

January 15: Legislature convenes

February 14: House finally organizes. (While delayed, this organization was critical relative to providing a counterbalance to the Governor and avoiding extreme measures like a 41% cut to the University of Alaska).

April 15: Statutory 90-day session ends.

May 15: Constitutional 120-day session ends. It's important to note that the Operating Budget was, essentially, "complete" at this time. The only outstanding issue in the Operating Budget was the amount of the Permanent Fund Dividend.

May 15: Governor calls the First Special Session.

June 10: House Bill 39 (Operating Budget) passes the Legislature. Because the Legislature could not reach agreement, the amount of the PFD was still to be determined).

June 13: Senate Bill 19 (Capital Budget) passes the Legislature. The Constitutional Budget Reserve (CBR) vote failed (this means it failed to receive 45 total votes from the Legislature). The net result was that most of the Capital Budget was authorized but it was largely unfunded.

At this stage, legislators were aware that they would be returning to Juneau. We had an Operating Budget without a PFD and a mostly unfunded Capital Budget. However, the Governor did not call us back in a Second Special Session until July 8.

June 28: The Governor vetoed \$444 million of Operating Budget dollars. Many members of the public, including my constituents by at least a 10-1 margin, expressed outrage and anger.

July 8: Second Special Session convenes.

July 10: The official vote to override the June 28 vetoes fails. (Many have concluded that the disagreement over where to hold the special session led to the failure of this override vote. This is inaccurate. Regardless of where the session convened, there were inadequate votes to override vetoes).

July 15-17: House Finance Committee holds public hearings in Anchorage, Wasilla, and Fairbanks.

July 29: The Legislature approves House Bill 2001, which includes restoration of 90% of the vetoed items (June 28<sup>th</sup> vetoes).

July 30: Second Special ends. The Legislature managed to pass a Capital Budget with a ¾ CBR draw. This meant that, without the assistance of the Governor, the "reverse sweep" occurred. While complicated, this meant that funds appropriated (mostly in the Operating Budget) for purposes like Community Assistance, Power Cost Equalization, and the Performance Scholarships could now be accessed and utilized. (The Governor had explicitly opposed the reverse sweep, stating that all funds should be placed into the State Treasury—which would have had the effect of permanently ending the funding method used for decades by the Legislature). Passage of the Capital Budget was significant for securing \$900 million in federal matching funds.

August 8: Governor Dunleavy signed the Capital Budget including the reverse sweep, but vetoed \$34.7 million in Capital Budget items. (Theoretically, the Legislature could still attempt to override that veto, though this is unlikely to occur).

August 19: Governor Dunleavy signs House Bill 2001, restoring about 40% of the items previously vetoed on June 28<sup>th</sup>. “Winners” include the University of Alaska\*, Senior Benefits, Agriculture, Alaska Legal Services, Pre-K programs. “Losers” include Public Broadcasting, the Ocean Ranger Program, Medicaid, Adult Dental, Village Public Safety Officers, School Bond Debt Reimbursement (which will raise property taxes on a typical Anchorage home by \$210), behavioral health grants, and the Marine Highway System. (As with the Capital Budget, these re-vetoed items could theoretically be overridden at the next session of the Legislature).

\*The University is suffering massive cuts over the next three years, in addition to previous cuts over 4 of the last 5 years. However, relative to the original vetoes, the University’s position has substantially improved.