

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 0072

9582 SENATE JUDICIARY

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- 13 - 6 - 7 - 1
- I. "ATTORNEY GENERAL OF U. S. IS APPOINTED." (Little Hoover: "As in the federal government, the chief executive of the state should have the right to choose his cabinet officers.")
- A. Vast difference. U.S. A. G. has broad administrative and policy-making functions in connection with the many bureaus placed in the Dept. of Justice -- Immigration & Nat; Narcotics Bureau; Bureau of Prisons; Parole; FBI -- Whereas we are law office -- not policy making.
 - B. U.S.A.G. is carry over from English government. There first known as Attornati Regis, the king's counsel. Function was to protect the king's privileges, lands and estates and to quell civil disturbances among the people in order to keep the king on the throne.
 - C. SIR THOMAS MORE ("A Man for All Seasons") beheaded by Henry VIII because he would not write an opinion the way the king wanted it.
 - D. At common law, the function of the Attorney General was to safeguard the powers of the monarch - here this is not the case.
- II. "GOVERNOR SHALL TAKE CARE THAT THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE ARE EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY ADMINISTERED."
- A. If Governor feels he needs lawyers of his own choosing to help run the state, he has authority under existing law to hire all the lawyers he wants to.
 - B. He can authorize any state officer or department to employ its own counsel in any litigation.
 - C. Present and previous Governors have appointed men with legal training on their staff - those men can and do advise the Governor and the Departments under him. (Yeutter & Barnett)
 - D. But, would the Legislators want to go to the Governor's appointees for legal advice and opinions in all situations? Keep in mind that the Attorney General is also the advisor to the Legislature. (As well as being an officer of the Supreme Court.)

- E. A very substantial part of the work of the Attorney General is in areas in which the Governor has little or no interest, official or otherwise. A great deal of our work is with the counties -- we must advise the county attorneys. Nor does he have a day-to-day interest in the criminal cases we handle in the Supreme Court. (We had 290 cases in the Supreme Court in last 2 years). (No need for Governor to control or supervise us in this work.)

III. "WILL PROMOTE GREATER 'HARMONY.' AS WELL AS EFFICIENCY."

- A. Have served under both Republican and Democratic Governors over the years and there never has been any lack of harmony. We don't give Democratic advice or Republican advice - we give legal advice.
- B. Must keep in mind that not just the giving of legal advice to the Governor is involved. We give legal advice to the many departments which are under his complete control -- and these are the departments which people contact every day - motor vehicles, agriculture, etc. Atty. Gen. Lefkowitz of New York: "All of the various departments and agencies of government turn to the Atty. Gen. for legal advice and for the rendering of official opinions. Such opinions are acted upon daily and a great deal of the operation of the state government depends upon the nature of the advice that is so rendered. These opinions are rendered to all departments of the State government, those under the direction and supervision of the Governor and those under the direction of other elected officials. It is important to note that the opinions have a direct and significant impact upon the People in their daily life. Here is a compelling reason why the Atty. Gen. should continue to be independently elected. If the Atty. Gen. is appointed by the Governor, then of necessity his opinions must reflect the philosophy of that Governor or the relationship would not be a compatible one."
- C. The late Joseph T. Votava in 1920: "The appointment of an Atty. Gen. would make him a private counsel of the Governor, and I do not think the people of the state want that. They want someone in addition to the Governor in the Executive Department, who would see that the rights of the people are protected."

D. "BUSINESS APPOINTS ITS LAWYERS." .
Businesses are organized for profit to its owners and officers,
and not necessarily for the profit of the people they serve.

E. "YOU GET BETTER MEN BY APPOINTMENT."
A Governor will be the first to admit that he makes mistakes
in his appointments.

F. "GOVERNOR NEEDS TO APPOINT ATTORNEY GENERAL
BECAUSE GOVERNOR IS RESPONSIBLE UNDER OUR
CONSTITUTION TO SEE THAT THE LAWS ARE ENFORCED."
Primary responsibility is with county attorneys, sheriffs,
police and the State Patrol. The Patrol is already under the
direct supervision of the Governor, and he has the power to
suspend any sheriff, county attorney, police commissioner,
mayor, or any other officer who refuses to enforce the law.

G. CONCLUSION. O. S. SPILLMAN in 1920: "* * * I am afraid
that we have not arrived at that point in our affairs in this
state where we want the head of the government to appoint
the Attorney General. If there is any man who holds office
in this state and who should be elected by, and responsible
to the people of the state, it should be the Attorney General.
The head of the state may have good judgment in his appoint-
ment, he may be able, from his experience, to appoint an
excellent man to act as Attorney General, but I do not believe,
under ordinary circumstances, that the judgment of one man
is better than the combined judgment of the electors of the
State of Nebraska on that proposition, and an Attorney General
should be a check upon all the officers in the state, and he
should be free, if necessary, to proceed against any depart-
ment or against any officer in the state. I do not want his
hands tied; I do not want him to be responsible to any indivi-
dual or to any particular department. I want him free in the
discharge of his duties."

THE GOVERNORS

Table 9

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES

State or other jurisdiction	Authority to initiate local prosecutions	May intervene in local prosecutions	May assist local prosecutor	May supersede local prosecution	Issues advisory opinions				Reviews legislation	
					To state executive officials	To legislators	To local prosecutors	On the interpretation of statutes	On the constitutionality of bills or ordinances	Prior to passage	Before signing
Alabama	A	A,D	A,D	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Alaska	A(a)	A(a)	A(a)	A(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	A,B,C,D,F	B,D	B,D	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arkansas	...	D	D	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
California	A, E	A,D,E	A,B,D	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colorado	B,F	B	D,F(b)	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	*	*	(c)	*	*	*
Florida	F	D	D	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
Georgia	A,B,F	A,B,D,G	A,B,D,F	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaii	E	A,D,G	A,D	A,G	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	A,D,F	A	A,D	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	A,D,E,F,G	A,D,E	A,D	F	*	*	*	*	(d)	(d)
Indiana	F(b)	...	A,D,E,F	G	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iowa	D,F	D	D	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	B,C,D,F	D	D	A,F	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	A,B	B,D	B,D,F	C	*	*	*	*	*	*
Louisiana	C	G	D	G	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maine	A	A	A	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	B,C,F	B,C,D	B,C,D	B,C	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	A,B,C,D,E,G	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,E	*	*	*	*	*	*
Michigan	A	A	D	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	B	B,D,G	A,B,D	B	*	*	*	*	*	(d)
Mississippi	B,E,F	...	B,F	...	*	*	*	*	(d)	(d)
Missouri	F	...	B	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
Montana	C,F	A,B,C,D	A,B,C,D,F	A,C	*	(c)	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	A	A	A,D	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	D,F,G(f)	D(f)	(f,g)	G,F	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire	A	A	A	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	A	A,B,D,G	A,D	A,B,D,G	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Mexico	A,B,E,F,G	B,D,G	D	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
New York	B,F	B	D	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Carolina	...	D	D	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	A,G	A,D	A,D	A	*	*	*	*	*	(d)
Ohio	B,C,F	B,F	F	B,C	*	(c)	*	*	*	*
Oklahoma	B,C	B,C	B,C	B,C	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oregon	B,F	B,D	B,D	B	*	*	*	*	(d)	(d)
Pennsylvania	A,D,G	D,G	D	G	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	A	D	D	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	A	A,D	A,D	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Dakota	A(h)	A	A	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	D,F,G(b)	D,G(b)	D	F	*	*	*	*	(d)	(d)
Texas	F	D	D	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
Utah	A,B,D,E,F,G	E,G	D,E	E	*	*	*	*	(d)	(d)
Vermont	A	A	A	A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	B,F	A,B,D,F	B,D,F	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	B,D,G	B,D,G	D	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	(i)	(i)
Wisconsin	B,C,F	B,C,D	D	B,C(j)	*	*	*	*	(i)	(i)
Wyoming	B,D(b)	B,D	B,D	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Samoa	A,E	A,E	A,E	A,E	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Is.	A	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	A,B,E	A,B,E	A,E	A,B,E	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virgin Islands	A	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*

Key:
A—On own initiative.
B—On request of governor.
C—On request of legislature.
D—On request of local prosecutor.
E—When in state's interest.
F—Under certain statutes for specific crimes.
G—On authorization of court or other body.
H—Local prosecutors serve at pleasure of attorney general.
I—Certain statutes provide for concurrent jurisdiction with local prosecutors.
(c) No local prosecutions or prosecutors.
(d) Only when requested by governor or legislature.
(e) To legislative leadership only or to legislature as a whole.
(f) In connection with grand jury cases.
(g) Will prosecute as a matter of practice when requested.
(h) Has concurrent jurisdiction with state's attorneys.
(i) No legal authority, but sometimes informally reviews laws at request of legislature.
(j) If the governor removes the district attorney for cause.

THE GOVERNORS

Table 10

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES
AND SUBPOENA AND ANTITRUST POWERS

State or other jurisdiction	May commence civil proceedings	May commence criminal proceedings	Represents the state before regulatory agencies	Administers consumer protection programs	Handles consumer complaints	Subpoena powers (a)	Antitrust duties
Alabama.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B
Alaska.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C
Arizona.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, D
Arkansas.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
California.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
Colorado.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D(b)
Connecticut.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, D
Delaware.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C
Florida.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Georgia.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
Hawaii.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Idaho.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	D
Illinois.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, D
Indiana.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
Iowa.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Kansas.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
Kentucky.....	•	•	•	•	•	•(c)	A, B, D
Louisiana.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C
Maine.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C
Maryland.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
Massachusetts.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Michigan.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Minnesota.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, D
Mississippi.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C
Missouri.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Montana.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
Nebraska.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C(d), D
Nevada.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
New Hampshire.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
New Jersey.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
New Mexico.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, C
New York.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
North Carolina.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
North Dakota.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	C, D
Ohio.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
Oklahoma.....	•	•	•(c)	•	•	•	B, D
Oregon.....	•	•	•(c)	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Pennsylvania.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	D
Rhode Island.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
South Carolina.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
South Dakota.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Tennessee.....	•	•	•(c)	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Texas.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, D
Utah.....	•	•(d)	•(d)	•	•(f)	•	A(g), B, C, D(g)
Vermont.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Virginia.....	•	•(e)	•	•(f)	•(f)	•	A, B, C, D
Washington.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, D
West Virginia.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, D
Wisconsin.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	A, B, C, D
Wyoming.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
American Samoa.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Northern Mariana Is.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	B, C, D
Puerto Rico.....	•	•	•	•(e)	•(e)	•	A, B, C
Virgin Islands.....	•	•(h)	•	•	•	•	A, B(i), C, D

Key:
A—Has *parens patriae* authority to commence suits on behalf of consumers in state antitrust damage actions in state courts.
B—May initiate damage actions on behalf of state in state courts.
C—May commence criminal proceedings.
D—May represent cities, counties and other governmental entities in recovering civil damages under federal or state law.
(a) In this column only: • indicates broad powers and • indicates limited powers.
(b) Only under Rule 23 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(c) When permitted to intervene.
(d) Attorney general has exclusive authority.
(e) Limited.
(f) Attorney general handles legal matters only with no administrative handling of complaints.
(g) Opinion only, since there are no controlling precedents.
(h) May always prosecute in inferior courts. May prosecute in District Court by request or consent of U.S. Attorney General.
(i) May initiate damage actions on behalf of territory in District Court.

THE GOVERNORS

Table 11

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

State or other jurisdiction	Serves as counsel for state	Appears for state in criminal appeals	Duties to administrative agencies							
			Issues official advice	Interprets statutes or regulations	Conducts litigation		Prepares or reviews legal documents	Represents the public before the agency	Involved in rule-making	Reviews rules for legality
					In behalf of agency	Against agency				
Alabama	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	• (b)	•	•
Alaska	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Arizona	A, B, C	• (c, d)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Arkansas	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
California	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Colorado	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Connecticut	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Delaware	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Florida	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Georgia	A, B, C	• (b, c)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hawaii	A, B	• (b, c)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Idaho	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Illinois	A, B, C	• (b, c, e)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Indiana	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Iowa	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kansas	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kentucky	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Louisiana	A, B, C	• (c)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Maine	A, B, C	• (b, d)	•	•	•	• (b)	•	•	•	•
Maryland	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Massachusetts	A, B, C	• (b, c, d)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Michigan	A, B, C	• (b, c, d)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Minnesota	A, B, C	• (c)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mississippi	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Missouri	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Montana	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Nebraska	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Nevada	A, B, C	• (d)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
New Hampshire	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
New Jersey	A, B, C	• (d)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
New Mexico	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
New York	A, B, C	• (b)	•	•	•	•	• (b)	•	•	•
North Carolina	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
North Dakota	A, B, C	• (b)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ohio	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Oklahoma	A, B, C	• (b)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Oregon	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pennsylvania	A, B, C	• (c)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rhode Island	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
South Carolina	A, B, C	• (d)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
South Dakota	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	• (b)	•	•
Tennessee	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Texas	A, B, C	• (c)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Utah	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	• (b)	•	•
Vermont	A, B, C	• (b)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Virginia	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Washington	A, B, C	• (c, f)	•	•	•	•	• (f)	•	•	•
West Virginia	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	• (b)	•	•
Wisconsin	A, B, C	• (b)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wyoming	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
American Samoa	A, B, C	• (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Northern Mariana Is.	A, B, C	• (g)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Puerto Rico	A, B, C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Virgin Islands	A, B, C(h)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Key: A—Defend state law when challenged on federal constitutional grounds.
 B—Conduct litigation on behalf of state in federal and other states' courts.
 C—Prosecute actions against another state in U.S. Supreme Court.
 *Only in federal courts.
 (a) Attorney general has exclusive jurisdiction.

(b) In certain cases only.
 (c) When assisting the local prosecutor in the appeal.
 (d) Can appear on own discretion.
 (e) In certain courts only.
 (f) If authorized by the governor.
 (g) Because there are no local prosecutors.
 (h) Except in cases in which the U.S. Attorney is representing the Government of the Virgin Islands.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Hon. Stephen McAlpine
Lieutenant Governor

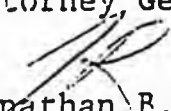
DATE: May 10, 1985

FILE NO: 366-401-85

TELEPHONE NO: 465-3600

FROM: Norman C. Gorsuch
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Initiative petition
re income taxes

By: 
Jonathan B. Rubini
Assistant Attorney General
Governmental Affairs-Juneau

You have requested our review of the initiative submitted to you for review under AS 15.45.070. The initiative proposes to "amend" AS 43.20 to provide that any law establishing a state tax on personal income or retail sales may not take effect until approved by the electorate at the next general election. In essence, the initiative purports to qualify by law the legislature's constitutional prerogative to reenact a state income or sales tax. For the reasons stated below, we recommend that you reject the proposed initiative.

We initially note the scope of our review. An initiative committee is required under AS 15.45 to submit an initiative application to the lieutenant governor for review. With respect to a substantive review of the initiative, courts typically acknowledge that general contentions as to the constitutionality of a bill proposed by initiative are justiciable only upon enactment. E.g., Boucher v. Engstrom, 528 P.2d 456, 460 n.13 (Alaska 1974). In Boucher, however, the court concluded that the lieutenant governor's review of an initiative application under AS 15.45.010 -- 15.45.080 was intended to extend to a review as to whether or not the proposed bill complies with the particular constitutional and statutory provisions regulating initiatives." Id. at 460. The initial inquiry is therefore whether the proposed bill constitutes a "law" within the scope of the article VI initiative process. And assuming the initiative proposes enactment of a law, article XI, section 7 specifically precludes use of the initiative process "to dedicate revenues, make or repeal appropriations, create courts, define the jurisdiction of courts or prescribe their rules, or enact local or special legislation."

We believe the initiative improperly proposes to amend the constitutionally prescribed scope of the referendum process through the enactment of a law. Article XI, section 6 provides in pertinent part that "An Act rejected by referendum is void thirty days after certification." In Walters v. Cease, 388 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1964), the Alaska Supreme Court specifically held that the constitutional framers did not intend to suspend the

Hon. Stephen McAlpine
Lieutenant Governor
Re: 366-401-85

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effective date of legislation subject to a referendum petition.

We believe that the framers of the constitution and the people who adopted it intended that the effectiveness of an act passed by the legislature should not be suspended during the period between its effective date and its rejection by the referendum. If they had intended otherwise they would have expressly so provided in the constitution.

Id. at 268 (footnote omitted). Qualifying legislative adoption of a sales tax on the referendum process is directly contrary to the constitutionally prescribed process as defined under the Walters v. Cease rule. Indeed, if suitable to impose a limit on the legislature's authority to enact a state income or sales tax, it would be hypothetically possible to qualify the effective date of all legislation upon voter approval -- a fundamental realignment of the constitutionally prescribed scope of the referendum process reflected in the Walters v. Cease rule. To preclude the subtle, if not direct, derogation of constitutionally prescribed procedures, courts uniformly recognize that a statute enacted by initiative cannot modify the constitution. E.g., Starr v. Hagglund, 374 P.2d 316, 317 (Alaska 1962). Further, a constitutional amendment can only be enacted through the procedures established in article XIII of the Alaska Constitution. Accordingly, we believe a court would likely conclude that the proposed initiative is an invalid attempt to modify the referendum process established under the Alaska Constitution.

The proposed bill may similarly be viewed as an improper alteration of the bill enactment procedures proscribed under article II of the Alaska Constitution. Again, the general inquiry is whether it is consistent with article II procedures for the enactment of all general laws of a specified class to require voter approval. We believe that while the legislature may well enjoy the authority under article II, section 18 to condition the effective date of a specific enactment upon voter approval, we doubt whether it is consistent with article II procedures to require voter approval as a general matter of course. We therefore conclude that the initiative may also be viewed as an improper attempt to modify the constitutional enactment provisions.

Even if not viewed as an improper attempt to amend the constitution, it is questionable whether the proposed bill would be a proper exercise of legislative power. See generally Yute Air Alaska, Inc. v. McAlpine, ___ P.2d ___ Op. No. 2928 (Alaska, Apr. 19, 1985). As the court stated in Municipality of Anchorage v. Frohne, "the subject of the initiative must constitute such

Hon. Stephen McAlpine
Lieutenant Governor
Re: 366-401-85

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legislation as the legislative body to which it is directed has the power to enact." 568 P.2d 3, 8 (Alaska 1977). May the legislature condition the effective date of a bill upon voter approval? No Alaska court has confronted this question, though we have previously advised that we believe that it is consistent with the broad powers of "direct legislation" reserved to the people under article XI, Alaska Constitution for the legislature to enact a general law, only to delay the effective date until the law is approved by the voters. See 1982 Inf. Op. Att'y Gen. (Feb. 9; J66-479-82); 1982 Inf. Op. Att'y Gen. (Apr. 23; J66-545-82); contra 1963 Cp. Att'y Gen. No. 18 (June 11). We caution, however, that the majority of courts which have addressed the propriety of similar efforts to delay the effective date until voter approval have ruled that such a process constitutes an impermissible delegation of legislative powers. 1/

Our final legal concern is whether the initiative or referendum process may be utilized to enact or reject a state tax measure. In Thomas v. Bailey, the court noted that courts in other jurisdictions have disagreed as to whether a tax measure falls within an appropriation restriction. 595 P.2d 1, 5 n.19 (Alaska 1979). Article XI, section 7 restricts "appropriations" from the initiative and referendum process. As the court observed in Bailey, "The danger with direct legislation relating to appropriations is that it tempts the voter to [prefer] his immediate financial welfare at the expense of vital government activities." 595 P.2d at 8 (citations omitted). Notwithstanding that the Alaska Homestead Act was not styled as an "appropriation," the court in Bailey concluded that the disposal of state land was within the "appropriation" restriction, since it posed the same concerns as an immediate grant of money and was thus the "kind [of decision] that require the reasoned deliberation characteristic of legislative actions." 595 P.2d at 8. Comparable arguments can plainly be offered with respect to any state income or sales tax. However, since we have discovered no direct authority which conclude that tax measures are "appropriations" within initiative or referendum restrictions, we have substantial doubt whether the court would extend the scope of the section 7 restrictions.

1/ Since article IV, section 1 of the Alaska Constitution provides that the power of taxation "shall not be suspended or contracted away . . .," the argument of improper delegation may have greater force in the context of a restraint for the legislature's taxation prerogatives than in other areas. But see Carlson v. Cory, 189 Cal. Rptr. 125 (Cal. App. 1982).

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In sum, it is our view that the initiative in effect seeks to modify the constitution, both with respect to the referendum process in article XI and the enactment process in article II. Since a constitutional amendment cannot be enacted through the initiative process, we believe the initiative application should be rejected. 2/ If you have any question, please feel free to contact me.

JBR/pjg

cc: Sandra Stout, Director
Division of Elections

2/ We finally note several minor form irregularities. First, we perceive no basis to recite in the initiative the provisions of either article I, section 2 or of AS 15.45.010. See AS 15.45.040. Second, AS 43.20.010 has been repealed, and as a consequence, the initiative does not in fact propose the adoption of an amendment to an existing provision.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

August 22, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Terry Martin

FROM: Mark Torgerson *MT*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Election of Attorney General: Potential Additional Costs
Research Request 86-015

You asked that we investigate whether it costs more to have an elected attorney general or an appointed attorney general. As part of your request, you asked whether two departments of law are needed if the attorney general is elected by popular vote.

We contacted 12 states' attorneys general departments, the Alaska Department of Law and the National Association of Attorneys General.¹ Although they were unable to supply definitive financial figures, they provided the following information.

Summary

All those contacted agreed that the costs of operating an elected or appointed attorney general's department are dependent upon the structure and organization of the department that is established, and not on the nature of the selection process. For example, if the attorney general's department remains within the executive branch of government for administrative purposes--that is, purchasing, accounting, data processing and other administrative functions are performed centrally--the costs of administration should be comparable whether the position is elected or appointed. On the other hand, the establishment of an independent department, responsible for its own administrative functions, could require additional appropriations for administration. Based upon their departments' experiences, officials in other states (including elected and appointed departments) did not anticipate a

¹The states contacted for this request include Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Non-salary costs include anticipated space rental of 6,000 sq. ft. for the additional staff of 34, at \$2.00 per sq. ft., per month, plus 2,000 sq. ft. each, for records management and duplication services. Also costed in is \$200 per month per employee for contractual services to cover telephone, copying and postage. Ongoing commodities are estimated at \$150 per month, per employee. New position costs include \$1,500 per employee for one-time commodities (furniture and equipment costing less than \$500 per item), and \$1,200 per employee for new position equipment costing more than \$500 per item. Special items include \$15,000 for employee recruitment advertising for non-attorney job applicants, \$5,000 for personnel system printing, and \$20,000 for a data processing program to maintain EEO statistics. Word processors will cost \$14,500 each for a total cost of \$48,000. Records management equipment include storage devices and microfilm/graphics equipment totalling \$75,000. Duplication equipment will cost approximately \$150,000. DP terminals for both the DP section and the timekeeping section will cost \$50,000. Data processing computer-time should be at \$150,000 per year and an additional \$150,000 is included to maintain and enhance the department's work management, timekeeping, opinion indexing, Westlaw and PROMIS systems.

The total additional cost of \$2,412,921 is an enormous increase over the department's current administrative overhead of \$449,800 projected for FY 84. It is, however, part of the price that must be paid if the proposal to have an elected attorney general is adopted by the electorate during the 1984 general election.

Another major cost area that will eventually occur as a result of changing from an appointed to an elected attorney general, will be a proliferation of special counsel on the staff of major departments. Historically, such counsel have been employed by executive branch agencies to give department heads a "second" opinion in controversial matters in states having an elected attorney general. Such counsel usually do not have the authority to litigate, but they do provide legal advice to department heads and submit amicus briefs in litigation affecting their department's programs. It is not unusual in these states to see four or five separate briefs filed in a single matter, in addition to the attorney general's brief, representing the varying viewpoints of different agencies. Costs for just a single special counsel, including secretarial assistance, total about \$150,000 per year in 1983 dollars. Although it is impossible, at this time, to accurately say how extensive the use of in-house counsel will be if there is an elected attorney general, the additional cost for such counsel could easily exceed \$1.0 million annually, within just a few years.

Representative Martin
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significant increase in Alaska's attorney general's operating costs if Alaska changes to the popular election of the attorney general.

In addition, costs are dependent upon the legal responsibilities of the attorney general's department. For example, the attorneys general departments in four states--Alaska, Delaware, New Jersey, and Rhode Island--handle all civil and criminal prosecutions for violations of state laws. In the other states, attorneys general are responsible for civil litigation only, while independent county or district attorneys prosecute the criminal violations. Because the four states mentioned incur operating costs for criminal prosecutions, their budgets must be adjusted accordingly. In any event, the costs of operating an elected attorney general's department will depend largely upon the responsibilities assigned to the department.

Moreover, officials in other states and counsel for the National Association of Attorneys General said that two separate legal departments are not required if the attorney general is selected by popular vote. The attorney general--whether elected or appointed--is the chief legal adviser of the governor, and--in most states--legal adviser to the executive branch agencies. Although governors in the states contacted often retain one or more lawyers on their personal staff, or are statutorily authorized to hire a "general counsel" for independent legal advice, they rely on their attorney general for formal legal advice. If the governor disagrees with the attorney general on a legal issue, the governor is allowed to hire special counsel to represent him or her on the case. For example, Ron Rogers, Chief of the Division of Legal Counsel for the New Hampshire attorney general, stated that the governor there occasionally disagrees with advice given by the attorney general to an executive branch agency. When this occurs, the governor hires special counsel to represent him, while the attorney general represents the executive agency in the ensuing lawsuit. Mr. Rogers said that on some occasions, the attorney general will represent the governor, and the executive agency will retain special counsel. Although New Hampshire's attorney general is appointed by the state's governor, Mr. Rogers asserted that conflicts of this nature occur in either "elected" or "appointed" states, and that a separate legal department is not necessary to handle these matters.

Susan Hansen, Administrative Officer of the Montana Attorney General's Office, agreed with Mr. Rogers' assessment. In Montana, the attorney general is elected by popular vote. Ms. Hansen stated that although the governor there is authorized to retain one "legal counsel to the governor," the attorney general normally represents the governor on formal legal matters. On those rare occasions when the governor and the attorney general disagree on a legal issue and "go to court" to resolve the dispute, the governor's legal counsel represents the governor.

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According to Ms. Hansen, Montana's governor and attorney general have enjoyed a good working relationship despite the fact that the attorney general is elected by popular vote. Officials in the other states contacted--both those with elected and those with appointed attorneys general--provided comparable assessments; significant disputes between the governor and attorney general have been uncommon.

Pennsylvania's Conversion to Popular Election of the Attorney General

Pennsylvania is one of 43 states where the attorney general is elected by popular vote.² It is the only state which has recently converted its selection process to the popular vote method, having done so when the state's voters approved an amendment to the constitution in 1978. The structure of Pennsylvania's legal services is unique among the states contacted. When the conversion occurred there, a legal division separate from the attorney general was created. This division, entitled the Office of General Counsel, is managed by an attorney (general counsel) appointed by the governor. The division includes attorneys who represent all executive branch agencies. (Prior to the conversion to the popular election process and the creation of the general counsel division, the agency attorneys were employed by the attorney general. These attorney positions were eliminated from the attorney general's staff after the conversion.) The general counsel and the agencies' attorneys provide initial "in-house" legal advice. However, if legally binding opinions are needed, they must be written by the Attorney General's office. In addition, the attorney general has primary responsibility to conduct all litigation. Nevertheless, the governor may instruct the general counsel to represent the executive branch when deemed necessary. Furthermore, the attorney general may delegate litigation responsibilities when doing so is believed to be in the best interests of the Commonwealth.

In the other states contacted which elect the attorney general, attorneys who represent the executive agencies are usually employed by the attorney general. In some states, such as Washington, the agencies are statutorily prohibited from hiring their own counsel without prior approval of the attorney general. According to Tim Malone of the Washington Attorney General's Office, the need for special counsel for the agencies is rare.

²A breakdown of the selection process in all states is contained in House Research Request 81-91, which is attached to this memorandum.

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Fiscal Note to Senate Journal Resolution (SJR) 9

Attachment A is a fiscal note to SJR 9 "relating to the election of the attorney general." The note, which was prepared by the Alaska Department of Law's Division of Administrative Services, asserts that costs for administrative services could increase to approximately \$2.5 million from the current \$424,600 for FY 86. However, Richard Pegues, Director of the department's Division of Administrative Services, stated that these figures are "guesstimates" based upon the current language of SJR 9. Mr. Pegues stated that the division determined the note's figures under the assumption that an elected attorney general would be entirely independent of the executive branch and would require additional staff to handle functions now performed by the Office of Management and Budget and other executive branch divisions. Mr. Pegues stated that most of the staff positions represented in the fiscal note currently exist in divisions within the executive branch.

No state we contacted duplicates functions to the extent envisioned in the fiscal notes to SJR 9. Based on the activities of other states, it would be possible to provide for the election of the attorney general while retaining Alaska's current organizational structure, including centralized administrative services. The State could also choose from a number of alternative organizational structures, including the following:

- a structure comparable to that used in Pennsylvania, i.e., establish an office of General Counsel which includes executive agency attorneys who would be transferred from the attorney general's office; the elected attorney general would be responsible for all state litigation unless a conflict arises with the governor, or unless delegated; district attorneys could be elected by the communities or appointed by the attorney general, depending upon the option chosen by each community; or
- a structure which provides for the appointment of the attorney general (by the governor, the legislature or the supreme court) who could serve as counsel to the governor and who would be responsible for civil litigation while elected state prosecutor would supervise all state criminal matters; district attorneys could be elected locally or be appointed, and could get tenure after working satisfactorily for a stated period.

Although these alternatives have been described superficially, they illustrate the variety of potential options for delivery of legal services in Alaska. According to David DeVries, Chief Deputy Attorney General in Pennsylvania, the change in that state's legal structure has not been a major problem; the crucial event is the legislative drafting of the implementing legislation. Mr. DeVries recommended drafting the legislation prior to the applicable election to increase voter awareness.

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Attached with this request is a letter (Attachment B) concerning SJR 9 from Attorney General Gorsuch to Senator Rodey. According to Joe Geldhof of the Attorney General's Office, the Department of Law has no other Alaska studies on this issue.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you need additional information on attorneys general in other states, please contact our agency.

MT

Attachments

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SJR No. 9
 Title: "...relating to the election of the attorney general."
 Sponsor: Sen. DeVries
 Requestor: Office of the Gov./OMB
 Date of Request: April 22, 1985

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Department of Law
 Program Category Affected: Gen. Govt., Admin. of Justice, Public Protection BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Legal Services, Prosecution, Consumer Protection

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING					*	*

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND					*	*
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME					*	*
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

* Because expenditures would not begin until the latter part of FY 89 ^{1/}, actual costs cannot be determined at this time. Please see the attached analysis.

^{1/} It is not clear from the resolution whether an incumbent or newly appointed attorney general, appointed prior to the first Monday in December, 1988, could assume independent status if a constitutional amendment conferring such status is approved in 1986.

Prepared By: Richard I. Pegues Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 4/23/85

Approved by Commissioner: Norman C. Gorsuch Date: 4/23/85
 Agency: Department of Law

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

This resolution provides for a ballot proposition that would, if approved by the voters, amend the state's constitution by changing the position of attorney general from an appointed office to an elected office. The proposed amendments would also remove the governor's organizational and supervisory controls over any function or unit of government headed by the attorney general.

These controls are normally maintained through executive branch procedural requirements imposed on other executive branch agencies by the Department of Administration and the Office of Management and Budget on behalf of the governor. The controls are exercised by requiring that other departments obtain OMB's and Administration's approval for: purchasing, leasing and supply; professional services contracting; duplicating services; personnel administration and labor relations; equal employment opportunity programs; data processing, information management and telecommunications services; records management; preaudit accounting services; and budget preparation and budget management. In an Executive Branch agency, a temporary clerk may not be hired without inter-departmental approval. Likewise, a single file cabinet may not be purchased, nor may a single telephone line be ordered without such approval.

It will be very expensive for an elected attorney general to provide all or most of these services in-house. Although an attorney general may decide to use some of the centrally provided services, key areas such as: personnel; professional services contracting; purchasing, supply and leasing; data processing; and budget preparation and management, would have to be provided in-house if the attorney general's functions are to be at least reasonably free of the governor's supervision.

Additional costs, expressed in FY 85 dollars, that will provide for complete independence from the organizational and supervisory control of the governor are shown below. Even if the attorney general were to forego a part of this independence, the savings would only amount to 20 or 30% of the total cost because of the necessity to retain in-house control over the essential support services that would determine an independent department's freedom of action.

Non-salary costs include anticipated space rental of 6,000 sq. ft. for the additional staff of 33 at \$2.00 per sq. ft., per month, plus 2,000 sq. ft. each, for records management and duplication services. Also costed in is \$200 per month per employee for contractual services to cover telephone, copying and postage. Ongoing commodities are estimated at \$150 per month,

per employee. New position costs include \$1,500 per employee for one-time commodities (furniture and equipment costing less than \$500 per item), and \$1,200 per employee for new position equipment costing more than \$500 per item. Special items include \$15,000 for employee recruitment advertising for non-attorney job applicants, \$25,000 for personnel system printing. Word processors will cost \$14,500 each for a total cost of \$72,500. Records management equipment include storage devices and microfilm/graphics equipment totalling \$95,000. Duplication equipment will cost approximately \$170,000. DP costs will probably total about \$150,000 for computing time and storage and about \$150,000 for existing systems program maintenance.

The total additional cost of \$2,554,937 is an enormous increase over the department's current administrative overhead of \$424,600 projected for FY 86. It is, however, part of the price that will probably have to be paid if the proposal to have an elected attorney general is adopted by the electorate during the 1986 general election.

Another major cost area that will eventually occur as a result of changing from an appointed to an elected attorney general, will be the proliferation of special counsel on the staffs of major departments. Historically, such counsel have been employed by executive branch agencies to give department heads a "second" opinion in controversial matters in states having an elected attorney general. Such counsel usually do not have the authority to litigate, but they do provide legal advice to department heads and submit amicus briefs in litigation affecting their department's programs. It is not unusual in these states to see four or five separate briefs filed in a single matter, in addition to the attorney general's brief, representing the varying viewpoints of different agencies. Costs for just a single special counsel, including secretarial assistance, total about \$150,000 per year in 1985 dollars. Although it is impossible, at this time, to accurately say how extensive the use of in-house counsel will be if there is an elected attorney general, the additional cost for such counsel could easily exceed \$1.5 million annually, within just a few years.

<u>Function</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Salary/ Benefits</u>	<u>Other Position Costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Director's Office				
	(1) Budget Analyst R19	51,365.	Travel 2,500.	
	(1) Admin. Officer R17	44,923.	Contractual 24,100	
	(1) Clk. Typist R8	27,143.	Commod.-ongoing 5,400.	
			Commod.-one-time 4,500.	
			Equip.-one-time 18,100.	
	(3)	123,431.	54,600.	178,031.
Personnel				
	(1) Personnel Mgr. R21	58,195.	Travel 10,000.	
	(2) Personnel Analysts R16	42,103. X 2	Contractual 54,200.	
	(1) Training Officer R18	48,107.	Commod.-ongoing 14,400.	
	(2) Personnel Tech.'s R12	33,820. X 2	Commod.-one-time 12,000.	
	(1) Payroll Clerk R10	30,284.	Equip.-one-time 24,100.	
	(1) Clk. Typist R8	27,143.		
	(8)	315,575.	114,700.	430,275.
Property/Supply				
	(1) Materials Mgr. R21	58,195.	Travel 7,500.	
	(1) Purchasing Agent R18	48,107.	Contractual 19,600.	
	(1) Supply Officer R16	42,103.	Commod.-ongoing 7,200.	
	(1) Clk. Typist R2	27,143	Commod.-one-time 6,000.	
			Equip.-one-time 19,300.*	
	(4)	175,548.	59,600.	235,148.
Finance/Accounting				
	(1) Finance Officer R21	58,195.	Travel 5,000.	
	(1) Acct. Supervisor R16	42,103.	Contractual 33,100.	
	(2) Acct. Clerk R10	30,284. X 2	Commod.-ongoing 9,000.	
	(1) Clk. Typist R8	27,143.	Commod.-one-time 7,500.	
			Equip.-one-time 15,700.	
	(5)	188,009.	70,300.	258,309.

Records Management

(1) Records Analyst R18	48,107.	Travel	1,800.	
(1) Records Supervisor R15	39,415.	Contractual	81,200.	
(1) Records Handler R12	33,820.	Commod.-ongoing	9,000.	
(2) Microfilm Operators R10/R14	30,284./37,005.	Commod.-one-time	7,500.	
		Equip.-one-time	105,000.	
<hr/>				
(5)	188,631.		204,500.	393,131.

Data Processing/Communications

(1) DP Mgr. R23	65,742.	Travel	7,500.	
(1) Programmer Analyst R17	44,923.	Contractual	319,900.	
(1) DP/Comm. Sys. Supvr. R18	48,107.	Commod.-ongoing	7,200.	
(1) Clk. Typist R8	27,143.	Commod.-one-time	6,000.	
		Equip.-one-time	56,100.	
<hr/>				
(4)	185,915.		396,700.	582,615.

Duplication Svcs.

(1) Duplication Mgr. R19	51,365.	Travel	1,000.	
(1) Printing Tech. R17	44,923.	Contractual	74,500.	
(2) Machine Operators R12	33,820. X 2	Commod.-ongoing	57,200.	
		Commod.-one-time	6,000.	
		Equip.-one-time	174,800.	
<hr/>				
(4)	163,928.		313,500.	477,428.

TOTAL

(33)	1,341,037.		1,213,900.	2,554,937.
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DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

April 22, 1985

The Honorable Patrick Rodey
Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Elected AG
SJR 9

Dear Senator Rodey:

I would like to comment on the merits of the question of whether or not we should elect the attorney general.

As you take up this issue, it is useful to consider how this proposed change will effect the citizens of our State in both the short and long term. I have lived and practiced law in our state for most of my adult life. I am absolutely convinced that the needs of all Alaskans are best served by having an appointed attorney general. Election of one cabinet level official makes no more sense than the election of some or all other commissioners.

Historically, the Attorney General has been an appointive, rather than elective, official. In England, the Attorney General was appointed by the Crown and only incidentally acquired elective status through a seat in Parliament. In Colonial America, Attorneys General were usually appointed by the Governor of the colony. The Attorney General of the United States still serve at the pleasure of the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. 1/

1/ Our research indicates that the Attorney General is popularly elected in forty-three states. The Attorney General is appointed by the Governor in five states (New Hampshire, Alaska, Hawaii, New Jersey and Wyoming), three territories and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In Maine, the Attorney General is a "constitutional officer" selected by the Legislature while Tennessee's Attorney General is selected every eight years by the Supreme Court of that state.

Honorable Patrick Rodey, Senator
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee
Re: Elected AG - SJR 9

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I have a number of substantive points which weigh against the election of the attorney general. First, in Alaska, the people, through their legislators do participate in the selection of the attorney general by the confirmation process. In addition, the confirmation process allows the Legislature to examine the qualifications and integrity of the nominee.

Secondly, the governor, as the state's principal executive officer, needs to have a responsive and reliable Department of Law. I think good management requires an appointed attorney general, but more importantly common sense suggests that the attorney general selection be made by appointment. The delegates to our Constitutional Convention recognized over a quarter century ago that, in our vast state with its disparate interests and citizens, the administration of state government requires a strong governor. This still holds true today. The last thing our state needs is an elected attorney general who may have a personal or political agenda which varies from the position of the governor. The friction between the two elected administrative officials can lead to a less responsive state bureaucracy and a diffused accountability of the executive branch to the electorate.

I could relate anecdotes which illustrate this from other jurisdictions having elected attorneys general. Instead, I would rather provide a quotation from the National Municipal League:

All authorities on executive organization agree with the position embraced by the Model State Constitution for more than 40 years that administrative power and responsibility should be concentrated in a single popularly elected chief executive. There is growing recognition that the governor, as the representative of all the people, should be equipped with the constitutional status necessary to exercise constructive leadership as the chief lawmaker and political head of his state. 2/

Studies on administrative reorganization usually argue that fragmentation leads to irresponsibility, but that a single chief executive can be held accountable through the electoral system and, as a consequence, can make the administration more responsive. In my opinion, the Governor of Alaska needs the

2/ National Municipal Leagues, MODEL STATE CONSTITUTION (6th ed.) 65-66 (1963).

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Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee
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flexibility and discretion that is implied in an appointed attorney general. Anything less will inevitably drive a wedge between the Governor and the Department of Law to the detriment of the citizens of our state.

Thirdly, in addition to the practical problems caused by an elected attorney general, experience in other states with an elected attorney general suggests that the Governor's office will incur substantial costs with respect to the use of separate and additional counsel for the Governor. I am of the opinion that this use (and cost) depends on the relationship between the Governor and the elected Attorney General. In a situation where an elected Attorney General and Governor are cooperative, cordial and share a similar political philosophy, the need for additional Governor's counsel will be reduced. Regrettably, this is not always the situation. A 1976 study by the National Governors' Conference explored the role of Governors' legal advisors. The study, which was based primarily on a questionnaire to these counsel, found problems in this relationship:

In many states, the relationship between the Governor and the Attorney General is not a smooth one. In addition to whatever political differences there may be between them, there are several operational areas of potential conflict. These include conflicts over the extent to which the legal talent employed by state agencies should report to the Attorney General or to the agencies; concern that the Governor cannot easily deal with the Attorney General because the Attorney General normally provides "yes-no" answers rather than discussions of the legal risk of various options; and the possible frictions that may normally occur in an attorney-client situation. 3/

While I cannot estimate the actual use and cost of additional counsel to oversee the elected Attorney General on behalf of the Governor, I am convinced there will be some extra cost incurred by the Governor's office to hire and use legal counsel even in the best of times. I sadly regret that the citizens of our state will be required to pay for this additional layer of legal bureaucracy.

3/ National Governors' Conference, Center for Policy Research and Analysis, LEGAL ADVICE FOR THE GOVERNOR, 7 (November, 1976).

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Page 4

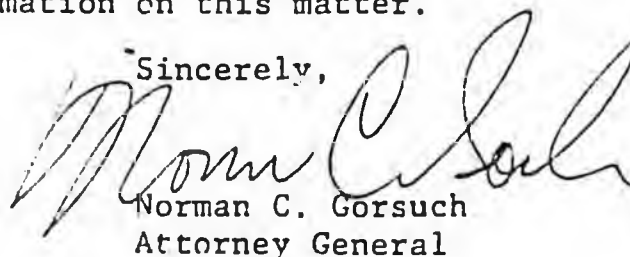
Fourthly, in states where the attorney general is elected, the heads of executive departments often hire their own attorneys. In jurisdictions with elected attorneys general, there is often a proliferation of house counsel on the staff of major departments. Historically, such counsel have been employed by executive branch agencies to give department heads a "second" opinion in controversial matters in states having an elected attorney general. Such counsel usually do not have the authority to litigate, but they do provide legal advice to department heads. Without centralized legal service and advice, each agency will rely on advice from its own lawyers. Therefore, agencies will receive differing interpretations as they raise legal issues. This in turn will make consensus among different agencies on issues more difficult to achieve. The result is that public policy decisions in the executive branch will be delayed to the detriment of the public and the legislature. In addition, these house counsel frequently submit amicus briefs in litigation affecting their department's programs. It is not unusual in states with an elected attorney general to see four or five separate briefs filed in a single matter, representing the varying viewpoints of different agencies, in addition to the attorney general's brief. If nothing else, this needless duplication insures that the courts and the public will be confused about state policy on many issues.

In my estimation, the cost for such additional counsel in Alaska could easily exceed \$1.0 million annually, within a few years. This cost is simply not warranted by any rational criteria and should be further questioned in light of diminishing revenues. We have many more basic needs in Alaska which command the state government's immediate attention. Surely we do not want a needless layer of extra lawyers embedded in state agencies.

In summary, it is my opinion that electing the Attorney General will split administrative responsibility and executive authority, diffuse the political accountability of the executive branch to the public, add more attorneys to state government, contribute to more intense bureaucratic infighting among agencies, delay the resolution of executive branch policy decisions, and create a higher rate of growth in the state operating budget.

Please call upon me at your earliest convenience if I can provide additional information on this matter.

Sincerely,



Norman C. Gorsuch
Attorney General

The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILL J. ALLEN

"Believing in Alaskans, putting Alaska first"

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

The Anchorage Times Commentary in this segment of the Anchorage Daily News does not represent the views of the Daily News. It is written and published under an agreement with former owners of The Times, in the interests of preserving a diversity of viewpoints in the community.

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But it is not a simple thing to make it possible for the people elect the attorney general. Under the Alaska Constitution, the office is filled by appointment of the governor. So the constitution must be amended.

And that requires, as a first step, passage of a resolution by the Legislature to place the proposition on the ballot. And then the proposed constitutional change must be approved by the voters.

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That's the way it should be.

THE ANCHORAGE TIMES, P.O. Box 100040, Anchorage, AK 99510

FEB 6, 1997

Attorney General Index '97

1. Team Ticket Elections
2. The Anchorage Times Editorial - A.G.
3. Support Letter - Mick Manns
4. Fifty States Methods of Selection
5. SJR 10 Sponsor Statement - 1997

Table 2-4: Election Methods for Electing Lieutenant Governors

	Name	Same Party as the Governor?	Elected With the Governor?
Alabama	Don Sogolman	N	N
Alaska	Fran Utzer	Y	Y(N)
Arkansas	Mike Huckabee	N	N
California	Gray Davis	N	N
Colorado	Gail Schoeber	Y	Y(N)-CC
Connecticut	M. Jodi Flah	Y	Y(N)-CC
Delaware	Ruth Ann Minner	Y	N
Florida	Buddy Mackay	Y	Y(N)
Georgia	Pierre Howard	Y	N
Hawaii	Mazie Hirono	Y	Y(N)
Idaho	C.L. Otter	Y	N
Illinois	Bob Kustra	Y	Y(N)
Indiana	Frank O'Bannon	Y	Y(N)-PC
Iowa	Joy Corning	Y	Y(N)-PC
Kansas	Sheila Frasin	Y	Y(N)
Kentucky	Steve Henry	Y	Y(N)
Louisiana	Kathleen Blanco	N	N
Maryland	Kathleen Kennesey Townsend	Y	Y(N)
Massachusetts	Paul Cellucci	Y	Y(N)
Michigan	Corinne B. Dinefield	Y	Y(N)-PC
Minnesota	Joanne Benson	Y	Y(N)-JC
Mississippi	Ronnie Musgrove	N	N
Missouri	Roger B. Wilson	Y	N
Montana	Dennis Rehberg	Y	Y(N)
Nebraska	Kim Robak	Y	Y(N)
Nevada	Laraine Hammargren	N	N
New Mexico	Walter Bradley	Y	Y(N)
New York	Elizabeth McCaughey Rose	Y	Y(N)
North Carolina	Dennis Wickor	Y	N
North Dakota	Rosemary Myrdal	Y	Y(N)-JC
Ohio	Nancy McGister	Y	Y(N)
Oklahoma	Mary Fallin	Y	N
Oregon	Mark Schwelker	Y	Y(N)
Rhode Island	Robert Wyrand	N	N
South Carolina	Bob Foster	Y	N
South Dakota	Carole Hillard	Y	N
Texas	Bob Bollock	Y	N
Utah	Olene Walker	Y	N
Vermont	Baibara Shelton	N	N
Virginia	Don Beyer	Y	Y(N)
Washington	Joel Pritchard	Y	N
Wisconsin	Scott McCallum	Y	Y(N)

Post-16* Fax Note 7671
 To: Patricia Young
 C/O: [unclear]
 Phone: 907 465-3951
 Fax: 907 463-3351

Date: 1-10-97
 From: Gail Manning
 Co: NCLC
 Phone: 606 244 8771
 Fax: 606 244 8001

From:
ALASKA LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH AGENCY

Notes:
 N - Elected Independent of Governor;
 Y(N) - Independent Primary, Team General;
 Y(Y) - Team Primary, Team General;
 C.O. - Nominated independently at party convention;
 Y(Y)-P-C - Governor nominated in primary, nominated lieutenant governor nominee to be approved by party convention, Team General;
 Y(Y)-JC - Team nomination at convention, Team General.

RECEIVED
 JAN 30 1997
 And.....

Legislative Research Services

130 Seward Street, Suite 218
Juneau, Alaska 99801
907/465-3991
Fax: 907/463-3351

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: January 30, 1997
To: Tuckerman Babcock
Fax: 907/465-3805
Re: Team Ticket Elections
Sender: Patricia A. Young
Legislative Analyst

RECEIVED

JAN 30 1997

ANS U.

YOU SHOULD RECEIVE 2 PAGE(S), INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET. IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE CALL 907/465-3991.

WARNING: The information contained in this FAX is confidential. It is intended to be reviewed only by the individual named above. If the reader of this transmittal page is not the intended recipient or a representative of the recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, dissemination or copying of this FAX or the information contained herein is prohibited. If you have received this FAX in error, please immediately notify the sender by telephone and return this FAX to the sender at the above address. Thank you.

Tuckerman,

Attached is a table supplied by Gail Manning at the Council of State Governments. The table, which is current, shows that 24 states use a team ticket including both the governor and the lieutenant governor. As you will see, there is some variation as to primary and general elections, etc.

Ms. Manning assures me that team tickets extend only to lieutenant governors, not to any other administrative officials. John Schachter, communications director for the National Association of Attorneys General, concurs: no state elects its attorney general on a team ticket of any sort.

Let us know if you need further assistance.

The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILL J. ALLEN

"Believing in Alaskans, putting Alaska first"

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

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THE ANCHORAGE TIMES, P.O. Box 100040, Anchorage, AK 99510 T

FEB 6, 1997



SENATOR LYDA GREEN
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-6600 FAX (907) 465-3805

Constituent Contact Report

Name: Mick Manns - Paradise Valley, Mining Date: _____
Address: _____
SSN or DOB: _____

Phone: 479-5704

Fax: 474-3000

ISSUE/REGARDING: Please Push Attorney General Bill

ACTION/RESPONSE: _____

Date Resolved: _____

Staff Member: _____

**Table 2.10
SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION**

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Adjutant general	Administration	Agriculture	Banking	Budget
Alabama	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	(2-16)	CE	GS	CS
Alaska	CE	CE	(1-1)	GB	(1-9)	GB	GB	AG	AG	GB
Arizona	CE	(1-2)	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	G
Arkansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	CF	GS	(1-15)	H	BO	AG
California	CE	CE	CE	CF	CE	GS	(5)	GS	GS	N.A.
Colorado	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CS	GS	GS	CS	G
Connecticut*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GE	GE	GE	GE	CS
Delaware	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	G	GS
Florida	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	A	CE	(1-9)	G
Georgia	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	G	GS	CE	GS	G
Hawaii	CE	CE	(1-1)	GS	(1-6)	GS	(1-9)	GOC	AG	GS
Idaho	CE	CF	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	G	(1-15)
Illinois	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	G
Indiana	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	LQ	C	G
Iowa	CF	CE	CC	CE	CE	GD	(1-16)	CE	GS	GS
Kansas	CE	CE	CF	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	G
Kentucky	CE	CE	CE	CF	CE	G	AG	CE	AG	C
Louisiana	CE	CE	CF	CF	CE	GS	GS	CE	GS	CS
Maine	CF	(1)	CL	CL	CL	G	CLS	CLS	CLS	A
Maryland	CE	CE	GS	CB	CL	G	(1-16)	GS	AG	CS
Massachusetts*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CLS	CLS	B	B	B
Michigan	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	CS	(1-6)	B	GS	GS
Minnesota*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CF	G	GS	GS	A	(1-15)
Mississippi*	CE	CF	CE	CE	CF	GS	(1-15)	SE	GS	A
Missouri	CC	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	AGS	A
Montana	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	G	A	G
Nehraska	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	A
Nevada	CE	CE	CE	CE	CF	G	G	BA	A	(1-15)
New Hampshire	CE	(1)	CL	GC	CL	GC	GC	GC	GC	CC
New Jersey	CE	(1)	GS	GS	GS	GS	(1-16)	BG	GS	GS
New Mexico	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	N.A.	(1-16)	N.A.	G	G
New York	CE	CE	GS	CE	AG	G	(1-16)	GS	GS	G
North Carolina	CE	CE	SE	SE	SE	G	G	SE	G	G
North Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CE	G	(GG)
Ohio	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	G	G	G	AG	G
Oklahoma	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	G	BG	B	(1-15)
Oregon	CE	(1-2)	CE	SE	CE	G	GS	GN	A	A
Pennsylvania	CE	CE	GS	CF	CE	GS	G	GS	GS	G
Rhode Island*	CE	CE	CF	CE	CE	G	G	AGS	AGS	AGS
South Carolina	CE	CF	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	CE	(1-1)	AB
South Dakota*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	A	(1-15)
Tennessee	CF	(1-1)	CL	CT	CL	G	(1-16)	G	G	A
Texas	CE	CE	GS	CE	GS	GS	(1-16)	CE	B	COC
Utah	SE	SE	(1-1)	SE	SE	G	G	G	G	C
Vermont	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	CL	GN	GS	GS	(1-15)
Virginia	CE	CE	GB	CE	GB	GB	GB	GR	B	GB
Washington*	CF	CE	CC	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	(1-15)
West Virginia	CE	(1)	CE	CE	CE	G	G	SE	G	A
Wisconsin	CE	CE	CE	CE	CF	G	GS	GS	GS	A
Wyoming	SE	(1-2)	SE	G	SE	G	G	G	B	A
U.S. Virgin Islands	CE	CE	(1-1)	G	G	G	G	G	(1-1)	G

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, January 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Note: The chief administrative officials responsible for each function were determined from information given by the states for the same function as listed in *State Administrative Officials Classified by Function, 1995*, published by The Council of State Governments.

Key:
N.A. — Not available
— No specific chief administrative official or agency in charge of function.
CE — Constitutional, elected by public
CL — Constitutional, elected by legislature
SE — Statutory, elected by public
SL — Statutory, elected by legislature
— Selected by legislature or one of its organs
CT — Constitutional, elected by state court of last resort.

Appointed by:
G — Governor
GS — Governor
GB — Governor
GE — Governor
GC — Governor

Approved by:

Senate
Both houses
Either house
Council

Appointed by:

GD — Governor
GLS — Governor
GOC — Governor or cabinet

LG — Lieutenant Governor
LGS — Lieutenant Governor
AG — Attorney General
SS — Secretary of State
A — Agency head

AB — Agency head
AG — Agency head
ACC — Agency head
ALS — Agency head
ASH — Agency head
B — Board or commission
BG — Board
BGS — Board
BS — Board or commission
BA — Board or commission
CS — Civil Service
LS — Legislative Committee

Approved by:

Department
Appropriate legislative committee & Senate

Senate
Governor
Governor & Council
Appropriate legislative committee
Senate president & House speaker

Governor
Governor & Senate
Senate
Agency head

Senate

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



Interim:

600 East Railroad Avenue
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
(907) 376-3370
(907) 376-3157 Fax

Session

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-6600
Fax (907) 465-3805

SENATOR LYDA GREEN

SENATE DISTRICT N

SPONSOR STATEMENT SJR10, AN ELECTED ATTORNEY GENERAL
Senator Lyda Green * February 4, 1997

An idea whose time has come: Elect the Attorney General

Should the Attorney General (A.G.) be directly accountable to the people or simply a direct appointment by the Governor? Senate Joint Resolution 10 (SJR10), a constitutional amendment to our State constitution provides for the direct election of Alaska's A.G.

Under current law, the Governor has unilateral power to appoint and dismiss the A.G. (subject only to confirmation of new appointments by the Legislature). Only three other states give the Governor such power over the A.G. A special council picks the A.G. in one state, the legislature in another, and the Supreme Court chooses Tennessee's. In 43 states, the people get to select their own A.G.

An A.G. directly responsible to the voters will focus on better protection from crime for the innocent, surer prosecution of the accused, and appropriate punishment for those convicted.

Alaska deserves an A.G. dedicated to advancing the State's rights with vigor and full commitment. We will be far more certain the A.G. will do just that if he faces the voters in the next election.

By prohibiting the A.G. from running for Governor or Lt. Governor until after an intervening election, we should help reduce or eliminate the use of the office as stepping-stone.

By requiring the A.G., after the primary, to run with the Governor and Lt. Governor as a team or ticket, we should go a long way to eliminating the friction between the Governor and A.G. that plagues many other states.

By requiring the direct election of the A.G. we will go a long way toward making the A.G. a better servant of the people and the law.

SJR

17

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

First Committee of Referral

DATE: 2/20/97

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3/6/97
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 3/10/97

Judiciary Committee considered

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17

Relating to challenging the environmental and economic integrity of Alaska timber as Christmas decor for the United States Capitol.

and recommends:

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

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

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
Mike Miller	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Sean P. Powell	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Grace	✓				
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓	CHAIR:			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
S. Jud	3/10	✓	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR 17

Revision Date 3/10/97 Dept. Affected N/A
 Title "No Christmat Trees for Federal Capitol" BRU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor Senator Taylor
 Requester _____ Component Serial No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

CHANGE IN REVENUES [1]						
---------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Menial Health						
1091 Designated Program Receipts						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY97) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

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

This resolution has no fiscal impact on state agencies.

Prepared by Senate Judiciary Committee
 Division _____
 Approved by Senator Robin Taylor, Chairman *Robin L Taylor*
 Agency Senate Judiciary Committee

Phone 465-3717
 Date _____
 Date 3/7/97

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

**ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION FOR**

**SJR 17
"No Alaska Christmas Tree for
Federal Capitol"**

Alaska State House of Representatives
Twentieth Legislature
First Session

RCS# 121
Item 9

03-10-97
12:18:47

CSHJR 24 (RES)
Third Reading
Final Passage

Yeas:	34	Austerman, Barnes, Berkowitz, Brice, Bunde, Cowdery, Davis, Dyson, Foster, Green, Grussendorf, Hanley, Hodgins, Hudson, Ivan, James, Joule, Kelly, Kohring, Kookesh, Kott, Kubina, Martin, Masek, Mulder, Ogan, Phillips, Porter, Rokeberg, Ryan, Sanders, Therriault, Vezey, Williams
Nays:	5	Croft, Davies, Elton, Kemplen, Nicholia
Excused:	0	
Absent:	1	Moses

Alaska State Legislature

Chairman,
Judiciary Committee

Member,
Resources Committee
Rules Committee
Committee on Committees



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-3873
Fax: (907) 465-3922

352 Front Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
(907) 225-8088
Fax: (907) 225-0713

Senator Robin L. Taylor

Sponsor Statement

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17

SJR 17 was introduced to call national attention to the callousness of the Clinton administration in asking the people of Southeast Alaska to provide Christmas trees from the Tongass National Forest to decorate the federal Capital.

This resolution recognizes that what would normally be an honor is instead an affront to the working people of Southern Southeast, thousands of whom have been made jobless by the anti-timber policies of the Clinton administration.

To further compound this insult, the Clinton/Gore administration is asking school kids, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, timber-dependent communities and their elected leaders to pay the cost of participating in what can only be termed an insensitive farce.

This is the same administration that ignored the efforts of the Alaska congressional delegation and the Alaska State Legislature to protect the livelihoods of the workers, families and towns of the Tongass.

This is the same administration whose policies led to the closure of the region's two pulp mills and largest saw mill, costing thousands of jobs.

The three US Forest Service supervisors of the Tongass National Forest say the opportunity to provide trees to decorate the nation's Capital "a great moment for Alaska".

Sponsor Statement - SJR 17

Page Two

SJR 17 makes it clear the Twentieth Alaska State Legislature considers this "opportunity" to be insensitive, callous and insulting. It calls upon President Clinton and Vice President Gore to find another source for its 1998 Christmas decorations.



United States
Department
of Agriculture

Forest
Service

Alaska Region

Tongass National Forest

File Code: 1600

Date: January 28, 1997

Gall Phillips, Speaker of the House
Mail Stop 3100
State Capitolard Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RECEIVED

JAN 31 1997

Ans'd.....

Dear Speaker Phillips:

Southeast Alaska has been given an honor and an opportunity - and a challenge. We would like to invite you to share in it.

The Tongass National Forest has been chosen to provide the Capitol Holiday Tree in 1998. This marks the first time the state of Alaska has been chosen for this honor. This tree will be a gift to all the people of America from the people of Southeast Alaska. Decked with thousands of ornaments made by children and adults from across Southeast, this tree will stand proudly in front of the nation's Capitol, to be enjoyed by Washington, DC, residents and visitors alike.

Along with the honor of providing the Capitol Tree comes the opportunity to generate national publicity about the people and resources of Southeast Alaska. Perhaps even more important, it is an opportunity for the diverse people living and working throughout the Tongass to come together on a project. Everyone can participate. Not only will we provide a 60-65' tree to shine over the Capitol lawn, we will also provide up to 60 smaller trees to decorate administrative and congressional offices. Thousands of ornaments will also be made and sent with the trees.

The honor and the opportunity are also the challenge. Never before has the Capitol Tree had so far to travel. Never have the logistics of coordination and transportation been so unique. Never have the participating communities been so physically isolated one from another as in Southeast Alaska.

This is not solely a Forest Service project. Because this tree and everything that goes with it are indeed from all the people of Southeast Alaska and because your organization represents people from one end of Southeast to the other, your participation will contribute greatly to the success of this effort. We'd like you to be part of a core group to lead the project. The Forest Service is available to provide technical support and coordination with the people in Washington who will receive and put up the tree and with people who have helped with the trees in the past. The core group will bring their organizational skills, imagination, and local and corporate contacts together to make this a great moment for Alaska.

We ask that you or your representative work with a core group to provide overall project management - from developing a theme and logo, to involving individual communities in ornament making and fund raising, to working out the best way to get the trees and ornaments (with the accompanying publicity and good will) across the country. As with any project of this scope, the core group won't do all the work. Their job is to organize it, keep it on track, and make sure Alaska is proud when the Speaker of the House throws the switch to light up the Alaska tree in December 1998.



Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House

2

Merrily Jones of our Petersburg office has agreed to take the lead for the Forest Service and will be our representative to this core group. She'll help get the core group up and running. Once the group is organized, Merrily will share information from project coordinators of the last several years and also do her share of the group work.

Please contact Merrily at 907-772-5801 with your response by February 10. That will give the core group time to get started before the summer rush makes it difficult to put the project in motion.

We look forward to working with you to bring the spirit of Southeast Alaska to the people of America.

Sincerely,


ABIGAIL R. KIMBELL
Forest Supervisor
Stikine Area


GARY A. MORRISON
Forest Supervisor
Charham Area


BRADLEY E. POWELL
Forest Supervisor
Ketchikan Area

- Letter sent to:
- Association of Alaska School Boards
 - Boy Scouts of America
 - Girl Scouts, Tongass Council
 - Society of American Foresters
 - Southeast Alaska Tourism Council
 - Southeast Conference
 - Southeast Mayors' Association
 - Governor, State of Alaska
 - President of the Senate, State of Alaska
 - Speaker of the House, State of Alaska
 - Tlingit-Haida Central Council



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

News From The Senate and House Majorities

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
Actuality line: 1-800-478-6540

Ken Freeman (907) 465-3804
Wendy Lindskoog (907) 465-4582
web site: <http://www.akrepublicans.org>

Legislative Resolution Opposes Use of Tongass Trees For Clinton Christmas Focuses Attention on the Plight of Tongass Families

For Immediate Release: February 20, 1997

Contact: Ken Freeman (907) 465-3804
Wendy Lindskoog (907) 465-4582

JUNEAU - Calling it hypocritical of the Clinton Administration to harvest timber from the Tongass National Forest for use as Christmas trees in Washington D.C., Representative Bill Williams (D-Saxman) and Senator Robin Taylor (R-Wrangell) Thursday announced they will introduce resolutions in the Senate and House Friday opposing this policy directive.

"Maybe this resolution will get the Clinton Administration's attention. Vice President Al Gore has stated that they have 'saved the Tongass'. At what cost? There are more than trees and animals in the Tongass, there are people. The increase in domestic violence and other negative socio-economic affects of our mill closures are unacceptable," said Williams, Chair of the House Transportation Committee.

Recent policy directives from the Clinton Administration have directly resulted in the closure of Alaska's two largest pulp mills and has put thousands of Alaskans out of work.

"The lack of a reliable timber supply threatens two additional sawmills and could eliminate hundreds of more timber jobs adding to those that have already vanished in the last 4 years," said Senator Taylor. "We are still pushing for a level of timber supply that will keep our industry alive."

Responsible timber harvesting in Southeast Alaska has resulted in less than 4% of the Tongass being logged since 1900.

-more-

2-2-2-2-2

"The Clinton Administration is sending the message that careful harvesting of our trees is not acceptable to provide jobs for the people of Southeast Alaska, yet should be allowed to decorate the White House and the halls of Congress," said Taylor. "This is an affront to those rendered jobless by the recent mill closures!"

"We request that the Clinton Administration find another source for the 1998 White House Christmas tree festivities in light of the social and economic hardship forced upon Alaska's unemployed timber workers," said Williams. "The human cost of 'saving the Tongass' hasn't seemed to matter to the President and others who won't let anything stand in the way of their zeal to 'save us' from ourselves, and that is wrong."

Williams and Taylor said that if Clinton decides to go ahead with his plan to harvest trees in the Tongass, it should be done with full public comment and a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement that is the established industry standard.

Broadcast Note: Audio actualities are available by calling 1-800-478-6540.

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February 28, 1997

Senator Robin Taylor
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol, Interdepartmental Mail Stop: 3101
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Taylor:

We recently received a copy of the Alaska State Legislature News From The Senate and House Majorities, focusing on the Legislative Resolution opposing use of Tongass trees for President Clinton's Christmas. We commend you for introducing this resolution.

One of us grew up in the timber country of Oregon and have seen what the effect the so called "spotted owl" concern has done in that area, in fact all throughout the Pacific Northwest. We know of many families who have suffered extreme hardships over the timber closures and restrictions. Many of these families are close family friends and even relatives. This deliberate attack on the timber industry has been a terrible setback not only to those directly associated with the timber industry but has had a trickle down effect throughout the economy of the areas resulting in small business closures and some towns almost literally becoming ghost towns. It concerns us terribly to see this now happening in Alaska. The policy directives from the Clinton Administration has impacted too many Alaskans, unfairly and without cause. With statistics supporting that only 4% of the Tongass has been logged, there is no reason for these closures and the resulting impact on peoples lives.

Now they have the nerve to say they want to supply themselves with Christmas trees from the Tongass for their own personal enjoyment, while families that they have impacted may not even be able to have a Christmas Tree or be able to put anything under one for their families. How hypocritical of them!! We say, no, don't let them get away with this. If Vice President Al Gore wants to 'save the Tongass', as he has been quoted; then we suggest that someone give him some bailing wire, a roll of artificial turf, and let him make a fake Christmas Tree for the Clinton Administration's enjoyment. It's pretty hypocritical of them to even think of cutting trees anywhere to decorate for a few short weeks and then burn it or throw it away...if they truly believe in what they preach!!

Thank you for this resolution and we are copying this to all Representatives and Senators from our Valley area so they can hear our concerns. As well, we will be sending a POM to every Legislator asking for their YES votes to your resolution.

Roy J. Burkhart
E. June Burkhart

Yours truly,

Roy J. And June Burkhart, P.O. Box 204, Willow, AK 99688 (907)495-6337
Fax: (907)495-6338 E-Mail: rjburk@alaska.net

cc: Representatives Beverly Masek, Scott Ogan, and Vic Kohring
Senators Lyda Green, and Rick Halford

Mr. Roger
319 Riverside Dr

Laber

Support 262-9797

Soldotna AK 99669

Distribution Affiliation Reg Voter
60 Y

Date POM Sent
02/24/97

Constituency
N

Bill Number
SJR 17

Response

Subject

CONCUR THAT CHRISTMAS TREES SHOULD NOT BE CUT FROM THE TONGASS. PASS A RESOLUTION THAT RECOMMENDS TO PRES. CLINTON THAT HE OBTAIN AN ARTIFICIAL CHRISTMAS TREE FROM ONE OF HIS FOREIGN POLITICAL DONORS WHICH WOULD HELP SAVE TREES ON ALL OUR FEDERAL LANDS.

TO: SEN. ROBIN (HOOD) TAYLOR ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
STATE CAPITOL, JUNEAU, AK. 99801-1182

FROM: MARSHA GEORGE 907-225-2490
PO BOX 7175 KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

DATE: 1-24-97

RE: WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS TREES - FROM THE TONGASS

AN HONOR? EXCUSE ME? A SLAP IN THE FACE IS WHAT THIS IS!

IS THIS SUPPOSED TO BE THE STRAW THAT BREAKS THE CAMEL'S BACK?
I DON'T BELIEVE IT IS IRONIC THAT THE WHITE HOUSE CHOSE THE TONGASS
(SHERWOOD FOREST) TO SELECT CHRISTMAS TREES. I THINK IT IS A
DELIBERATE, "IN YOUR FACE" ACTION BY A PERVERTED ADMINISTRATION WHO
ARE NOW GETTING THEIR JOLLIES BY "RUBBING SALT" IN OUR WOUNDS.

AND WHO IS SUPPOSED TO PAY FOR THIS DUBIOUS HONOR? ANSWER: AN
ENDANGERED SPECIES (PEOPLE OF THE TONGASS). WHAT GALL.

TALKING TO JOHN CAREY OF THE KETCHIKAN FOREST SERVICE OFFICE, HE
SAID MOST LIKELY THE TREES WOULD COME FROM THE KETCHIKAN RANGER
DISTRICT. COINCIDENCE? I THINK NOT.

STEVE SAMS, ALSO OF THE KTN. FOREST SERVICE OFFICE WAS QUOTED IN
THE KTN. DAILY NEWS ARTICLE "TREE TREK" 1-17-97 THAT HE ANTICIPATES
ALL THE COMMUNITIES, THE STATE AND MANY ENTITIES THROUGHOUT SOUTH-
EAST ALASKA WILL PARTICIPATE IN PROVIDING TREES AND FINANCING THE
PROJECT.

SINCE WHEN DO FOREST SERVICE "IMPORTS" SPEAK FOR ALASKANS? LET ALONE
VOLUNTEER OUR POCKETBOOKS FOR SLICK WILLIE'S TREES. WHEN I TALKED TO
HIM HE SAID THE ARTICLE HAD MANY INACCURACIES. HE DENIED THAT THE TREES
WERE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE. HE SAID THEY WERE FOR THE NATION'S CAPITOL.
DID I MISS SOMETHING HERE? AND ALL THESE ALMOST 40 YEARS I THOUGHT
THE WHITE HOUSE WAS THE CAPITOL. DUMB ME! SO I REREAD THE ARTICLE.
IT WAS VERY SPECIFIC EVEN TO WHICH ROOMS IN THE WHITE HOUSE THE TREES
WOULD OCCUPY. SO WHO'S RIGHT MR. ROBIN HOOD? IS THE DAILY NEWS CORRECT
OR MR. SAMS?

I TOLD YOUR RECEPTIONIST WE NEED TO HAVE A "BOSTON TEA PARTY" AND
SHE RESPONDED, "YOU MEAN A BOSTON TREE PARTY". MAN SHE'S GOOD. I
HOPE YOU PAY HER WELL.

I HAVE A SUGGESTION TO THE FOREST SERVICE AS TO THE PERFECT
ENTITIES TO FOOT THE TAB. I'M SURE THAT T.C.S. (TONGASS CRACKPOT
SOCIETY) OR SEACC (SOUTHEAST ALASKA CRACKPOTS & CREEPS) WOULD
JUST JUMP FOR JOY AT THE HONOR. (SERIOUSLY)

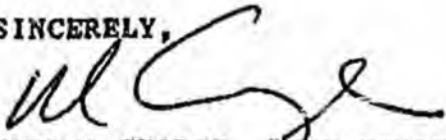
I WOULD BE INTERESTED IN YOUR IDEAS AS TO HOW TO STOP THE WHITE HOUSE FROM "HAVING THEIR CAKE" (TONGASS LOCKUP) AND "EATING IT TOO" (CHRISTMAS TREES). FOR THAT MATTER, WHEN ARE WE GOING TO HAVE HEARINGS TO REVERT OWNERSHIP OF THE TONGASS TO ALASKA?

I'M SURE GOV. KNOWLES WILL BE QUICK TO VOICE HIS SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE TONGASS AND USE HIS OFFICE TO FORMALLY PROTEST THIS "INSULT TO INJURY". AFTER ALL HE'S DONE TO/FOR US, I'M SURE HE REALIZES THIS IS THE LEAST HE CAN DO.

ALL SARCASM AND PUNS ASIDE, I BELIEVE EVERY COMMUNITY IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA SHOULD FORMALLY PROTEST. DO WE TAKE LEGAL ACTION? THE USFS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE AN EIS STATEMENT. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DAMAGE TO THE MORALE THAT WOULD BE SUFFERED BY AN ENDANGERED SPECIES (PEOPLE OF THE TONGASS), THIS EIS SHOULD TAKE ABOUT TEN YEARS. (HA HA) (IN REF. TO TLMP-TONGASS LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS 10 PLUS YEARS UNDER REVISION) (AFTER ALL, FAIR IS FAIR)

IT IS SAD THAT BEING CHOSEN TO PROVIDE CHRISTMAS TREES TO THE NATIONS CAPITOL IS NO LONGER AN HONOR. IN REFERENCE TO AND IN CONTRADICTION OF THE EDITORIAL BY NIKKI MURRAY JONES IN THE KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS ON JAN. 18TH 1997 ENTITLED "THANK-YOU, MAYBE", I DO NOT WELCOME THE PROSPECT OF CONTRIBUTING TO OUR NATIONAL CELEBRATION. YES IT HAS COME DOWN TO POLITICS AND WHO'S IN THE WHITE HOUSE. HOW CAN MR. CLINTON (EVIL PRINCE JOHN) AND "ALGORE" (SHERRIF OF NOTTINGHAM) THINK FOR A MOMENT THAT THEY CAN TAKE OUR JOBS AND THEN "HONOR" US BY TAKING THE VERY TREES THAT PUT BUTTER ON OUR TABLE FOR DECORATING PURPOSES. YES IT HAS COME DOWN TO POLITICS AND WHO'S IN THE WHITE HOUSE. NOT BY OUR DOING MIND YOU, BUT BY A TOTALLY CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION. MR. CLINTON AND "ALGORE" SHOULD HAVE BEEN "HONORED" LONG AGO BY IMPEACHMENT.

SINCERELY,


MARSHA GEORGE, "THE HOUSEWIFE"

ENC. COPIES OF KTN. DAILY NEWS ARTICLE 1-17-97 "TREE TREK" BY NIKKI M. JONES AND EDITORIAL 1-18-97 "THANK-YOU, MAYBE". LEW WILLIAMS EDITORIAL "END OF THE WEEK" 1-18-97, LAST 7 PARAGRAPHS REGARDING FOREST SERVICE AND CHRISTMAS TREES.

PS. PETITION ANYONE? PUBLIC SURVEYS? ANY TAKERS? NEWSPAPERS, CITY COUNCILS, ASSEMBLIES, PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES? I WOULD SUGGEST THE PUBLIC CALL YOUR NEWSPAPERS, RADIO STATIONS, COUNCIL MEMBERS, MAYORS, REPRESENTATIVES ETC. A PROTEST CALL TO THE FOREST SERVICE?

CC TO: PRES. BILL CLINTON (EVIL PRINCE JOHN)
ALGORE (SHERRIF OF NOTTINGHAM)
ENVIRON. QUALITY-KATHLEEN MCGINTY
SEC. OF AGRICULTURE-DAN GLICKMAN
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE-JIM LYONS
USFS TONGASS REGIONAL FORESTER-PHIL JANIK
USFS KETCHIKAN AREA SUPERVISOR-BRAD POWELL
US SENATOR FRANK MURKOWSKI
MURKOWSKI PRESS SECRETARY-CHUCK KLEESCHULTE
US SENATOR TED STEVENS
US REP. DON YOUNG
GOV. TONY KNOWLES
C.A.R.E. (CONCERNED ALASKANS FOR RESOURCES AND ENVIRONM.)
ALASKA FOREST ASSOCIATION
KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS
PEOPLE FOR THE WEST
T.C.S. (TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY)
SEACC (SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL)
JUNEAU EMPIRE
ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS
ALASKA JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BORO MAYOR-JACK SHAY
PETERSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CITY MAYORS OF:
KETCHIKAN, WRAGELL, SITKA, JUNEAU,
METLAKATLA, SKAGWAY, PETESBURG, HAINES

Vol. 62 No. 14, (USPS 293-940), 14

Tree trek

Tongass source for 1998 Capitol Christmas trees

By NIKKI MURRAY JONES
Daily News Staff Writer

Christmas 1998 will bring snow, short nights, sparkling lights and a 4,000-mile trek across the United States with 60 trees.

The Tongass National Forest has been picked by the White House to provide the trees and decorations for the nation's capital holiday celebration, say organizers.

The call is for trees ranging from the largest one, 65- to 75-foot tall, for the Capitol Building to smaller ones for use in various Washington, D.C., locations, said Merryly Jones, spokeswoman for the Sitka Area of the U.S. Forest Service. Trees will likely come from the Sitka, Chatham and Ketchikan areas of the forest, she said.

The honor of providing trees rotates throughout the National Forest system, said Steve Sams, recreation staff officer for the Ketchikan Area Supervisor's Office. In 1996, trees came from Utah and this year they'll come from the Black Hills National Forest that straddles South Dakota and Wyoming. In 1999, trees will be sent from the Nicolette National Forest in Wisconsin, he said.

The trees can come from other sources, as well, such as private land, Native corporation land and state and borough land, said Sams. He anticipates that all the communities, the state and many entities throughout Southeast Alaska will participate in providing trees and financing the project, he said.

Washington Christmas decorating requires two tall trees (one as a backup) for the Capitol, an 18-foot tree for the White House's Blue Room, a variety of

See 'Christmas trees,' page A-3

Christmas trees

trees for the White House front fall, various other trees for other parts of the White House and trees in the Supreme Court Building, Senate Dining Room and other offices.

The White House tree is delivered by horse-drawn cart the Friday after Thanksgiving, said Chuck Kleeschulte, press secretary for Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska.

"It's a great honor to be selected," Kleeschulte said.

Transporting the trees will be a logistical feat. And traditionally, there are ceremonies at various cities along the way, said Paul McIntosh, in charge of public affairs for the Ketchikan Area Forest Service.

Forest Service officials met by teleconference this week to begin planning. The Petersburg Chamber of Commerce also is involved.

Organizers will form committees to handle tree selection, transportation, financing and ornaments, said Sams.

One of the questions to be answered is what kind of tree to send. The most attractive, the Sitka Spruce, doesn't keep its needles well, he said.

Trees are put up in Washington right after Thanksgiving and stay up through New Year's Day, said Kleeschulte.

"It will be up to a subcommittee to decide that," Sams said. One possibility would be a fir tree, although not many grow in Southeast Alaska, he said.

No taxpayer funds can be used for taking the trees to Washington. Other sources will be sought because it will be costly, said Annabeth Burick, director of the Petersburg Chamber.

"If someone wants to offer us their plane to fly the trees to Washington, we'll take it," she said.

The region also is expected to provide ornaments. They can be made by groups, school children and others interested in making them, said Sams.

Organizers said they are still gathering information for the project.

Ketchikan Daily News

Saturday-Sunday, Jan. 18-19, 1997

Editorial

Thank you, maybe

Thank you, maybe.

Southeast Alaska and the Tongass National Forest have been honored by the Clinton Administration as sources for the 1998 Christmas trees for the Capitol Building and White House.

While Southeasterners might appreciate the honor, it is one met by many with mixed feelings.

On the one hand, we have millions of acres of federal, state, private and local government land from which to select the 65-foot and shorter trees for the nation's capital. On the other hand, the federal portion, which makes up most of Southeast Alaska, has been the target of political controversy that has undercut a once-thriving timber industry in the region.

Also, one wonders at the politics that allow cutting from a national forest the 60 trees needed for Christmas decorating when the region's timber industry has been blasted for cutting trees to create jobs and a stronger economy. And certainly, the tallest trees needed will have to come from old-growth areas, the most controversial area of environmentalist focus.

Of course, 60 trees out of this huge region is literally on a par with a sapling compared to a forest.

The cost is another factor which might make Southeasterners check their checkbooks. We know it will be expensive to transport the trees across country to Washington, D.C. Transport by land seems the most likely way since the trek traditionally includes ceremonies at various sites along the way. Taxpayer dollars can't be used, so the region will have to find money from private sources such as individuals, communities, non-profit groups and regional organizations.

Utah's recent experience makes us a little leery. That state provided the trees for the White House's 1996 holiday decorating. That same year President Clinton created a huge national monument in the state without public process. Does he have any surprises in store for Alaska?

Then there's the question of what kind of trees to send. Hemlocks are too thin, cedars are too droopy and Sitka spruce, while beautiful, lose their needles easily. Foresters have suggested a fir but the final decision will rest with the committee charged with that job.

Despite the political controversy and the challenges attached to the task, we still welcome the prospect of contributing to our national celebration. The honor of decorating the nation's capital goes beyond politics and beyond whoever occupies the Oval Office. And whether we agree with President Clinton's national policies or not, he still stands for an office that we respect and support.

So, come Christmas 1998, Washington, D.C., the Capitol Building, the White House and other areas will be transformed by Tongass trees. It will be a sight worth seeing.

← NIKKI MILLER, JONES

LEW WILLIAMS SR. ↓

The Forest Service reported this week that the White House has asked for 60 Christmas trees from Tongass National Forest for the 1998 Christmas season.

Juneau-based Greatland radio reporter Pete Carran read the story on the air and then he couldn't resist an editorial comment; "I can't wait to hear what Wrangell Senator Robin Taylor has to say about that."

Broadcast and print reporters usually refrain from editorial remarks in news, especially Carran, who does a good newscast each weekday on KTKN. But this was too good to miss.

We couldn't wait either so we asked Taylor. He said he hoped Vice President Al Gore didn't take the trees out of the allowable cut when the White House is finished manipulating the Tongass Land Management Plan to satisfy environmentalists.

He also said that it is ironic that the White House asks for trees from an area where it has decimated the economy by preventing people from cutting trees for a living.

But wait until Taylor hears the entire story. A Forest Service official in Ketchikan, Steve Sams, says he anticipates that all communities, the state and many entities throughout Southeast will participate in the honor of providing the trees and financing the project.

Has he located a Gore-supporting Buddhist Temple in Southeast?

1-18-97

Alaska State House of Representatives
Twentieth Legislature
First Session

RCS# 121
Item 9

'03-10-97
12:18:47

CSHJR 24 (RES)
Third Reading
Final Passage

Yeas: 34 Austerman, Barnes, Berkowitz, Brice, Bunde,
Cowdery, Davis, Dyson, Foster, Green,
Grussendorf, Hanley, Hodgins, Hudson, Ivan,
James, Joule, Kelly, Kohring, Kookesh,
Kott, Kubina, Martin, Masek, Mulder, Ogan,
Phillips, Porter, Rokeberg, Ryan, Sanders,
Therriault, Vezey, Williams

Nays: 5 Croft, Davies, Elton, Kemplen, Nicholia

Excused: 0

Absent: 1 Moses

SJR

18

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/14/97

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 4-6-98

Judiciary Committee considered

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT: PERMANENT FUND INCOME & DIVIDEND

and recommends:

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

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

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

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
#3 ELLIOTTS OPR, GOVS OFFICE	4-3-98		✓
DOR (PFD)			
Updated			
requested			

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
_____	_____		

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

FISCAL NOTI No. 3

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SJR 18
(S) Publish Date: 4-7-98

Revision Date (Note if correction)	_____	Dept. Affected	Office of the Governor
Title	Const. Amend: Relating to the permanent	BRU	Elective Operations
fund dividend	_____	Component	General and Primary
Sponsor	Senator Green	Component Serial No.	#22
Requester	Senate Judiciary Committee		

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	3.0					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	3.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This figure includes the cost of providing information about this issue in the Official Election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58, and the programming costs for counting votes cast on the measure. However, only four measures can be printed on a single ballot card. If this measure requires printing an additional ballot card, the costs will increase by \$56.0.

Prepared by	Gail Fenumial <i>Gail Fenumial</i>	Phone	465-3935
Division	Division of Elections	Date	4/3/98
Approved by	C. Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer <i>Fran Ulmer</i>	Date	4/3/98
Agency	Office of the Lieutenant Governor		

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State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-6600
Fax (907) 465-3805

SENATOR LYDA GREEN
SENATE DISTRICT N

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Senate Joint Resolution 18

"A resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska to guarantee the permanent fund dividend, to provide for inflation-proofing, and to require a vote of the people before spending undistributed income from the earnings reserve of the permanent fund; and relating to the permanent fund."

Under the constitution (Art. IX, Sec. 5) all net income from the Permanent Fund is deposited in the general fund and available for appropriation. However, the Legislature, by statute, has created an earnings reserve account to hold this net income from which dividends and inflation-proofing are paid. Whatever funds are left over in the earnings reserve after inflation-proofing and paying dividends are called "undistributed income."

The legislature by simple majority vote, with the support of the Governor, could cap, reduce or eliminate dividends, reduce or eliminate inflation proofing, and spend every penny Permanent Fund earnings on government. SJR 18 will take the existing formulas for dividends and inflation-proofing and require that the people, not just the legislature, approve any changes.

Former Governor Jay Hammond, former Fairbanks legislator Dick Randolph, former Ketchikan legislator Oral Freeman and prominent Fairbanks businessman Ralph Seekins join several hundred more who have endorsed the effort to require a vote of the people before the Legislature reduces dividends, inflation-proofing or spends the earnings of the Permanent Fund.

If adopted, SJR 18 will permanently protect dividends, guarantee inflation-proofing and require voter approval for spending undistributed income from the Permanent Fund earnings reserve.

Senator_Lyda_Green@legis.state.ak.us

Alexander Creek • Big Lake • Butte • Caswell • Chickaloon • Chulitna • Finger Lake • Goose Bay • Hatcher Pass • Housatonic
Knik • Kashwitna • Lake Louise • Lazy Mountain • Montana Creek • Nancy Lake • Nelchina • Palmer • Petersville • Point Mackenzie
Sheep Mountain • Skwentna • Sunshine • Sutton • Talkeetna • Trail Lakes • Trapper Creek • Wasilla • Willow

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Knik • Kashwitna • Lake Louise • Lazy Mountain • Montana Creek • Nancy Lake • Nelchina • Palmer • Petersville • Point Mackenzie
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Senate Joint Resolution 18

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Under the constitution (Art. IX, Sec. 5) all net income from the Permanent Fund is deposited in the general fund and available for appropriation. However, the Legislature, by statute, has created an earnings reserve account to hold this net income from which dividends and inflation-proofing are paid. Whatever funds are left over in the earnings reserve after inflation-proofing and paying dividends are called "undistributed income."

The legislature by simple majority vote, with the support of the Governor, could cap, reduce or eliminate dividends, reduce or eliminate inflation proofing, and spend every penny Permanent Fund earnings on government. SJR 18 will take the existing formulas for dividends and inflation-proofing and require that the people, not just the legislature, approve any changes.

Former Governor Jay Hammond, former Fairbanks legislator Dick Randolph, former Ketchikan legislator Oral Freeman and prominent Fairbanks businessman Ralph Seekins join several hundred more who have endorsed the effort to require a vote of the people before the Legislature reduces dividends, inflation-proofing or spends the earnings of the Permanent Fund.

If adopted, SJR 18 will permanently protect dividends, guarantee inflation-proofing and require voter approval for spending undistributed income from the Permanent Fund earnings reserve.

Senator_Lyda_Green@legis.state.ak.us

Alexander Creek • Big Lake • Butte • Caswell • Chickaloon • Chulitna • Finger Lake • Goose Bay • Hatcher Pass • Houston
Knik • Kashwitna • Lake Louise • Lazy Mountain • Montana Creek • Nancy Lake • Nelchina • Palmer • Petersville • Point Mackenzie
Sheep Mountain • Skwentna • Sunshine • Sutton • Talkeetna • Trail Lakes • Trapper Creek • Wasilla • Willow

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Interim:

600 East Railroad Avenue
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
(907) 376-3370
(907) 376-3157 Fax



Session:

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-6600
Fax (907) 465-3805

SENATOR LYDA GREEN

SENATE DISTRICT N

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Senate Joint Resolution 18

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SENATE DISTRICT N

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LEGAL SERVICES**DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
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STATE OF ALASKA**

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FAX (907) 485-2029
Mail Stop 3101

130 Seward Street, Suite 409
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2106

MEMORANDUM

June 10, 1997

SUBJECT: Amendments to the constitution relating to the permanent fund (SJR 18)

TO: Senator Lyda Green
Attn: Lorali Meler

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Director *TBC*

Here is the sectional summary that you requested.

Sec. 1. Provides that the resolution shall be known as an amendment to protect the permanent fund dividend, to provide for inflation-proofing, and to require a vote of the people before spending the undistributed income from the earnings reserve of the permanent fund.

Sec. 2. Deletes from Article IX, sec. 15 the provision directing that income from the permanent fund be deposited in the general fund unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 3. Adds new subsections to Article IX, sec. 15.

(b) Directs that income from the permanent fund be deposited into the earnings reserve account in the fund and invested as the rest of the fund is. Income of the earnings reserve account is also deposited into that account.

(c) Identifies net income of the fund and income available for distribution. At the end of each fiscal year fifty percent of the income available for distribution shall be distributed as dividends to residents. Income distributed as dividends is not appropriated, but money to pay the costs of administering the dividend program may be appropriated from the income transferred for dividends.

(d) After income is transferred for dividends, income is transferred from the earnings reserve account to the principal of the permanent fund to offset the effect of inflation.

(e) Appropriations may be made from the earnings reserve account to the principal of the permanent fund and for costs of administering the fund, but appropriations for other purposes become effective only if approved by voters at a general election.

Sec. 4. The amendments will be placed before the voters at the next general election.

TBC:pl
97-143.plm

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR18

Revision Date (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected Office of the Governor
 Title Const. Amend: Relating to the permanent BRU Elective Operations
fund dividend Component General and Primary
 Sponsor Senator Green
 Requester Senate Judiciary Committee Component Serial No. #22

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	3.0					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	3.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This figure includes the cost of providing information about this issue in the Official Election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58, and the programming costs for counting votes cast on the measure. However, only four measures can be printed on a single ballot card. If this measure requires printing an additional ballot card, the costs will increase by \$56.0.

Prepared by Gail Fenumial *Gail Fenumial* Phone 465-3935
 Division Division of Elections Date 4/3/98
 Approved by Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer *Fran Ulmer* Date 4/3/98
 Agency Office of the Lieutenant Governor

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS GREEN, Leman, Halford

Introduced: 2/26/97

Referred: State Affairs, Judiciary, Finance

A RESOLUTION

1 Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska to guarantee the
2 permanent fund dividend, to provide for inflation-proofing, and to require a vote
3 of the people before spending undistributed income from the earnings reserve of
4 the permanent fund; and relating to the permanent fund.

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

6 * Section 1. This resolution shall be known as an amendment to protect the permanent
7 fund dividend, to provide for inflation-proofing, and to require a vote of the people before
8 spending the undistributed income from the earnings reserve of the permanent fund.

9 * Sec. 2. Article IX, sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

10 Section 15. Alaska Permanent Fund. (a) At least twenty-five per cent of all
11 mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing
12 payments and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in a permanent fund, the
13 principal of which shall be used only for those income-producing investments
14 specifically designated by law as eligible for permanent fund investments. [ALL
15 INCOME FROM THE PERMANENT FUND SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE
16 GENERAL FUND UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW.]

1 (e) Appropriations may be made from the earnings reserve account to the
2 principal of the permanent fund and for costs of administering the permanent fund.
3 Appropriations from the account for other purposes become effective only if referred
4 to a vote at a general election and approved by the majority of those voting.

5 * Sec. 4. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of
6 the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the
7 State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education
State of Alaska

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS GREEN, Leman, Halford

Introduced: 2/26/97

Referred: State Affairs, Judiciary, Finance

A RESOLUTION

1 Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska to guarantee the
2 permanent fund dividend, to provide for inflation-proofing, and to require a vote
3 of the people before spending undistributed income from the earnings reserve of
4 the permanent fund; and relating to the permanent fund.

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

6 * **Section 1.** This resolution shall be known as an amendment to protect the permanent
7 fund dividend, to provide for inflation-proofing, and to require a vote of the people before
8 spending the undistributed income from the earnings reserve of the permanent fund.

9 * **Sec. 2.** Article IX, sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

10 **Section 15. Alaska Permanent Fund.** (a) At least twenty-five per cent of all
11 mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing
12 payments and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in a permanent fund, the
13 principal of which shall be used only for those income-producing investments
14 specifically designated by law as eligible for permanent fund investments. [ALL
15 INCOME FROM THE PERMANENT FUND SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE
16 GENERAL FUND UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW.]

1 * Sec. 3. Article IX, sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding
2 new subsections to read:

3 (b) Income from the permanent fund shall be deposited into a separate account
4 in the fund, the earnings reserve account, as soon as it is received. Money in the
5 account shall be invested in investments designated by law under (a) of this section,
6 and income from the investments shall also be deposited into the account.

7 (c) Net income of the permanent fund includes income of the earnings reserve
8 account. Net income of the fund shall be computed annually as of the last day of the
9 fiscal year in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, excluding any
10 unrealized gains or losses. At the end of each fiscal year, an amount of income
11 available for distribution shall be calculated. The income available for distribution is
12 equal to twenty-one percent of the net income of the fund for the last five fiscal years,
13 including the fiscal year just ended, but may not exceed the net income of the fund for
14 the fiscal year just ended plus the balance in the earnings reserve account. At the end
15 of each fiscal year, fifty percent of the income available for distribution shall be
16 transferred from the earnings reserve account and distributed as dividends to State
17 residents as provided by law. Income distributed as dividends is not subject to
18 appropriation; however, the amount necessary to pay the costs of administering the
19 dividend program may be appropriated for that purpose from the income transferred
20 under this subsection.

21 (d) After the transfer under (c) of this section, income shall be transferred
22 from the earnings reserve account to the principal of the permanent fund in an amount
23 sufficient to offset the effect of inflation on the principal of the fund during the fiscal
24 year just ended. The amount transferred to the principal may not exceed the balance
25 in the account and shall be calculated by

26 (1) computing the average of the monthly United States Consumer
27 Price Index for all urban consumers for each of the two previous calendar years;

28 (2) computing the percentage change between the first and second
29 calendar year averages; and

30 (3) applying that rate to the value of the principal of the fund on the
31 last day of the fiscal year just ended.

1 (e) Appropriations may be made from the earnings reserve account to the
2 principal of the permanent fund and for costs of administering the permanent fund.
3 Appropriations from the account for other purposes become effective only if referred
4 to a vote at a general election and approved by the majority of those voting.

5 * **Sec. 4.** The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of
6 the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the
7 State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 2
 Bill Version: SJR 18
 (S) Publish Date: 3/14/97

BILL NO. SJR 18

STATE OF ALASKA
 1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date	Dept. Affected <u>Office of the Governor</u>
Title <u>Const. Amdt.: Regarding the Permanent Fund</u>	BRU <u>Elective Operations</u>
Sponsor <u>Senators Green, Leman, Halford</u>	Component <u>General and Primary Elections</u>
Requester <u>Senate State Affairs</u>	Component Serial No. <u>#22</u>

Expenditures/Revenues		(Thousands of Dollars)				
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual		3.0				
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES []						

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)				
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF		3.0				
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY97) cost: none

POSITIONS						
Full-time		0				
Part-time		0				
Temporary		0				

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

This figure includes the cost of providing information about this issue in the Official Election Pamphlet as required by AS 15.58, and the programming costs for counting votes cast on the measure. However, only four measures can be printed on a single ballot card. If this measure requires printing an additional ballot card, the costs will increase by \$56.0.

Prepared by <u>Dana LaTour</u>	Phone <u>465-5347</u>
Division <u>Division of Elections</u>	Date <u>3/6/97</u>
Approved by Co <u>Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer</u>	Date <u>3/6/97</u>
Agency <u>Office of the Lieutenant Governor</u>	

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Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title: SJR 18: Proposing amendments to the Constitution to BRU: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation
guarantee permanent fund dividends, etc. Component: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation
 Sponsor: Senator Green
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 113

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY97) cost \$ 0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

As noted above, this fiscal note indicates zero fiscal impact. However, please see the two attachments which raise issues which could potentially lead to significant fiscal impact on the Permanent Fund and the State of Alaska. As noted in the letter from the Fund's investment consultant, Michael O'Leary of Callan Associates, "current statute and the proposed amendment both have significant investment-related implications that may influence policy makers in their deliberations." The APFC would request the opportunity to conduct the analysis described in the Callan letter and would be pleased to present the analysis to the legislature at the appropriate time.

Prepared by: Peter A. Bushre, Chief Financial Officer *Peter A. Bushre* Phone: 465-2059
 Division: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation Date: March 10, 1997
 Approved by Commissioner: Wilson L. Condon *Wilson L. Condon* Date: March 10, 1997
 Agency: Revenue

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Senate President Mike Miller
Senators of the Alaska Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Green 12

RECEIVED

January 22, 1997

Honorable President Miller and Senators,

Prior to the elections last November a petition pertaining to the Alaska Permanent Fund/Dividend circulated the Kenai Peninsula. Eleven pages of signatures have been delivered to you with this letter.

It is the hope of we who signed the petition that it may serve as a serious reminder of your responsibility to preserve, protect and defend the people's account. When we observe you planning ways to tamper with the fund or consider capping the dividend, we find it necessary to question your priorities and goals.

Equally important is our desire that the petition will prompt you to finish the business you began last session, that of passing a bill to END THE HOLD HARMLESS*(double subsidy). Over the past too many years our collective dividends have been cumulatively reduced by millions of dollars! Just as it is wrong to legislate benefits for one group at the expense of another, it is likewise wrong to tap the dividend through the back door of special appropriation(s).

May the Senate resolve to do what is right. Fulfill your pledge to maintain the integrity of the permanent fund by restoring its dividends to the true and fullest amount we are rightfully due.

Thank you for hearing the people. Your reply is respectfully requested.

As one of hundreds concerned I remain sincerely,

Barbara J. Gille
173 Trumpeter Avenue
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

enc.: eleven pages(295 signatures) petition
* Ref. SB 37
cc to Sen. John Torgerson
Sen. Jerry Ward

Copies to:
 Senate Pres. Mike Miller
 Sen. John Torgerson
 House Speaker Gail Phillips
 Rep. Gary Davis

CUT

PETITION

To: The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alaska. Governor Tony Knowles and all who would tamper with the "Alaska State Permanent Fund" so as to cap, reduce, or eliminate the Permanent Fund Dividend to the citizens of Alaska.

From: Citizens of the State of Alaska

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Alaska, petition you not to cap, reduce, or eliminate the Permanent Fund Dividend. Do not tamper with the Permanent Fund in order to fund the cost of government from the Permanent Fund.

Name (print)	Signature	Address
1 Barbara J. Gilte	<i>Barbara J. Gilte</i>	173 Trumpeter Ave Soldotna AK 99666
2 Rene Weber	<i>Rene Weber</i>	10819 Spur Hwy #102 Kenai AK 99611
3 JASON D. WARFLE	<i>Jason D. Warfle</i>	323 KUCKWELL AVE SODOTNA AK 99666
4 MICHAEL MISHOU	<i>Michael Mishou</i>	Box 572 Kenai AK 99611
5 DENNIS PISTON	<i>Dennis Piston</i>	HC1 Box 6711 Soldotna 99669
6 Kobyann K. Gilte	<i>Kobyann K. Gilte</i>	173 Trumpeter Ave, Soldotna, AK
7 Justin Hanson	<i>Justin Hanson</i>	Box 1505 Soldotna
8 Rachel M Price	<i>Rachel M Price</i>	PO Box 1110 Soldotna
9 Michael F Sweeney	<i>Michael F Sweeney</i>	35081 Spur Soldotna
10 William P Rose	<i>William P Rose</i>	PO Box 3103 Soldotna
11 CHRISTINE ROSE	<i>Christine Rose</i>	P.O. Box 3103 Soldotna
12 DOLG OLSON	<i>Dolg Olson</i>	44750 EDDY HILL DR. SODOTNA
13 Kathie Olson	<i>Kathie M. Olson</i>	Same
14 Joanna Russi	<i>Joanna Russi</i>	PO Box 1335 Soldotna, AK 99666
15 David Sullivan	<i>David Sullivan</i>	PO Box 3188 Soldotna, AK 99666
16 ELLA JOAN MILLER	<i>Ella Joan Miller</i>	P.O. Box 713 Soldotna, AK
17 Earl L Miller	<i>Earl L Miller</i>	Box 712 Soldotna AK 99666
18 Glenn Clifford	<i>Glenn Clifford</i>	P.O. Box 245 Kenai AK 99611
19 PATRICIA GIFFORD	<i>Patricia Clifford</i>	Box 245 Kenai, AK 99611
20 DONALD M. MERRIS	<i>Donald M. Merris</i>	157 SHADY LN SODOTNA AK
21 Rob. M. Gilte	<i>Robert M. Gilte</i>	SODOTNA, AK 173 TRUMPETER AVE. S.
22 Lisa M. Mahan	<i>Lisa M. Mahan</i>	P.O. Box 534 Kaslof AK 99610
23 Brian Mahan	<i>Brian Mahan</i>	P.O. Box 816 Kaslof AK 99610
24 Nancy A. Lonchi	<i>Nancy A. Lonchi</i>	Box 185 Soldotna, AK 99666
25 Deborah Renault	<i>Deborah Renault</i>	PO Box 737 Soldotna AK
26 RICHARD REPPER	<i>Richard Renault</i>	Box 228 Kenai AK 99611
27 Roger Fischer	<i>Roger Fischer</i>	385 W. River View
28 Cheryl Nelson	<i>Cheryl Nelson</i>	385 W. River View Dr. AK 99669

PETITION

To: The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alaska, Governor Tony Knowles and all who would tamper with the "Alaska State Permanent Fund" so as to cap, reduce, or eliminate the Permanent Fund Dividend to the citizens of Alaska.

From: Citizens of the State of Alaska

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Alaska, petition you not to cap, reduce, or eliminate the Permanent Fund Dividend. Do not tamper with the Permanent Fund in order to fund the cost of government from the Permanent Fund.

	Name (print)	Signature	Address
1	Dave Forster	Dave Forster	P.O. Box 3444 Soldotna AK 99
2	Robert Patton	Robert Patton	5125 Silver Salmon Dr. #4146
3	Sara Anderson	Sara Anderson	P.O. Box 1246 Soldotna AK 99669
4	Ra Garrant	Ra Garrant	P.O. Box 107 Kaslof A.
5	Bill Davis Bill Davis	Bill Davis	P.O. Box 157 Kaslof AK 996
6	HAROLD POTTER	H. Potter	P.O. Box 131 Soldotna, AK 99669
7	Jerry Stock	Jerry Stock	Box 456 Kenai AK 99611 10/21
8	Larry Beckman	Larry Beckman	Box 135 Anchor Point 99556
9	Scott Brown	Scott Brown	P.O. Box 3943 Soldotna, AK
10	Sharon Gaines	Sharon Gaines	PO BOX 1103 NIKISKI A.
11	RALPH GRIMES	Ralph Grimes	PO BOX 8173 NIKISKI AK
12	Donald L. Brown	Donald L. Brown	PO Box 4477 Soldotna, AK 99662
13	ALAN JONES	Alan Jones	PO Box 547 KASLOF 99610
14	DEAN BIRD	Dean Bird	7513 1117 KENAI, AK 99611
15	Thomas Paragi	Thomas Paragi	PO Box 81288, Fairbanks 997
16	Leigh Anne	Leigh Anne	Box 772, Cooper Landing, AK
17	Rafe Williams	Rafe Williams	P.O. Box 772, Cooper Landing 99699
18	DAN L. HILLYARD	Dan L. Hillyard	" " " "
19	JAMES L. SEITZ	James L. Seitz	37185 LANCASTER DR SOLDOTNA AK 99669
20	Ordeall J. Christensen	Ordeall J. Christensen	P.O. Box 556 Homer 99603
21	MARLENE CHRISTENSEN	Marlene Christensen	PO BOX 556 HOMER, AK 99603
22	PAUL E. SARKS	Paul E. Sarks	Box 2572 Kenai AK 99611
23	Pat Hilleary	Pat Hilleary	Box 2313 NIKISKI, AK 99611
24	Harrie Oldwood	Harrie Oldwood	Box 966 Soldotna AK 99669
25	SHERMAN JOHNSON	Sherman Johnson	Box 982 Soldotna AK 99669
26	Beth Mabius	Beth Mabius	151 Shady Lane Soldotna AK 99669
27	Christine Gatten By	Christine Gatten By	HC9 Box 7090 Soldotna AK 99669
28	Jackie Smith	Jackie Smith	P.O. Box 26 Steady AK 99672

10/27/96

10-25-96

PETITION

To: The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alaska. Governor Tony Knowles and all who would tamper with the "Alaska State Permanent Fund" so as to cap, reduce, or eliminate the Permanent Fund Divident to the citizens of Alaska.

From: Citizens of the State of Alaska

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Alaska, petition you not to cap, reduce, or eliminate the Permanent Fund Dividend. Do not tamper with the Permanent Fund in order to fund the cost of government from the Permanent Fund.

	Name (print)	Signature	Address
1	Dean J. Mitchell	Dean J. Mitchell	HC3 Box 4874 Soldotna
2	Jeanne Rossi	Jeanne Rossi	HC1 Box 114 Soldotna
3	STEPHEN Rossi	Stephen Rossi	HC1 Box 114 SOLDOTNA AK
4	James Lott	JAMES LOTT	Box 2666 Kenai AK
5	Jesse Corning	Jesse Corning	PO Box 1235 Soldotna
6	Robert L. Cox	Robert L. Cox	2426 California Ave #4
7	Richard J. Brown	Richard J. Brown	P.O. Box 1772 Soldotna, A.
8	Amy Vincent	Amy Vincent	PO Box 2815 Seward AK
9	Kevin Vesel	Kevin Vesel	P.O. Box 2815 Seward
10	KEN BRAND	Ken Brand	Box 875 Kaslof 99610
11	Jerry Strait	Jerry Strait	PO Box 3381 Kenai 99611 HCO-1 BOX 1595-1 Spruce Ha
12	Imogene Dean	Imogene Dean	Kenai AK. 99611
13	Mark A. Kelly	Mark A. Kelly	PO Box 1855 Kaslof AK
14	D. Spivey	D. Spivey	P.O. Box 31 Pt Barrow Alaska 995
15	JEFF ANDERSON	Jeff Anderson	PO BOX 2697 SOLDOTNA
16	Joshua Bynum	Joshua Bynum	158 W. Corral 301 Bar
17	Andrew Carmichael	Andrew Carmichael	P.O. Box 1043 Kaslof AK 99610
18	Denise Grubbs	Denise Grubbs	Box 4385 Soldotna
19	Eva Lawrence	Eva Lawrence	P.O. Box 117 Kenai, AK. 99
20	Steve Lawrence	Steve Lawrence	P.O. Box 117 Kenai
21	ROGER SCOWS	Roger Scows	P.O. Box 73 KENAI
22	Judy Cole	Judy Cole	P.O. Box 73 Kenai
23	Lillian A. Coval	LILLIAN A. COVAL	1615 East Alak Kenai
24	Joseph A. Lotii	Joseph A. Lotii	3103 Brakeside 2 Anch AK
25	Anthony Orthmann	Anthony Orthmann	HC 63 Box 1282 Tok, AK
26	GARY JACKINSKY	Gary W. Jackinsky	Box 127 Nivulchik AK 99631
27	Kathleen W. Jackinsky	Kathleen W. Jackinsky	HC2 Box 335 Soldotna AK 99666
28	Sara Gamble	Sara Gamble	160 Hillcrest Soldotna

PETITION

To: The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alaska, Governor Tony Knowles and all who would tamper with the "Alaska State Permanent Fund" so as to cap, reduce, or eliminate the Permanent Fund Dividend to the citizens of Alaska.

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	Name (print)	Signature	Address
0/21/96 1	<u>Caleb Howard</u>	<u>Caleb Howard</u>	<u>Box 2351 Soldotna</u>
2	<u>David W. Burford</u>	<u>David W. Burford</u>	<u>259 Sunrise Ct. Soldotna</u>
3	<u>Albert Feagin</u>	<u>Albert R Feagin</u>	<u>P.O. Box 422 Kenai</u>
4	<u>Amanda S. Nates</u>	<u>Amanda S Nates</u>	<u>P.O. Box 422 Kenai</u>
5	<u>JAMES L HICKS</u>	<u>J L Hicks</u>	<u>3055 CHINOOKA KENAI</u>
6	<u>Betty Puchek</u>	<u>Betty Puchek</u>	<u>PO 3573 Moose Pass AK</u>
7	<u>MARK V. ELAKS</u>	<u>M. V. Elaks</u>	<u>317 W. Arlington Soldotna, AK</u>
8	<u>EILEEN McDONALD</u>	<u>Eileen McDonald</u>	<u>P.O. Box 221 Soldotna, AK 99663</u>
9	<u>W. D. McDonald</u>	<u>W. D. McDonald</u>	<u>P.O. Box 221 Soldotna AK 99663</u>
10	<u>JESSE V BANNON</u>	<u>Jesse V Bannon</u>	<u>PO BOX 174 HOMER AK 99603</u>
11	<u>Kate McCauley</u>	<u>Kate McCauley</u>	<u>P.O. Box 8075 Nikiski, AK</u>
12	<u>J. J. Stock</u>	<u>J J Stock</u>	<u>P.O. Box 456 Kenai, AK 99603</u>
13	<u>Memory Ames</u>	<u>Memory Ames</u>	<u>P.O. Box 396 Soldotna</u>
14	<u>Johnny L. Gantimber</u>	<u>Johnny L Gantimber</u>	<u>Box 41, Hope AK 99605</u>
1-1-96 15	<u>JAMES KIMBALL</u>	<u>James Kimball</u>	<u>37035 HILLCREST DR SOC.</u>
16	<u>MAH R Clark</u>	<u>M R Clark</u>	<u>Box 3988 Sold. 99669</u>
17	<u>Trista Clark</u>	<u>Trista Clark</u>	<u>PO Box 3988, Soldotna, AK 99669</u>
18	<u>Michael Weeks</u>	<u>Michael Weeks</u>	<u>Box 7448 NIKISKI AK 99605</u>
19	<u>Roy E. Wright</u>	<u>Roy E Wright</u>	<u>Box 95 Kenai</u>
20	<u>Claudine Wright</u>	<u>Claudine Wright</u>	<u>Box 95 Kenai</u>
21	<u>James Hanson</u>	<u>James Hanson</u>	<u>PO Box 1050 Soldotna</u>
22	<u>JEFF TURKINAK</u>	<u>Jeff Turkina</u>	<u>P.O. Box 3534 Soldotna AK 99663</u>
23	<u>Steve McKinley</u>	<u>Steve McKinley</u>	<u>290 W Maryvale Soldotna</u>
24	<u>DENVER McFLAN</u>	<u>Denver McFlan</u>	<u>434 ROGERS Rd Kenai AK 99603</u>
11-2 25	<u>BRUCE SCHIRNER</u>	<u>Bruce Schirner</u>	<u>PO Box 2256 Soldotna AK 99669</u>
26	<u>Patty Besse</u>	<u>Patty Besse</u>	<u>PO Box 4518 Soldotna AK 99669</u>
27	<u>Jason L. Patten</u>	<u>Jason L Patten</u>	<u>525 Silver Salmon Kenai</u>
28	<u>Jean Berrier</u>	<u>Jean Berrier</u>	<u>35925 Soldotna Soldotna AK</u>

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	Name (print)	Signature	Address
11/3/96	Richard Berrier	Richard Berrier	35925 Irons Av. AK 996
11-4-96	Don Kreech	Don Kreech	Po Box 39424 Nuiulchik AK
11/5/96	Cheryl Karmikis	Cheryl Karmikis	PO Box 1095 Kaslof AK
4	Randy Harris	Randy Harris	PO Box 2184 Soldotna
5	KEVIN BLANCHARD	Kevin Blanchard	P.O. Box 1183 Sterling AK
6	A. D. Meeks	A. D. Meeks	Box 1144 Kenai AK 996
7	Pernie Meeks	Pernie Meek	Box 1144 Kenai, AK 99611
8	Nathan Morze	Nathan D. Morze	Box 645 Soldotna AK 99669
9	Helen Wall	Helen Wall	P.O. Box 1015 Sterling, AK
10	Edward Dickerson	Edward Dickerson	P.O. Box 1015 Sterling
11	Helen Wall	Helen Wall	P.O. Box 1022 Sterling
12	Hilli Cowan	Hilli Cowan	P.O. Box 1015 Sterling
13	Kyle Dickerson	Kyle Dickerson	P.O. Box 1015 Sterling
14	Tommy Wau	Tommy Wau	P.O. Box 622 Sterling
15	David Franco	David Franco	173 Trumpler Ave Soldotna AK 99669
16	David B. Phyllis	David B. Phyllis	P.O. Box 297 Kenai AK 99611
17	Glynn Brown	Glynn Brown	Box 717 Soldotna AK 996
18	MAX PEARSE	Max Pearse	P.O. Box 1701 Soldotna AK 996
19	Kris Foss	Kris Foss	P.O. Box 1576 Kenai, AK
11/7/96	Craig Bell	Craig Bell	P.O. Box 1735 Cooper Landing
21	Paul A. Smith	Paul A. Smith	P.O. Box 3092 Soldotna AK
22	Francie Kikka	Francie Kikka	P.O. Box 1069 Sterling
23	DAN ADAMS	Dan Adams	Box 125 Soldotna, AK
24	Rebekah Cunningham	Rebekah Cunningham	Box 1042 Soldotna, AK
25	Shane Witscher	Shane Witscher	Box 4485 Soldotna
11/7/96	Boce A. Cunningham	Boce A. Cunningham	Box 1092 Soldotna, AK
27	Christie Kobylar	Christie Kobylar	Box 932 Soldotna, AK
28	DIANE NOREEN	Diane Noreen	Box 1037 Sterling

COPIES

PETITION

To: The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alaska, Governor Tony Knowles and all who would tamper with the "Alaska State Permanent Fund" so as to cap, reduce, or eliminate the Permanent Fund Dividend to the citizens of Alaska.

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	Name (print)	Signature	Address
11-8-96	1. <u>Walter O. Kane</u>	<u>Walt O. Kane</u>	<u>P.O. Box 736, Sterling AK 996</u>
	2. <u>ROBERT A. SIEWINSKI</u>	<u>Robert A. Siewinski</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1091, Sterling AK 996</u>
	3. <u>Raymond Mackay</u>	<u>Raymond Mackay</u>	<u>Box 1841, Homer AK 98603</u>
	4. <u>Jeanne Heaton</u>	<u>Jeanne Heaton</u>	<u>Hc2 Box 374 Soldotna</u>
	5. <u>Lisa Coates</u>	<u>Lisa Coates</u>	<u>PO Box 3622 Kenai</u>
	6. <u>Dorothy Sand</u>	<u>Dorothy Sand</u>	<u>PO Box 735 NIKISKI</u>
	7. <u>Winnie Heaton</u>	<u>Winnie Heaton</u>	<u>PO Box 1214 Kenai A</u>
	8. <u>Donna Harmon</u>	<u>Donna Harmon</u>	<u>44615 Carver drive Kenai A</u>
	9. <u>Berry Coattley</u>	<u>Berry Coattley</u>	<u>PO Box 1305 Soldotna</u>
	10. <u>Jeff Dawson</u>	<u>Jeff Dawson</u>	<u>Box 168 Soldotna AK</u>
	11. <u>John Keating</u>	<u>John Keating</u>	<u>PO Box 347 Sterling AK</u>
	12. <u>Margie Keating</u>	<u>Margie Keating</u>	<u>PO Box 347 Sterling AK</u>
	13. <u>Darcy Waddell</u>	<u>Darcy Waddell</u>	<u>PO Box 981 Sold. AK</u>
1/9/96	14. <u>Philipp Heaton</u>	<u>Philipp Heaton</u>	<u>PO Box 2339 Homer</u>
	15. <u>Alan Eddy</u>	<u>Alan Eddy</u>	<u>PO Box 1152 Soldotna</u>
	16. <u>Pamela Smith</u>	<u>Pamela Smith</u>	<u>Box 8597 N. Kiski</u>
	17. <u>Niki Cappivella</u>	<u>Niki Cappivella</u>	<u>509 Bmanza Homer</u>
	18. <u>WALTER L. SENN</u>	<u>Walter L. Senn</u>	<u>Hc2 Box 822 Soldotna AK</u>
	19. <u>GARY EVERY</u>	<u>Gary Every</u>	<u>EAGLE RIVER, AK</u>
	20. <u>James D. Robb</u>	<u>James Robb</u>	<u>926 DINAKA DR</u>
	21. <u>Muriel Urtike</u>	<u>Muriel Urtike</u>	<u>10819 Spur Hwy #413 Kenai, AK 9</u>
	22. <u>Leanna Urtike</u>	<u>Leanna Urtike</u>	<u>253 arlington Ct. Soldotna A</u>
	23. <u>Lawrence H. Harris</u>	<u>Lawrence H. Harris</u>	<u>P.O. Box 2247, Kenai AK</u>
	24. <u>Jennie Peterson</u>	<u>Jennie Peterson</u>	<u>P.O. Box 74 of N. Kiski Itk</u>
	25. <u>Scott Blahobly</u>	<u>Scott Blahobly</u>	<u>Hc. 1 Box 1552 Soldotna</u>
	26. <u>Martha Reed</u>	<u>MARTHA REED</u>	<u>Box 953 Soldotna</u>
	27. <u>Martha Reed</u>	<u>MARTHA REED</u>	<u>Box 537 Soldotna AK 99609</u>
	28. <u>Martha Reed</u>	<u>MARTHA REED</u>	<u>Box 794 Soldotna AK</u>

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	Name (print)	Signature	Address
11/9/96	Dorothy L. Barker	<i>Dorothy L. Barker</i>	P.O. Box 794 - Seldovia AK
11/9/96	Syrene Van Bungen	<i>Syrene Van Bungen</i>	P.O. Box 4221 Seldovia AK
11/9/96	James Van Bungen	<i>James Van Bungen</i>	P.O. Box 4221 Seldovia AK
11/10/96	James Van Bungen	James Van Bungen	P.O. Box 4221 Seldovia AK
11-10-96	John C. Gray	<i>John C. Gray</i>	P.O. Box 585 Seldovia
11-10-96	Patrick Smith	<i>Patrick Smith</i>	P.O. Box 5154 NIKISKI, AK
11-10-96	Sam Connor	<i>Sam Connor</i>	P.O. Box 384 Seldovia
11-10-96	JASON FOSTER	<i>JASON FOSTER</i>	P.O. Box 1966 Seldovia
11-11-96	DANN LESTERSON	<i>DANN LESTERSON</i>	P.O. Box 805 Sterling
11/12/96	CLETTE L. MARLATT	<i>CLETTE L. MARLATT</i>	Kenai, Alaska
11/12/96	Robert A. Hensler	<i>Robert A. Hensler</i>	35860 Silver Ave Seldovia, AK 99669
11/12/96	MARILYN K. HENSLER	<i>MARILYN K. HENSLER</i>	35860 Silver Ave Seldovia, AK 99669
11/14/96	DON MIZE	<i>DON MIZE</i>	HC 3 Box 913 Seldovia, AK 99669
11-12-96	Frank Mize	<i>FRANK MIZE</i>	HC R 3 Box 932 Seldovia AK 99669
15	BREAN O'NEILL	<i>BREAN O'NEILL</i>	P.O. Box 1664 Seldovia AK 99669
11-12-96	Tim Hanson	<i>Tim Hanson</i>	P.O. Box 1050 Seldovia
17	DAVE TULLER	DAVE TULLER	P.O. Box 1715 Seldovia
11/12/96	KIM RUSSELL	<i>KIM RUSSELL</i>	P.O. Box 3227, Kenai
19	Heath PrGainer	<i>Heath PrGainer</i>	P.O. Box 8103 N. K. S. K.
20	Jim Walverton	<i>Jim Walverton</i>	P.O. Box 4492 NIKISKI, AK
11/14/96	Debra Mattar	<i>Debra Mattar</i>	P.O. Box 4203 Homer AK 99
22	Lisa Deroach	<i>Lisa Deroach</i>	101 Portlock Kenai, AK 99
23	Richard Beamer	<i>Richard Beamer</i>	P.O. Box 7407 NIKISKI, AK
24	Paul Beamer	<i>Paul Beamer</i>	P.O. Box 4220 Seldovia AK
25	James M. Owen	<i>James M. Owen</i>	35555 Spur Hwy #199 Seldovia, Alaska 99669
26	Elizabeth Lawrence	<i>Elizabeth Lawrence</i>	P.O. Box 1156 KASLOF, AK 99610
27	JEFF STRICK	<i>JEFF STRICK</i>	P.O. Box 1156 KASLOF, AK 99610
28	Kayla Schubbe	<i>Kayla Schubbe</i>	P.O. Box 1150 KASLOF, AK 99610

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	Name (print)	Signature	Address
11/16/96	LINDA SCHIRMERS	Linda Schirmers	Box 2856 Soldotna, AK 99666
2	DELORES McCASLIN	L. J. McCaslin	Box 3705, Soldotna, AK 99666
3	JANNIE Banks	Jannie Banks	HC3 Box 5722 Soldotna
4	Rudolph O Wilson Jr	Rudolph Wilson Jr	PO Box 6951 N. Kiski, AK 99666
5	Jretchen Kime	Jretchen Kime	PO BOX 1462 Soldotna,
6	John Morse	John Morse	P.O. Box 1817 HOMER AK 99603
7	Laurel Kytönen	Laurel Kytönen	PO BOX 774 Sterling, AK. 996
8	NATALIE MERRICK	Natalie Merrick	PO BOX 4110 SLDOTNA, AK 99666
9	Margie Anderson	Margie Anderson	POB 2630 Kenai AK 99611
10	STEVEN ANDERSON	S. Anderson	POB 2690 KENAI A A
11	Andrea L Hood	Andrea L Hood	125 Sprucewood Dr #4, Kenai
12	Louis Bell	Louis Bell	PO B 851 Sterling A.
13	POB CASAR	POB Casar	POB 8388 NIKISKI,
14	SEAN GUNN	Sean Gunn	P.O. Box 2199, Soldotna, AK 99666
15	John Daniels	John Daniels	1596 Hill Ave Soldotna,
16	DARREN KIVANIS	Darren Kivaris	HC#1 Box 3832 STERLING AK
17	PATRICIA C. BIASTOCK	Patricia C. Biastock	Box 346 Soldotna, AK 99666
18	Lori Andersen	Lori Andersen	1001 Mission #5 Kenai, AK 99611
19	Dennis Banks	Dennis Banks	HC3 91FB Soldotna, AK 99666
20	Patricia J. Crowell	Patricia J. Crowell	PO Box 2135 Soldotna AK 99666
11/19/96	Cynthia Baker	Cynthia Baker	PO Box 2362, Soldotna, AK 99666
22	STEVEN E. STEINER	Steve Steiner	P.O. Box 2518 Kenai 99611-8
23	Kristy M Hughes	Kristy M Hughes	5029 King Salmon Dr 99611-8
24	Shirley Giver	Shirley Giver	365 W. Endicott Dr 99669
25	David Giver	David Giver	365 W. Endicott Dr 99669
11/19/96	JONATHAN KOU	Jonathan Kou	P.O. Box 3106 KENAI, AK 99611
27	Albert E. Goss	Albert E. Goss	P.O. Box 637 HOMER, AK 99615
28	Laurie M. Greer	Laurie M. Greer	P. O. Box 637 HOMER, AK. 99615

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	Name (print)	Signature	Address
1	Paul Lamb	Paul Lamb	P.O. Box 797 Kenai AK 99601
2	Kurt Watkins	Kurt Watkins	P.O. Box 2535 Soldotna 99601
3	Norm Blakeley	Norm Blakeley	Box 537 Soldotna, AK
4	Lindsay T. Sagoni	Lindsay T. Sagoni	H22 Box 5503 Soldotna, AK
5	MARION L. JENSEN	Marion L. Jensen	PO Box 109 Sterling AK 9967
6	Daniel L. Thoren	Daniel Thoren	Box 4191 Soldotna AK 99601
7	Jessica Loren	Jessica Loren	Box 4191 Soldotna AK
8	Rebecca L Perry	Rebecca L Perry	PO Box 3523 Soldotna AK
9	CHRIS REED	Christopher D Reed	445 W. RENOVIST APT 205 99601
10	April Gracke	April Gracke	PO Box 924 Soldotna AK 99601
11	Doretha L. Kumerow	Doretha Kumerow	P.O. Box 2188 Soldotna AK
12	Mark C. Ellis	Mark C. Ellis	P.O. Box 2188 Soldotna AK
13	Iuke Jackson	Iuke Jackson	P.O. Box 8523 WIKSIK, AK
14	Laura Briscall	Laura Briscall	PO Box 8523 WIK.SIK. AK
15	Bill Curtis	Bill Curtis	P.O. Box 91 Soldotna AK
16	James S. Wadell	James S. Wadell	Box 1315, Soldotna AK
17	Steve Baughman	Steve Baughman	2920 Schooner Cir. Kenai, AK
18	Sandra Baughman	Sandra Baughman	2920 Schooner Cir. Kenai, AK
19	PATRICIA WELSHAWEN	Patricia W. Welshawen	H22 Box 622 Soldotna AK
20	Reguel Piza	Reguel Piza	545 Shane Ct. Kenai AK
21	John Daers	John Daers	PO Box 264 Soldotna AK
22	Howard L. Dorsley	Howard L. Dorsley	201 Portwell St. Kenai 99611
23	Jan Hammond	Jan Hammond	PO Box 53 Kenai AK 99601
24	Rick Yeoder	Rick Yeoder	P.O. Box 721 Kenai AK 99611
25	Melissa A Smith	Melissa A Smith	P.O. Box 3457 Soldotna 99601
26	SEAN CUDE	Sean Cude	P.O. Box 3457 Soldotna AK
27	Tomi Tamara	Tomi M. Tamara	5406 New Smyrna Cir Anch AK 99508
28	KARISA N. WATSON	Karisa N. Watson	Box 1315 Soldotna AK 99601

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	Name (print)	Signature	Address
2/9/96	Rhonda Orth	Rhonda Orth	183 N. Kobuk, Soldotna
12/11/95	Teresa Dalebout	Teresa Dalebout	Seldaville AK
12/11/95	Rhonda Bergonzini	Rhonda Bergonzini	Sterling AK
12/11/96	Jolinda Seward	Jolinda Seward	P.O. Box 3185 Soldotna, Ab.
12/11/95	Denman E. Benam	Denman E. Benam	P.O. Box 1577 Soldotna AK 99669
2/10/96	Janis Benam	Janis Benam	P.O. Box 1577 Soldotna AK 99669
12/11/96	Janis Benam	Janis Benam	
2/11/96	Matthew L Stetz	Matthew L Stetz	P.O. Box 88 Kes'lo AK 99610
2/12/96	TANNIS MILLER	Tannis Miller	Box 2271 KENAI
2/12/96	Jan MORRISON	Janet M. Morrison	Box 4623 Soldotna AK
2/12/96	Elizabeth Hayes	Elizabeth Hayes	601 Foxglove Kenai
12/12/96	BRENT OVERMAN	Brent Overman	1075 JUNIPER, KENAI
2/12/96	Jill C SHINKU	Jill C Shinku	PO Box 2782 Soldotna
2/13/96	BILL KENNEDY	Bill Kennedy	46781 MOOSEBERRY AK Sol.
2/16/96	LISA KNELLER	Lisa Kneller	411 HALLER, KENAI
2/16/96	Belinda S. CASAN	Bela Casan	P.O. Box 9202 Nulikui AK, 99655
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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Address
400 East National Avenue
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-3370
(907) 586-3157 Fax



Location
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801 1142
(907) 586-3000
Fax (907) 586-3005

SENATOR LYDA GREEN
SENATE DISTRICT N

BACKGROUND
INFORMATION

