State of Alaska

OFFICIAL ELECTION PAMPHLET

November 4, 2014

Your VOTE is your VOICE... *let it be heard!*

REGION IV

- Northern
- Western
- Southwest
- Aleutian Chain

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Note: Sample ballots are included with candidates for elected office and judicial retention. Maps are placed with appropriate state house and senate candidates.

This publication was prepared by the Division of Elections, produced at a cost of $.47 per copy to inform Alaskan voters about issues appearing on the 2014 General Election Ballot per AS 15.58.010 and printed in Portland, Oregon.

Voting Information

Election Day is November 4, 2014

Polling Places
The polls will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. **To locate your polling place please call 1-888-383-8683. In Anchorage, please call 269-8683.**

Bring Identification to the Polls
You MUST be prepared to show one form of identification. You may use the following ID:

- Voter ID Card
- Driver's License
- State ID Card
- Current and valid photo ID Card
- Passport
- Military ID Card
- Birth Certificate
- Hunting or Fishing License

or, you may use an original copy of one of the following documents if it contains your name and current address:

- Current Utility Bill
- Government Check
- Bank Statement
- Pay Check
- Other Government Document

If you do not have identification when voting, you will be asked to vote a questioned ballot.

What Happens if Your Name is not on Register
If your name does not appear on the precinct register, you may vote a questioned ballot. Before receiving a ballot, you must complete a questioned ballot envelope. Your voted ballot will be placed in a secrecy sleeve and then the secrecy sleeve will be sealed inside the completed questioned ballot envelope. All questioned ballots are returned to the Election Supervisor for review and counting by the Questioned Ballot Review Board.

Marking the Ballot
When voting the ballot, completely fill in the oval next to the candidate or issue you wish to vote for. Fill in the oval like this: ⬬

You only have to mark the races or issues you choose to vote for. If you mark more than one choice in a race or issue, that section of the ballot will NOT be counted. The sections of the ballot that are properly marked will be counted.

If you make a mistake marking your ballot, DO NOT erase or correct the ballot. You may return the spoiled ballot to an election worker and request a new ballot. If you attempt to correct a mistake on the ballot, the corrected vote may not be counted. **Note:** *You may only receive a replacement for a spoiled ballot 2 times.*

Campaigning Prohibited Near Polls
Alaska law prohibits political persuasion within 200 feet of any entrance to a polling place during the hours the polls are open. This means you may not discuss or display campaign items for candidates or issues appearing on the ballot at that polling place.

Voter Rights, Assistance and Concerns

Questioned Voting
If your name is not listed on the precinct register or if you do not have identification, you have the right to vote a questioned ballot. The information you provide on the outside of the questioned ballot envelope will be used to determine your voting eligibility and to update your voter registration information. If for any reason your questioned ballot is not fully counted, you will be notified in writing.

Language or Other Assistance While Voting
If you need language or other assistance during the voting process, you may have a person of your choice help you as long as that person is not a candidate for office in the election, is not your employer, agent of your employer or agent of a union you belong to. You can have help during each step of the voting process, including inside the voting booth with reading or marking the ballot. The election workers at the polling place are available to help you as well. This is your right under federal law.

The Division of Elections has hired bilingual outreach workers and poll workers to provide language assistance to Alaska Native voters. These workers are available in rural areas throughout the state where there are limited English proficient Alaska Native voters. The bilingual workers are available to provide language assistance prior to the election, including help with this pamphlet and on Election Day during the voting process. If you need the name of the person who has been hired to provide language assistance in your community, please contact the Division of Elections. Yup'ik language assistance is available by calling the division's Yup'ik Language Coordinator, toll-free, 1-866-954-8683.

Touch Screen Voting Option
There will be one touch screen voting unit in each polling place. Touch screen voting is intended for the blind, disabled, and for voters who do not read well. Alaska's touch screen voting unit allows disabled voters to vote unassisted through the use of magnified, high contrast and audio ballots. If you need to vote using the touch screen voting unit, let the election board know.

Visually Impaired Voters
Magnifying ballot viewers for the visually impaired will be available at all polling places and absentee voting sites.

Audio recording of this Pamphlet is available at each Regional Election Office or from the Alaska State Library, Talking Book Center, located in Anchorage. Telephone the library at (907) 269-6575 for information.

Hearing Impaired Voters
The Division of Elections has a TTY telecommunications device, which allows hearing impaired voters to obtain general information about elections by calling (907) 465-3020.

Physically Disabled Voters
If you have difficulty gaining access to your polling place, or if you have accessibility questions about your polling place, please let the Division of Elections know. We make every effort to ensure that polling places are accessible to all Alaskans.

Concerns, Comments, Questions
If you have any concerns or comments about voting, if you have questions, or if you would like more information about our special services, please contact any regional elections office.

Region I **Juneau: (907) 465-3021** **Toll free: 1-866-948-8683**	**Region III** **Fairbanks: (907) 451-2835** **Toll free: 1-866- 959-8683**
Region II **Anchorage: (907) 522-8683** **Toll free: 1-866-958-8683** **Mat-Su: (907) 373-8952**	**Region IV** **Nome: (907) 443-5285** **Toll free: 1-866-953-8683**

Yup'ik Language Assistance, Toll-free 1-866-954-8683
Director's Office, Toll-free 1-866-952-8683

Absentee Voting

Early / In Person / By Mail / Electronic and Special Needs Voting

There are several absentee voting options available during each election. You may vote absentee in person, by mail, by electronic transmission, or vote a special needs ballot through a personal representative.

Voting Early or Absentee In Person
Beginning **October 20, 2014**, you may vote at an absentee voting site. Ballots for all 40 districts are available at all Regional Elections offices. In addition to the Regional Elections offices, there are many other voting sites throughout Alaska that will have ballots for their house district. For more information or for a list of absentee voting locations visit our website or contact a Regional Elections office.

Special Needs Voting
If you are unable to go to the polls due to age, serious illness or a disability, you may have a personal representative pick up and deliver a ballot to you beginning 15 days before an election at an absentee voting site or on Election Day at the polling place. Your personal representative can be anyone, except a candidate for office in the election, the voter's employer, an agent of the voter's employer, or an officer or agent of the voter's union.

Voting By Mail or Electronically
The Division of Elections Absentee Office in Anchorage handles all absentee by mail and electronic applications. To vote by mail or electronically, you must submit an application.

Absentee By Mail
Absentee ballot applications can be submitted after January 1st of each election year. You can request a ballot for a specific election or for all elections in the year. **Absentee by mail ballot applications for the General election must be received by October 25, 2014.** Apply early to ensure timely delivery of your ballot. Your voted ballot must be postmarked on or before Election Day.

Absentee By Electronic Transmission
Voting by electronic transmission should be your last alternative for casting a ballot. You may apply for electronic voting **October 20, 2014 through 5:00pm Alaska Time on November 3, 2014.** You may return your voted ballot by mail or by fax. **If you return your voted ballot electronically, it must be received no later than 8:00pm Alaska Time on Election Day.** If you return your voted ballot by mail, it must be postmarked on or before Election Day.

If you have questions about voting by mail or electronically, please contact the Absentee Office at (907) 375-6400 or Toll Free 1-877-375-6508.

For more information about absentee voting, contact any Division of Elections office or visit our website at:

www.elections.alaska.gov

Absentee Voting Locations

Ballots for <u>all districts</u> are available at Division of Elections offices during the following times:

October 20th – 31st and November 3rd – Monday through Friday, 8:00am – 5:00pm
Saturday, November 1st, 10:00am – 4:00pm and Sunday, November 2nd, 12:00pm – 4:00pm
Election Day: 7:00am – 8:00pm

ANCHORAGE
Region II Elections Office
2525 Gambell St., Suite 100

FAIRBANKS
Region III Elections Office
675 7th Ave., A2

JUNEAU
Region I Elections Office
Mendenhall Mall Annex

NOME
Region IV Elections Office
214 W. Front St.

WASILLA
Region II Elections Office, Mat-Su
1700 E Bogard Rd.

Ballots for <u>all districts</u> are available on Election Day from 7:00am – 8:00pm at the following airports:

ANCHORAGE – main terminal car rental lobby
FAIRBANKS
JUNEAU
KETCHIKAN
KODIAK
SITKA

Ballots for <u>all districts</u> are available at the following locations during the specified times:

ANCHORAGE
UAA Student Union
3211 Providence Dr.

November 3rd 8:00am - 5:00pm
Election Day: 7:00am - 8:00pm

ANCHORAGE
City Hall
632 W 6th Ave.

October 20th – November 3rd
Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm
Election Day: 7:00am - 8:00pm

FAIRBANKS
UAF Wood Center

November 3rd , 8:00am – 5:00pm
Election Day: 7:00am – 8:00pm

JUNEAU - Downtown
State Office Building
Willoughby Ave. – 8th Floor

October 20th – November 3rd
Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm

Election Day: 8:00am - 5:00pm

PRUDHOE BAY
Service Area 10 Camp
Old Spine Rd.

November 1st – 4th , 8:00am - 8:00pm

Ballots for individual districts are also available in many other communities throughout Alaska. For a complete list of absentee voting locations visit the division's web site or contact one of the Regional Elections Offices

www.elections.alaska.gov

State of Alaska Absentee Ballot Application

See instructions for application deadlines– APPLY EARLY

1. Send ballot(s) for: ❑ All Elections in Calendar Year ❑ Primary (August) ❑ General (November) ❑ REAA (October) ❑ Special Election

To request an absentee by mail ballot for city/borough elections, you must apply directly with your city/borough clerk's office.

2. You MUST complete this section:

❑ Yes ❑ No I am a citizen of the United States.

❑ Yes ❑ No I am at least 18 years old or will be within 90 days of completing this application.

If you checked NO to either question, do not complete this form as you are not eligible to register to vote.

3. Last Name: **First Name**: **Middle Initial**: **Suffix** (Sr., Jr., Etc.):

4. Former Name (if your name has changed): ***Voter Number** (if known):

5. Alaska Residence Address Where You Claim Residency – You MUST provide an Alaska residence address. Do not use PO, PSC, HC or RR:

House # **Street Name** **Apt #** **City** **ALASKA** **State**

*❑ Keep my residence address confidential. Your mailing address in Box 6 must be **DIFFERENT** from your residence address in Box 5 to remain confidential.

6. Permanent Mailing Address: _____

7. *Identifiers – You MUST provide at least ONE:

SSN or Last 4 of SSN: _____ / _____ / _____ Alaska Driver's License or State ID Number: _____ ❑ I have not been issued a SSN or AK driver's license or State ID.

8. *Date of Birth – You MUST provide: _____ / _____ / _____ (Month / Day / Year) **Sex**: ❑Male ❑Female

9. Political Affiliation – For information on political affiliation choices in Alaska, see Number 6 in instructions:

Write political affiliation:_____. Your primary election ballot type, in Box 12, is based on your political affiliation.

10. Military and Overseas Voter ONLY – Check One:

❑ I am a member of the Uniformed Services or merchant marine on active duty, or an eligible spouse or dependent.

❑ I am a U.S. Citizen temporarily residing outside the U.S. or other U.S. citizen residing outside the U.S.

11. Ballot Mailing Address: ❑ Check here to have the ballot mailed to your permanent mailing address listed above or provide a different address below:

_____

12. *Primary Election Ballot Type – You MUST select ONE ballot type or you may not receive a ballot. See Number 7 in instructions**:**

❑ Ballot with Alaska Democratic Party, Alaska Libertarian Party and Alaskan Independence Party candidates and ballot measure(s).

❑ Ballot with Alaska Republican Party candidates and ballot measure(s).

❑ Ballot measure(s) ONLY (no candidates).

13. Military and Overseas Voters ONLY – Check One: How do you want your ballot sent?

❑Mail: Provide ballot mailing address in Box 11. ❑Online Delivery: Provide e-mail in Box 15. ❑Fax: Provide fax number in Box 15.

14. Voters who will be outside the United States or in a remote area of Alaska ONLY – ❑ Check this box if you will be living, working, or traveling outside the United States or in a remote area of Alaska with limited mail service and want your ballot sent to you beginning 45 days prior to a primary, general or statewide special election **(not available for REAA elections)**.

15. Contact Information – Include all state and international prefixes:

Daytime Phone: _____ Evening Phone:_____

E-mail Address:_____ Fax Number:_____

16. Voter Certificate. Read and sign: I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that: The information on this form is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and I am eligible to vote in the requested jurisdiction, I am not requesting a ballot from any other state, and I am not voting in any other manner in this (these) election(s). I further certify that I am an Alaska resident and that I have not been convicted of a felony, or having been so convicted, have been unconditionally discharged from incarceration, probation and/or parole. I am not registered to vote in another state or I have taken the necessary steps to cancel that registration.

WARNING: If you provide false information on this application you can be convicted of a felony and/or misdemeanor. (AS 15.56.040; AS 15.56.050)

***Signature**_____ **Date**_____

For Office Use Only	**Registrar/Agency/Official – Check ID and complete this section**
	Registrar Name_____ Voter # or SSN_____

*Items are kept confidential by the Division of Elections and are not available for public inspection except that confidential addresses may be released to government agencies or during election processes as set out in state law.

C06 (Rev. 06/01/2013)

State of Alaska - Division of Elections
Absentee Ballot Application Instructions

You may use this application to request absentee ballots and simultaneously initially register to vote or update your voter registration record for federal and state elections. **Are you currently registered to vote?** If so, your completed application **MUST** be received at least 10 days prior to Election Day. *Military and Overseas Voters*, when requesting your ballot to be sent to you by fax or through online delivery, your application **MUST** be received no later than 5:00 p.m. Alaska Standard Time the day prior to Election Day. **Are you initially registering to vote?** If so, your completed application and any supporting documentation **MUST** be received or postmarked at least 30 DAYS prior to Election Day except, in a United States presidential election. In a presidential election, you may initially register and participate in the presidential race so long as your completed application and any supporting documentation is received 10 DAYS prior to Election Day and for *Military and Overseas Voters*, when requesting your ballot to be sent to you by fax or through online delivery, your application and any supporting documentation **MUST** be received no later than 5:00 p.m. Alaska Standard Time the day prior to Election Day.

When completing this application, provide:

1. **Alaska residence address:** You **MUST** provide a physical residence address in Alaska. Your Alaska residence address determines your voting district and precinct. Your application will be denied if you do not provide a physical residence address or if you provide a PO Box, HC Number and Box, PSC Box, Rural Route Number, Commercial Address or Mail Stop Address in Box 5 of the application.

   If your residence has been assigned a street name and house number, provide this information. If your residence address has not been assigned a street name and house number, indicate exactly where you live such as, highway name and milepost number, boat harbor with pier and slip number, subdivision name with lot and block, or trailer park name and space number. If you live in rural Alaska, you may provide the community name as your residence address.

   Are you temporarily out of state? If so, and you have intent to return (active military and military spouses are exempt from intent requirements), you may maintain your Alaska residence as it appears on your current record. If you provide a new residence address, it must be within Alaska.
2. **Proof of identity:** Your identity **MUST** be verified. If you have been issued a Social Security Number, an Alaska driver's license or Alaska state identification card number, you must provide at least one in Box 7 of the application. If you have never been issued one of the identification numbers, you may indicate this by checking the appropriate box.

   Are you submitting this application by mail, by fax or as an attachment through e-mail? If so, and if you are not already registered to vote in Alaska, your identity must be verified either at the time you register or the first time you vote. If you would like to ensure that your identity is verified at the time you register, submit a copy of one of the following:
   - Current and valid photo identification
   - Passport
   - Birth certificate
   - Driver's license
   - State identification card
   - Hunting and Fishing license

   If you do not provide proof of identification at the time of registration, you may be required to meet certain identification requirements when you vote.
3. **Date of birth:** If you do not provide a date of birth, your application may not be processed.
4. **Are you initially registering to vote from outside the State of Alaska?** If so, you must provide proof of Alaska residency, such as a copy of your Alaska driver's license, hunting or fishing license, student loan or college tuition documents, proof of employment in Alaska, military leave and earnings statement or other documentation that supports your claim as an Alaska resident.
5. **Have you been convicted of a felony?** If so, you may register to vote only if you have been unconditionally discharged. If available, provide a copy of your discharge papers with this application.
6. **Political affiliation:** **Recognized political parties** are parties that have gained recognized political party status under Alaska Statute. **Political groups** are groups who have applied for political party status but have not met the qualifications to be a recognized political party under Alaska Statutes. Political affiliations in Alaska are as follows:

   Recognized Political Parties:
   - Alaska Democratic Party
   - Alaska Libertarian Party
   - Alaska Republican Party
   - Alaskan Independence Party

   Political Groups:
   - Alaska Constitution Party
   - Green Party of Alaska
   - Veterans Party of Alaska

   Other:
   - Nonpartisan (not affiliated with a political party or group)
   - Undeclared (do not wish to declare a political affiliation)
7. **Primary election ballot type:** Your political affiliation 30 days before Election Day determines your primary election ballot type. You **MUST** select a ballot type that corresponds to your political affiliation in Box 9 of the application. If you are not affiliated with one of the **Recognized Political Parties** listed under instruction Number 6 above, and you do not select a ballot type, your application will not be processed for the primary election.
   - Any registered voter may select the Alaska Democratic Party, Alaska Libertarian Party and Alaskan Independence Party candidate ballot.
   - Only voters registered Republican, Nonpartisan or Undeclared may select the Alaska Republican Party candidate ballot.
   - Any registered voter may select the ballot measures ONLY ballot. This ballot has ballot measures only and no candidates.
8. **Voters who will be outside the United States or in a remote area of Alaska:** Check the box in Box 14 if you will be living, working or traveling outside the United States or in a remote area of Alaska with limited mail service and want your ballot sent to you beginning 45 days prior to a primary, general or statewide special election. **This option is not available for REAA elections.**
9. **Sign your application:** If you submit your application without a signature or with an electronic signature, it will be denied.
10. **Mail, fax or e-mail:** Submit your application by mail, fax or as an e-mail attachment (PDF, TIFF or JPG) to the office below:

Mailing Address:	**Telephone Number**:	1-907-375-6400
Division of Elections	**Toll Free Number**:	1-877-375-6508 (within the U.S.)
Absentee Voting Office	**Fax**:	1-907-677-9943
619 E. Ship Creek Ave., Suite 329	**E-Mail**:	akabsentee@alaska.gov
Anchorage, AK 99501-1677	**Yup'ik Language Assistance Toll Free**:	1-866-954-8683 (within the U.S.)

C06 (Rev. 06/01/2013)

Polling Places

Polling Place Changes

District/Precinct	Precinct Name	New Polling Location
38-808	Bethel No. 1	Lower Kuskokwim School District Office 1004 Ron Edwards Way Bethel, AK
38-840	Napaskiak	Napaskiak Community Hall Napaskiak, AK

How to Find Your Polling Place

If you are not sure where your assigned polling location is, you have the following options:

- **Scan the bar code on your my.Alaska.gov voter ID card.**
- **Locate your polling place by entering your address online at:**

  www.elections.alaska.gov

- **Call the Polling Place locator at:**

  1-888-383-8683, or in Anchorage, call 269-8683.

- **Call your regional elections office:**
  - **Region IV – Nome**
    House Districts 37 – 40
    907-443-5285 or Toll Free 1-866-953-8683

You can also see if you are registered and check your registration information online at the above web address!

Candidates for Elected Office

General Election Day is Tuesday, November 4, 2014

United States Senate
Mark Begich, Democrat
Mark S. Fish, Libertarian
Ted Gianoutsos, Non-Affiliated
Dan Sullivan, Republican

United States Representative
Forrest Dunbar, Democrat
Jim C. McDermott, Libertarian
Don Young, Republican

Governor
Carolyn F. "Care" Clift, Libertarian
J.R. Myers, Alaska Constitution
Sean R. Parnell, Republican
Bill Walker, Non-Affiliated*

Lieutenant Governor
Andrew C. Lee, Libertarian
Maria P. Rensel, Alaska Constitution
Dan Sullivan, Republican
Byron Mallott, Non-Affiliated

Alaska State Senate

SENATE DISTRICT S
Lyman F. Hoffman, Democrat

SENATE DISTRICT T
Donald C. "Donny" Olson, Democrat

Alaska State House

HOUSE DISTRICT 37
Bryce Edgmon, Democrat

HOUSE DISTRICT 38
Bob Herron, Democrat

HOUSE DISTRICT 39
Neal W. Foster, Democrat

HOUSE DISTRICT 40
Benjamin P. "Benny" Nageak, Democrat

**Indicates candidate did not submit pamphlet materials, did not fulfill requirements to appear in pamphlet or failed to meet statutory filing deadlines for submission. (AS 15.58.030 and AS 15.58.060)*

United States Senate

Mark Begich, Democrat

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 6447 Colgate Drive
Anchorage, AK

MAILING ADDRESS: 440 W. Benson Blvd., Ste 200
Anchorage, AK

E-MAIL: info@begich.com

WEBSITE: Begich.com

AGE: 52

PLACE OF BIRTH: Anchorage, Alaska

NAME OF SPOUSE: Deborah Bonito

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Jacob

OCCUPATION: 31 year small business owner

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA:
Mark has lived his entire life in Alaska with the exception of two years when his father, Nick Begich, served in Congress

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Anchorage

EDUCATION:
Graduated Steller High School, Anchorage, 1981

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Mark has served Alaska in the U.S. Senate since 2009. At age 26, Mark was elected to the Anchorage Assembly serving 10 years from 1988-1998. Mark served as Mayor of Anchorage from 2003-2009.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
University of Alaska Board of Regents 2001-2002, Alaska Commission of Post-Secondary Education 1995-2002, board member; chair 1996-1998, Alaska Student Loan Corporation 1995-2002; chair 1996-2002

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Spirit of Youth Foundation, Founder, ASSETS, Former President, Family Resource Center Former President, Boys & Girls Club, Former Board of Directors, Air Force Association, Member, Making a Difference Program, Founder, National Rifle Association, Lifetime member

STATEMENT:
Being born and raised in Alaska, I understand Alaska's unique needs and the diversity of our communities, people and opinions. For me, fighting for Alaska is just common sense.

It's easy to talk about getting results, but I have a proven record fighting for Alaska and using my clout to produce results for our state. I successfully pushed the Obama administration to allow drilling in the Arctic Ocean, secured permits to allow the first ever commercial oil production in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and have fought for permits for mining projects like Kensington Mine and Red Dog Mine, creating good-paying jobs across the state.

In Fairbanks I fought to keep the F-16s at Eielson Air Force Base saving hundreds to thousands of jobs and I continue to fight against genetically modified salmon known as Frankenfish, which threaten Alaska jobs.

I also brought the Indian Health Service and Veterans Administration together to allow Alaska veterans to get care close to home instead of traveling to Seattle or Anchorage. This has helped bring waitlists for veterans' health care in Alaska from hundreds to almost zero.

Working alongside Senator Lisa Murkowski and Congressman Don Young I've also helped protect Alaska's postal service, provide for our general aviation industry and grow our natural resource development.

I'm the only candidate who believes in raising the minimum wage, defending a woman's right to choose and overturning the Supreme Court's Citizens United ruling, which unfairly allows billionaires and corporations to spend unlimited amounts to buy our elections.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

United States Senate

Mark S. Fish, Libertarian

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 15325 W Loon Nest Lane
Big Lake, AK

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 115274
Big Lake, AK 99652

E-MAIL: mark@markfish.us

WEBSITE: markfish.us

AGE: 56

PLACE OF BIRTH: Robbinsdale, Minnesota

NAME OF SPOUSE: Mary

OCCUPATION: retired military

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 49

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Eagle River 1962-1970, Anchorage 1973-2011, Big Lake 2011-present

EDUCATION:
Thief River Falls Minnesota School District 1970-1973
Anchorage School District (adult) 1977

MILITARY SERVICE:
Alaska Army National Guard 1984-2003

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Chair Alaska Libertarian Party 2012-2013; Volunteer Coordinator Miller for US Senate 2010; Candidate for State House District 22 2008; Alaska State Commission on Human Rights 2007-2012; Citizens Advisory Commission on Federal Area's 2007-present; Governor Palin's Department of Military and Veterans Affairs Transition Team 2006

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Manager fast food restaurant; UH60 Helicopter Crew Chief; Non rated crew member Flight Instructor and Unit Trainer; UH60 Phase Maintenance Team Leader; Downed aircraft recovery team leader; Unit Technical Inspector.

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Alaska Libertarian Party

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
History with an emphasis in the American Colonial / Revolutionary era.
Researching, Designing, and Creating black powder firearms.
Installing, programming, maintaining, Linux operating system and other open source software.

OTHER:
I served on many State disaster missions including the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

STATEMENT:
I first arrived in Alaska in 1962. My life here includes a 20 year career in Alaska's Army National Guard. I've spent time in virtually every corner of our state and know it's uniqueness well. I have served on the Alaska's State Commission on Human Rights and, for the past seven years, I have also served on the Citizen's Advisory Commission on Federal Area's, dealing with federal regulators, the public and issues relating to federal and state relations. This experience has given me a good understanding of the issues facing Alaska. My term as president of Airport Height Community Council, also shows my ability to work with diverse groups of individuals while pursuing our common interest.

I am the only U.S. senate candidate endorsed by the Alaska Libertarian Party. My position is the Libertarian Party Platform. I believe government's sole legitimate function is to protect and defend the individual right to life, liberty and property of us all.

My goals as a US Senator would include:
Eliminate the IRS and implementing a fair tax system.
End the War on Drugs.
Establish an Immigration policy that protects our country and provides for the free exchange of goods and services with the world.
And finally, we must bear the true cost of war by honoring the commitments we have made to our service members and veterans.
Join me in the defense of our rights and country. Together we can set course to a bright future. I ask for your vote.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

United States Senate

Ted Gianoutsos, Non-Affiliated

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 1441 E. 17th Ave. Apt.10
Anchorage, AK 99501

MAILING ADDRESS: 1441 E. 17th Ave. Apt.10
Anchorage, AK 99501

E-MAIL: newanwrted@gmail.com

WEBSITE: www.tedandfran.com

AGE: 72

PLACE OF BIRTH: MA, USA.

NAME OF SPOUSE: Francoise

OCCUPATION: Retired

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 15 wonderful years!

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Anchorage, 1999-2014

EDUCATION: Boston University, '68 BS
USC, '79, MPA

MILITARY SERVICE: USAF, 4 years, Airman, 1961-1965

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Project Manager/Energy specialist, USDOI
U. S. Senate Candidate, 2004, 2008, 2010
Alaska Governor Candidate 2006

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Production Manager
Business Owner, construction materials/solar energy

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Co-Founder, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Founding member, Alaska SeaLife Center
Charter member, Vietnam Veterans of America, Anchorage Chapter 904
Founding member, Alaska Veterans Foundation
Founding member, Veterans Party of Alaska
Benefactor member NRA
Life member, IWLA, NWF, NAS
4th Degree Knight of Columbus
Lector, Holy Family Cathedral

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Alaska outdoors, Reading, Opera, Philanthropy.

OTHER:
For the past 52 years my love and wife Francoise and I have done everything TOGETHER, including our campaigns for senator and governor, and WE will put ALL of our substantial combined skills, talents, knowledge, abilities, and experience to the MAXIMUM SERVICE AND BENEFIT of our fellow Alaskans.

STATEMENT:
Vote for me, and you'll get TED AND FRANCOISE GIANOUTSOS, ALASKA'S UNIQUE 52-YEAR TEAM!

We are UNIQUELY qualified as a TEAM to open ANWR in the BEST and most BENEFICIAL way for America, Alaska, and wildlife. That's worth more than two trillion dollars and will benefit EVERYONE and everything we do in America!

Why can we do what every other candidate can't? Because we are the ONLY ones that ACTUALLY PERSONIFY WINNING HIGH GROUND ANWR LEGISLATION in the same way that we did the NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION (NFWF) that has grown to be the largest multi-billion-dollar wildlife conservation foundation in America. We got the NFWF act UNANIMOUSLY PASSED in a divided Congress 30 years ago. Please see www.tedandfran.com for details. We can do the SAME thing with ANWR legislation!

RE-ELECTING MARK BEGICH WILL RESULT IN SAME-OLD, SAME-OLD!

Alaskans have already had two republican senators with both republican and democratic administrations and congresses. For the past 6 years, Alaska has had republican Lisa Murkowski and democrat Mark Begich with a democratic president and a divided congress. ALL of them have FAILED to open ANWR because NONE of them PERSONIFY it in a WINNING way. WE DO!

Our proposed N.E.W.-N.E.T.-ANWR legislation (see our website) WILL open ANWR! Alaska voters can make a two-trillion-dollar change. DO IT!!!

In this Senate election, if you elect the democratic incumbent or his republican challenger, THEY WILL WIN - AND YOU'LL GET SAME OLD!

ELECTED, AND YOU, AMERICA, ALASKA, AND WILDLIFE - WIN!

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The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

United States Senate

Dan Sullivan, Republican

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Anchorage, AK 99503

E-MAIL: info@sullivan2014.com

WEBSITE: www.sullivan2014.com

AGE: 49

PLACE OF BIRTH: Fairview Park, OH

NAME OF SPOUSE: Julie Fate Sullivan

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Meghan, Isabella, Laurel

OCCUPATION: USMCR; Attorney

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 17 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Fairbanks-1997-1998
Anchorage-1998-2002, 2009-Present

EDUCATION:
Culver Academy 1979-1983, high school
Harvard University, 1983-1987, B.A., Economics
Georgetown University Law Center, 1989-1993, Law/Masters degree in Foreign Service

MILITARY SERVICE:
Lieutenant Colonel, United States Marine Corps, 1993-present, infantry and reconnaissance officer
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal
Afghanistan Campaign Medal

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Commissioner, Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Attorney General, State of Alaska
Chair, Governor's Rural Subcabinet
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State
Director, White House National Security Council staff
Anchorage Veterans Affairs Commission

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Law Associate, Perkins, Coie, LLP
Judicial Law Clerk, Alaska Supreme Court and U.S. Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit)

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic Church
American Legion
National Rifle Association (life member)

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Time with family, running, hunting, fishing, skiing, reading history

STATEMENT:
I am an optimist. We live in the greatest state in the greatest nation in the world. But, our country is fundamentally going in the wrong direction. We have a federal government that stands in our way at every turn. President Obama and Harry Reid have empowered Washington, D.C. bureaucrats to dictate how we educate our kids, insert themselves into our businesses and personal lives, and stop us from unleashing our energy potential. Mark Begich rubber stamps this agenda, voting with President Obama 97% of the time.

I believe that Alaskans should choose their own destiny. That's why I will continue to tirelessly fight federal overreach and champion policies that promote economic growth, fiscal responsibility, energy production, and jobs. The federal government should be a partner, lifting up our communities and providing vital infrastructure as our state continues to grow. Instead it has become a weight around our necks. As your U.S. Senator, I will work to unshackle Alaska's promise and roll back the liberal agenda Mark Begich and President Obama have forced on the country the last six years.

Together, we can restore Alaskan values to the United States Senate. I believe our best days are ahead of us. We can become a world leader in energy production and a driving force of America's economy. We can stem this nation's downward slide, empower local communities, and build a brighter future for our kids. I would be honored by your vote.

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United States Representative

Forrest Dunbar, Democrat

AGE: 29

OCCUPATION: Attorney/JAG Officer

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 29 Years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Eagle, Cordova, Fairbanks, Anchorage

EDUCATION:
Cordova Jr./Sr. High School
American University, BA
Harvard University, MPP
Yale Law School, JD

MILITARY SERVICE:
First Lieutenant, Alaska Army National Guard

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Returned Peace Corps Volunteer
Former Policy Director with Iraqi Refugee Assistance Project
Board member of You Choose Project, non-profit focused on substance abuse among Alaskan youth

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Playing basketball, watching football, traveling Alaska

OTHER:
I am a life-long Alaskan, who grew up in Eagle and Cordova. I've worked as a commercial fisherman, a stocker at Fred Meyer, and a wildland firefighter.

I paid my own way through college in DC, where I interned and worked as a paid staffer in the U.S. Congress.

Public service has been central to my life. I have worked at Alaska Legal Services, done policy research at the Alaska Office of Public Advocacy, and recently commissioned as an officer in the Alaska Army National Guard.

STATEMENT:
Our state deserves a congressperson who will fight for resource development, veterans, and clean elections.

I've opposed the Paul Ryan budget, which my opponent voted for repeatedly, because it raises taxes on middle class families, cuts funding for veterans' healthcare, slashes funding for the IHS, and turns Medicare into a voucher program.

Our current congress spends too much, does too little, and feels entitled to the offices they hold. **I believe we can do better, and have called on all candidates to support meaningful campaign finance reform, including term limits.** I've signed the We the People Alaska Pledge to show my support for ending corporate personhood and restoring the original intent of our constitution.

Alaskans want common-sense solutions to the problems we face - not our current partisan gridlock. I've worked with both parties, and know Alaskans want an independent voice.

Our current representative is no longer effective. Don Young's ethics violations have cost him the ability to chair full committees, and have ended his influence in Washington.

Representative Young has been unable to overcome opposition to resource development in DC because he has taken an "us against them" approach that he can no longer back up with influence.

We need a representative who will protect our fisheries, open ANWR and the NPR-A, protect subsistence, diversify our economy, lower energy costs, and fight for in-state control of our resources.

Alaska's Congressional seat belongs to the people of Alaska. It is no one's personal property. I'd be honored to have your vote.

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United States Representative

Jim C. McDermott, Libertarian

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Fairbanks, AK 99709

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Fairbanks, AK 99709

E-MAIL: Mcd041957@gmail.com

WEBSITE: http://mcdermott4congress4alaska.com

AGE: 58

PLACE OF BIRTH: Savannah, Georgia

NAME OF SPOUSE: Janet E. McDermott

CHILDREN'S NAMES: James, Brian, David, Toby, Amy, Suzanne, Bridget

OCCUPATION: University Instructor (UAF)

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 23 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Anchorage: 1991-2006
Fairbanks: 2006-2014

EDUCATION:
Master of Science: Business Organizational Management with concentration in Information Technology

MILITARY SERVICE:
U.S. Air Force Retired, Msgt. 4 Air Force Commendation Medals, Humanitarian Service Medal, 7 Good Conduct

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
SCORE: Small Business Counselor (Volunteer)

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
AK Libertarian Party, Faculty Advisor for Motivated Academic, Kinetic, Entrepreneurs (M.A.K.E.) Student organization

OTHER:
Janet and I have a blended family consisting of seven children, and we have many wonderful grandchildren. I came to Alaska in January 1991 and knew immediately that this was home. I'm an advocate for Small Business Development and Personal Liberty.

STATEMENT:
Military: Military action should only be employed when our homeland is threatened. We should not use our military service members as the world's police. I would like to see our military employed to help better secure our own borders.

Immigration: I believe we ought to allow for a more free flow in immigration via work–visas for those who can find work & contribute to our society. Especially recent university graduates with degrees in highly sought after fields of industry need.

Drugs: I believe that marijuana ought to be regulated in the same manner as alcohol. I would rather see some of our nation's wealth spent on educating our people on the danger of alcohol & drug abuse, rather than spent on incarcerating our people for marijuana use & sales. The many billions of dollars saved can then be used to enhance our society and reduce tax burden on our citizens.

Law Making: We are a nation of laws but also a nation of redundancy within our legal system. We need to re-examine national laws to ensure only the needed & relevant laws are in place.

Crime: Let's help law breakers through positive rehabilitation programs, and not allow the worst of the worst to prey over other inmates.

Foreign Aid: Our government needs to stop giving billions of our tax dollars to nations whose governments are hostile to our way of life and our cultural values.

Government: End crony capitalism between big government & big business.

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United States Representative

Don Young, Republican

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Fort Yukon, AK 99740-0125

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Anchorage, AK 99503

E-MAIL: akfordy@gmail.com

WEBSITE: donyoung2014.com

AGE: 81

NAME OF SPOUSE: Lu Young (deceased)

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Daughters Joni and Dawn, 14 grandchildren

OCCUPATION: U.S. Representative

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 55 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Fort Yukon (1960-Present) and Anchorage (1959-1960)

EDUCATION:
Sutter High School, 1947-1951, Diploma
Yuba Junior College, 1951-1952, AA
Chico State College, 1952-1953 & 1957-1958, BA

MILITARY SERVICE:
U.S. Army, 41st Tank Battalion, 1955-1957, Private First Class

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
U.S. House of Representatives 1973-present; Alaska State senate 1970-1973; Alaska State House, 1966-1970; Major, Fort Yukon, 1964-1966; City Council, Fort Yukon 1960-1964

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Alaska Executive Board; National Education Society, 1963-1967; National Rifle Association Board of Directors

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Boone & Crocket; Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus; Elks, Fort Yukon Mushers Association; Lions; Masons; NAACP; National Rifle Association; Safari Club International; Shriners

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Hunting, Fishing, Mining, Trapping, Gun Collection

STATEMENT:
My desire to serve as your Congressman is as strong today as it was four decades ago when I first ran for Congress. I want to continue fighting for Alaska to make this state a better place for all Alaskans.

While we have enjoyed many accomplishments in our state's history, such as construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline, protection of our fishing industry and ensuring seniors have access to care, I believe we are at a critical turning point in our nation's history. Currently, President Obama and his Administration have laid their heavy hand of government over many vital Alaskan industries, jeopardizing our state's economic and social well-being by locking away our lands and oceans to resource development and pushing harmful federal policies upon Alaskan small business owners and families. Time and time again, we have seen the severe impacts of federal bureaucrats who believe they know best for Alaska. But as we all know, Alaska is not a "one-size fits all" state.

This Administration's policies continue to be a drag on the American economy, resulting in skyrocketing deficits, staggering debts, and outrageous energy prices. It's crucially important Alaskans have an experienced fighter representing them in the House of Representatives. Whether it's defending each and every Alaskan's right to bear arms or continuing my fight for responsible development of our abundant resources, my number one priority has been and continues to be standing up for Alaska. With your support and encouragement I believe we can continue Alaska's progress forward.

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Governor

Carolyn F. "Care" Clift, Libertarian

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 6402 Hampton Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99504

E-MAIL: info@carecliftcampaign.com

WEBSITE: www.carecliftcampaign.com

AGE: 63

PLACE OF BIRTH: Nashville, TN

NAME OF SPOUSE: Robert E. Clift, Jr.

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Ian C. Clift, PhD; Bruck A. Clift, MD; Daniel H. Clift, AIA

OCCUPATION: Retired Teacher

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 35 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Aniak, AK 1979-1996
Anchorage, AK 1996-present

EDUCATION:
Huntsville High School, AL, Diploma 1968
University of Arizona, Tucson, BAE, Elementary Ed., 1971
University of Arizona, Tucson, MEd, Reading Specialist, 1978
University of Alaska system, Special Education, Mild Disabilities, K-6,

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Aniak Daycare Board of Directors, 1988-1993
Executive Board, Alaska Libertarian Party, 2011-present
Libertarian National Committee, 2012-present

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Kuspuk School District—Elementary teacher, Community Education Coordinator,
Inservice Coordinator, Reading Teacher/director
Kuskokwim Community College—Adult Education Coordinator
City of Aniak, YKHC—Health Aide
Aniak Daycare Center-Director
Anchorage School District-Special Education Teacher

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Anchorage Education Association 1996-2013
Retired Public Employees Association 2014

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Five grandchildren, water aerobics, mystery novels, cooking, medicine

STATEMENT:
National polls show that a majority of Americans are unhappy with the jobs the politicians are doing, both here in Alaska and across the U.S. As an Alaska Libertarian, I stand for individual rights, personal responsibility, and minimizing government. The two-party system has caused government to grow bigger and more intrusive every year. Since I am not a politician, and I belong to a third party, I will be able to follow my principles and veto expenses that do not benefit all Alaskans or that are not specifically guaranteed by our Alaska Constitution. I will be able to work with every legislator. We don't want to bring back the State Income Tax. It was Libertarian Dick Randolph who sponsored the repeal of the State Income Tax; Alaska needs a Libertarian governor to fight the overspending in Juneau and bring our budget back to sustainable levels. As Governor, I will use my line-item veto power to shrink the budget back down to 5.5 billion dollars; to prevent deficit spending; and to prevent reinstating the income tax. I will fight to eliminate rules and regulations that interfere with liberty.

I will also protect Alaskan freedom in these areas:

- Personal and medical privacy
- Private property
- Resource development
- Marriage, Family, and Religious Decisions
- Educational Freedom
- Business and Free Trade
- Victimless "crimes"
- Second amendment rights
- Constitutionally limited government
- Medical decisions

Vote for Lady Liberty!

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Lieutenant Governor

Andrew C. Lee, Libertarian

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: Eagle River

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 1370
Nome, AK 99762

E-MAIL: Lee2014@safonatt.com

WEBSITE: www.safonatt.com

AGE: 35

PLACE OF BIRTH: Anchorage

NAME OF SPOUSE: Becki

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Amber

OCCUPATION: Gold Miner

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 35

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Eagle River: 1979-1997, 2012-Present; Fairbanks: 1997-2012; Nome: Summers 2006-Present

EDUCATION:
Chugiak HS, 1997; University of Alaska Fairbanks, BS in Computer Science, 2002

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Science, Technology, Space, Green Energy, Robotics

STATEMENT:
I will vote No on 1. Yes on 2. I oppose using tax dollars for private schools. I support repeal of the Alaska marriage definition amendment. I support equal protection under the law. We are a society of laws. Laws must be obeyed and enforced; if they are not worthy of either, then they must be repealed.

I oppose the initiation of force. I recognize and support the natural right of self-defense. I fully support individuals' natural right to free association and to think and do whatever they like, so long as it does not harm another; even if they are knuckleheads. Government control, power, and responsibility should be as local and open as feasible.

I support sustainable budget practices that spend within our means and maintain or grow our savings and reserve accounts. As a State, we need to keep all the promises that have been made, and we need to stop making unsustainable promises. Being an owner State, I interpret the Alaska State constitution to require that we spend the maximum amount on social programs and capital improvements that we can sustainably spend from royalty revenues derived from oil production and other resource development.

I ask first if a problem can be solved with more freedom instead of less. I say the truth as I see it as often as I can. I change my mind every time I see myself as being wrong.

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Governor

J.R. Myers, Alaska Constitution

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: Haines, Alaska 99827

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O.Box 1365
Haines, AK 99827

E-MAIL: jr@jr4gov.com

WEBSITE: jr4gov.com

AGE: 51

PLACE OF BIRTH: Great Falls, Montana

OCCUPATION: Counselor

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 12

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Haines 2011-2014
Soldotna 2005-2011
Homer 2003-2005
Anchorage 1964-1965

EDUCATION:
University of Great Falls, Master of Professional Counseling 2001 and Master of Human Services 1997

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Founder & Chairman Alaska Constitution Party 2010-2014
Member Haines Borough Fire Service Area #1 Board 2012-2013
Member Kenai Peninsula Borough Central Emergency Services Board 2010-2011
Vice Chairman Alaskan Independence party 2008-2010

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Clinician III, Lynn Canal Counseling Services
Licensed Professional Counselor Supervisor
National Certified Counselor
Certified Chemical Dependency Counselor
Certified Veterans Behavioral Health Provider

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
American Counseling Association
Alaska Counseling Association
Delta Sigma Epsilon National Honor Society
Haines Christian Center
Haines Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Board
MENSA Society

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Singing Praise & Worship; Civic Involvement; Constitutional Government; Free, Equal, & Verifiable Elections; Rule of Law; Reduction of Violence

OTHER:
Alaska Constitution Party website:
http://www.alaskaconstitutionparty.com/

STATEMENT:
We need a hopeful vision for our future. Our culture needs to remember and defend the intrinsic value of human life. Alaska desperately needs courageous, principled and responsible leadership. Alaskans want leaders who will serve the best interests of the people. I will uphold all of our constitutional rights, including our Second Amendment rights.

We have been given empty promises coupled with reckless record breaking deficit spending by those who falsely claim to be fiscal conservatives. The current Governor and Legislature have spent 1/3 of our savings in just the last two years! If we don't get control of the situation now, we are facing more raids on the savings fund, implementation of statewide sales and income taxes and the erosion of the PFD.

I don't want any of that to happen, and I need your help to do something about it. This election is an opportunity for the People of Alaska to reclaim our government through the ballot box. If everyone who agrees with this message votes, we win!

As Governor, my budget target will be lean, mean and sustainable. I propose across the board spending cuts spread out over my first four years in office until we've achieved this goal. I will use the powerful Line Item Veto as required.

This campaign is about building a viable long-term future for Alaska upon a firm Constitutional footing. I need your prayers, support and votes to keep up the fight for the future of All Alaskans!

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Lieutenant Governor

Maria P. Rensel, Alaska Constitution

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Fairbanks, AK 99709

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Fairbanks, AK 99709

E-MAIL: rensel@reagan.com

AGE: 49

PLACE OF BIRTH: Wiesbaden, GERMANY

NAME OF SPOUSE: Bill

OCCUPATION: Entrepreneur

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 10 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Faribanks 2004-2014

EDUCATION:
Graduate of Poquoson High School, Poquoson Va; Admin Mgment Study at Christopher Newport College and Utah State University

MILITARY SERVICE:
Administrative Specialist in Utah Air National Guard

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Founder and Exec. Dir of Interior Alaska Conservative Coalition

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Office Manager for GVEA and Haskell Corp at Ft. Wainwright and North Pole power plants. Manager at man camp in Williston, N.D.

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Hiking, Skiing and Faux Finish Painting

OTHER:
Lived and travel in many states and countries before moving to Alaska. Enjoy learning about people and cultures around the world.

STATEMENT:
My objective is to help establish ballot access for the Alaska Constitution Party and to activate grass-roots effort in Alaska. I am unequivocally pro-life, pro-Second Amendment and pro-traditionally defined marriage. I support the Fully Informed Jury Association's stance on jury nullification and believe that we must reclaim the Common Law. State Sovereignty, Property rights and the protection of Sheriff's are issues becoming very important in many states, including Alaska, not admitted under equal footing doctrine. I support the decriminalization of marijuana and recent oil tax reform; I'll vote "NO" on 1 but believe Alaska must get its fiscal house in order by passing sustainable spending bills. During the petition gathering phase of my campaign I noticed several problems with both Division of Elections and APOC. Reforms would include a streamlined approach to ballot access; simplified campaign finance regulations and lower costs and easier access for competitive political parties. In all arenas I believe that the introduction of competition and innovation has a positive effect on the outcome, including in our public school system. I wrote, spoke and testified in favor of SJR-9 to allow the people of Alaska to vote to decide the new direction for educating future generations. I also believe strongly in independent home schooling, volunteerism and nullification. I am a student of the Austrian school of economics which supports entrepreneurialism and personal responsibility. I believe as our founders believed in the smallest possible government and the greatest degree of individual liberty.

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Governor

Sean R. Parnell, Republican

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Juneau, Alaska 99801

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Juneau, Alaska 99801

E-MAIL: info@parnell2014.com

WEBSITE: www.parnell2014.com

AGE: 51

PLACE OF BIRTH: Hanford, CA

NAME OF SPOUSE: Sandy (married 26 years)

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Grace, Rachel

OCCUPATION: Governor of Alaska

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 41 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Juneau: 2009-2014, Anchorage: 1973-2009

EDUCATION:
East Anchorage High School; Pacific Lutheran University, 1980-1984, B.B.A.; Seattle University School of Law, 1984-1987, J.D.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Executive Branch: Governor of the State of Alaska, 2009-2014; Lieutenant Governor, 2006-2009; Deputy Director, Division of Oil & Gas, DNR, 2003-2005. Legislative Branch: Alaska State Representative, 1992-1996; Alaska State Senator, 1996-2000. Leadership: Senate Finance Co-Chair, 1999-2000. Other: Abbott Loop Community Council, 1988-1995; Bayshore/Klatt Community Council, 1995-2000.

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce; former Habitat for Humanity; American Red Cross; volunteer loaned account manager to United Way-Anchorage campaign; Anchorage Downtown Rotary honorary member; mentor for high school youth group.

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Family, running, hiking.

STATEMENT:
I am running for re-election to continue growing opportunity and building Alaska's future for every Alaskan.

Strong Economy. As your governor, I have led our state to a strong economy. We created an economic climate that's produced over 16,000 new jobs. Alaska now leads most states in small business and entrepreneurial activity, and billions of new dollars in private-sector investment have returned to our state.

Alaska Gas for Alaskans First. We've made historic progress on building a large volume gasline through Alaska. The real work of engineering and design are underway on the Alaska LNG Project. The gas trucking solution known as the Interior Energy Project is under construction to bring lower cost energy to Alaskans in the Interior. The Cook Inlet region has seen resurgence in jobs and natural gas production under our policies, and new hydro projects are underway in Southeast and Southcentral Alaska.

Standing Up for Alaskans
I have fought federal overreach at every turn, stood up for the military, and made sure the State lives within its means with record spending cuts. I championed Alaska Performance Scholarships for our young people, and high school graduation rates are climbing. We've worked directly with Alaskans in over 170 communities to tackle the epidemic of domestic violence and sexual assault and seen many lives positively changed.

Our state is on the right track, and whether you live in rural Alaska or in the cities, I will always put you first. I respectfully ask for your vote.

Thank you.

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Lieutenant Governor

Dan Sullivan, Republican

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 3201 W. 32nd Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99517

E-MAIL: info@dansullivanforalaska.com

WEBSITE: www.dansullivanforalaska

AGE: 63

PLACE OF BIRTH: Fairbanks, AK

NAME OF SPOUSE: Lynnette

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Jennifer

OCCUPATION: Businessman

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 63 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Nenana, 1951-1952; Fairbanks, 1952-1959; Anchorage, 1959-present

EDUCATION:
West High School, 1969; UAA, 1969-1972; University of Oregon, BA Political Science, 1975

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Anchorage Assembly, 1999-2008, Chair, 2006-7; Anchorage Mayor, 2009-present

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Sullivan and Associates, founded 1986; 1993-1996, Executive Director of the 1996 Arctic Winter Games; Founding partner, McGinley's Pub, 2006-present; Director, Alaska Natural Gas Development Authority, 2003-2010

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Family, politics, sports, reading, community service

OTHER:
I am a lifelong, 4th generation Alaskan with a long family history of public service.

STATEMENT:
I am running for Lieutenant Governor because I want to be a part of the team that leads Alaska to a new generation of prosperity. I have spent the last 14 years serving my Anchorage community as an assembly member and as the mayor. I am proud of what I have been able to accomplish during this time and I would like to continue my public service at the state level, where many of the same challenges I faced as mayor are confronting our state today.

As mayor, I tackled budget deficits, rising crime rates, backlogged deferred maintenance, and a looming energy crisis. Through hard work and good planning, all of these challenges have been successfully met. I also took on the hard issues of labor reform, improving educational standards, and a port expansion project that had been terribly mismanaged. I have never avoided the tough issues and that is the type of leadership we need in Alaska today.

As your Lieutenant Governor, I will work hard to make sure we present responsible, sustainable budgets and develop our resources for the maximum benefit of all Alaskans, as required in our State Constitution. I am also the only candidate running for Lieutenant Governor who has the top level executive experience in both the public and private sectors to serve as the Governor if the occasion ever arose.

I would be honored to serve you.

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The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Lieutenant Governor

Byron Mallott, Non-Affiliated

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 235 Max Italio Drive
Yakutat

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 22387
Juneau, AK 99802

E-MAIL: info@byronmallott.com

WEBSITE: byronmallott.com

AGE: 71

PLACE OF BIRTH: Yakutat

NAME OF SPOUSE: Toni

CHILDREN'S NAMES: B.J., Meredith, Anthony, Joseph, Ben

OCCUPATION: Retired CEO, public official

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 70

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Yakutat – Hometown
Skagway – School, 1949-1960
Sitka - 1960-1961
Juneau – since 1972
Anchorage - 1969-1970, 1976-1977

EDUCATION:
Pious X Mission, 1957-1960
Sheldon Jackson HS, 1960-1961
Eastern Washington, 1961-1962
Western Washington, 1962-1964
Honorary PhD, UA, 1984

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Mayor, Yakutat
Assistant, Governor Bill Egan
Commissioner, Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs
Mayor, Juneau
Alaskan Command Civilian Advisory Board

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Trustee, Chair, CEO, Alaska Permanent Fund
Director, Chair, CEO, Sealaska Corporation
President, Alaska Federation of Natives
President, First Alaskans Institute
Director, Rural Alaska Community Action Program
Director, Alaska Commercial Fisheries & Agriculture Bank
Inducted, Alaska Business Hall of Fame
Boards:
Alaska Air Group
ACS
Alaska Public Radio
Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco
National Alliance of Business
Seafirst Bank

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Nature Conservancy
Lion's Club

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Hunting, boating, hiking, reading, grandkids

STATEMENT:
I am a lifelong Alaskan with a passion for this place and its people. From small town mayor to Permanent Fund manager, I know that polarizing partisanship is not how solutions are achieved. It takes leadership and hard work. I have a 50-year bi-partisan track record of bringing people together to tackle complicated issues. This campaign is about building a better Alaska and who's best prepared to get us there.

Priorities:

Education: My first priority is education: it grows everything else. From universal, voluntary pre-K services to timely, predictable K-12 funding to expecting excellence in the classroom to reducing student loan interest rates, a strong education system attracts and keeps residents and grows the economy. It's the best investment we can make.

Energy: Energy costs are crippling . My first day on the job I will appoint an energy chief to coordinate and consolidate efforts to bring affordable power and fuel to all Alaskans, with an emphasis on innovation and conservation. While there's no single answer, there can and should be a singular focus on energy at the highest level.

The Economy: Alaska faces critical choices -- not in 10 or 20 years -- but now. Our state is in a dangerous situation: revenues don't cover costs and savings will be depleted within five years. Balancing the books while supporting vital public services is fundamental and urgent. Thirty years as a CEO and director of profit and non-profit organizations have prepared me well to work toward a balanced bottom line.

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The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

2013 Proclamation House Districts

Statewide

Legend
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

Barrow
Wainwright
Atqasuk
Nuiqsut
Kaktovik
North Slope Borough
Point Hope
40-T
Anaktuvuk Pass
Kivalina
Kotzebue
Northwest Arctic Borough
Kobuk
Bettles
Shishmaref
Selawik
Allakaket
6-C
Wales
Deering
Buckland
Hughes
Teller
Huslia
Tanana
Eagle
Koyuk
Fairbanks North Star Borough
North Pole
Gambell
Nome
Golovin
Nulato
Galena
39-T
Anderson
Delta Junction
Unalakleet
Denali Borough
Stebbins
Alakanuk
McGrath
Anvik
St. Mary's
Holy Cross
10-E
Hooper Bay
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Anjak
Houston
Nunapitchuk
Anchorage Municipality
Valdez
Mekoryuk
Nightmute
Whittier
Cordova
Kenai
Yakutat City and Borough
Skagway Municipality
Chefornak
Eek
Kenai Peninsula Borough
12-P
Haines Borough
Quinhagak
37-S
Nondalton
11-F
Seward
34-C
33-C
Juneau City and Borough
Homer
Gustavus
Aleknagik
Platinum
Togiak
Pelican
Angoon
Bristol Bay Borough
Sitka City and Borough
5-H
Petersburg
St. Paul
Lake and Peninsula Borough
Wrangell City and Borough
Kodiak Island Borough
Ouzinkie
Port Alexander
Coffman Cove
St. George
Pilot Point
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
36-R
Thorne Bay
Old Harbor
Hydaburg
Port Heiden
Chignik
Aleutians East Borough
Cold Bay
Sand Point
False Pass
Aleutians East Borough
Unalaska
Adak
Atka

State of Alaska
Division of Elections
House and Senate District Designations

Based on "Proclamation of Redistricting" July 14, 2013

SENATE DISTRICT	HOUSE DISTRICT	HOUSE DISTRICT
A	**1** Downtown Fairbanks	**2** Fairbanks/Wainwright
B	**3** North Pole/Badger	**4** Western Fairbanks
C	**5** Chena Ridge/Airport	**6** Eielson/Denali/Upper Yukon/Border Region
D	**7** Greater Wasilla	**8** Big Lake/Point Mackenzie
E	**9** Richardson Hwy/East Mat-Su	**10** Rural Mat-Su
F	**11** Greater Palmer	**12** Chugiak/Gateway
G	**13** Fort Richardson/North Eagle River	**14** Eagle River/Chugach State Park
H	**15** Elmendorf	**16** College Gate
I	**17** University	**18** Spenard
J	**19** Mountainview	**20** Downtown Anchorage
K	**21** West Anchorage	**22** Sand Lake
L	**23** Taku	**24** Oceanview
M	**25** Abbott	**26** Huffman
N	**27** Basher	**28** South Anchorage
O	**29** North Kenai	**30** Kenai/Soldotna
P	**31** Homer/South Kenai	**32** Kodiak/Cordova/Seldovia
Q	**33** Downtown Juneau/Douglas/ Haines/Skagway	**34** Mendenhall Valley
R	**35** Sitka/Petersburg	**36** Ketchikan/Wrangell/Metlakatla/Hydaburg
S	**37** Bristol Bay/Aleutians/Upper Kuskokwim	**38** Lower Kuskokwim
T	**39** Bering Straits/Yukon Delta	**40** Arctic

2013 Proclamation House Districts

House District 37

Legend
- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

State of Alaska Official Ballot
General Election
November 4, 2014

Instructions: To vote, completely fill in the oval next to your choice, like this: ⬬

United States Senator
(vote for one)

- ◯ Begich, Mark — Democrat
- ◯ Fish, Mark S. — Libertarian
- ◯ Gianoutsos, Ted — Non Affiliated
- ◯ Sullivan, Dan — Republican
- ◯ _____ Write-in

United States Representative
(vote for one)

- ◯ Dunbar, Forrest — Democrat
- ◯ McDermott, Jim C. — Libertarian
- ◯ Young, Don — Republican
- ◯ _____ Write-in

Governor / Lieutenant Governor
(vote for one)

- ◯ Clift, Carolyn F. "Care" / Lee, Andrew C. — Libertarian
- ◯ Myers, J.R. / Rensel, Maria P. — Alaska Constitution
- ◯ Parnell, Sean R. / Sullivan, Dan — Republican
- ◯ Walker, Bill / Mallott, Byron — Non Affiliated
- ◯ _____ Write-in

State Senator District S
(vote for one)

- ◯ Hoffman, Lyman F. — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

State Representative District 37
(vote for one)

- ◯ Edgmon, Bryce — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

Sample Ballot

FRONT Card 37 SEQ# 1 English

Senate District S

Lyman F. Hoffman, Democrat

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 112 Quinhagak Lane
Bethel, AK 99559

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 763
Bethel, AK 99559

E-MAIL: lyman@senatorhoffman.com

WEBSITE: http://www.senatorhoffman.com

AGE: 64

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bethel, AK

NAME OF SPOUSE: Lillian Hoffman

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Trina Short, Douglas Hoffman

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: Lifetime

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Bethel 1950-1968; 1972-1973; 1975-present
Fairbanks 1968-1972; 1973-1974

EDUCATION:
Bethel High School 1964-1968; Diploma
University of Alaska Fairbanks 1968-1972; 1973-1974; Business Administration

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
State Senator 1991-1992; 1995-2014
Co-Chair Senate Finance Committee 2006-2010
Senate Finance Committee 1991-1992; 2001-2014
State Representative 1987-1990; 1993-1994
House Finance Committee 1989-1990; 1993-1994
Bethel City Manager 1977-1985

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Board of Directors and present Chair, Bethel Native Corporation; Former Owner, North Star Gas; Owner, Bethel Drilling & Welding; Owner, Kisarelik Unlimited; Owner, Golden Eagle Unlimited; Owner, Blue Sky Estates; Owner, Gold Creek Mine; Former Deputy Director, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Board of Directors and Former Chair, Bethel Prematernal Home; Former Planning Commissioner, City of Bethel; Former Board Member, Bethel Family Clinic; Finance Committee Member, Orutsaramiut Native Council; Former Member, Lower Kuskokwim Development Corporation

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Hunting, fishing, boating, Alaska History, computer technology, energy

STATEMENT:
I was born and raised in this district. My ancestral ties go back many generations. My roots are deep and so is my commitment to better the lives of our citizens and our communities. Our backyard is changing opening new ventures, with the thawing of the tundra and the melting of the Arctic ice. It is my intent and my responsibility as your State Senator, to ensure our region participates as our state moves forward.

Education: Education is the backbone of all society. The better educated our children are, the brighter the future for us all. Rural educators face many challenges that can be overcome. I fully support education and will continue to be a strong advocate.

Energy: Every Alaskan deserves affordable energy. As a resource rich state (oil, gas, wind, and tidal), our state should and could, harness all of this energy to benefit all of its citizens. I pledge to continue to work towards reducing the high cost of energy in rural Alaska.

Fish and Wildlife Management: Our region continues to experience fish and wildlife population declines. I fully support funding continued research and increased funding for the Fish and Game budget to address this issue.

Water and Sewer: Clean running water and sanitary sewage make a healthy community. Our state has made great strides in this area but now face the most challenging and expensive communities to serve. In addition to aging infrastructure, funding has diminished. I will continue to fight for funds.

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House District 37

Bryce Edgmon, Democrat

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: Box 84
Dillingham, AK 99576

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 84
Dillingham, AK 99576

E-MAIL: Edgmon@hotmail.com

AGE: 53

PLACE OF BIRTH: Dillingham, AK

NAME OF SPOUSE: Melody

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Magy, Evan, Emma

OCCUPATION: Legislator

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: Lifelong

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Dillingham, Anchorage, Juneau

EDUCATION:
UAA Graduate – School of Business (Finance)

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Renewable Energy Grant Fund Advisory Committee, Alaska Arctic Policy Commission

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Chair, Choggiung Ltd.

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Family, subsistence activities, music

STATEMENT:
I look forward to again representing, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay, with the addition of several new communities in the lower Interior Region.

I'm optimistic about what we can achieve in the next two years. However, there will be challenges ahead as the state enters into an extended period of deficit spending. I will use my experience in the legislature to do everything possible to protect our district from budget cuts.

The biggest issue we face is the rising cost of goods and services, especially energy. We must continue to pursue long-term solutions that benefit rural Alaska, including a natural gas pipeline. In the meantime, existing services must be kept intact. That's why I support expanding PCE and maintaining funding for programs like Weatherization, Heating Assistance, and the Renewable Energy Grant Fund.

Healthy capital budgets are essential to the future of rural Alaska. My priority will be to maintain funding for basic services and emphasis economic opportunities and jobs at the local level.

Our future depends on quality education for our children. It is essential to keep the K-12 funding formula at a level that will enable smaller schools to keep pace with ever-increasing costs and uncertainty in annual student enrollments. I do not support amending the Alaska constitution so state money can be used for private schools.

With your support this fall, it will be my great privilege to continue serving in the Alaska legislature on behalf of the communities in House District 37.

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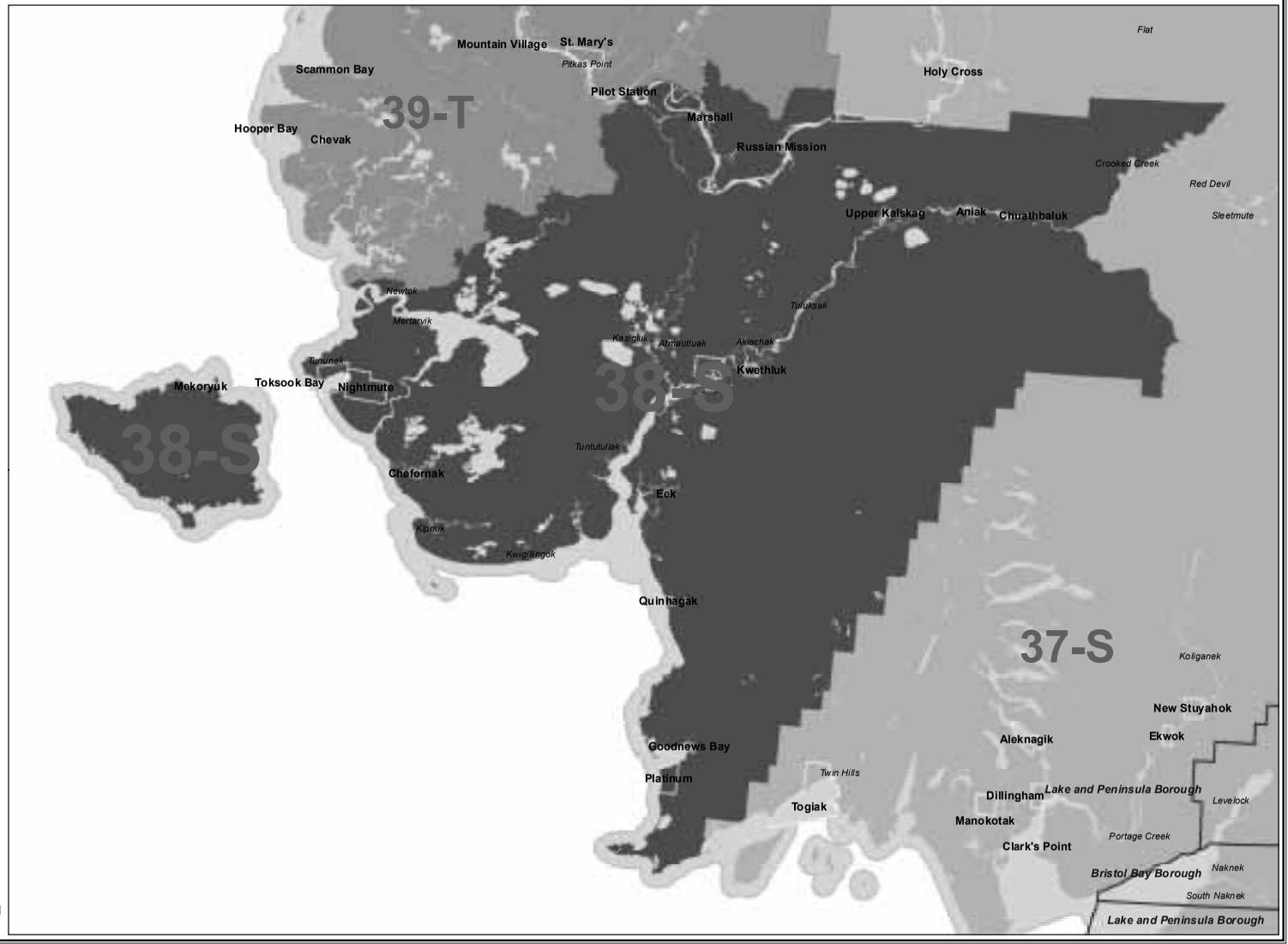
2013 Proclamation House Districts

House District 38



N

Legend
- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

State of Alaska Official Ballot
General Election
November 4, 2014

Instructions: To vote, completely fill in the oval next to your choice, like this: ⬬

United States Senator
(vote for one)

- ◯ Fish, Mark S. — Libertarian
- ◯ Gianoutsos, Ted — Non Affiliated
- ◯ Sullivan, Dan — Republican
- ◯ Begich, Mark — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

United States Representative
(vote for one)

- ◯ McDermott, Jim C. — Libertarian
- ◯ Young, Don — Republican
- ◯ Dunbar, Forrest — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

Governor / Lieutenant Governor
(vote for one)

- ◯ Myers, J.R. / Rensel, Maria P. — Alaska Constitution
- ◯ Parnell, Sean R. / Sullivan, Dan — Republican
- ◯ Walker, Bill / Mallott, Byron — Non Affiliated
- ◯ Clift, Carolyn F. "Care" / Lee, Andrew C. — Libertarian
- ◯ _____ Write-in

State Senator District S
(vote for one)

- ◯ Hoffman, Lyman F. — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

State Representative District 38
(vote for one)

- ◯ Herron, Bob — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

Sample Ballot

FRONT Card 74 SEQ# 1 English

House District 38

Bob Herron, Democrat

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 246 Akiak Drive
Bethel, AK 99559

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 602
Bethel, AK 99559

E-MAIL: bobherron@gmail.com

AGE: 63

PLACE OF BIRTH: La Grande, OR

NAME OF SPOUSE: Margaret (My bride of 34 years)

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Buddy, Charles, Jalene

OCCUPATION: Legislator

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 46

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Fairbanks 1968-1972
Military service 1973-1977 (home of record-Bethel)
Bethel 1978-present

EDUCATION:
Lathrop High School - Fairbanks - Diploma 1969

MILITARY SERVICE:
United States Marine Corps 1973-1977, E-5 Sergeant computer programmer

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Bethel Planning & Port Commission
Alaska Legislature legislative aide 1987-1994
Lower Kuskokwim School District Board (elected) 1992-2002
Bethel City Manager 1998-2005
Alaska Congressional Delegation staff 2005-2007
Bethel Advisory School Board (elected) 2007-2008
Alaska House of Representatives 2008-2014

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Bethel Cablevision, North Star Gas, Bethel Drilling & Welding, former owner
Golden Eagle LLC, co-owner
Alaska Public Entities Insurance Company
former director
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation
former public relations director

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
VFW Post #10041, Life Member

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Family, time at our Kuskokwim River cabin, boating, hunting, fishing and long distance motorcycle riding

STATEMENT:
Western Alaska is a blessing and a challenge to all of us. The land and water provides for our families and it is important to safeguard these valuable resources for our children. The fish and game in our region contributes to food and financial security that must be protected and not diminished or threatened by outside interests.

Since elected, I have chaired or served on several committees including Health & Social Services, Community & Regional Affairs, Economic Development Trade & Tourism, Judiciary, Labor & Commerce, Fisheries, Rules, Legislative Council, Legislative Budget & Audit, the Bush Caucus & Veterans' Caucus.

Currently, as Co-Chair of the Alaska Arctic Policy Commission, we are working to positively influence federal arctic policy and to develop our own Arctic policy for the state and produce a strategy for the implementation of an Arctic policy. This policy will maximize benefits to all Alaskans and that are sensitive to Native cultures and to subsistence activities.

I continue to have the privilege to work with a Southwest Alaska legislative team that has focused on addressing the high cost of energy. Last session, we did move forward on a gas line plan that included a 20% share of the royalties to go into a fund for regions of the state will not directly or immediately benefit when the gas flows through the gas line.

I do support full funding for education for an educated workforce and public safety that insures safe families and communities.

I respectfully request your vote.

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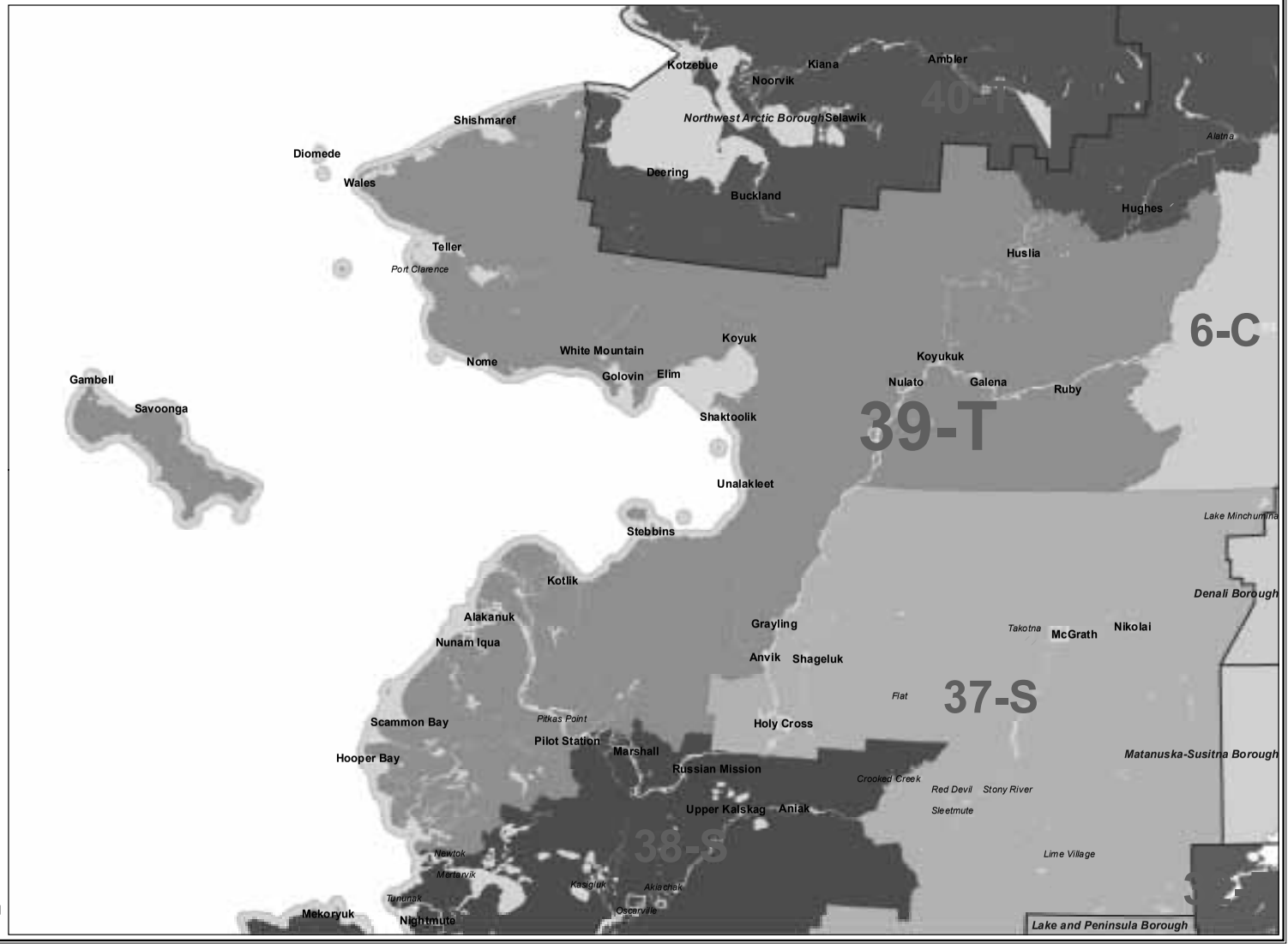
2013 Proclamation House Districts

House District 39



N

Legend
- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

State of Alaska Official Ballot
General Election
November 4, 2014

Instructions: To vote, completely fill in the oval next to your choice, like this: ⬬

United States Senator
(vote for one)

- ◯ Gianoutsos, Ted — Non Affiliated
- ◯ Sullivan, Dan — Republican
- ◯ Begich, Mark — Democrat
- ◯ Fish, Mark S. — Libertarian
- ◯ _____ Write-in

United States Representative
(vote for one)

- ◯ Young, Don — Republican
- ◯ Dunbar, Forrest — Democrat
- ◯ McDermott, Jim C. — Libertarian
- ◯ _____ Write-in

Governor / Lieutenant Governor
(vote for one)

- ◯ Parnell, Sean R. / Sullivan, Dan — Republican
- ◯ Walker, Bill / Mallott, Byron — Non Affiliated
- ◯ Clift, Carolyn F. "Care" / Lee, Andrew C. — Libertarian
- ◯ Myers, J.R. / Rensel, Maria P. — Alaska Constitution
- ◯ _____ Write-in

State Senator District T
(vote for one)

- ◯ Olson, Donald C. "Donny" — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

State Representative District 39
(vote for one)

- ◯ Foster, Neal W. — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

Sample Ballot

FRONT Card 75 SEQ# 1 English

Senate District T

Donald C. "Donny" Olson, Democrat

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 5 Front Street
Golovin, Alaska 99762

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 62119, Golovin or
PO Box 531
Nome, Alaska 99762

AGE: 61

PLACE OF BIRTH: Nome, Alaska

NAME OF SPOUSE: Willow Olson

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Martin, Donald, Maggie & Solomon

OCCUPATION: Doctor, Pilot, Reindeer owner & herder, Businessman, Senator

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: Lifelong

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN: Golovin, Nome, Unalakleet, Barrow, Kotzebue, White Mountain

EDUCATION:
Various flight schools to achieve: Airline Transport Pilot Licenses; Airplanes and Helicopters. Airframe & Power Plant Mechanics License, Inspector Authorization. Seattle Pacific University, University of Minnesota, Duluth; B.A. Chemistry, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, University of North Dakota School of Medicine, Oral Roberts University School of Medicine; Medical Doctor. University of Colorado School of Law, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Alaska State Senate: 2001-present, Alaska State Medical Board 1995-2001

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
President, Olson Air Service, Inc., Missionary Aviation Repair Center, board member.

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Family, reindeer herding, polar exploration, flying, aviation history, wood turning, reading.

STATEMENT:
Sen. Olson passed legislation forming the Alaska Native Language Preservation & Advisory Council. The Council is now working on advising the Legislature & Governor relating to the preservation, restoration, and revitalization of Alaska Native Languages. As a physician, Sen Olson has passed many bills relating to the practice of medicine in Alaska, including genetic privacy, good samaritan civil liability, reforming the state medical board, senior benefits, anti-tobacco marketing, created the Alaska Healthcare Commission, worked on incentives for rural medical providers, worked to ban the availability of synthetic drugs.

As a pilot & businessman Sen. Olson has passed many bills relating to airline safety and the importance of airports in rural Alaska, and perhaps most importantly the federal Bypass Mail and Essential Air Service issues, including securing matching funding for safe travel to Diomede.

As a Rural Alaskan Sen. Olson has pushed for the passage of legislation and worked on many issues including subsistence, coastal management, bulk fuel revolving loan funds, oil spill response, strengthening & protecting PCE, climate change issues, VPSO, Alcohol licensing issues, & declining salmon runs.

As a Senator who values education, he has worked on increasing broadband availability for rural Alaska, sought & supported equality measures between urban & rural students, pushed for the popular library grant program, sought & supported funding for school maintenance & construction in rural Alaska. Our future lies with our children and it is important that they be given the best education possible.

I thank you in advance for your continued support.

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House District 39

Neal W. Foster, Democrat

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 115 West 4th Avenue
Nome, AK 99762

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1633
Nome, AK 99762

E-MAIL: NealFosterForHouse@yahoo.com

WEBSITE: FosterAlaska.com

AGE: 42

PLACE OF BIRTH: Nome, AK

OCCUPATION: Real Estate Investor

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 42 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Nome (1972-1991 and 1997-current)
Anchorage (1994-1997)

EDUCATION:
Nome-Beltz High School 1986-1990
Stanford University 1991-1994 Bachelor of Arts in Political Science
University of Alaska Anchorage 1994-1997 Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance
Oxford University Study Abroad 1993

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Nome City Council Member
Alaska Workforce Investment Board Vice-Chair

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
President Bonanza Fuel
President Banner Wind
President GBS, LLC
Vice-President Sitnasuak Native Corporation
Director Sitnasuak Native Corporation
Director Bering Strait Native Corporation
Director Siu Alaska Corporation
Economic Development Specialist Kawerak
Owner Foster Properties

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Flying, camping, ironman triathlons

STATEMENT:
As your Representative it has been an honor to serve the people of House District 39, and with your support I will continue to work hard to improve life in rural Alaska.

To do that we must focus on training to give people job opportunities in areas such as health care, construction, fishing, transportation, resource development, and education. And we must insist that good Alaskan jobs go to Alaskan residents.

We must ensure that all our communities have basic services and infrastructure. Water and sewer is still lacking. Schools must be modernized or replaced due to safety concerns and overcrowding. Runways and roads need to be improved to enhance economic development. And public safety facilities are needed to support our Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO's), firefighters, and search & rescue teams.

The high cost of energy continues to devastate many households. I have sought to expand programs such as the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) and the Alaska Heating Assistance Program (AHAP). At the same time we must focus on supporting all renewable energy efforts through the renewable energy fund, tax credits, and education.

From fish enhancement efforts to fighting drug & alcohol abuse in our communities I will work to ensure that all concerns are addressed. It has been my privilege to serve as your Representative and thank you for your support.

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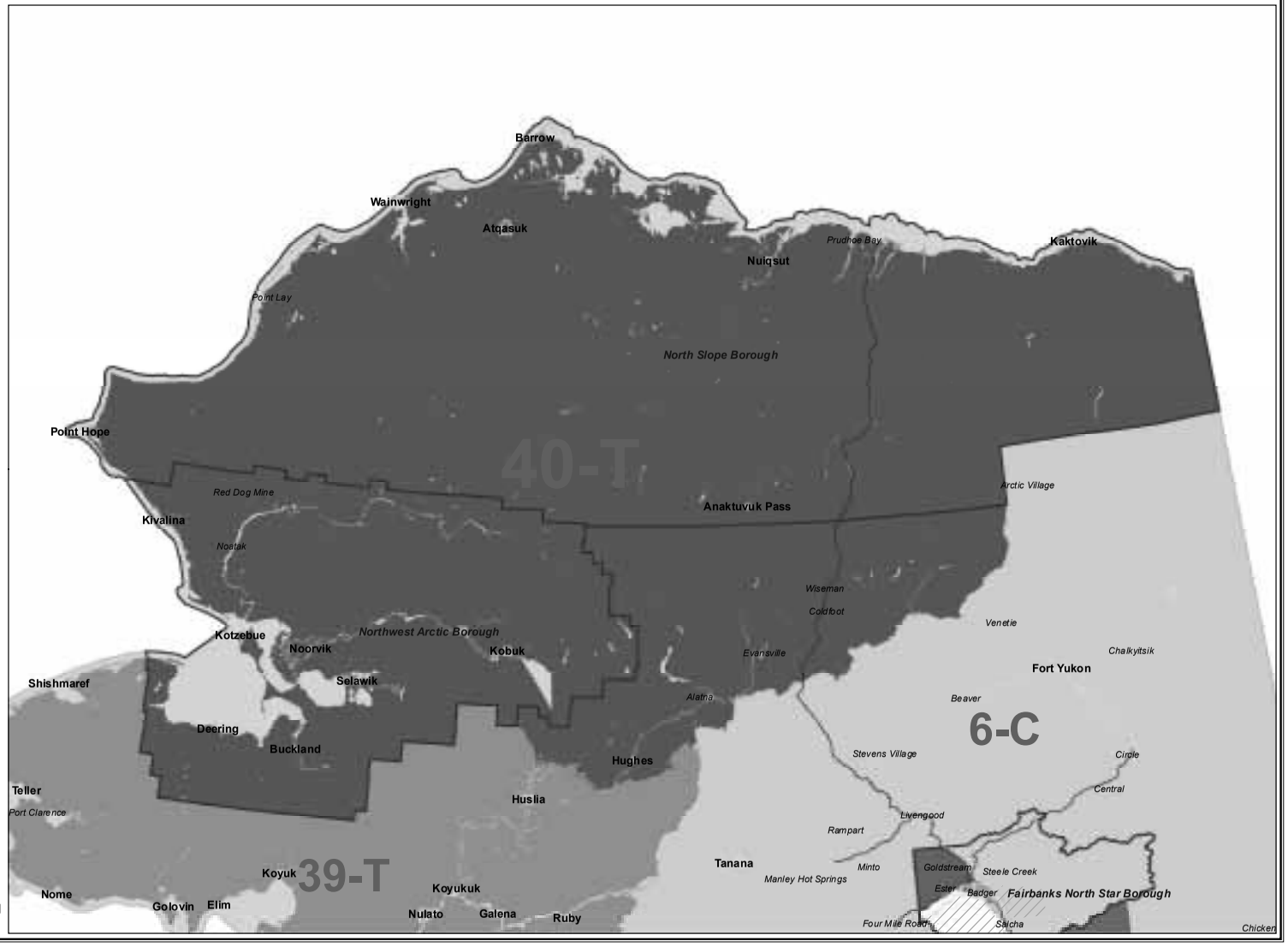
2013 Proclamation House Districts

House District 40



Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

State of Alaska Official Ballot
General Election
November 4, 2014

Instructions: To vote, completely fill in the oval next to your choice, like this: ⬬

United States Senator
(vote for one)

- ◯ Sullivan, Dan — Republican
- ◯ Begich, Mark — Democrat
- ◯ Fish, Mark S. — Libertarian
- ◯ Gianoutsos, Ted — Non Affiliated
- ◯ _____ Write-in

United States Representative
(vote for one)

- ◯ Dunbar, Forrest — Democrat
- ◯ McDermott, Jim C. — Libertarian
- ◯ Young, Don — Republican
- ◯ _____ Write-in

Governor / Lieutenant Governor
(vote for one)

- ◯ Walker, Bill / Mallott, Byron — Non Affiliated
- ◯ Clift, Carolyn F. "Care" / Lee, Andrew C. — Libertarian
- ◯ Myers, J.R. / Rensel, Maria P. — Alaska Constitution
- ◯ Parnell, Sean R. / Sullivan, Dan — Republican
- ◯ _____ Write-in

State Senator District T
(vote for one)

- ◯ Olson, Donald C. "Donny" — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

State Representative District 40
(vote for one)

- ◯ Nageak, Benjamin P. "Bennie" — Democrat
- ◯ _____ Write-in

Sample Ballot

FRONT Card 76 SEQ# 1 English

House District 40

Benjamin P. "Bennie" Nageak, Democrat

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: 7765 Yugit St.
Barrow, AK 99723

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 914
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WEBSITE:
https://www.facebook.com/#!/benjamin.nageak

AGE: 64

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kaktovik, Alaska

NAME OF SPOUSE: Violet M. Nageak (Bonnie)

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Eva Nageak, Robert Nageak, and Perry Nageak (deceased)

OCCUPATION: Administrator

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 64 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Kaktovik, AK 1950-1956
Barrow, AK 1956-present

EDUCATION:
Mt. Edgecumbe High School 1965-1969 High School Diploma

MILITARY SERVICE:
United States Army, two years 1970-1972, Acting Sergeant E-4

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Alaska State House of Representatives; Co-Chair House Community and Regional Affairs Committee; Health and Social Services Committee; Sub Committee for Finance on Education, Courts and Judges, and University of Alaska System; Alaska Arctic Policy Commission; Assemblyman and Mayor of the North Slope Borough; Vice-Chair Alaska Board of Game; Alaska Boundary Commission

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Board Member of Uqpiagvik Inupiat Corporation; President RurAL CAP; Co-Owner B&B Associates

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Chairman Eskimo Walrus Commission; Founding Chair of Indigenous Peoples Council on Marine Mammals; Elder Utqiagvik Presbyterian Church

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Rolling Stones Fan! Love to listen to music, reading, fishing, and being with family and friends.

STATEMENT:
I have been an active member of my community since I came back from serving in the U.S. Army in 1972. I have been involved in state wide organizations related to natural resources and native issues. I am a former Assemblyman and Mayor of the North Slope Borough. I have dedicated myself in making sure that the Administrative and Fiscal Responsibilities of said government were sound and true to the laws and edicts that govern all State instruments in the Great State of Alaska. I carried this work ethic in serving my first term as a State Legislator. I will continue to dedicate myself in using the experience and knowledge I have attained in my 40 years of public service to the best of my ability. We are blessed with a vibrant economy and an abundance of renewable and non-renewable resources to keep our State viable for continued generations. I will support responsible development of our resources while protecting our wildlife and subsistence way of life. I will continue to protect and preserve our Inupiat language and culture while showing appreciation and respect of other cultures. Education and jobs will always be top priorities. The health and safety of our residents is also important with a major focus on Mental Health and Suicide prevention. I look forward to working hard for the constituents of District 40 and the great State of Alaska.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Ballot Measure No. 2 - 13PSUM
An Act To Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, And Use of Marijuana

Ballot Measure No. 2

This bill would tax and regulate the production, sale, and use of marijuana in Alaska.

The bill would make the use of marijuana legal for persons 21 years of age or older. The bill would allow a person to possess, use, show, buy, transport, or grow set amounts of marijuana, with the growing subject to certain restrictions. The bill would ban the public use of marijuana. The bill would prohibit a person under 21 years of age from using false identification to buy or try to buy marijuana or marijuana accessories.

The bill would allow validly registered marijuana-related entities and persons 21 years of age or older who own or are employed by these entities to make, possess, buy, distribute, sell, show, store, transport, deliver, transfer, receive, harvest, process, or package marijuana and marijuana products, subject to certain restrictions. Alaska Statute 17.30.020 (Controlled Substances) would not apply to these entities.

The bill would require the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board to implement parts of the bill. But the bill would also let the legislature create a Marijuana Control Board to assume these duties. The bill would require the ABC Board to adopt regulations governing marijuana-related entities. The regulations would need to cover certain topics and be subject to certain restrictions. The bill would also create procedures for registering a marijuana-related entity. The procedures would be managed by the ABC Board and local governments.

The bill would allow a local government to prohibit the operation of marijuana-related entities. A local government could do that by enacting an ordinance or through voter initiative. The ordinances could cover the time, place, manner, and registration of a marijuana entity's operations.

The bill would allow a person 21 years of age or older to possess, use, show, buy, or transport marijuana accessories. Marijuana accessories are products individuals use to grow or consume marijuana. The bill would also allow persons 21 years of age or older to make marijuana accessories and to distribute or sell them to persons who are 21 years of age or older.

The bill states that it is not intended to require an employer to allow marijuana use, transportation, possession, sale, growth, or transfer or prevent an employer from prohibiting these activities. The bill does not intend to supersede laws prohibiting driving under the influence of marijuana. The bill does not intend to prohibit schools, correction facilities, hospitals, or private persons or entities from restricting marijuana on their property. The bill does not intend to limit the state's existing medical marijuana laws.

The bill would impose a $50 per ounce (or proportionate) excise tax on the sale or transfer of marijuana from a cultivation facility to a retail store or marijuana product manufacturing facility. The marijuana cultivation facility would pay the tax and send monthly tax statements to the Department of Revenue. The department of Revenue could exempt certain parts of the marijuana plant from the tax. It could also establish a lower tax rate for certain parts of the plant.

The bill defines numerous terms. The bill contains a statement of purpose and findings. The bill would impose civil fines and penalties for violations.

Should this initative become law?

◯ YES ◯ NO

Ballot Measure No. 3 - 13MINW
An Act To Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage

Ballot Measure No. 3

This bill would raise Alaska's minimum wage from $7.75 per hour to $8.75 per hour as of January 1, 2015. The bill would raise the minimum wage to $9.75 per hour as of January 1, 2016. The bill would adjust the minimum wage each year for inflation after 2016. The bill creates a method for this adjustment. Under the bill, if the adjusted minimum wage is less than one dollar over the federal minimum wage, Alaska's minimum wage will be one dollar over the federal minimum. Tips or gratuities would not count toward the minimum wage.

The bill has a statement of findings and declaration. This statement gives reasons for the bill. The reasons pertain to quality of life for low income workers, the effect of increases in the cost of living, the relationship of the Alaska minimum wage to the federal poverty level, and the minimum wage in other states.

Should this initative become law?

◯ YES ◯ NO

Ballot Measure No. 4 - 12BBAY
An Act Providing for Protection of Bristol Bay Wild Salmon and Waters Within or Flowing Into the Existing 1972 Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

Ballot Measure No. 4

This bill would require the legislature to approve future large-scale metallic sulfide mines in the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve (BBFR) by passing a law. The law would have to find that any proposed mine would not endanger the BBFR fishery. The approval would be in addition to any other required permits or authorizations. The bill defines "large-scale metallic sulfide mining operation" as "a specific mining proposal to extract metals, including gold and copper, from sulfide-bearing rock and that would directly disturb 640 or more acres of land." The bill lets the Department of Natural Resources adopt regulations.

The bill would make findings. The bill's findings would be that the legislature found the BBFR important by creating it in 1972; that the bill's protections are necessary; that protecting the waters and wild salmon of the BBFR is of statewide interest based on the region's fisheries, economic benefits, cultural heritage, and unique wild salmon resources; and that metallic sulfide mining may harm these interests because mines can produce toxins and pollutants. The bill intends the legislature to approve any large-scale metallic sulfide mine in the BBFR or which could adversely affect its watershed.

The bill would apply only to large-scale metallic sulfide mines in the BBFR that lack all required permits, licenses, or approvals before the bill's effective date.

Should this initiative become law?

◯ YES ◯ NO

Sample Ballot

FRONT Card 1 SEQ# 1 English

Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

BALLOT LANGUAGE

Ballot Measure No. 2 – 13PSUM
An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

This bill would tax and regulate the production, sale, and use of marijuana in Alaska.

The bill would make the use of marijuana legal for persons 21 years of age or older. The bill would allow a person to possess, use, show, buy, transport, or grow set amounts of marijuana, with the growing subject to certain restrictions. The bill would ban the public use of marijuana. The bill would prohibit a person under 21 years of age from using false identification to buy or try to buy marijuana or marijuana accessories.

The bill would allow validly registered marijuana-related entities and persons 21 years of age or older who own or are employed by these entities to make, possess, buy, distribute, sell, show, store, transport, deliver, transfer, receive, harvest, process, or package marijuana and marijuana products, subject to certain restrictions. Alaska Statute 17.30.020 (Controlled Substances) would not apply to these entities.

The bill would require the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board to implement parts of the bill. But the bill would also let the legislature create a Marijuana Control Board to assume these duties. The bill would require the ABC Board to adopt regulations governing marijuana-related entities. The regulations would need to cover certain topics and be subject to certain restrictions. The bill would also create procedures for registering a marijuana-related entity. The procedures would be managed by the ABC board and local governments.

The bill would allow a local government to prohibit the operation of marijuana-related entities. A local government could do that by enacting an ordinance or through voter initiative. The ordinances could cover the time, place, manner, and registration of a marijuana entity's operations.

The bill would allow a person 21 years of age or older to possess, use, show, buy, or transport marijuana accessories. Marijuana accessories are products individuals use to grow or consume marijuana. The bill would also allow persons 21 years of age or older to make marijuana accessories and to distribute or sell them to persons who are 21 years of age or older.

The bill states that it is not intended to require an employer to allow marijuana use, transportation, possession, sale, growth, or transfer, or prevent an employer from prohibiting these activities. The bill does not intend to supersede laws prohibiting driving under the influence of marijuana. The bill does not intend to prohibit schools, correction facilities, hospitals, or private persons or entities from restricting marijuana on their property. The bill does not intend to limit the state's existing medical marijuana laws.

Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

The bill would impose a $50 per ounce (or proportionate) excise tax on the sale or transfer of marijuana from a cultivation facility to a retail store or marijuana product manufacturing facility. The marijuana cultivation facility would pay the tax and send monthly tax statements to the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue could exempt certain parts of the marijuana plant from the tax. It could also establish a lower tax rate for certain parts of the plant.

The bill defines numerous terms. The bill contains a statement of purpose and findings. The bill would impose civil fines and penalties for violations.

Should this initiative become law?

◯ Yes ◯ No

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY

The Act regulates the production, sale, and use of marijuana. The Act enacts a marijuana tax.

The Act allows personal use of marijuana by a person 21 years of age or older, with restrictions. The Act lets a person have, show, use, buy, transport, or give away up to one ounce of marijuana to another person 21 years of age or older. The Act makes it a crime for a person under 21 to use a false ID to buy marijuana. The Act also makes it a crime to use marijuana in public. The Act sets the number and types of marijuana plants a person may keep and give away. The plants may not be in public view. The Act allows a person 21 years of age or older to buy, make, have, show, sell, and give away items used to grow, use, produce, package, or store marijuana, or produce, use, package, test, or store marijuana products.

The Act regulates marijuana establishments. The Act defines an establishment as a retail store, a grower, a tester, or a product manufacturing facility. To operate legally, an establishment must register. Registered establishments may possess, transport, deliver, display, or receive marijuana. Registered marijuana stores, growers, or manufacturers may buy and sell marijuana. Growers or testers may grow or process it.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board administers the registration system. The board must make rules to carry out the Act. Those rules may not make it impractical to operate a marijuana establishment. The board must give a copy of each application and half the application fee to the local marijuana authority, if there is one; the Act provides for local control if the board does not act. Cities or boroughs may ban establishments. They may limit the number of them within their boundaries. They may regulate the time, place, and manner of operation. They may name local authorities to regulate them.

Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

The Act taxes the sale of marijuana by registered growers. The tax is $50 per ounce. The Department of Revenue administers the tax. Growers who pay late may be subject to fines. Growers who do not pay the tax may lose their registrations.

Under the Act, employers do not have to allow marijuana in the work place. Employers may also restrict marijuana use by employees. The Act does not allow a person to drive under the influence of marijuana. The Act allows private property owners or tenants to ban the use of marijuana on the property.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Estimate of Costs to the State of Alaska for the Implementation of the Initiative Proposing an Act to "tax and regulate the production, sale, and use of marijuana."

Summary

As required by AS 15.45.090(a)(4), the State of Alaska has prepared the following statement of costs resulting from the implementation of the proposed ballot initiative to tax and regulate the production, sale, and use of marijuana.

The initiative would legalize the personal use of marijuana for persons age 21 or older. Specifically, the statute would permit: the possession, use, display, purchase, or transportation of marijuana accessories or one ounce or less of marijuana; the possession, growth, processing, or transporting of no more than six marijuana plants (with three or fewer being mature, flowering plants) and possession of the marijuana on the premises where the plants were grown; the transfer of one ounce or less of marijuana and up to six immature marijuana plants to a person who is 21 years of age or older without remuneration; the consumption of marijuana in a non-public location; and assisting another person who is 21 years of age or older in any of the above activities.

The initiative would also impose certain restrictions and penalties on the personal cultivation and public consumption of marijuana as well as prohibit the use of false identification by a person under the age of 21 to purchase or attempt to purchase marijuana. It would allow for the manufacture, possession, purchase, distribution and sale of marijuana accessories as well as the lawful operation of marijuana-related facilities such as retail stores and cultivation facilities.

The initiative requires the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC) in the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) to adopt regulations to implement the law no later than nine months after the initiative is approved. However the legislature may create a Marijuana Control Board in DCCED to assume the ABC's regulatory role. Marijuana establishments must be registered and local governments could prohibit or limit the existence of and operations of marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction.

The initiative also imposes a $50 per ounce (or proportionate part) excise tax on the sale and transfer of marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility to a retail marijuana store or marijuana product manufacturing facility. The tax would be paid by the marijuana cultivation facility.

Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

Based on examination of Washington and Colorado, two states that are currently in the process of implementing similar legislation, the Governor, the Legislature, or the ABC Board may choose to establish a Task Force to represent the major stakeholders affected by the implementation of the initiative. An estimate of the potential costs for the Task Force are included under the DCCED cost statement beginning on page 3. This would be an effective method to facilitate an expedient and comprehensive gear-up of the tax and regulatory framework described or established in the initiative.

There are numerous unknowns in the State's implementation of this initiative and as such the cost statement provided here is illustrative. For example, it is unknown whether or not the legislature will create a Marijuana Control Board within DCCED, so the cost estimates do not reflect that potential administrative structure. Using information available from the Colorado and Washington experiences as well as other sources, state agencies have identified a range of potential costs to the state from $3.7 to $7.0 million in the first year. It is likely that costs related to development of the tax and regulatory framework would initially be significant. Over the longer term, it would be expected that more of the state's total costs would become public health and education activities as the extent of the impact on public health becomes more defined.

Below is a summary table of agency costs followed by explanations of the estimates by individual agency. The following represents a potential range of state agency costs. The estimate does not include expenses that the legislature may or may not incur associated with the initiative, or any legal expenses that the state may incur as a result of the initiative.

Summary of estimated costs to implement the Marijuana Initiative by State Agency

Agency	Cost Range - First Year	
Alaska Department of Revenue	$650,000	$800,000
Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development	$1,563,960	$1,563,960
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services	$0	$2,987,000
Alaska Department of Public Safety	$1,434,700	$1,434,700
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	$0	$136,900
University of Alaska	indeterminate	--
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	$9,000	$9,000
Division of Elections	$71,257	$71,257
Total First Year Estimated Cost	**$3,728,917**	**$7,002,817**

Statement of Cost Estimates by Department

Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Revenue to implement the marijuana initiative **$650,000 -$800,000**

Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

If this initiative is approved by the voters in the August 2014 primary election, it would require DOR to incur additional costs to effectively implement it. If approved, it is presumed that this initiative would take effect thirty days after approval by a majority of qualified voters.

The estimated cost to the state for the implementation of this initiative is between $650,000 and $800,000. Recurring annual costs are estimated at approximately $300,000.

The estimated costs can be broken down into two categories:

Personnel Services:	$300,000
Contractual Services:	$350,000-$500,000
TOTAL	**$650,000-$800,000**

Personnel - DOR estimates that it will need to create at least three new positions to oversee the new excise tax imposed by this initiative at a cost of approximately $300,000 to assist with the administration and collection of a new excise tax. DOR would need at least one Tax Auditor III position, one Tax Technician II position, and one Investigator III position to fulfill the needs of a new tax program. This cost is similar to the cost that is currently incurred by DOR to administer other similar types of excise taxes, and would be recurring annual costs for DOR.

Contractual Services - DOR estimates that it will incur a one-time additional expense of approximately $500,000 for systems configuration. In August 2014, DOR will be complete with configuring the excise tax portion of its new Tax Revenue Management System (TRMS). If this initiative is approved by the voters, it will require DOR and its information system contractors to reconfigure the system to add this new excise tax. Given the limited timeframe to analyze what portions of the system would need to be reconfigured if the initiative passed, DOR's contractors have supplied an estimate of $350,000 to $500,000 for this effort.

The above cost estimates represent a minimum cost given the numerous uncertainties around the referendum, and what all of the effects of its passage would be.

Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development to implement the marijuana initiative **$1,563,960**

The following represents an estimated cost to DCCED given the language of the ballot initiative; the actual costs will likely be different. The estimate does not include expenses the legislature or other departments may incur associated with the initiative. The Washington and Colorado marijuana initiative cost estimates were reviewed in developing this cost analysis.

If the initiative is approved by voters in the August 2014 primary election, the State of Alaska, through the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board, shall adopt regulations within nine months following the effective date, as required by AS 17.38.090. It is presumed that the initiative would take effect thirty days after the approval by a majority of qualified voters.

Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

A local government may designate a local regulatory authority that would be responsible for processing applications submitted for the operation of a marijuana establishment within the boundaries of the local government. If the ABC Board fails to adopt regulations as outlined in the initiative, an applicant may submit an application directly to a local regulatory authority one year after the effective date of the law. In accord with AS 17.38.110, a local government may prohibit cultivating, manufacturing, testing, and selling marijuana through an ordinance or voter initiative. Local governments may also enact local ordinances or regulations for the governance of marijuana establishment operations as long as they are not in conflict with the initiative or regulations enacted pursuant to the initiative.

If the initiative passes, the responsibility for controlling marijuana will lie with the ABC Board until or unless a marijuana control board is established by the legislature within DCCED.

As was done in the state of Colorado following the passage of a similar initiative, the department recommends the creation of a Task Force to identify legal, policy, and procedural issues that need to be resolved, and to offer suggestions and proposals for legislative and executive action for the implementation of this initiative. The Task Force would need to complete its initial regulatory framework within four months of the effective date of the initiative to allow for the adoption of regulations within the nine month requirement. The remaining Task Force work would be concluded one year after the effective date of the initiative.

It is assumed that the Task Force would be comprised of a total of 17 uncompensated members representing interest groups affected by the ballot initiative: four Legislators, one each from the majority and minority of both the House and Senate; one Commissioner or their Designee from each agency affected by this initiative (DCCED, Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Environmental Conservation, Revenue, Law, Corrections and the University of Alaska); one member of the initiative campaign; one member of the public who represents the medical industry; and three members of the public at-large, with one representing rural Alaska. Task Force members will receive travel and per diem. The actual composition of the Task Force may be different. The estimated total cost to DCCED for the implementation of this initiative is $1,563,960 for the first year and $1,413,140 for the second year.

	First Year	Second Year
Business Registration Examiners, Range 13 C - 2 at $73,000 each		$146,000
Investigator IIIs, Range 18 C - 4 at $99,300 each		$397,200
Investigator IV, Range 20 C		$110,000
Administrative Officer I, Range 17 C		$86,000
Program Coordinator II, Range 20 C	$107,800	$107,800
Total Personal Service Costs	**$107,800**	**$847,000**
Board member/Staff travel and per diem		$85,900
Informants/underage buyers (compliance check) travel, pay, and per diem		$34,000
Task Force travel and per diem	$16,600	
Total Travel and Per Diem Costs	**$16,600**	**$119,900**

ABC Board Warning/Enforcement Signs	$2,000	$2,000
Envelopes	$800	$800
Forms	$1,500	$1,500
Postage	$2,000	$2,000
Office Space 160 sq. ft. per employee at $3 foot	$5,760	$51,840
Ongoing support services for new employees	$10,000	$90,000
One-time set up costs for new positions	$5,000	$40,000
Total Equipment, Office Space, and Supplies Costs	**$27,060**	**$188,140**
Task Force recommendations contract funds	$650,000	
Department of Law Assistant Attorney General Services	$62,500	$62,500
Department of Law for expedited regulations	$200,000	
Database Creation	$500,000	
Database Maintenance		$50,000
Vehicles 4 at $33,500		$134,000
Vehicle Operating and Maintenance at $240t per month		$11,600
Total Contracts and Services Costs:	**$1,412,500**	**$258,100**
Total Costs:	**$1,563,960**	**$1,413,140**

Personal Services

All positions within the ABC Board are currently performing at or above capacity. With the passage of the initiative, the workload of the ABC Board has the potential to double or triple. If doubled, the ABC Board would require an additional four investigators, one supervisor, and two business registration examiners to regulate the marijuana industry, similar to the duties of current staff that regulate the liquor industry. The addition of an Administrative Officer I would be necessary to support the added financial requirements. A Program Coordinator II would be necessary for the facilitation, coordination, and documentation of the Task Force and for the long-term program development, planning, coordination, and oversight of this complex program.

Travel and Per Diem

Board
If the ABC Board of Directors takes on the added responsibility of controlling the cultivation, manufacture, barter, possession, and the sale of marijuana, the current board meetings would be extended by one day, adding to the cost of lodging, ground transportation, and per diem.

Investigations
Investigators and underage buyers will travel to communities around the state to provide compliance checks and ensure retailers adhere to the laws and regulations of the program, similar to liquor industry compliance investigations.

Task Force
The Task Force will hold seven two-day meetings, with two face-to-face meetings in Anchorage and the rest conducted either by video or teleconference; this assumes ten members are located

outside Anchorage.

Equipment, Office Space, and Supplies

Equipment and supply costs includes new employee set up, warning signs, test kits, paper products, postage, and additional office space.

Contracts and Services

Contract costs are for studies on market demand, effects of marijuana, and the cost of production. Regulations will need to be in place nine months after the effective date of this initiative and will require extensive work with the Department of Law. There will be significant ongoing work required by the Department of Law to meet the demands of this new program, similar to the legal demands of the liquor industry.

A new database would require the analysis and development of business rules, analysis of existing systems for parallel processes or required modifications, new system development, testing, validation, implementation, and documentation.

Vehicles

Additional vehicles are required to perform investigations across the state.

Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Health & Social Services to implement the marijuana initiative $0 - $2,987,000

As written, the initiative primarily focuses on the process and procedures necessary to establish taxation and regulation of the production, sale, and use of marijuana; the actions addressed in the initiative will not directly impact or cost the Department of Health and Social Services in the establishment of these procedures and regulation development.

However, there is evidence that downstream health and social service consequences of implementing this initiative could be significant. The department has prepared an estimate based on research, other states' experiences, and an extrapolation of expenses the department incurs providing similar substance related services. The fiscal impact will directly relate to how many additional people begin using marijuana and how many current users increase their use.

To evaluate costs, the department has considered recent studies including Proceedings of the National Academy of Science[1], and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Cannabis: A Short Review.*[2]

These studies note emerging findings on the harmful effect of cannabis on neuropsychological functioning data indicating cannabis is linked to addiction, cognitive impairment, motor skills

[1] Persistent cannabis users show neuropsychological decline from childhood to midlife. Meier, Madeline H., Caspi, Avshalom, et al. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science. Published online August 27, 2012

[2] Cannabis: A Short Review, Discussion Paper from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2012.

deficiency, respiratory, cardiovascular and mental health problems, and has been shown to be particularly damaging to maturing brains.

The consequences and outcomes of marijuana use create a significant potential for increased costs for physical and behavioral health care, child welfare services, educational systems, employers, public safety, criminal justice, community health and other aspects of state and local governments. For instance, legalization of marijuana may create an environment in which young people, in particular, perceive a lower risk of harm from marijuana use, resulting in increased use.[3]

According to Robert Morrison, Executive Director of the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADA), Alaska has one of the highest use rates of marijuana at 11%, along with Vermont. He also highlights that an estimated 4.4 million individuals, nationwide, met criteria for marijuana dependence or abuse.[4]

While actual increases in health and social service programming are unknown, research and data provide a clear picture of the potential for increased problems associated with the legalization of marijuana.[5] In states where medical marijuana is legal, marijuana abuse and dependence rates are almost twice as high as in those states without medical marijuana. Two states that have recently legalized marijuana, Washington and Colorado, report difficulty determining the potential costs. Results of a recent report to estimate the fiscal impact of marijuana legalization in Colorado were inconclusive and four national marijuana-policy experts wrote that “the future holds more unknowns than knowns.”

The Division of Juvenile Justice has identified several areas in which costs could increase. Making possession of marijuana an offense that can be committed by minors but not adults creates a new status offense that is subject to specific rules governing the secure holding of juveniles. Violation of those rules could jeopardize federal funding currently received through the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The initiative could also require increased treatment for substance abuse and mental health issues among youth held in detention.

With this very brief overview of concerns about increased marijuana use and legalization, the department anticipates potential costs to DHSS in the following areas, with estimates of per annual cost increases:

- Increased substance use, dependency and addictions treatment: $200,000 or a 10% increase in treatment services for marijuana dependence;
- Increased mental health treatment services: $1.1 million or a 5% increase in mental health treatment services;
- Increased physical health services through public health and our primary care providers: $400,000;

[3] Trends in Adolescent Substance Use and Perception of Risk from Substance Use. The NSDUH Report; from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. January 3, 2013.
[4] Marijuana Regulation: Considerations from State Substance Abuse Agency Directors. A presentation to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), Spring Forum. Robert Morrison, Executive Direction, NASADAD. May 3, 2013.
[5] Toolkit for States Facing “Medical” Marijuana & Marijuana Legalization Initiatives. Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA). Summer 2012.

- Increased Medicaid costs to cover treatment and service needs: $27,000 or a 10% increase in current marijuana treatment services covered by Medicaid;
- Increased enforcement of marijuana access by youth (similar to our current tobacco enforcement efforts). This expenditure will be determined upon the process developed for retail sale of marijuana: $140,000 or a potential 20% increase;
- Increased prevention, education and early intervention programs for adolescents and young adults: 10% community grant increase and 20% ASAP service increase = $390,000 + $250,000;
- Increased child protection services for young children in homes with regular and persistent marijuana users (second hand marijuana smoke, neglect), and training for foster parents and staff: $250,000;
- Increased juvenile justice services for youth engaged in marijuana use and dependency $200,000; and
- Potential Human Resource activities related to employee use of marijuana and related policies $30,000.

Estimated annual potential cost increases to the Department of Health and Social Services resulting from the legalization of marijuana are $2,987,000. As indicated, these are estimates based on projected impacts; depending on the actual regulations, enforcement, and number of citizens who increase their use of marijuana, actual costs are likely to be different.

Estimate of Costs to the Alaska Department of Public Safety to implement the marijuana initiative **$1,434,700**

The ballot initiative would tax and regulate marijuana sales and allow Alaskans to cultivate marijuana for personal use. Persons 21 years of age or older could legally possess up to one ounce of marijuana or six marijuana plants (three of which could be mature), and could legally cultivate, sell and purchase marijuana through authorized marijuana-related facilities.

The cost to DPS to implement the law proposed by this initiative is based on the following assumptions regarding the legalization of marijuana in Alaska: it will lead to increased demand and usage and a consequent increase in the number of people driving while under the influence of this drug, and it will increase the illegal diversion and exportation of marijuana lawfully cultivated in Alaska.

Therefore, the costs to DPS are associated with the following:

1. Increasing the number Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit trooper investigators to target the diversion and exportation of marijuana lawfully grown in Alaska;

2. Requiring more troopers to receive Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) certification to enhance their ability to detect drivers impaired by marijuana and address the anticipated increase in DUI offenses;

3. Launching a public education and awareness campaign on the dangers of driving under the influence of marijuana; and

4. Increasing the number of samples being sent out for toxicology analysis to detect the presence of marijuana in blood.

Division of Alaska State Troopers:

Marijuana is identified as a primary substance of abuse in Alaska, along with alcohol, cocaine, heroin, and prescription drugs. These substances are the focus of most drug enforcement efforts in Alaska.

DPS' Division of Alaska State Troopers (AST), Alaska Bureau of Investigation, Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit (SDEU) provides a leadership role in coordinating law enforcement's efforts to reduce the availability of illegal alcohol and controlled substances (including marijuana) throughout Alaska. The SDEU primarily supports six investigative drug task forces throughout Alaska. These teams are broken down by region as follows:

- Alaska Interdiction Task Force/Anchorage Enforcement Group (sponsored by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration)
- Fairbanks Area-wide Narcotics Team
- Mat-Su Narcotics Enforcement Team
- South Central Area-wide Narcotics Team
- Southeast Alaska Cities Against Drugs Task Force
- Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team

SDEU participates with and receives assistance from several federal investigative agencies involved in drug enforcement. These agencies include: the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); U.S. Postal Inspection Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATFE); and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

The DEA awarded $80,000 in Marijuana Eradication grant funds to the State of Alaska in calendar year 2012. These funds were used to cover some of the costs associated with marijuana eradication in the state. In calendar year 2012, funds were shared with the Anchorage, Craig, and Kenai police departments to cover overtime incurred by officers involved in eradication operations. The following table reports the activities supported through this grant:

2012 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Statistical Report for Alaska								
Total Eradicated Outdoor Grow Sites	Total Cultivated Plants Outdoor	Total Eradicated Indoor Grow Sites	Total Cultivated Plants Indoor	Total Cultivated Plants (Outdoor & Indoor)	Bulk Processes Marijuana	Number of Arrest	*Assets Seized (Value)	Weapon Seizure
3	113	62	4,270	4,383	203	76	$36,077	74

**Assets seized include paraphernalia items such as grow lights and digital scales and does not include marijuana plants.*

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Given that marijuana is illegal under federal law, legalization of marijuana in Alaska will have an impact on the collaborative working relationships DPS has with its federal counterparts and could potentially affect federal grant funds DPS and local law enforcement agencies receive for marijuana eradication and suppression efforts.

Should this initiative become law, it is practical to assume that arrests for simple possession will decrease. Even so, drug enforcement efforts are primarily targeted at individuals engaged in commercially cultivating and trafficking marijuana.

It is likely that sales of marijuana will not only be conducted by legitimate, taxpaying business people, but by criminal actors as well. Due to more potent levels of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in Alaskan-grown marijuana, the out of state demand for the drug is significant, and legalization could increase opportunities for marijuana export. AST predicts illegal commercial marijuana growing operations will continue to exist to meet this demand, skirting taxes and regulation in order to make the maximum profit. In addition, allowing the operation of marijuana cultivation facilities as proposed by the initiative actually increases the opportunity for Alaska's "legally grown" marijuana to be illegally diverted and exported.

DPS would require at least three additional Alaska State Trooper positions to target the illegal diversion and exportation of marijuana lawfully cultivated in Alaska. These positions would also work with DCCED's Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) board investigators on investigations into criminal activity associated with regulation of the marijuana industry.

The first year cost of three new trooper investigator positions is $827,200; $594,400 for ongoing funding to cover personal services, travel, training, and supplies (base increment), and $232,800 to cover training at the academy, IT equipment, portable radios, office equipment, firearms and vehicles (one-time funding).

Though arrests for simple possession may decrease, the greater availability of marijuana will likely increase the number of adults consuming marijuana and the frequency with which it is consumed; consequently, the number of individuals driving under the influence of marijuana is expected to increase. Current practice is to administer standardized field sobriety tests to individuals suspected of driving under the influence (DUI). There is currently no chemical test that can be used in the field to detect marijuana impairment; the taking of a blood sample for purposes of determining the presence of a controlled substance (including marijuana) must be conducted at a medical facility.

To quickly and proficiently recognize the signs of marijuana impairment in drivers who are contacted, DPS proposes that more troopers become certified as drug recognition experts. A drug recognition expert (DRE), sometimes referred to as a drug recognition evaluator, is a police officer trained to recognize impairment in drivers under the influence of drugs other than, or in addition to, alcohol. Training and certification requirements are established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The cost for this training is approximately $2,500 per trooper.

Finally, DPS would launch a major public education and awareness media campaign focused on the dangers of driving under the influence of marijuana, similar to its current drunk driving and seat belt use campaigns. Using current media campaign expenditures as a base, the production and advertising costs for a DUI campaign focused on marijuana impairment are estimated to be $500,000 per year for television, radio, print, and internet advertising.

Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory:

The DPS Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory (SCDL) provides drug identification services to Alaska's law enforcement agencies through its controlled substances section. Forensic scientists in the section analyze evidence items and conclusively identify a controlled substance or perform sufficient analysis to determine that no controlled substances are present.

Drug evidence submitted to the section can be analyzed through a variety of methods that include preliminary testing combined with confirmatory testing. Preliminary testing can include color testing, microcrystalline microscopic analysis, or physical identification of a tablet using a reliable source. The confirmation of the presence of a controlled substance is performed through one of two confirmatory tests, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) or infrared spectrophotometry.

Following analysis, a forensic scientist interprets the instrumental data and prepares a report of his/her findings. This report is used in criminal court proceedings and often the forensic scientist is asked to provide expert testimony to the courts.

Marijuana, a schedule VIA controlled substance under AS 11.71.190, is commonly submitted by law enforcement agencies to the crime lab. Drug paraphernalia such as pipes and digital scales are also frequently submitted to the crime lab for analysis. Forensic scientists may also be called upon to analyze samples for federal agencies operating within Alaska for substances controlled under the federal Controlled Substances Act, which includes marijuana.

The crime lab seldom analyzes personal use quantities of marijuana. Rather, the evidence being submitted to the crime lab is indicative of distribution (trafficking) level quantities. As AST predicts that illegal commercial marijuana grow operations will continue despite any legalization of marijuana-related facilities, such as marijuana cultivation facilities and marijuana retail stores, the SCDL does not anticipate a decrease in submissions of evidence.

Alaska does not currently have an in-house drug toxicology program. The SCDL has a contract with the Washington State Patrol Toxicology Laboratory in Seattle for toxicology services and sends samples there for drug analysis. Based on the anticipated increase in marijuana impaired driving, DPS estimates that an average of 150 additional samples will be sent out for analysis each year. At an average cost of $300 per sample, the increase in contract costs would be $45,000 per year.

The estimated total cost to DPS for the implementation of this initiative is $1,434,700 for the first year and $1,201,900 for the second year. Following is a summary of the estimated costs:

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	First Year	Second Year
Three Trooper Investigator Positions	$594,400	$594,400
One-time position costs (academy training, IT equipment, office equipment, firearms, and vehicles)	$232,800	$0.0
Total Personal Service Costs	**$827,200**	**$594,400**
Marijuana DUI Media Campaign (production and advertising)	$500,000	$500,000
DRE Certification ($2,500/trooper x 25 troopers annually)	$62,500	$62,500
Contractual increase for toxicology services ($300/sample x 150 additional samples)	$45,000	$45,000
Total Contracts and Services Costs	**$607,500**	**$607,500**
TOTAL COSTS	**$1,434,700**	**$1,201,900**

Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to implement the marijuana initiative **$0 - $136,900**

The ballot initiative legalizes marijuana for use by persons 21 years of age and older. Section 17.38.080 states that the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) may create a Marijuana Control Board; otherwise, the powers, duties, and responsibilities fall to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, located in the DCCED.

Normally, under AS 17.20, the DEC has responsibility to regulate food and food products. Marijuana or its derivatives, if considered a food, would fall under those provisions. However, under 17.38.090 of the proposed law, responsibility for regulating marijuana, including creating labeling requirements and health and safety regulations for the manufacture of marijuana, lies with the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

If additional food establishments were opened to create marijuana products (such as marijuana bakeries, etc.) along with additional food facilities opening up in the state, the Food Safety and Sanitation Program within DEC will need an additional Environmental Health Officer III position in Anchorage to review sanitation plans and conduct sanitation inspections for the increased number of facilities. If there is an increase in facilities, DEC anticipates needing one full time position at a total cost of $136,900 (includes personal services, travel, contractual and supply expenses).

The estimates are done based on the cost during FY14 and do not reflect inflationary increases that will occur during the years it takes for this legislation to be passed, regulations to be written, and individuals to set up grow operations and potential food establishments. The cost will likely increase in future years.

Estimate of costs to the University of Alaska to implement the marijuana initiative **Indeterminate**

The University of Alaska has examined the initiative and due to the uncertainty around the

initiative cannot provide a definitive estimate of the costs that it would incur at this time. However, should the initiative become law, it will directly impact the University's primary population – its students.

Areas of potential costs include but are not limited to:

As with Colorado and Washington, education will be needed for students, faculty, and staff about how the initiative would change University policies regarding possession or use of drugs on campus.

The Clery Act includes requirements for education on drug effects. The University would need to adjust its Clery documents, and there would potentially be some production costs associated with that effort. Additionally, there will likely be costs associated with revising University policies and regulations such as housing, employment and discipline.

It is anticipated that there would be additional costs associated with enforcement (the proposed law prohibits consumption in public) by UAA and UAF police departments as well as by administrators

There are potential legal costs associated with analyzing initiative and advising Major Administrative Units (MAUs).

There is likely to be some impact on the health care costs and rates for employees as well as a potential impact on insurance rates for the University.

The University envisions that they would very likely incur some research costs based on requests for information on the social and economic impacts of the initiative.

Estimate of costs to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor and the Division of Elections to implement the marijuana initiative **$80,257**

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Assuming the initiative is placed on the ballot, the minimum cost to conduct public hearings concerning the initiative in two communities in each of four judicial districts is estimated to be $9,000. This number may be reduced if hearings are held on more than one initiative at a time.

Lt. Governor's Office estimate by category

Travel	$ 9,000
Total	**$ 9,000**

Estimated travel expenses include round-trip air transportation, per diem and other associated travel costs for the Lieutenant Governor and staff to travel to seven communities in Alaska. It is assumed one of the hearings would be in Anchorage which would not involve travel costs.

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Division of Elections

The minimum cost to the Division of Elections associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition, excluding legal costs to the state and the costs to the state of any challenge to the validity of the petition, is estimated to be $71,257.

Elections estimate by category

Personal Services	$69,957
Services	$ 1,300
Total	**$71,257**

Personal services expenses associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition:

Three full-time employees at 522 hours is $29,200
8 temporary employees at 2,520 hours is $40,757

Services expenses associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition:

Printing of booklets is $1,300.

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STATEMENT IN SUPPORT

Marijuana prohibition has been just as ineffective, inefficient, and counterproductive as alcohol prohibition. It's time for a more sensible approach.

Ballot Measure 2 will end the failed policy of marijuana prohibition in Alaska and replace it with a system in which:

- Personal use, possession, and limited home-growing of marijuana is legal for adults 21 and older; and
- Marijuana is regulated and taxed like alcohol.

Government studies and scientific research have consistently concluded that even the most potent marijuana, in concentrate or any other form, is far less harmful than alcohol to the consumer and to society. It's less addictive, less damaging to the body, and far less likely to trigger violent and reckless behavior. [1,2] Adults who prefer to use marijuana instead of alcohol shouldn't be punished for making a safer choice.

There were 2,219 arrests for marijuana offenses in Alaska in 2010, of which 91% were for possession alone.[3] Measure 2 would allow law enforcement to spend their time and limited resources addressing serious crimes instead of arresting and prosecuting adults for using a less harmful substance than alcohol.

Current marijuana prohibition laws force marijuana sales into the underground market where they're controlled by criminal enterprises. Measure 2 will replace the underground market with a tightly regulated system of licensed marijuana businesses that will create good jobs for Alaskans and generate tax revenue for the state and localities. It will also create business and ancillary industries, such as construction, real estate, and accounting. Localities will have the right to ban marijuana establishments.

State officials will create and enforce rules governing the production and sale of marijuana, such as testing, packaging, labeling requirements, and restrictions on advertising.

A regulated market will provide a safer environment for adults to purchase marijuana, and it will reduce their exposure to other illegal substances. It will also more effectively prevent teens from purchasing marijuana. It will remain illegal to sell or provide marijuana to minors, and proof of age will be required to purchase marijuana. Those selling marijuana in the underground market do not ask for ID.

In Colorado, where voters approved a similar measure in 2012, officials have reported no instances of businesses illegally selling marijuana to minors.[4] Since the state began regulating hundreds of marijuana-related businesses in 2010, teen marijuana use hasn't increased, high school graduation rates have increased, and drop-out rates have decreased.[5,6]

Implementation of the Colorado law hasn't contributed to an increase in crime, and violent crime decreased statewide in the first year in which marijuana was legal for adults.[7] The number of fatal vehicle crashes dropped more than 25% during the first four months of legal marijuana sales compared to the same period the previous year.[8]

Statewide support for ending marijuana prohibition has increased in Colorado since legal adult marijuana sales began.[9]

Regulating marijuana works.

Christopher Rempert, Political Director and Treasurer/Campaign to Regulate Marijuana Like Alcohol

1 U.S. Institute of Medicine.
2 World Health Organization.
3 American Civil Liberties Union.
4 Colorado Department of Revenue.
5 U.S. Centers for Disease Control.
6 Colorado Department of Education.
7 Colorado Bureau of Investigation.
8 Colorado State Patrol.
9 Public Policy Polling.

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Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION

Big Marijuana. Big Mistake. Vote No on 2

Against the best interests of our State, Proposition 2 seeks to legalize, commercialize, **advertise**, and industrialize marijuana and concentrated marijuana products (such as "shatter," "butane hash oil," and marijuana "Ring Pots") in Alaska. The Initiative is costly, extreme, premature, and will unduly harm Alaskan communities, businesses, families, and our youth. We urge you to Vote No on 2 because:

1. **The Initiative is Far Too Costly.** The State of Alaska estimates that this initiative could increase costs to State Government by over $7 million/year, including increased costs for child neglect and DUIs. Also, the Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police estimates that the initiative will increase costs to small towns and cities by $6 million. These are just the costs to state government and police. Based on evidence, **for every $1 of taxes raised, the social, productivity, business, and health costs of substances like marijuana will be $10.** Costs include: lost productivity, increased accidents, harm to youth, harm to families, and increased health costs.

2. **The Initiative Legalizes the Manufacturing, Advertising, Marketing, Transport and Consumption of Extreme Products like Shatter, Butane Hash Oil and Dangerous, Child-Friendly Edibles.** The Initiative specifically defines marijuana to include all marijuana concentrates and products. This would legalize the manufacturing, advertising, marketing, transport and consumption of such extreme products as 80-90% THC shatter, butane hash oil, and crumble. **We recommend all voters Google shatter and butane hash oil before voting.** Two people have already died in Colorado from child-friendly marijuana edibles, and emergency room visits have increased.

3. **The Initiative Eliminates the local option** for communities in Alaska to be dry on marijuana.

4. **This Initiative Will Not Eradicate the Illegal Trafficking of Marijuana.** If this initiative passes, there will be: illegal sales of marijuana to youth; illegal export of marijuana, and illegal sales to adults (just as there are in Colorado now after legalization).

5. **Do Alaskans Really Want Another Major Industry Promoting the Increased Use of Another Harmful Intoxicant? No.** There is so much evidence that marijuana is harmful to fetuses, developing brains, motivation, judgment (including while driving), mental health, lungs, hearts and more.

6. **Large Outside Interests are Funding the Initiative.** Follow the money. Big marijuana. Big mistake.

7. **Rates of Use by our Youth Will Increase.** Public Health science is very clear. If this initiative passes, youth use rates of marijuana, including shatter, butane hash oil, and edibles will increase.

8. **There is No Reason to Rush into Making a Mistake.** We deserve to see what happens in Colorado and make a more informed decision about what is best for Alaskans. Let's see how the **pervasive advertising of marijuana and marijuana products** works out; how many **lawsuits** there are from the marijuana industry; and what **marijuana lobbyists** do. Let's examine the increases in emergency room visits and deaths. There is no rush in Alaska to make a mistake.

The costs of this outside-funded initiative are far too great. Vote No on 2.

(Please Visit the Website: http://www.bigmarijuanabigmistake.org/ for More Information)

Mike Williams, Akiak, Chair. Big Marijuana. Big Mistake.

Joe Byrnes, Fairbanks, Deputy Treasurer. Big Marijuana. Big Mistake.

Deborah Williams, Anchorage, Deputy Treasurer. Big Marijuana. Big Mistake

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Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW

"An Act to tax and regulate the production, sale, and use of marijuana."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

***Section 1.** AS 17 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

Chapter 38. The regulation of marijuana

Sec. 17.38.010. Purpose and findings.

(a) In the interest of allowing law enforcement to focus on violent and property crimes, and to enhance individual freedom, the people of the state of Alaska find and declare that the use of marijuana should be legal for persons 21 years of age or older.

(b) In the interest of the health and public safety of our citizenry, the people of the state of Alaska further find and declare that the production and sale of marijuana should be regulated so that:

(1) Individuals will have to show proof of age before purchasing marijuana;

(2) Legitimate, taxpaying business people, and not criminal actors, will conduct sales of marijuana; and

(3) Marijuana sold by regulated businesses will be labeled and subject to additional regulations to ensure that consumers are informed and protected.

(c) The people of the state of Alaska further declare that the provisions of this Act are not intended to diminish the right to privacy as interpreted by the Alaska Supreme Court in *Ravin v. State of Alaska.*

(d) Nothing in this Act proposes or intends to require any individual or entity to engage in any conduct that violates federal law, or exempt any individual or entity from any requirement of federal law, or pose any obstacle to federal enforcement of federal law.

Sec. 17.38.020. Personal use of marijuana.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the following acts, by persons 21 years of age or older, are lawful and shall not be a criminal or civil offense under Alaska law or the law of any political subdivision of Alaska or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law:

(a) Possessing, using, displaying, purchasing, or transporting marijuana accessories or one ounce or less of marijuana;

(b) Possessing, growing, processing, or transporting no more than six marijuana plants, with three or fewer being mature, flowering plants, and possession of the marijuana produced by the plants on the premises where the plants were grown;

(c) Transferring one ounce or less of marijuana and up to six immature marijuana plants to a person who is 21 years of age or older without remuneration;

(d) Consumption of marijuana, except that nothing in this chapter shall permit the consumption of marijuana in public; and

(e) Assisting another person who is 21 years of age or older in any of the acts described in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

Ballot Measure No. 2

An Act to Tax and Regulate the Production, Sale, and Use of Marijuana

Sec. 17.38.030. Restrictions on personal cultivation, penalty.

a) The personal cultivation of marijuana described in AS 17.38.020(b) is subject to the following terms:

(1) Marijuana plants shall be cultivated in a location where the plants are not subject to public view without the use of binoculars, aircraft, or other optical aids.

(2) A person who cultivates marijuana must take reasonable precautions to ensure the plants are secure from unauthorized access.

(3) Marijuana cultivation may only occur on property lawfully in possession of the cultivator or with the consent of the person in lawful possession of the property

(b) A person who violates this section while otherwise acting in compliance with AS 17.38.020(b) is guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of up to $750.

Sec. 17.38.040. Public consumption banned, penalty.

It is unlawful to consume marijuana in public. A person who violates this section is guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of up to $100.

Sec. 17.38.050. False identification, penalty.

(a) A person who is under 21 years of age may not present or offer to a marijuana establishment or the marijuana establishment's agent or employee any written or oral evidence of age that is false, fraudulent or not actually the person's own, for the purpose of:

(1) Purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure marijuana or marijuana products; or

(2) Gaining access to a marijuana establishment.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of up to $400.

Sec. 17.38.060. Marijuana accessories authorized.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is lawful and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or the law of any political subdivision of Alaska or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law for persons 21 years of age or older to manufacture, possess, or purchase marijuana accessories, or to distribute or sell marijuana accessories to a person who is 21 years of age or older.

Sec. 17.38.070. Lawful operation of marijuana-related facilities.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following acts, when performed by a retail marijuana store with a current, valid registration, or a person 21 years of age or older who is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee or agent of a retail marijuana store, are lawful and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law:

(1) Possessing, displaying, storing, or transporting marijuana or marijuana products, except that marijuana and marijuana products may not be displayed in a manner that is visible to the general public from a public right-of-way;

(2) Delivering or transferring marijuana or marijuana products to a marijuana testing facility;

(3) Receiving marijuana or marijuana products from a marijuana testing facility;

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

(4) Purchasing marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility;

(5) Purchasing marijuana or marijuana products from a marijuana product manufacturing facility; and

(6) Delivering, distributing, or selling marijuana or marijuana products to consumers.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following acts, when performed by a marijuana cultivation facility with a current, valid registration, or a person 21 years of age or older who is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee or agent of a marijuana cultivation facility, are lawful and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law:

(1) Cultivating, manufacturing, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, displaying, storing, or possessing marijuana;

(2) Delivering or transferring marijuana to a marijuana testing facility;

(3) Receiving marijuana from a marijuana testing facility;

(4) Delivering, distributing, or selling marijuana to a marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or a retail marijuana store;

(5) Receiving or purchasing marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility; and

(6) Receiving marijuana seeds or immature marijuana plants from a person 21 years of age or older.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following acts, when performed by a marijuana product manufacturing facility with a current, valid registration, or a person 21 years of age or older who is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee or agent of a marijuana product manufacturing facility, are lawful and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law:

(1) Packaging, processing, transporting, manufacturing, displaying, or possessing marijuana or marijuana products;

(2) Delivering or transferring marijuana or marijuana products to a marijuana testing facility;

(3) Receiving marijuana or marijuana products from a marijuana testing facility;

(4) Delivering or selling marijuana or marijuana products to a retail marijuana store or a marijuana product manufacturing facility;

(5) Purchasing marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility; and

(6) Purchasing of marijuana or marijuana products from a marijuana product manufacturing facility.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following acts, when performed by a marijuana testing facility with a current, valid registration, or a person 21 years of age or older who is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee or agent of a marijuana testing facility, are lawful and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law:

(1) Possessing, cultivating, processing, repackaging, storing, transporting, displaying, transferring or delivering marijuana;

(2) Receiving marijuana or marijuana products from a marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana retail store, a marijuana products manufacturer, or a person 21 years of age or older; and

(3) Returning marijuana or marijuana products to a marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana retail store, marijuana products manufacturer, or a person 21 years of age or older.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is lawful and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law to lease or otherwise allow the use of property owned, occupied or controlled by any person, corporation or other entity for any of the activities conducted lawfully in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(f) Nothing in this section prevents the imposition of penalties upon marijuana establishments for violating this chapter or rules adopted by the board or local governments pursuant to this chapter.

(g) The provisions of AS 17.30.020 do not apply to marijuana establishments.

Sec. 17.38.080. Marijuana Control Board.

At any time, the legislature may create a Marijuana Control Board in the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development or its successor agency to assume the power, duties, and responsibilities delegated to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board under this chapter.

Sec. 17.38.090. Rulemaking.

(a) Not later than nine months after the effective date of this act, the board shall adopt regulations necessary for implementation of this chapter. Such regulations shall not prohibit the operation of marijuana establishments, either expressly or through regulations that make their operation unreasonably impracticable. Such regulations shall include:

(1) Procedures for the issuance, renewal, suspension, and revocation of a registration to operate a marijuana establishment, with such procedures subject to all requirements of AS 44.62, the Administrative Procedure Act;

(2) A schedule of application, registration and renewal fees, provided, application fees shall not exceed $5,000, with this upper limit adjusted annually for inflation, unless the board determines a greater fee is necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter;

(3) Qualifications for registration that are directly and demonstrably related to the operation of a marijuana establishment;

(4) Security requirements for marijuana establishments, including for the transportation of marijuana by marijuana establishments;

(5) Requirements to prevent the sale or diversion of marijuana and marijuana products to persons under the age of 21;

(6) Labeling requirements for marijuana and marijuana products sold or distributed by a marijuana establishment;

(7) Health and safety regulations and standards for the manufacture of marijuana products and the cultivation of marijuana;

(8) Reasonable restrictions on the advertising and display of marijuana and marijuana products; and

(9) Civil penalties for the failure to comply with regulations made pursuant to this chapter.

(b) In order to ensure that individual privacy is protected, the board shall not require

a consumer to provide a retail marijuana store with personal information other than government-issued identification to determine the consumer's age, and a retail marijuana store shall not be required to acquire and record personal information about consumers.

Sec. 17.38.100. Marijuana establishment registrations.

(a) Each application or renewal application for a registration to operate a marijuana establishment shall be submitted to the board. A renewal application may be submitted up to 90 days prior to the expiration of the marijuana establishment's registration.

(b) The board shall begin accepting and processing applications to operate marijuana establishments one year after the effective date of this act.

(c) Upon receiving an application or renewal application for a marijuana establishment, the board shall immediately forward a copy of each application and half of the registration application fee to the local regulatory authority for the local government in which the applicant desires to operate the marijuana establishment, unless the local government has not designated a local regulatory authority pursuant to AS 17.38.110(c).

(d) Within 45 to 90 days after receiving an application or renewal application, the board shall issue an annual registration to the applicant unless the board finds the applicant is not in compliance with regulations enacted pursuant to AS 17.38.090 or the board is notified by the relevant local government that the applicant is not in compliance with ordinances and regulations made pursuant to AS 17.38.110 and in effect at the time of application.

(e) If a local government has enacted a numerical limit on the number of marijuana establishments and a greater number of applicants seek registrations, the board shall solicit and consider input from the local regulatory authority as to the local government's preference or preferences for registration.

(f) Upon denial of an application, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of the specific reason for its denial.

(g) Every marijuana establishment registration shall specify the location where the marijuana establishment will operate. A separate registration shall be required for each location at which a marijuana establishment operates.

(h) Marijuana establishments and the books and records maintained and created by marijuana establishments are subject to inspection by the board.

Sec. 17.38.110. Local control.

(a) A local government may prohibit the operation of marijuana cultivation facilities, marijuana product manufacturing facilities, marijuana testing facilities, or retail marijuana stores through the enactment of an ordinance or by a voter initiative.

(b) A local government may enact ordinances or regulations not in conflict with this chapter or with regulations enacted pursuant to this chapter, governing the time, place, manner and number of marijuana establishment operations. A local government may establish civil penalties for violation of an ordinance or regulation governing the time, place, and manner of a marijuana establishment that may operate in such local government.

(c) A local government may designate a local regulatory authority that is responsible for processing applications submitted for a registration to operate a marijuana establishment within the boundaries of the local government. The local government may provide that the local regulatory authority may issue such registrations should the issuance by the local government become necessary because of a failure by the board to adopt regulations

pursuant to AS 17.38.090 or to accept or process applications in accordance with AS 17.38.100.

(d) A local government may establish procedures for the issuance, suspension, and revocation of a registration issued by the local government in accordance with (f) of this section or (g) of this section. These procedures shall be subject to all requirements of AS 44.62, the Administrative Procedure Act.

(e) A local government may establish a schedule of annual operating, registration, and application fees for marijuana establishments, provided, the application fee shall only be due if an application is submitted to a local government in accordance with (f) of this section and a registration fee shall only be due if a registration is issued by a local government in accordance with (f) of this section or (g) of this section.

(f) If the board does not issue a registration to an applicant within 90 days of receipt of the application filed in accordance with AS 17.38.100 and does not notify the applicant of the specific, permissible reason for its denial, in writing and within such time period, or if the board has adopted regulations pursuant to AS 17.38.090 and has accepted applications pursuant to AS 17.38.100 but has not issued any registrations by 15 months after the effective date of this act, the applicant may resubmit its application directly to the local regulatory authority, pursuant to (c) of this section, and the local regulatory authority may issue an annual registration to the applicant. If an application is submitted to a local regulatory authority under this paragraph, the board shall forward to the local regulatory authority the application fee paid by the applicant to the board upon request by the local regulatory authority.

(g) If the board does not adopt regulations required by AS 17.38.090, an applicant may submit an application directly to a local regulatory authority after one year after the effective date of this act and the local regulatory authority may issue an annual registration to the applicant.

(h) A local regulatory authority issuing a registration to an applicant shall do so within 90 days of receipt of the submitted or resubmitted application unless the local regulatory authority finds and notifies the applicant that the applicant is not in compliance with ordinances and regulations made pursuant to (b) of this section in effect at the time the application is submitted to the local regulatory authority. The local government shall notify the board if an annual registration has been issued to the applicant.

(i) A registration issued by a local government in accordance with (f) of this section or (g) of this section shall have the same force and effect as a registration issued by the board in accordance with AS 17.38.100. The holder of such registration shall not be subject to regulation or enforcement by the board during the term of that registration.

(j) A subsequent or renewed registration may be issued under (f) of this section on an annual basis only upon resubmission to the local government of a new application submitted to the board pursuant to AS 17.38.100.

(k) A subsequent or renewed registration may be issued under (g) of this section on an annual basis if the board has not adopted regulations required by AS 17.38.090 at least 90 days prior to the date upon which such subsequent or renewed registration would be effective or if the board has adopted regulations pursuant to AS 17.38.090 but has not, at least 90 days after the adoption of such regulations, issued registrations pursuant to AS 17.38.100.

(l) Nothing in this section shall limit such relief as may be available to an aggrieved party

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

under AS 44.62, the Administrative Procedure Act.

Sec. 17.38.120. Employers, driving, minors and control of property.

(a) Nothing in this chapter is intended to require an employer to permit or accommodate the use, consumptions, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale or growing of marijuana in the workplace or to affect the ability of employers to have policies restricting the use of marijuana by employees.

(b) Nothing in this chapter is intended to allow driving under the influence of marijuana or to supersede laws related to driving under the influence of marijuana.

(c) Nothing in this chapter is intended to permit the transfer of marijuana, with or without remuneration, to a person under the age of 21.

(d) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a person, employer, school, hospital, recreation or youth center, correction facility, corporation or any other entity who occupies, owns or controls private property from prohibiting or otherwise regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or growing of marijuana on or in that property.

Sec. 17.38.130. Impact on medical marijuana law.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit any privileges or rights of a medical marijuana patient or medical marijuana caregiver under AS 17.37.

Sec. 17.38.900. Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Board" means the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board established by AS 04.06.

(2) "Consumer" means a person 21 years of age or older who purchases marijuana or marijuana products for personal use by persons 21 years of age or older, but not for resale to others.

(3) "Consumption" means the act of ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana into the human body.

(4) "Local government" means both home rule and general law municipalities, including boroughs and cities of all classes and unified municipalities.

(5) "Local regulatory authority" means the office or entity designated to process marijuana establishment applications by a local government.

(6) "Marijuana" means all parts of the plant of the genus cannabis whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant, and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or its resin, including marijuana concentrate. "Marijuana" does not include fiber produced from the stalks, oil, or cake made from the seeds of the plant, sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination, or the weight of any other ingredient combined with marijuana to prepare topical or oral administrations, food, drink, or other products.

(7) "Marijuana accessories" means any equipment, products, or materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, composting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, vaporizing, or containing marijuana, or for ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana into the human body.

(8) "Marijuana cultivation facility" means an entity registered to cultivate, prepare, and

package marijuana and to sell marijuana to retail marijuana stores, to marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to other marijuana cultivation facilities, but not to consumers.
(9) "Marijuana establishment" means a marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana testing facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or a retail marijuana store.
(10) "Marijuana product manufacturing facility" means an entity registered to purchase marijuana; manufacture, prepare, and package marijuana products; and sell marijuana and marijuana products to other marijuana product manufacturing facilities and to retail marijuana stores, but not to consumers.
(11) "Marijuana products" means concentrated marijuana products and marijuana products that are comprised of marijuana and other ingredients and are intended for use or consumption, such as, but not limited to, edible products, ointments, and tinctures.
(12) "Marijuana testing facility" means an entity registered to analyze and certify the safety and potency of marijuana.
(13) "Retail marijuana store" means an entity registered to purchase marijuana from marijuana cultivation facilities, to purchase marijuana and marijuana products from marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to sell marijuana and marijuana products to consumers.
(14) "Unreasonably impracticable" means that the measures necessary to comply with the regulations require such a high investment of risk, money, time, or any other resource or asset that the operation of a marijuana establishment is not worthy of being carried out in practice by a reasonably prudent businessperson.

***Sec. 2.** AS 43 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

Chapter 61. Excise tax on marijuana

Sec. 43.61.010. Marijuana tax.
(a) An excise tax is imposed on the sale or transfer of marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility to a retail marijuana store or marijuana product manufacturing facility. Every marijuana cultivation facility shall pay an excise tax at the rate of $50 per ounce, or proportionate part thereof, on marijuana that is sold or transferred from a marijuana cultivation facility to a retail marijuana store or marijuana product manufacturing facility.
(b) The department may exempt certain parts of the marijuana plant from the excise tax described in (a) of this section or may establish a rate lower than $50 per ounce for certain parts of the marijuana plant.

Sec. 43.61.020. Monthly Statement and Payments.
(a) Each marijuana cultivation facility shall send a statement by mail or electronically to the department on or before the last day of each calendar month. The statement must contain an account of the amount of marijuana sold or transferred to retail marijuana stores and marijuana product manufacturing facilities in the state during the preceding month, setting out
(1) the total number of ounces, including fractional ounces sold or transferred;
(2) the names and Alaska address of each buyer and transferee; and
(3) the weight of marijuana sold or transferred to the respective buyers or transferees.
(b) The marijuana cultivation facility shall pay monthly to the department, all taxes, computed at the rates prescribed in this chapter, on the respective total quantities of the

marijuana sold or transferred during the preceding month. The monthly return shall be filed and the tax paid on or before the last day of each month to cover the preceding month.

Sec. 43.61.030. Administration and Enforcement of Tax.

(a) Delinquent payments under this chapter shall subject the marijuana cultivation facility to civil penalties under AS 43.05.220.

(b) If a marijuana cultivation facility fails to pay the tax to the state the marijuana cultivation facility's registration may be revoked in accordance with procedures established under AS 17.38.090(a)(1).

***Sec. 3.** The provisions of this Act are independent and severable, and, except where otherwise indicated in the text, shall supersede conflicting statues, local charter, ordinance, or resolution, and other state and local provisions. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is found to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act shall not be affected and shall be given effect to the fullest extent possible.

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

Ballot Measure No. 3

An Act to Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage

BALLOT LANGUAGE

Ballot Measure No. 3 – 13MINW
An Act to Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage

This bill would raise Alaska's minimum wage from $7.75 per hour to $8.75 per hour as of January 1, 2015. The bill would raise the minimum wage to $9.75 per hour as of January 1, 2016. The bill would adjust the minimum wage each year for inflation after 2016. The bill creates a method for this adjustment. Under the bill, if the adjusted minimum wage is less than one dollar over the federal minimum wage, Alaska's minimum wage will be one dollar over the federal minimum. Tips or gratuities would not count toward the minimum wage.

The bill has a statement of findings and declaration. This statement gives reasons for the bill. The reasons pertain to quality of life for low income workers, the effect of increases in the cost of living, the relationship of the Alaska minimum wage to the federal poverty level, and the minimum wage in other states.

Should this initiative become law?

◯ Yes ◯ No

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY

The Act raises the state minimum wage. On January 1, 2015, it will go from $7.75 to $8.75 per hour. On January 1, 2016, the minimum wage will go up again to $9.75 per hour. Each year after 2016, the state will adjust the minimum wage for inflation. The new amount must be at least $1.00 more per hour than the federal minimum wage. Tips and gifts do not count as part of the minimum wage.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Estimate of Costs to the State of Alaska for the Implementation of the Minimum Wage Increase Ballot Initiative AS 23.10.065(a)

Multi-Agency Cost Summary

Agency	Cost
Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development	$2,083
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	$9,000
Office of the Lieutenant Governor- Division of Elections	$71,257
TOTAL	**$82,340**

Ballot Measure No. 3

An Act to Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage

Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

As required by AS 15.45.090(a)(4), the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) has prepared the following statement of costs to implement the proposed minimum wage increase ballot initiative. The minimum cost to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, excluding legal costs to the state, is estimated to be $2,083.

The ballot initiative replaces the current minimum wage, which under AS 23.10.065(a) is set at $.50 higher than the federal minimum wage. The initiative calls for a minimum wage increase to $8.75 as of January 1, 2015 and $9.75 as of January 1, 2016. After 2016, the initiative establishes that the minimum wage shall be adjusted for inflation on an annual basis and that the minimum wage shall remain at least $1.00 higher than the federal minimum wage.

There is insufficient data to establish certain cost estimates associated with minimum wage increases as a result of the initiative. Currently, there would be no impact on wages paid to employees of the State of Alaska; however, it is unknown what if any effect the minimum wage increase may have on services contracted by the State of Alaska to private entities.

The quantifiable expenses caused by the ballot initiative adjustments to minimum wage are associated with publications produced by the DOLWD to notify employers and employees of legal requirements that include the minimum wage. The estimated yearly cost for all publications associated with annual adjustments to minimum wage is $2,083. The annual estimated expenses for publications would begin in FY2015.

5,000 posters – "Summary of Wage and Hour Act":	$308
5,000 "Know Your Rights" child labor brochures:	$525
1,500 "Alaska Fishing Industry" brochures:	$1,250
Total	**$2,083**

Estimate of costs to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor and the Division of Elections

As required by AS 15.45.090(a)(4), the Alaska Office of the Lieutenant Governor has prepared the following statement of costs to implement the proposed minimum wage increase ballot initiative.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Assuming the initiative is placed on the ballot, the minimum cost to conduct public hearings concerning the initiative in two communities in each of four judicial districts is estimated to be $9,000.
Lt. Governor's Office estimate by category

Travel	$ 9,000
Total	**$ 9,000**

Estimated travel expenses include round-trip air transportation, per diem and other associated travel costs for the Lieutenant Governor and staff to travel to seven communities in Alaska: It is assumed one of the hearings would be in Anchorage which would not involve travel costs.

Ballot Measure No. 3

An Act to Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage

Division of Elections

As required by AS 15.45.090(a)(3), the Division of Elections has prepared the following statement of costs to implement the proposed minimum wage increase ballot initiative.

The minimum cost to the Division of Elections associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition, excluding legal costs to the state and the costs to the state of any challenge to the validity of the petition, is estimated to be $71,257.

Elections estimate by category

Personal Services	$69,957
Services	$ 1,300
Total	**$71,257**

Personal services expenses associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition:

Three full-time employees at 522 hours is $29,200

8 temporary employees at 2,520 hours is $40,757

Services expenses associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition:

Printing of booklets is $1,300.

Ballot Measure No. 3

An Act to Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT

Under existing law, the minimum wage in Alaska is set at $.50 over the federal minimum wage. Since the current federal minimum wage is $7.25, Alaska's minimum wage is $7.75 per hour. The $.50 Alaska premium was established by the First Alaska Legislature in 1959, when the federal minimum wage was $1.00 per hour.

The minimum wage is intended to assure "the maintenance on minimum standards of living necessary for the health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers" (Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938). No one can cay Alaska's current minimum wage even comes close to doing this. A full-time, year-round worker making $7.25 an hour earns only $16,120 annually. This is $8,600 below the federal poverty threshold for a family of three in Alaska ($24,740) and $13,700 below the federal poverty threshold for a family of four ($29,820).

After having had the highest minimum wage in the nation for the first four decades after statehood, Alaska has fallen to **19**th, behind even low-wage states such as Florida ($7.93) and Arizona ($7.90). Thirteen states provide for an annual cost-of-living adjustment to their minimum wage based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Washington ($9.32) and Oregon ($9.10) have the highest state minimum wages; the minimum wage in California will increase to $10 in January 2016.

The measure proposed by Alaskans for a Fair Minimum Wage would raise the state minimum wage to approximately what it should have been by January 1, 2016 had the 2003 legislature not repealed a cost of living adjustment enacted with broad public support in 2002. The increase is phased in over two years (to $8.75 January 1, 2015 and to $9.75 January 1, 2016, with cost of living adjustment annually after that) to accommodate employers of low-wage workers in adjusting to the increase.

The initiative bill also reaffirms the long-standing ban on counting employee tips toward meeting an employer's obligation to pay the full minimum wage to tipped employees.

Studies have shown that over 75% of Alaskan workers earning minimum wage are adults. While critics claim that increasing the minimum wage has a negative impact on job opportunities for youth, studies have found the effect, if any, to be minor. In fact, under current Alaska law, which the proposed initiative would not change, workers under the age of 18 who work no more than 30 hours per week are exempted from the Alaska minimum wage and fall under the federal minimum wage law only.

In Alaska, approximately 30,000 workers at or near the minimum wage who would benefit from this measure are employed in seafood processing, hotels, restaurants and food service, child care, as cashiers and delivery drivers, and in other low-paying occupations.

Alaska Needs a Raise!

Ed Flanagan, Former Commissioner of Labor
Tom Cashen, Former Commissioner of Labor
Jim Sampson, Former Commissioner of Labor and Mayor of the Fairbanks North Star Borough

Alaskans for a Fair Minimum Wage

www.AlaskaNeedsaRaise.org akfairwage@gmail.com 907-790-3931

The statement printed on this page is the opinion of the author(s) and is presented as submitted to the Division of Elections.

Ballot Measure No. 3

An Act to Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION

Make no mistake, should Proposition 3 pass, it would have two immediate effects—but not the ones supporters would have you believe.

First, teenage unemployment will increase over time, reducing their chances of getting valuable work experience; second, the ability of low-skilled workers to earn income, especially those assisting seniors with errands and chores around the house, would be drastically cut—harming two groups of people at once.

In fact, more than those earning below it, the only potential beneficiaries of Proposition 3 are likely to be families earning at least three times the poverty level, making a minimum-wage increase a lousy anti-poverty initiative.

These results are not a matter of speculation, but economic patterns that have followed every increase in the minimum wage. It's vital voters know the truth about the minimum wage:

- 99 percent of all hourly wage workers in Alaska (all but 2,000 people) already earn above the minimum wage (2012, latest data available).
- More than 50 percent of minimum-wage workers are under age 24, so raising the rate removes the first rung up the economic ladder of life for young adults, as business owners are forced to cut back on hiring in order to meet the cost increase
- After the last federal increase in the minimum wage, one-half million teenage jobs disappeared following six months, and that was in a period of economic recovery when more jobs should be available.
- The average annual family income of those earning the minimum wage (nationally in 2009) was over $48,000.
- Significantly more people earning at least three times the poverty level will benefit as those living beneath it.
- 83 percent of minimum wage earners are teenagers living with working parents, adults living alone, or dual income couple.

Prop. 3 supporters point to Washington state as an example Alaska should follow. In 2013, both states had similar unemployment rates—6.5 percent in Alaska, and 7 percent in Washington. But for young adults ages 16 to 19, the situation was much different. In Alaska, where the minimum wage is $7.75 an hour, teen unemployment was 17.5 percent. In Washington state, where the minimum wage is $9.32 an hour and rises every year because of indexing to inflation, the teen unemployment rate was an astounding 30.6 percent.

What happens when minimum wages rise too high? Remember filling station attendants. How about baggers in grocery stores? Or, for older people, ushers in movie theatres. All have been eliminated. Technology may do the same for today's minimum wage jobs. Placing orders through touch screens and the self-checkout is growing in Alaska. Losing these jobs means losing the bottom rung on the career ladder and fewer opportunities for the people who used to fill those jobs.

Asks economist William J. Dennis, who has studied small business and the minimum wage for 40 years: "Employers want experienced workers. How do you get experience when you price people out of the market in the first place?"

National Federation of Independent Business/Alaska
Douglas Murray, P.E.
PeggyAnn McConnochie
Kevin Turkington

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Ballot Measure No. 3

An Act to Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW

"An Act increasing the Alaska minimum wage to $8.75 per hour effective January 1, 2015, $9.75 per hour effective January 1, 2016 and thereafter adjusted annually for inflation."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

Section 1. Findings and Declaration

The people of the State of Alaska find and declare that:
(a) An increase in Alaska's minimum wage will help ensure a minimum standard of living for the health and well being of every Alaskan,
(b) Alaskans working full-time at the current minimum wage earn far below the federal poverty level for a family of three,
(c) The U.S. West Coast states of Washington, Oregon, and California already have a higher minimum wage than the State of Alaska,
(d) A fair minimum wage indexed to the cost of living will help low-income workers keep pace with inflation.

Section 2. Purpose

The purpose and intent of enacting this legislation is to raise Alaska's minimum wage to $8.75 per hour effective January 1, 2015, $9.75 per hour effective January 1, 2016, and thereafter adjusted annually for inflation.

Section 3. AS 23.10.065(a) is repealed and reenacted to read:
(a) Except as otherwise provided for in law, an employer shall pay to each employee a minimum wage, as established herein, for hours worked in a pay period, whether the work is measured by time, piece, commission or otherwise. An employer may not apply tips or gratuities bestowed upon employees as a credit toward payment of the minimum hourly wage required by this section. Tip credit as defined by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended does not apply to the minimum wage established by this section. Beginning with the passage of this Act, the minimum wage shall be $8.75 per hour effective January 1, 2015, $9.75 per hour effective January 1, 2016 and thereafter adjusted annually for inflation. The adjustment shall be calculated each September 30, for the proceeding January-December calendar year, by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, using 100 percent of the rate of inflation based on the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for the Anchorage metropolitan area, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor; the department shall round the adjusted minimum hourly wage up to the nearest one cent; the adjusted minimum hourly wage shall apply to work performed beginning on January 1 through December 31 of the year for which it is effective.

Section 4. If the minimum wage determined under Section 3 is less than one dollar over the federal minimum wage, the Alaska minimum wage shall be set at one dollar over the federal minimum wage. This amount shall be adjusted in subsequent years by the method established in Section 3.

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

Ballot Measure No. 4

An Act Providing for Protection of Bristol Bay Wild Salmon and Waters Within or Flowing Into the Existing 1972 Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

BALLOT LANGUAGE

Ballot Measure No. 4 – 12BBAY
An Act Providing for Protection of Bristol Bay Wild Salmon and Waters Within or Flowing Into the Existing 1972 Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

This bill would require the legislature to approve future large-scale metallic sulfide mines in the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve (BBFR) by passing a law. The law would have to find that any proposed mine would not endanger the BBFR fishery. The approval would be in addition to any other required permits or authorizations. The bill defines "large-scale metallic sulfide mining operation" as "a specific mining proposal to extract metals, including gold and copper, from sulfide-bearing rock and that would directly disturb 640 or more acres of land." The bill lets the Department of Natural Resources adopt regulations.

The bill would make findings. The bill's findings would be that the legislature found the BBFR important by creating it in 1972; that the bill's protections are necessary; that protecting the waters and wild salmon of the BBFR is of statewide interest based on the region's fisheries, economic benefits, cultural heritage, and unique wild salmon resources; and that metallic sulfide mining may harm these interests because mines can produce toxins and pollutants. The bill intends the legislature to approve any large-scale metallic sulfide mine in the BBFR or which could adversely affect its watershed.

The bill would apply only to large-scale metallic sulfide mines in the BBFR that lack all required permits, licenses, or approvals before the bill's effective date.

Should this initiative become law?

◯ Yes ◯ No

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY

The Act requires legislative approval of certain mines. The Act applies only to mines larger than 640 acres in the watershed of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve. The Act applies only to mines that extract metal from sulfur bearing rock. The legislature must find that a mine is not a danger to the Bristol Bay fishery to approve it. The Act has findings that explain the intent of the Act. The Act allows the Department of Natural Resources to adopt regulations. The Act applies only to mines that do not have all required permits, licenses, or approvals before the Act's effective date.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Ballot Measure No. 4

An Act Providing for Protection of Bristol Bay Wild Salmon and Waters Within or Flowing Into the Existing 1972 Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

Prepared by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the Alaska Department of Law:

As required by AS 15.45.090(a) (4), the Alaska Departments of Natural Resources and Law have prepared the following statement of costs to the State of Alaska to implement the law proposed by this ballot initiative.

The ballot initiative would require legislative approval of any proposed large scale metallic sulfide mining operations "that would directly disturb 640 acres or more of land" where those proposed projects are located within the watershed of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve. Any authorization by the Legislature "shall take the form of a duly enacted law finding that the proposed large-scale metallic sulfide mining operation will not constitute danger to the fishery within the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve."

If the initiative is approved by the voters, a legislative process and passing a law that has a specific finding will be additional requirements to the current permitting regime for a specific type of mining operation in the watershed of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve. The additional requirements would apply retroactively to large-scale metallic sulfide mining operations that have not received all necessary authorizations, licenses, permits, or approved plans of operation before the effective date of the initiative.

There is insufficient detail in the initiative to identify all costs that may be associated with implementing this step to the permitting regime. This represents an estimate of the State's costs and the actual costs are likely to be different.

The estimates are as of December 2012 and do not reflect inflationary increases that are likely to occur during the number of years it may take for a large scale mine to complete the current state permitting regime and then be submitted to the Legislature for review and approval.

The estimate excludes litigation expenses; expenses that the legislature may or may not incur associated with additional items of examination outside of existing permits or authorizations, and potential revenue impacts to the State from delayed or lost taxes and royalties.

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Office of Project Management and Permitting (OPMP) coordinates the review of larger scale projects in the State. It is assumed that a potential project as defined by the initiative would benefit from a single primary point of contact and would utilize OPMP.

Assuming that the initiative does not require additional findings, standards, or requirements in addition to those already in place under State permitting regulations, there would be no additional costs to state agencies associated with permitting a project of the scope and scale as described in the initiative. However, in the year in which a final authorization for a project would come before a legislature, it is assumed that there would be legislative hearings, and that DNR and other permitting agencies would be asked to provide their expertise on pertinent subjects or the permitting process in general. It is assumed that the role of the State agencies would be to explain their permitting

decisions, not to advise the Legislature, to ensure proper separation of powers.

In anticipation of legislative hearings, agencies would prepare and package pertinent documents and the OPMP project coordinator would compile and coordinate documents and staff presentations that encompass all relevant permitting decisions. The OPMP coordinator would represent DNR at the legislative hearings and serve as the lead liaison between the legislature and state agencies. Compiling the pertinent materials and coordination of the effort during the legislative session is estimated to cost a minimum of $70,000. Those costs are broken down as follows: personal services $52,000; travel $14,000; and supplies and materials $4,000.

The Department of Law (Law) estimates the costs associated with the legislative process to be a minimum of $50,000, associated with advising agencies in the following areas: processing public records requests; legislative review; process and hearing documents; and agency regulations review and revisions.

The above cost estimates represent a minimum cost given the numerous uncertainties regarding the timing of the legislative review, the lack of criteria in the initiative upon which a legislative determination is to be made, and the potential impact to State revenue should the legislature deny a permit for a large scale mine.

Estimate of Costs to the State of Alaska for the Implementation of the Bristol Bay Forever Initiative – AS 15.45.090 (a) (4)
Prepared by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor and the Division of Elections

Division of Elections Cost Statement:

The minimum cost to the Division of Elections associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition, excluding legal costs to the state and the costs to the state of any challenge to the validity of the petition, is estimated to be $71,257. This statement is required under AS 15.45.090(a) (3).

Elections estimate by category

Total	$71,257
Personal Services	$69,957

Expenses associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition:
Three full-time employees at 522 hours is $29,200
8 temporary employees at 2520 hours is $40,757

Services	$ 1,300

Printing of booklets is $1,300

Lt. Governor's Office Cost statement
Assuming the initiative is placed on the ballot, the minimum cost to conduct public hearings

concerning the initiative in two communities in each of four judicial districts is estimated to be $9,000. This statement is required under 15.45.195.

Lt. Governor's Office estimate by category

Total	$ 9,000
Travel	$ 9,000

Estimated costs include round-trip air transportation, per diem and other associated travel costs for the Lieutenant Governor and staff to travel to seven communities in Alaska: It is assumed one of the hearings would be in Anchorage which would not involve travel costs.

Ballot Measure No. 4

An Act Providing for Protection of Bristol Bay Wild Salmon and Waters Within or Flowing Into the Existing 1972 Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT

Ballot Measure 4 is necessary to protect Bristol Bay salmon from the harmful effects of large-scale mining—VOTE YES

This measure will require large-scale mines to meet the standard that has applied to oil and gas exploration for 40 years—avoiding irreparable harm to vital Bristol Bay fisheries.

Bristol Bay's importance—

Bristol Bay, with its many rivers, lakes, and streams, produces wild salmon on a scale and of a quality unmatched by any other place on Earth. Bristol Bay's annual production of 31 million sockeye salmon amounts to one-third of the world's supply. It is the world's largest and most valuable wild salmon fishery. Unlike other salmon-producing regions, this fishery is 100% wild and has never been supported by hatchery-grown fish. It is truly a one-of-a-kind region.

Bristol Bay salmon are critical to Alaska's economy. The sport and commercial fisheries support 10,000 jobs—with an annual economic impact in Alaska between $318 and $578 *million*—nationwide, that impact is $1.5 *billion.*

Thousands of local residents depend on the annual salmon run to support their way of life, as it has for generations.

Bristol Bay's fishery can continue to provide economic and cultural benefits far into the future if Ballot Measure 4 is passed.

The Fisheries Reserve—

In 1972, the Alaska Legislature created the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve. The watershed of the Reserve includes critical rivers and streams and portions of two national parks and one state park. Ballot Measure 4 would affect only about 5% of Alaska's total area.

To protect the Reserve, the legislature inserted one additional step for oil and gas developers seeking drilling permits in the region—the developers had to demonstrate that their activities would not endanger the Reserve's salmon, and the economy dependent upon them.

If the developers met their burden, the elected representatives of Alaskans (*and not* unelected bureaucrats) would authorize the activity. To this day, the Reserve is the only one in Alaska.

Ballot Measure 4 simply takes that same standard—a standard that has applied to oil and gas activities for 40 years—and applies it to large-scale metallic sulfide mining.

Protecting Bristol Bay for future generations—

Large-scale metallic sulfide mining in Bristol Bay is currently being pursued in the form of Pebble Mine. Mining of this type produces chemicals that could harm the surrounding waters in a manner uniquely toxic to salmon. Such mining would also require massive amounts of such toxic substances to be stored in or near the Reserve forever. No mine of Pebble's size has ever been developed without polluting the surrounding groundwater.

Given that mining of this type is being proposed in the heart of the world's greatest salmon-producing watersheds, it is vital that Alaskans vote yes on Ballot Measure 4 to protect the Fishery.

If a project will not endanger Bristol Bay, then Ballot Measure 4 will not stop it. However, the measure provides a necessary safeguard against any project that would destroy a priceless resource.

VOTE YES on Ballot Measure 4—VOTE YES for salmon.

Christina Salmon – subsistence user/Bristol Bay resident
Mark Niver – oilfield worker/commercial fisherman
John H. Holman – small business owner/lodge operator

The statement printed on this page is the opinion of the author(s) and is presented as submitted to the Division of Elections.

Ballot Measure No. 4

An Act Providing for Protection of Bristol Bay Wild Salmon and Waters Within or Flowing Into the Existing 1972 Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Bristol Bay Forever initiative would politicize Alaska's highly professional and successful permitting process; your **"NO"** vote in opposition to the initiative is important to allow the established process to move forward responsibility. The initiative is crafted to stop the Pebble mine in Southwest Alaska; it will not, but will delay the permitting process for that project and others that could be discovered in that area. It will undoubtedly be used by those intending to stop responsible development in Alaska at many other projects as the process creeps to other areas. Alaskan's have strong opinions about the Pebble project, but the ballot box is not the place to make those development decisions. A **"no"** vote would retain responsible development decisions to the specialists who are highly qualified to carry the process forward while a "yes" vote would create very bad public policy. Our government works on a separation of powers principle; adoption of this initiative would compromise this doctrine.

My experience, having worked with the Office of Project Management and Permitting (OPMP) within the Department of Natural Resources, indicates that this group and contributing agencies are a very credible and professional. They take their roles and the statutes that they uphold and administer very seriously. The OPMP coordinates the permitting process within the state for large mine projects. The process developed by this agency and its conduct are among the world leaders in responsible development permitting. Other agencies involved in the process include Departments of Natural Resources, Environmental Conservation, Fish & Game, Labor and Workforce Development, Transportation, Commerce, and others; various federal agencies, including EPA, and the Corps of Engineers further contribute to the process.

The initiative presents a very serious question about the separation of powers doctrine between the administrative and legislative branches of our government. Our system is set up to have checks and balances between the branches of government. This initiative attempts to give the legislative branch an unequal level of authority in decisions regarding resource development. YOUR "**NO** VOTE" IS URGED! To deny/restrict/overview/question by the legislature is not responsible, and is very bad policy - do you consider that the legislature is more qualified to make important resource development decisions than the highly trained and professional administrators and regulators?

Please vote no on Ballot Measure 4.

Richard A. Hughes, Managing Partner, H2T Mine Engineering Services

The statement printed on this page is the opinion of the author(s) and is presented as submitted to the Division of Elections.

Ballot Measure No. 4

An Act Providing for Protection of Bristol Bay Wild Salmon and Waters Within or Flowing Into the Existing 1972 Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW

FOR AN ACT PROVIDING FOR PROTECTION OF BRISTOL BAY WILD SALMON AND WATERS WITHIN OR FLOWING INTO THE EXISTING 1972 BRISTOL BAY FISHERIES RESERVE

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Alaska:

Section 1. AS 38.05, is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 38.05.142. Legislative approval required for certain large scale mines.

(a) In addition to permits and authorizations otherwise required by law, a final authorization must be obtained from the legislature for a large-scale metallic sulfide mining operation located within the watershed of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve designated in AS 38.05.140(f). This authorization shall take the form of a duly enacted law finding that the proposed large-scale metallic sulfide mining operation will not constitute danger to the fishery within the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve.

(b) The commissioner may adopt regulations under AS 44.62 to implement this section.

(c) In this section, "large-scale metallic sulfide mining operation" means a specific mining proposal to extract metals, including gold and copper, from sulfide-bearing rock and that would directly disturb 640 or more acres of land.

Section 2. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a section to read:

The People of Alaska find as follows:

(1) In 1972, the Alaska Legislature recognized the statewide importance of this region by establishing the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve to protect the salmon fisheries of the region by requiring legislative approval of permits to develop oil and gas leases within the Reserve;

(2) Given the recognized statewide importance of the Reserve, and given the potential of metallic sulfide mining to adversely affect and pollute the waters of the Reserve the people of Alaska believe that certain large scale mining projects must live up to the same standards that have been applied to oil and gas development within the Reserve since 1972;

(3) The Bristol Bay region of Alaska, including its multiple rivers, lakes, and streams, is a wild salmon producing region of statewide interest because the various fisheries in the region (a) feed and employ residents from across the state; (b)

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

provide important statewide economic benefits; (c) produce one-third of the world's wild sockeye salmon supply.

(4) For thousands of years, the wild salmon of the Bristol Bay watersheds have sustained the subsistence and cultural lifestyles of Alaska Natives in many parts of Alaska;

(5) The wild salmon of Bristol Bay and its watersheds also supply vital and growing sport and commercial fishing industries which provide important statewide economic benefits;

(6) The genetic diversity of the distinct salmon populations in the region is one of the primary reasons the wild salmon of the region are resilient and have remained abundant. Accordingly, each individual salmon population is an integral and irreplaceable part of the overall resource;

(7) As wild salmon resources decline worldwide, the value to Alaska of Bristol Bay's wild salmon resources continues to grow. The increasing value of this extraordinary and unique resource to all citizens of Alaska warrants additional protective measures for the wild salmon in the waters that drain into the waters of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve;

(8) Metallic sulfide mining has the potential to adversely affect salmon resources because the byproducts of such mining can adversely alter the chemistry of waters inhabited by salmon during their lives and can have very serious consequences on the survival of individual salmon populations, subspecies and species. Accordingly, it is a matter of statewide public interest to ensure that the world's greatest wild salmon producing watersheds are protected from pollution and toxic materials and particularly effects uniquely associated with large-scale sulfide mining;

(9) The protective measures of this Act are reasonably based on the need to safeguard the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve. The facts, evidence and reasoning upon which the Alaska Legislature based its creation of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve in 1972 also support the need for the protective measures of this Act; and

(10) It is the intent of this Act to require legislative approval of any large-scale metallic sulfide mining operation within the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve, or which has the potential to adversely affect any anadromous waters within the reserve.

Section 3. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

AS 38.05.142, as enacted by section 2 of this Act, applies only to large-scale metallic sulfide

mining operations that have not received all necessary authorizations, licenses, permits, or approved plans of operation before the effective date of this Act. The legislative action required in AS 38.05.142(a) does not apply to an existing mining operation in the state or a mine that does not affect the watershed described in AS 38.05.142(a).

Section 4. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

It is the intention of the people of Alaska that the provisions of AS 38.05.142, as enacted, are independent and severable, and if any provisions of AS 38.05.142 shall be held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of AS 38.05.142 shall not be affected and shall be given effect to the fullest extent possible.

Section 5. Effective Date. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

This Act takes effect 90 days after enactment.

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

Second Judicial District

Supreme Court

Justice Stowers

Shall Craig Stowers be retained as Justice of the Supreme Court for ten years?

YES NO

Second Judicial District Superior Court

Judge Roetman

Shall Paul A. Roetman be retained as Judge of the Superior Court for six years?

YES NO

Sample Ballot

FRONT Card 4 SEQ# 1 English

Fourth Judicial District

Supreme Court

Justice Stowers

Shall Craig Stowers be retained as Justice of the Supreme Court for ten years?

YES NO

Fourth Judicial District District Court

Judge Seekins

Shall Ben A. Seekins be retained as Judge of the District Court for four years?

YES NO

Sample Ballot

FRONT Card 1 SEQ# 1 English

Supreme Court

Justice Stowers

Shall Craig Stowers be retained as Justice of the Supreme Court for ten years?

YES NO

Third Judicial District Superior Court

Judge Guidi

Shall Andrew Guidi be retained as Judge of the Superior Court for six years?

YES NO

Judge Miller

Shall Gregory A. Miller be retained as Judge of the Superior Court for six years?

YES NO

Third Judicial District District Court

Judge Chung

Shall Jo-Ann M. Chung be retained as Judge of the District Court for four years?

YES NO

Judge Clark

Shall Brian K. Clark be retained as Judge of the District Court for four years?

YES NO

Judge Estelle

Shall William L. Estelle be retained as Judge of the District Court for four years?

YES NO

Judge Illsley

Shall Sharon A.S. Illsley be retained as Judge of the District Court for four years?

YES NO

Judge Motyka

Shall Gregory J. Motyka be retained as Judge of the District Court for four years?

YES NO

Judge Rhoades

Shall Stephanie Rhoades be retained as Judge of the District Court for four years?

YES NO

Judge Wolfe

Shall John W. Wolfe be retained as Judge of the District Court for four years?

YES NO

Sample Ballot

FRONT Card 2 SEQ# 1 English

Judges on the Ballot

Alaska Judicial Council Evaluation and Recommendations

Why do judges appear on the ballot?

The Alaska Constitution and state law requires all state judges to appear periodically on the ballot for approval or disapproval by the voters. This power and duty of the people to vote whether to retain judges is a critical part of Alaska's merit selection-retention judicial system.

What information is available about judges on the ballot?

Voters sometimes feel they do not have enough information to vote on judges. To help voters make informed choices, the Alaska Judicial Council is required by law to evaluate the performance of sitting judges who are up for retention, and to make this information available to voters. The Alaska Judicial Council publishes its information in this Election Pamphlet, and on its web site at: www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

How are judges chosen in Alaska?

Under the Alaska Constitution, the **selection** of judges is a two-part process involving the Alaska Judicial Council and the governor. The Alaska Judicial Council, a non-partisan citizens' commission, first reviews applications of people who want to be judges, and nominates the best-qualified among them. The governor then appoints a judge from the list of nominees.

Retention Election. After appointment, each judge must appear on the ballot in order to remain in office.

The framers of our constitution thus provided Alaskans with a non-partisan, merit-based system of judicial selection, and a retention election that ensures judges remain accountable to the public.

What judicial qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated judges' integrity, diligence, legal ability, fairness, demeanor, case management skills, and overall performance of their duties in and out of the courtroom. For the 2014 retention, the Judicial Council compiled and analyzed the experiences of thousands of Alaskans who have appeared before, observed, or worked with the judges.

What are the Alaska Judicial Council recommendations for judges on the 2014 ballot?

Vote "YES" to Retain

Alaska Supreme Court, Craig F. Stowers
Juneau Superior Court, Louis James Menendez
Ketchikan District Court, Kevin G. Miller
Kotzebue Superior Court, Paul Roetman
Anchorage Superior Court Judge Andrew Guidi
Anchorage Superior Court, Gregory Miller
Anchorage District Court, Jo-Ann M. Chung
Anchorage District Court, Brian K. Clark
Anchorage District Court, Gregory Motyka
Anchorage District Court, Stephanie Rhoades
Kenai District Court, Sharon A.S. Illsley
Palmer District Court, John W. Wolfe

Vote "NO" to Retain

Palmer District Court, William L. Estelle

Please review the following pages for more details about the recommendation on each judge.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate the judges on the 2014 ballot?

- Surveys: The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans, including peace and probation officers, court employees, attorneys, jurors, and social services professionals.
- Public Hearings & Public Comment: The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing, solicited comments about judges on its web site, and accepted comments from the public.
- Review of Other Information: The Judicial Council reviewed conflict of interest statements filed with the Alaska Public Offices Commission, and separate forms filed with the court system. It reviewed court personnel records. It researched whether any salary warrants were withheld for untimely decisions and whether any disciplinary matters came before the Alaska Commission on Judicial Conduct. The Judicial Council analyzed the number of peremptory challenges filed against a judge, and the number of times the judge's decisions were reversed on appeal. The Judicial Council reviewed information from an independent group of community-based volunteer court observers, the Alaska Judicial Observers.
- Considered Judges' Self-Assessments: The Judicial Council invited each judge to assess his or her own performance over his or her most recent term.
- Questioned Attorneys with Recent Experience: The Council invited attorneys who had recently litigated a case before each judge to provide detailed observations about the judge's performance in that case.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- The Alaska Constitution sets the membership of the Judicial Council:
  Three non-attorney members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by a majority of each house of the Alaska Legislature,
  Three attorneys appointed by the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association, an entity created and authorized by the Alaska Legislature,
  and
  the Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court who serves as chair. (The Chief Justice does not vote unless his or her vote can affect an outcome.)
- The Constitution requires all appointments be made with "due consideration to area representation and without regard to political affiliation."
- Members serve staggered terms. They receive no financial compensation for their work other than reimbursement for travel expenses.

Alaska Judicial Council Members

Kathleen Tomkins-Miller is from Fairbanks. She is a schoolteacher and has been a resident of Alaska for 18 years.

Julie Willoughby is a second-generation Alaskan from Juneau. She is an attorney in private practice who has practiced law since 1998.

Ken Kreitzer is from Juneau. He has more than 27 years of public safety experience, including work as an airport safety officer, corrections officer, firefighter, EMT, police officer, and court security officer.

Aimee Oravec lives in Fairbanks. She has practiced law since 1998.

Dave Parker is a retired Anchorage police officer who served for 17 years as a detective and public information officer. He is a former teacher and pastor.

Jim Torgerson is from Anchorage. He has practiced law there for almost 30 years.

Go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com for more information about the judges on the 2014 ballot.

Supreme Court Judge

Craig Stowers

MAILING ADDRESS: Boney Courthouse
303 K Street – Fifth Floor
Anchorage, AK 99501-2083

AGE: 60

PLACE OF BIRTH: Daytona Beach, FL

NAME OF SPOUSE: Monique

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 37 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Denali National Park 1977-1982
Juneau 1985-1986
Anchorage 1986-2014

EDUCATION:
Blackburn College (B.A –1975)
Police Academy (Certificate – 1976)
University of California – Davis School of Law (J.D –1985)

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Park Ranger-US National Park Service, Colonial National Historical Park, Denali National Park (1975-1982); Law Clerk: Judge Robert Boochever, US Court of Appeals (9th Circuit, Juneau) (1985-1986); Law Clerk: Justice Warren Matthews, Alaska Supreme Court (1986-1987); Superior Court Judge (2004-2009); Alaska Supreme Court Justice (2009-2014)

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Attorney/Partner:
Atkinson, Conway & Gagnon (1987-1995)
Clapp, Peterson & Stowers (1995-2004)

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Commissioner, Uniform Law Commission; Fellow, American Bar Foundation; American Judicature Society; Alaska Bar Association; Christian Health Associates (Board President); Alaska Natural History Association (past Board President); Brother Francis Shelter (past Board member)

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
History, theology, cooking and barbeque

OTHER:
Alaska Court System: CINA and Delinquency Rules Committee (Chair); Alaska CINA Court Improvement Committee; Appellate Rules Committee; Judicial Education Committee

STATEMENT:
It has been a privilege and an honor to serve the people of Alaska as a supreme court justice for the past five years and before that for five years as a superior court judge in Anchorage. I will continue to give 100% of my ability and best effort to be the kind of supreme court justice you expect and deserve – a judge of integrity, who is committed to equal justice under the law for all; a judge who will apply the rule of law without regard to personal views; a judge who will be completely prepared for every case, listen carefully to all views, be patient, be fair and impartial to all; a judge who will work diligently with an unflagging work ethic and commitment to public service; a judge who will dissent when convinced that the court has reached an incorrect or unjust decision; a judge who respects the Constitution and understands that the court's role under the Constitution is not to act as a "super legislature" but is instead to faithfully interpret and apply the law. With respect and humility, I ask that you vote to retain me as a justice on the Alaska Supreme Court.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Justice Craig F. Stowers, Alaska Supreme Court

The Judicial Council finds Justice Stowers to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain him in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Justice Stowers's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage his caseload, and
- Overall performance of his judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

For more information about all the judges standing for retention, go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Justice Stowers?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Justice Stowers, including attorneys and court employees. Peace officers and jurors were not surveyed because they do not appear before the Alaska Supreme Court.

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Justice Stowers's performance, including any civil or criminal litigation involving the justice, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the justice, whether Justice Stowers's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Justice Stowers's assessment of his own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges and solicited feedback on its website.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Justice Stowers?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	174	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3
Court Employees	54	----	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Justice Stowers

Superior Court Judge

Paul A. Roetman, Second Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 317
Kotzebue, AK 99752

AGE: 46

PLACE OF BIRTH: Carmichael, CA

NAME OF SPOUSE: Jennifer

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 42 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Valdez 1974-1991; 1993-1996
Anchorage 1972-1974; 1991-1993; 1999-2002
Juneau 2001 legislative session
Palmer 2002-2005; 2008-2010
Kotzebue 2005-2008; 2010-present

EDUCATION:
Valdez High School, diploma, 1986;
University of Alaska, Anchorage, B.A. (Economics), 1993;
Regent University School of Law, J.D., 1999.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Transportation Commission, City of Valdez, 1994-1996;
Legislative Staff, Alaska State Legislature, 2001;
Assistant District Attorney, Alaska Dept. of Law, 2001-2010
Superior Court Judge, 2010 to present.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Commercial fisherman, summers of 1990, 1992
Executive Director, Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, 1993-1996
Criminal Rules Committee
CINA Education Subcommittee
Court Security and Emergency Preparedness Committee

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Alaska Bar Association
First Baptist Church Kotzebue

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
My wife and five sons, reading, music, hunting, coaching youth softball.

STATEMENT:
I have lived in Alaska for over forty years and was raised in the small town of Valdez. As a young man, I worked as a commercial fisherman and as a Teamster on the Exxon-Valdez oil spill cleanup. Upon graduating with a degree in Economics, I worked for a nonprofit organization to promote economic development and help start small businesses. After law school, I worked for a civil law firm, the Alaska Legislature, and as a prosecutor for the State of Alaska.

As a judge in Kotzebue, I have the opportunity to preside over cases in the Barrow and Nome regions as well. When appropriate, I encourage parties to come to an agreement without court involvement if possible, but understand that sometimes it is necessary for the court to resolve disputed issues. In every case, my goal as a judge is to insure parties are heard, treated fairly, and understand the decisions the court makes and the reasons why.

Each school year, I invite students to tour the courthouse. The highlight of the tour is a mock trial where teachers play the role of witnesses and students play the role of prosecutor, defense, and jury. I enjoy talking to students about the role of the court in our community.

I am thankful and honored to serve as Kotzebue Superior Court Judge and hope to continue serving the people of the Second Judicial District.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Paul A. Roetman, Kotzebue Superior Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Roetman to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain him in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Roetman's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage his caseload, and
- Overall performance of his judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

For more information about all the judges standing for retention, go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Roetman?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Roetman, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Roetman's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Roetman's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Roetman's assessment of his own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were survey ratings for Judge Roetman?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	56	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.1
Peace Officers	13	----	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7
Jurors	41	----	4.7	----	4.8	----	4.8
Court Employees	15	----	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Justice Roetman

Superior Court Judge

Andrew Guidi, Third Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: Anchorage Superior Court
825 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

EMAIL: aguidi@courts.state.ak.us

AGE: 57

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sacramento, CA

NAME OF SPOUSE: Cynthia L. Ducey

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Elena and Marisa

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 32 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Juneau (June-December, 1981)
Anchorage (1982-present)

EDUCATION:
Lodi High School, Lodi, CA (1975)
San Joaquin Delta College, Stockton, CA (1975-1977)
University of California, Davis (BA History 1979)
University of California, Los Angeles (JD 1982)

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Superior Court Law Clerk, Hon. Daniel A. Moore, Jr. (1982-1983)
Superior Court Judge (September 2010)

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Private Practice with Delaney, Wiles, Inc. (1983-2010)

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
CINA Court Improvement Committee
CINA Development Committee
Court E-Filing Committee

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Cycling, old movies, Italian food and language

Other:
My parents came from post-war Italy to America in the early 1950s. My sister is an award-winning elementary school teacher; one brother is a dentist in Sacramento and the youngest is an engineer in Colorado.

STATEMENT:
As John Adams said, "We are a government of laws, and not of men." There can, therefore, be no more important public obligation than to be entrusted by the citizens of Alaska with the duty of fairly, faithfully and impartially applying the law as a judge. In response to this trust, I have been and will continue to be committed to deciding each case fairly and impartially according to the law, and I will continue to work hard in order to decide each case in a timely manner and explain the reasons for my decisions. With respect to the court system as a whole, I support multiple ongoing efforts to adopt improvements, such as moving toward more flexible courthouse hours and electronic filing and case management systems.

It is a privilege and honor to serve the citizens of Alaska as a Superior Court Judge. If retained, I will continue to do my best to deserve their trust.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Andrew Guidi, Anchorage Superior Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Guidi to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain him in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Guidi's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage his caseload, and
- Overall performance of his judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

For more information about all the judges standing for retention, go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Guidi?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Guidi, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Guidi's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Guidi's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Guidi's assessment of his own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Guidi?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	136	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5
Peace Officers	2	----	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0
Jurors	12	----	4.9	----	5.0	----	4.8
Court Employees	38	----	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Guidi

Superior Court Judge

Gregory A. Miller, Third Judicial District

AGE: 61

PLACE OF BIRTH: Long Beach, California

NAME OF SPOUSE: Nancy Meade

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Adam, Chloe (both adults)

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 27 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN: Anchorage

EDUCATION:
Sonora High School, 1967-71, high school diploma; Fullerton College, 1971-74 (A.A. in police science); Portland State University (1980; Reed College, 1981-84 (B.A. in political science); Northeastern University School of Law (1984-87, J.D.)

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Superior Court Judge, 2011-present

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Partner in private law firm (Birch, Horton, Bittner and Cherot) until becoming a judge in 2011; New Judge Training Committee, Alaska Bar Association (member of Attorney Disciplinary, Fee Arbitration and Mediation Committees)

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Prior board member of Women's Gold Nugget Triathlon, Aquarian Charter School, Frontier Charter School, and American Cancer Society.

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Flying (flight instructor, including instrument and multi-engine instructor); fishing; triathlons.

STATEMENT:
I have been honored to be able to serve the Anchorage community as a superior court judge since February 2011. I've consistently tried to conduct all the hearings before me in a fair and understandable manner, and to make sure I listen to each person's position, to apply the law neutrally to their situation and as passed by the legislature, and to treat all the parties who appear in the courtroom with respect and dignity. I try hard to make sure that parties understand what is being said and what their next steps should be, especially parties who are representing themselves. I also take pride in giving my decisions as quickly and with as much explanation as possible, because I know that waiting for a ruling can be stressful and difficult for parties.

I have travelled to other court locations for hearings and trials; I am always pleased to do this because I also enjoy getting to know the people and communities outside Anchorage. I will continue to volunteer for those cases, so that the important issues and conflicts affecting Alaskans outside the urban centers are resolved carefully, promptly, and justly.

I very much appreciate and enjoy the privilege of serving as a judge, and look forward to expanding my reach by continuing to provide impartial and timely decisions in every case that comes before me.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Gregory Miller, Anchorage Superior Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Gregory Miller to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain him in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Miller's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage his caseload, and
- Overall performance of his judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

For more information about all the judges standing for retention, go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Miller?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Miller, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Miller's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Miller's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Miller's assessment of his own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Gregory Miller?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	96	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
Peace Officers	13	----	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.5
Jurors	73	----	4.9	----	5.0	----	5.0
Court Employees	34	----	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Gregory Miller

District Court Judge

Jo-Ann M. Chung, Third Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: 825 W. Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

AGE: 47

PLACE OF BIRTH: Cambridge, MA

NAME OF SPOUSE: James Adam Bartlett

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 20 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Kenai 1995-1996
Anchorage 1994-1995; 1996 to present

EDUCATION:
Fairfield University, B.A. 1989
Northeastern School of Law, J.D. 1994

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Assistant Public Defender 1995-1996
Assistant Attorney General 1996-2001
Assistant Municipal Prosecutor 2001-2011

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Biking, Skiing, Hiking

OTHER:
I grew up in the Boston area and continued my education on the east coast. During one of my law school "co-ops", I interned at the Alaska Office of Public Advocacy. After graduating, I returned as a law clerk for the Alaska Court of Appeals. I then moved to Kenai to work at the Public Defenders Agency. Later, I moved back to Anchorage to work for the Attorney General, doing consumer protection and then child protection work. Five years later, I went to work at the Municipal Prosecutor's Office where I supervised the domestic violence unit and trial attorneys.

STATEMENT:
When I arrived in Alaska, I immediately became enamored with the friendliness, the spirit, and the wildness of Alaska, and I made Alaska my home. In the past 20 years, I was fortunate to have served as a law clerk, public defender, prosecutor, juror, and judge. These experiences have exposed me to the criminal and civil justice system in Alaska. I have seen and appreciate that the Alaska Court System strives every day to be one that represents fairness and equality where the goal is to treat all individuals that come before the court with dignity and respect. Being the first lawyer in my family, it was a daunting task to go to law school and then overcome the challenges of litigating. So I recognize that coming to court is an uncomfortable experience for the public because I personally have experienced it.

The transition from lawyer to judge the past three years has been both challenging and rewarding It has truly been an honor and a privilege to make that transition. As a district court judge who deals with individuals with important matters in their lives that they wish to be addressed by the court system, I strive to be impartial and courteous every day and to make decisions, fairly and promptly. I look forward to continue serving the public as a district court judge and hope for the opportunity to do so.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Jo-Ann Chung, Anchorage District Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Chung to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain her in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Chung's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage her caseload, and
- Overall performance of her judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

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What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
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- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Chung?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Chung, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Chung's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Chung's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Chung's assessment of her own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Chung?

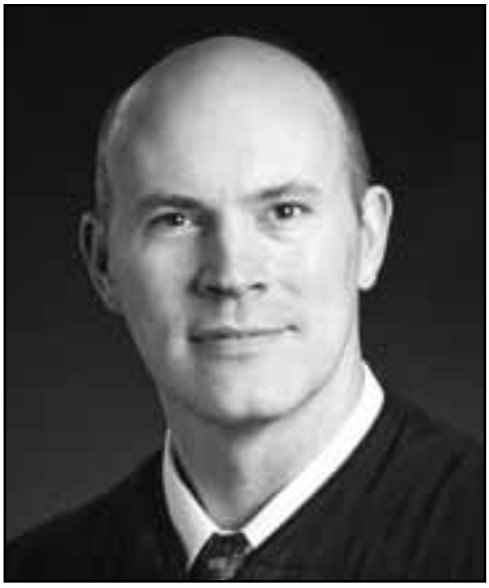
(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	73	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1
Peace Officers	16	----	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Jurors	97	----	4.8	----	4.9	----	4.8
Court Employees	43	----	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Chung

District Court Judge

Brian K. Clark, Third Judicial District



MAILING ADDRESS: 825 W. Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

EMAIL: bclark@courts.state.ak.us

AGE: 48

PLACE OF BIRTH: Midland, TX

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: Since 1972

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Anchorage: 1972-1994, 1997-present
Fairbanks: 1994, September-December 7, 1994
Barrow: December 7, 1994-June, 1997

EDUCATION:
Dimond High School (Anchorage, Ak), 1980-1984, Diploma
University of Colorado (Boulder), 1984-1988, B.A. Linguistics
Willamette University, College of Law (Salem, Or), 1988-1991, J.D.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Law Clerk, Oregon Department of Justice, 1989-1991
Law Clerk, Alaska Court of Appeals, Judge David Mannheimer, 1991-1992
Assistant District Attorney, Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks, Barrow, 1994-2000
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Special Prosecutions and Appeals, 2000-2001
Chief Assistant Attorney General, Office of Special Prosecutions and Appeals, 2001-2002

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Lawyer, Lane Powell Spears Lubersky, 1992-1994

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Hiking, Tennis, Reading

STATEMENT:
I have lived in Alaska since 1972. After attending college and law school, I returned to Alaska because of my strong desire to stay in Alaska and serve the community where I was raised. As an Assistant District Attorney and Assistant Attorney General in Anchorage, Barrow, Fairbanks, and Palmer, I became familiar with the issues that face all Alaskans when they become involved with our justice system. This experience has enabled me to deal efficiently and fairly with the high volume of cases in the Anchorage district court. In criminal cases, I strive to make sentencing decisions that meet both the needs of the community and the victim, as well as addressing a defendant's rehabilitation. In civil cases, I listen carefully to the parties and take the time to reach decisions that are well reasoned and just.

Within the court system itself, I have worked with other judges to make hearings more efficient for the public, and I am currently working to bring electronic filing to the court system as well as broaden public access to the courts through the internet.

I am committed to treating everyone who becomes involved in our justice system fairly and with respect. I greatly enjoy both serving and being a member of this community.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Brian K. Clark, Anchorage District Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Clark to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain him in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Clark's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage his caseload, and
- Overall performance of his judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

For more information about all the judges standing for retention, go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Clark?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Clark, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Clark's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Clark's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Clark's assessment of his own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Clark?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	113	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5
Peace Officers	21	----	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7
Jurors	84	----	4.9	----	5.0	----	4.9
Court Employees	52	----	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Clark

District Court Judge

William L. Estelle, Third Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: 435 S. Denali St.
Palmer, AK 99645

EMAIL: westelle@courts.state.ak.us

AGE: 60

PLACE OF BIRTH: Palmer, Alaska

NAME OF SPOUSE: Kathy

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Robert, Emily, Seth, Justin, Jennifer

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 60

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Palmer, 1954-73 & 1987-present
Anchorage, 1973-1980 & 1983-85
Bethel, 1985-87

EDUCATION:
Palmer High School, 1968-72
University of Alaska, Anchorage 1973-1980, B.B.A.
Duke University Law School 1980-1983, J.D.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Judicial Law Clerk, Anchorage 1983-84
Private law practice, Anchorage 1984-85
Assistant Attorney General, Bethel 1985-87
Assistant District Attorney, Palmer 1987-2003
District Court Judge, Palmer 2003-present

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Business owner/contractor, 1974-80

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Palmer Historical Society, Alaska Historical Society, Palmer Community Foundation

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Hiking, Travel, Gardening, History, Dog Musing, Basketball

OTHER:
I am a third-generation Alaskan. My maternal grandfather came to Sitka, Alaska in 1898. My father graduated from UAF in 1934. In 1936, my parents came to Palmer to work for the University Extension Service. After leaving public service, they owned and operated a dairy farm and raised a family of seven children. My sisters, one of my brothers, and nieces and nephews still live in the Valley.

STATEMENT:

As a lifelong Alaskan, it has been my honor to serve the Valley as a judge for 11 years, handling well over 60,000 cases. I love my job, and strive to treat every person who appears before me fairly and with respect. One of the high points of my judicial service has been helping start Palmer's mental health court which I believe has helped many people turn their lives around through therapeutic justice.

In 2013, I discovered three cases in which I had decisions that were overdue and realized that I had incorrectly signed pay affidavits during two of those cases. I immediately self-reported this matter to the Judicial Conduct Commission and fully cooperated with its investigation. The commission ultimately found that I "did not act intentionally" when I signed "inaccurate pay affidavits" during the time those two cases were overdue, that I had "an excellent character and reputation," and that I had "no dishonest or selfish motive." I have learned from this humbling experience to pay far more attention to administrative procedures. At my own expense, I attended case management training, and have reworked my office procedures. I will never make this mistake again.

I have faithfully served the Third Judicial District in Palmer as a judge and hope my self-reporting and corrective actions demonstrate my integrity. I care deeply about providing justice to all people that come before me and respectfully ask for your vote so that I can continue to serve the people of the Valley.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
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Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

William L. Estelle, Palmer District Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Estelle to be ***Unqualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"No"** to retain him in office.

Why does the Alaska Judicial Council recommend a "No" vote on Judge Estelle?

■ The Judicial Council recommends a "No" vote on Judge Estelle because he signed 16 untrue affidavits under oath, swearing that he had completed or issued decisions in all matters that had been pending before him for more than six months, when in fact he had not. He signed 12 of these affidavits between September 15, 2011 and February 28, 2012, related to one undecided matter, and he signed 4 of these affidavits between January 15, 2013 and February 28, 2013, relating to a second undecided matter.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained in office.

■ Because he signed the untrue affidavits swearing that he had no decisions or uncompleted matters outstanding for more than six months, Judge Estelle continued to receive his salary on time, contrary to state law that prohibits a judge from being paid on time if the judge has undecided matters outstanding for longer than six months.

■ The Judicial Council concluded that by signing the 16 untrue affidavits, Judge Estelle failed to conduct himself in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and competence of the judiciary.

■ The Alaska Commission on Judicial Conduct, an agency independent and separate from the Judicial Council, held a formal hearing and recommended to the Alaska Supreme Court that Judge Estelle be disciplined, based on its findings that Judge Estelle violated Alaska's Code of Judicial Conduct by recklessly signing the 16 pay affidavits. At the time of publication, the discipline case was pending before the Alaska Supreme Court; please check the Alaska Judicial Council website for the most recent developments.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were other evaluation ratings for Judge Estelle?

■ The Judicial Council's complete evaluation of Judge Estelle included surveys of attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals; a review of his peremptory challenge and recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, and disciplinary matters involving Judge Estelle, as well as Judge Estelle's own assessment of his performance, and his personal explanation of the circumstances surrounding his signing of the 16 untrue pay affidavits.

Rating Scale:
5=Excellent
4=Good
3=Acceptable
2=Deficient
1=Poor

Survey Ratings	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	71	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4
Peace Officers	24	----	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5
Jurors	33	----	4.9	----	4.9	----	4.7
Court Employees	17	----	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "NO" to retain Judge Estelle

District Court Judge

Sharon A.S. Illsley, Third Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: Kenai Courthouse
125 Trading Bay Drive
Kenai, Alaska 99611

EMAIL: sillsley@courts.state.ak.us

AGE: 58

PLACE OF BIRTH: Pueblo, Colorado

NAME OF SPOUSE: Glenn Illsley

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 20 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Kenai 1990-1998
Anchorage 2002-2007
Kenai 2007-present

EDUCATION:
Mitchell High School, Colorado Springs, 1972-1975, Diploma;
University of Colorado, Boulder, 1975-1979, B.A. American Studies
University of Colorado School of Law, Boulder, 1979-1981, J.D.
University of Denver, 1999-2001, Master of Laws, Taxation

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Deputy District Attorney in Golden, Colorado 1984-1990
District Attorney's Office in Kenai, Alaska 1990-1997
Assistant District Attorney in Anchorage, Alaska 2002-2007
District Court Judge in Kenai, Alaska 2007-Present

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Financial Advisor and Online Brokerage Trainer in Denver, 1998-2001
NASD Series 7, 63 and 65 licensed

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Traveling, hiking, walking and outdoor activities.

OTHER:
My husband Glenn and I were married in Golden, Colorado in 1988. Living in Alaska was a dream we shared and we were able to move here in 1990. Kenai is home to us now. My husband works on an offshore oil platform in Cook Inlet.

STATEMENT:
It has been an honor to serve the people of the State of Alaska both in my previous positions with the Department of Law and in my current position as a District Court Judge. I always strive to treat everyone with fairness and respect. Many of the cases that are assigned to me in my current position have litigants who are not represented by attorneys. I try to make certain that citizens who are appearing in court without the benefit of an attorney understand what is happening and the options that are available. Jurors are very important to the functioning of the court system and I try to make the many citizens who report for jury service aware of the importance of their role and to respect the time of those who serve as jurors. Before making any decision I work hard to become aware of and to carefully and impartially evaluate both the facts and the law.

Serving as the only District Court Judge in Kenai has been both challenging and rewarding. If retained, I will continue to do the best job that I can in this position to serve the citizens of the State of Alaska.

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The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Sharon A.S. Illsley, Kenai District Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Illsley to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain her in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Illsley's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage her caseload, and
- Overall performance of her judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

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What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
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- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Illsley?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Illsley, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Illsley's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Illsley's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Illsley's assessment of her own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Illsley?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	42	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
Peace Officers	15	----	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6
Jurors	71	----	4.8	----	4.9	----	4.9
Court Employees	16	----	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Illsley

District Court Judge

Gregory J. Motyka, Third Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: 303 “K” Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

AGE: 64

PLACE OF BIRTH: New York, New York

CHILDREN’S NAMES: Jason S. Motyka,
Brett C. Motyka

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 34

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Anchorage 1980-Present

EDUCATION:
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn 1967-1971
B.S. Chemistry
Brooklyn Law School 1972-1976 J.D.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Anchorage District Court Judge 1991-Present

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Alaska Creative Woodworkers Association

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Golf and woodworking

STATEMENT:
It has been an honor to serve the people of Alaska as a District Court Judge in Anchorage. I try to be fair and patient with all who come before the Court. It is my hope to continue to serve the people of the State of Alaska.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Gregory Motyka, Anchorage District Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Motyka to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain him in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Motyka's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage his caseload, and
- Overall performance of his judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

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- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
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- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Motyka?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Motyka, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Motyka's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Motyka's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Motyka's assessment of his own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Motyka?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	119	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
Peace Officers	21	----	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5
Jurors	27	----	5.0	----	5.0	----	4.9
Court Employees	44	----	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Motyka

District Court Judge

Stephanie Rhoades, Third Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: 303 K Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

AGE: 55

PLACE OF BIRTH: Newton, Massachusetts

NAME OF SPOUSE: Russell Webb

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 28

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Anchorage since 1986

EDUCATION:
Needham High School (Needham, Massachusetts), Diploma;
University of Massachusetts, College of Public and Community Service (Boston, Massachusetts), 1983, B.A. Legal Services;
Northeastern University School of Law (Boston, Massachusetts), 1986, J.D.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
District Court Judge, 1992-present; Assistant District Attorney,
District Attorney's Office (Anchorage), 1988-1992; law clerk,
Alaska Supreme Court, 1986-1987

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Founder, Anchorage Coordinated Resources Project (Mental Health Court)

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Lead Food Coordinator
Project Homeless Connect, Anchorage

STATEMENT:
It has been my honor since August of 1992 to serve the people of the State of Alaska as a district court judge.

The vast majority of you who have contact with any court in the state have contact with the district court.

Many people appear in the district court without attorneys. I am committed to providing individuals who seek to have legal issues resolved in the court with the same kind of access to the justice system that individuals with lawyers have.

Many of you have or will serve as jurors. I am committed to treating jurors with courtesy and appreciation for their service.

I strive to treat all people who come to the court - individuals, attorneys, jurors and others - with respect and fairness and to assist them in understanding and using their court system.

If retained, I will continue to uphold my oath of office by providing the public with an accessible, fair and impartial forum for dispute resolution.

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Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Stephanie Rhoades, Anchorage District Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Rhoades to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain her in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Rhoades's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage her caseload, and
- Overall performance of her judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

For more information about all the judges standing for retention, go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Rhoades?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Rhoades, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Rhoades's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Rhoades's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Rhoades's assessment of her own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Rhoades?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	153	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.5
Peace Officers	30	----	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.1
Jurors	96	----	4.9	----	4.9	----	4.9
Court Employees	54	----	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.4

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Rhoades

District Court Judge

John W. Wolfe, Third Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 4581
Palmer, Alaska 99645

EMAIL: jwolfe@courts.state.ak.us

AGE: 56

PLACE OF BIRTH: Big Spring, Texas

NAME OF SPOUSE: Kimber L. Wolfe

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Benjamin Wolfe, Elias Wolfe, Erin Wolfe

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 17

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Bethel 1997 to 1999
Soldotna 1999 to 2003
Dillingham 2003 to 2005
Palmer 2005 to present

EDUCATION:
Poland High School, Alexandria, La., Diploma 1975
University of Oklahoma, B.S. Mathematics 1980
University of Oklahoma, J.D. 1983

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
1983-1985 — Associate, Tolle and Parish Law Firm, Okemah, Oklahoma
1985-1997 — Assistant District Attorney, Cherokee, Oklahoma
1997-2004 — Assistant District Attorney, State of Alaska

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Hiking, travel.

STATEMENT:
It has been a privilege for me to serve as a District Court Judge. I am grateful for the positive recommendation of the Alaska Judicial Council.

I am honored to be a member of what I believe to be among the finest judicial systems in the country. I work hard to provide a forum that is fair to all parties and to treat all who appear before me with courtesy and respect. I try to consider each case in a careful, impartial and thoughtful manner and to render a judgment that is impartial and in accordance with the law.

I have welcomed opportunities to promote respect for democratic principles and our system of justice by speaking to groups such as youth court graduations and by participating in mock trial with school classes. The job of a judge requires constant study to remain current in the law and to learn new ways to improve the administration of justice. In addition to private study, I have pursued educational opportunities such as legal seminars to improve my performance as a judge.

I have always strived to conduct myself with integrity, humility and diligence. If retained I will continue to perform my duties to the best of my ability and endeavor to be worthy of the job entrusted to me.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge John W. Wolfe, Palmer District Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Wolfe to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain him in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Wolfe's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage his caseload, and
- Overall performance of his judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

For more information about all the judges standing for retention, go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Wolfe?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Wolfe, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Wolfe's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Wolfe's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Wolfe's assessment of his own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Wolfe?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	53	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1
Peace Officers	21	----	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.8
Jurors	61	----	4.8	----	4.9	----	4.8
Court Employees	19	----	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Wolfe

District Court Judge

Ben A. Seekins, Fourth Judicial District

MAILING ADDRESS: 101 Lacey Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

EMAIL: bseekins@courts.state.ak.us

AGE: 40

PLACE OF BIRTH: Fairbanks, Alaska

NAME OF SPOUSE: Tami Seekins

CHILDREN'S NAMES: Christian, Caleb, Larissa

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN ALASKA: 40 years

ALASKAN COMMUNITIES LIVED IN:
Fairbanks 1974-Present

EDUCATION:
Lathrop High School 1992
University of Alaska Fairbanks, B.B.A. Accounting 1996
University of Alaska Fairbanks, M.B.A. 1997
Gonzaga University, School of Law, J.D. 2002

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:
Assistant District Attorney 2003-2012
District Court Judge, 2012-Present

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS:
Certified Public Accountant (inactive)
Newer Judges Training Committee

SERVICE ORGANIZATION(S) MEMBERSHIP:
Tanana Valley Bar Association - President 2014
North Star Youth Court - Board Member 2012-Present

SPECIAL INTERESTS:
Hunting, Fishing, Camping

STATEMENT:
It has been my privilege to serve the people of the State of Alaska as a District Court Judge.

I try to treat all the participants in the legal process with respect and fairness. I strive to uphold the constitution and laws of Alaska. In addition to my standard Judicial duties, I am assigned to the Fairbanks Court's PACE (Probationer Accountability with Certain Enforcement) program. This program places repeat misdemeanor domestic violence offenders on supervised probation. Additionally I serve as the backup Judge for the Fairbanks Juvenile Therapeutic Court.

I believe it is important for the judiciary to be active in the community as well. Toward that end I have participated in the "We The People" competition for the middle school aged children from Barnette Magnet School. I have also facilitated a discussion for a subcommittee of the local Chamber of Commerce. In 2013 I was a volunteer basketball coach for a little dribblers team.

Thank you for your trust and confidence. I will be honored if the voters allow me to continue to serve.

The views expressed in this statement are from the candidate and not endorsed by the Division of Elections.
The text of this statement was provided and paid for by the candidate in accordance with AS 15.58.030 and 6 AAC 25.690.

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

Judge Ben Seekins, Fairbanks District Court

The Judicial Council finds Judge Seekins to be ***Qualified*** and recommends unanimously that the public vote **"YES"** to retain him in office.

What qualities did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate?

The Judicial Council evaluated Judge Seekins's:

- Integrity, diligence, fairness, demeanor, and legal ability,
- Ability to manage his caseload, and
- Overall performance of his judicial duties in and out of the courtroom.

For more information about all the judges standing for retention, go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com.

What is the Alaska Judicial Council?

- A citizens' commission created by the Alaska Constitution
- Council members are volunteers appointed with due consideration for area representation and without regard to political affiliation
- Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate judges' performance and authorizes it to recommend to voters whether judges should be retained.

How did the Alaska Judicial Council evaluate Judge Seekins?

Surveyed Thousands of Alaskans
The Judicial Council surveyed thousands of Alaskans who had direct experience with Judge Seekins, including attorneys, peace and probation officers, court employees, jurors, and social services professionals (social workers, guardians ad litem, and court appointed special advocates).

Reviewed Information
The Judicial Council reviewed many indicators of Judge Seekins's performance, including peremptory challenge rates, recusal rates, appellate affirmance and reversal rates, any civil or criminal litigation involving the judge, APOC and court system conflict of interest statements, any disciplinary matters involving the judge, whether Judge Seekins's pay was withheld for untimely decisions, and Judge Seekins's assessment of his own performance.

Asked Members of the Public
The Judicial Council hosted a statewide public hearing on the performance of all judges, solicited feedback on its website, and considered the ratings and observations of volunteer court observers.

For more information go to www.knowyouralaskajudges.com

What were the survey ratings for Judge Seekins?

(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Acceptable, 2 = Deficient, 1 = Poor)

	N	Legal Ability	Impartiality	Integrity	Temperament	Diligence	Overall
Attorneys	53	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.3
Peace Officers	22	----	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4
Jurors	58	----	4.8	----	4.9	----	4.7
Court Employees	38	----	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8

Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation:
Vote "YES" to retain Judge Seekins

ALASKA DEMOCRATS

Alaska Democrats Support:

- **Resource development with maxium benefit for Alaskans**
- **Fiscal repsonsibility and balanced budgets**
- **Strong public schools and affordable higher education**
- **Marriage equality and reproductive choice**
- **Higher minimum wage & retirement security**

If you think it's time to balance the budget, invest in public schools, and create jobs, vote for Democrats in 2014.

www.AlaskaDemocrats.org
www. Facebook.com/AlaskaDemocrats

Paid for by the Alaskan Democratic Party, 2602 Fairbanks, St, Anchorage AK 99503 (907) 258-3050
This communications was approved by Mike Wenstrup, Chair

Alaska Libertarian Party

Minimum Government Maximum Freedom

As Alaskan Libertarians, We believe that individuals have the right to life, liberty, and property.

We believe that respect for individual rights is the essential precondition for a free and prosperous world. That force and fraud must be banished from human relationships, and that only through true freedom can peace and prosperity be realized.

We defend each individual's right to engage in any activity that does not actively violate another's right to life, liberty, and property, and welcome the diversity that freedom brings.

The world we seek to build is one where individuals are free to follow their own dreams in their own ways, without interference from government or any authoritarian power.

VOTE LIBERTARIAN

Mark Fish
US Senate
markfish.us

Jim C. McDermott
US House
Jim McDermott for Congress

Caroyln F. "Care" Clift
Governor
www.carecliftcampaign.com

Andrew C. Lee
Lt. Governor
www.safonatt.com

Cean Stevens
State House
District 19
www.ceanstevens.com

We ask all Alaskans of voting age to register Libertarian and assist us in building the fastest growing political party in America. For more information come join us at: www.alaskalibertarian.com

Paid for by the Alaska Libertarian Party 200 W. 34th #543 Anchorage, Alaska 99503

DID YOU KNOW MARK BEGICH VOTES WITH PRESIDENT OBAMA 95% OF THE TIME ?

MARK BEGICH CLAIMS TO BE AN INDEPENDENT VOICE FOR ALASKA, BUT HIS SENATE RECORD SHOWS HIS LOYALTIES ARE ACTUALLY WITH BARACK OBAMA.

5 EXAMPLES OF MARK BEGICH SIDING WITH PRESIDENT OBAMA OVER ALASKANS

1. VOTED TO SUPPORT NEW **EPA REGULATIONS** OF FOSSIL FUELS

2. SUPPORTED A CAP-AND-TRADE PLAN IDENTICAL TO OBAMA'S **ENERGY TAX** RESULTING IN HIGHER ENERGY COSTS

3. HELPED PASS THE **INTERNET SALES** TAX

4. CAST THE DECIDING VOTE FOR **OBAMACARE**

5. SUPPORTED THE FINAL PASSAGE OF THE $787 BILLION **STIMULUS BILL**

ALASKA DESERVES A NEW SENATOR WILLING TO STAND UP TO BARACK OBAMA

Paid for by the Alaska Republican Party, Peter S. Goldberg, Chairman and Glenn Clary, Treasurer - 1001 W. Fireweed Lane, Anchorage, AK 99503 wwwalaskarepublicans.com. Neither paid for nor endorsed by any candidate or candidate's committee.

Protect **YOUR** vision of ALASKA

Vote REPUBLICAN

ALASKAN VALUES:

- Freedom
- Individual liberty
- Limited government
- Strong families
- Protecting the most vulnerable

OUR VISION:

- Unlocking energy resources
- Job creation by encouraging free enterprise
- Strong national defense
- Defense of Constitutional rights
- Conservation, instead of preservation
- Lower taxes – Eliminating waste

OUR COMMITMENT:

We believe that Alaskans should control their own destiny, so we support policies that empower individuals and communities instead of government bureaucracies. In Washington, Republicans will side with Alaska's best interests instead of a liberal agenda. In Juneau, Republicans will focus on the issues and values that matter most to their communities.

Join all races, creeds, and faiths in voting for liberty and freedom!

www.alaskarepublicans.com
907-276-4467

Facebook.com/Alaska Republican Party

@AKGOP

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wwwalaskarepublicans.com. Neither paid for nor endorsed by any candidate or candidate's committee.

$50,000,000,000

Alaska Permanent Fund | 2014

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

In February of this year, the Alaska Permanent Fund reached a value of $50 billion for the first time, and closed fiscal year 2014 with a value of $51.2 billion. The Board of Trustees is pleased that in the five years since the recession, the Permanent Fund has almost doubled in value while paying out $4 billion in dividends.

There have been many dedicated professionals who have worked for the success of the Fund over the years, including past Trustees who laid the foundation for where we are today. It's important to recognize the efforts of all of their leadership and the staff who helped the Fund reach the $50 billion milestone.

While we note this new high water mark, the real focus of the Trustees is on future growth. Our mission continues to be structuring a portfolio that will provide a prudent balance between managing risk and seeking the returns that will help the Fund harvest the next $50 billion. The Board is aware that a changing investment landscape means that we cannot simply hold to the asset allocations of the past. As world economies become more connected, they become more correlated. As the rapid relay of information makes research easier, it limits the returns that can be found in the public markets. So we must adjust the Permanent Fund's course to meet new challenges and respond to new opportunities.

One way we are moving forward is to expand the programs that focus on private asset investments for the Fund. In 2004, the Board first began investing in private equity and added infrastructure in 2007. Initially the Corporation relied exclusively on outside gatekeepers to make these investments on our behalf. Over time we have become more knowledgeable about private assets and comfortable that the Corporation can build expertise in-house to make prudent investments, and at a lower cost than using outside managers.

To that end, the Board authorized staff to begin infrastructure and private equity co-investment programs alongside the Permanent Fund's existing programs. And we have directly undertaken more special opportunities and focused investments, including an investment in Juno Therapeutics, a Seattle-based firm that is working to find cures for select cancers using a patient's internal immune system.

We are also adding to the types of private asset investments we make. Fiscal 2014 saw the first investments in listed infrastructure, public market infrastructure shares which are similar to real estate investment trusts (REIT). These investments will provide the benefits of infrastructure to the portfolio, enhanced by the liquidity of publicly traded shares.

Sometimes a new direction means going back to traditional asset classes. The Board thought it was time to grow the Fund's real estate holdings, but needed to find the capital to do so. Within the portfolio there is a group of stable, core properties that fared well during the recent recession. Combined with historically low interest rates, this created an opportunity to implement some leverage (at a level much lower than most institutional funds) to provide more cash in hand. The resulting $348 million in capital produced by the leverage program will be used to acquire attractive properties to add to the Fund's investments.

Sincerely,

William Moran

TOP: Board Members (from left): Larry Hartig, Carl Brady (Vice-Chair), Larry Cash, Bill Moran (Chair), Gary Dalton, Angela Rodell

WHAT IS THE ALASKA PERMANENT FUND?

The Permanent Fund is an investment fund created by Alaskans in 1976 as a way to save a portion of our oil revenues for the needs of future generations. On June 30, 2014, the Fund was worth $51.2 billion.

WHO MANAGES THE PERMANENT FUND?

The Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation manages the day-to-day operations of the Fund and is overseen by a six-member Board of Trustees appointed by the governor and selected for their experience in finance, investments or other business-related fields.

HOW DOES THE FUND WORK?

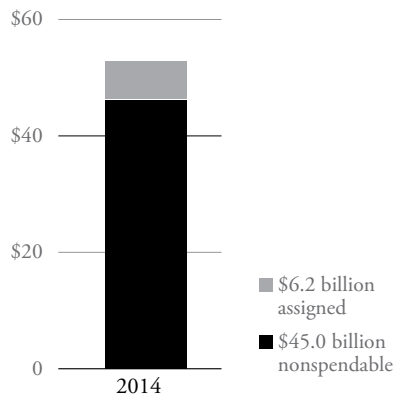
The Fund is divided into two parts, principal (nonspendable) and earnings (assigned), both of which are fully invested. The Alaska Constitution says that the principal may not be spent. The earnings in the earnings reserve account may be spent by the Legislature for any purpose it wishes. Currently, earnings are only used for the Permanent Fund Dividend and transfers to the Alaska Capital Income Fund.

HOW DOES MONEY GO INTO THE EARNINGS RESERVE ACCOUNT?

Realized earnings go into the earnings reserve account. This is the income from bond interest, real estate rent payments, stock dividends and the gains from assets that are sold at a profit. Unrealized earnings remain in principal until the assets are sold.

FUND BALANCE

Ending Balance as of June 30 (In Billions)

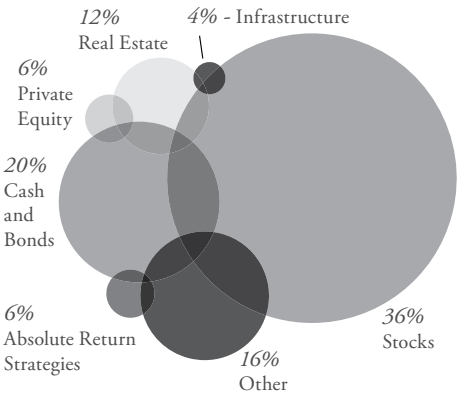


HOW IS THE FUND INVESTED?

Originally, the Fund was only invested in bonds. Now it is invested in a number of different asset classes, which earn income and can grow in value. By diversifying the Fund into these different assets, the Trustees ensure that it is better protected for the future. When one asset class has a down year, it is often balanced by good performance in other asset classes. In 2009, the Board of Trustees added a new aspect to the asset allocation with the creation of risk-based categories. While the underlying investments didn't change, grouping investments by the economic conditions that affect them allows the staff and Trustees to better understand how the Fund will perform under different market conditions.

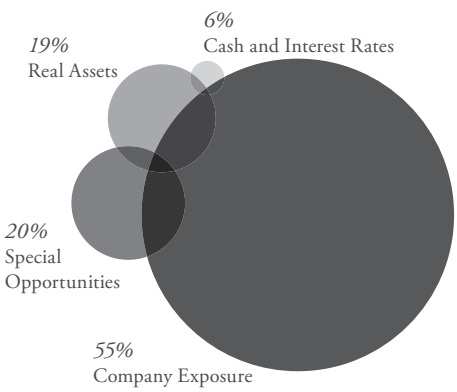
APFC TARGET ASSET ALLOCATION

By Traditional Asset Class for Fiscal Year 2014



APFC TARGET ASSET ALLOCATION

By Economic Condition for Fiscal Year 2014



BALANCE SHEETS

As of June 30

		2014	2013
ASSETS			
Cash and temporary investments	$	2,997,444,000	2,288,123,000
Receivables, prepaid expenses and other assets		301,047,000	239,053,000
Investments:			
Marketable debt securities		11,963,468,000	7,515,333,000
Preferred and common stock		20,443,127,000	20,026,989,000
Real estate		5,892,084,000	5,534,942,000
Real return		2,115,743,000	3,061,731,000
Absolute return		2,775,521,000	2,640,327,000
Private equity		3,130,850,000	2,089,273,000
Infrastructure		1,342,448,000	852,643,000
Distressed debt and mezzanine debt		1,364,779,000	1,290,216,000
Emerging markets total opportunities		894,029,000	806,805,000
Total Investments		49,922,049,000	43,818,259,000
Securities lending collateral invested		1,393,669,000	3,451,974,000
Total Assets		54,614,209,000	49,797,409,000
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	$	740,064,000	858,366,000
Income distributable to the State of Alaska		1,266,763,000	633,735,000
Securities lending collateral		1,393,669,000	3,451,974,000
Total Liabilities		3,400,496,000	4,944,075,000
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Fund corpus - contributions and appropriations		37,940,617,000	36,615,208,000
Not in spendable form - unrealized appreciation on invested assets		7,061,771,000	4,184,334,000
Total Nonspendable		45,002,388,000	40,799,542,000
Assigned for future appropriations:			
Realized earnings		5,236,644,000	3,486,567,000
Unrealized appreciation on invested assets		974,681,000	567,225,000
Total Assigned		6,211,325,000	4,053,792,000
Total Fund Balances		51,213,713,000	44,853,334,000
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$	54,614,209,000	49,797,409,000

**Due to the Election Pamphlet publication schedule, audited Fiscal Year 2014 figures were not available in time to be included. Data listed for Fiscal Year 2014 are preliminary. Final, audited data will be available on September 26 at apfc.org.*

HOW IS THE DIVIDEND DETERMINED?

Each year, the dividend distribution is calculated using a formula set in state law. The statutory net income of the Fund for the past five years is averaged, and the resulting amount is divided in half. This is the amount that is available for the dividend. Once the dividend has been calculated, the next step is to determine if enough income is available in the earnings reserve account to pay the dividend. It is possible that in a given year, while the calculation may produce a dividend amount, the balance of the earnings reserve is not sufficient to pay some or all of it. Once the maximum amount payable has been determined, the lump sum is sent to the Permanent Fund Dividend Division where it is divided by the number of eligible applicants that year.

Visit apfc.org

For answers to your questions about the Permanent Fund and for complete financial and investment information, please visit our website at apfc.org.

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

As of June 30

		2014	2013
REVENUES			
Interest	$	289,091,000	269,405,000
Dividends		617,199,000	531,486,000
Real estate and other income		263,094,000	281,006,000
Total Interest, Dividends, Real Estate and Other Income		1,169,384,000	1,081,897,000
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments —			
Marketable debt securities		281,519,000	(222,410,000)
Preferred and common stock		3,995,686,000	2,470,620,000
Real estate		376,725,000	414,850,000
Real return		271,054,000	110,040,000
Absolute return		149,728,000	198,515,000
Private equity		460,405,000	238,084,000
Infrastructure		127,531,000	51,883,000
Distressed debt and mezzanine debt		141,727,000	102,208,000
Emerging markets total opportunities		70,413,000	(29,040,000)
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts and futures		(3,805,000)	94,436,000
Currency		(84,697,000)	(70,166,000)
Total Net Increase in the Fair Value of Investments		5,786,286,000	3,359,020,000
Total Revenues		6,955,670,000	4,440,917,000
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures		(100,834,000)	(119,875,000)
Other Legislative appropriations		(7,142,000)	(7,153,000)
Total Expenditures		(107,976,000)	(127,028,000)
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures		6,847,694,000	4,313,889,000
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in - dedicated State revenues		779,448,000	840,121,000
Transfers out - statutory and Legislative appropriations		(1,266,763,000)	(633,735,000)
Net change in Fund Balances		6,360,379,000	4,520,275,000
FUND BALANCES			
Beginning of period		44,853,334,000	40,333,059,000
End of period	$	51,213,713,000	44,853,334,000

See footnote on previous page.

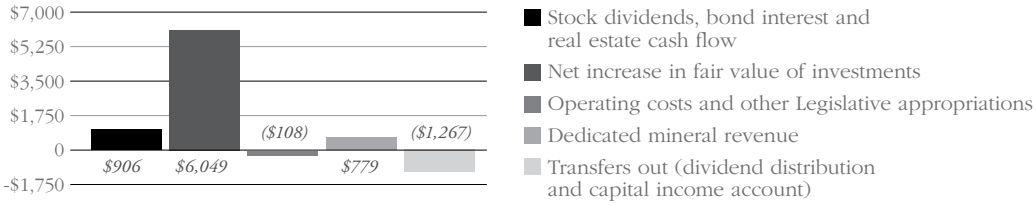
HOW DOES THE FUND GROW?

The Fund has three sources of potential growth each year, which are listed to the right. For FY14, the additions and subtractions from the Fund's total value are listed in the Sources of Change in Fund Value graph below.

- The state Constitution directs that at least 25 percent of Alaska's mineral royalties (primarily oil royalties) be deposited into the Fund.
- Income flows in from stock dividends, bond interest and real estate rental fees.
- Assets can increase (or decrease) in value over the original purchase price, whether they are sold or held in the portfolio.

SOURCES OF CHANGE IN FUND VALUE

FISCAL 2014 (In Millions)



STATE OF ALASKA
Division of Elections
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1-866-948-8683

Region III Elections Office
(House Districts 1-6, 9)
675 7th Avenue, Suite H-3
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4542
Phone: (907) 451-2835
1-866-959-8683

Region IV Elections Office
(House Districts 37-40)
P.O. Box 577
Nome, Alaska 99762-0577
Phone: (907) 443-5285
1-866-953-8683

Region II Elections Office
(House Districts 7-8, 10-28)
Anchorage Office
2525 Gambell Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2838
Phone: (907) 522-8683
1-866-958-8683

Matanuska-Susitna Elections Office
1700 E. Bogard Road, Suite B102
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
Phone: (907) 373-8952