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1. The Legislature's Permanent Fund Working Group issued a report in January outlining three options for the future of the PFD. The group only agreed on one thing: the draw of the permanent fund earnings reserve, including the dividend payment, should not exceed 5.25% of the fund's market value.

The other options include: 1) a full dividend in line with the 1982 formula in state statute, 2) a standard yearly \$1,600 dividend, and 3) a concept referred to as the "surplus dividend" that would pay out what's left after government is funded, an amount that could vary depending on government funding levels.

What change, if any, do you support making to the permanent fund dividend formula? Explain.

The 5.25% of market value of the permanent fund and its earnings was instituted to treat the fund as an endowment. This is a good system. A dividend that is sustainable would be about 30-35% of the endowment. The original purpose of the fund was to turn the non-renewable resource into a renewable resource to fund the government when oil could no longer sustain the government we have. The dividend should be sustainable into the future just like our government should serve us in our constitutional directives

2. Do you support continued use of the state's Constitutional Budget Reserve savings account to fund the government? Why or why not?

Yes. The CBR is mostly depleted and we are bound to repay what we have used so far. The three-quarter vote is a huge threshold which requires a lot of agreement to use. This fund is used for cash flow needs in areas for our state budget which require attention each year at the end of each fiscal year.

3. Is it time for Alaska to have a statewide sales or income tax? Explain.

I am not convinced we need a broad-based tax at this time if we manage the size of government and a smaller sustainable dividend.

4. An initiative on the November general election ballot seeks to repeal Senate Bill 21 and change the state's oil and gas tax system. Should Alaska change its oil and gas tax system? Explain.

No! At historic low oil prices and reduced volume in our pipeline along with ownership changes in our oil fields, this would be a poor time to visit new taxes.

5. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the state's COVID-19 response? Explain

I have been fairly pleased. The administration was looking out for the health of us all and mindful of the economic hardships and responded very well. The people of Alaska handled the tough choices very well. Our freedoms and our care for one another was certainly robust and

respectful as we plunged into the unknown. The quick action by the federal government and our state is not as smooth or helpful as we all like.

6. In June, Anchorage Mayor Ethan Berkowitz approved a municipality-wide policy mandating the wearing of masks in public indoor spaces. Many boroughs and municipalities do not have the powers to enact policies of that nature. Would you support a statewide policy requiring the wearing of masks or cloth face coverings in public spaces? Explain.

The Anchorage mayor did the best he knew how and has more information than I about his area. I wear a mask when needed but do not like government mandates. We owe it to one another to be sensitive about others' health and fears but government power can be easily misused, so I don't think mandates are what we need at this time. We should honor our businesses as they require masks.

7. The University of Alaska narrowly avoided financial exigency last year after state funding for the university was cut by \$25 million. The university has sustained annual cuts in state funding since 2012. Do you support the budget cuts the university has seen? Explain.

I did not support the way the first cuts happened and am unsure of the present plan of cutting additional \$50 million over the next two years. Mostly because the UAF campus seemed targeted to take the most in cuts. I recognize the UA system must change and am willing to work to help us serve Alaskans' jobs needs while serving as the research university we need

8. Alaska's prison system is the number one provider of mental health services in the state. What, if anything, should the state do to improve mental health and substance abuse services across the state?

Our mental health needs are so complex, we need community services, more treatment facilities and some residential facilities for serious cases. Our correction system is mostly a jail system but is working ways to manage in-house and reentry screenings and referrals. In order to reduce recidivism we need exit planning and support for community reentry services along with rehab services. We depend on the Mental Health Trust Authority for help and policy direction.

9. In the wake of George Floyd's death at the end of May, large-scale reforms in law enforcement and policing are being called for across the country with specific calls for de-escalation, mental health and racial prejudice training and more transparency and attention to police misconduct. What, if anything, do you propose for Alaska? Explain

Our policing at the state trooper level as well as the community police departments I think have done well. Relooking at ourselves in the wake of the present troubles is already under way, and I expect every leadership role is very sensitive as well as the police in each community. Any needed reforms I would be interested in as the departments and citizens bring them to the Legislature.

10. Nearly one-third of the Interior rural communities represented by Tanana Chiefs Conference have no running water village-wide. What steps would you take to improve village sanitation?

Taking care of our communities is important and basic sanitation is a definite need. The economics of each community is so different that we need to be creative. Our capital budget is at an all-time low because our income from oil is so low, so working with our congressional delegation, our communities is important. I will continue to look for ways to increase the income to our smaller communities.

11. Alaska's fish and game boards have historically consisted of hunters and fishers. Should the boards have one or more seats designated for representatives of non-consumptive uses of Alaska's fish and wildlife?

No. I do not favor non-consumptive users at this time. Hunters and fishers are assessed for the cost of fish and game management in Alaska.

12. The governor last year introduced legislation to repeal the authority of a local government to levy its property tax on oil and gas properties within its jurisdiction and to repeal the related credit for that amount an oil company receives against the state tax on the same properties. Last year, owners of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline paid the Fairbanks North Star Borough \$11.4 million in property taxes. Do you support or oppose repeal of these provisions?

I do not support the governor in repealing the authority to levy property tax on oil and gas properties in affected communities.

13. Gov. Mike Dunleavy vetoed \$50 million in state Medicaid funding in 2019 and \$31 million in 2020, resulting in losses in coverage for Alaskans on Medicaid and payments for providers through the Medicaid program. Do you support this decision to cut state spending for Medicaid? Explain.

The veto was and may be restored as we have not changed the structure to save what he hoped for. Medicaid, a federal-state program, is not easily changed. Even tougher this year with a down economy. Finding ways for recipients to work out of the program is hard because it takes such a large raise in pay to make up the difference to get on a market-based program.