

BALLOT MEASURE

CAPITAL SITE SELECTION

BALLOT FORM:

VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

LARSON LAKE	()
MT. YENLO	()
WILLOW	()

SUMMARY OF MEASURE

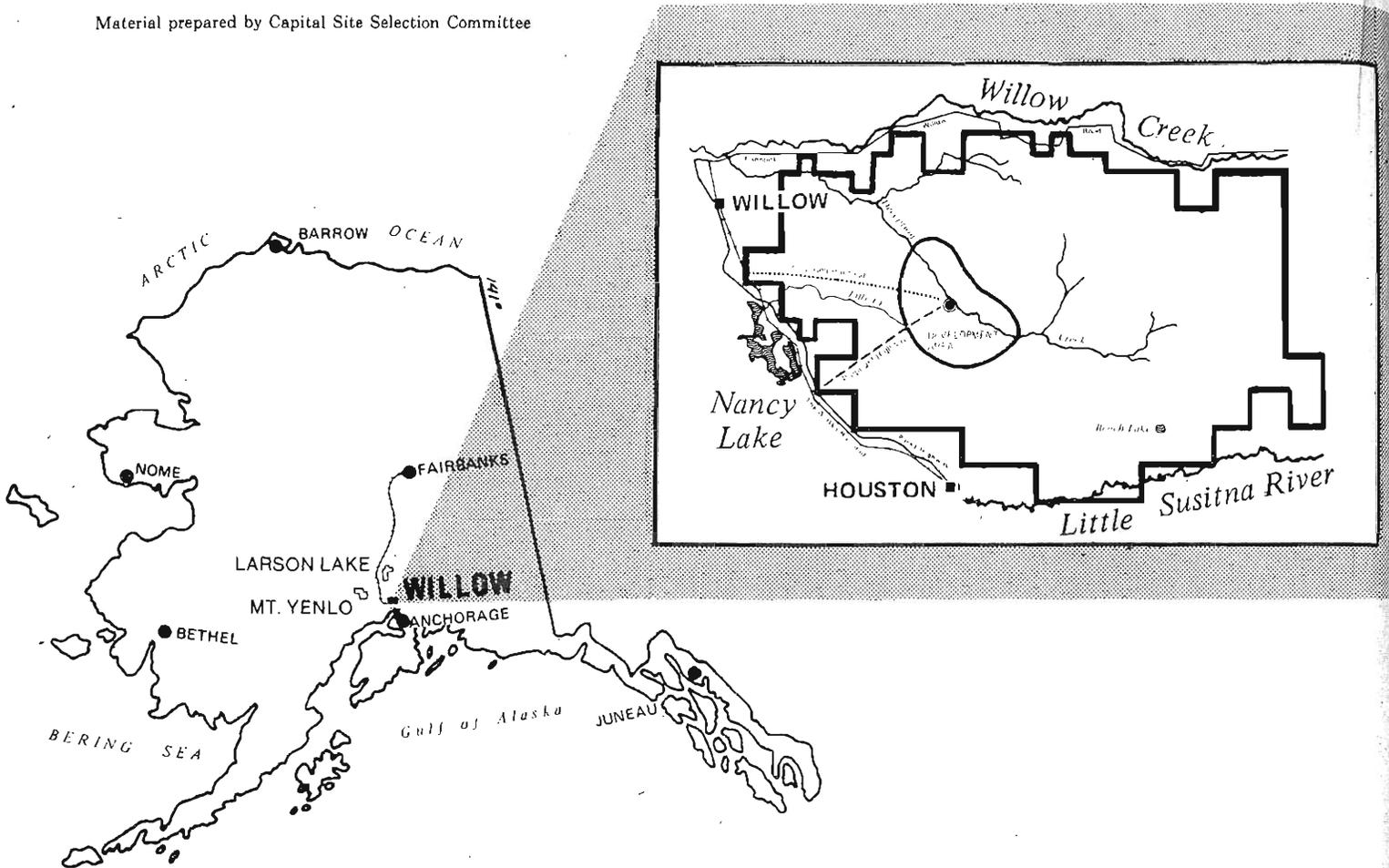
Alaska Statutes 44.06.100—44.06.190 were enacted by initiative in 1974 and relate to the relocation of the state capital. This law provides for the appointment of a capital site selection committee and the selection by that committee of no more than three potential capital sites, none of which may be within a radius of 30 miles of the City of Anchorage or Fairbanks. The law further provides that the qualified voters of the State are entitled to vote, on the general election ballot, for any one of the alternate capital sites selected by the capital site selection committee and that the site receiving the greatest number of votes shall be the site of the new capital city. The three sites presented on the ballot are the alternative capital sites selected by the capital site selection committee.

-- Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

**STUDY THE
ISSUES
CAREFULLY**

WILLOW SITE

Material prepared by Capital Site Selection Committee



Location

The Willow site is located approximately 70 road miles north of Anchorage at the southern end of the Talkeetna Mountain Range. The town of Willow is five miles to the west of the site. The site is generally bounded by Willow Creek to the north, the Little Susitna River to the south and the Alaska Railroad to the west. A capital city at this site would be located in the foothills of the Talkeetna Mountains adjacent to the Deception Creek, a clear water creek feeding into the Susitna River.

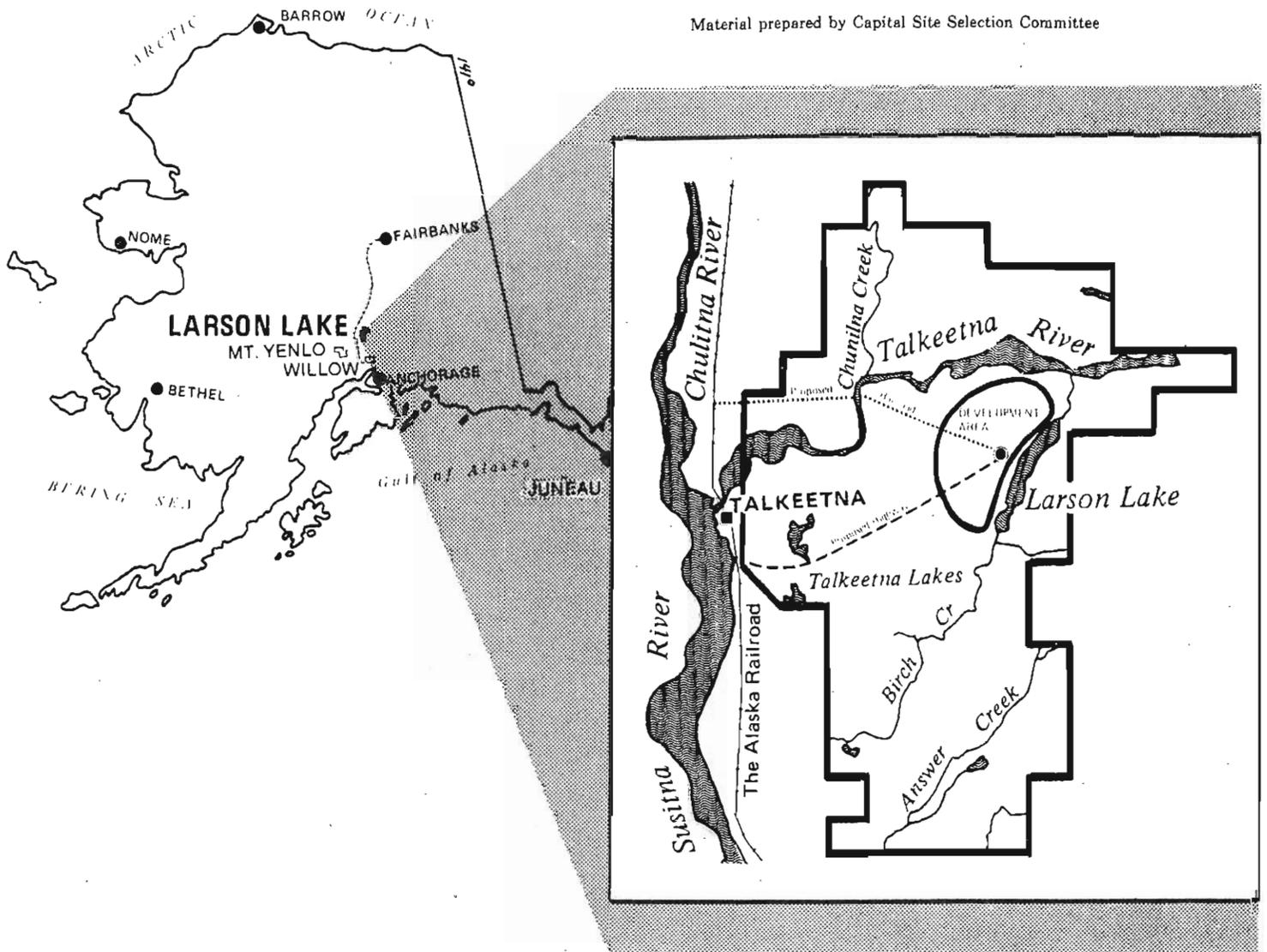
The entire site has a southwest exposure with broad views of the Matanuska Valley, Knik Arm, Knik Glacier and Cook Inlet. To

the west and north across the Susitna Valley, there are also striking views of the Alaska Range and Mt. McKinley.

There are two significant attributes of the Willow site. Its proximity to Anchorage and the existing road and rail system places this site in the lowest construction cost area of any of the three sites under consideration. Secondly, it gives the voters the option of a site which is near a large urban area. The residents of a city at this location could draw on Anchorage for some services, certain business needs and entertainment. The Nancy Lake Recreation Area to the west provides important scenic and recreation resource.

LARSON LAKE SITE

Material prepared by Capital Site Selection Committee



Location

The Larson Lake site is approximately 120 road miles north of Anchorage, 283 road miles south of Fairbanks. It is located 5 miles east of Talkeetna on the westerly slopes of the Talkeetna Mountains. The site is generally bounded by the north fork of Montana Creek to the south, the Talkeetna Mountains to the north and east and the Susitna River to the west. A capital city would be located on the west side of Larson Lake.

This site was selected for consideration for two basic reasons. First, the natural features within the area are dramatic and visually interesting. Second, the site is close to the railbelt (5 miles) but removed from existing urban areas.

The Larson Lake site has a westerly exposure with magnificent views in all directions. These views extend out over the Susitna Valley to the Alaska Range and include an excellent vantage point for viewing Mt. McKinley.

The scenic natural features of the site include a large fresh water lake, a clear water river, mountain slopes and gently rolling hills. The area is heavily forested with birch and spruce. The Larson Lake area remains in an undeveloped condition because of the lack of access to the area and the limited amount of development that has taken place in and around Talkeetna.

MT. YENLO SITE

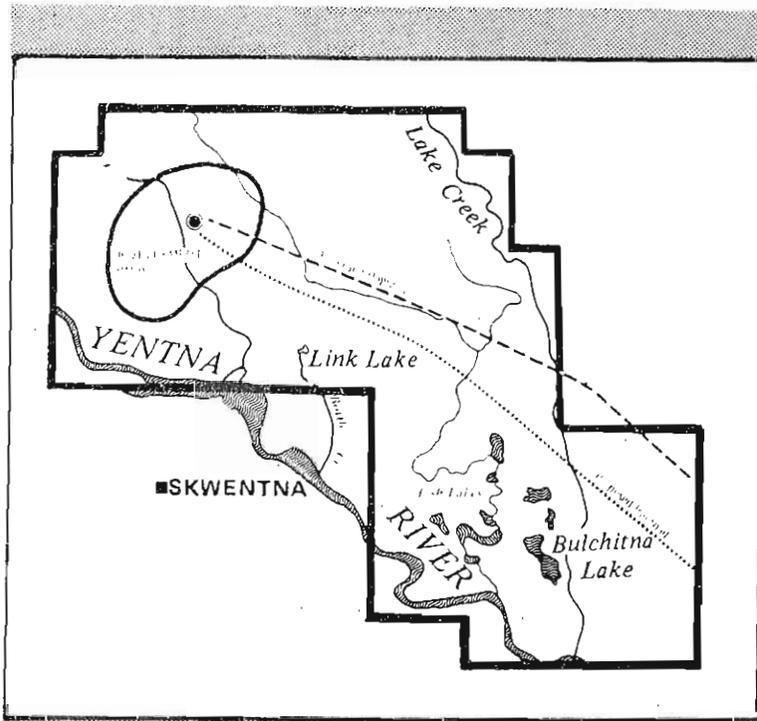
Location

Mt. Yenlo is located in the western Susitna Valley, approximately 110 projected road miles north of Anchorage and 340 projected road miles south of Fairbanks. The Mt. Yenlo site is located in the southerly foothills of Mt. Yenlo and is generally bounded by the Yenlo Hills to the north, the Yentna River to the south and west and Lake Creek to the east.

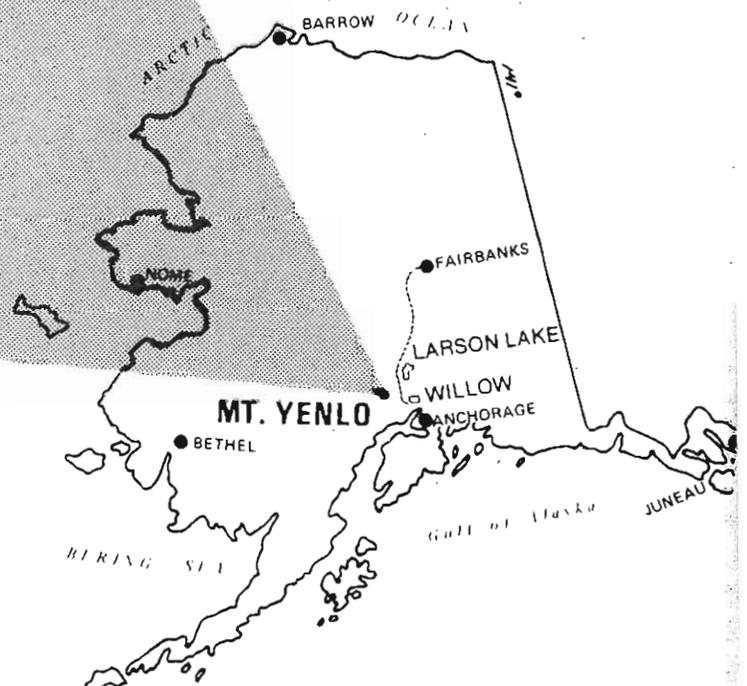
This is an undeveloped area, abounding in wildlife, with no highway or rail connection at present. A new road, approximately 50 miles long, would be needed to connect the site to the Anchorage-Fairbanks highway and a rail connection of about the same length may also be required.

The Yenlo Hills are an unusual feature in this typical low lying glacial valley floor. While serving as a barrier against northern exposure, these hills provide a pleasant southern exposure for the site. The capital city would be situated in a location with excellent views of the Talkeetna Mountains, the southern Susitna Valley, Cook Inlet and the Alaska Range.

This site was chosen for two major reasons. On the one hand, it provides the voter with the option of choosing a completely isolated site in which to plan a new city; and in the development of this new city, an area of rich resources could be opened to future development.



Material prepared by Capital Site Selection Committee



COMPARATIVE CHARTS

Material prepared by Capital Site Selection Committee

WILLOW SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
NATURAL FEATURES	Willow Creek Deception Creek Nancy Lake Recreation Area Proposed Talkeetna State Park Mt. Bullion Little Susitna River
SITE EXPOSURE AND PRINCIPAL VIEWS	Southwest Matanuska Valley Knik Arm Mt. Susitna Mt. McKinley
CLIMATIC FEATURES	Mean winter temp.: 10° Mean summer temp.: 57° Annual snowfall: 80 in.
ROAD DISTANCE IN MILES TO SELECTED ALASKA CITIES	Anchorage 70 Fairbanks 293 Juneau 864 (including marine miles from Haines) Homer 298 Valdez 290
AIR DISTANCE TO SELECTED ALASKA CITIES AND TOWNS	Anchorage 40 Fairbanks 225 Juneau 585 Sitka 600 Ketchikan 745 Valdez 125 Homer 150 Kodiak 285 Nome 535 Bethel 395 Barrow 562
NATURAL RE-SOURCE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL IN AND NEAR SITE	Metal mining, oil and gas, and commercial forestry resources all exist in the area. Proximity to port provides market potential
SOILS CONDITIONS (no development limitations)	Glacial Till, 80% of the development area; 10% is at 10' deep over bedrock; 10% is sand/gravel/loose rock. Good conditions for spread foundation footings.
ELEVATIONS	Within 100 sq. mi. area: Low = 300 ft. High = 3150 ft. Within development site: Low = 500 ft. High = 1000 ft.
SLOPE CONDITIONS (would not inhibit development of roads and buildings)	Slopes above Deception Creek are less than 12% except in ravines. Below the Creek slopes are generally not greater than 2% with the exception of isolated hummocky moraines
HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS	Several isolated small swampy areas are dispersed throughout the area, particularly around the terrace below Deception Creek
VEGETATION CONDITIONS	The development area has good birch and spruce forests with stands of spruce and cottonwood near Deception Creek. Open grassy meadows and relatively sparse forests are found above Deception Creek
CONNECTION DISTANCES	Highway: 5 miles Rail: 5 miles Power: 13 miles

LARSON LAKE SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
NATURAL FEATURES	Larson Lake Talkeetna River Susitna River Bald Mountain Talkeetna Mountains Bartlett Hills
SITE EXPOSURE AND PRINCIPAL VIEWS	West/East Mt. McKinley Bald Mountain Talkeetna River
CLIMATIC FEATURES	Mean winter temp.: 9° Mean summer temp.: 57° Annual snowfall: 110 in.
ROAD DISTANCE IN MILES TO SELECTED ALASKA CITIES	Anchorage 120 Fairbanks 283 Juneau 914 (includes marine miles from Haines) Valdez 340 Homer 348
AIR DISTANCE TO SELECTED ALASKA CITIES AND TOWNS	Anchorage 80 Fairbanks 185 Juneau 595 Sitka 625 Bethel 400 Valdez 140 Homer 190 Kodiak 335 Nome 470 Ketchikan 778 Barrow 529
NATURAL RE-SOURCE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL IN AND NEAR SITE	Metal mining and commercial forestry could be developed but the site is distant from market and ports
SOIL CONDITIONS (no development limitations)	Glacial till, 70% of area, nearly all is 10 feet or less to bedrock. 10% sand and gravel
ELEVATIONS	With 100 sq. mile area: Low = 450 ft. High = 1650 ft. Within development site: Low = 500 ft. High = 1000 ft.
SLOPE CONDITIONS (would not inhibit development of roads and buildings)	Generally less than 15%. isolated areas of up to 25% are found in the extreme southeastern part of the development area
HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS	Majority of terrain is well drained, small isolated wetland areas present no significant development limitations
VEGETATION CONDITIONS	Well developed forest of birch and spruce with little muskeg
CONNECTION DISTANCES	Highway: 7 miles Rail: 7 miles Power: 56 miles

MT. YENLO SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
NATURAL FEATURES	Mt. Yenlo Yentna River Bulchitna Lake Lake Creek Fish Lakes
SITE EXPOSURE AND PRINCIPAL VIEWS	South Mt. Susitna Alaska Range Talkeetna Mountains Southern Susitna Valley Cook Inlet
CLIMATIC FEATURES	Mean winter temp.: 10° Mean summer temp.: 56° Annual snowfall: 110 in.
ROAD DISTANCE IN MILES TO SELECTED ALASKA CITIES	Anchorage 108 Fairbanks 341 Juneau 902 (includes marine miles from Haines) Valdez 328 Homer 336
AIR DISTANCE TO SELECTED ALASKA CITIES AND TOWNS	Anchorage 70 Fairbanks 225 Juneau 625 Sitka 650 Nome 420 Ketchikan 769 Valdez 170 Homer 160 Kodiak 295 Bethel 423 Barrow 611
NATURAL RE-SOURCE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL IN AND NEAR SITE	Site could open up presently inaccessible land to metal mining, oil and gas industries and farming and agriculture. Reaction potential also high.
SOIL CONDITIONS (no development limitations)	Glacial till in 90% of development area, 10 feet or more deep over bedrock in all places. Good conditions for spread footings.
ELEVATIONS	Within 100 sq. mile area: Low = 150 ft. High = 2000 ft. Within development site: Low = 300 ft. High = 1200 ft.
SLOPE CONDITIONS (will not inhibit development of roads and buildings)	Overall slope gradients in eastern half of the development area are between 3%-5%, in the western half slopes between 5% and 8%
HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS	Small, isolated lakes and wetland areas are easily avoided in development of the site
VEGETATION CONDITIONS	The site has open birch-spruce forest decreases in density with decreasing elevation. Open grassy meadows are found at higher elevations
CONNECTION DISTANCES	Highway: 45 miles Railroad: 45 miles Power: 60 miles

COMPARATIVE COST CHARTS

Listed below are the total construction costs required to build a complete new capital city at each site. The figures represent the amounts of money that could be spent by all sectors based on a construction schedule spread over a 12 year period beginning in 1978 and continuing through 1990. The Relocation Initiative states that the move shall begin by 1980 and the committee concluded that it would take approximately ten years to reach a population of 25,000 projected to occupy the new city by 1990.

The state's share of these costs are only a portion of the total. The state is expected to pay for its own construction (shown on the chart as State Government). Additionally the state currently pays 50% of secondary school

and 100% of community college construction, 12.5% of sewer and water distribution and 25% of water source and sewage disposal. The state normally does not pay any portion of private facilities. Under the Site Specific Costs, the state pays 12% of highway construction and 15% of an airport. The balance of the costs in these areas are usually paid for by a combination of private, federal and municipal funds. Rail and power connections are usually paid for by the federal government or the private sector.

Due to the uniqueness of the project, the state's portion of construction costs could be higher than the current allocations due to necessity to assume a greater share of construction costs or could be lower based on

construction by other parties and offsetting revenues from sale and/or lease of land.

Totals in the following charts are cumulative for each five year period. That is to say that 1980 costs are carried forward and included in 1985 costs and that both 1980 and 1985 costs are included in 1990 totals. The 1990 cost in any single facilities category indicates the projected total cost for developing these facilities at a new capital city location. Similarly, the 1990 total for all categories indicates the project total construction cost for capital city development. In developing these figures an average escalation rate of 14.38% per year has been applied to base construction costs as abridged for individual site conditions.

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW CAPITAL CITY

Material prepared by Capital Site Selection Committee						
WILLOW						
TYPE OF FACILITY	Cumulative cost to 1980		Cumulative cost to 1985		Cumulative cost to 1990	
	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations
GOVERNMENT						
State Government	53,702,000	53,702,000	173,375,000	173,375,000	248,161,000	248,161,000
Federal Government	---	---	6,914,000	---	21,053,000	---
Municipal Government	400,000	---	5,344,000	---	17,762,000	---
PUBLIC/PRIVATE FACILITIES						
Education & Community Facilities	7,782,000	3,361,000	102,433,000	49,131,000	340,810,000	159,831,000
Streets in Capital City	14,437,000	---	42,876,000	---	152,457,000	---
Utility Distribution	29,548,000	997,000	87,343,000	2,948,000	312,029,000	10,531,000
Water Supply & Sewage Disposal	58,652,000	14,663,000	80,150,000	20,038,000	119,595,000	29,899,000
PRIVATE FACILITIES						
Housing	19,658,000	---	274,236,000	---	896,745,000	---
Commercial/Industrial	3,509,000	---	54,252,000	---	321,807,000	---
SITE SPECIFIC COSTS (See chart below)	20,124,000	2,464,000	25,772,000	2,464,000	25,772,000	2,464,000
SUBTOTAL	207,812,000	75,187,000	852,495,000	247,956,000	2,454,191,000	448,866,000
Plus 16% for design & Administration Costs on State, Public/Private and Highways	27,365,000	11,768,000	77,886,000	39,411,000	188,474,000	71,954,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS	235,177,000	86,995,000	930,381,000	287,367,000	2,642,665,000	520,820,000

* In the category of public/private facilities, the difference between the state portion at current allocations and total estimate 1990 costs is \$724,630,000. These costs could be borne by a combination of private, municipal, federal and state entities.

SITE SPECIFIC COSTS FOR WILLOW						
TYPE OF FACILITY	Based on Cumulative Cost to 1980		Based on Cumulative Cost to 1985		Based on Cumulative Cost to 1990	
	Cost (1980)	State portion @ current allocations	Cost (1985)	State portion @ current allocations	Cost (1990)	State portion @ current allocations
PUBLIC FACILITIES						
Highway Connection	6,908,000	829,000	6,908,000	829,000	6,908,000	829,000
Rail Connection	---	---	5,648,000	---	5,648,000	---
Power Connection	2,313,000	---	2,313,000	---	2,313,000	---
Airport	10,903,000	1,635,000	10,903,000	1,635,000	10,903,000	1,635,000
TOTAL SITE SPECIFIC COSTS	20,124,000	2,464,000	25,772,000	2,464,000	25,772,000	2,464,000

FOOTNOTES

- Due to the uniqueness of the project, the state's portion of construction costs could be higher than the current allocations shown above due to necessity to assume a greater share of construction costs, or could be lower based on construction by other parties and offsetting revenues from sale and/or lease of land.
- Capital city cost estimates were based on an assumed capital city program in the absence of specific information from the state, this program has been developed from projections of state government employment, secondary employment and facilities requirements projected on the basis of generalized planning standards (e.g. the number of square feet typically used in calculating building size). The program includes a projection of state government facility requirements of 470,000 square feet in 1980, 1,184,000 square feet in 1985 and 1,480,000 square feet in 1990. These figures have been developed for the sole purpose of preparing capital city cost estimates. They are not to be considered as a definitive program for capital city development.
- The projected construction schedule for the capital city covers a ten year period. As such, it incorporates costs associated with state growth over a ten year period in addition to costs directly related to the capital move. In developing capital city cost estimates, no attempt has been made to distinguish between the cost of new state facilities which may be required through 1990 and those costs solely related to the capital move.
- State government facilities have been projected for a 1990 work force of 5,960 central

state positions. It is assumed that these facilities will be built by 1990, that they will not be fully occupied until 1992.

5. Parking requirements for Federal, State and Municipal Government buildings have separate costs developed as follows:

1980	1985	1990
\$4,196,000	\$14,380,000	\$22,117,000

6. Costs for a new airport (with an 8,000 foot runway) have been included although the decision may be made at the time of capital city development to upgrade the existing Willow or Talkeetna airport facilities.

7. Power connection costs cover power transmission to the new capital city, but they do not include additional generating capacity to be provided by the supplier.

8. Rail connection costs have been included although rail connections to the new capital site may not be required.

9. Land and right-of-way costs have not been included in cost estimation because sites have been selected to ensure 100 square miles of land will be available to the state at no cost.

10. This analysis has been limited to construction costs (e.g. procurement costs as defined by the State Public Policy Procurement Act). As such it does not include moving and relocation costs, financing, subterranean exceptional conditions and compensation to Juneau,

LARSON LAKE

TYPE OF FACILITY	Cumulative cost to 1980		Cumulative cost to 1985		Cumulative cost to 1990	
	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations
GOVERNMENT						
State Government	56,165,000	56,165,000	182,329,000	182,329,000	256,454,000	256,454,000
Federal Government	---	---	7,231,000	---	22,019,000	---
Municipal Government	418,000	---	5,589,000	---	19,348,000	---
PUBLIC/PRIVATE FACILITIES						
Education & Community Facilities	8,139,000	3,515,000	107,128,000	51,382,000	356,429,000	167,156,000
Streets in Capital City	14,982,000	---	44,285,000	---	156,211,000	---
Utility Distribution	30,664,000	1,035,000	90,642,000	3,059,000	323,813,000	10,929,000
Water Supply & Sewage Disposal	54,211,000	13,555,000	74,106,000	18,527,000	110,571,000	27,643,000
PRIVATE FACILITIES						
Housing	20,169,000	---	286,460,000	---	937,576,000	---
Commercial/Industrial	3,670,000	---	56,751,000	---	336,572,000	---
SITE SPECIFIC COSTS (See chart below)	31,231,000	2,832,000	41,671,000	2,832,000	41,671,000	2,832,000
SUBTOTAL	219,659,000	77,102,000	896,192,000	258,129,000	2,562,664,000	472,026,000
Plus 16% for design & Administration Costs on State, Public/Private and Highways	27,781,000	12,065,000	81,212,000	41,029,000	194,391,000	74,131,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS	247,440,000	89,167,000	977,404,000	299,158,000	2,757,055,000	546,157,000

* In the category of public/private facilities, the difference between the state portion at current allocations and total estimate 1990 costs is \$743,296,000. These costs could be borne by a combination of private, municipal, federal and state entities.

SITE SPECIFIC COSTS FOR LARSON LAKE

TYPE OF FACILITY	Based on Cumulative cost to 1980		Based on Cumulative Cost to 1985		Based on Cumulative Cost to 1990	
	Cost (1980)	State portion @ current allocations	Cost (1985)	State portion @ current allocations	Cost (1990)	State portion @ current allocations
PUBLIC FACILITIES						
Highway Connection	9,463,000	1,135,000	9,463,000	1,135,000	9,463,000	1,135,000
Rail Connection	---	---	10,440,000	---	10,440,000	---
Power Connection	10,454,000	---	10,454,000	---	10,454,000	---
Airport	11,314,000	1,697,000	11,314,000	1,697,000	11,314,000	1,697,000
TOTAL SITE SPECIFIC COSTS	31,231,000	2,832,000	41,671,000	2,832,000	41,671,000	2,832,000

MT. YENLO

TYPE OF FACILITY	Cumulative cost to 1980		Cumulative cost to 1985		Cumulative cost to 1990	
	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations	Estimated cost	State portion @ current allocations
GOVERNMENT						
State Government	56,165,000	56,165,000	182,329,000	182,329,000	256,454,000	256,454,000
Federal Government	---	---	7,231,000	---	22,019,000	---
Municipal Government	418,000	---	5,589,000	---	19,348,000	---
PUBLIC/PRIVATE FACILITIES						
Education & Community Facilities	8,139,000	3,515,000	107,128,000	51,382,000	356,429,000	167,156,000
Streets in Capital City	14,982,000	---	44,285,000	---	158,211,000	---
Utility Distribution	30,644,000	1,035,000	90,642,000	3,059,000	323,813,000	10,929,000
Water Supply & Sewage Disposal	55,682,000	13,921,000	76,103,000	19,026,000	113,550,000	28,388,000
PRIVATE FACILITIES						
Housing	20,169,000	---	286,460,000	---	937,576,000	---
Commercial/Industrial	3,670,000	---	56,741,000	---	336,572,000	---
SITE SPECIFIC COSTS (See chart below)	88,367,000	9,611,000	169,909,000	9,611,000	169,909,000	9,611,000
SUBTOTAL	278,256,000	84,247,000	1,026,417,000	265,407,000	2,693,881,000	472,538,000
Plus 16% for design & Administration Costs on State, Public/Private and Highways	37,053,000	13,208,000	90,630,000	42,194,000	203,905,000	75,335,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS	315,309,000	97,455,000	1,117,047,000	307,601,000	2,897,786,000	547,873,000

* In the category of public/private facilities, the difference between the state portion at current allocations and total estimate 1990 costs is \$745,530,000. These costs could be borne by a combination of private, municipal, federal and state entities.

SITE SPECIFIC COSTS FOR MT. YENLO

TYPE OF FACILITY	Based on Cumulative Cost to 1980		Based on Cumulative Cost to 1985		Based on Cumulative Cost to 1990	
	Cost (1980)	State portion @ current allocations	Cost (1985)	State portion @ current allocations	Cost (1990)	State portion @ current allocations
PUBLIC FACILITIES						
Highway Connection	65,951,000	7,914,000	65,951,000	7,914,000	65,951,000	7,914,000
Rail Connection	---	---	81,542,000	---	81,542,000	---
Power Connection	11,102,000	---	11,102,000	---	11,102,000	---
Airport	11,314,000	1,697,000	11,314,000	1,697,000	11,314,000	1,697,000
TOTAL SITE SPECIFIC COSTS	88,367,000	9,611,000	169,909,000	9,611,000	169,909,000	9,611,000

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 1

ACTION ON VETO OF BILLS

Constitutional Amendment

(SCS CS House Joint Resolution No. 11)

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment.

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment.

FOR ()
AGAINST ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate	(20 members):	Yeas <u>19</u>	Nays <u>0</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>1</u>
House	(40 members):	Yeas <u>39</u>	Nays <u>0</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>1</u>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska by amending Article II, Section 9 (dealing with special sessions of the Alaska Legislature) and Article II, Section 16 (dealing with the action by the legislature upon vetoed bills). It would provide specific procedures and time periods for the reconsideration of bills vetoed by the governor after the adjournment of a regular session. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the first regular session of a legislature (which extends for two years and encompasses two regular sessions) would be reconsidered by the legislature no later than the fifth day of the next regular or special session of the legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the second regular session would be reconsidered by the legislature no later than the fifth day of a special session of that legislature, if one is called. The constitution currently does not provide a specific time period for reconsideration of bills vetoed after adjournment and does not provide for the reconsideration of vetoed bills at or during a special session called by the governor.

- - Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

**STUDY THE
BALLOT PROPOSITIONS
CAREFULLY**

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION NO. 1

At present there is some question as to whether the legislature, during a special session called by the governor for another reason, can properly take up a veto which came down from the governor after the adjournment of a regular legislative session. This question should be resolved and will be resolved if the voters approve this proposed constitutional amendment. The amendment states without ambiguity that if a special legislative session is called by the governor (or by the legislature itself) for any reason, such vetoed bills will be considered during the first five days of the session.

- - Mike Miller
Member, State House of Representatives,
District 4

STATEMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION NO. 1

NO STATEMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION NO. 1 WAS SUBMITTED

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 2
PERMANENT FUND FROM NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES REVENUE
Constitutional Amendment

(SCS CSSS House Joint Resolution No. 39 [Resources] am S)

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment.

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment.

FOR ()
AGAINST ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate	(20 members):	Yeas <u>18</u>	Nays <u>1</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>1</u>
House	(40 members):	Yeas <u>36</u>	Nays <u>1</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>3</u>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska by amending Article IX, Section 7 (Dedicated Funds) and adding a new Section to Article IX (Section 15, Alaska Permanent Fund). It would establish a constitutional permanent fund into which at least 25 percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments and bonuses received by the State would be paid. The principal of the fund would be used only for income-producing investments permitted by law and the income from the fund would be deposited in the general fund of the State and be available to be appropriated for expenditure by the State unless otherwise provided by law.

-- Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION NO. 2

Alaskans Should Strongly Support the Establishment of a "Permanent Fund"

Just as a wise and prudent family sets aside money in a savings account for the future, so should Alaska's state government set aside a rainy day fund to benefit this and future generations of Alaskans. In a "Permanent Fund", you - the voter - can prevent a major source of income from being doled out for day-to-day needs or desires of state government by placing up to 25% of all revenue generated from non-renewable resources such as mineral leases, rentals, royalties and federal mineral revenue sharing payments and bonuses into such a fund.

In recent years the state legislature has been spending \$2.00 for every \$1.00 taken in. Authorities estimate that if the present rate of spending continues, Alaska will require a budget in excess of one billion dollars by or before 1980. Establishment of this "Permanent Fund" will provide for the use of the principal for *income-producing investments only* and provide a businesslike approach of permitting the State to meet countless community needs.

Today, as the result of anticipated oil and gas revenues, Alaska stands on the brink of unprecedented prosperity. No one, but no one, argues that these non-renewable resources will last but for a few decades. Similarly, no one should fail to recognize that in those years ahead the cost of state government will continue to spiral upwards. Now is the time to ask ourselves the question: "When the oil and gas is depleted, where will the funds to feed our giant government come from?" The answer is: the "Permanent Fund".

While it is to be hoped that such a fund may contribute to cutting cost or, at least, holding the line on state spending, its major

value would be that it would require our elected officials to pause, reflect and research any proposal before blindly authorizing expenditure of taxpayers' monies. This would provide needed time for the press and the public to also be aware of the pending project and its merit, instead of being out of public view and hidden in the spending pattern of normal day-to-day operations. Projects invested in with sources from the "Permanent Fund" could help broaden Alaska's narrow based economy and bring more stability to our State.

We would caution the public that while a "Permanent Fund" could provide a tool for accomplishing real needs for community improvements, it will, in the final analysis, not replace our collective responsibility to elect state administrators and legislators who will use the same reason and restraint in spending the public money as they would their own funds.

Establishment of a "Permanent Fund" is an exciting concept and when approved and properly used can serve long and well the best public interest of Alaskans.

VOTE "FOR"
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A "PERMANENT FUND"

-- Alaska State Chamber of Commerce

STATEMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION NO. 2

The drafters of the Alaska Constitution wisely prohibited the dedication of state moneys based on the experience of other states of our nation.

This is being sold on the basis that it will cut back expenditures of state government. Such is a worthy goal but a permanent fund will not obtain that result. Those who would spend large sums of money are well aware of methods of increasing taxes. In 1975 when the state apparently ran out of money, it imposed a new oil and gas reserve tax amounting to over \$200 million a year. If this amendment passes and large sums go into the fund, the legislature and administration will impose additional taxes. The only restraint that we'll ever have on the growth of the state budget will be to elect fiscally responsible people.

Various federal government revenue sharing programs must be considered. Since the federal government takes such a large share of the taxes, each state must, by necessity, look to revenue sharing to get part of that money back. If Alaska establishes a multi-billion dollar permanent fund, you can be assured that Congress will change revenue sharing formulas so that Alaska will be cut back. Congress will say other states and municipalities are having a very difficult time raising funds to meet the necessities of government while Alaska has a large permanent fund.

It is axiomatic that government should never have more money than it needs to meet its immediate requirements. Alaska ought not to have funds excess to its needs for current operating budgets and an adequate reserve for income fluctuations.

The State of Alaska will not have a surplus until about 1979. At that time we should invest our large sums in the following manner:

1. Build all new capital improvements, i.e. roads, bridges, schools and harbors with cash rather than incurring additional bonded indebtedness.
2. Pay off our existing bonded indebtedness.
3. Increase revenue sharing to local government.
4. Reduce state taxes.

The argument that we should set some money aside from non-renewable income for future generations sounds well and even has merit. I suggest that it would be more meritorious, however, to give future generations adequate school buildings, adequate roads, adequate docks and not give them a huge pile of cash and an onerous bonded indebtedness.

The supporters of this amendment have also dangled in front of the public the idea that the money will be used to make credit available for such things as home mortgages. This is a worthy goal but does not follow from the creation of a permanent fund. The drafters of this amendment had the opportunity to include language that the fund be used for credit. They chose not to include such language. Further, the State can make money available for home mortgages without the need of any permanent fund. A good example is the current Veterans Loan Program.

The public rightly is concerned about very large government expenditures. A permanent fund will not reduce them. Only a fiscally responsible governor and legislature can do that.

-- Tom Fink, C.L.U.
Former Member of Alaska
House of Representatives

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 3
ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW OF STATE LAND DISPOSALS
Constitutional Amendment

(Senate Joint Resolution No. 45 am H)

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment.

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment.

FOR ()
AGAINST ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate	(20 members):	Yeas <u>20</u>	Nays <u>0</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>0</u>
House	(40 members):	Yeas <u>32</u>	Nays <u>3</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>5</u>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would amend Article VIII, Section 10 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska to allow the legislature to provide by law for legislative approval of sales, leases or other dispositions of state lands or interests in state lands.

- - Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

POLLS OPEN ON
NOVEMBER 2
FROM 8:00 AM TO 8:00 PM

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION NO. 3

NO STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION NO. 3 WAS SUBMITTED

STATEMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION NO. 3

The subject of this referendum is a proposed amendment to Section 10 of Article VIII of the State Constitution. The present and original language of Section 10 provides that: "No disposals or leases of state lands, or interests therein, shall be made without prior public notice and other safeguards of the public interest as may be prescribed by law". The 1959 Session of the Alaska Legislature adopted a comprehensive Land Act which spelled out in considerable detail the policy guidelines to be followed by the State Administration in managing Alaska lands. During the 17 years this law has been in effect, the legislature has enacted only a few minor amendments.

The proposed amendment to this section of the state constitution would add a new sentence to read, "The legislature may provide by law for the legislative approval of disposals, leases or other disposition of state lands or interests therein." This language, if adopted, could place the legislative branch of state government in the position of usurping the day-to-day land management responsibilities of the administrative branch. Such action may be construed as a violation of the doctrine of "separation of powers".

The meaning of this "doctrine" is that the whole power of two or more of the three branches of government - legislative, administrative and judicial - shall not be lodged in the same hands. Alaska law in this area is sparse, but the doctrine is recognized by the Alaska courts. Alaskan court cases have dealt with specific issues as a violation of the doctrine of separation of powers; however, none has dealt with legislative review of executive action.

It is only right and proper that the legislative branch of government establish, by statute, the broad management guidelines for administration of state lands and interest therein. However, for the legislature to assume the authority of approving or disapproving administrative actions properly conducted under statutory guidelines on all land matters would be a clear violation of the separation of powers doctrine.

Situations do arise, however, which indicate that legislative approval of administrative action in certain limited areas is in the public interest. An example of this is the case of the Cook Inlet Land Trade which led to the passage of Chapter 240, Session Laws of Alaska 1976. This statute covers a specific area of land management which clearly justifies legislative oversight in the public interest. Although Alaskan cases have not dealt with this issue, case law from other jurisdictions deals with the doctrine of separation of powers in more detail. A review of this case law indicates that legislative oversight in such special areas of public interest has *not* been considered a violation of the separation of powers doctrine.

It would appear that this proposed constitutional amendment is not necessary to authorize legislative oversight in those limited cases where such oversight is clearly in the public interest. The broad language of the proposal is clearly a violation of the separation of powers doctrine and should *not* be adopted.

- - Phil R. Holdsworth, P. E.
Consulting Engineer and
Legislative Counsel

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 4
DIRECT FINANCIAL AID TO STUDENTS
Constitutional Amendment

(House Joint Resolution No. 73 am S)

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment.

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment.

FOR ()
AGAINST ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate	(20 members):	Yeas	<u>17</u>	Nays	<u>3</u>	Absent or Not Voting	<u>0</u>
House	(40 members):	Yeas	<u>28</u>	Nays	<u>11</u>	Absent or Not Voting	<u>1</u>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would amend Article VII, Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska to allow public funds to be used to provide direct aid to students at religious and other private educational institutions.

- - Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

APPLY FOR YOUR
ABSENTEE BALLOT
EARLY

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION NO. 4

Alaska is one of 37 states which allow students to attend private colleges through tuition grants or similar programs. Such awards over the last six years have allowed thousands of students to be helped and have saved the State millions of dollars. Such a successful program should be continued. Here are good reasons why it is important to vote "FOR" this amendment:

1. Providing tuition grants to students of private colleges brings the cost down to the point where students can decide which college program suits their needs best rather than which one they can afford.
2. Many of the founders of our country were educated at private colleges. In those days there were no public colleges. The private colleges did a good job. Today both private and public colleges do a good job each in their own way. Because of their historical service and because of the unique contributions they make today, private colleges should be supported whenever it is economical to do so.
3. Tuition grants help maintain the independence of private colleges. Since the grants go to students, not colleges, the State has no strings on private education. The State, of course, makes sure that students only use the fund for tuition at an accredited college.
4. Some people feel that if the State is going to use tax money to keep tuition and fees artificially low, it should also in some way enable the private sector to continue to do business. Tuition grants provide such a way. They require only two percent of what the State pays for running the university

system and the total cost is only half what it would cost to educate these same students in one of the State's community colleges or university. This is because tuition grants represent only a part of the cost of educating a student. The rest must come from the student and from other funds raised by the college.

5. Private colleges must manage well to survive. They must provide good quality education to meet the requirements for accreditation. They must meet students' needs very well indeed so that students will choose to attend. It is this very act of providing for student needs well which makes private higher education so valuable to the state system. Because they are small and flexible, private institutions can be the testing ground for good and sound education for the future.
6. State statutes provide that Alaskans receive all the benefits of tuition grants. Only Alaskan residents are eligible and all funds are expended in the State.

Private colleges, especially in Alaska, have demonstrated their effectiveness. A large number of Alaska leaders, statistically much larger than would be expected, have received some or all of their education in a private college or university.

A "FOR" vote will ensure that our Alaskan students may continue to select private higher education within the State. A "FOR" vote will reduce the over-all cost to the taxpayer for support of higher education within the State.

-- Merton D. Munn
President, Sheldon Jackson College

STATEMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION NO. 4

Although not opposed to direct aid to students in the form of student loans or grants which permit the student freedom of choice as to what school he or she chooses to attend, I cannot recommend approval of HJR No. 73 in its present form.

My concern is with the lack of clarity of intent in the proposed language. From past experience in Alaska, I am concerned that the phrase "direct aid to students in accordance with law" might be interpreted to permit continuance of the tuition equalization grants

which, while they do provide the funds directly to the students, restrict the use of the grants only to private institutions in Alaska. In my opinion, this provides at least quasi-direct aid to these institutions.

-- Don M. Dafeo
Former Executive Vice-President
University of Alaska

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 5
INITIATIVE TO REPEAL LIMITED ENTRY
Initiative

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "FOR" the initiative repeals the law.

A vote "AGAINST" the initiative retains the law.

FOR ()
AGAINST ()

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This initiative, if approved, would repeal Chapter 43 of Title 16 of the Alaska Statutes now in effect which establishes the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. It provides for the regulation and limitation of entry into the Alaska commercial fishing industry, the issuance of interim use permits and entry permits by the commission and the establishment and administration of buy-back funds for the purchase of entry permits, vessels and gear by the commission to reduce the number of entry permits outstanding in a fishery to the optimum number determined by the commission. This chapter of the Alaska Statutes, enacted in 1973, is commonly known as the "Limited Entry" Law.

-- Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

**IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE
AT THE POLLS ON
ELECTION DAY, PLEASE
ASK THE OFFICIALS
ON DUTY. THEY ARE
THERE TO HELP!**

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 5

The idea of Limited Entry is that the government will determine who can and cannot be a fisherman. The right to choose one's occupation is basic to the idea of freedom in America and by this system America has shown the world undreamed-of productivity. When "Big Government" starts telling us who can be a tinker, tailor or fisherman, we are too close to "Big Brother Government".

Limited Entry is not a conservation measure. It creates an elite group; it does not put any more fish in the water. Energy should be directed to improving the habitat of the fish. With efficiency and technology today, each fisherman can catch a hundred times more fish than he does, if the fish are there, so the argument that fewer fishermen will conserve fish fails.

We have fewer fish in some areas due to climatic conditions and over exploitation. Who are the over-exploiters? The limited entry permit holders!

The economic arguments for limited entry also fail. Over capitalization of the fleet is a danger. The actual experience in Canada is that the value of limited entry permits more than doubled the capitalization of their fleet and thus compounded the problem they sought to solve.

- - Ed Naughton
Chairman, Repeal of Limited Entry
Initiative Sponsoring Committee

STATEMENT AGAINST BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 5

Limited entry is a part of the program to protect Alaska's fishing resources. A resource can stand only so much pressure from an increasing number of users. Limited entry regulates the amount of commercial gear for each fishery. It controls the outside pressure on the fisheries, thereby insuring not only more fish, both now and in the future, but also a better economic return to Alaska.

A proposition will be placed on the November ballot to repeal Alaska's existing limited entry law. We feel it is imperative to the State of Alaska and to the people of Alaska to support the limited entry law by voting "AGAINST" this proposition for the following reasons:

1. Alaska's future is in her people and in her resources. Over-fishing is a serious abuse of those resources and our people. Limited entry is part of the insurance that our fishing resource will not be destroyed and thereby hurt our individual fishing families and the State's economy.
2. If our fisheries are depleted by outside boats and gear, our fishing communities will cease to be an economic benefit to the State.
3. Our oil and gas resources will be gone in 15 or 20 years. Our fisheries are a renewable resource that can last forever - - if used properly. Limited entry helps to control the harvest of our salmon stock today so our tomorrows will also be secure.
4. Fishing is a leading industry in the State of Alaska. It employs 19-20% of the total employment force.
5. Two-thirds of Alaska's traditional salmon harvest has disappeared.

6. While the salmon harvest dropped from 126.4 million in 1936 to 24.7 million in 1975, gear licenses increased 125.6% from 1960 to 1973.
7. With more gear in the fishery, there is a diminishing margin for error in setting field regulations. This has sometimes resulted in total closures.
8. Without care the number of salmon will continue to decline, leading to less opportunities for our fishing families.
9. In 1973 the Boldt decision awarded 50% of the salmon harvest to the Washington Treaty Indians. Over 5000 fishing boats economically affected by this decision could relocate in Alaskan waters without limited entry.
10. Limited entry is recognized by the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game as an important tool for rehabilitation of salmon stock.

SUPPORT ALASKA
HELP SAVE ALASKA'S SALMON
LET'S KEEP LIMITED ENTRY
VOTE "AGAINST" PROPOSITION NO. 5

- - Sandra McConkey
for the Committee to Save Alaska's Salmon

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

BALLOT PROPOSITION NO. 6
ADVISORY VOTE ON UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE
Initiative

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "YES" advises the legislature to place the proposed amendment before the voters.

A vote "NO" advises the legislature not to place the proposed amendment before the voters.

YES ()
NO ()

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

The vote on this proposition does not amend the state constitution. The question merely asks for an advisory vote on whether the legislature should adopt a resolution placing before the qualified voters of the State at the next general election an amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for a unicameral legislature.

- - Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

**For TOLL FREE voter assistance in
areas outside Anchorage,
Fairbanks and Juneau**

**DIAL YOUR LONG DISTANCE
OPERATOR AND ASK FOR
ZENITH 5600**

**For the Nome/Barrow area
ASK FOR
ZENITH 5286**

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION NO. 6

Unicameralism: Having or consisting of a single legislative body.

At present Alaska has two legislative bodies, the House of Representatives and the Senate which constitute a bicameral legislative system. By supplanting this system with unicameralism, the voters of Alaska would abolish much of the duplicity which now exists in the State lawmaking processes. For example, under unicameralism there would be only one legislative body to consider the merits of a bill, rather than have two nearly identical bills under consideration, as is now the case with the bicameral system.

Not only would this new system greatly enhance the opportunity for us all to be served by ever more efficient government, it would reduce the effectiveness of special interest lobbyists to influence important legislation. Under the present system, only ten senators - - or 1/6 of the total legislature - - are needed to negate a bill which would otherwise pass to the governor's desk. However, with a un-

icameral system a much more substantial number of legislators' votes would be needed to effectively stop a bill.

Moreover, the adoption of unicameralism would go far to fulfill the spirit of the US Supreme Court decision which is commonly known as "one man, one vote". With unicameralism, there would be no geographic overlapping of senators and representatives from the same population block.

On an increasingly shrinking planet, unicameralism is a step in the right direction toward bringing divergent groups together for the common good. In the interest of promulgating a healthy and expedient form of Alaska state government, the implementation of unicameralism would substantially improve our society.

- - Thomas L. Taggart
Resident of Seward, Alaska

STATEMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION NO. 6

The question whether the State of Alaska should have a unicameral legislature has been raised. It is perhaps an important issue but certainly not critical as far as the future well-being of the State is concerned.

Our founding fathers decided a two house legislature was necessary to provide for a checks and balance system and their judgement has been confirmed for two hundred years. Only the state of Nebraska, of all the states in the union, has seen fit to adopt a unicameral state legislature. Located in the "bread basket" of the United States with a rich agricultural base for its economy and very little diversification as to the population or industry, it has admittedly worked well. Contrast the State of Alaska with its many ethnic groups, its tremendous coastline, its diversified industries and its great size with the State of Nebraska and you can see one reason a single house legislature would be a difficult operation. Sectionalism does exist in Alaska and if we had all our legislators in a single body, it would seem to me that the debate and the very mechanics of the process would be endless. Presiding over the occasional joint sessions of our two house system is enough to discourage the thought of a one house system.

From an efficiency standpoint Alaska probably has as good a procedural legislature as any of the fifty states. How we execute our

basic system should not be a part of this argument. Presently a piece of legislation originating and passing either our Senate or House must then pass the other house and go to the governor for his approval or disapproval. Like political parties the brains are not confined to either the House or the Senate. Over a period of almost thirty years as a participant (Senator) in the legislative process in Alaska both as a territory and a state, I cannot overemphasize the number of times one house or the other has passed a bill and been saved by the other house after they have studied it and discovered flaws which were missed in the action in the first house. Why should the people of Alaska give up 50% of their chance for a good piece of legislation?

The question of economy will probably be brought up - - that is, duplication of effort - - duplicate working groups, more salaries, etc. The brutal fact is that the legislature has become a sophisticated and expensive body and whether it is a unicameral or two house system, cost has no place in this question. If you - - the electorate - - are unhappy with your legislature, change the membership but don't wreck the very system that protects you.

- - John Butrovich
Member, Alaska State Senate

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 1
REGIONAL FIRE FIGHTER TRAINING CENTERS
STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 124, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,100,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of regional fire fighter training centers; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$7,100,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of regional fire fighter training centers?

Bonds Yes ()
Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate	(20 members):	Yeas <u>15</u>	Nays <u>3</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>2</u>
House	(40 members):	Yeas <u>29</u>	Nays <u>9</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>2</u>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$7,100,000 to provide funding for regional fire fighter training centers.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(1) full service centers:	Anchorage	\$ 2,300,000
	Fairbanks	2,300,000
(2) limited service centers:	Juneau	1,500,000
	Kotzebue	500,000
	Bethel	500,000

-- Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

STUDY THE
BOND PROPOSITIONS
CAREFULLY

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 2

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 131, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$59,290,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing, repairing, equipping and upgrading school facilities and making related appropriations; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$59,290,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing, repairing, equipping and upgrading school facilities?

Bonds Yes ()
 Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate (20 members): Yeas 17 Nays 3 Absent or Not Voting 0
 House (40 members): Yeas 28 Nays 11 Absent or Not Voting 1

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$59,290,000 to provide funding for constructing, repairing, equipping and upgrading school facilities. The funds would be allocated as follows:

(1) to the Department of Public Works for allocation to the regional educational attendance areas for elementary and secondary school construction and repair in those areas as follows:

(5) to the Department of Public Works to be allocated for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of elementary and secondary schools and vocational centers in the following school districts, communities, or other locations:

Regional Educational Attendance Area (REAA)

Appropriation

Allocations

1—Northwest REAA	\$ 5,971,600
2—Bering Straits REAA	3,127,600
3—Lower Yukon REAA	1,500,000
4—Lower Kuskokwim REAA	7,781,000
5—Upper Kuskokwim REAA	1,008,000
6—Nushagak-Bristol Bay REAA	2,112,000
7—Lake/Peninsula-Bristol Bay REAA	216,000
9—Pribilof Islands REAA	1,000,000
11—McGrath REAA	500,000
12—Middle Yukon REAA	400,000
13—Upper Yukon REAA	700,000
15—Upper Tanana REAA - West	380,000
16—Upper Tanana REAA - East	625,000
17—Copper River REAA	600,000
18—Northern Panhandle REAA	1,152,000
19—Southeast Alaska (Southern Panhandle REAA	158,800
21—Chugach REAA	192,000

(A) Akiak	\$ 547,000
(B) Chistochina	90,000
(C) Choolunowik	400,000
(D) Cordova	1,440,000
(E) Craig-Klawock	771,000
(F) Dillingham	1,920,000
(G) Eagle	300,000
(H) Fortuna Ledge	400,000
(I) Holy Cross	1,000,000
(J) Hoonah	1,250,000
(K) Kaktovik	2,250,000
(L) Kipnuk	835,000
(M) King Cove	576,000
(N) Kotlik	2,100,000
(O) Manakotak	304,000
(P) Minto	1,000,000
(Q) Mountain Village	400,000
(R) Nome	750,000
(S) Nondalton	2,208,000
(T) Northway	440,000
(U) Nulato	1,000,000
(V) Old Harbor	1,200,000
(W) Pelican	100,000
(X) Pilot Station	400,000
(Y) Port Lions	1,200,000
(Z) Ruby	1,500,000
(AA) Skagway	750,000
(BB) Tri Valley	500,000
(CC) Yakutat	1,920,000
(DD) Barrow Vocational Center Equipment	400,000
(EE) Haines Vocational Center Building	500,000
(FF) Copper Center School Study	20,000

(2) to the Department of Education for disbursement to the Bristol Bay Borough School District to forgive indebtedness for past school construction: \$ 600,000

(3) to the Department of Public Works for elementary and secondary school construction and repair of the on-base schools on the several military reservations, statewide, whether or not operated by contract by a city or borough school district under AS 14.14.110, notwithstanding AS 24.30.037: \$ 1,895,000

(4) to the Department of Public Works for the upgrading, statewide, of water and sewer facilities at regional educational attendance area schools, at locations statewide, notwithstanding AS 24.30.037: \$ 900,000

- - Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 3
PARKS AND RECREATION AREA AND OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL,
OPEN SPACE AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROJECT
STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 168, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$6,660,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements to parks and recreation areas, and outdoor recreational, open space and historic properties projects; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$6,660,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements to parks and outdoor recreational, open space and historic properties projects?

Bonds Yes ()
 Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate (20 members): Yeas 15 Nays 3 Absent or Not Voting 2
 House (40 members): Yeas 32 Nays 6 Absent or Not Voting 2

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$6,660,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements to parks and recreation areas, and outdoor recreational open space and historic properties projects. To the extent feasible the proceeds of the bonds would be allocated by the governor in accordance with the following projects and estimates:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(1) Statewide planning projects	Statewide	\$100,000
(2) Nancy Lake utility improvements	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	25,000
(3) Dry Creek Campground — acquisition and development	Glennallen	250,000
(4) Portable sanitary facilities	Statewide	50,000
(5) Clam Gulch parking improvements	Kenai Peninsula	50,000
(6) Nancy Lake Recreation Area — acquisition	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	200,000
(7) Denali State Park — acquisition	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	300,000
(8) Dry Creek archaeological site	Healy area	75,000
(9) Chugach State Park — acquisition	Anchorage area	1,000,000
(10) Chilkat State Park — development	Haines area	250,000
(11) Chilkat State Park — acquisition	Haines area	50,000
(12) Deep Creek Wayside — acquisition and development	Kenai Peninsula	75,000
(13) Fort Abercrombie Historical Park — development	Kodiak	250,000
(14) Denali State Park — development	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	235,000
(15) Totem Bight — restoration	Ketchikan	75,000
(16) Kenai Peninsula development	Kenai Peninsula	150,000
(17) Kachemak Bay State Park — acquisition and development	Homer area	100,000
(18) Pleasant Camp — study, acquisition and adaptive use	Haines area	25,000
(19) Ninilchik Camp — development	Kenai Peninsula	75,000
(20) Caines Head Recreation Area development	Seward area	100,000
(21) Chugach State Park—Development at Eagle River	Anchorage area	725,000
(22) Matching funds for local governments		2,500,000

--Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs
 Agency as required by law

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 4
FISH AND GAME MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 214, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$29,205,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements to fish and game management and development facilities; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$29,205,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements to fish and game management and development facilities?

Bonds Yes ()
 Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate (20 members): Yeas 16 Nays 1 Absent or Not Voting 3
 House (40 members): Yeas 33 Nays 6 Absent or Not Voting 1

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$29,205,000 to provide funding for capital improvements for hatchery and rearing facilities for the five Alaskan species of Pacific salmon, sheefish, grayling and trout; fish ladders; management tools; vessels; and support facilities. The allocation of the funds to specific projects and locations would be as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(1) Hatchery and rearing facilities to produce at least 65 million salmon fry, including 20 million coho and chinook salmon	Cook Inlet Basin	\$ 6,770,000
(2) Russian River fish passage facility	Cook Inlet Basin	300,000
(3) Hatchery and rearing facilities to produce 25 million salmon fry and added lake and saltwater rearing of coho salmon	Prince William Sound—Whittier	2,970,000
(4) Hatchery and rearing facilities to produce at least 20 million sockeye and 30 million pink/chum fry	Kodiak—Alaska Peninsula	6,720,000
(5) Hatchery and rearing facilities to produce sheefish, grayling, trout and salmon	Fairbanks—AYK	655,000
(6) Hatchery and rearing facilities to produce at least 100 million salmon fry in Southeastern Alaska, including coho and chinook salmon	Southeastern Alaska	7,450,000
(7) Anan Creek fish passage facility	Southeastern Alaska	655,000
(8) Acquire sonar fish counters	Kenai-Kasilof	236,500
(9) Vessel modification — M/V Resolution	Homeport	122,400
(10) Construct fish ladder (Frazier Lake)	Kodiak	315,000
(11) Bear Lake fish facility improvement	Seward	75,000
(12) Beaver Falls holding facility	Ketchikan	105,000
(13) Construct sewage treatment facility	King Salmon	170,600
(14) Construct warehouse and quarters	Sand Point	246,800
(15) Vessel purchase	Initial use— Southeast Alaska	500,000
(16) Construct warehouse and shop	Palmer	235,700
(17) Construct warehouse	Dillingham	288,000
(18) Salmon development projects	Statewide	1,390,000

- - Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
 as required by law

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 5
SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 239, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,500,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of construction and development of senior citizen housing; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$7,500,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of construction and development of senior citizen housing?

Bonds Yes ()
Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate	(20 members):	Yeas <u>14</u>	Nays <u>1</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>5</u>
House	(40 members):	Yeas <u>32</u>	Nays <u>1</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>7</u>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$7,500,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of construction and development of senior citizen housing through a Senior Citizen Housing Development Fund in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The proceeds will be available to the department to make grants or loans to municipalities or loans to nonprofit private corporations or public corporations for the purpose of developing senior citizen housing.

- - Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

VOTE

ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1976

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 6
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA CONSTRUCTION
STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 243, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$26,960,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for the University of Alaska and making related appropriations; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$26,960,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for the University of Alaska?

Bonds Yes ()
 Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate (20 members): Yeas 19 Nays 1 Absent or Not Voting 0
 House (40 members): Yeas 27 Nays 12 Absent or Not Voting 1

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$26,960,000 to provide funding for the cost of capital improvements for the University of Alaska. The allocation of the funds to specific projects and locations would be, to the extent feasible, as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(1) Laboratory facility construction	Seward	\$1,050,000
(2) Central utility systems installation	Seward	350,000
(3) Complete addition to Patty Building (ice rink)	Fairbanks	1,200,000
(4) Resources and Irving equipment completion	Fairbanks	400,000
(5) Brooks and Bunnell Building improvements	Fairbanks	50,000
(6) Hazardous storage and warehousing	Fairbanks	300,000
(7) Replace instructional equipment	Fairbanks	300,000
(8) Museum Building (Phase I)	Fairbanks	7,000,000
(9) Library/Fine Arts Building improvements for Alaskana	Fairbanks	300,000
(10) Student Center completion	Anchorage	900,000
(11) Health Occupations Facility equipment	Anchorage	200,000
(12) Land acquisition	Anchorage	3,650,000
(13) Physical Education Building and Ice Rink completion	Anchorage	600,000
(14) Theater and Building "K" equipment completion	Anchorage	400,000
(15) Life Safety improvements	Anchorage	300,000
(16) Additional instructional equipment	Anchorage	140,000
(17) Maintenance Building	Anchorage	1,000,000
(18) Library materials and equipment	Anchorage	140,000
(19) Roads, streets and parking	Anchorage	300,000
(20) Utilities upgrade	Juneau	300,000
(21) Fisheries Science equipment	Juneau	100,000
(22) Career Education Facility and general classroom	Juneau	1,250,000
(23) Maintenance Building	Juneau	250,000
(24) Land acquisition	Juneau	150,000
(25) Library materials and equipment	Juneau	100,000
(26) Roads, streets, parking and sewer improvements	Juneau	250,000
(27) Fisheries Processing Lab equipment	Kodiak	100,000
(28) Library, classroom, offices	Kodiak	750,000
(29) Television studios remodeling	Kuskokwim (Bethel)	40,000
(30) Library, classroom, offices	Kuskokwim (Bethel)	750,000
(31) Classroom, Library	Kenai	750,000
(32) Instructional space	Matanuska-Susitna (Palmer)	1,000,000
(33) Phase II building construction	Nome	500,000
(34) Science equipment	Ketchikan	50,000
(35) Marine Technical Facility	Ketchikan	500,000
(36) Vocational Building remodeling	Ketchikan	90,000
(37) Art Studio equipment	Sitka	50,000
(38) Roads, streets, parking	Sitka	100,000
(39) Extension Center	Valdez	600,000
(40) Extension Center	Barrow	700,000

-- Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 7

HIGHWAY, FERRY, LOCAL SERVICE ROADS AND TRAILS AND HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 247, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$53,360,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of highway, ferry, and local service roads and trails construction, and constructing and equipping highway maintenance facilities; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$53,360,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of highway, ferry, local service roads and trails, and highway maintenance facilities construction and equipment?

Bonds Yes ()
Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate (20 members): Yeas 19 Nays 1 Absent or Not Voting 0
House (40 members): Yeas 34 Nays 4 Absent or Not Voting 2

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$53,360,000 to provide funding for highway, ferry and local service roads and trails construction and for constructing and equipping highway maintenance facilities. The funds would be allocated to the extent feasible as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(1) Highway construction and engineering projects	Statewide	\$41,035,000
(2) Highway maintenance facilities		
(A) Fuel tank replacement	Statewide	150,000
(B) Acquire land and construct maintenance facility	Palmer	1,235,000
(C) Thompson Pass Camp	Valdez vicinity	500,000
(D) Highway maintenance camp construction	Skagway	690,000
(E) Construct Anchorage cold storage building	Anchorage	50,000
(F) Construct trailer pads	Interior district	60,000
(G) Highway camp improvements	Tok	265,000
(H) Construct cold storage building	Soldotna	50,000
(3) Local service roads and trails, allocated in accordance with AS 19.30.111-19.30.251	Statewide	7,000,000
(4) Marine Transportation construction and engineering projects		
(A) vessel renovation		1,440,000
(B) multipurpose building	Auke Bay	60,000
(C) terminal building	Skagway	48,000
(D) terminal relocation and enlargement	Cordova	21,000
(E) terminal building	Metlakatla	24,000
(F) land acquisition, dock and staging area improvements	Skagway	156,000
(G) dolphins and dock modifications	Metlakatla	36,000
(H) land acquisition and terminal improvements	Ketchikan	48,000
(I) dock construction and staging area enlargement	Auke Bay	300,000
(5) Cafeteria conversion	M/V BARTLETT	192,000

-- Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 8
AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES
STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 248, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$6,866,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of airport construction and facilities; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$6,866,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of airport construction and facilities?

Bonds Yes ()
 Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate (20 members): Yeas 17 Nays 2 Absent or Not Voting 1
 House (40 members): Yeas 33 Nays 6 Absent or Not Voting 1

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$6,866,000 to provide funding for airport construction and facilities. To the extent feasible, the allocation of the funds to specific projects and locations would be as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(1) Runway reconstruction	Deadhorse	\$ 600,000
(2) Runway repair	Barrow	100,000
(3) Dock facility	Cold Bay	2,000,000
(4) Armor stone riprap	Whittier	50,000
(5) Landing strips: \$780,000	Nelson Lagoon	90,000
	Nunapitchuk	50,000
	Allakaket	60,000
	Point Lay	100,000
	Lime Village	480,000
(6) Increased project estimates— trunk airports: \$144,000	Hooper Bay	4,000
	Talkeetna	25,000
	Homer	100,000
	Nome	10,000
	Dillingham	5,000
(7) Secondary airports— various projects: \$1,232,000	Sheldon Point	125,000
	Crooked Creek	250,000
	Russian Mission	415,000
	Akhiok	108,000
	Karluk	53,000
	New Minto	96,000
	Big Lake	95,000
	Ouzinkie	90,000
(8) Gravel resurfacing: \$1,330,000	Emmonak)	
	Alakanuk)	\$ 130,000
	Kotlik)	
	Newtok)	
	Chevak)	1,200,000
	Tununak)	
(9) Resurfacing airport	Russian Mission	90,000
(10) Airport upgrade	Northwest Region	400,000
(11) Airport expansion	Kotzebue	80,000
(12) Airport improvements: rotary beacons	Statewide	60,000

-- Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 9
JUSTICE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND REMODELING
STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 270, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$10,630,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing and major remodeling of justice facilities; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$10,630,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing and major remodeling of justice facilities?

Bonds Yes ()
 Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate (20 members):	Yeas <u>15</u>	Nays <u>4</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>1</u>
House (40 members):	Yeas <u>25</u>	Nays <u>9</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>6</u>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$10,630,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing and major remodeling of justice facilities. To the extent feasible, the proceeds of the bonds would be allocated by the governor in accordance with the following projects and estimates:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(1) Correctional centers, major replacement and renovation projects	(A) Cordova	\$ 100,000
	(B) Fairbanks) Anchorage) Palmer) Eagle River) Juneau) Ketchikan)	230,000
(2) Construct juvenile facility and female detention center	Juneau	1,500,000
(3) Construct pre-sentence detention center	Anchorage	2,000,000
(4) Construction of juvenile unit	Fairbanks	2,000,000
(5) Construct combined court and correctional center	Barrow	2,500,000
(6) Public Safety facility	Fairbanks	2,300,000

- -Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

BONDING PROPOSITION NO. 10
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTION
STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

(Chapter 271, Session Laws of Alaska 1976)

Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$31,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of water supply and sewerage systems construction; and providing for an effective date.

BALLOT QUESTION:

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$31,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of water supply and sewerage systems construction?

Bonds Yes ()
Bonds No ()

VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 9TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE

Senate (20 members):	Yeas <u>17</u>	Nays <u>1</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>2</u>
House (40 members):	Yeas <u>29</u>	Nays <u>6</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>5</u>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION

This proposal, if approved, would provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State in the amount of \$31,000,000 for the purpose of paying a part of the cost of partially federally funded water supply and sewerage system construction by municipalities except for \$1,500,000 of the proceeds which are to be for funding the Village Safe Water Act (AS 46.07).

- - Summary prepared by Legislative Affairs Agency
as required by law

**CLIP THE SAMPLE
BALLOTS ON THE FOLLOWING
PAGES. MARK YOUR
CHOICES AND TAKE THIS
INFORMATION TO THE
POLLS ON NOVEMBER 2, 1976.**