance of a "planned program", however, it is nothing but a lack of attention to prudent upkeep activities.

The State of Alaska has neither a "PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE" program for its infrastructure and public facilities nor sufficient attention and funding for a regular upkeep and repair program. One possible exception is the State equipment fleet for the State's rolling stock under the "Working Capital Fund" (WCF).

One mechanism to overcome the lack of maintenance has been the accelerated reconstruction of facilities with capital funding. This is an unwise use of funds because the facilities could reach design-life with a lot less maintenance expenditures. In most cases our situation is getting worse and a higher percentage of our facilities are becoming deficient.

We support a TASKFORCE to address this problem and to determine a viable solution. I personally have been involved in the maintenance of public facilities, including highways, airports, structures and buildings in Alaska for over 15 years and I make myself available to participate if so desired. Addressing this problem has been long overdue and we are glad that you are acting on it.

Sincerely,


Heinrich Sprilger

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P.O. BOX 60005 • FAIRBANKS, AK 99706
(907) 452-1809

SOLDOTNA
P.O. BOX 350 • SOLDOTNA, AK 99669
(907) 262-2485

ALASKA STATE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LABORERS

Laborers International Union of North America, AFL-CIO

2501 Commercial Drive, Suite 140
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • 907/276-1640

Public Employee Local 71
Don Valesko, Business Manager
Laborers Local 942
Joe Thomas, Business Manager
Laborers Local 341
Mano Frey, Business Manager

Don Valesko
President

Andrew J. "Bear" Piekarski
Business Manager/Secretary Treasurer

February 24, 1997

Representative Gail Phillips
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Representative Phillips:

The District Council of Laborers would like to go on record as supporting House Concurrent Resolution #8. We believe that the lack of maintenance of some of the state's facilities has brought us to a critical point. It is a known fact that if this maintenance is not addressed soon, the costs will be too prohibitive.

The District Council would also be interested in helping out with the Task Force's study and plans where possible.

Sincerely,



Don Etheridge, Business Agent

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: HCR 8
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: Creating the Deferred Maintenance Task Force.
Sponsor: Representative Phillips
Requestor: House State Affairs

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

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
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)

The costs for this task force will be absorbed within existing legislative budgets.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/24/97
Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director *Pamela A. Varni*
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 2/24/97

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

HCR

9

*Ordered
Final
4/26*

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9(STA)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): **REPRESENTATIVE ROKEBERG**

A RESOLUTION

1 **Proposing amendments to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature**
2 **relating to committee meetings; and providing for an effective date.**

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

4 * **Section 1.** Rule 20(b), Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, is amended to
5 read:

6 (b) **A standing committee may meet between sessions as well as during**
7 **sessions.** The committee **chairs** [CHAIRMEN] are authorized to form [SUCH]
8 subcommittees as they determine to be necessary.

9 * **Sec. 2.** Rule 21(c), Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, is amended to read:

10 (c) A resolution establishing a special or joint committee shall specify the date
11 or conditions of termination of the committee. [A STANDING COMMITTEE MAY
12 MEET BETWEEN SESSIONS.] A special or joint committee may meet during
13 **legislative sessions** [THE SESSION] or between sessions, or both, as authorized by
14 the resolution **that** [WHICH] establishes the committee. [A STANDING, SPECIAL,
15 OR JOINT COMMITTEE WHICH ACTS BETWEEN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS
16 MAY CONSIDER ANY LEGISLATIVE MATTER WHICH IS CONSISTENT WITH

1 THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE. A STANDING, SPECIAL, OR JOINT
2 COMMITTEE WHICH ACTS BETWEEN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS
3 CONSTITUTES A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR
4 ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES.] A special or joint committee may expend money
5 only in accordance with an appropriation made for the work of the committee.

6 * Sec. 3. Rule 23, Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, is amended by adding
7 a new subsection to read:

8 (g) Members of a standing, special, or joint committee may attend a meeting
9 held during the session or between legislative sessions by teleconference and vote by
10 teleconference on any matter considered by the committee. A standing, special, or
11 joint committee that meets between sessions may consider and act on any matter that
12 is consistent with the jurisdiction of the committee, except that a bill or resolution that
13 has been referred to a standing or special committee may not be reported from the
14 committee between sessions unless the presiding officer of the house that established
15 the committee authorizes that action. A committee constitutes a subcommittee of the
16 Legislative Council for administrative purposes when it meets between sessions.

17 * Sec. 4. Rule 24(a), Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, is amended to read:

18 (a) A committee acts on all bills referred to it and reports its actions and
19 recommendations to the house as soon as practicable. Committee reports must be in
20 writing and the report must be signed by a majority of the members of the committee.
21 The report will note the recommendation of each member signing the report. A
22 member who votes on a report by teleconference may direct the chair to note the
23 member's recommendation and sign the member's name on the report. The chair
24 shall state on the report that the chair has signed the report on behalf of the
25 member who voted by teleconference and at the direction of that member.

26 * Sec. 5. The amendments proposed by this resolution take effect immediately.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)
Date Referred to Committee: February 17, 1997

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance
Rules

Date of Committee Action: 4/24/97

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HCR 9

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9

AMEND UN RLS: COMMITTEE ACTION ON BILLS

Proposing amendments to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to committee meetings; and providing for an effective date.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute AS HCR 9 (STA) the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) LAA

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Jeannette James</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>John A. B. H.</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Frank B...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Jeannette James*

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS, MEMBER
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MEMBER
CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
ADMINISTRATION BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER



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SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
PHONE: (907) 465-4958
FAX: (907) 465-2040

Representative Norman Rokeberg

SPONSOR STATEMENT

House Concurrent Resolution 9

HCR 9 proposes amendments to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to committee meetings. The changes proposed under this resolution are: allowing a legislative committee to meet and take action during the interim and allowing a committee member to participate in committee meetings via teleconference.

The purposes of this legislation are: (1) bring committee hearings closer to the citizens of Alaska; (2) increase the efficiency of the Alaska State Legislature; and (3) provide for possible shortening of legislative session.

As may be seen by the 1989 information from the National Conference of State Legislatures, other states use committees to perform interim work. Most other states allow interim committees to: draft legislation or amendments (45 states), conduct investigations (44 states), and oversee agencies and programs (37 states). Sixteen states allow interim committees to recommend floor action.

Under the current Uniform Rules legislative committees may meet during the interim but may not take substantive action. In other words, committee meetings during the interim are basically work sessions. If HCR 9 is adopted this would change and committees would be allowed to take action during the interim. Such action could include passing bills out of committee and on to the next committee of referral, etc.

Under the current Uniform Rules committee members have to be personally present at committee meetings in order to vote on amendments, passage of legislation from committee, and/or other committee activity. If HCR 9 is adopted, committee members would be allowed to participate fully in committee meetings via teleconference. A committee member participating via teleconference would be allowed to direct the chair to note the member's recommendation and sign the member's name on the report. The chair would then state on the report that the chair had signed on behalf of the member and at the direction of the member.

These amendments to the Uniform Rules would permit more citizen involvement in the legislative process. They would also permit committee members to participate from locations other than the committee's hearing site thus having the potential of saving money. If some committee members participate from their home base during the interim, per diem costs would be lower and travel costs would be lower.

Your support of HCR 9 would be appreciated.

ED1:4/14/97

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS, MEMBER
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MEMBER
CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
ADMINISTRATION BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER



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SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
PHONE: (907) 485-4968
FAX: (907) 465-2040

Representative Norman Rokeberg

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9 BY REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN ROKEBERG

HCR 9 proposes amendments to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature regarding committee meetings.

Section 1. Amends Rule 20(b) to allow a standing committee to meet and take action between sessions as well as during legislative sessions.

Section 2. Amends Rule 21(c) by deleting language which will now be moved to Rule 23(g).

Section 3. Amends Rule 23 by adding a new subsection (g). Allows committee members to vote by teleconference. Allows committees meeting during the interim to fully conduct business (vote on items, pass proposals out of committee, etc.). Indicates that committees are a subcommittee of the Legislative Council for administrative purposes when the committees conduct meetings during interim.

Section 4. Amends Rule 24(a) by establishing a procedure for voting via teleconference and how the committee report shall reflect a vote by teleconference.

Section 5. Immediate effective date.

Overall Intent of Proposal: To allow committees to vote to report bills out during the interim and conduct all other committee business during the interim as well as during session.

To allow committee members to conduct committee business via teleconference (i.e., vote to move a bill from committee or other action).

ED1:4/14/97

Amendment:

Require leadership
approval prior to
scheduling meetings

Passed

Jan Cook

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS, MEMBER
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MEMBER
CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
ADMINISTRATION BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER



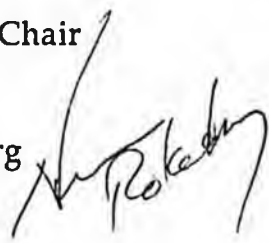
INTERIM:
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SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
PHONE: (907) 465-4968
FAX: (907) 465-2040

Representative Norman Rokeberg

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Jeannette James, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Norman Rokeberg 

DATE: April 14, 1997

RE: Scheduling Request

I would request that House Concurrent Resolution 9 (proposing amendments to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to committee meetings) be scheduled for a hearing before the House State Affairs Committee.

Attached are the following:

- a. HCR 9
- b. Sponsor Statement
- c. Sectional Analysis
- d. 1989 "50 State Profiles on Interim Committees" provided by the National Conference of State Legislatures.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

50 STATE PROFILES

ON

INTERIM COMMITTEES

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 50 state survey, 1989.

Table 1. Types of Committees Used to Perform Interim Work

State	Standing	Select	Ad Hoc	Task Force	Public-Private	Other
Alabama		x	x	x		
Alaska						
Arizona						
Legislative Council		x		x		
Senate	x	x	x		x	
Arkansas	x					
California	x	x		x	x	
Colorado		x	x		x	
Connecticut	x	x	x	x	x	
Delaware	x	x		x	x	
Florida	x	x	x	x		
Georgia	x	x		x		
Hawaii		x		x	x	Work groups; partisan task forces
Idaho			x			
Illinois		x		x	x	
Indiana		x	x			
Iowa		x	x	x		Subcommittees of standing committees
Kansas	x	x	x		x	
Kentucky	x			x	x	
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	
Maine	x	x		x	x	
Maryland	x		x	x	x	
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x	
Mississippi	x	x				
Missouri	x	x		x		
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	Joint subcommittees of standing committees
Nebraska	x	x	x	x		
Nevada		x	x		x	
New Hampshire	x	x				
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico				x		Limited focus cmtte created by statute or Council
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
North Carolina	x		x		x	
North Dakota		x				
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	
Oklahoma	x	x				
Oregon				x		
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
South Carolina						
House	x	x	x	x		
Senate	x	x				Jt. legis. committees with Governor's appointees
South Dakota		x				
Tennessee	x	x	x	x	x	
Texas	x	x			x	
Utah			x	x	x	Assigned committees of standing committees
Vermont	x	x	x		x	
Virginia	x				x	
Washington						
House	x	x	x	x	x	
Senate	x	x	x	x	x	
West Virginia	x		x	x		Statutory committees
Wisconsin					x	
Wyoming	x	x		x	x	

Key:

NA = Not applicable; legislature is full-time and does not use interim committees.

NR = No response; state did not respond to survey

Table 2. Structure of Interim Committees

State	Committee Make-up		Who Acts as Chair?				Funding Source		
	Single-House	Joint	Standing Cmte Chlr	Member Selected by Leadership	Member Selected by Interim Cmte	Sponsor of the Bill or Resolution	Standing Committee Budget	Special Appropriation	Other
Alabama	x	x		x	x		x		
Alaska	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Arizona									
Legislative Council	x	x							
Senate	x	x	x	x					
Arkansas		x							
California	x	x	x				x		
Colorado		x		x				x	
Connecticut	x	x	x		x			x	
Delaware		x	x	x				x	
Florida	x	x	x	x	x				
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Hawaii	x	x	x						
Idaho		x							
Illinois	x	x	x	x			x	x	
Indiana		x		x				x	
Iowa		x							
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x				
Kentucky		x	x	x					Legis. Research Cmsn budget
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Maine		x	x	x	x				Legis. Council budget
Maryland	x	x	x	x					
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Mississippi	x	x			x				
Missouri	x	x	x	x					
Montana		x			x			x	
Nebraska	x		x			x		x	
Nevada		x			x			x	
New Hampshire	x	x	x						
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico		x		x				x	
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	x	x		x			x	x	
North Dakota		x						x	
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x			x	
Oklahoma	x								
Oregon	x	x		x	x				

TO:

FROM: NCSL

Table 2. Continued

State	Committee Make-up		Who Acts as Chair?				Funding Source		
	Single-House	Joint	Standing Cmte Chair	Member Selected by Leadership	Member Selected by Interim Cmte	Sponsor of the Bill or Resolution	Standing Committee Budget	Special Appropriation	Other
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Rhode Island	No response		No response				No response		
South Carolina									
House	x	x	x		x				
Senate	x	x	x		x				
South Dakota									
House	x	x		x					
Tennessee									
House	x	x	x	x					
Texas									
House	x	x		x					
Senate				x					
Utah									
House	x	x	x	x	x				
Senate	x	x				x			
Virginia									
House	x	x	x	x	x				
Senate	x	x	x	x	x				
West Virginia									
House		x		x		x			
Wisconsin									
House		x		x					
Wyoming			x	x					

Key:

NA = Not applicable; legislature is full-time and does not use interim committees.

Table 3. Interim Committee Membership

State	All Legislators Serve	Non-Legislative Members Serve	Standing Cmte Remains Intact	Members are:	
				Appntd by Leaders	Appntd by Joint Nonpartisan Cmsn/Cmte
Alabama	N	Y		x	x
Alaska	Y	Y	x	x	
Arizona					
Legislative Council	Y	N		x	
Senate	Y	N	x	x	
Arkansas	Y	N		x	
California	Y	Y	x		
Colorado	Y	Y		x	x
Connecticut	Y	Y	x	x	
Delaware	N	Y	x	x	
Florida	Y	N	x	x	
Georgia	Y	N	x	x	
Hawaii	N	Y		x	
Idaho	N	N			x
Illinois	N	Y	x	x	
Indiana	N	Y		x	
Iowa	Y	N		x	x
Kansas	Y	Y	x	x	x
Kentucky	Y	Y	x	x	x
Louisiana	N	Y	x	x	
Maine	N	Y	x	x	
Maryland	Y	Y	x	x	
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	N	Y	x	x	
Mississippi	N	Y	x	x	
Missouri	N	Y	x	x	
Montana	N	Y		x	
Nebraska	Y	Y	x		x
Nevada	Y	Y			x
New Hampshire	N	N	x	x	
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	N	N		x	x
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	Y	Y		x	
North Dakota	N	Y			x
Ohio	N	Y	x	x	x
Oklahoma	Y	N	x		
Oregon	Y	Y		x	
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	No response		No response		
South Carolina					
House	Y	N	x	x	
Senate	N	Y	x	x	
South Dakota	Y	N		x	x
Tennessee	N	N	x	x	
Texas	Y	Y	x	x	
Utah	Y	Y		x	
Vermont	N	Y	x	x	
Virginia	Y	Y		x	
Washington					
House	Y	Y	x	x	
Senate	Y	Y	x	x	x
West Virginia	N	Y		x	
Wisconsin	Y	Y			x
Wyoming	Y	Y	x	x	

Key:

NA = Not applicable; legislature is full-time and does not use interim committees.

Table 4. Powers of Interim Committees

State	Draft Legis/Amend	Profile Legislation	Recommend Floor Action	Conduct Investigations	Conduct Public Hearings	Conduct Special Studies	Oversee Agencies/Prog	Other
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alaska	x			x	x	x	x	
Arizona								
Legislative Council	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Senate	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Arkansas	x	x		x	x	x	x	
California	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Colorado	x	x			x	x	x	
Connecticut	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Delaware	x	x		x	x	x		
Florida	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Georgia	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	x				x	x	x	
Idaho	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Illinois	x			x	x	x	x	
Indiana	x			x	x	x	x	
Iowa	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Kansas	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Kentucky	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Maine	x	x			x	x	x	
Maryland	x	x			x	x	x	
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	x			x	x	x	x	
Mississippi	x			x	x	x		
Missouri	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Montana	x			x	x	x	x	
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nevada	x	x		x	x	x	x	
New Hampshire	x		x		x	x		
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	x	in House		x	x	x	x	
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	x				x	x	x	
North Dakota	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Ohio	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Oklahoma	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Oregon	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	No response							
South Carolina								
House	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Senate	x	x		x	x	x		
South Dakota		x		x	x	x	x	
Tennessee	x				x	x		
Texas	x		x	x	x	x		
Utah	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vermont	x			x	x	x	x	
Virginia	x			x	x	x		Other
Washington								
House	x			x	x	x	x	
Senate	x			x	x	x	x	
West Virginia	x			x	x	x	x	
Wisconsin	x				x	x		
Wyoming	x	x		x	x	x	x	

Key:

NA = Not applicable; legislature is full time and does not use interim committees

Table 5. Selection of Interim Topics and Projects

State	By Adoption of a Bill/ Resolution	By Leadership	By the Committee	By the Committee Chair	By a Joint Nonpartisan Commission	Other
Alabama	x		x	x		
Alaska	x	x	x	x	x	
Arizona						
Legislative Council		x			x	Special act
Senate		x		x	x	
Arkansas			x			
California		x	x	x		Rules Cmte
Colorado	x					
Connecticut	x	x	x	x		
Delaware	x	x	x	x		
Florida		x	x	x		
Georgia	x		x	x		
Hawaii	x	x		x		
Idaho	x					
Illinois	x	x	x	x		
Indiana		x				Legis Cncl
Iowa	x				x	
Kansas	x				x	x
Kentucky	x		x	x	x	
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	
Maine	x	x	x		x	
Maryland	x	x	x		x	
Massachusetts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota		x	x	x		Establish legis
Mississippi	x			x		
Missouri	x	x				
Montana	x				x	
Nebraska	x				x	
Nevada	x				x	
New Hampshire		x				Vote of legis
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico					x	Establish legis
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	x	x		x		
North Dakota	x				x	
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	
Oklahoma		x				
Oregon	x	x	x	x		
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	No response					
South Carolina						
House	x		x	x		
Senate	x		x	x		
South Dakota					x	
Tennessee	x					
Texas	x	x		x		
Utah	x	x	x	x	x	
Vermont	x	x	x	x		
Virginia	x			x		x
Washington						
House		x	x	x		
Senate	x		x	x		
West Virginia	x	x			x	
Wisconsin					x	
Wyoming			x		x	

Key:

NA = Not applicable; legislature is full-time and does not use interim committees.

Table 6. Results of Interim Work

State	Legis/Amend Drafted	Legis Profiled	Agency/Prog Reviewed	Testimony Gathered	Floor Action Recommend	Final report to Legislature	Final Rept to Jt Comm/Cmts	Other
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Alaska	x		x	x		x	x	
Arizona								
Legislative Council	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Senate	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Arkansas	x	x	x	x		x		
California	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Colorado	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Connecticut	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Florida	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Georgia	x		x	x	x	x		
Hawaii	x			x		x	x	
Idaho	x	x		x		x		
Illinois	x		x	x		x		
Indiana	x		x	x			x	
Iowa	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Kansas	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Kentucky	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Maine	x	x	x	x		x		
Maryland	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Massachusetts	NA							
Michigan	NA							
Minnesota	x	x	x	x		x		
Mississippi	x			x		x		
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Montana	x	x	x	x		x		
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nevada	x	x	x	x		x	x	
New Hampshire	x			x	x	x		
New Jersey	NA							
New Mexico	x	In house	x	x		x	x	More
New York	NA							
North Carolina	x		x	x		x	x	
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Ohio	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Oklahoma	x		x	x	x			
Oregon	x	x	x	x		x		
Pennsylvania	NA							
Rhode Island	No response							
South Carolina								
House	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Senate	x	x				x		
South Dakota	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Tennessee	x	x		x		x		
Texas	x		x	x		x		x
Utah	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Vermont	x		x	x	x	x		
Virginia	x	x	x	x		x		
Washington								
House	x		x	x		x		
Senate	x			x	x	x		
West Virginia	x		x	x		x		x
Wisconsin	x						x	
Wyoming	x	x	x	x		x		

Key:

NA = Not applicable; legislature is full-time and does not use interim committees.

Table 7. Reporting and Monitoring of Interim Committee Work

State	Required to Report on Activities	How Reported	Cmte Work Monitored	Work Monitored by:
Alabama	Y	To legislature , etc.	Y	Committee chair
Alaska	N		N	
Arizona				
Legislative Council	Y	Meeting minutes; final report	Y	Leadership staff; research staff
Senate	Y	Recommend or draft legislation	Y	Leaders, leaders staff, research dir
Arkansas	N		Y	Legislative Council
California	N		N	
Colorado	Y	Written and oral rept to Leg Cncl	Y	Legislative Council
Connecticut	Sometimes	Final report to legislature	N	
Delaware	Y	To body originating the cmte	N	
Florida	Y	Written report to leadership	Y	Leadership staff
Georgia	N		N	
Hawaii	N		Y	House Majority staff
Idaho	Y		Y	Legislative Council
Illinois	N		Y	Committee staff
Indiana	Y	Legis Cncl; written mid- & final reports	Y	Legislative Council
Iowa	Y	Report to General Assembly	Y	Legislative Service Bureau
Kansas	Y	Report to legislature	Y	LCC
Kentucky	Y	LRC and General Assembly, etc	Y	Dir and Dep Dirs of LRC
Louisiana	N		N	
Maine	N		Y	Ofcs of Pol/Leg An & Fis/Prog Rev
Maryland	Y	Report to Legis Policy Committoo	Y	Legislative Policy Committoo
Massachusetts	NA			
Michigan	NA			
Minnesota	N		N	
Mississippi	Y	Final report to the legislature	N	
Missouri	Y	Final report to Speaker	Y	Speaker's General Counsel
Montana	Y	Final report to the legislature	Y	Legislative Council
Nbraska	Y	Written statement to Clerk of Leg	N	
Nevada	Y	Report to Legislative Commission	Y	Legislative Counsel Bureau
New Hampshire	Y	To leadership and clerks	Y	
New Jersey	NA			
New Mexico	Y	Report to legislature at end of interim	Y	Legislative Council
New York	NA		N/A	
North Carolina	Y	To Genl Assbly as required by statute	N	
North Dakota	Y	Report to Legislative Council	Y	Legislative Council
Ohio	N	Generally issue final rept however	N	
Oklahoma	N		N	
Oregon	Y	Written report or bill draft to leaders	Y	Legis Administration Cmte Staff
Pennsylvania	NA			
Rhode Island	No response		N/R	
South Carolina				
House	Y	Varies by type of cmte doing work	N	
Senate	Y	Annually to General Assembly	Y	Jt. Op & Mgmt Committee
South Dakota	Y	To Legis Research Cncl Exec Bd	Y	Legislative Research Council
Tennessee	N		N	
Texas	N		N	
Utah	Sometimes	Varies	Y	Ofc of Legis Res and Genl Cnsl
Vermont	Y	Rept to Gen Asmby or respect hse	Y	Legislative Council
Virginia	Y	Report to Gov & Genl Assembly	Y	Div of Legislative Services
Washington				
House	Sometimes	If report required by resol or statute	Y	Leadership of both caucuses
Senate	Sometimes	Written rept if created by resoltin	Y	Committee staff director
West Virginia	Y	Legis or Jt Cmte on Govt & Fin	Y	Jt Cmte on Govt & Finance
Wisconsin	Y	Legislative Council	Y	Legislative Council
Wyoming	Sometimes	If required by statute or resolution	N	

Key:

NA = Not applicable; legislature is full-time and does not use interim committees.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: HCR 9
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: Proposing amendments to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to...
Sponsor: Representative Rokeberg
Requestor: House State Affairs

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

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
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.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date: 4/18/97

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director *Pamela Varni*
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 4/18/97

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

HCR

24

0-LS1345B✓
Ford
2/4/98

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24(STA)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

A RESOLUTION

1 Relating to the use of prototype designs in public school construction projects.

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

3 WHEREAS art. VII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, requires the state to
4 establish and maintain a system of public schools to meet the educational needs of children
5 throughout the state; and

6 WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature recognizes the crucial role that local school
7 districts serve in the state in meeting this most important constitutional responsibility; and

8 WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature understands the challenges school districts
9 face to ensure Alaska's children have skilled teachers, quality curriculum, and safe schools;
10 and

11 WHEREAS continued growth is projected in the state's school age population that will
12 increase the need for new schools and place further pressure on school district budgets; and

13 WHEREAS prudent stewardship of state resources requires that every effort be made
14 to get the best value for each state dollar spent; and

15 WHEREAS use of prototype school designs has enabled the Municipality of
16 Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough, and Matanuska-Susitna
17 Borough school districts to more quickly and economically respond to their district's need for

1 new schools and realize cost savings; and

2 **WHEREAS** the use of prototype school designs reduces future routine and major
3 maintenance cost and improves a school district's maintenance program through the use of
4 standardized building components, systems, and products; and

5 **WHEREAS** school districts experience substantially fewer problems during the first
6 school year in a prototype school, thereby reducing the school district's costs and improving
7 the teaching environment for teachers and learning environment for students; and

8 **WHEREAS** public facilities should be designed to accurately reflect the unique needs
9 of our subarctic and arctic environments, and northern design principles can help minimize
10 annual operating and maintenance costs;

11 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature encourages school districts to
12 use prototype school designs wherever feasible so future school classrooms can be constructed
13 quicker and funds maximized; and be it

14 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of
15 Education to develop prototype school designs for ~~grades K - 6~~ ^{elementary grades.} in consultation with
16 engineering and architecture design professionals, including their statewide and regional
17 organizations, who are familiar with the unique climatic conditions in this state as well as
18 other conditions that affect application of appropriate school designs; and be it

19 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of
20 Education to consult with the bond reimbursement and grant review committee in developing
21 incentives for school districts to use prototype school designs in school construction funded
22 through the educational facilities maintenance and construction fund (AS 37.05.560); and be
23 it

24 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Governor is requested to direct the Department of
25 Education, in those instances where a prototype design may not be appropriate, to identify
26 components within prototype building designs that can be standardized and can be
27 incorporated into the school design; and be it

28 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that, if statutory changes are necessary to implement these
29 incentives, the Department of Education is requested to report suggested statutory changes to
30 the legislature by March 1, 1998, so the changes can be considered by the Second Regular
31 Session of the Twentieth Alaska State Legislature.

1 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to Shirley J. Holloway, commissioner of
2 education, to the Alaska State Board of Education, and to the school board of each school
3 district.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair
Rep. Kim Elton
Rep. Richard Foster
Rep. Jeannette James
Rep. Beverly Masek
Rep. Gail Phillips



Sen. Tim Kelly, Co-Chair
Sen. Loren Leman
Sen. Georgianna Lincoln
Sen. Robin Taylor
Sen. Gary Wilken
Sen. Mike Miller

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

Capitol Building, Room 501 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Phone (907) 465-2647 • FAX (907) 465-3518

Sponsor Statement

House Concurrent Resolution 24

Use of Prototypical Designed Schools

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force received testimony on the cost savings and operational advantages of prototypical schools. Several communities use them today. The Task Force found that the savings in design cost and the ease of maintaining several identical physical plants offered the opportunity to fund more schools as the savings are achieved.

One rural school district has expressed great interest in using a prototype for schools in its district. They are currently in discussions with the Fairbanks School District to learn from the Fairbanks experience.

This resolution requests the Department of Education to develop prototype schools and incentives for districts to use them. The Department of Education is requested to report to the legislature by March 1, 1998 any statutory changes that may be needed to accomplish this goal.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Department of Education

To: (H) State Affairs

Date: February 4, 1998

Phone: 465-1858

From: Michael Morgan,
Facilities Manager
ESS/Facilities Support

Subject: Prototypes
HCR 24

The Bond Reimbursement and Grant Review Committee is convened by statute (AS 14.11.014) and is given as one of its duties a charge to: "...analyze existing prototypical designs for school construction projects..." (AS 14.11.014 (b)(4)). The attached briefing paper was prepared by the department and was presented to the Committee for consideration at their December 3, 1997 meeting.

Submitted for background information, this paper frames issues surrounding the use of prototypical designs and results of research on the subject.

By: Facilities Staff

Date: December 3, 1997

Phone: 465-6906

File: g:\br_grcom\papers\prototyp

For: BR&GR Committee

Subject: Prototype Schools

BRIEFING PAPER

Background

As part of the legislation enabling this committee, one of the specific charges specified was for the committee to "analyze existing prototypical designs for school construction projects"(AS 14.11.014(4)). This paper looks at the issue of use of prototypical designs from a generic perspective, addresses their possible use from a state perspective and provides a recommended policy statement for the department to implement.

Department staff is currently analyzing two existing prototypical designs in current use.

Discussion

One of the items for review and study established by statute for the Committee is the use of prototype school designs in Alaska.

A dictionary definition of prototype is, "the first thing...of it's kind; a model." This of course differs from the common application of the term to mean stock plans or "off the shelf" design.

Considerable literature exists on the subject of prototypes in relation to schools, including seminars at the 1995 CEFPI conference in Scottsdale. Various experiments using prototypes in school districts in Alaska have been tried with varying degrees of success.

Some surveys have been made of school districts and state Departments of Education regarding "stock plans." The Georgia legislature, after a survey of other states, (a copy of the Georgia study is available), recently rejected their use. Of the states contacted, 41 responded. Three states used stock plans, three rejected them, nine did feasibility studies regarding use and rejected them, nine built a total of 39 schools from stock plans and would not do so again. Maine built 49 very small schools from stock plans but would not do so again, based on programmatic limits

and liability problems. California rejected the use of prototypes based upon staff costs to modify and update plans, comply with codes, adapt to site conditions and, because of the lack of local involvement in the design process.

Prototypes have been used more successfully in the following four ways:

1. As simple planning tools, examples of successful solutions to similar programmatic, space, construction type, and site orientation.
2. As basic component designs and details, specifications and planning options that could be put together like "Lincoln Logs."
3. Full contract documents which could be modified for special conditions.
4. And of course, the "off the shelf" set of contract documents or cookie cutter plans.

One speaker at the CEFPI conference listed 'types' of prototypes as:

A. Typical 'Type':

A single district having a school designed for a specific location but developed for reuse in other locations. The district does a post occupancy evaluation and has the plans modified to correct items in the evaluation and adjusted to a new site. Suggestion was that a new prototype might be revised every 3-4 years. This might be applicable to a larger and growing district and could save a small amount of fee; considerable repetition of administrative staff time and some construction cost savings, if enough projects were built in a short period of time.

B. By default 'Type':

One school built, or building, and "hurry up we need another" therefore, adjust the design we have for site and utilities and bid again.

C. Henry Ford production line 'Type':

For a variety of very fast growing districts, as in Florida where a district might need several high schools and 6-8 elementary schools a year, there could be fee savings, time saving, and no time to incorporate large amounts of local input.

D. Copy cat 'Type':

A smaller district sees a school on another district and buys the plans from the architect with only site modifications.

Another speaker emphasized the concern of teachers, and administrators that prototypes usually did not allow for input by the real users and typically do not allow for the sense of ownership by the community. He emphasized the concern for response to varying educational program needs, code deficiencies, liability and any real reduction of cost.

A type of prototype only alluded to at the conference, but increasingly available through the computerization of the drafting process is the development of prototype components. These can vary from cabinet details, to classrooms, toilet room and kitchen components, to total core units with multiple classroom possibilities, as well as varying construction details.

Generally cited advantages for the use of prototypes are fee cost savings, decrease in the amount of time to be bid ready, and possibly reduced construction costs. Of these most of the educators

played down the actual cost savings as usually being small in comparison to total project cost. Time saving to be bid ready was usually realized although in slower growing districts and where older schools were being replaced this was not an advantage.

Almost uniformly speakers agreed that the disadvantage of prototypes was the missing response to differing educational programming, to local community input and to the sense of being "our school." Also the need to make revisions for code changes and site conditions sometimes made the prototype an inappropriate solution.

The use of prototype school design in Alaska has not been surveyed in detail. A few districts responded to an initial request for information. Anchorage, Fairbanks, Mat-Su and Kenai have all used prototypes with varying success to deal with the requirements mandated by a rapidly growing student population. The districts with smaller schools have not had such rapid growth although it is in those districts that the BIA used stock plans and after the Molly Hootch case DOTPF promoted prototype concept designs, though in many cases these weren't implemented. Recently, one rural district, replacing BIA stock plan schools has used prototype components with considerable success.

After considering the positive and negative factors associated with the use of prototypical school designs, one conclusion which can be drawn is that creation, selection and successful use of a single, complete set of stock school plans for the entire state of Alaska is not feasible.

Recommendation

1. It is recommended that the attached policy be reviewed by the committee.
2. Staff will complete a the review of existing Alaskan prototype designs, as mandated in the committee defining statute, for consideration before advancing a final policy.

The proposed Committee Substitute speaks to several concerns that have been expressed and several technical corrections.

Page 1 line 6
replaces "critical" with "crucial"

Page 1 lines 15 and 16
corrects the names of the municipalities

Page 2 Lines 2 through 7
These lines were added at the suggestion of representatives of the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District. They refer to the success of prototype designs in reducing maintenance costs and reducing first year operational problems with new schools.

Page 2 lines 8 through 10
notes that designs need to reflect the unique environments found in Alaska

Page 2 line 15
specifies that the development of prototype designs is for grades K - 6

Page 2 lines 15 through 18
adds consultation with architects, engineers, and professional organizations familiar with Alaskan climactic conditions and its effect on school design

Page 2 line 20
directs the Department of Education consult with the bond reimbursement and grant review committee

Page 2 lines 24 through 27
adds a resolve to request that the Dept. of Education identify prototype components when a prototype design might not be appropriate.

Opening Statements, House State Affairs Committee

February 5, 1998

We have FIVE bills on the schedule today. Members will find back-up for all of them in their packets. The first four deal with DEFERRED MAINTENANCE. The fifth deals with reforms to CAMPAIGN FINANCE and ETHICS codes.

We do NOT intend to move or even hear all five bills today. Here's our plan:

HCR 24:

Requests the Department of Education to develop prototype schools and incentives for districts to use them to save time and money, and requests a report to the legislature by March 1, 1998, of any statutory changes that may be needed to accomplish this goal.

I HOPE TO MOVE THIS ONE TODAY WITH MINIMAL DISCUSSION, because of the March 1 deadline.

HB 312:

Establishes the Public Facilities Financing Corporation (PFFC) in the Department of Revenue, as a public corporation to fund deferred maintenance of public facilities through the sale of bonds for projects authorized by the legislature.

Provides for an advisory vote on moving funds from the Constitutional Budget Reserve to the Build Alaska Fund in an amount recommended by the Finance Committee in HB 314.

Packets are available now so you can study them in advance, but I AM HOLDING THIS AND THE OTHER TWO DEFERRED

MAINTENANCE BILLS for hearing on SATURDAY, FEB. 7, at 10:00 a.m. The meeting will be teleconferenced.

HB 313:

Requires every state agency and school district to have a preventive maintenance program in place prior to being able to receive funding for deferred maintenance, renovation, or replacement funds from the state.

HOLDING UNTIL SATURDAY

HB 315:

Amends the executive budget act to require that each proposed budget include a separate appropriation request for maintenance, repair, renewal, and replacement of public buildings and facilities.

HOLDING UNTIL SATURDAY

SB 105:

Makes extensive improvements to Alaska's campaign finance and ethics codes. It is a 60 page bill.

We will spend as much time as possible today familiarizing ourselves with the existing bill, and then some amendments will be distributed for your study. We will take up SB 105 again next Thursday, February 12.

Next Tuesday, February 10, will be our follow-up hearing on NYLCare.

Please FAX, mail, or deliver WRITTEN TESTIMONY by Monday, February 9.

Date Referred to Committee: January 12, 1998

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: 2/5/98

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HCR 24

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24

PROTOTYPE SCHOOL DESIGN

Relating to the use of prototype designs in public school construction projects.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute CS HCR 24 (STA) the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) DOE

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Jennette James</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Keith De...</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>William A. Bert...</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Frank...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>W. H. Hooper</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Al De...</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Jennette James*

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCR 24

Title: <u>Prototype School Design</u>	Dept. Affected <u>Education</u>	<u>Education</u>
Sponsor <u>House Rules</u>	BRU <u>School Finance</u>	<u>School Finance</u>
Requester <u>House State Affairs</u>	Component <u>Educational Facilities</u>	<u>Educational Facilities</u>
	Component Serial No. <u>1957</u>	<u>Support</u>

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

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

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	*	*	*	*	*	*

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

The fiscal impact of this resolution is indeterminate at this time. Total costs for either portion of the resolution for either portion of the resolution require further definition before costs may be determined. This includes definition of the types of incentives that might be utilized, as well as a clarification of the meaning of "core school functions".

Prepared by <u>Michael Morgan, PMP</u>	Phone <u>465-1858</u>
Division <u>Education Support Services/Facilities Section</u>	Date <u>2/4/98</u>
Approved by <u>Shirley J. Holloway, Ph.D.</u>	Date <u>2/4/98</u>
Agency <u>Commissioner</u>	

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Prototype School Design – HCR 24

This bill deals with prototypical designs for schools. Currently, school designs are the responsibility of each local school district. There are some districts in Alaska who have made good use of prototypical designs and this use may have resulted in some cost savings in the construction costs of the schools using these designs. In looking at the use of prototypical designs and their possible use as a means of controlling costs of school construction attention has been focused on the use of prototypical designs in Anchorage and Fairbanks. It is useful to note that implementation of prototypical design in these areas has been limited to elementary schools. The use of prototypical designs has been successful in these areas for several reasons. These include:

- Similar site conditions (i.e., topography, soils, climate)
- Facilities are being used under the same educational program
- The same contractor group bid the jobs, utilizing an experienced labor pool
- Staff and community input was limited due to previous acceptance of the design

If the primary motivation for developing and using a prototype (or, series of prototypes) in the state, part of the investigation should consider all aspects of the costs which would accrue to prototype use. This should include a review of the problems associated with state use of a stock plan implemented in the 1970's in rural Alaska.

This bill considers two requirements:

1. "that the Department of Education is requested to develop a prototype school designs for core school functions that could be used by school districts; and
2. "that the Department of Education is requested to develop incentives for school districts to use prototype school designs in school construction funded through the educational facilities maintenance and construction fund (AS 37.05.560).

These two requirements offer several challenges. The challenges involve issues the breadth of the scope desired by the legislature and what is meant by "core school functions".

The request to develop "...a prototype designs for core school functions..." appears to focus on a concept presented in a department briefing paper on prototypes presented to the Bond Reimbursement and Grant Review Committee. The paper discusses the conditions where prototypes have been successful and suggests that use of prototypical components might be appropriate for Alaska. If a prototype design is to be developed, there are several factors which might effect the successful use of the design. Two of these are:

- There are at least three major climatic regions of the state, southeast, central and arctic, which require unique design considerations.
- There are also varying size requirements required by schools districts around the state. These vary from the 600 student elementaries being built in Anchorage and Fairbanks to the 25

student K-12 school needed in Healy Lake. The size requirements could be considered in terms of a series of ranges (e.g., 0-50, 51-250, 250-500, and 500 and over). However, this still leaves a large number of design options to be considered when coupled with the three climatic regions.

- Is the project a new totally new project, or is it an addition to an existing school?

Just these three factors begin to frame the challenges of designing a single prototype to be used across the state. The concept becomes more feasible when considering that the Deferred Maintenance Task Force may have been suggesting use of prototypical components. If the concept is applied to the "core school functions" specified in this Resolution, components could be identified, e.g., mechanical room, office/teacher preparation areas, multipurpose rooms, library/multi-media center/computer lab areas. These could then be configured and sized for population ranges similar to those noted earlier in this discussion.

The second requirement of the Resolution is a request to develop incentives for districts to use prototype school designs. The types of incentives to be developed are not specified and could range from point awards, which might effect the priority of projects ranked by the department to financial incentives. Certainly any incentives developed would need to be applied equally to all districts. The challenge in developing these incentives is in first assuring that the concept of prototype use is applicable to all districts. If, as has been suggested in several nationally published papers, prototypes only work well in a homogeneous environment of moderate to high growth, then they may only work in the three large districts in Alaska: Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Mat-Su.

As the concept of using prototypical components is explored, the design of each component will need to include the flexibility to support a variety of configurations. This will allow designs to adapt to meet the demands presented by the site, wind driven rain or drifting snow, and unique programmatic demands.

The requirement to develop incentives is dependent upon how the issue of prototypes is developed. Design development costs for total prototypical schools could vary depending on the number of factors considered.

Further development of the range options and application for an Alaskan prototype will allow definition of the potential costs.

HCR

35

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: April 23, 1998

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/30/98

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HCR 35

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 35

ESTAB JT. TASK FORCE CENSUS/REDISTRICTING

Establishing a Joint Task Force on the Census and Redistricting.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute CSHCR 35 (STA) the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) LAA

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>Joe Ryan</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 35
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

Introduced:

Referred:

A RESOLUTION

1 **Establishing a Joint Task Force on the Census and Redistricting.**

2 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 **WHEREAS** legislative districts in Alaska are redrawn every 10 years following the
4 decennial census conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census; and

5 **WHEREAS** Alaska's share of federal funding for many programs is also determined
6 by the census population numbers; and

7 **WHEREAS** the United States Bureau of the Census is currently preparing for Census
8 2000, in which every American is to be counted during February and April 2000; and

9 **WHEREAS** much of the United States Bureau of the Census' ongoing effort and
10 preparation ask for and encourage the active involvement of state, local, and American Native
11 leaders and officials; and

12 **WHEREAS** the Alaska Department of Labor, through its research and analysis
13 division, is being encouraged to work cooperatively with the United States Bureau of the
14 Census to ensure an accurate count in Alaska and that will optimally produce useful data for
15 many purposes, including redistricting; and

16 **WHEREAS** it should be the goal of the legislature to help the United States Bureau
17 of the Census and the Department of Labor in the upcoming census to obtain the most

1 accurate count ever taken of Alaskans; and

2 **WHEREAS** Alaska's Native population living in rural villages will be the first
3 Americans counted in Census 2000 because the United States Bureau of the Census will
4 conduct an early count in February 2000 before rural villagers disperse to fish camps and
5 other springtime activities; and

6 **WHEREAS** the United States Bureau of the Census, the Department of Labor, and the
7 legislature should be working with Alaska Native leaders to ensure a full and accurate count
8 of the Native population is achieved; and

9 **WHEREAS** it is imperative that the legislature be informed of and involved in the
10 process of preparing for Census 2000;

11 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature establishes a four-member task
12 force, consisting of two members of the Senate, one each from the majority and minority
13 caucuses, appointed by the President of the Senate, and two members of the House of
14 Representatives, one each from the majority and minority caucuses, appointed by the Speaker
15 of the House of Representatives, to track census and redistricting issues on behalf of the
16 legislature; and be it

17 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Joint Task Force on Census and Redistricting work
18 cooperatively with the United States Bureau of the Census, the Department of Labor, local
19 officials, and other entities involved in the census-taking process with the goal of obtaining
20 and reporting back to the House of Representatives and the Senate pertinent and useful
21 information that will facilitate the bodies' understanding of census data, redistricting trends,
22 and anticipated legal issues surrounding the process; and be it

23 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Joint Task Force on Census and Redistricting is
24 terminated on the day the First Regular Session of the Twenty-First Alaska State Legislature
25 convenes.

Eaton
Wan

*to report to the legislature by
the end of the
leg. session*

Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

Committees

Rules Committee, Chair
Legislative Council
International Trade & Tourism
Military & Veterans Affairs
World Trade & State/Federal Relations



Interim:
10928 Eagle River Rd. Suite 141
Eagle River, AK 99577

Session:
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Sponsor Statement

HCR 35

"Establishing a Joint Task Force on the Census and Redistricting."

Recent polling data indicate that a majority of Alaskans supports changing the way Alaska redraws its election district lines after the decennial census. Yet, whether that change takes place or not, it is in the public's and the legislature's best interest to make sure we have available to us the most current information on the census and redistricting.

This information comes from several sources, primarily the US Census Bureau and through the meetings of the NCSL Redistricting Task Force. The staff of the Department of Labor research and analysis section, as Alaska's main source of technical expertise in mapping and demographics, provides critical assistance in the redistricting process.

As we proceed to the Census of 2000 and the redistricting effort that will follow, it is imperative that the Alaska Legislature stay abreast of the most current information, including: Census Bureau plans and programs; redistricting case law; and technological advances.

HCR 35 will establish a four-member legislative task force to track and disseminate census and redistricting information. It is the intention of the leadership that the task will not require additional funding.

Representative Pete Kott

Juneau Office (907) 465-3777 Toll Free 1-800-861-KOTT(5688) Fax (907) 465-2819
Eagle River Office (907) 694-8944 Fax (907) 694-8945 E-Mail: representative_pete_kott@legis.state.ak.us



Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

Committees

Rules Committee, Chair
Legislative Council
International Trade & Tourism
Military & Veterans Affairs
World Trade & State/Federal Relations



Interim:
10928 Eagle River Rd. Suite 141
Eagle River, AK 99577

Session:
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

April 23, 1998

To: Representative Jeanette James, Chair, Alaska House State Affairs Committee
From: Representative Pete Kott

Re: HCR 35

Please schedule HCR 35 for hearing in the State Affairs Committee.

Thank you



Representative Pete Kott

Juneau Office (907) 465-3777 Toll Free 1-800-861-KOTT(5688) Fax (907) 465-2819
Eagle River Office (907) 694-8944 Fax (907) 694-8945 E-Mail: representative_pete_kott@legis.state.ak.us



CY1997 TIMELINE

Jan	-DOL begins work on Phase I of the Census Block Boundary Suggestion Program (BBSP)
July	-DOL finishes Phase I BBSP review. Edited maps submitted to the US Census Bureau for digitizing and updating the TIGER/Line files for Alaska
August	-DOL assists Census Bureau with digitizing BBSP maps -DOL assists Census Bureau with Boundary Annexation Survey (BAS) reviewed boundaries for all legal boundaries for cities and census areas
Sept	
Oct	submitted to Census Bureau last minute block selections for the two military bases in Anchorage
Nov	prepared and submitted plotting updates to Census Bureau
Dec	

CY1998 TIMELINE

Jan	Began work on BAS98
Feb	
Mar	
April	-DOL acquires equipment and software to automate participation in Census 2000 Redistrict Data Programs -DOL starts Phase I-BBSP- Verification Stage (Have 9 weeks to complete)
May	-Letter to Governor mailed out from Director of Census Bureau inviting State to participate in Phase II of the Census Redistricting Program. -DOL reviews/corrects legal boundaries of boroughs/cities/census areas by participating in Census Boundary and Annexation Survey. Survey is repeated in 1999 and 2000.
June	
July	-DOL finishes Phase I-BBSP-Verification Stage by mid July, submits to Census Bureau. -DOL begins Census Statistical Areas Program, another geographic program identifying boundary outlines for tabulation areas. (Have 6 months to complete) -DOL assists with Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA).
Aug	
Sep	
Oct	-DOL purchases Phase II automated software, begins creating actual precinct boundary layers. Will require at least 2 months of work.
Nov	
Dec	

CY1999 TIMELINE

Jan	-DOL finishes Statistical Areas Program work, submits to Census Bureau to be inserted into TIGER. -DOL begins BAS99
Feb	-DOL begins Phase II- Voting District Project with substantial input from Division of Elections (Have 6 months to complete). This project will add Alaska's election precinct and house district boundaries into the Census TIGER/Line file. This will allow for summary data for these areas to be released with the PL94-171 block redistricting data in 2001.
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	-DOL finishes Phase II – Voting District Project work by end of month, submits to Census Bureau to be inserted into TIGER
Aug	
Sep	
Oct	
Nov	-DOL begins Phase II Verification review. (Have 30 days to complete)
Dec	-DOL finishes Phase II Verification, submits changes to Census Bureau to update TIGER.

CY2000 TIMELINE

Jan	-If DOL to provide technical assistance for redistricting, purchase of redistricting hardware/software should be completed. -Database creation should be nearing completion.
Feb	
March	-Census 2000 operations begin in rural Alaska
April	-April 1 = Census Day
May	
June	
July	-Testing of redistricting software/ setting up of map/report output should be underway.
Aug	
Sep	
Oct	
Nov	-Final TIGER/Line files due to State from Census Bureau. -Conversion and integration of TIGER/Line files into Redistricting database MUST be completed in next 6 weeks.
Dec	-Redistricting computer hardware/software must be ready by end of this month to accept PL94-171 data. -Year 2000 Census apportionment counts due to President by Dec 31 from Census Bureau

CY2001 TIMELINE

Jan	-Year 2000 Census counts (AKA PL94-171 tabulations) for State's redistricting will be delivered any time between January 1 and April 1 from the Census Bureau. This data must be inserted into the Redistricting application and tested prior to the commencement of any plan work. -90 day clock for Reapportionment Board work begins ticking upon receipt of PL94-171 data.
Feb	
March	-Reapportionment Board report due to Governor by March 30, if PL data received January 1.
April	
May	
June	-Reapportionment Board report due to Governor by June 30, if PL data received April 1. -Governor has another 90 days to produce Proclamation.
July	
Aug	
Sep	
Oct	
Nov	
Dec	



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

RULES COMMITTEE

State Capitol, Rm. 204
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3764

MEMORANDUM

TO: All House & Senate Members

FROM: Representative Pete Kott
Chair, House Rules Committee

DATE: April 27, 1998

RE: Census 2000 and redistricting

It is a pleasure to distribute the attached "informational copy" of the U.S. Census Bureau's official form for its upcoming dress rehearsal of Census 2000. The dress rehearsal will take place in Sacramento, CA, Menominee Reservation in Minnesota, and Columbia, SC this spring. I think you will find the form most interesting. This is the "long form," which approximately one-seventh of the nation's addresses will receive and be asked to respond to.

The Census Bureau has agreed to host a meeting in Alaska, very likely in early June, to meet with state and local officials, particularly those from the rural areas of the state, to discuss the upcoming census and to see how we can help them conduct a census that is as accurate as possible. I hope you will be able to attend this meeting and will provide more details about it as they become available.

Also attached is a copy of a concurrent resolution and sponsor statement being introduced by the House Rules Committee that would establish a working task force of two members from the House and two from the Senate, the primary objective of which will be to track census and redistricting information on behalf of the Legislature as a whole. I hope you will join me in supporting this resolution when it is considered by the bodies.

(The information referenced above
was distributed to all legislators on April 27.)

J. GERALD HEBERT
Attorney at Law
800 Parkway Terrace
Alexandria, Va. 22302
(703) 684-3585
(703) 684-3586(fax)

Unresolved Questions for the 1990's:

- * How can the law accommodate the competing interests of different minority groups, e.g., African Americans and Latinos, in the same districts?
- * How far will State and local governments be required to go in drawing districts for protected minority groups when these clash with other traditional redistricting criteria, such as compactness or the desire to keep municipalities together?
- * Does the Voting Rights Act require a State or local government, which cannot draw a district or district where minority voters can elect their preferred candidate, to draw districts that provide for the maximum degree of influence?
- * How will the Department of Justice, which has expressed disagreement with the decision in Shaw v. Reno, interpret and enforce Section 5 in light of that decision? In other words, will the Department of Justice, during preclearance deliberations, consider alternative plans that contain "bizarre" or "highly irregular" districts?
- * Are single-member districts necessarily the best remedy for at-large vote dilution, or should other remedies, like limited or cumulative voting systems, be considered?
- * In the year 2000, it is likely that redistricting plans will be drawn on personal computers. How will state legislatures or local governments (or courts) be able to make rational decisions when there are literally hundreds of plans being drawn, all with a variety of benefits and shortcomings?
- * Should minority leaders or minority legislators push for creating more minority districts when it will jeopardize or reduce their political party's strength in the legislature?
- * What role will party affiliation play in voting rights suits? Or, put differently, what will the courts do if a minority candidate's lack of success can be shown to be attributable to party affiliation?

Alaska Redistricting Case: The 1990's

Hickel v. Southeast Conference, 846 P.2d 38 (Alaska 1992)

The Alaska Supreme Court found that the Governor's reapportionment plan for Southeast Alaska violated the anti-gerrymandering provisions of the Alaska Constitution by failing to observe existing municipal boundaries and ignoring natural geographic boundaries by splitting all of the major islands of the Alexander Archipelago. The court reasoned that municipalities in the state are *per se* socio-economic areas. The court found that a desire to increase Native representation in a specific district did not justify departure from the anti-gerrymandering provisions. A reapportionment plan may minimize the anti-gerrymandering provisions when minimization is the only means available to satisfy Voting Rights Act requirements.

The court found that the Governor's plan for the Mat-Su Borough violated the anti-gerrymandering provisions when it divided up excess borough population among five other election districts. The court concluded that excess population should, to the maximum extent possible, be kept together and added to another socio-economically and compact district.

The court found that the governor's plan violated the anti-gerrymandering provision by combining populations of Inupiaq and Athabaskan Natives in a single district. The court found that the combination of these tribal groups did not create a district that encompasses as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area.

The court found *sua sponte* that the division of the Aleutian Islands into two districts violates the anti-gerrymandering provisions.

The court found that determination of the population base for redistricting purposes did not require adjustment of the census population to delete non-resident military personnel if there was an adequate showing that it was not possible to accurately identify those military personnel who are non-residents and that failure to adjust for military personnel did not introduce an urban/ rural bias.

The Supreme Court directed the Superior Court to formulate an interim plan for the approaching general election.

**COURT ACTION ON
REDISTRICTING PLANS**

1991-94

	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>SENATE</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL</u>
Drew Plan after Legislative Impasse	6	7	11
Rejected or Corrected Plan	14	10	5
Approved Plan Drawn by Another	11	12	4
Plan not Challenged	18	21	23
No Plan Needed	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
	50	50	50
Success Rate	59% (29 of 49)	66% (33 of 50)	63% (27 of 43)
Legislatures	60% (21 of 35)	58% (21 of 36)	59% (23 of 39)
Commissions	67% (8 of 12)	83% (10 of 12)	100% (4 of 4)
Governors	0% (0 of 2)	50% (1 of 2)	

Peter S. Wattson
Senate Counsel
Minnesota

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLANS 1991-96

	HOUSE PLAN						SENATE PLAN						CONGRESSIONAL PLAN						
	Leg	Comm	Gov	State Ct	Fed Ct	Sup Ct	Leg	Comm	Gov	State Ct	Fed Ct	Sup Ct	Leg	Comm	Gov	State Ct	Fed Ct	Sup Ct	
AL				D						D			D						A
AK			D	R/D					D	R/D			1						
AZ	D		A		A	A	D		A		A	A							A
AR		D		A	A			D			A		D		A		A		A
CA	D		V		NA	A	D		V		NA	A	D		V	D			A
CO		D		C	A/R			D		A			D		A				
CT		D		A				D						D					
DE	D		A				D		A				1						
FL	D			A	C	A	D			C	A	A							D/B/D
GA	D		A				D		A				D		A			R/D	R/P
HI		D						D						B					
ID	D		A		A	A	D		A		A	A	D		A				
IL		D		R/A	A	NA		D		R/A	A	NA							NA
IN	D		A				D		A				D		A				
IA	D		A				D		A				D		A				
KS	D		A	A	A		D		A	A	A		D		A			C	
KY	D		A	R			D		A	R			D		A				
LA	D		A				D		A				D/D		A/A			R/R/D	
ME				D						D						D			
MD			D	A	R/A				D	A	A		D		A		A	A	A
MA	D		A	A			D		A				D		A				
MI				D	A					D	A							D	
MN	D		N	C	R/D	A	D		II	C	R/D	A	D		V	D	B	NR	
MS	D/D				R		D/D				R		D						
MO		D			A	A				D			D		A				
MT		D						D					1						

	HOUSE PLAN						SENATE PLAN						CONGRESSIONAL PLAN					
	Leg	Comm	Gov	State Ct	Fed Ct	Sup Ct	Leg	Comm	Gov	State Ct	Fed Ct	Sup Ct	Leg	Comm	Gov	State Ct	Fed Ct	Sup Ct
NE							D		A	R			D		A			
NV	D		A				D		A				D		A			
NH	D		A				D		A				D		A			
NJ		D						D						D		A		
NM	D		A				D		A				D		A			
NY	D		A	A	C	A	D		A	A	A		D		A	D	D	A/R
NC	D						D						D					P/R
ND	D		A				D		A				1					
OH		D		A	R/B	NA		D		A	R	A	D		A			
OK	D		A				D		A				D		A			
OR		D		C				D					D		A			
PA		D		A	A	A		D		A	A/A	A				D	A	A
RI	D		A				D		A				D		A			
SC	D		V		D/R	R	D		V		D/R	R					D	R
SD	D		A				D		A				D		A			
TN	D		A		R	R	D		A		R	R	D		A			
TX	D		A	C/A	C		D		A	C	C/A	A	D		A		N/A/R/D	R
UT	D		A				D		A				D		A			
VT	D		A	R			D		A	A			1					
VA	D		A		A		D		A	A			D		A			
WA		D						D						D				
WV	D		A		A		D		A		A		D		A		A	
WI	D		V		D		D		V		D		D		A			
WY	D		A		R/A		D		A		R/A		1					

A = Approved plan drawn by another
C = Corrected plan
D = Drew plan

N = Became law notwithstanding veto attempt
P = Pending decision
R = Rejected plan

V = Veto
1 = One seat

Population Changes by House District, 1990-96

House District	Representative	Estimate 7/01/96	Census 4/01/90	Change	Percent
HD 1	Bill Williams	14,908	13,985	923	6.6%
HD 2	Ben Grussendorf	14,857	14,541	316	2.2%
HD 3	Kim Elton	14,702	13,427	1,275	9.5%
HD 4	Bill Hudson	15,008	13,492	1,516	11.2%
HD 5	Albert Kookesh	14,643	13,544	1,099	8.1%
HD 6	Alan Austerman	14,028	13,309	719	5.4%
HD 7	Gail Phillips	15,688	13,661	2,027	14.8%
HD 8	Gary Davis	16,197	13,547	2,650	19.6%
HD 9	Mark Hodgins	14,650	13,331	1,319	9.9%
HD 10	Joe Green	15,761	13,589	2,172	16.0%
HD 11	Norman Rokeberg	15,943	13,833	2,110	15.3%
HD 12	Mark Hanley	15,265	13,663	1,602	11.7%
HD 13	Ethan Berkowitz	15,642	13,801	1,841	13.3%
HD 14	Terry Martin	13,227	14,207	- 980	- 6.9%
HD 15	Eric Croft	15,762	14,023	1,739	12.4%
HD 16	Allen Kemplen	15,401	13,920	1,481	10.6%
HD 17	John Cowdery	16,948	14,131	2,817	19.9%
HD 18	Con Bunde	16,483	13,758	1,725	19.8%
HD 19	Jerry Sanders	17,462	14,029	3,433	24.5%
HD 20	Brian Porter	15,954	13,892	2,062	14.8%
HD 21	Joe Ryan	15,825	13,971	1,854	13.3%
HD 22	Ramona Barnes	16,109	14,031	2,078	14.8%
HD 23	Eldon Mulder	11,963	14,129	- 2,166	-15.4%
HD 24	Pete Kott	15,776	13,510	2,266	16.8%
HD 25	Fred Dyson	16,057	13,695	2,362	17.2%
HD 26	Vic Kohring	16,276	13,950	2,326	16.7%
HD 27	Scott Ogan	18,590	14,993	3,597	24.0%
HD 28	Beverly Masek	20,583	14,895	5,688	38.2%
HD 29	John Davies	14,334	13,247	1,087	8.2%
HD 30	Tom Brice	14,547	13,242	1,305	9.9%
HD 31	Pete Kelly	13,565	13,395	170	1.3%
HD 32	Al Vezey	13,955	13,793	162	1.2%
HD 33	Gene Therriault	14,503	13,138	1,365	10.4%
HD 34	Jeannette James	13,491	12,806	685	5.3%
HD 35	Gene Kubina	13,350	12,808	542	4.2%
HD 36	Irene Nicholia	13,168	12,776	392	3.1%
HD 37	Reggie Joule	14,558	12,889	1,669	12.9%
HD 38	Richard Foster	15,284	13,565	1,719	12.7%
HD 39	Ivan Ivan	16,280	14,507	1,773	12.2%
HD 40	Carl Moses	11,057	15,020	- 3,963	- 26.4%
Statewide		607,800	550,043	Average = 10.5%	

= Growth below statewide average
 = Above average
 = Actual loss of population

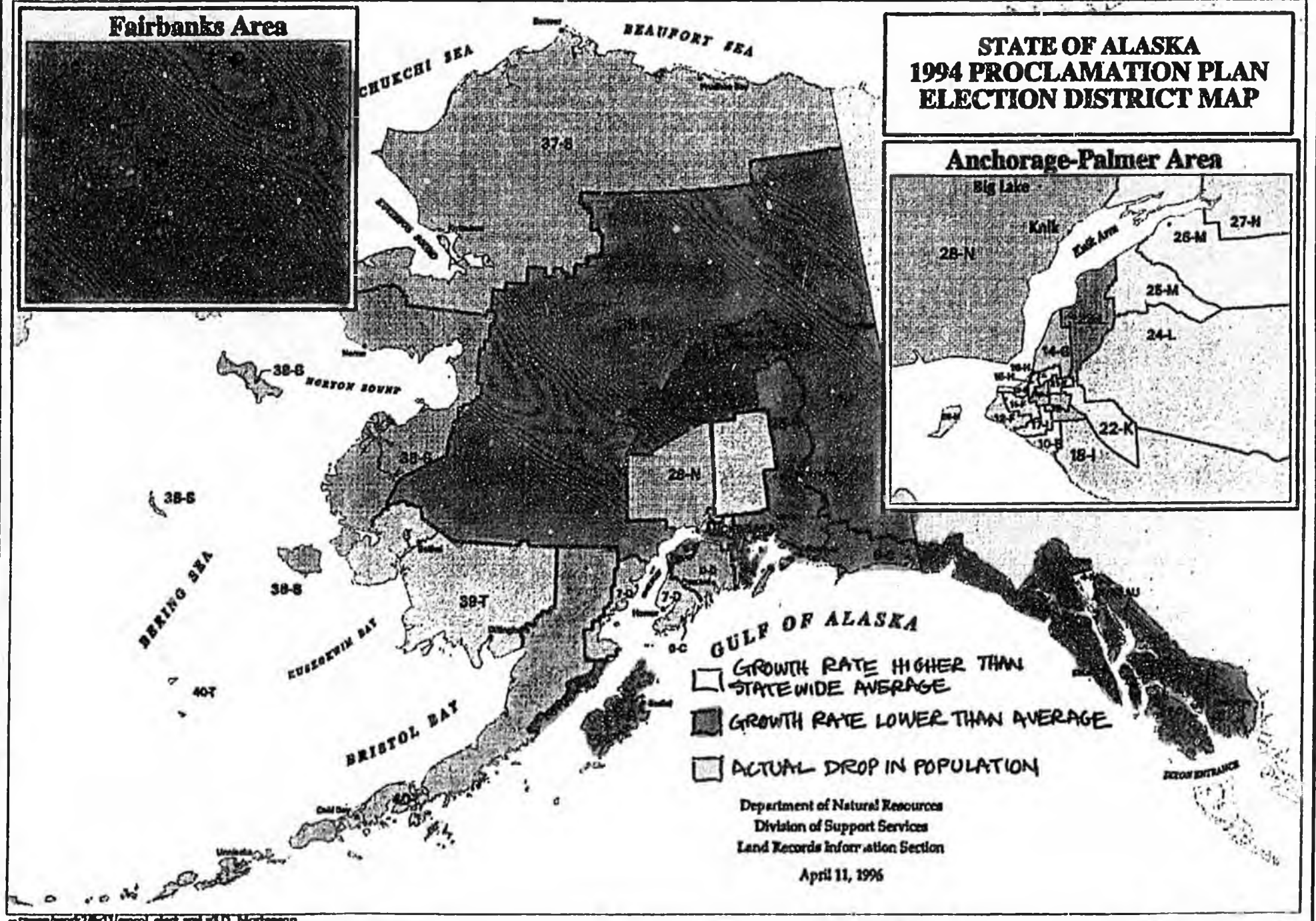
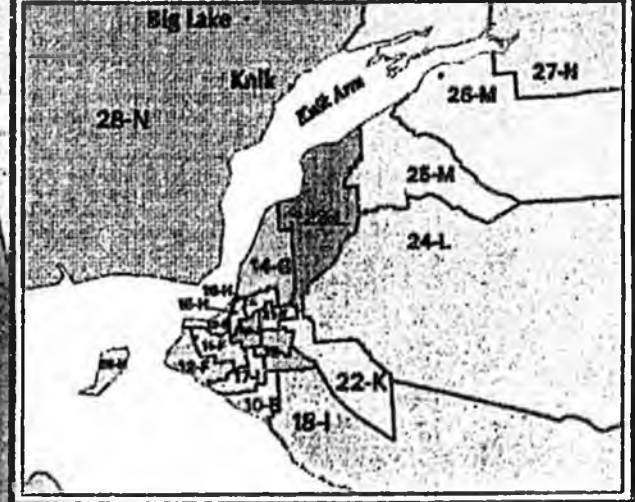
Source: Alaska Department of Labor • Alaska Population Overview • 1996 Estimates
 Distributed by Representative Terry Martin

Fairbanks Area



**STATE OF ALASKA
1994 PROCLAMATION PLAN
ELECTION DISTRICT MAP**

Anchorage-Palmer Area



- GULF OF ALASKA**
- GROWTH RATE HIGHER THAN STATEWIDE AVERAGE
 - GROWTH RATE LOWER THAN AVERAGE
 - ACTUAL DROP IN POPULATION

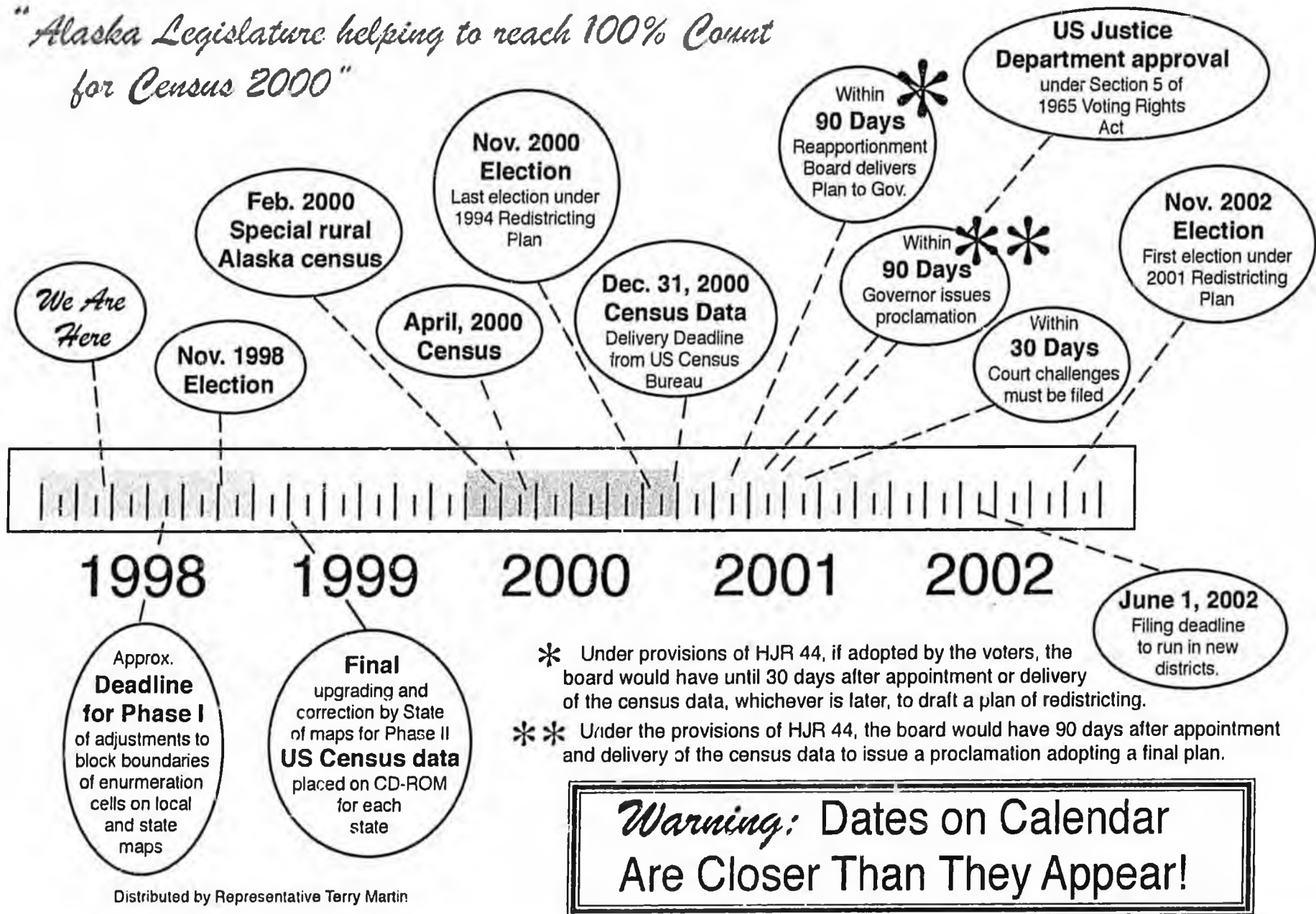
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Support Services
Land Records Information Section

April 11, 1996

TimeLine of Census and Redistricting Events State of Alaska - 1998-2002

HCR 35

"Alaska Legislature helping to reach 100% Count for Census 2000"



Reply Separator

Subject: fiscal notes
Author: Barbara_Cotting@legis.state.ak.us (Barbara Cotting) at CC2MHS1
Date: 4/28/98 1:22 PM

I have scheduled the following bills for hearing in House State Affairs Thursday, April 30, and need fiscal notes:

HB 303, Extend Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	DPS
HCR 35, Establish Joint Task Force on Census/Redistricting	LAA
HJR 45, Biennial State Budget	REV

----- Original message header:
>MAIL FROM:<Barbara_Cotting@legis.state.ak.us>
>RCPT TO:<shari_kochman@gov.state.ak.us>
>DATA
>Received: from smtpmail1.legis.state.ak.us ([146.63.202.96]) by pop1.state.ak.us (Post.Office MTA v3.1.2 release (PO205-101c) ID# 0-44072U100L100S0) with ESMTPE id AAA150 for <shari_kochman@gov.state.ak.us>; Tue, 28 Apr 1998 13:25:23 -0800
>Received: from ccbridge.legis.state.ak.us (ccbridge.legis.state.ak.us [146.63.202.114]) by smtpmail1.legis.state.ak.us (8.8.5/8.7.3) with SMTP id NAA10555 for <shari_kochman@gov.state.ak.us>; Tue, 28 Apr 1998 13:25:27 -0800
>Message-Id:<199804282125.NAA10555@smtpmail1.legis.state.ak.us>
>Date: Tue, 28 Apr 1998 13:22 -0900
>From: "Barbara Cotting" <Barbara_Cotting@legis.state.ak.us>
>To: "shari_kochman@gov.state.ak.us" <shari_kochman@gov.state.ak.us>
>Subject: fiscal notes
----- End of message header.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: HCR 35
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: Establishing a Joint Task Force on the
Census and Redistricting.
Sponsor: House Rules Committee
Requestor: House State Affairs

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: Legislative Operating Budget
Component: Legislative Operating Budget

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
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. Expenses for the Task Force will be absorbed within existing budgets.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date: 4/29/98

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director *Pamela A. Varni*
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 4/29/98

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

HJR

1

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: January 13, 1997

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3/3/98

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 1

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

LIMIT LEGISLATIVE SESSION TO 90 DAYS

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

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ the same title
 a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) LAA

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) GOV

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Jeannette James</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>[Signature]</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>[Signature]</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Jeannette James*



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Official Business

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

SPONSOR STATEMENT

REPRESENTATIVES NORMAN ROKEBERG AND JERRY SANDERS

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

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

House Joint Resolution 1 proposes an amendment to Alaska's Constitution that would limit regular legislative sessions to 90 consecutive calendar days. If this resolution passes, the proposed constitutional amendment would be presented to the voters at the next general election. The voters would then decide the fate of this proposal.

Ninety days is more than enough time for the Legislature to complete its business. In an era of decreasing budgets, reducing the session by thirty days would save state funds. As an example, the amount expended for session per diem would decrease.

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

Ed.1:2/11/97



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1
PREPARED BY REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN ROKEBERG and
REPRESENTATIVE JERRY SANDERS

Section 1. Proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska limiting legislative sessions to 90 consecutive calendar days.

Section 2. Instructs that this proposed amendment be placed before Alaskan voters for consideration at the next general election.

Ed 1:2/11/97



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature


HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

ZAEER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Jeannette James, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Norman Rokeberg
Representative Jerry Sanders 

DATE: February 11, 1997

RE: HJR 1 - Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the duration of a regular session.

We would request that HJR 1 be scheduled for a committee hearing. Attached are the following:

- a. Copy of the resolution
- b. Sponsor Statement
- c. Sectional Analysis
- d. Additional Information

We have not requested fiscal notes as we understand that the new procedure, as agreed to by Leadership and Administration, is that the committee involved is to request fiscal notes.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

JUNEAU EMPIRE

JOHN WINTERS
Publisher

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Managing Editor

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PAT SMITH
Office Manager

Juneau Empire, Sunday, January 26, 1997

Shorter session, better government

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

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

Here's why: Every year, Christmas and New Year holidays are very nearly ruined for people preparing to return to Juneau for the session. First, they must wind down their duties and close up their offices before Christmas. Then, they must pack up their belongings and hit the road around the New Year to make it to Juneau in time to settle in for the session. New legislators must be in Juneau by about Jan. 4 so they can take part in orientations. Some legislators and staff members must catch a ferry. Many of them arrive in the capital exhausted, having had their family time over the holidays completely disrupted.

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

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

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

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

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

1 Feb 1997

FAIRBANKS

Daily News - Miner

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PAUL J. MASSEY
Publisher

KELLY BOSTLAN
Managing Editor

SAM BISHOP
Editorial Page Editor

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Set a 90-day legislative session

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Alaska's Constitution

A CITIZEN'S GUIDE

Third Edition • 1992

Alaska Legislative Research Agency • Gordon S. Harrison