

The  
Alaska Legislature

*celebrates fifty years of shaping the last frontier*





## “Alaska's Flag”

Lyrics by Marie Drake

Eight stars of gold on a field of blue -  
Alaska's flag. May it mean to you  
The blue of the sea, the evening sky,  
The mountain lakes, and the flow'rs nearby;  
The gold of the early sourdough's dreams,  
The precious gold of the hills and streams;  
The brilliant stars in the northern sky,  
The "Bear" - the "Dipper" - and, shining high,  
The great North Star with its steady light,  
Over land and sea a beacon bright.  
Alaska's flag - to Alaskans dear,  
The simple flag of a last frontier.

---

## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	ii
1959-1969.....	1
1970-1979.....	5
1980-1989.....	9
1990-1999.....	13
2000-2009.....	17
The First Legislatures.....	21
Then & Now.....	23
Complete Roster of Members.....	27
Credits & Sources.....	41





*A 50th anniversary banner hangs in front of the Capitol*

The Alaska Legislature first met in Juneau as a Territorial Legislature in 1913. Their first act as a Territorial Legislature was the passage of a bill giving Alaskan women the right to vote—an act that passed unanimously. That act set a precedent of no-nonsense policy making that Alaskans have come to expect from their Capitol. Forty-six years later, in 1959, the State House of Representatives and Senate gavelled in for the first time as Alaska's State Legislature. In the last fifty years,

hundreds of residents have stepped up to serve and have collectively spent countless hours meeting, discussing, debating and collaborating to ensure a bright future for all Alaskans. The issues the Legislature has focused on have been as complex and diverse as Alaskans themselves, and often require innovative solutions. Despite varying political views, Alaskan senators and representatives have endeavored to carry on the tradition of inclusion that was established so long ago.



*Alaska statehood advocates celebrating*

# 1959-1969

## *“the birth of a state”*

January 3, 1959, is a day **that Alaskans won't soon forget;** President Dwight Eisenhower, with Senators Ernest Gruening and Bob Bartlett at his side, signed the Alaska Statehood Proclamation Act. After being a territory of the United States for nearly a century, Alaska became the 49th state to join the Union. That day, the new American flag featured



seven rows of seven stars each.

Now that statehood had been achieved, Alaskan politicians faced the difficult task of not only formally organizing the branches of government and establishing state laws, but doing all of this with a limited budget. Fortunately, future Governor Jay Hammond and his contemporaries were up to the task, and the first Alaska Legislature passed a great deal of significant legislation that has become the framework of Alaska law.

In the first Alaska Legislature,

187 bills were passed, such as Senate Bill 70, which outlined the very organization of the Legislature. The foundations for our educational system, banking and fishing industries, prisons, transportation management policy and a myriad of other issues had to be solved in those first years of statehood. The creation of the Alaska Marine Highway System in 1963 is a prime example of early legislation that continues to serve Alaskans every day.

**Major changes weren't limited to the Capitol.** The people of Alaska had their fair share of catastrophic events. The 1964 earthquake in Anchorage, commonly known as the "great Alaska" or "Good Friday" remains the most powerful seismic events in the history of North America. Just three years later, Fairbanks and the Tanana Valley suffered a terrible flood, causing millions of



dollars in damage and plunging Fairbanks—one of Alaska's most populated cities—under water. Not surprisingly, as they have

done since the days of the sourdoughs, Alaskans endured the hardships and emerged stronger than ever.

On March 12, 1968, Alaska changed forever. On that day,



Atlantic Richfield Company and Exxon discovered the largest oil field in North America at **Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's North Slope**, which they estimated contained an equivalent of ten billion barrels of crude oil (this estimate would later prove to be rather low). A year later the land sale at Prudhoe Bay added \$900 million dollars to the **State's coffers, and eight years** after that, the Trans Alaska Pipeline was complete. The **Legislature's decision to support the development of Alaska's petroleum industry** from the beginning proved to be a wise course of action as it has provided well for Alaska over the years. The discovery at Prudhoe Bay and subsequent discoveries at other Alaska oilfields have created jobs for thousands of Alaskans and provided funding **for many of Alaska's programs,**

developments, and services. Many consider oil to be not only one of the most important discoveries in Alaska history, but one of the most important in the history of the United States.

One of the most pivotal (and contentious) issues that Alaskans faced in the 1960s was the controversy surrounding Alaska Native land rights. It was in 1966 that U.S. Interior Secretary Stewart Udall imposed the **“land freeze” to protect and preserve** Native Alaskan land. In 1968, Alaska Governor Walter Hickel formed the Alaska Lands Claims Task Force which proposed a land settlement of 40 million acres for Alaska Natives. These two events were integral to the federal passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971.

In ten short years, Alaska established itself as not only a state rich in natural resources, but a state that embraced its cultural identity and bred a unique sense of brotherhood that makes Alaskans proud to be the 49th star on the American Flag.

\* \* \*

In 1960:



Crude oil cost \$3.00 a barrel

Operating Budget: \$38.5 Mil.

State Population: 226,176

State Seal





- 
- 1867 United States purchases Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 Million
  - 1913 First Territorial Legislature convenes
  - 1955 Constitutional Convention convenes in Fairbanks
  - 1959 ★ Alaska becomes the 49th state
  - 1963 Creation of Alaska Marine Highway
  - 1964 **The “Good Friday Earthquake”** rocks southcentral Alaska, devastating Anchorage and surrounding areas
  - 1967 Tanana Valley Flood
  - 1968 Discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay
  - 1969 North Slope oil lease sale



*A moose under the pipeline in the Brooks Range*

## 1970-1979

### *“Oil shapes Alaska’s economy”*

The 1970s were a time of construction, expansion, production, and progress for Alaska. In an era of active growth and learning, Alaska settled further into statehood. More importantly, the 1970s saw key legislation that has helped establish what makes Alaska so unique. The 1970s also brought major changes to Alaska government.

In 1971, President Nixon signed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) into federal law. This act provided nearly 44 million acres of land

and one billion dollars to the newly-established Regional Native Corporations. In all, the ANCSA resulted in over 140 million acres of land ownership changes, an area greater than



the states of California and New York combined. The ANCSA

---

was not only the largest land claims settlement in the history of Alaska, but the largest in the history of the United States.

In what would eventually prove to be one of the most politically significant periods in Alaskan history, a number of constitutional amendments passed that helped to make the Alaska Constitution as strong as it is today. This decade saw 16 constitutional amendments, more than any other decade in **Alaska's history**. In 1972, amendments to Alaska's Constitution prohibited sexual discrimination, established clear residency and voting requirements for all Alaskans, and, on August 22, Alaska became the ninth state to include a right to privacy in their state constitution. 1972 also saw the beginning of the Molly Hootch class action lawsuit against the State of Alaska, which eventually led to the construction of high schools in many Alaska villages, helping to increase the graduation rate in many rural areas.

Throughout the 1970s Alaska continued to develop its major industries. In 1972, the Right of Way Leasing Act was passed, an integral step in the construction of the Trans Alaska Pipeline. Just one year later, The Limited Entry Fisheries Program of 1973, the 13th amendment to the Alaska Con-

stitution, stated that “no exclusive right or special privilege of fishery shall be created or authorized in the natural waters of the State.”

In 1975, rural Alaskans became more connected to the



“lower-48” with RATNet (the predecessor to the more well-known Alaska Rural Communications Service or ARCS). This public telecommunications network brought mainstream television programming to many rural Alaska communities and now delivers satellite television to over 200 communities. The satellite network not only provided Alaskans a mix of news, entertainment and sports, but was also an essential tool linking schools and hospitals throughout the state. In an effort to increase constituent contact with their Legislators, in 1978, the Legislature created regional Legislative Information Offices. These offices provide a venue for Alaskans to participate directly in state government. There are currently 21

Legislative Information Offices throughout the state.

The Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) is perhaps the most significant development in Alaska history. Construction began in 1975 and was completed just two years later. Before the first barrel of oil passed through the pipeline, Alaska was already reaping the economic benefits of its construction, due to the influx of people and the number of jobs created.



At the height of construction, 21,000 people were employed by five different contractors. The 800 miles of pipeline that now moves oil from the North Slope to Valdez is an incredible structure in itself, spanning three mountain ranges and crossing more than 800 rivers and streams. Since the first tanker left the port in Valdez on August 1, 1977, over 19,500 oil tankers have been loaded at this port. Far more than ever expected, over 15 billion barrels of oil have passed through the pipeline, providing funding for **much of the State's government.**

In 1976, with the pipeline nearing completion, the people of Alaska, with support of the Legislature, voted to authorize the Permanent Fund and Constitutional Budget Reserve. This amendment paved the way for annual dividend payments to all eligible Alaskans starting with the first dividend of \$1,000 in 1982. To date more than \$16 billion dollars have been paid to Alaska residents as part of the Permanent Fund Dividend, and it all began with the Trans Alaska Pipeline.

Overall, the 1970s were a time when Alaska was able to forge lasting economic and political ties with the Federal Government, yet maintain its own unique character.

\* \* \*

In 1970:

Crude oil cost \$3.39 a barrel

Operating Budget: \$193 Million

State Population: 300,382

1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) signed into law

1972 Alaskan voters approve constitutional amendments prohibiting sexual discrimination & guaranteeing a right to privacy.

Right of Way Leasing (ROW) Act passes

Molly Hootch lawsuit begins

1973 The ROW Leasing Act amended to include local hire provisions

Limited-Entry Fisheries Program becomes law

Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) construction begins

1975 Rural Alaska Television Network (RATnet) begins operation

1976 Alaska voters amend constitution, creating the Alaska Permanent Fund

Amerada Hess (Alaska North Slope Royalty) case begins

1977 Bristol Bay fishing disaster

TAPS completed



*A commercial fishing boat brings in salmon*

## 1980-1989

*“resource management takes center stage”*

By 1980, Alaska had firmly established itself as a strong economic force and embraced its cultural identity. A flourishing petroleum industry had become **the state's principle source of revenue**, and the establishment of the Permanent Fund dividend in 1980 directly benefitted Alaskan residents. Throughout the early 1980s, these booming economic trends continued. By 1982, oil prices had reached \$34 a barrel resulting in state revenues that peaked at over four billion dollars, eventually leading to a cap on oil prices by

OPEC. Fisheries also played a strong roll in the Alaska economy and the early part of the



**decade was bright for Alaska's commercial crabbers** who braved treacherous waters in

---

search of the world-famous Alaska King Crab.

Resource management definitely took center stage, but the 1980s were more than just oil quotas and crab boats. The purchase of the Alaska Railroad for \$22.3 million from the federal government was a landmark event for the state. Today, the railroad mainline stretches over 470 miles, connecting many rural Alaskans with not only the rest of the state, but with the lower 48 via the Port of Whittier, where passengers can sail to Harbor Island in Seattle. Combined with the Alaska Ma-



rine Highway System and continuing expansion of Alaska Airlines, Alaskans now had a variety of options for interstate and international travel.

At the federal level, the most significant land conservation act in United States history was signed by President Carter on December 2, 1980. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) protected over 100 million acres

of land in Alaska, creating ten new national parks and establishing many environmental and developmental regulations on these federal lands. To this day, this area continues to be a major source of debate within the United States Congress as lawmakers dispute the balance between preservation and responsible development.

The late 1980s also saw **many changes to Alaska's civil justice system.** The 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Alaska Legislatures tackled tort reform in what has become a recurring political debate. In 1986, the Alaska Legislature passed the Limitations on Civil Liability Act which placed many statutory limits on specific damages. This was the first major tort reform since medical malpractice reforms in 1976.

Unfortunately, Alaska was not immune to the recession of the 1980s and many of these major industries faltered by the middle of the decade. The fishing and crabbing industry suddenly slowed to a crawl. More significantly, the price of oil plummeted to under \$10 a barrel by 1986 and the State of Alaska—now dependent on oil for a majority of its revenue—faced a critical period of fiscal uncertainty. Alaskans saw an enormous drop in the value of the Permanent Fund as a result of the plunge in crude oil prices.

The Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989, perhaps the most well-known oil spill in the history of the United States, is remembered by many as one of the greatest environmental disasters



in history.

Still, amid the economic downturn, the environmental tragedies, and jurisdictional struggles with the federal government, Alaskans persevered. Oil prices rebounded, tension from political controversies subsided, and Alaska finished the decade stronger than it had entered. The 1980s were a time of significant ups and downs for Alaska; it was a decade that strengthened the state economically and unified it through the development and passage of momentous federal and state legislation. It was a time when Alaskans became more connected through air, sea, railroad, pipelines and crab legs. The people of this state stood together

through the highs and lows of the decade.

\* \* \*

In 1980:

Crude oil cost \$37.42 a barrel

Operating budget: \$1.3 Billion

State Population: 401,851

Joe May won the Iditarod in 14 days, 7 hours, and 11 minutes.

State Flower: Forget-Me-Not



State Bird: Willow Ptarmigan





1980

Personal Income Tax repealed

Permanent Fund Dividend established

AK National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) passes

1983

Alaskans begin using the Alaska Time Zone

1985

State purchases Alaska Railroad from the federal government

1986

Alaska Legislature passes the Limitations on Civil Liability Act

1986

Price of oil drops below \$10 a barrel

1989

Exxon Valdez strikes Bligh Reef, spilling nearly 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound



*Fish drying for winter use*

## 1990-1999

*“energy issues affect all Alaskans”*

Alaska underwent many significant changes during the 1990s. Many of the legislative programs that were put in place **in the '80s continued to be major topics of discussion up until the new millennium: tort reform, the longevity bonus, sub-**



sistence, and a number fishing and mining jurisdictional issues. While the petroleum industry continued to provide the state budget with an ongoing source of stable revenue, the mining industry had once again become a significant player in the Alaska economy. As federal and international economic ties were strengthening, issues of land ownership and subsistence quickly became important in **the early '90s.**

In 1990, The Federal Subsistence Board took control of subsistence issues on federal

lands. Within the same year, the Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA) was signed by President George H.W. Bush, pro-



tecting more than a million acres of Tongass wildlife. Many Alaskans remember the early part of the decade for its intense environmental debate between Alaska and the federal government.

Further environmental policy changes continued to dominate the political atmosphere. Amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act began to take effect, federal courts considered compensation for the Exxon Valdez oil spill, fishing jurisdictions were debated; and the U.S. Department of Energy began backing environmentally friendly energy sources with the Healy Clean Coal Project in 1995. In what continues to be a concern for Alaskans and Americans to this day, Congress closed the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil development. This decision and its ramifications are still hotly debated.

As many of these environmental decisions were being made in Alaska and Washington D.C., questions regarding subsistence policy were arising; Alaska lawmakers pressed on to find solutions for the complex problems of a state entering the global era while also working to preserve this important Alaskan lifestyle.

The 1990s were not just about relations between Alaska and the federal government. The Legislature tackled many domestic educational, judicial and energy issues. They also voted to require a high school graduation qualifying exam and the Board of Education put forth standards for reading, writing and mathematics. Moreover, many of the rural school districts underwent considerable reform thanks, in large part, to the landmark 1999 *Kasayulie vs. State of Alaska* case. The tort reform of the late-'80s **contin-**



**ued,** with a number of amendments to Alaska's Rules of Civil Procedure throughout the dec-

ade. Like many states during **the '90s, Alaska Legislators** worked to foster the development of alternative forms of energy, and the benefits of this foresight are evident today. The Kotzebue Electric Association became the first Alaska utility to use wind power in 1997, and many Alaskans now heat their homes with energy from renewable sources. Many of these early energy decisions have had an enormous impact on recent energy developments within Alaska.

As Alaskans looked toward the new millennium, they knew that Alaska would play a **critical role in our nation's future** energy needs.

\* \* \*

In 1990:

Crude oil cost \$23.19 a barrel

Operating budget: \$2.7 Billion

State population: 550,043

Susan Butcher Manley won the Iditarod in 11 days, 1 hour, and 53 minutes.

State Tree: Sitka Spruce



1990 Federal Subsistence Board takes control of subsistence issues within federal lands

Tongass Timber Reform Act signed by President George H.W. Bush

Congress closes ANWR to oil development

ANCSA is amended

1991 Fisherman in Bristol Bay strike over low salmon prices

1992 Spurr Volcano erupts three times, covering Anchorage in ash

Anchorage Times prints its last issue

1994 Alaskan Tommy Moe wins Olympic Gold in downhill ski competition

1995 Healy Clean Coal Project is launched for more than \$260 million

1998 **English becomes Alaska's official language**

1999 Kasayulie vs. State of Alaska trial



*Representative Coghill addresses the 2009 House of Representatives*

## 2000-2009

*“Alaska looks toward the future and remembers the past”*

The new millennium will be remembered by many Alaskans for its milestone legislation. The turn of the century was not only a time when Alaska Legislators worked to develop new industry, but a time when lawmakers revisited past legislation to ensure it still fit Alaska. Teamwork and bipartisanship were essential as lawmakers strived to improve life in the 49<sup>th</sup> state.

One of the landmark pieces of legislation was the Stranded Gas Development Act. Originally passed by the 20<sup>th</sup>



Legislature during the Knowles Administration (1998, HB 393), SGDA was amended in 2003 (HB 16), modifying it to maximize its benefit to all Alaskans and ensuring appropriate development of the **state's precious natural**

resources. However, the Stranded Gas Development Act was not the only major piece of legislation that was revisited.

The PFD, a topic of discussion since its creation in 1976, was the focus of intense debate in 2000 when the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation proposed a new Percent of Market Value (POMV) approach to the PFD. Although the proposal, which would have limited the **Legislature's power to** appropriate more than 5% of the annual value of the Permanent Fund, failed to pass the Legislature, it represented one of the many examples of the Alaska Legislature working to determine the best course for Alaska.

Just within the last few

years, the executive and legislative branches worked



together to improve the **performance of Alaska's oil tax** structure.

A major focus of the Legislature in the last several years has been the cost of energy in Alaska. The Legislature has reached out to rural communities to assess their needs and find suitable solutions for the unique problems facing rural Alaska. Continuing the development of natural resources in Alaska through a natural gas pipeline has garnered international attention, with the Legislature working with local, tribal, state and national governments to provide Alaska and the U.S. with a continuing source of energy.

The first ten years of the **new millennium won't just be** remembered for what happened in the State Capitol. Recently, Alaska Legislators have taken time to connect personally with their constituents by conducting



legislative meetings from Dillingham to Ruby, Ketchikan to Kotzebue. The Alaska Legislature will continue to work hard for Alaska and to ensure that the people of this state are provided every opportunity to stay connected and informed.

If the first fifty years of Alaska statehood are any indication of what is to come, then Alaskans have much to be excited about in the next fifty. Alaska proudly celebrates its fiftieth anniversary as a state that has not only come a long way in establishing itself as an international resource provider and leader in resource management and development, but also as a state that honors its traditional roots and cultural legacy. Now, as Alaskans join together and look to the future, there is little doubt that by the time Alaska celebrates its centennial in 2059, the state will have undergone many changes; however the legacy and values of our founders will not be forgotten.

\* \* \*

In 2000:

Crude oil cost \$27.39 a barrel

Operating budget: \$4.0 billion

State Population: 626,931

Doug Swingley won the Iditarod in 9 days, 58 minutes and 6 seconds.

State Quarter





2000 APFC proposal for POMV approach to PFD fails to pass the Alaska Legislature

2002 United States begins work on missile defense installation at Fort Greely

2003 Landmark amendments to the Stranded Gas Development Act

Alaska Population hits 650,000

2006 Alaska State Legislature creates Senate Bipartisan Coalition

2007 Lance Mackey becomes first musher to win both Yukon Quest and Iditarod in the same year

2009 The State of Alaska turns 50

# 1st Legislature



## 1st Alaska State Legislature 1959 SENATE

William S. Holt, President

William S. Holt, 1st Lieutenant  
Edward G. Swenson, 2nd Lieutenant  
Lester Whitson, 1st Clerk  
John A. Kasper, 2nd Clerk  
J. Earl Taylor, 3rd Clerk

Robert A. Wilson, 1st Assistant  
Evelyn Morgan, 2nd Assistant  
M. J. Lippert, 3rd Assistant  
Richard J. Kuchta, 4th Assistant  
Richard J. Kuchta, 5th Assistant

John A. Arnesen, 1st Deputy  
John S. Gilman, 2nd Deputy  
John S. Gilman, 3rd Deputy  
John S. Gilman, 4th Deputy  
John S. Gilman, 5th Deputy

Frank Thompson, 1st Assistant  
John S. Gilman, 2nd Assistant  
John S. Gilman, 3rd Assistant  
John S. Gilman, 4th Assistant  
John S. Gilman, 5th Assistant

Alaska State Library - Historical Collections



## 1st Alaska State Legislature 1959 House of Representatives

William A. Taylor, Speaker

Robert W. Anderson, 1st Deputy  
Frank W. Taylor, 2nd Deputy  
James S. Leonard, 3rd Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 4th Deputy  
William W. Taylor, 5th Deputy  
Charles W. Taylor, 6th Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 7th Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 8th Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 9th Deputy

John W. Taylor, 1st Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 2nd Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 3rd Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 4th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 5th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 6th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 7th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 8th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 9th Assistant

John W. Taylor, 1st Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 2nd Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 3rd Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 4th Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 5th Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 6th Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 7th Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 8th Deputy  
John W. Taylor, 9th Deputy

John W. Taylor, 1st Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 2nd Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 3rd Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 4th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 5th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 6th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 7th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 8th Assistant  
John W. Taylor, 9th Assistant

Alaska State Library - Historical Collections



Then & Now  
Alaska State Capitol



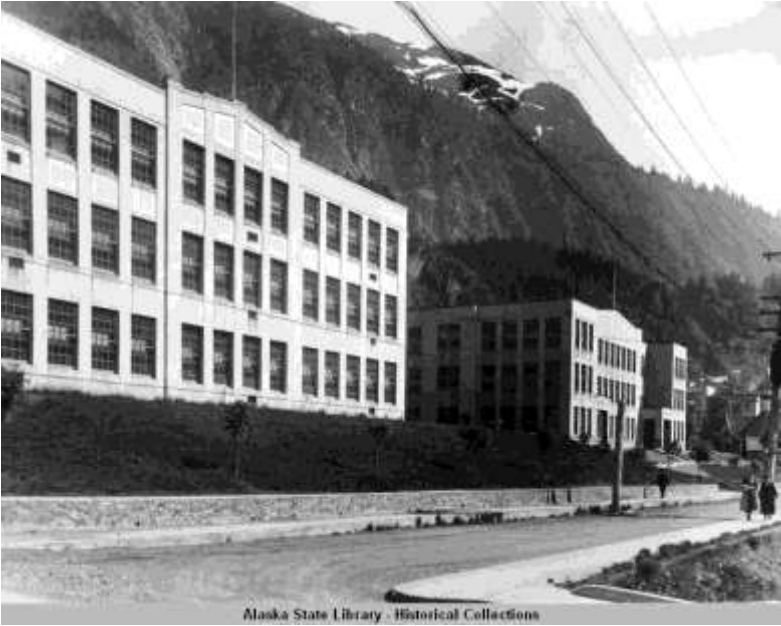
Alaska State Library - Historical Collections



---

## Then & Now

Juneau High School / Terry Miller Legislative Office Building



Then & Now  
Capitol Construction



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections



Then & Now  
Capitol Construction



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections





*Representatives Seaton, Chenault and Olson take the oath of office in 2009*

# Roster of Members

*1959-2009*

When fifty-five delegates gathered in Fairbanks in November of 1955 to craft **Alaska's Constitution**, they did so knowing that their work laid the foundation for Alaska as a state, and that its success was largely governed by the document they created. Since statehood, nearly five hundred Alaskans have come to Juneau and sworn to uphold that constitution and work together to build

the state that those delegates envisioned. Over the years the Capitol has been home to commercial fishermen and carpenters, oil workers and attorneys, doctors and business owners, truck drivers and pilots. Regardless of their party affiliation or where they called home, one thing is certain: whether they served one year or twelve, each made an enduring mark on the state.



---

## A

Abood Jr., Mitchell E.	(H 81-84, S 85-88)
Adams, Albert P.	(H 81-88, S 89-00)
Akers, William	(H 77-78)
Anderson Jr., Nels A.	(H 75-80, S 82)
Anderson, Charles G.	(H 81-82)
Anderson, Tom	(H 03-06)
Anderson, Tury F.	(H 67-70)
Austerman, Alan*	(H 95-00, 09-, S 01-04)

## B

Baggen, Edgar I.	(H 61-64)
Baker, Forbes L.	(H 63-64)
Baker, Larry	(H 91-92)
Balone, Thomas J.	(H 65-68)
Banfield, Mildred H.	(S 63-64, H 67-74)
Barber, Edward G.	(H 71-74)
Barnes, Ramona L.	(H 79-00)
Begich, Nicholas J.	(S 63-70)
Beirne, Helen D.	(H 69-70, 73-76)
Beirne, Michael F.	(H 67-68, 75-82)
Beltz, William E.	(S 59-60)
Bennett, Don	(H 77-78, S 81-87)
Berkowitz, Ethan	(H 97-06)
Bettisworth, Robert H.	(H 79-84)
Binkley, C. M.	(H 63-64)
Binkley, John	(H 85-86, S 87-90)
Blodgett, Robert R.	(H 59-68, S 69-70)
Boardman, William K.	(H 63-70)
Borer, R. R.	(H 67-70)
Boucher, H. A. "Red"	(H 85-90)
Bowman, Willard L.	(H 71-75)
Boyer, Mark	(H 87-92)
Bradley, Bob	(H 75-78)
Bradley, W. E. "Brad"	(S 75-82)
Bradner, Mike	(H 67-76)
Bradshaw, Howard C.	(S 59-71)
Brady, Carl F.	(H 65-66, S 67-68)
Brady, Ken	(H 67-68)
Branson, Margaret	(H 79-80)
Brice, Tom	(H 93-00)

---

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Bronson, Lester	(S 59-64, H 69-70)
Brown, Fred E.	(H 75-82)
Brown, Kay	(H 87-96)
Bruckman, Betty	(H 91-92)
Buch, Bob*	(H 07-)
Buchholdt, Thelma	(H 75-82)
Buckalew, Seaborn J.	(S 60)
Bunde, Con*	(H 93-02, S 03-09)
Bussell, Charles	(H 83-84)
Butrovich Jr., John	(S 63-78)
Bylsma, Bernard	(H 81-82)

## C

Carney, Patrick J.	(H 79-82, 91-94)
Carpenter, Larry	(H 77-78)
Carr Sr., Bernard J.	(H 65-66)
Carrol, Selwyn	(H 73-74)
Cashel, Frank E.	(H 59-64)
Cato, Bette M.	(H 81-89)
Cessnun, Pete	(H 67-68)
Chance, Genie	(H 69-76)
Chapados, Frank X.	(H 59-62)
Chatterton, C. V.	(H 77-80)
Chenault, Mike*	(H 01-)
Choquette, Dave	(H 91-92)
Christiansen, Raymond C.	(H 61-66, S 67-72)
Chuckwuk, Joseph	(H 81-82)
Cissna, Sharon*	(H 99-)
Clocksini, Donald E.	(H 81-86)
Coghill Jr., John B.*	(H 99-09, S 09-)
Coghill, John B.	(S 59-64, 85-90)
Cole Sr., Charles E.	(H 63-64)
Colletta, Mike	(H 71-72, S 75-82)
Collins, Virginia M.	(H 85-90, S 91-92)
Cooper, J. Earl	(S 59)
Cornelius, Stanley P.	(H 69-70)
Cotten, Samuel R.	(H 75-82, 85-90, S 91-92)
Cowdery, John	(H 83-84, 97-00, S 01-08)
Cowper, Steve	(H 75-78)
Craft, Shirley	(S 91-92)
Crawford, Harry*	(H 01-)
Croft, Chancy	(H 69-72, S 73-78)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Croft, Eric	(H 97-06)
Cuddy, David W.	(H 81-82)
Curtis, John E.	(H 59-60)

## D

Dahlstrom, Nancy*	(H 03-)
Dankworth, Ed	(H 77-78, S 79-82)
Davidson, Cliff	(H 87-94)
Davies, John	(H 93-02)
Davis, Bettye*	(H 91-96, S 01-)
Davis, Cheri	(H 89-92)
Davis, Gary L.	(H 93-00)
Davis, Larry T.	(H 75-76)
Davis, Mike	(H 83-90)
Degnan, Chuck	(H 71-74)
Deveau, Peter M.	(H 59-62, 69-70)
DeVries, Edna B.	(S 85-86)
Ditman, Robert I.	(H 61-66, 71-72)
Doll, Andrea	(H 07-08)
Donley, Dave	(H 87-92, S 93-02)
Doogan, Mike*	(H 07-)
Duncan, Jim	(H 75-86, S 87-98)
Dyson, Fred*	(H 97-02, S 03-)

## E

Edgmon, Bryce*	(H 07-)
Egan, Dennis*	(S 09-)
Eliason, Richard I.	(H 69-70, 73-80, S 81-92)
Elkins, Jim	(H 05-06)
Ellis, Johnny*	(H 87-92, S 93-)
Elton, Kim	(H 95-98, S 99-)
Engstrom Jr., Elton E.	(H 65-66, S 67-70)
Engstrom, Elton E.	(S 61-62)
Erwin, William M.	(H 59-62)

## F

Fader, Carroll G.	(H 92)
Fagerstrom, Charles E.	(H 59-60)
Fahrenkamp, Bettye M.	(S 79-81)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Faiks, Jan	(S 83-90)
Fairclough, Anna*	(H 07-)
Fanning, Kenneth J.	(H 81-82, S 88)
Farrell, Marty	(H 71-72)
Fate, Hugh "Bud"	(H 01-04)
Ferguson, Frank R.	(H 71-74, S 75-87)
Fink, Tom	(H 67-75)
Finkelstein, David	(H 89-96)
Fischer, Helen M.	(H 59-60, 71-76)
Fischer, Paul A.	(S 83-92)
Fischer, Victor	(S 81-86)
Fisher, James E.	(H 59-60)
Flood, Joe	(H 83-84)
Flynn, Edward J.	(H 72)
Forbes, Baker L.	(H 61-62)
Foster, Neal W.	(S 63-66)
Foster, Richard*	(H 89-)
Frank, Steve	(H 85-88, S 89-96)
Franz, Charles J.	(H 59-60)
Freeman, Oral E.	(H 59-60, 73-82)
French, Hollis*	(S 03-)
Fritz, Milo H.	(H 67-68, 73-74, 83-84)
Fuller, John G. "Jack"	(H 79-86)
Furnace, Walter R.	(H 83-90)

## G

Gara, Les*	(H 03-)
Gardiner, Terry	(H 73-82)
Gardner, Berta*	(H 05-)
Garrison, Kenneth A.	(H 61-62)
Gatto, Carl*	(H 03-)
Getman, Frank	(H 67-68)
Giersdorf, Robert 'Bob'	(S 60, H 60)
Gilbert, Hubert A.	(S 59)
Gilman, Donald E.	(S 81-84)
Goll, Peter	(H 83-90)
Gonzales, John C.	(H 91-92)
Gravel, Mike	(H 63-66)
Gray, Douglas	(H 59-60)
Green, Joseph P.	(H 93-02)
Green, Lyda	(S 95-08)
Greimann Sr., Paul	(S 61-62)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Greuel, Richard J.	(H 59-60)
Groh, Clifford J.	(S 71-74)
Gruenberg Jr., Max F.*	(H 85-92, 03-)
Gruening, Clark	(H 75-78)
Grussendorf, Ben F.	(H 81-00)
Guess, Gene	(H 65-72)
Guess, Gretchen	(H 01-02, S 03-06)
Guttenberg, David*	(H 03-)
Guy, Phillip	(H 73-80)

## H

Haag, Henry L.	(H 59-60)
Hackney, W. Glenn	(H 73-76, S 77-80)
Haggland, Paul B.	(S 67-70)
Halcro, Andrew	(H 99-02)
Halford, Richard W.	(H 79-82, S 83-02)
Hall, John B.	(S 63-66)
Hammond, Jay S.	(H 59-64, S 67-72)
Hanley, Alyce	(H 85-90)
Hanley, Mark	(H 91-98)
Hansen, Harold Z.	(H 59-62, S 63-66)
Harris, Arthur J.	(H 61-64)
Harris, Donald	(H 59-62)
Harris, Frank W.	(S 67-68)
Harris, Jess	(H 67-72, S 73-74)
Harris, John*	(H 99-)
Harrison, David C.	(S 63-66)
Hartig, Robert	(H 73-74)
Haugen, E. J.	(H 65-82)
Hawker, Mike*	(H 03-)
Hayes, Joe	(H 01-02)
Hayes, Joe L.	(H 77-84)
Heinze, Cheryl	(H 03-04)
Hellenthal, John S.	(H 59-62)
Hensley, Willie	(H 67-70, S 71-74, 88)
Herrmann, Adelheid	(H 83-88)
Herron, Bob*	(H 09-)
Hershberger, H. M. "Mike"	(H 75-76)
Hillstrand, Earl D.	(H 59-60, 63-66, 69-74)
Hodgins, Mark	(H 97-98)
Hoffman, James	(H 59-60)
Hoffman, Lyman F.*	(H 87-90, 93-94, S 91-92, 95-)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Hohman Jr., George H.	(H 67-72, S 73-82)
Holm, Jim	(H 03-06)
Holm, John	(H 63-64, 67-72)
Holmes, Lindsey*	(H 07-)
Hope, Andrew	(H 59-62)
Hopson, Eben	(S 59-66)
Huber, John	(H 71-74, S 75-78)
Hudson, Bill	(H 87-94, 97-02)
Huggins, Charlie*	(S 04-)
Huntington, James H.	(H 75-76)
Hurlbert, Vernon L.	(H 79-84)
Hurley, James J.	(H 59-60)
Hurley, Katie	(H 85-86)

## I

Itta, Brenda T.	(H 75-76)
Ivan, Ivan M.	(H 91-92, 95-98)

## J

Jacko Jr., George G.	(H 89-92, S 93-94)
Jackson, Barry W.	(H 65-66, 69-70)
James, Jeannette	(H 93-02)
Jarvela, Gilbert A.	(H 61-64)
Jenkins, Roger	(H 85-86)
Jensen, Marcus F.	(H 61-62)
Johansen, Kyle*	(H 07-)
Johnson, Arthur D.	(S 61)
Johnson, Axel C.	(H 59-60, 63-66)
Johnson, Craig*	(H 07-)
Johnson, Grace A.	(S 62)
Jones, Charles M.	(H 59-60)
Jones, Lloyd	(S 87-92)
Josephson, Joseph P.	(H 63-66, S 69-72, 83-88)
Joule, Reggie*	(H 97-)

## K

Kalamarides, Peter J.	(H 59-60)
Kapsner (Nelson), Mary	(H 99-08)
Kawasaki, Scott*	(H 07-)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Kay, Wendell P.	(H 69-70)
Keller, Wes*	(H 07-)
Kelley, Ramona M.	(H 75-76)
Kelly, Michael "Mike"*	(H 05-)
Kelly, Pete	(H 95-98, S 99-02)
Kelly, Tim	(H 77-78, S 79-00)
Kemplen, Allen J.	(H 97-00)
Kendall, Bruce	(H 59-66)
Kerttula, Beth*	(H 99-)
Kerttula, Jalmar M. "Jay"	(H 61-62, 65-72, S 73-94)
Kilcher, Yule F.	(S 63-66)
Kohring, Vic	(H 95-07)
Kookesh, Albert*	(H 97-04, S 05-)
Koponen, Niilo	(H 83-92)
Koslosky, Jan M.	(S 67-72)
Kott, Pete	(H 93-06)
Kubina, Eugene G.	(H 90-92, 95-98)
Kubley, Walter L.	(H 61-64)

## L

Lacher, Barbara	(H 83-84)
Laktonen Jr., Jacob	(H 73-74)
Lancaster, Ken	(H 01-02)
Larson, Ronald L. "Ron"	(H 83-94)
LeDoux, Gabrielle	(H 05-08)
LeFevre, Walter H.	(H 65-66)
Leman, Loren	(H 89-92, S 93-02)
Leonard, Bennie	(H 61-64)
Lethin, Kris W.	(H 77-78)
Lewis, Clyde R.	(S 67-74)
<b>Lincoln, Georgianna "Georg"</b>	(H 91-92, S 93-04)
Lindauer, John	(H 83-84)
Liska, John J.	(H 83-84)
Little, Suzanne	(S 93-94)
Llorente, Segundo	(H 61-62)
Logan, B. J.	(S 59-62)
Long, Don	(H 96)
Longworth, John E.	(H 59-64)
Lottsfeldt, Carl F.	(H 63-66)
Lovseth, Peter	(H 77-78)
Lynn, Bob*	(H 03-)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

# M

Mackie, Jerry	(H 91-96, S 97-00)
MacLean, Eileen Panigeo	(H 89-95)
Malone, Hugh	(H 73-84)
Marrou, Andre	(H 85-86)
Martin, Terry	(H 79-98)
Masek, Beverly	(H 95-04)
McBride, Jack	(H 83-84)
McCombe, R. S.	(H 59-60, 63-66)
McGill, Joseph E.	(H 65-74)
McGuire, Lesil*	(H 01-06, S 07-)
McKinnon, Joseph H.	(H 75-80)
McNabb Jr., George B.	(S 59-62)
McNealy, Robert J.	(S 59-66)
McNees, John A.	(S 59-62)
McSmith, Blanche L.	(H 60)
McVeigh, Richard L.	(H 69-74)
Meekins Jr., Russ	(H 73-74, 77-82)
Meekins, Russ E.	(H 59-60)
Meland, H. D. "Pete"	(H 71, S 72-80)
Menard, Curt	(H 87-90, S 91-92, H 93-94)
Menard, Linda*	(S 09-)
Merdes, Edward A.	(S 69-72)
Metcalfe, Irwin L.	(S 59-62, H 65-70)
Metcalfe, Ray H.	(H 79-82)
Meyer, Kevin*	(H 01-08, S 09-)
Miles, Bill	(H 77-80)
Miller, Eugene V.	(H 69-72)
Miller, Jo Ann	(H 73-74)
Miller, Keith H.	(H 63-64, S 73-74)
Miller, M. Michael	(H 71-86)
Miller, Mary	(H 91-92)
Miller, Mike W.	(H 83-92, S 93-00)
Miller, Terry	(H 67-68, S 69-76)
Millett, Charisse*	(H 09-)
Montgomery, Joe D.	(H 79-82)
Moody, Ralph R.	(S 59-60)
Moore, M. M.	(H 67-68)
Moore, Martin B.	(H 71-72)
Moran, William J.	(H 66-68, 71-72)
Morgan, Carl	(H 99-04)
Moseley, Homer	(H 63-66)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*



Moses, Carl E.	(H 65-72, 93-06)
Moss, H. Pappy	(H 79-82, S 83-84)
Moyer, Tom	(H 91-92)
Mulcahy, Bob	(S 79-84)
Mulder, Eldon	(H 93-02)
Muñoz, Cathy*	(H 09-)
Munson, Joyce	(H 79-80)
Murkowski, Lisa	(H 99-02)

## N

Nakak, Alfred C	(H 77-78)
Naughton, Edward F.	(H 71-76)
Navarre, Mike	(H 85-96)
Neuman, Mark*	(H 05-)
Nicholia, Irene Kay	(H 93-98)
Nolan, James	(S 59-66)
Nordlund, Jim	(H 93-94)
Norene, James E.	(H 59-60)
Nusunginya, John	(H 59-62)

## O

O'Connell, John W.	(H 65-66)
O'Connell, Patrick M.	(H 79-82)
Ogan, Scott	(H 95-02, S 03-04)
Ogg, Dan	(H 03-04)
Olberg, Harley	(H 93-94)
Olson, Donald*	(S 01-)
Olson, Kurt*	(H 05-)
Orbeck, Edmund N.	(S 60, H 60, 65-72)
Orsini, Joseph L.	(H 73-74, S 75-78)
Ose, Alfred O.	(H 73-78)
Osterback, Alvin	(H 75-80)
Ostrosky, Kathryn	(H 75-76)
Owen, Alfred A.	(S 59-66)

## P

Palmer, W. I. "Bob"	(S 67-74)
Parker, William K.	(H 73-76, 79-80)
Parnell, Kevin Pat	(H 91-92)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Parnell, Sean	(H 93-96, S 97-00)
Parr, Charles H.	(H 75-80, S 81-82)
Parsons, James C.	(H 61-64)
Paskvan, Joe*	(S 09-)
Pauken, Moses	(H 68-70)
Pearce, Drue	(H 85-88, S 91-01)
Pearson, Grant H.	(H 59-66)
Peratrovich, Frank	(S 59-66, H 69-72)
Pestinger, Sam	(H 83-84)
Peter, Richard L.	(S 65-66)
Petersen, Lawrence D.	(H 73-74)
Petersen, Pete*	(H 09-)
Peterson, Allen L.	(H 59-60)
Pettyjohn, Fritz	(H 85-90, S 83-84)
Phillips, Brad	(S 61-70)
Phillips, Gail	(H 91-00)
Phillips, Randy E.	(H 77-92, S 93-02)
Phillips, Vance	(S 61-64, 67-70)
Pignalberi, Marco A.	(H 85-86)
Pinkerton, Lucille	(H 65-66)
Plotnick, M. D.	(H 65-66)
Poland, Bill M.	(H 65-66, S 67-69)
Poland, Kathryn	(S 70-78)
Pollock, Howard W.	(S 61-62, 65-66)
Porter, Brian S.	(H 93-02)
Pourchot, Pat	(H 85-88, S 89-92)
Powell, Charles A.	(H 67-68)
Pratt, Henry S.	(H 61-62)

## R

Rader, John L.	(H 59, 63-66, S 69-78)
Ramras, Jay*	(H 05-)
Randolph, Richard L.	(H 71-74, 79-82)
Ray, Bill	(H 65-70, S 71-86)
Reed, Morgan W.	(H 59-64, 71-72)
Reeves, Henry E.	(H 69-70)
Reid, Eugene	(H 63-64)
Rettig, Ron L.	(H 69-70, S 71-74)
Rhode, Leo	(H 61-62, 75-78)
Rieger, Steve	(H 85-90, S 93-96)
Ringstad, John	(H 83-86)
Roady, J. Ray	(H 59-60)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Robinson, Caren	(H 95-96)
Rodey, Patrick M.	(S 75-92)
Rogers, Brian D.	(H 79-82)
Rokeberg, Norman	(H 95-06)
Rose, Mike	(H 71-72)
Roses, Bob	(H 07-08)
Rudd, Lisa	(H 76-78)
Ryan, Irene E.	(S 59-60)
Ryan, Joe	(H 97-98)

## S

Sackett, John C.	(H 67-70, S 73-86)
Salmon, Woodie*	(H 05-)
Salo, Judith E.	(H 90, S 93-96)
Samuels, Ralph	(H 03-08)
Sanders, Jerry	(H 93-00)
Sanders, William H.	(H 61-63)
Sassara, Jr., Charles J.	(H 65-70)
Saylor, A. M.	(H 73-74)
Scalzi, Drew	(H 01-02)
Schaeffer Jr., Leo P.	(H 77-80)
Schwamm, John A.	(H 69-70)
Seaton, Paul*	(H 03-)
See, Frank	(H 65-68)
Seekins, Ralph	(S 03-06)
Severson, Martin	(H 77)
Sharp, Bert M.	(H 89-92, S 93-96)
Sheldon, Robert E.	(H 59-60, 65-66)
Shultz, Richard "Dick"	(H 83-90, S 90-92)
Sillides, George C.	(S 74)
Simpson, Jack R.	(H 67-68)
Sitton, Joe	(H 93-94)
Skinner, Norbert H.	(H 65-66)
<b>Smalley, Harold "Hal"</b>	(H 99-00)
Smith, Don	(H 67-68)
Smith, Maurice V.	(H 63-64, S 67-68)
Smith, Sarah J. "Sally"	(H 77-82)
Smith, Theodore G.	(H 75-76)
Smith, W. O.	(S 59-64)
Snider, Merle G.	(H 77-78)
Specking, Keith W.	(H 71-78)
Spohnholz, Ann	(H 89)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Springer, Henry	(H 87-88)
Stalker, Jacob A.	(H 61-66)
Stedman, Bert*	(S 03-)
Stepovich, Nick	(H 03-04)
Stevens, Ben	(S 02-06)
Stevens, Gary*	(H 01-03, S 03-)
Stevens, Ted	(H 65-68)
Stewart, Thomas B.	(S 59-60)
Stimson, Terry	(S 79-82)
Stoltze, Bill*	(H 03-)
Strandberg, Harold D.	(H 61-68)
Stratton Jr., R. W.	(H 61-62)
Sturgulewski, Arliss	(S 79-82)
Sullivan, George M.	(H 64)
Sullivan, Susan	(H 75-76)
Sumner, Bill	(S 77-80)
Sund, John L.	(H 84-88)
Sutcliffe, Eric G.	(H 81-82)
Swackhammer, C. E. "Swack"	(H 87-89)
Swanson, Leslie E. "Red"	(H 71-72, 75-78)
Sweeney, Dora M.	(H 59-64)
Sweet, John M.	(H 69-70)
Szymanski, Mike	(H 83-86, S 87-90)

## T

Taylor, Robin L.	(H 85-90, S 92-03)
Taylor, Warren A.	(H 59-66)
Therriault, Gene*	(H 93-00, S 01-)
Thomas Jr., Lowell	(S 67-74)
Thomas Jr., William "Bill"*	(H 05-)
Thomas, Joe*	(S 07-)
Thompson, Dave	(H 85-86)
Tillion, Clem V.	(H 63-66, 69-74, S 75-80)
Tischer, Mae	(H 83-84)
Toohey, Cynthia	(H 93-96)
Torgerson, John	(S 95-02)
Tuck, Chris*	(H 09-)

## U, V

Uehling, Rick	(H 83-86, S 87-92)
Ulmer, Fran	(H 87-94)

*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*

Urion, Richard K.	(H 73-78)
Vaska, Anthony N.	(H 81-84)
Vezev, Al	(H 93-98)

## W

Wagoner, Thomas*	(S 03-)
Wallis, F. Kay	(H 85-90)
Wallis, Tim	(H 75-76)
Walsh, Pearse M.	(S 61-66)
Ward, Jerry	(H 83-84, S 97-02)
Warwick, Andrew S.	(H 71-74)
Waugaman, William I.	(S 67-68)
Weise, Jack E.	(S 59-62)
Wendte, Ron	(H 83-84)
Westdahl, John L.	(H 67-68)
Weyhrauch, Bruce	(H 03-06)
Whitaker, Jim	(H 99-03)
White, Jack H.	(H 63-64)
Whitehead, William M.	(H 63-64)
Whittaker, Richard	(H 71-72)
Widmark, Alfred E.	(H 61-62)
Wielechowski, Bill*	(S 07-)
Wiggins, William C.	(H 63-64, 67-68)
Wilken, Gary	(S 97-08)
Williams, William K. "Bill"	(H 93-04)
Willis, Edward C.	(S 75-78, H 93-96)
Wilson, I. Lavell	(H 73-74)
Wilson, Peggy*	(H 01-)
Wingrove, Charles O.	(H 74)
Wold, Sigurd	(H 65-66)
Wolf, Kelly	(H 03-04)
Wright, Joshua J.	(H 71-72)
Wright, Jules	(H 67-68)

## Y,Z

Young, Donald E.	(H 67-70, S 71-73)
Zawacki, James E. "Jim"	(H 87-92)
Zharoff, Fred F.	(H 79-84, S 85-96)
Ziegler Sr., Robert H.	(S 65-66, 69-86)

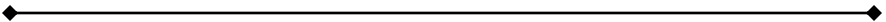
*\*indicates a legislator serving as of June 2009*



# Acknowledgements



Credits



For information on this publication or to request additional copies, please contact the Juneau Legislative Information Office at (907) 465-4648