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Special Committee
Alaska Permanent Fund
528 W. 5th
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Gentlemen:

Please send a copy of the recent report by your committee on the state's Permanent Fund.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W A Duncan', with a stylized flourish at the end.

William A. Duncan
Director

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Conference/Alternative State and Local Public Policies

1901 Que Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202/234-9382

House Special Committee on the Alaskan
Permanent Fund
528 West 5th Ave., Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr./Ms.:

I understand the Committee has received a study of multinational and national development finance companies' experience accumulated in Third World countries, Canada and Europe written by Price Waterhouse and White, Weld. I would appreciate a copy of the report.

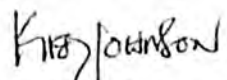
I would also appreciate a copy of Belden Danials' paper entitled "Thinking About the Alaskan Permanent Fund: A Cautious Approach for Alaskan Policy Makers."

I understand, from seeing a portion of Danials' paper mentioned above, that the revolving loan funds the state established had not been as successful as hoped. The National Conference would be very interested in copies of reports on the situation, news clippings, memoranda, and so on that your office could send us about the funds and their relative success or failure.

Enclosed is a copy of a recent issue of the National Conference Newsletter. There is a mention of the Committee report on the fund. I have also enclosed a one page summary of Conference activities.

I appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,


Kevin Johnson

14 December 1977



conference on **ALTERNATIVE** state and local **PUBLIC POLICIES**

November 1977

Editor: Barbara Bick

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS

Hartford Up-Beat (p. 7)

"Hartford is one of the few places in the country today where there is a larger, more expansive, more intervening public sector."

Conservation In One City (p. 12)

by Bettina Conner

"... the citizens of Davis decided to act on their own."

ENERGY

"Who Will Own The Sun?"

Utility vs Consumer Ownership of On-Site Solar Systems (p. 3)

by Peter Barnes

Utility Scenario (p. 3)

by John Geesman

PUBLIC POLICIES

Economic Alternatives—Fundamental To Political Alternatives (p. 8)

by Derek Shearer

"A young man just out of Harvard, named Walter Lippman, went to work as the secretary for the Socialist mayor of Schenectady, N.Y. He wrote a scathing report about the socialist experiment . . ."



IN THE CONFERENCE

What's Happening?

by Barbara Bick

Forecasts of a heightened struggle between advocates of conservative versus progressive programs at the state and local level, are borne out in a number of electoral campaigns this Fall. One of the most polarized is going on in the backyard of the nation's capital with the full weight of Carter Administration heavies on the side of populist Virginia gubernatorial candidate Henry E. Howell.

Virginia Gubernatorial Race

Howell, who has the full backing of labor and black organizations, won a bitterly contested Democratic primary this summer. He is now getting the full bag of dirty tricks from conservative supporters of Republican candidate Lt. Governor John N. Dalton.

An ad hoc group, the "Independent Virginians for Responsible Government," formed for the sole purpose of producing an anti-Howell media campaign, has sent out several fund-raising letters for Dalton that they admit inaccurately accuses Howell of having "urged that Virginia school children be bused into D.C." Sponsors of the mailings, the National Conservative Political Action Committee and Republican Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson, also acknowledge that Roger Stone, treasurer for the Independent Virginians, was cited by the Senate Watergate committee for having performed dirty tricks for Nixon's 1972 presidential re-election committee. Stone was given money in '72 to contribute to Rep. Pete McCloskey in the name of the Trotskyist Young Socialist Alliance, and then sent the contribution receipt to the *Manchester Union-Leader*.

The letters say that "hard-hitting TV ads (will) expose Howell's radical positions on issues like right-to-work, gun-control, unionization of policemen, firemen and teachers . . ." The National Rifle Assoc. has also sent 30,000 letters to its members in Virginia asking support for Dalton and another "independent" group called Sportsmen GO for Dalton.

The campaign has become so polarized that a Lynchburg, VA newspaper headlined a story that a vote for Howell was "a vote for socialism."

Howell has sought statewide office four times since 1969, as a consumer advocate running on a populist platform. This is his first race for governor as a Democrat and President Carter, Hamilton Jordan and others have campaigned throughout the state for him.

Dalton has far outdistanced Howell in campaign contributions, spending about \$1.2 million to date. Contributors include officers and directors of the large banks

and utilities that have been the object of Howell's populist political attacks for more than 10 years. Howell has collected and spent about \$750,000, more than half for the earlier primary campaign. Dalton was nominated at a convention.

One Howell supporter, Virginia novelist Garrett Epps, recently alluded to the many appearances which Elizabeth Taylor has made for Dalton, on behalf of her politically ambitious husband, John Warner, by saying, "Win or lose, Dalton is going to end up as nothing more than a footnote in the biographies of a Hollywood star." Epps said that Howell has been ostracized and vilified because "time after time he was willing to stand up for human rights, fought against the closing of schools to avoid desegregation, and against the poll tax when it was used to discourage black Virginians from voting."

New Orleans Mayoralty Race

The New Orleans, LA mayoralty race is a runoff, Nov. 12, between the top candidates in the open primary held Oct. 2. It poses Judge Ernest N. Morial, who was the first black graduate of Louisiana State University Law School, against City Councilmember Joseph V. DiRosa, who appeals to the older, conservative white and Italian voter.

John Hammond, an environmental issue advisor to Morial, was in Washington recently and stopped by to talk to us about the race. Morial has been a Life Line supporter and a strong advocate of conservation issues. He is committed to open study and analysis of the New Orleans private utilities. Morial was the first black elected to the state House of Representatives in the 20th Century. DiRosa beat him for a Councilmember-at-large spot in 1969 but in 1970 Morial was appointed an Orleans Parish Juvenile Court judge and two years later was elected to the state's Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal.

Approximately 42% of New Orleans' 219,328 registered voters are black. Morial has sought black and liberal white votes, while DiRosa has taken a strong conservative position on the issues.

Buffalo Mayoralty Race

A mayoralty campaign in which Conservative Party candidate James D. Griffin states the issues which separate him from Democratic Party candidate Arthur O. Eve as: Griffin for the death penalty, Eve against; Griffin against liberal abortion laws, Eve for; Griffin for more

Continued on page 5

Who Will Own The Sun?

Utility vs. Consumer Ownership of On-Site Solar Systems

by Peter Barnes

The role of private utilities in the development of solar energy is a question which must be addressed promptly. But the question should first distinguish between those applications of solar energy that involve centralized generation of electricity, and those that involve the on-site transformation of solar radiation into useable heat or electricity. There can be little objection to utility involvement in centralized generation of electricity through use of solar technology. Centralized generation of electricity is what the utilities are chartered to do. To the extent that they can generate electricity using clean, renewable energy sources, so much the better.

The question is more sharply drawn, however, when it comes to on-site collection of solar energy. The utilities have no legal right to own energy-collecting devices in or on privately-owned structures. In considering whether or not to grant them that right, it might be instructive to place the issue in some historical perspective.

Back in the days of the New Deal, President Franklin Roosevelt committed his administration to doing something about the "one-third of a nation" that was then ill-housed. Had the Jet Propulsion Laboratory been in the business of advising the New Deal on housing policy, it would have submitted a data-filled report pointing out that the home construction industry was "too fragmented" to respond rapidly and effectively to the need for new housing, that the people who needed new housing lacked the capital to construct it, and that therefore the housing industry should be turned over to a consortium of state-regulated

monopolies which, if given the proper financial rewards, would build houses and rent them to millions of American families.

Fortunately, national housing policy did not go in this direction. Rather, the government decided to promote consumer-owned housing through long-term, low-interest loans (e.g., via agencies such as the FHA, VA, and Fannie Mae) and through tax incentives (the deductibility of home mortgage interest, the exemption of owner-occupied homes from capital gains taxation). The result has been an enormous expansion of consumer-owned housing and the liberation of millions of American families from housing tenancy. It is not inappropriate to note that somehow the "highly fragmented" housing industry was able to install in most of these consumer-owned homes a wide variety of modern appliances, including electric and gas water heaters and space heating devices of all shapes and kinds.

Public policy toward on-site solar energy development is today at an analogous crossroad.

What is the argument for utility or monopoly ownership, as opposed to consumer ownership? The chief argument is that large, well-capitalized corporations can innovate more rapidly than can smaller companies acting independently and competitively and could consequently install enough on-site systems to make a speedy impact on the nation's energy needs.

This assumption has not, however, been tested by much comparative analysis. For example, the Southern California Gas Co. recently asked for a rate increase totaling \$11 million to finance a solar energy demonstration program. Of that about \$6.3 million is budgeted for actual installation costs; the

remainder is for various in-house staff work. SoCal's budget shows a projected cost of \$2000 for an 80 square-foot domestic hot water system installed in a single-family residence. Assume for simplicity that the entire \$6.3 million were allocated for this. That would mean that for a total public subsidy of \$11 million, the public would receive 3,150 domestic hot water installations within five years.

In contrast, under a new \$4.6 million federal program that will be administered by 10 Eastern states, direct grants of \$400 will be given to consumers who purchase and install solar water heating systems in their homes. Of the \$4.6 million, \$600,000 is allocated for administrative costs. With the remaining \$4 million, the federal government expects to stimulate the installation of 10,000 solar water heating systems within one or two years.

There is also a social and political issue here—i.e., if subsidies are to be handed out, should they go to corporations or consumers? Assuming that the cost-effectiveness of subsidizing either consumers or corporations is the same, I believe the subsidies ought to go to consumers for reasons of economic equity. In this case, since consumer subsidies appear to be more cost-effective than corporate subsidies, there is a happy coincidence of cost-effectiveness and economic equity.

What are some things that can and should be done right now by state legislatures and/or Public Utility and Energy Commissions regarding solar policy? Specifically, they should:

(1) Prohibit private electric and gas utilities, or any subsidiary thereof, from owning on-site solar energy systems.

Continued on page 7

Utility Scenario

by John Geesman

Arguments against a utility-oriented solar policy are based on elementary economics. Horizontal integration of the energy sector of the economy stifles competition between different sources of energy. Decision-making on development is shifted from the marketplace to internal investment calculations of large energy conglomerates. In the case of solar, a utility could not justify to its stockholders more than a token investment unless the profit opportunity were commensurate with gas and electricity. A marketplace decision, made by consumers, would look to lowest life cycle costs of competing sources of energy. An investment decision, made by utilities, would look to best opportunity for profit.

But solar is a markedly different investment for a utility than electricity or gas. In the latter case, the utility is selling energy based on a continuous commercial relationship, not unlike the supplier/purchaser relationship in the addictive narcotics trade. In the case of solar, the utility would be selling consumers hardware to produce their own energy, with no potential for a continuous supply relationship.

However, it turns out that utility plans for solar energy do not center on the sale of hardware. Instead, they involve utility ownership of the hardware and the billing of consumers for "energy service." A BTU-meter would be attached to the solar collector on top of the consumer's roof, and (s)he would be billed according to the amount of energy produced—pegged to the price of natural gas. Of course, the price of natural gas is constantly inflating.

Any strategy for the development of solar energy

Continued on page 5

Notes to Note

Conference On Rural America

For the third year, a conference on issues and problems facing rural America will be sponsored by Rural America, Inc. Focus will be on the social and economic needs of rural communities and special attention will be given to housing and health care. Throughout the conference there will be a strong emphasis on strategies for action.

Key speakers will be Barry Commoner, noted advocate of an alternative Energy Policy; Dr. Graciela Olivarez, Director of the Community Services Administration; and Alex Mercure, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development.

Workshops will include resource and land ownership, preservation of farmland, energy alternatives for small farms, low-income rural housing and health care delivery to rural communities.

The conference will be at the Shoreham Americana Hotel in Washington D.C., December 5-7, 1977. Contact: Rural America, Inc. 1346 Conn. Ave., N.W. Wash D.C. 20036 (202) 785-2936

Guide To Nuclear Power

A list of the major sources of information about nuclear power—books, national organizations, periodicals, and the grass-roots coalitions who are on the front lines of the nuclear battle—appears in the October issue of THE ELEMENTS, a monthly journal about world resources. Three categories of books are listed: those which explain the nuclear energy situation, those which view the nuclear issue as part of a broader political and economic energy issue, and those which propose alternatives. Sixteen anti-nuclear groups are described, based on interviews with each

group by the editors of THE ELEMENTS. To obtain the above, write or subscribe to THE ELEMENTS, 1747 Conn. Ave., Wash. D.C. 20009, \$7 for one year, \$20 for institutions.

Alaska Permanent Fund

A report has been recently released by an Alaskan Special Committee on that state's Permanent Fund.

The Fund, created by a 1976 voter approved constitutional amendment, provides that at least 25% of state oil royalties and other mineral taxes be placed in a Permanent Investment Fund. The Fund would be restricted to income-producing investments along guidelines which the legislature would establish to meet development goals of the state.

"The Role of the Permanent Fund in Alaska's Future" describes how the Fund evolved, its present management, future activity, and investment and management options for the Fund's principal and earnings. The report also includes references to several other innovative Alaskan investment opportunities.

A copy of the report can be obtained from the Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund, 528 W. 5th, Suite 270, Anchorage, AK 99501.

New School for Democratic Management

The New School held its first full session this summer in San Francisco. It focused on the needs of cooperatives and worker-owned or managed enterprises. The sessions included such topics as Starting a Business, Financial Decision-making for Self-managed Enterprises, Marketing and Promotion, Community Economic Development Strategies, etc. Mini or week-end sessions will be held

in cities around the country during the winter and a second full session will be held next summer. Future sessions will focus on democratic management in the public sector, and labor. For more information about the New School, write to David Olson, Director, 256 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94108. (415) 986-5690.

Popular Economics Publication

Why Do We Spend So Much Money? is out in a new third edition. This unusual book that looks and reads like a magazine with amusing cartoons, direct language and everyday images, unfolds a sophisticated economic analysis. Bypassing professional jargon and abstract theory, the book has been used by students and adults of all ages. Since it first appeared four years ago, it has sold 50,000 copies to unions, high schools, community groups, churches and colleges.

The new edition is a thorough revision with all new illustrations and new chapters on income taxes, taxpayer revolts, and nuclear, solar and fission power as energy of the future.

Why Do We Spend So Much Money? sells for \$1.45. Write to Popular Economics Press, Box 221, Somerville, MA 02143. (617) 542-5351.

S & L Contract with Community Group

A precedent-setting agreement negotiated between a savings-and-loan association and a protesting community group was recently accepted by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as a condition of its approval of the branch application. For more than 15 months citizens' groups in the Adams-Morgan neighborhood of Washington, D.C. fought an attempt by the S & L to install a branch office, contending that the

association's lending policies had discriminated against poor residents of the area. Under the 10-page agreement, the \$783 million deposit association would liberalize its mortgage lending policies to make loans to residents of the urban area. It will provide loans for as much as 90% of the purchase price for moderately priced homes and for nonprofit housing cooperatives, and will create a branch advisory committee composed of neighborhood residents and association appointees that will assist community groups working on home finance, as well as monitor compliance with the agreement. Housing counseling services will be available at the branch, as will bilingual assistance for the Spanish-speaking community.

For more information on the contract and the negotiations that preceded it, write to Frank Smith, President of the Adams-Morgan community group, Public Resource Center, 1747 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Wash. D.C. 20009.

Solar Age Catalog

A remarkable and extremely attractive new publication, *The Solar Age Catalog—A Guide to Solar Energy Knowledge and Materials*, is available from the editors of Solar Age. The catalog is the product of an intensive process of collecting information and arranging it in a form most likely to be useful both to the general public interested in solar, and to people already active in the field whose needs for information are specific and detailed. The 232 page, soft cover book has 250 product descriptions with feature by feature comparisons; state by state listings of solar professionals; and basic articles by solar experts. It has a glossary of some of the names and terms that crop up in solar energy, a directory of manufacturers, resource

What's Happening?

Continued . . .

listings and an extensive reading list.

The *Solar Age Catalog* sells for \$8.50. Write to Solar Age, P.O. Box 305, Dover, N.J. 07801

Labor Roundtable

The Washington Labor Roundtable which brings together labor activists to address areas of concern to today's labor force, is now making available written reports of each Roundtable. The first series of reports include: (1) "The Future of Women in the Labor Force: Will Government Be Part of the Problem" which featured Alexis Herman, Director, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor; (2) "The Bakke Decision: Showdown on Discrimination" featured members of the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision; and, (3) "Alternatives for Union Pension and Health Funds" featured Randy Barber of the Peoples Business Commission along with experienced critics of particular union pension and health funds, including the United Mine Workers and the Teamsters.

Individual Reports are \$1.50; a subscription for the current series of Roundtable notices and Reports is \$5. Write to Robb Burlage,

Public Resource Center, 1747 Connecticut Ave. NW, Wash. DC 20009 (202) 483-3327.

Future scheduled sessions (Wednesdays 7 p.m. at the Public Resource Center) are: "Public employees and full employment;" "Current union action for occupational safety and health," and "The Labor Reform Act and the state of labor's lobby."

Public Citizen Publications

"10 Ways to Take on Your Local Bar Association" a glossy, fold-out leaflet, and "Bringing the Bar to Justice: A Comparative Study of Six Bar Associations," a heavy 200-page report have been published by Public Citizen. The publications are part of an effort to inspire local and state efforts to take on unresponsive bar associations. The leaflet quotes Ralph Nader's statement, "Justice under law is too important to be left entirely to lawyers and their bar associations. The bar needs vision and values—that is what active consumers can provide through accountability."

The leaflet is free; the report sells for \$15. Write to Mark Green, director, Public Citizen, P.O. Box 19401, Wash. D.C. 20036.

severe prison sentences, Eve for increasing prisoners' rights; Griffin against increasing business taxes, Eve for —looks like a classic progressive vs conservative contest.

Militant civil rights leader Arthur Eve is the only black New York state legislator elected outside of New York City and the first black politician ever to run in a mayoral election in heavily Italian and Slavic blue-collar Buffalo. He is widely known for his unsuccessful attempt to seek a peaceful solution to the bloody events in 1971 at Attica State Prison, and for later introducing a bill to impeach then-Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for his role in ending the uprising.

Eve sees the issue more in terms of jobs, industrial development, better schools, better city management and better police protection. Buffalo has steel mills, chemical plants and automobile factories—and plant closings and layoffs are common. "I've sat up there in Albany just watching the city continually die," Eve says and he believes he can turn Buffalo around into an urban showcase.

Most polls put state Assemblyman Eve even with state Senator Griffin, who lost the Democratic primary to Eve in September and is running on the Conservative Party line. The entrenched Democratic machine is watching from the sidelines since Eve campaigned, in the primary, against the corruption and "bossism" of powerful Erie County Democratic chairman Joseph F. Crangle.

Eve says he is attempting to build a coalition of labor, business and ethnic groups. The steel, auto and communications workers unions have endorsed him, as have some major business and religious leaders. But Eve's upset victory in the primary was based on his spectacular organizing of the black community which comprises 35% of Buffalo. Almost 10,000 new black voters were registered. Eve also won about 10% of the white vote, including the liberal university district.

Buffalo Politics

More Buffalo news from City Councilmember Bill Price who has been an early and frequent National Conference participant. A supporter of Eve, Price says the code question in the city today goes, "Is Buffalo ready for a black mayor?" Price also commented that Eve's support is massive among voters under 35.

The biggest news, however, is the remarkable rejection of the Democratic Party machine which has controlled Buffalo politics for 20 years. Eight of the nine Party endorsed candidates for City Council lost. If Eve wins the Nov. 8 election, and with a new City Council, government in Buffalo should become very exciting. Price had decided not to run for a third term and instead endorsed

Utility Scenario Continued . . .

which extracts from the consumer more than the installation cost of his/her own collector results in the twin evils of text book monopoly: over-pricing and under-production.

Consequently, the utility scenario completely ignores the major economic benefit that solar energy offers society: an opportunity to be sheltered from the ravages of inflation in the price of energy, and a long-run reduction of the spiraling capital requirements of the

energy sector of our economy.

For those to whom the obvious is not yet clear, the utility plan is to become the focus of solar commercialization projects in order to gain a pre-emptive foothold in the industry. Negative pronouncements of failure can then be made in order to assure that solar is not brought on stream until the utilities desire it to be.

John Geesman is attorney for the California Citizens Action Group

Continued on page 6

What's Happening? Continued . . .

Eugene Fahey for his district. Fahey's politics had made him unacceptable to the Party machine, but he won handily with 80% of the vote in Price's old district.

New Jersey Activists Form New Group

A statewide organization in New Jersey was recently created to bring together community leaders and public officials to form an effective urban policy for urban New Jersey. The organization, called the New Jersey Urban Conference, held its first meeting in mid-October in Jersey City. More than 250 persons attended to discuss formulation of new and effective, neighborhood-oriented urban policies and strategies for rebuilding cities.

The October meeting was co-sponsored by the National Conference and was an outgrowth of discussions at the Northeast Cities conference held last fall, co-sponsored by the City of Hartford and the National Conference. Other sponsors of the New Jersey conference included Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson, Jersey City Mayor Thomas F. X. Smith, the NJ Department of Public Advocacy, St. Peter's College, Stevens Institute of Technology and the State University at Rutgers.

According to Peter

Buchsbaum, one of the conference organizers, conference participants wanted a more progressive and stronger urban policy voice. "Progressive officials and committed persons across the state realize they've got to work together and become more vocal if they're going to improve the situation. New Jersey has never had a strong urban voice and this organization will give it one," he said.

The day-long conference featured a keynote speech by Yvonne Perry, Deputy Assistant Secretary of H.U.D., and included 12 workshops covering a range of urban ills and some possible alternative solutions.

For more information about future activities of the New Jersey Urban Conference, write or call Richard Roper, Office of Newark Studies, 909 Broad St., 10th Floor, Newark, NJ 07102, (210) 622-6563; or, Peter Buchsbaum, Department of the Public Advocate, Box 141, Trenton, NJ, 08601, (609) 292-1692.

Agricultural Program for Conference

Cynthia Guyer has joined the staff of the National Conference to direct a two year project on progressive agricultural, land, and food policies for state and local governments. Awareness is picking up on how these issues effect the quality of both individual and community life. Public interest groups, farmer and consumer organizations are pushing city councils and state legislatures to consider new proposals. Even people active on urban issues agree that many of the problems the cities face are rooted in the lack of an enlightened rural policy. More than five million acres of farmland are lost each year to suburban sprawl and commercial development. For low income people who pay over 55% of their income for

food, the availability of a healthy diet at an affordable cost is crucial.

Among the activities planned for 1978 is a national conference that will focus on innovative proposals, legislation and existing models. It will interface public interest groups, community based organizations and political activists working on agriculture issues, with state and locally elected officials. A public policy reader will be prepared for the conference.

Guyer graduated from the University of California with a B.A. in Rural Development. She has most recently spent a year and a half working in the South with the National Sharecroppers/Rural Advancement Fund.

Texas Meeting Set

A Texas Regional Conference on Alternative Public Policies (RECAP) is planned for late January in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The conference, hosted by Fuerza de los Barrios and a state-wide committee of public officials and activists, will focus on such issues as energy, banking, tax reform and planning. For more information, contact: Shari Barnes or John Lewis at (817) 335-2149.

More Tax Programs

A series of conferences on taxes and revenue strategies are planned for the upcoming months. There will be expanded workshops on municipal tax reform and state taxation of natural resources, as well as sessions on mechanics and the politics of taxes. Also in the planning stage is a second "New Directions in State & Local Tax Reform." The conferences, along with expanded tax news and information to be published in the *Newsletter*, are partially funded by the Shalan Foundation as part of its interest in tax reform questions.

Who Will Own The Sun? Continued . . .

(2) Prohibit utilities from levying a special "solar stand-by charge," or any other charge which would discriminate against solar users as opposed to rate-payers generally.

The tax burden of solar producers should be on a par with producers of non-renewable energy. To bring this parity, states should:

(1) Eliminate the sales tax on purchases of solar energy

collecting equipment. Other energy producers are not subject to sales tax on equipment purchases.

(2) Exempt consumer-owner solar systems from property taxes.

(3) Set 50% solar income tax credits and allow any portion of the credit not used in the year of purchase to be carried forward to future years.

Lowering the cost of money

Hartford Up-Beat

Editor's Note: The city of Hartford has recently received a good deal of attention in the media and in circles concerned with alternative public policies. The following background article is based on conversations with Professor David Smith from the University of Massachusetts, College of Public & Community Service, who is a consultant with the city, John Alschuler, Assistant City Manager of Hartford, and others.

There are several interesting aspects to the "Hartford Experiment." One is the political character of the city administration which is best exemplified by their extraordinary commitment to service. Their affirmative action program is a good example—using municipal funds to sue suburban employers and suburban jurisdictions on behalf of non-white and unemployed center city residents. That's in contrast to most decaying center cities changing the population mix. "We've got to attract more middle class people," is the standard slogan for the battered-city mayor. Nick Carbone, the Hartford Democratic Party leader, and his people see the constituency of the city as an appropriate political constituent and do not spend a lot

of time worrying about having another one.

The city is also willing to be risk-taking and innovative. The best examples are two undertakings that have to do with energy—a major publicly capitalized, winterization retrofit corporation which combines elements of traditional market place risk, the explicit use of public capital to start a new venture, and the risk of offending segments of the political community on grounds of unfair competition. Similarly, money was put into a community/city joint venture to explore the manufacture of a sophisticated, potentially very good solar water heater. That venture hasn't turned out as well from the city's point of view. But both ventures were characterized by the willingness to undertake, with public funds and with all of the attendant political exposure, relatively risky deals in the hope of finding creative new solutions.

Hartford is one of the few places in the country today where there is a larger, more expansive, more intervening public sector. The private sector has proved inadequate, if not downright mischievous and malevolent and therefore the public sector has got to step in where there are gaps in the economy. The Hartford city government really be-

lieves that good government in these times means a lot of government. That's shared not only by the elected leadership, but goes down pretty deeply into the administrative ranks.

Another general characteristic of Hartford is the self-conscious melding of alternative politics rhetoric with traditional political craft. Nick Carbone calls up our most romantic memories of people like James Michael Curley. He does use the city to do favors. He does use the city to help people out. He is perfectly capable of striking a tough bargain. But Carbone never does those things for motives that cannot be fully exposed and are not wholly appropriate.

An interesting piece of the maneuvering over the state budget in Connecticut last year was Nick's deal with the municipal employees union. The city had a position that required spending more money, and he sought the help of the municipal unions in lobbying the state legislature; not an unusual tactic. But the number one item on that program was an increase in the amount of assistance that would go to welfare recipients. Nick was able to get two extremely unlikely political constituencies—welfare recipients and public em-

ployees—rallied around the same issue. He raised the consciousness in the public employee unions about what it was that caused crime, deterioration, and attendant economic problems in the city of Hartford—that in some overwhelming way it was the existence of poverty, and that the state was making people live on inadequate amounts of money, and that cops and sanitation workers and school teachers in Hartford would be better off if welfare recipients were treated more fairly.

In return for the support of the unions there were doubtless commitments made by the city administration to the unions. The point is that Nick, in making that bargain, was willing to use the muscle of the municipal political leader to change the terms and the tone and the nature of the political debate.

There is also a broad commitment to building political capacity. It shows up in the willingness of the city government to make resources, both human and capital resources, available to groups like the National Conference. It is a very unusual commitment for a city of Hartford's rather small size. Nick's work on the energy task force and the public assistance task force of the League of Cities has dramatically changed the nature of the recommendations and positions and the quality of the work coming out of that organization. It is part of Hartford's municipal policy to deliver the technical and intellectual resources of the city to the effort of better public policy on a broad scale, and to forge the political coalitions necessary to pull it off.

Carbone has put together a coalition of city leaders from small Northeastern cities and they are lobbying for good urban positions. It is a con-

Continued on page 11

is critical to lowering the cost of solar energy. It can be done in a number of ways:

(1) The state itself could make low-interest loans. Funds for the loans could come from a bond issue or from taxes e.g., a sales tax on natural gas. Cities and other local jurisdictions e.g., water departments, municipal utility districts, new solar districts, could also make financing available.

Numerous precedents exist for extremely low interest

public loans to achieve important social objective—40 year no-interest loans to irrigation districts, 2% REA loans to rural electric cooperatives.

(2) Private lending institutions could be encouraged to make low-interest, long-term loans—similar to home mortgages—for energy conservation and solar energy installations, by using a variety of tactics—jawboning, shifting deposits of state funds, providing a

one or two point interest rate subsidy, or guaranteeing loans to low-income borrowers.

Peter Barnes is an organizer of The Solar Center, a new solar design, installation business in San Francisco. Barnes was formerly West Coast editor of the New Republic. The above is an edited portion of his testimony before joint hearings of the California Public Utilities and Energy Commissions.

Economic Alternatives—Funda

Editor's Note: The New School for Democratic Management, which opened this summer in San Francisco, CA under the direction of David Olson, has received the warm support of the National Conference since the project was first conceived by David. The following article is edited from a speech given at that first session. For more information on the school, see Notes to Note in this issue.

by Derek Shearer

The idea of an Alternative Business School grew out of political experiences from the 60's, examples from earlier American history, and surveys of Left movements in other times and places. It is clear that our society is presently dominated by the values of a business culture which is almost impossible to escape. But beginning in the 60's and carrying on into the 70's, a great many people have been in revolt against that business culture and have tried to build a new ethic with institutions that reflect that ethic. It has been difficult and often not too successful. Let me give some personal experiences and examples that point this up.

I worked for a couple of years as an editor of an "alternative" newspaper in Boston. We called it a "sea level" newspaper, as opposed to an underground newspaper, because we had big ads. It was, in fact, a profit-making, capitalist enterprise. We had an owner—a very aggressive, hip capitalist—who had started this little rag to tell students what movies were playing. Lo and behold, a market was discovered out there and he kept getting ads. So he had to hire people to fill the pages. We came in on the expansion and he gave us total editorial control. We filled the pages with anything we wanted: lists of upcoming marches, what were campus targets, where war work was done. We had investigative reporting. Julia Child was attacked for going to a butcher in Cambridge who shortweighted poor people. We took on the Mafia. A special assistant to the Mayor came to tell us to watch out when we started our cars in the morning, because we had questioned the tax assessor's motives.

It was a great deal of fun. The highlight of the period came when Nixon bombed Hanoi and Haiphong over Christmas. We ran a screaming, *Daily News* style headline which said, "ENEMY BOMBS HANOI." Agnew attacked us in a series of speeches for not knowing who the true enemy was.

But, at the same time that we were turning this ideal paper out, the mainly women and minority non-editorial staff were working in very cramped, hot, dirty conditions for basically exploitative wages. We really didn't notice it. Finally, they came to us and said, you guys are the big heavies here, would you argue our case. And most of the people on the editorial staff weren't too interested in getting into this.

No one quite knew how to deal with it. There was the owner who let us do what we wanted, but here were the workers who were complaining about the way they were

treated and what kind of institution it was. This was never resolved. The lower level employees started a union and went to the NLRB. Three years later when I left Boston hearings were still going on and the matter was still not resolved.

It seemed like we didn't have much expertise on how to handle this kind of situation. We knew how to put out a good newspaper. But we didn't have a clue about how to run a business enterprise in some humane way. We didn't even know what questions to ask.

After I moved back to Los Angeles, I decided to see if there were any models in other countries that were having better luck. I heard about the New Democratic Party, which calls itself socialist, that had come to power in British Columbia for the first time in 20 years. They were actually governing a very rich, not underdeveloped, country right over the border.

I went up as a correspondent for *Ramparts*. The Prime Minister read *Ramparts* and he wanted to talk with me. That was very nice. I ate in the Ministers' dining room. I got a grand tour. I interviewed a key political ideologue in the government, the Minister of Natural Resources, who told me how they had purchased a number of firms owned by American multinationals and made them Canadian crown corporations, i.e. government-owned, public enterprises. He said that wasn't enough; they were not going to run these firms like old capitalist firms; these would be new, humane socialist ventures. He was vague about this, but sounded sincere.

Then I went and talked with the union which represented the workers. They said you've got to be kidding. These guys are worse than our old capitalist managers. When you had a capitalist manager you knew who the enemy was. You would strike and you would scream, and those politicians who were out of power would help. Now they are in the government and they say, don't strike, cool it, we're on your side, just give us a little more time, you don't know everything we know.

In my article I quoted the Minister about how he was going to run the businesses. Some of the union rank-and-file people read the article and when the Minister toured the firm, they waved it at him and said you promised. Out of that little struggle they managed to get worker representatives on the board of directors, and at least start a debate about the nature of the enterprise management.

The point for me, from that experience, is that it's possible to have a Left, or seemingly Left, government that just governs and doesn't build alternative economic institutions, or try to change existing ones. But it is also possible, if you bring these questions out into the open, to force some change.

mental To Political Alternatives

Our Alternative Business School is not just about learning better skills. It is an ideological challenge to the rest of society. It is not just the models we are building, but the questions we are asking about why there are no workers and consumers on corporate boards of directors, or why workers do not run their own firms.

My premise is that it is impossible for a Left political movement with ostensible humane values, to accomplish its goals without a parallel alternative economic movement. Similarly, it's impossible for that alternative economic movement to achieve its goals without a political movement. They have to go hand-in-hand. There's a dynamic. There's an interaction. You can see it if you look back at any number of historical movements. Let me give you some examples from our own country.

The rural Populist revolt that went on at the end of the last century was against the emerging corporate business ethic. They adopted the cooperative model and quite consciously fought against the growing concentration of economic power. They combined the building of cooperatives with their political movement. They didn't win, but they did make considerable impact. A new book, *Democratic Promise*, by Lawrence Goodwyn, goes into great detail about the consciousness with which the Populists tried to build an alternative economic movement and link it to a political movement.

Right after the turn of the century, after the Populist revolt failed in the rural areas, there was an urban revolt. The Socialist Party came to power in a number of cities and were faced with running the likes of Bridgeport, Schenectady, Milwaukee, and others. In most cases, they didn't do such a hot job. A young man just out of Harvard, named Walter Lippman, went to work as the secretary for the Socialist mayor of Schenectady, N.Y. He wrote a scathing report about the socialist experiment, in a spirit of constructive criticism. Lippman said that when the Socialist Party came to power they said that now we are the government we have to be responsible. We represent all the people. We can't tinker with too much. We'll clean up some corruption. Maybe we'll have public ownership of the subways. But we are not going to put forward our values, because who are we to impose our values on all those who voted for us but clearly are not members of the Socialist Party.

Lippman raised a number of questions like: why win? why get into power if you are not going to make any difference? He pointed out that one of their problems was that they had no administrators, so most of the time they had to rely on existing administrators who disagreed with them politically. Secondly, they had very few models. They had no real experience running large-scale economic enterprises to provide goods and services

to people. Lippman suggested very strongly that the Socialist Party build a strong cooperative movement, to go hand-in-hand with their political effort. For a number of reasons, they never took his advice.

This interesting political analysis is in a new book, *Socialism and the Cities*, edited by Bruce Stave, published by Kennikat Press, Port Washington, N.Y. The book also contains a number of detailed studies about what happened when the Socialist Party took power in other cities.

The EPIC movement which almost elected a socialist governor in California in 1936 is another important example. Upton Sinclair ran on a program called End Poverty In California—EPIC. He wrote a little book called, *I, Governor of California*, a description of the first year of his being governor, which sold a million copies. Sinclair won the Democratic nomination although he attacked the church, the press, the military, everyone. He was a vegetarian, for free love. How could such a character be almost elected governor? It turns out that the basis of his political movement were co-ops, begun by desperate people in the 30's. Wherever there was a co-operative in the state, it was quickly turned into an EPIC club to support Sinclair. Where there weren't co-operatives but where EPIC clubs were set up, co-ops were begun as one of the first social enterprises to fit into the Sinclair campaign. The co-ops also created the kind of alternative political culture which nurtured the EPIC clubs in their incredible campaign.

Current examples from other advanced industrial countries are important to look at also. One of the biggest disappointments is the so-called Left government in Great Britain, which in its founding party constitution claims to be socialist. The Labor Party fell into the same trap that the Socialist Party did in this country, of thinking that they had to govern for all the people; they didn't want to push their values, and they had no alternative economic models or people in alternative economic institutions pushing them. So, all they did was nationalize bankrupt companies which private enterprise didn't want.

At the same time, the cooperative movement in Britain stayed apolitical and didn't get involved in Labor Party politics. They didn't, until very recently, raise questions about workers control and workers management.

However, in other countries such as Italy and France, there are dynamic alternative economic movements coupled to a political movement. The Italian Communist Party is very rooted in communities and it runs cities all over Italy. The city of Bologna has been run by the CP

Continued on page 10



"This survey indicates you can fool 17% of the people 100% of the time, 34% of the people 51% of the time, and 100% of the people 12% of the time."

for over 20 years and is a model of city management and the provision of services. They also have a very strong cooperative movement and a number of successful enterprises and newspapers. Of course, their travel agencies have the market on trips to the Soviet Union, China and Cuba. But they have developed the skills necessary to run Italian society. If they come to power they will have people who, in their terms, have both good politics and technical skills. They have cities that are showcases for their values and they have economic enterprises that are examples of their values.

France is more complicated, because there the Socialists and the Communists are in a funny dance in which the Communists are opposed to workers control, while the Socialists push workers participation and control. The young Socialist politicians went out of their way to support the workers who seized the Lip watch plant a few years ago. The Left Coalition talks about and ap-

pears to be committed to some form of workplace democracy in the enterprises which are already publicly owned. Right now public enterprises in France are run like capitalist enterprises. Clerks in the nationalized banks went on strike last year and that has now become a political issue in France. Because of this dynamic, this interaction between workers and people involved in worker co-ops taking political action, politicians on the Left have to respond and incorporate the economic issues into their political program.

For me, that is the strategy which this Business School could be a part of. We have to project our values, which we talk about in this school, and skills, which we learn in this school, out to the whole society as a very definite political challenge.

Derek Shearer is a political activist and journalist on the West Coast. He is a founder of the National Conference and on its Steering Committee.

Hartford Up-Beat Continued...

scious, systematic attempt to change the terms and the nature of the political debate, which the Hartford City government sees as part of its legitimate role.

The last point is the city governments belief that economic questions are central; that questions of jobs, of economic self-determination, the control and allocation of capital, are the primary questions which ought to occupy the public sector in the 70's. The Hartford city government is very explicit about that and the following examples grow out of the belief that many of the traditional concerns of reformers don't mean very much until we've (1) insured a healthy economy and (2) insured some substantial democratic control over the way that economy operates.

Specific program examples include the public enterprise strategies of Hartford. In their block grant spending plan for this year money is allocated to establish a publicly owned Development Finance Institution. It is modeled on the Community Development Finance Corporation in Massachusetts, which is a public venture capital corporation designed to put money into public ventures or into community-owned ventures. Going in the same direction are the investments in the two energy related public enterprises.

There is also a study undertaken by the City Council about the possibility of a city bank, and the kinds of regulations, targeting provisions, and constraints that might be put on investment portfolio policies of Hartford's insurance industry.

Hartford has a good redlining ordinance. They may be the only city in the country that is going beyond the redlining anti-discrimination pro-

grams and looking toward a more aggressive and extensive public role in questions of capital and credit allocation.

A second example is the work-places program operated by the school department. It has city-wide political support and much of the financing comes from the Council's use, again, of block grant money. The work-places program is an attempt to do two things: (1) to integrate in a very careful way the vocational and career education training that the Hartford high school provides, with job needs and employee needs of local public and private sector employers. At a minimum it ought to have a substantial affirmative action impact. The other part of work-places is the attempt to incubate within the school system some new ventures which can be community-owned or owned by the municipality. The voc-ed training program of the school can be used to help start and underwrite the cost of new enterprises that are based on public purchasing. For instance the food service business will be one of the work-places' undertakings. It is crucial to stress that it is not just a curricular reform but an attempt to create a new publicly responsive, employment-generating, economic institution that has got some independent market place viability.

Hartford recently applied for and received a planning grant from the Economic Development Administration in order to do large scale and long term development planning. That application is unique in a couple of respects. Hartford has stressed its attempt to use public capital as an investment resource. The EDA workplan has a very sophisticated analysis of the po-

tential impact of public capital and what's wrong with programs which favor patterns of expenditure over patterns of investment.

A fourth initiative worth paying some attention to is the use of legal capacity. A suit was filed against the suburban communities in the metropolitan area attempting to stop HUD's distribution of community development revenue sharing funds to them on grounds that those cities did not have adequate affirmative action programs. In the short run the result has been more job opportunities for non-white Hartford residents; in the long run, it will lead to an affirmative requirement that metropolitan planning that doesn't isolate or exclude center city communities become a criteria for the award of federal monies.

There has also been allocation of money within the city budget to fight affirmative action suits on behalf of individual Hartford residents seeking jobs in either suburban communities or with large suburban employers.

The city's joint venture, in effect, with the Maverick Corporation is also interesting. Maverick is a non-profit supported work program with some Department of Labor money. It is aimed at providing jobs in transitional employment for ex-offenders, addicts and welfare mothers. The Hartford program is limited to addicts, alcoholics and ex-offenders. The Maverick Corp. wanted to do some housing rehabilitation in a devastated section of the black community. One of the problems with housing development strategies is that rehabing a house in an area where the infrastructure is deteriorated doesn't produce much value or any real possibility that the better housing unit would be around for

very long. The Maverick Corp. undertook the gutting and rehabilitation of homes with the intent, which it is now doing, of selling them at very low prices to families in Hartford. The city was also prepared to make the necessary public investment in order to make that investment of community group effort pay off. That public investment took the form of street improvement, lighting, and increased public safety commitments.

The above is a pretty rosy picture. There are some risks and some problems. The Carbone coalition is Black-Latin-Italian. Nick has also been able to generate significant support from sectors of the traditional business community. But the coalition has its fragile aspects and one can't talk about Hartford without saying that it's an extraordinarily poor place at the moment. It has an unemployment rate well above the state average. It's a city that has lost a significant amount of its economic and job base. Its sector of largest employment is the insurance industry and that draws heavily on suburban residents. It's a terribly small city without much developable land so that some of the economic initiatives that one might want are very hard to undertake within the city limits. But those problems are generic and not unique and specific to Hartford.

However, there is enormous talent among the city officials. And with the personal energy and imagination of Nick Carbone's leadership, there is much cause to be optimistic about the Hartford experiment. For more information on any of the programs described above, write to City Hall, 550 Main St., Hartford, CT 06103.

Conservation In One City

by Bettina Conner

For many people, solutions to the energy crisis still seem remote—part of an alienating issue to be decided by oil companies and Washington bureaucrats. But not people in Davis, CA. Their energy conservation experiment shows what ordinary citizens can do, through their local government, to tackle energy problems.

Davis is a small city, located in the lush farmlands of the northern Central Valley. It is part university town, part bedroom community for nearby Sacramento. Like many other American cities, it has been threatened by unchecked growth, swarming automobiles and, in recent times, by steeply rising costs of energy.

But unlike the towns and cities which leave energy policy to the federal government or energy corporations, the citizens of Davis decided to act on their own.

After lengthy debate, the City Council moved to curb growth. It turned against the automobile and embraced the bicycle as a means of transport. It sponsored an inquiry into energy uses and endorsed a series of measures aimed at reducing energy consumption by as much as one half. It cut back the use of pesticides on the thousands of trees and shrubs that shade the city's streets, adopting instead a policy of biological control for insects. The city's own cars and trucks have been transformed into a fleet of compact vehicles. When a Davis employee has to get around town, he borrows a bike from the city rack. Davis even passed a law formally and solemnly sanctioning the clothesline.

The citizens of Davis have been involved in progressive city planning and energy conservation since 1968, when they persuaded the City Council to facilitate bicycle transportation by developing a system of bikeways. Today, Davis' bikeways and bicycle safety programs provide

unique incentives to bicycle transportation unequalled anywhere else in the U.S. In a city of 33,000 people, Davis has some 25,000 bikes registered.

In 1972, the city drew up a general plan for future development based on questionnaires distributed to residents. The plan's goals are to limit growth and to conserve land, water, energy, and other natural resources. An important part of the general plan was to determine how energy was being used by residents. A survey of residents showed that automobiles represented 50% of energy consumption, and space heating and cooling accounted for 25%. So transportation and building construction became important focal points in the Davis plan.

The survey revealed that a building's placement on a lot—its east-west orientation—greatly influenced its space heating and cooling needs. Insulation, amount of window area, exterior roof and wall colors, overhang shading, and other factors are also important. Armed with this information, the City Council drew up a building construction code which greatly reduces the cost of heating in the winter and actually eliminates the need for air conditioning—even on Davis' hottest (114° or more) summer days.

To demonstrate to local builders and developers methods for complying with the new construction code, Davis is building two model solar homes—one single-family dwelling which takes advantage of natural southern exposure sunlight, and a duplex building which creates a basic plan that can be adapted to difficult siting situations, where direct sunlight is blocked.

Many of Davis' measures simply facilitate natural solar heating or sun-shading. For example, most communities have regulations requiring that fences be constructed relatively close to houses—leaving a large amount of

yard space between the fence and the street. Davis had similar regulations until the city realized that fencing close to a house blocks winter sunlight, but does not block the higher summer sun. Now, new fences must be placed closer to the street—giving residents larger yard spaces as well as natural solar heat in the winter.

To reduce public transportation costs, the city expanded its bicycle program and bought a fleet of second hand, diesel-fueled, double-decker buses from England. And Davis developed a city ordinance encouraging cottage industry, to cut down on home-to-office transportation and to reduce some of the need for new office building construction.

The resource-conscious city reduced the required width of new streets to provide more shade and to save space and asphalt; it plants a large number of evergreen trees on city streets to cut down on leaf pickup in the Fall; and Davis banned any new

swimming pool heaters except solar systems, after learning that its existing gas-heated pools cost \$40 to \$60 a month to heat.

For five years, Davis has operated a recycling center that handles newspapers, cans, glass, garbage, even waste oil. By selling \$3,000 worth of recyclables every month, the operation is fully self-supporting.

In the hope that other cities might gain encouragement and ideas from Davis' conservation measures, *The Elements* has published details of the measures, how they were accomplished, city codes, and planning drawings in *The Davis Experiment: One City's Plan to Save Energy*. It is available from the National Conference for \$2.50, \$5 for institutions. See Publications Page to order.

Bettina Conner is the managing editor of *The Elements*, co-author of *New Energy*, and a colleague of the Public Resource Center in Wash. D.C.

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Industrial Exodus

For many years America's industrial states, mainly located in the Northeast and Midwest, have been among the most prosperous in the nation because of the dynamic manufacturing sector of their economies. Many of the largest corporations in the U.S. began in those states and developed into the national and multinational firms they are today.

Now increasing numbers of these corporations are moving production to the South and overseas in search of low-cost labor. The traditional industrial states are in trouble as not only jobs are lost but their entire tax and financial structures are in jeopardy. New York City is the most visible example of the consequences of loss of industry but as the large corporations continue to leave, other state and cities are experiencing similar problems.

Even Southern states, the new home for many corporations, are not invulnerable. As they develop industrial economies, they become subject to the same disadvantages of corporate mobility which originally benefitted them. In the future these states may find they have been merely way stations between New York, Ohio and Michigan, and Brazil, Taiwan and Spain.

Since the shift of industry from traditional locations is a national and international problem, many of the most significant possible remedies involve federal action. *Industrial Exodus*, a new National Conference publication, outlines numerous federal solutions including regulating corporate relocation as many European countries do. Full employment legislation is also vital to solving problems created by corporate relocation. Tax and tariff codes should be changed to discourage overseas production. Small locally-owned businesses should be given federal aid, and im-

Alternative Legislation Continued . . .

Toughest Anti-Redlining Law

Enforcement of the toughest anti-redlining law in the nation was begun in California last month. The law gives officials the power to order a bank or savings and loan association to make a mortgage loan in cases where the state finds that the borrower was turned down because of redlining or other discrimination. Lenders are required to make public their criteria for granting mortgages, to set up affirmative action programs for lending in inner-city neighborhoods, and to tell the state where new loans are being made.

The state law can not require federally chartered savings institutions or national banks to comply, which leaves a sizable portion of the California mortgage market exempt from the rules. However, state-chartered savings and loans dominate the single family

proved federal banking regulation is needed to target capital to areas of high unemployment.

On the state level, many actions can be taken which will raise the pressure for federal actions. The most promising of those alternatives include: protective business closing legislation; strong and fully enforced takeover legislation; new public financial institutions to provide capital to small locally-owned businesses; and bank regulations focused on community needs.

Ed Kelley, author of *Industrial Exodus*, also advocates inter- and intra-state non-raiding agreements, as well as states joining the Multistate Tax Commission. He also suggests that employees could purchase plants that are being shutdown and that public industrial parks could be created in cities.

See Publications Page to order *Industrial Exodus*.

home mortgage market and have two-thirds of all the S&L assets in the state.

Federal Loan Assistance

The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, through the Rural Development Service, has developed the Federal Assistance Programs Retrieval System to facilitate federal loan assistance.

FAPRS is a computer bank with access to over 600 federal programs.

Money through FAPRS is available for development in community facilities, business and industry, housing and technical assistance. Within a year, programs for employment, health and social services, will be added to the computer.

Anyone wishing to run a program should contact their nearest Agriculture Extension Service, most of which have data bank terminals. If not, they will refer you to a computer. The fee ranges from free to \$10. For further information, write Administrator, Rural Development Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash. D.C. 20250.

Senior Citizen Tax Break

A bill that would permit many senior citizens to stop paying property taxes on their homes has been approved by the California legislature. The taxes would become a lien against the property and could be paid anytime, but presumably would not be paid until the home is sold. The legislation carries out the intent of a ballot measure approved by voters in June, 1976. The bill would permit owners 62 years and older to defer all or part of their tax payments, provided their annual household incomes were \$20,000 or less. The state would reimburse local government for the lost revenues, collecting its money, plus 7% interest, when the home is sold.

Lawyer Stranglehold Challenged

Legislation that would repeal a Maryland state law which forbids court clerks from helping the public fill out certain legal forms, is in the docket. In Maryland, one out of every three legislators is an attorney. Until Wisconsin's legislature became more time consuming, many of its delegates were attorneys. Now there are fewer lawyer-delegates and the state legislature has begun enacting laws making it easier for non-lawyers to conduct their own court business.

This is part of a growing national movement called "delawyerizing" which attempts to simplify legal procedures so that lawyers are not essential. It has the support of consumer groups, some lawyers around the country, and the Justice Dept., which has said that lawyers' monopoly on legal services may constitute an anti-trust violation. The lawyers' monopoly is the result of "friendly interaction" between legislation drafted and passed by lawyers in state legislatures coupled with restrictive bar association rules and codes.

Socialist Municipal Program

A complete municipal socialist program has been prepared for the city of Edmonton, Canada, by the Edmonton Voters Association in coalition with the Alberta New Democratic Party. The program includes policy positions on such items as education, planning, city government reform, taxation, monopoly and consumer protection, labor, and utilities. The statement was written in preparation for elections which were held in mid-October. Copies of the policy statement, entitled "Toward a Human and Prosperous Edmonton," is available from the Alberta NDP, 5339 112th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Alternative Legislation

Protecting Threatened Farmland

In response to the growing interest at state and local levels about ways to halt loss of farmland, both the House and Senate have introduced bills that would assist state and local governments in their efforts. The proposed legislation establishes a federal commission to conduct a national inventory of agricultural land. It would also provide federal funding for pilot programs in farmland preservation such as the purchase of development rights, changes in the property tax structure, and establishing agricultural districts.

The author and key sponsor of the National Agricultural Land Policy Act (HR 4569) is Rep. Jim Jeffords.

Co-Op Bank Bill

The National Consumer Cooperative Bank Bill passed the House of Representatives this summer by a one vote margin (199 to 198). The bill, which would make loans to consumer cooperatives, is now being considered by the Senate. Consumer and labor groups monitoring the bill note that it must gain full support in the Senate Banking Committee and be reported to the floor by Senators Proxmire and McIntyre. For details on the bill, contact Mitch Rofsky at Congress Watch, 133 C St., S.E., Wash. D.C., 20003. (202) 546-4996.

U.K. Tax Treaty Delayed

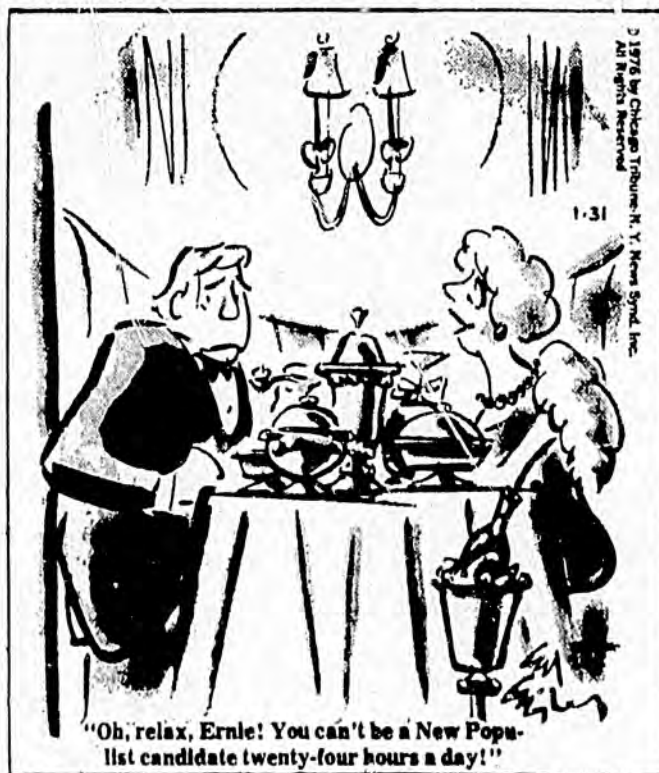
In closed executive session the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to delay consideration of the U.K. Tax Treaty indefinitely. (See Conference Newsletter No. 8) However, two other developments have put a damper on the cheer of

opponents of the proposed treaty that would prohibit states from using the "unitary" method of accounting which they contend is the only way states can assure that foreign corporations pay their fair share of taxes. First, it is reported that the administration's upcoming tax package will propose a legislative

prohibition of the use of the unitary method. Secondly, officials of the state leading the fight against abolition of the unitary method—California—did a surprise turnabout. Gov. Jerry Brown and Sen. Alan Cranston telegraphed Pres. Carter offering support for the U.K. Treaty after a visit to Japan by Brown where he says Japanese businessmen told him they would leave California unless the state abandoned the unitary approach.

Peace Peace Peace Peace Peace Peace

TOPPIX



SEASON'S GREETINGS

Peace Peace Peace Peace Peace Peace

Art Resale Act

A bill recently passed in California, The Resale Royalties Act, will give the artist a cut of the profit if the artist's work is subsequently resold. Under the new law, an artist will receive 5% of the resale price on a work of fine art if it is sold for more than \$1000.

Recycling Used Oil

A model bill for establishing programs to recycle used oil has been published by the Federal Energy Administration as part of its energy conservation program.

Copies of the pamphlet which contains text and commentary on the bill, may be obtained from FET, Conservation & Environment: Used Oil Recycling Program, Wash. D.C. 20461.

Continued on page 15

National Conference Newsletter

Institute for Policy Studies
1901 Que Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

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Conference/Alternative State and Local Public Policies

1901 Q Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202.234-9382

Since it was founded in June, 1975 the National Conference on Alternative State and Local Public Policies has provided a major meeting place and forum for ideas of progressive elected officials, community organizations, political activists and technically trained experts interested in alternative politics and programs at the state and local level. In addition to holding annual national meetings -- the Third Annual National Conference was held in Denver in July, 1977 -- the organization holds frequent regional, statewide, and issue conferences which focus on the increasingly complex problems facing state and local governments.

A National Clearinghouse on Alternative Legislation has also been established to assist public officials and community activists in developing model legislation and to provide technical assistance. This legislation and the other publications available from the National Conference are described in the bi-monthly Newsletter which is enclosed.

Each Newsletter has up-to-date information about recent developments in innovative public policy. Articles on tax reform, alternative energy sources, political campaigns, urban policy, rural economic development, women's issues, and public employee unions have been featured in past issues. Important, also, is information about the conferences which are planned for this year on such issues as tax reform and revenue strategies, banking and reinvestment, agriculture, women's issues and public budgeting.

The articles, accompanied by shorter notes on conferences and publications, make up an impressive information package-- and one which is available at the low subscription cost of \$5.00 per year. By using the attached order form you will begin to receive the Newsletter regularly and participate in this progressive public policy network.

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.



Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Inc.

BOX B, PALMER, ALASKA 99645 • PHONE 745-3246

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

August 24, 1977

Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund
528 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Please remove the name of Wesley M. Stowe, see attached, from
your mailing list. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Reaves, Secretary
to Borough Manager

er

Attachment

Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund
528 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Wesley M. Stowe
Palmer
Alaska

99645

AUG 23 1971

SEP 6 1977

Matanuska-Susitna Borough



VII Permanent Fund Questionnaire

The Permanent Fund belongs to you. What are your suggestions for use of the money? Would you please take the time to share your ideas with us by indicating your preferences for permanent fund investment proposals. For each proposal, please answer the following questions. Feel free to suggest as many proposals as you think we should consider.

1. What investment proposal do you suggest and how is it income-producing for the Permanent Fund?
[Example — invest in blue chip, preferred stocks]

2. What objectives are achieved by your proposal?

REQUESTS FOR MORE PUBLICATIONS

G. J. Boury--5
Chevron U.S.A.
Box 1580
Anchorage 99510

Mr. Bacon, Executive--3?
Vice President
Bristol Bay Native Corp.

Nancy Blunck--3
Alaska Public Forum
429 D Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Requested Info

Nancy Blunck
Alaska Public Forum
429 D Street, Suite 310
Anchorage, AK 99501

Steven J. Johnson
Vice President
Alaska Bank of Commerce
712 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

ing stations, another to build a high school in Kivalina (on the coast of northwest Alaska), another to build a new control tower at Anchorage International Airport. Willie Hensley, it seems almost needless to say, became a founding member of the NANA board of directors, a member of the executive committee, and president of two of NANA's principal companies. That is what is meant by Brooks Brothers native. John Sackett, of Doyon. Roy Huhndorf, of Cook Inlet. They do not travel just in Alaska. They are often in San Francisco, New York, the District of Columbia. Needing expertise beyond the attorneys of Anchorage, they use the finest and dearest of Wall Street and Washington law firms to construct and straighten their affairs.

Jade Mountain, in the Kobuk Valley, belongs to NANA. Jade Mountain is a mountain of jade. One day in Anchorage, Hensley had strewn some before me on his desk in NANA's offices. It was exquisite stone (the state gem), polished, viridian, in blocks and wafers, from the NANA Jade Products Division. "I hope that this jade will be used liberally in the new capital," he said, and he added, with a subtle smile, "because it is so beautiful, not just because we own it." And now, as he stood on the hilltop looking east toward Talkeetna and places where his Alaskan jade city might rise, it occurred to

me that Willie Hensley—sooner or later—might live in the new capital, in a jade-columned mansion near the center of the town.

IF you order a glass of beer in Alaska, it is likely to be modest in all ways but cost, which can run upward from a dollar. If you order a couple of eggs with toast, the bill may be three dollars and fifty cents. If you order a new capital, just the choosing of a site for it will run you a million and a half dollars, but the price is in line with the beef and the eggs, and seems on the whole accepted. Words are what the money has bought, in the main—words by the troy ounce, delivered in Consultaspeak.

"East of Talkeetna, the cost impact will be impacted."

"The planning aspects are far more important than whatever the megastucture may turn out to be."

The prime consultant was CCC/HOK, an international planning and architectural firm, whose planners and architects—Ed Crittenden, Anne Kriken, Barry Quinn, Dan Gale—came from the company's Anchorage and San Francisco offices but had about them a certain quality of Eastern tweed. They, in turn, reached out for help to engineers, hydrologists, economists, botanists, biologists, meteorologists, geologists (notably Dames &

Moore); and the general procedure was set up and coordinated by Leonard Lane, the Capital Site Selection Committee's full-time executive director.

"With McHargian geophysical determinants, we factor in the transportation and utility infrastructure."

"The approach, overall, is essentially McHargian."

Ian McHarg, the absent master, is a landscape architect and regional planner who teaches at the University of Pennsylvania and developed some years ago a technique for selecting the best new site or alignment for anything from a doghouse to a city of ten million. McHarg's method, in crude summary, was to take all relevant information—developed by his own research and that of his staff and consultants—and express it in the form of markings and shadings on clear plastic overlays that could be placed upon a map. One overlay might deal with, say, drainage, ground water, and additional hydrological considerations; another would shade in the extent of vegetation. Each criterion could be individually considered, then literally piled atop the others until an expert, peering down through the layers of plastic, could see on the map the best and worst sites for construction. McHarg had presented this to the world in a fountainhead treatise called "Design with Nature." McHarg was not connected with CCC/HOK, but when his name was mentioned its people tended to swivel and face Philadelphia.

They had buried the map of central Alaska under layers of acetate, and had eventually eliminated everything on it but the Susitna Valley. Under more overlays, the valley itself was graphically analyzed. The Land Status Acetate showed, in various colors, state ownership, borough ownership, federal ownership, and private ownership. The Natural Limitations Acetate showed, in various patterns and colors, floodplains, bogs, muskeg pockets, swamps, steep slopes, alpine tundra, moose habitats, bear habitats, salmon spawning areas. "To develop our extensive sensitivity to wildlife," Leonard Lane reported, "we talked to thirty-one people in the Department of Fish

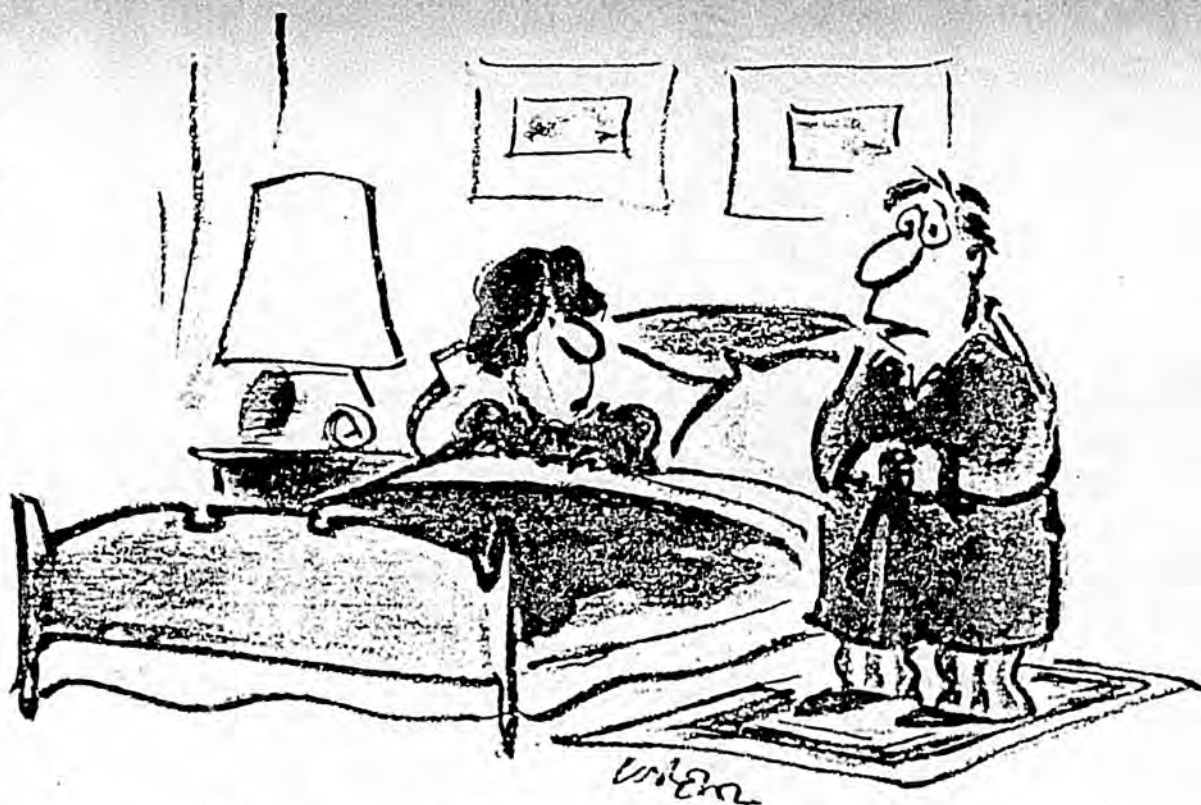


Transportation Acetate showed two-lane roads, gravel roads, dirt roads, airstrips, railroad, airport sites. The Elevation Acetate included twelve altitudes. The Capital City Footprint Areas Acetate presented the regions of the valley that had shown up best under earlier fathoms of acetate. Within each footprint, or generally buildable area, was a "centroid"—the spot where buildings would most likely rise. Following this came more plastic, neatly sketched upon, plotted, shaded—criterion after criterion, layer upon layer: the View Aspect Acetate, the Degree of View Acetate, the Water Features Acetate, the Vegetation Types Acetate, the Landscape Features Acetate, the Background Features Acetate. The committee had to develop a talent for peering down through the plastic. The committee was like a crane standing on one leg staring into a pond.

Meanwhile, to make new photographic mosaics of the valley, the consultants ordered and the committee paid for twelve thousand dollars' worth of aerial pictures. Dames & Moore defended the need for this by pointing out—to some people's astonishment—that certain features of the topographic maps of the United States Geological Survey were only about sixty per cent accurate. Stream courses, for example, were often out of date. A stream course in Alaska, writhing like a firehose, can rapidly put a map out of date.

The consultants had been hired to envision a setting, not a city. The design of the community was specifically excluded from their procedure. They could not help but consider it, though, in the light of the question that was always with them: Is it possible to create an unsterile community that has only government there?

"I sure hope so," Barry Quinn said one day. "The capital has a lot going against it. Its economic base is government. There will not be much secondary employment. And diversity makes a community healthy." Quinn, from East Rochester, New York, had been



"I have the weirdest feeling that someone was fiddling with my genes during the night."

years. He was young, with dark longish hair parted in the middle, his manner gentle, engaging. "It is difficult to initiate the incentives that create diversity," he went on. "They tend to evolve naturally. And industry is simply not going to spring up here. It's cheaper to process oil and timber elsewhere. The town's overall development will depend on the development of Alaska. It may not work for this generation but for the next. You can't create a Friday-night spot in a brand-new town."

Ed Crittenden, president of CCC/HOK, is an architect and city planner, trained at Yale and M.I.T., who has been in Alaska twenty-six years. Five of his six children were born in Alaska. His hair is graying and as long as the times. There is a pipe, a sports jacket, a blue button-down shirt, a knitted tie. I asked him one day how he saw the new city, and he said he deliberately tried to avoid thinking of that in order to play his role as written. Crittenden had done the new Federal Building, the BP Building, the Union Oil Building—some of the high-rising glass of Anchorage. Pressed to describe the new capital as it might appear in his private thought, he finally said, "Well, to tell you the truth, I would reverse all of the things that people come to Alaska to get away from. I would not go along with the

well-want-to syndrome. I would apply ideas from the Eastern United States—a central core, a central walking mall, a controlled environment. Living structures would be concentrated, and in modules of enclosed space. There would be modules for state and local government, and commercial modules, all concentrated, with plenty of open space around them—plenty of undisturbed, or almost undisturbed, Alaska." So saying, and in a cloud of pipe smoke, Crittenden departed for Siberia. An honored figure in the field of Arctic construction and Arctic community development, he was going there to participate in the first Soviet-American exchange on human environment in the north.

IN recent years, certain construction has enhanced the weight of Juneau. Along Gastineau Channel, for example, runs a four-lane divided highway, engineered with the breadth and grandeur of an interstate—implying New York at one end, Chicago at the other. The road cost sixteen million dollars, and runs from Juneau out to Juneau Municipal Airport, and back—there being nowhere else to go. The new State Office Building, official focus of the town, has been complemented by a new courthouse and a multilevel parking garage. It is not a coincidence that so much construction came about

Chairman

House Permanent Fund

Committee

528 W. 5th Ave, Suite 270

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

TO: Chancy Croft

FROM: LClark Gruening

Here are the publications I promised you in our recent conversation.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

ROOM 214 MCKAY BUILDING
338 DENALI STREET
ANCHORAGE 99501



July 18, 1977

Senator Patrick Rodey
Suite 820
Alaska Mutual Bank Building
601 West Fifth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Rodey:

Enclosed you will find the following material requested related to the reorganization of the Anchorage service unit of the Division of Social Services of our Department:

1. Letter dated May 18, 1977, from Anchorage Social Services Staff to Governor Hammond
2. Memorandum dated May 20, 1977, from Ms. Faye Guthrie, Regional Social Services Manager, Anchorage, to Sam Granato, Director, Division of Social Services
3. Informational material concerning Division of Social Services staff in Anchorage area

I trust these materials will answer many of the questions which you may have with regard to the new plan.

The Division of Social Services Director, Mr. Sam Granato, will be in Anchorage on July 22 for meetings with the Social Services staff members. Following that meeting, I am sure that either Mr. Granato or Ms. Faye Guthrie would be happy to discuss any further developments with you.

Sincerely,


Frederick McGinnis
Deputy Commissioner

Enclosures, as indicated

Anchorage Social Services Staff
c/o P.O. Box 10553
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

May 18, 1977

Governor Jay S. Hammond
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor:

This letter comes to you as an urgent appeal for help and support regarding the implementation of a new case load distribution system for the Anchorage Social Services office.

Two weeks ago our staff was presented with a plan of reorganization by local administration. Social workers providing direct client services were given no opportunity for input as to the feasibility and effectiveness of this plan prior to the final decision of implementation. This plan will go into effect May 25, 1977. We have expressed our concerns to local administration as to the practical application of this plan and have asked for a delay. We believe the administration was disconcertingly unresponsive.

As professionals, we are interested in providing the highest quality services to our clients. We come from a wide variety of backgrounds, including experience in various other states. We believe that both the experience of other states and knowledge of experts in the field indicate that specialized case loads is the most effective method of services delivery.

Each social worker in the Anchorage office has been working with a specialized case load in which he has acquired an expertise and has developed all important community contacts. We have been directed to begin to manage a generic case load consisting of the total spectrum of services offered by this agency. Said services include the following:

- 1 Diagnosis of abuse and neglect
- 2 Treatment of abuse and neglect
- 3 Terminations and relinquishments
- 4 Abortion counseling
- 5 Family planning
- 6 Adolescent/runaway problems
- 7 Information and referral
- 8 Long term placement services

- 9 Homemaker requests
- 10 Cut-of-town inquiries
- 11 Adult protective services
- 12 Emergency food and housing situations

Both staff and administration realize that the case load/staff ratio in the Anchorage District office is overwhelming. It is also clear that our present system needs to be improved. We believe, however, that the proposed reorganization from specialized case loads to generic case loads will result in diminished service quality.

We apologize for requesting your assistance at this late date. We had hoped to come to some agreement with local administration. Twelve working days have passed since the plan was announced. We are in the process of an ALRA grievance, however, this is a time consuming process.

Since the plan is to be implemented May 23, 1977, we are asking for your immediate intervention. A delay of six weeks would be sufficient time for us to gather documentation as to the effectiveness of the plan.

We will share the results of our research with you upon completion. Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Sincerely,

Judith Bundy, SW 111 *Judith Bundy*
 Angelia Clark, SW 111 *Angelia Clark*
 Cathy Elder, SW 111 *Cathy Elder*
 Sue Harris, SW 111 *Sue Harris*
 Carol Helman, SW 111 *Carol Helman*
 Joan Kiernan, SW 11 *Joan Kiernan*
 Pam Kreiser, SW 111 *Pam Kreiser*
 Richard Lawrenz, SW 111 *Richard Lawrenz*
 Gwen McAlpin, SW 111 *Gwen McAlpin*
 Jennifer Moore, SW 111 *Jennifer Moore*
 Colleen Mullanly, SW 111 *Colleen Mullanly*
 Kathleen Shaw, SW 111 *Kathleen Shaw*

cc: Commissioner Williamson, Commissioner of Health and Social Services

cc: Sam Granato, Director, Division of Social Services
Faye Guthrie, Regional Social Services Manager
Martha Morgan, District Office Staff Manager
Dave Dunay, Family Service Unit Supervisor
Frances Milner, Intake Supervisor
Betty Davis, Child Protection Supervisor
M. F. Beirne, State Representative
Bob Bradley, State Representative
Thelma Buchholdt, State Representative
C. V. Chatterton, State Representative
Ed Dankworth, State Representative
Clark Gruening, State Representative
Joe Hayes, State Representative
Tim Kelly, State Representative
Kris Lethin, State Representative
Joseph McKinnon, State Representative
Russ Meekins, State Representative
Bill Miles, State Representative
Lisa Rudd, State Representative
Richard Union, State Representative
W. E. Bradley, State Senator
Mike Colletta, State Senator
Chancy Croft, State Senator
Joseph Orsini, State Senator
John Rader, Senate President
Patrick Rodey, State Senator
Bill Sumner, State Senator
APEA

MEMORANDUM

TO: [Sam Granato, Director
Juneau CO

DATE: May 20, 1977

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Faye Guthrie, RSSM,
Anchorage CRO 7A

SUBJECT: Reorganization of Anchorage Service Unit

The decision to reorganize the Anchorage Service Unit was based on a careful evaluation of the total office operation including a review of all case records and individual interviews with all staff in the time period following appointment of Staff Director Martha Morgan on 1/3/77 and announcement of the plan to reorganize which was made on 5/2/77.

Prior to the reorganization, the office was divided into three casework units, each directed by a casework supervisor and consisting of 5 caseworkers. One unit was Intake, one Family Service, and one Child Protection. Three major problems were obvious throughout the evaluation:

1. We were critically understaffed for providing the full extent of services we are charged to provide.
2. There was much duplication of effort in that cases began with an intake unit and were then transferred to an ongoing unit. This meant that an evaluation was often done twice, that there were sometimes time gaps between intake and ongoing services and, very important, clients almost always had to begin with one worker and then transfer to another, thus interfering with the establishment of a therapeutic work relationship.
3. Some units and individual workers had much greater caseloads and responsibilities than others. This was most markedly demonstrated in the Child Protection Unit where caseloads averaged 120 per worker. Child Protection is the most critical service we provide, and the only service we are legally charged to provide by Federal and State mandate. Twenty cases per worker is considered by knowledgeable child protection workers to be a workable assignment. In contrast, the family service unit had an average of 50-65 cases per worker and the intake unit carried no ongoing caseload responsibilities.

We decided it was imperative that workloads be equalized and that caseloads be lowered to a manageable level so that effective services could be provided to clients. 75-80% of our caseload is child protection. It was, therefore, decided to eliminate the separate intake unit assignment and thus eliminate the need for clients to change workers and also, eliminate duplication of effort that occurred when two workers had to familiarize themselves with one case.

The plan was initially scheduled for implementation May 16, 1977, but was postponed one week to enable two supervisors to attend a child abuse workshop that they had previously registered for.

Effective May 20 all workers have 50 cases each. Approximately 40 of each load is child protection; the remainder are homemaker services, and short-term investigations for social service agencies in other states and for private adoptions.

May 20, 1977

Effective May 23, the reorganization will go into effect. Each worker has received an intake manual which includes specific directions for intake extracted from a training curriculum prepared for child protection caseworkers. Specific instructions have been prepared and distributed to casework supervisors and workers so that the plan will be implemented smoothly and efficiently. Each casework unit will provide general services; each unit will be responsible for having one caseworker per day in charge of intake for their visit. Intake will be assigned on a rotating basis amongst the three intake workers on duty each day. At the close of business each day each intake worker will confer with their respective supervisor about the status of each case and in preparation for going smoothly into intake the following day. Workers will keep cases that they process on their intake day. Each casework unit will function as an independent group accountable to their supervisor and to the Staff Director.

Future plans are for ongoing training in caseplanning and casework. Specific training is available and is being prepared.

It is our specific goal to reorganize to provide responsive appropriate social services to the Anchorage community. We feel this can only be done by defining work expectations, equalizing work loads, and providing training and direction in order to carry out our duties in a professional manner.

FG/eap

cc: Martha Morgan

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Anchorage Service Unit Staff, 527 East Fourth Avenue, Anchorage

Staff Manager: Martha Morgan

Supervisors: Frances Milner

Caseworkers: Jesse Allen

Judy Bundy

Joan Kiernan

Pam Kreiser

Janet Moyer

Martha Morgan (Acting)

Cathy Elder

Sue Harris

Jenny Knight

Gwen McAlpin

Dave Dunay

Jennifer Moore

Angie Clark

Colleen Mullaly

Lyle Osier

Kathleen Shaw

Ron Newcom

WIN/Separate Administrative Unit Staff, 605 Barrow St., Anchorage

Supervisor: Edith Skinner

Workers: Dorothy Emons

Doris Julian

Reba Kerosesh Adams

Sharon Wells

South Central Region Staff, McKay Building, 338 Denali St., Anchorage

Faye Guthrie, Regional Social Services Manager

Diane Bowen, Child Care Specialist, (Foster Care Licensing)

Bettye Davis, Child Care Specialist, (Foster Care)

Carolyn Touvinen, Child Care Specialist + Licensing Coordinator

Patricia Hermes, Social Worker, Day Care Licensing

Atz Kilcher, Social Worker, Institutional Consultant

Judith Lape, Social Worker, Adoption Consultant

Mary Savage, Social Worker, Field Supervisor

Anita Stevens, Social Worker Foster Care Licensing

Annie Wherry, Social Worker, Day Care Licensing

Betty Davis, Regional Homemaker Coordinator

ANCHORAGE SERVICE UNIT
INTAKE SYSTEM

The Anchorage Service Unit provides services under four broad categories: Child Protection, Adult Protection, Individual and Family Counseling, Information and Referral.

We have established two priorities in providing these services: protecting children in danger and providing services to children who are in foster care.

On May 23, 1977 we implemented a new organizational plan that can be briefly summarized as follows:

1. All fifteen social workers have intake responsibilities one day a week.
2. There are three social workers on intake every day, one from each of the three units.
3. Cases that are opened for ongoing services remain with the social worker who provided the initial intake service.
4. Because of our priorities for service, situations that are not identified as child welfare/protection or adult protection are usually referred to another agency for ongoing services.
5. All the social workers have a generic caseload and cases are evenly distributed between the fifteen social workers.

July 11, 1977

Jeremy J. Stone, Director
Federation of American Scientists
307 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Stone:

Thank you very much for the FAS Public Interest Reports. It is reassuring to me that so many ~~eminent~~ scientists are working for world harmony. I would enjoy very much reading the September issue concerning the Barrow meeting and the circumpolar efforts of the Eskimo.

Melinda and I will be back in Washington around October 5, 1977 when my grandfather's statue is dedicated. I know your father would wish to attend and may wish to participate in some manner. My father is making the arrangements.

Good to hear from you.

Cordially,

Rep. Clark Gruening, Chairman
House Special Committee on
The Permanent Fund.

F. A. S.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

307 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-3300

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Director

July 5, 1977

Clark S. Gruening
940 Tyonek
Anchorage, AK 99501

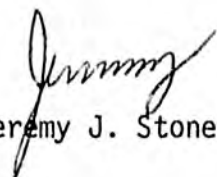
Dear Clark:

I sensed when we met that we might be firm friends in a short time, and that it was even possible that our organization's good offices might someday be of some small use to you in your obviously rising career. On either ground, do please keep in touch to whatever extent you find comfortable.

We'll put you on our complimentary list so that you will receive future copies of our publication--some past copies are enclosed.

Best of luck in whatever race you decide to make next.

Cordially,


Jeremy J. Stone

JJS:jes

National Council Members (Elected)

Ruth S. Adams
Bruce Ames
Lipman Bers
Nina Byers
Geoffrey Chew

Thomas Eisner
Rose E. Frisch
Morton H. Halperin
William A. Higinbotham
John P. Holdren

Myra Karstadt
Daniel Koshland, Jr.
Victor Rabinowitch
Leonard Rodberg
Arthur H. Rosenfeld

Carl Sagan
Joseph L. Sax
William Shureliff
George A. Silver
Jeremy J. Stone

Frank von Hippel
Myron E. Wegman
Alvin Weinberg
Robert H. Williams

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

170 3799

KEYWORDS: Commendation
Investment Advisory Committee

ASSIGNED TO Guthrie

REQUEST FOR: BILL ☐ RESOLUTION ☒ RESEARCH ☐ OTHER ☐

SUBJECT State Investment Advisory Committee

REQUESTED FOR Special Committee - Permanent

BY _____

• DELIVER TO Rep. Gruening

Fund

TAKEN BY Berrier

INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLANATIONS

Commend state investment advisory committee, Gallagher and
Edenso. See attached.

OBTAIN

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH _____

RETURN _____

TO REQUESTER

APPROVED: BGB Director Legal Serv.

Director Research

REVIEWED _____

IN

3/18

DUE _____

TYPED _____

DATE _____

PROOFED _____

DELIVERED _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TYPIST

DRAFT ☐

FINAL ☐

PF correct

Trustees for ALASKA

1026 West 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 276-4244

To:

Date:

5/16/77

From:

Robert Mintz

Dear Brian:

We received several large packages of material concerning the permanent fund today.

Thanks!

Sincerely yours,

Rob Mintz

PF Correspondence

Trustees for ALASKA

1026 West 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 276-4244

February 10, 1977

Board of Trustees

Acting Chairman:
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President, Alaska Center
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Anchorage, Alaska

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Juneau, Alaska

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University of British Columbia
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Alaska Native Foundation
Anchorage, Alaska

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Regional Corporation)

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Attorney
Anchorage, Alaska

Celia M. Hunter
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Dr. David Klein
Director, Alaska Cooperative
Wildlife Research Unit
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska

James E. Kowalsky
Alaska Rep.
Friends of the Earth
Fairbanks, Alaska

Warren W. Matthews, Jr.
Attorney
Anchorage, Alaska

Dr. Douglas H. Pimlott
Zoologist, Univ. of Toronto
Toronto, Canada

William K. Reilly
Pres., Conservation Found.
Washington, D. C.

Dr. George W. Rogers
Economist, Institute for Social,
and Econ. Research
University of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

Dr. Arlon R. Tussing
Economist, Univ. of Alaska,
Senate Interior Committee
Washington, D. C.

Robert B. Weeden
Professor, Wildlife
Management
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska

Paul N. Yivisaker
Dean, Grad. School of Ed.
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Honorable Clark Gruening
Chairman, Committee to Consider
Alternate Forms of Enabling Legislation
for the Alaska Permanent Fund
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Gruening:

I understand that you and your committee are considering legislation to implement the Permanent Fund proposal approved at the last general election. Trustees for Alaska is an organization concerned with ensuring that Alaska's unique natural and cultural values are perpetuated for the benefit of future generations. We are naturally interested, therefore, in any mechanism -- such as the Permanent Fund -- which promises to have a substantial impact on the future development of the State.

Based on the expected magnitude of the Fund's assets in relation to the size of the State's economy, it seems clear that those who control the activities of the Fund will be in a position virtually to control the entire economic future of Alaska. It is therefore of extreme importance that the fundamental objectives of the Permanent Fund be established by the public's representatives at the outset, and that clear and specific standards be written into the enabling legislation to govern future decision-making within the Fund.

I plan to submit at a later time for your committee's consideration, detailed comments and suggestions on behalf of Trustees for Alaska regarding those objectives and standards. In the meantime, would you please keep us informed of your committee's activities concerning the Permanent Fund? (In particular we would appreciate receiving copies of any relevant bills and other materials which have already been submitted for your consideration.)

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Mintz
Robert Mintz



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature
House

p76mm
Loves

March 14, 1977

Alaska Permanent Fund Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Daniel A. Seiver
Institute of Social & Economic Research
University of Alaska
2651 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Mr. Seiver:

The Anchorage Daily News carried an article last Monday about a computer forecast you made on inflation and unemployment in Alaska this year. Since the Permanent Fund could have a major effect on the Alaska economy and population, we would like to find out about the capabilities of your economic model for potential use by the committee which will be based in Anchorage this summer.

Please send, if possible, a short written description of the model, including an estimate of the cost for use by the committee. You might also let us know how much the model could be expanded to include the effects of various alternative uses of the Permanent Fund on the Alaska economy. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Brian Roger , Administrative Assistant
Permanent Fund Committee



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

Permanent Fund Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

March 22, 1977

Technical Assistance Information Clearinghouse
200 Park Ave. South
New York, New York 10003

Dear Sirs:

The Alaska Permanent Fund Committee was set up this spring by the state legislature to study alternate uses of surplus revenues which will be generated by resource development in Alaska. We plan to look at these alternative uses within the framework of long range goals and objectives for the state of Alaska. We are currently searching for consultants and institutions to assist us in the goal-setting and implementation process.

In public meetings around the state, the citizens of Alaska have asked that part of our surplus funds be used for renewable resource development and alternate energy sources. We would like to establish what demonstration projects might be feasible for Alaska. Any information on technical assistance in areas of appropriate technology and renewable resource development which you might be able to send us would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Brian Rogers, Administrative Assistant
Permanent Fund Committee



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature
House

PF
wires

Permanent Fund Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
907-465-3873

March 21, 1977

Deming Cowles
3317 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Cowles:

Just a quick note to inform you that I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the transcripts relating to the approval of the proposed royalty gas sales. They are coming more slowly at the book rate, but should be there within a week, so the post office informs me.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

D. Milton
D. Milton, Secretary
Permanent Fund Committee

RUSSELL B. LONG, LA., CHAIRMAN

HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA.
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WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR., DEL.
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

MICHAEL STERN, STAFF DIRECTOR
DONALD V. MOOREHEAD, CHIEF MINORITY COUNSEL

March 15, 1977

Representative Clark Gruening, Chairman
Special Committee on the Sale of
Royalty Gas
Alaska State Legislature
House of Representative
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Gruening:

Thank you for your letter of February 25, 1977, transmitting the special committee report on House Concurrent Resolutions 11, 12, and 13 relating to approval of proposed royalty gas sales agreement with Tenneco, El Paso and Southern Natural Gas. I will be most happy to receive copies of the transcripts of the joint hearings, if such are available at this time. You may wish to send such transcripts and any information that becomes available in the future concerning the subject to Deming Cowles, who recently joined my staff to work on energy and environmental matters.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Mike Gravel



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature
House

PT
Wines

Permanent Fund Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

March 21, 1977

Bernice Steinhardt
CEQ
722 Jackson Pl. NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Bernice:

I am sending to you under separate cover a copy of the transcripts of the testimony before the Royalty Oil & Gas Committee, a copy of our mailing lists which you requested and perhaps some other goodies which may accumulate before this actually gets mailed out to you. As the transcripts themselves are quite weighty, I am sending them at the book rate, which takes a little longer but costs quite a bit less from Alaska.

If I can be of any further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Brian Rogers".

Brian Rogers, Administrative Assistant
Permanent Fund Committee



Alaska State Legislature

House

465-3873
JUNEAU ALASKA

Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund

April 11, 1977

Mr. Bob Arnold
Alaska Native Foundation
515 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Arnold,

Enclosed is an informational packet that Representative Gruening asked me to send to you. If you need any further information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Brian Rogers".

Brian Rogers, Administrative Assistant
Alaska Permanent Fund Committee

B. Stephen Strong
Programme in the Anthropology
of Development

RECEIVED
APR 11 1977

POLICY DEVELOPMENT
& PLANNING

Mc Gill University
3434 McTavish St.
Montreal, P.Q.
Canada H3A 1X9

7 April 1977

Dear Sir,

Sent
4/19

I would like to obtain copies or
Xerox copies of the two reports by
Dr Michael Tanzer to the Alaska
legislature. One report (1976) is titled
1976 "Alaska Prudhoe Bay Oil: Profitability
and Taxation Potential" and the
1977 other report I have no title^{for} but it
has been submitted to the legislature
recently. If there is a charge for
this report or for the Xerox's could you
please let me know the cost.

Thank you,

B. Stephen Strong

Send both
Cover letter from Clark:
here are copies, etc —
You sign it for him

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Correspondence PF

1772 Scenic Way
Anchorage, AK 99501
March 23, 1977

Brian Rogers
%Rep. Clark Gruening
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Brian,

Good to see you in Anchorage. I assume Connie gave you the copy of the enclosed memo concerning the Arctic National Wildlife Range resolutions. One might argue that HJR 34 and HCR 41 say approximately the same thing *as I suggest* in less specific terms, and that we should take the vague commitment offered by the original versions of the resolutions and be happy.

On the contrary, I would point out that Judge Litt labels the State's concern about the integrity of the Wildlife Range as thinly veiled economic interest. If the State is serious about preserving the Range then it's logical to support Wilderness designation. It would be a more impressive statement.

Moreover, consider the impact of such a resolution, urging the establishment of an 8.9 million acre Wilderness area, from a Legislature that is utterly opposed to any facsimile of the Udall d-2 bill. Such a resolution would say that the Legislature recognizes that some parts, albeit a small portion, of Alaska are deserving of preservation.

Second item of business. Through Lanie Fleischer, a close friend of Mondale's brother, we are urging the Vice President to come see Alaska. To inform him of the magnitude of current events in the state and send it with a personal note from Lanie.

*we want to
send a short
report*

In thinking of people capable of writing such a ^{report} ~~letter~~ your name came to mind, along with that of Bob Waldrop. Would you write a "state of the state" letter from the perspective of the "enlightened"? It might be designed with this message: With an unparalleled opportunity to apply knowledge and experience of the past, Alaska is instead doing battle with the same forces of development who for centuries have operated outside. Only here they operate with greater speed and a bit more sophistication.

Call and we can talk more about this, if you are interested. 274-1387, between 8 and 10 am or after 6 pm, Anchorage time.

Most sincerely,



Peter Scholes

enclosure

The Wilderness Society

1772 Scenic Way, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 274-1387

RE: HJR 34 and HCR 41
TO: Brian Rogers
FR: Peter Scholes
DA: March 23, 1977

HJR 34

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the President of the United States to take whatever measures necessary to assure the protection of the integrity of the Arctic National Wildlife Range, so that it is not opened to commercial development, including, but not limited to,

- (a) declassification of the transportation corridor around the Range, and
- (b) submission to Congress of a proposal to designate certain lands in the Range, which comprise approximately eight million nine hundred fifty thousand acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Arctic National Wildlife Range and Proposed Additions - Wilderness", dated September 1976, as Arctic Wilderness and, therefore, a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress is urged to designate certain lands in the Arctic National Wildlife Range, which comprise approximately eight million nine hundred fifty thousand acres, as Arctic Wilderness and, therefore, a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, thereby keeping environmental values intact, and reserving the Range from commercial development.

HCR 41

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully urges the Governor to support the environmental protection of the /Arctic National Wildlife Range and take whatever measures necessary, including advocacy of Wilderness designation, under the Wilderness Act of 1964, to assure that the integrity and the purposes of the Range are maintained.



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

HJR 34 amendment

Page 1, line 23 after "development", add

" , including, but not limited to

(a) declassification of the transportation corridor

around the Range, and

(b) submission to Congress of a proposal to designate certain lands in the Range, which comprise approximately eight million nine hundred fifty thousand acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Arctic National Wildlife Range and Proposed Additions - Wilderness", dated September 1976, as Arctic Wilderness and, therefore, a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System"

page 1, line 24 - 26

delete "support the . . . , reserving it"

insert

"designate certain lands in the Arctic National Wildlife Range, which comprise approximately eight million nine hundred fifty thousand acres, as Arctic Wilderness and, therefore, a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, thereby keeping environmental values intact, and reserving the Range"

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.



Friends of the Earth

13 March 1977

Dear Mr Rogers:

Thanks for your letter of 3 March. It is encouraging to see people trying to plan ahead for the long term. I only hope your revenues are enough to cover your costs (e.g. when the pipe breaks or the tankers go on the rocks at Valdez or the caribou turn into pumpkins). You may be interested that a similar-sounding fund exists in Alberta, though nobody seems interested in spending it wisely save a few farsighted people, notably Bill Ross and his colleagues at the Faculty of Environmental Design, U. of Calgary; Maurice Strong, and Doug Bowie at Petro-Canada; and Julian Kanisky of the Environmental Protection Board (?).

I see the Fund as an opportunity to do things right the first time, and would be willing in principle to help define its goals and methods, subject to constraints of time, which are severe. Meanwhile, here are a few general remarks to be getting on with. They are entirely off the top of my head, since I have never been to Alaska and know its problems only at third-hand.

The object of the Fund, I think, should be to promote Alaskan self-reliance, so that in the post-petroleum era Alaskans will be able to live in harmony with and in dependence on their natural environment with a minimum of outside subsidy. It is not sustainable, I suspect, to rely on a frail lifeline of supplies from the lower 49, and you should try to wean yourselves while you have the chance. You should seek the means to live--perhaps happily--ever after.

This means first of all energy independence for Alaska, using a local adaptation of the ideas in my October 1976 Foreign Affairs paper (a book-length expansion of which, Soft Energy Paths: Toward a Durable Peace, is to be co-published around May by FOE and Ballinger). I would be very surprised indeed if Alaska could not live nicely on her energy income--wind, seasonally stored solar heat, forestry residues, perhaps a bit of small-scale local hydro--at lower cost than imported fossil fuel or nuclear power. Such a case can be made with today's soft technologies for Denmark, which has some analogies to Alaska, and for virtually all of Canada, where I have been working lately for the Science Council along these lines. The conditions peculiar to Alaska mesh nicely with those of other northern countries, notably Canada, Scandinavia, Holland, and Britain, and I could help to develop guidelines for cooperative research, development, and demonstration. You have a chance to do some technical pioneering of great practical value to you and others.

Likewise you should seek to integrate your energy and food systems. The work that the New Alchemy Institute (Dr John Todd, Box 432, Woods Hole, MA 02543) has been doing in Prince Edward Island is highly relevant, and you should try to set up Alaskan demonstration plants along similar lines as soon as possible.

I am not familiar enough with Alaskan conditions (which I hear are very diverse) to speculate about materials problems, but think much of the intermediate-technology housing being developed in Manitoba and BC should be relevant to your needs.

Transport is perhaps more conventional, though you should probably look at airships.

What is not so clear from your letter is how to construe the requirement that the Fund be used only for "income-producing investments". Does that necessarily

Committed to the conservation, restoration and rational use of the Ecosphere.

This is 100% re-cycled paper.

Directors: John Adams, Colin Rhye, Tim Burke (Executive Director), Sue Clifford, Barclay Inglis, Richard Jones, David Runnalls, Richard Sandbrook (Secretary), Graham Searle
Registered in London, Company No. 1012357.

13 March 1977

mean investing in institutions, factories, stocks, etc. that will produce profits in a conventional industrialist sense, or might it mean investing in e.g. energy, food, and building systems that will save a continuing stream of money compared with not building them? And if the latter, can RD&D expenditures, rather than "commercial" deployment, qualify? If RD&D isn't considered "income-producing", are there other sources of state funds for it? (If there aren't, I suspect ERDA's arm could be twisted a bit.)

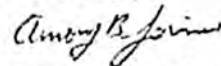
It seems to me important for Alaskans who know their problems and opportunities at first-hand to begin their own studies of soft energy, food, and other paths for Alaska. Soft Energy Paths and its follow-up anthology of contextual essays and ^{international} ~~soft-path~~ case studies, Energy In Context, will help, and I could too, but the basic knowledge and impetus will have to come from Alaskans, and I don't know who they are. No doubt you can identify many of them, though, with the help of your own environmental community. (I presume you're in touch with FOE's Fairbanks office: Jim Kowalsky, Box 1895 Pioneer Way, Fairbanks 99701, (907) 479-3684.)

Perhaps you could kindly send me more details of how your Committee proposes to proceed and how I might be most useful. I've been appointed Regents' Lecturer at the University of California at Berkeley for a month in spring '78, and shall spend a further two months there either all next spring or half then and half in autumn '77, so there should be several opportunities for me to swing past via Alaska if it seems necessary.

The above FOE-London address is the best for you to use; anything that cannot wait for months should be marked "please forward airmail if necessary".

Looking forward to hearing more as your study develops,

Sincerely,



Amory B Lovins
British Representative
Friends of the Earth Inc

cc: Jim Kowalsky
(with a copy of your letter of 3 March)

Brian Rogers, Administrative Assistant
Alaska Permanent Fund Committee
Pouch V, Juneau, AK 99811, USA

ALASKA PERMANENT FUND COMMITTEE

Chronology

- February 2 Speaker appointed the following members to the Special Committee to consider alternate forms of enabling legislation on the Alaska Permanent Fund: Rep. Gruening, chairman; Rep. Gardiner, vice chairman; Rep. Miles, Rep. Schaeffer, Rep. Urion. (p. 193 House Journal)
- February 14 Speaker appointed two additional members to the Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund: Rep. Meekins and Rep. Haugen and expanded the duties of that committee to include recommendations of legislation to implement the renewable resources fund. (p. 292 H Jour)
- February 18 House Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund passed out interim management bill.
- February 24 Legislative Council appropriated \$40,000 to Alaska Permanent Fund Committee.
- March 1 Administrative Assistant and Secretary hired for Alaska Permanent Fund.
- March 10 Legislative Council appropriated an additional \$20,000 to the Alaska Permanent Fund Committee.
- March 15 President appointed the following members to an Interim Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund: Sen. Hohman, chairman; Sen. Rodey, vice chairman; Sen. Sackett; Sen. Sumner; Sen. Rader. (p. 576 S Jour)
- March 17 House Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund passed out resolution commending State Investment Advisory Committee.
- March 23-April 1 Advertisements run in most newspapers in the state for an assistant to the Alaska Permanent Fund Committee.
- March 31 Alaska Permanent Fund Interim budget is due to Legislative Council.

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Requirements:

- For further information write:**

The Alaska Legislature is an equal opportunity employer.

New file PF: Interim procedures

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

MEMORANDUM

May 10, 1977

SUBJECT: Housekeeping Procedures for Interim Committees

TO: Chairmen for Interim Projects

FROM: Jack Doyle, Executive Director *JD*

With the end of the session approaching, the interim committees will be getting their interim projects underway. Legal requirements, state fiscal policy and the suggestions from our auditing firm have shaped Legislative Council policy regarding the expenditure of and accounting for the expenditure of state money on an orderly and detailed basis. The Council policy involves the following arrangements and procedures.

OFFICE SPACE: All interim committees occupying space in Juneau will be able to use existing legislative space at no cost to the committee. The Director of Administrative Services has leased 6,000 square feet of additional space in Anchorage at 528 West 5th Avenue (2nd floor) at a cost of .83 per sq. ft., per month, plus electricity. A phone system has been ordered and office equipment will be delivered in time for the first day of occupancy, June 1, 1977. The lease expires on December 31, 1977. Besides the many offices, the space includes one large committee meeting room; coffee, supply and lounge area; and restrooms. A Xerox machine has also been ordered.

EMPLOYEES: When selection has been made of all interim employees budgeted for the committee, please notify the Payroll Officer in Room 24, State Capitol. Employees are considered as temporaries and, accordingly, time sheets should be prepared semimonthly, approved by the Committee Chairman, and then forwarded to the Payroll Officer for processing. Blank time sheets are available.

CONSULTANTS: All consulting arrangements must be evidenced by written contracts between the Agency and the individual or firm. The Divisions of Research Services or Administrative Services will assist you in preparing the contracts. Since we expect a great many of these contracts in a relatively short period of time, it will assist them if you could provide the following information when requesting a contract:

May 10, 1977

-2-

1. Name of individual or firm.
2. Alaska Business License Number, if required.
3. Statement of the work to be performed. (Should be described in as much detail as possible: any reports specified, testimony at the next session noted, whatever else you expect to be performed.)
4. Project Director. In most cases, you will wish to have yourself designated. However, it may be advantageous to delegate this responsibility to either the Director of Research Services or the Director of Legal Services. This is a matter for you to decide, but, particularly in the case of relatively complex consulting contracts requiring ongoing monitoring by a permanent agency employee, you may find this arrangement advantageous.
5. Period of performance. Date when consultant will commence work and, more importantly, the absolute deadline for submission of the work product. A standard clause providing for early termination will also be used.
6. Method of payment. Lump sum; progress payments, monthly retainers. If an employer-employee relationship is evident, regardless of what it is called, deductions for federal and state payroll taxes must be made. (In general, an employer-employee relationship is deemed to exist if you control the hours the consultant works.) All expense reimbursements to be calculated separately.
7. Amount of compensation. Specific rates for time, per diem, etc., should be indicated where lump sum contracts are not used. A maximum total for both fees and expenses should also be stated in order that proper encumbrances may be made, and to avoid major misunderstandings, to reflect a more accurate monthly financial report. (Contracts may be amended later, if necessary.)

OTHER: Only members of the Council and Legislative Leadership have Transportation books available. If you have legislators other than above on your committee, you should notify the Administrative Services Division in advance of scheduled meetings and trips in order that they may arrange for transportation for these members. At the conclusion of any meeting or travel, per diem payments may be claimed from the accounting office on the appropriate forms.

The Administrative Services Division in Juneau and the Agency's information office in Anchorage will transmit any CRT traffic for your committee between

May 10, 1977

-3-

Juneau and Anchorage and Fairbanks, or any other town on the teleprocessing network.

Any other purchases required by your committee will be authorized by the Agency's Supply Officer upon reasonable requests, subject to budgetary control.

I hope the above procedures will assist you in accomplishing the important work you have been assigned. If any questions remain, please contact me at your convenience.

JCD:MRC:hg

Memo sent to:

Sen. Colletta	Rep. McKinnon
Sen. Sumner	Rep. Gruening
Sen. Hohman	Rep. Osterback
Sen. Ray	Rep. Bradley
Sen. Orsini	Rep. Brown
Sen. Kerttula	Rep. Rudd
	Rep. Buchholdt
	Rep. Anderson
	Rep. Parr

bcc: Sen. Ziegler
Rep. Miller

Myrt Charney
Billy Berrier
Gregg Erickson

Alaska State Legislature

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
THE ALASKA PERMANENT FUND
(907) 276-3433

528 W. 5TH, SUITE 270
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501
[POUCH V, JUNEAU, AK. 99811]
(907) 465-3873



MEMBERS

REP. CLARK GRUENING, CHMN.
REP. TERRY GARDINER, V. CHMN.
REP. E. J. HAUGEN
REP. RUSS MEEKINS
REP. BILL MILES
REP. LEO SCHAEFFER
REP. RICK URION

House of Representatives

Attached are copies of recent press coverage of the Permanent Fund issue. They were prepared at the direction of Chairman Clark Gruening in an effort to help you in keeping up-to-date on the Permanent Fund. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact our Anchorage office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mike Doogan".

Mike Doogan
Administrative Assistant

MD:LAD

Alaska State Legislature

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
THE ALASKA PERMANENT FUND
(907) 276-3433

528 W. 5TH, SUITE 270
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

[POUCH V, JUNEAU, AK. 99811]
(907) 465-3873



MEMBERS

REP. CLARK GRUENING, CHMN.
REP. TERRY GARDINER, V. CHMN.
REP. E. J. HAUGEN
REP. RUSS MEEKINS
REP. BILL MILES
REP. LEO SCHAEFFER
REP. RICK URION

House of Representatives

December 7, 1977

Cindy Bryson
Division of Administrative Services
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Ms. Bryson:

Enclosed please find two sets of revenue projections, a copy of questionnaire returns, a report and a transcript to go to the printers. We would like these and other materials sent to you handled as follows:

Print 70 copies of each item, on both sides of the page, drill for three-hole binder and bind with staples at left side. When this process is complete, please store in Rep. Clark Gruening's office.

I am attempting to get a Page 51 of Belden Daniels' report to you as soon as possible. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mike Doogan".

Mike Doogan
Administrative Assistant

Enclosures

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

December 5, 1977

SUBJECT: The Closing Out of Interim Work - and The Thereafter

TO: Representative Clark Gruening, Chairman
Alaska Permanent Fund (House)

FROM: Representative Mike Miller, Chairman 
Legislative Council

The reconvening of the Legislature on January 9 will mark the end of the standard "interim" period. January 9 signals the resumption of responsibilities by the standing committees of each house and the assignment or reassignment of special project matters to redesignated or newly designated special committees within the House and the Senate.

Thus, except for the activities of the statutorily authorized permanent committees (e.g. Legislative Council) all strictly legislative interim committees or subcommittees reporting to and funded through the Legislative Council complete their business on January 9. There will be exceptions as approved on a case-by-case basis by the Legislative Council, the Legislature, or by the individual house. In either event, on January 9 all interim committee contractual obligations and fund allocations revert to the control of the Legislative Council pursuant to the policy announced when assignments and funding were determined last Spring.

The continuation of selected projects and the revival of one-time special committees (which became joint committees of the Council during the interim) will be subject to the legislative will. In the meantime, the Council will take appropriate action regarding work completed, work yet to be completed and begin to collate the detailed accounting for committee and project expenditures.

Chairmen for interim committee and projects are invited to attend the final "interim" meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, January 7, at Juneau, beginning at 2:00 p.m., in the Capitol, Room 123-A. That meeting will be the occasion for receiving final or next-to-final reports from you, the reports including your recommendations for legislative action and future activities requiring interim or in-session attention. The Council will also respond to suggestions regarding committee accounts and the reversion of committee funds to the Council's reserve account for reallocations.

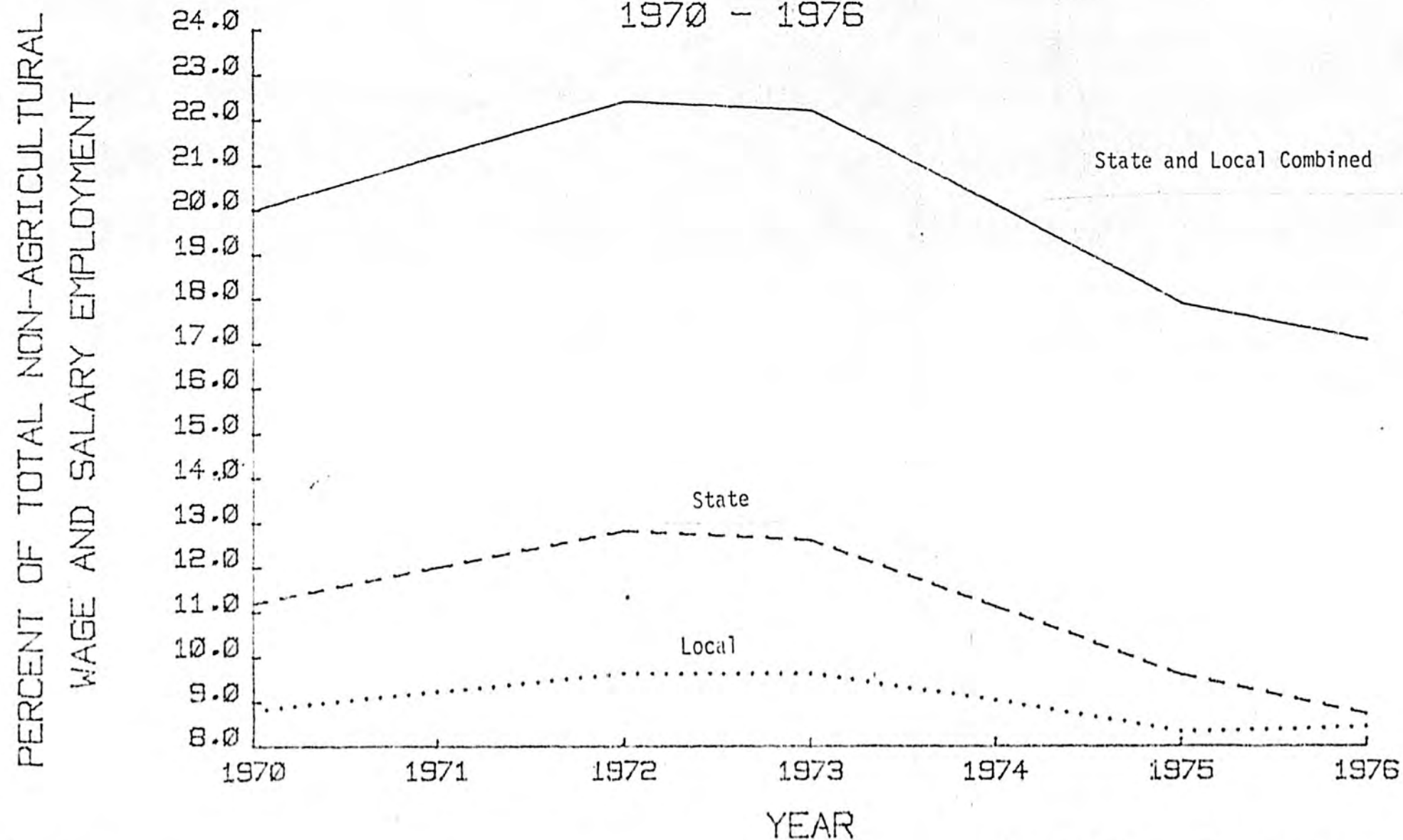
Your substantive reports will be important to the work of the next session. Equally important will be the detailed records of individual committee or project expenditures which we have been keeping on a month-to-month basis. We are already receiving press inquiries about examining the final expenditure reports which should be ready in February or March.

Please mark on your calendar the Council's Interim Committee/Project Reporting meeting:

Saturday, January 7
2:00 p.m.
State Capitol, 123-A

cc: Members of the Legislative Council
Committee Administrative Assistants
John C. Doyle, Executive Director
Myrton Charney, Director of Administrative Services
Billy Berrier, Director of Legal Services
Gregg Erickson, Director of Research Services

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AS A % OF TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1970 - 1976



Prepared by:
Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division
November 14, 1977

Source of Data: *The Alaska Economy Mid-Year
Performance Report 1977*, Alaska Department
of Commerce and Economic Development,
Division of Economic Enterprise

Mr + Mrs.
Marshall
Louette
510 E 8th, Anch, AK.
99501

J

349-2192

349-2192

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

AK Perm Fund - House
Rep. Gruening

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

MEMORANDUM

December 1, 1977

SUBJECT: Procedure for Closing Interim Offices

TO: Chairmen and staff of Interim Committees
and Task Forces

FROM: M. R. Charney, Director
Administrative Services *M.R.C.*

The ending of the interim necessitates some procedures being established in closing down the offices, preparing the Juneau space for session use, and returning equipment and supplies, etc., to proper offices.

The Anchorage interim offices must be vacated by December 30, the last working day of the lease. Arrangements have been made to turn over all the office equipment to executive branch agencies in Anchorage and will be picked up the week of December 27-30, 1977. All typewriters, recorders, and dictating equipment must be reboxed and airfreighted to Juneau that week to insure arrival in Juneau for a maintenance check prior to January 9. The Xerox machine lease has been canceled and will be picked up prior to December 30. The post-age machine will be picked up earlier and sent to the new session office at Ketchikan.

For Dillingham, all equipment owned by the legislature must be returned to Juneau in ample time for us to receive it and have maintenance performed prior to January 9, 1978.

In Juneau, all equipment not needed by the office during the session should be returned to Room 24. Please notify us of any repairs needed to equipment which will remain in the session office.

In general, no employees may remain on interim committee payrolls after January 8, 1978. Transportation for committee staff to Juneau to accept a session job cannot be authorized. All petty cash funds must be returned to this office with a final accounting report verifying the remaining balance and approved by the committee chairman. All unused supplies should be returned to the nearest permanent legislative office, either in Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage, or Ketchikan. All telephones should be canceled by December 30 or earlier if the office will be vacated earlier.

Cooperation by all will greatly assist us in being ready for the session on January 9. If there are any questions, please call me.

MRC:mm

Suffolk University

Graduate School
of Administration

Beacon Hill
Boston, Mass. 02114
Tel. (617) 723-4700, Ext. 370

Department of Public Management
and Administration

sent

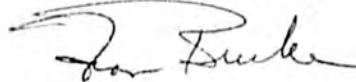
Mailing Address:
45-47 Mt. Vernon St.
Boston, Mass. 02108

Dear Sir/Ms.:

Please send me a copy of the following publication(s), and add my
name to your mailing list:

"The Role of the Permanent Fund In Alaska's Future"

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Frances Burke
Chairperson

FB:tms

per

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

Box 1267, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

December 1, 1977

Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund
528 West Fifth, Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

To Whom it May Concern:

We would like to request a copy of
"The Role of the Permanent Fund in Alaska's Future".
If there is any cost involved, please bill us
accordingly:

The Community Information Center
Fairbanks North Star Borough
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marilynn Egner
Research Assistant
COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTER



LLOYD DOGGETT
STATE SENATOR
DISTRICT 14

The Senate of
The State of Texas
Austin 78711

December 2, 1977

Sent

Special Committee on the Alaska
Permanent Fund
528 W. 5th, Suite 270
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir:

Please send me one copy of the report on
the Permanent Fund released by the Special
Committee. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Doggett
Lloyd Doggett

LD:lnl



OHIO PUBLIC INTEREST CAMPAIGN

340 Chester-12th Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
(216) 861-5200

November 28, 1977

*Loe Ann - Please send.
Sent*

Publications Officer
Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund
528 West Fifth Street, Suite 270
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing for the Ohio Public Interest Campaign, a state-wide non-profit citizens' organization concerned with protecting Ohio's jobs and tax base.

The November, 1977, issue of the Newsletter of the National Conference on Alternative State and Local Public Policies, reports on Alaska's Permanent Fund. Would it be possible for you to send me a copy of your report, "The Role of the Permanent Fund in Alaska's Future"?

With thanks,

Paul Ryder
Associate Director

PR/drj

Akron-Canton-Mansfield Area
146 South High Street
Akron, Ohio 44308
(216) 434-0784

Warren-Youngstown Area
1265 North Main Street
Niles, Ohio 44446
(216) 652-0048

Dayton
141 West 3rd Street
Room 313
Dayton, Ohio 45402
(513) 228-8506

Cincinnati
1325 Enquirer Bldg.
617 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(513) 421-0630

Toledo
2215 Scottwood #3
Toledo, Ohio 43620
(419) 242-5421

Columbus Legislative Office
65 South 4th Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 461-0872

STATE SERVICES ORGANIZATION

Board Members:
Richard R. Rodgers (NGC), Chairman
Karl T. Kurtz (NCSL)
Darrell D. Perry (CSG)

November 18, 1977

Special Committee on the
Alaska Permanent Fund
528 W. 5th,
Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Friends:

At your convenience, please send me a copy of the publication listed on the order form enclosed.

If there is a charge for the publication, please notify me in advance. The mailing address is as follows:

Library, Rm. 329
State Services Organization
444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lois C. Steinberg

Lois C. Steinberg
Library Assistant

CLASS NO.	AUTHOR	L. C. CARD NUMBER			
ACC. NO.	TITLE			CARD SETS	
	The Role of the Permanent Fund in Alaska's Future.			ORD'D	
LIST PRICE	PLACE	PUBLISHER	YEAR	L.C.	
DEALER	VOLS.	Special Comm. on Permanent Fund	1977	WI.	
NO. OF COPIES	RECOMMENDED BY	DATE ORDERED	COST	OTHER	
1	COASALPP	11/18/77			
ORDER NO.	FUND CHARGED	DATE RECEIVED	S.B.N.		

LIBRARY, STATE SERVICES ORGANIZATION
HALL OF THE STATES, RM. 329
444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20001

Arthur D. Little, Inc. ONE MARITIME PLAZA · SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111 · (415) 981-2500

November 3, 1977

Sent

House Special Committee on the
Alaska Permanent Fund
528 West Fifth Avenue
Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Arthur D. Little has been engaged by the Department of Revenue to make recommendations on possible uses for the economic development portion of the permanent fund. As an aid to our consulting project, it would be most beneficial to have all the information on the permanent fund that the House Special Committee is making available to the public as indicated in the brochure "The Role of the Permanent Fund in Alaska's Future." Additionally, copies of Dr. Arlon Tussing's paper on "The Economic Consideration in the Establishment of Alaska's Permanent Fund" and the paper by Belven Daniels of Harvard on "Thinking About the Alaska Permanent Fund: The Cautious Approach for Alaskan Policy Makers" would be most appreciated.

Any additional thoughts, papers, or information that you feel would be appropriate would also be welcomed. Thank you.

Sincerely,

J. Race

Steven Race

SR/tad

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

ATHENS BRUSSELS CARACAS LONDON PARIS RIO DE JANEIRO SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO WASHINGTON WIESBADEN

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
DON BENNETT
P.O. Box 2801
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707

LEGISLATURE ADDRESS
POUCH V STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE (907) 463-4941



COMMITTEES
RESOURCES, HEALTH
EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 7, 1977

The Honorable Clark Gruening
Special Committee on the
Alaska Permanent Fund
528 W. 5th, Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Clark:

I would appreciate it if you would send me six copies of, "The Role of the Permanent Fund in Alaska's Future".

My regrets in not being able to see you in Anchorage. See you soon.

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Don".

Rep. Don Bennett

DB/db

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sent".

Peter Demoski, President
Nik'agun Limited
Nulato, Alaska 99765
September 6, 1977

House Special Committee
on the Alaska Permanent Fund
528 West 5th Ave., Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

In order to make a credible investigation of the Permanent Fund, and to suggest intelligent procedures for the overseers of the Fund, I am requesting the following two papers:

1. "Economic Considerations in Establishment of Alaska's Permanent Fund" by Arlon Tussig and,
2. Thinking about the Alaska Permanent Fund: A Cautious Approach for Alaskan Policymakers by Belden Daniels.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Peter Demoski, President

PD/ps

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

POUCH B - JUNEAU 99811

October 20, 1977

Special Committee on
The Alaska Permanent Fund
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

sent

To Whom It May Concern:

Please send me a copy of each of the following publications: The Role of the Permanent Fund in Alaska's Future, a preliminary report by the House Special Committee on the Alaska Permanent Fund, and two papers mentioned on page 3 of the preceding booklet, ("Economic Considerations in Establishment of Alaska's Permanent Fund: by Arlon Tussing, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska and "Thinking About the Alaska Permanent Fund: A cautious Approach for Alaskan Policymakers: by Belden Daniels, Department of City and Regional Planning, Harvard University").

Please advise of any expense involved. Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

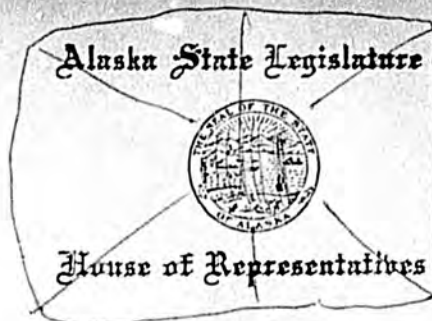
Lois Kramer

Lois Kramer
Senior Planner

LK:cc

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
TELEPHONE (907) 465-3706

House Finance Committee
Interim Office
528 W. 5th, Suite 270
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
276-4206



REPRESENTATIVE
Steve Cowper
CHAIRMAN
FINANCE COMMITTEE

September 21, 1977

Jay Hogan, Director
Division of Legislative Finance
Pouch WF
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Hogan:

The Chairman and Representatives Schaeffer, Gruening, Meekins, and Haugen have requested that I ask for a prompt investigation of why construction has not been completed on the Pioneers' Home in Kotzebue. They were told on their visit that the foundation has been stabilized and that the funds, materials and contractor are there. They are especially concerned that losing this construction season will erode the appropriation by inflation.

A brief report on the problem and what is being done about it, as soon as possible, will be much appreciated.

Sincerely,

James B. Rhode

James B. Rhode
A.A. to Rep. Cowper, Chairman
House Finance Committee

cc: Speaker Malone
Rep. Schaeffer
Rep. Gruening ✓
Rep. Meekins
Rep. Haugen

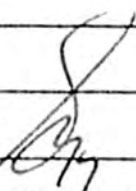
Route Slip
Legislative Affairs Agency

RESEARCH DIVISION

Jack Doyle	()		()
Billy Berrier	()	Richard Haggart	()
Myrt Charney	()	Sharman Haley	()
Library	()	Alexander Hoke	()
<u>Thelma Clark</u>	()	Ken Humphreys	()
<u>CONVINCING</u> X	()	Elke Kallab	()
		Al Latham	()
Gregg Erickson	()	George Utermohle	()
June Meacham	()	John Williams	()
Debbie Holm	()		()

Action: SEE MARKED ITEM

on 2nd page. A.D. LITRE?

From 

Date 9/15

(LA-R1)Rev. 8/77



Alaska State Legislature

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3771

OUT OF SESSION:
5301 LAKESHORE DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 276-5202

SENATE EMPLOYMENT RESOURCES AND
OPPORTUNITIES COMMITTEE
TENTH LEGISLATURE - 1977-78

SEPTEMBER 6, 1977

BILL SUMNER, CHAIRMAN
ANCHORAGE
FRANK FERGUSON
KOTZEBUE
KAY POLAND
KODIAK
JOHN SACKETT
GALENA
ROBERT ZIEGLER
KETCHIKAN

TO: Legislative Council Members
FROM: Senator Bill Sumner
SUBJECT: Committee Progress Report

Attached is a report on the activity of the Senate Employment Resources and Opportunities Committee which I indicated I would send during my oral report at the August 29th meeting.

I'd like to hear from you if you have any ideas or input into the committee's work.

EMPLOYMENT RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES COMMITTEE

GOALS

The interim activity of the Senate Employment Resources and Opportunities Committee has been aimed at developing legislative recommendations that will effectively result in the state stimulating a more diversified and labor-intensive economy that will begin diminishing our chronically high and cyclical unemployment rate.

JULY 14 MEETING

On July 14 representatives from the Departments of Labor, Commerce and Economic Development, Revenue and Bureau of Land Management were brought together to discuss the committee's goals. Each were asked to provide the committee with data and descriptive information on existing state programs relevant to our areas of interest that would allow us to develop a profile of the needs and characteristics of both the rural and urban unemployed as well as regional occupational needs.

JOBS SYMPOSIUM

This information, in addition to other research in progress, will come together in the publication of an easily understandable analysis of the employment situation to be used as background information for those attending a state-wide jobs symposium the committee is holding on November 1 and 2 in Anchorage. Here, all interested individuals, businesses and organizations -- from the small business person and labor unions to the unemployed participate in two days of workshops and discussions to share with the committee their individual needs, problems and their program will be internationally, nationally and state acclaimed economists, as well as other noted leaders of the varied interest groups concerned and involved with employment.

Out of the symposium the committee anticipates direction as to potential solutions. Some that have been suggested thus far involve supplementing existing small business loans programs, expanding vocational and on-the-job training programs, creating incentives for those establishing labor-intensive as opposed to capital-intensive businesses or the state assisting in developing cottage industries in interested bush communities.

AUGUST 13 MEETING

CONTRACT SERVICES

At the committee's August 13th meeting, each member was asked to bring to the committee's attention any employment needs or problems peculiar to their own community and we, of course, welcome the same input from other members of the legislature. At the same meeting the committee agreed to contract with Northrim Associates of Anchorage to put the November symposium together. We are also working in conjunction with the Department of Revenue to contract with Management Analysis Center of San Francisco for a study that will analyze the state's existing data base on employment impact of additional investment in industries currently important to the state.

JULY 25
HEARING

Also during the interim a number of individuals and businesses have brought to the committee's attention concerns about the disadvantages Alaska based businesses face such as Outside companies not having to meet the same regulations to which Alaskan based businesses must comply. In following up on some of the allegations against two Outside companies doing federally contracted work at military installations in Fairbanks, the committee held a hearing there on July 25th. Those allegations have since been forwarded to our Congressional delegation and all three are making further inquiry. The committee is also looking into similar complaints that have been made by other types of businesses.

Alaska State Legislature



IN SESSION:
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4949

BOX 142
EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA
99577

Representative Randy Phillips

HOUSE DISTRICT 8

March 4, 1977

Totals have now been compiled with regard to the legislative questionnaire I mailed out before I left Eagle River for Juneau in January.

A total of 762 questionnaires were mailed to the Anchorage area of District 8 and 21% of those were returned. The Eagle River-Chugiak area received 373 questionnaires and 28% of those were returned. The overall percentage of returns was 26%.

72% of those answering favored keeping the taxes on the oil and gas industries at their present level while 23% desired an increase and 5% a decrease. As to the leasing policy of the State of Alaska, 67% indicated that the leases should be sold at a moderate rate to assure a steady flow of income, 9% desired that no more leases be sold, 7% suggested that the leases should be sold as needed and 6% indicated that they should be sold as soon as possible. As to the proposed gas line, 79% favored the All Alaskan - El Paso route while 16% favored the Alcan Highway Northwest Line route. The Canadian MacKenzie Delta Arctic Gas Line and nonconstruction of a gas line each received 2%.

The Haul Road question indicated that 45% of those answering favored limited opening on a toll road basis while 35% favored a general opening. 15% indicated that the Haul Road should be closed entirely and 1% indicated a desire to see the Haul Road opened but with safeguards established.

65% of those responding indicated a desire to see the Alaskan Railroad extended to the North Slope while 25% were opposed; 75% indicated that they favored the Upper Susitna River Hydroelectric Dam Project while 20% opposed same.

The answers to the questions on crime indicated an overall dissatisfaction with most agencies associated with crime prevention and protection: The Law Enforcement Agencies received a 54% favorable response with 33% expressing dissatisfaction; the Division of Corrections received an 80% unfavorable response with 10% favorable response and 10% undecided; the Courts received a 90% unfavorable response, 7% favorable and 3% undecided; and the Attorney General's Office received 54% unfavorable response, 13% favorable and 33% undecided.

32% of those responding indicated they did not approve of the present budgetary process while 15% indicated they approved and 31% were undecided. 40% indicated they favored the "Sunset" concept for funding of programs and services of our state government while 10% were unfavorable and 36% undecided.

In the human needs category, 40% indicated employment should be the number

one concern, 17% indicated education, 12% indicated children, 11% alcoholism, 6% health, 5% the elderly, 2% each to housing and income maintenance, and .3% rehabilitation.

The Multiple Use Concept for the use of Alaska's lands was favored by 89% of those responding while 7% were opposed. Promoting renewable resource development was favored by 90% while 22% indicated that industrial growth and development should be the primary objective for managing Alaska's lands and that both propositions should be considered.

As to the management of Alaska's Permanent Fund money, 29% indicated that the funds should be used for tax cuts for Alaskans, 28% indicated it should be loaned to develop renewable resource industries, 14% indicated it should be loaned to individuals, 9% suggested loaning for industrial development, 8% indicated loaning to communities, 6% wanted it used for more state services and public facilities, and 5% suggested it be used for community grants and revenue sharing.

The Capital Move question indicated that 83% of those responding felt the capital should be moved by 1980, 8% indicated that it should be moved by 1990, and the remainder indicated they did not wish to see it moved.

Many of the percentages will add up to more or less than 100% due to the fact that multiple answers were given to some questions while others were not answered by those responding.

I would like to express my appreciation to all of those who answered the questionnaire. Should anyone desire information in regards to legislation, please contact me at Pouch V, Juneau, AK 99811.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Your name has been selected as a person who has an interest in the future of Alaska. Your answer to the questions inside will help to guide considerations of the Legislature. Please mark your answers, fold the Questionnaire so that the return address is on top, seal the edge with tape, and mail. It is not necessary to use a postage stamp. Thank you for your help.

Phillips
HOUSE DISTRICT 8

OIL & GAS TAXATION

Do you think the taxes on the oil and gas industries should be increased, decreased, or remain as they are at the present time?

Increased ☐ Decreased ☐ Remain the Same ☐

LEASING OIL & GAS LANDS

What should be the state's policy of Future Oil & Gas Lease Lands? (Please check the appropriate box)

- ☐ It should sell leases as soon as possible to maximize its oil and gas revenues.
- ☐ It should sell leases at a moderate rate to assure a steady flow of income over a long time.
- ☐ It should lease only when the state needs larger sums of revenue to meet public needs.
- ☐ It should sell no further leases and make the best use of present income.
- ☐ Other _____

GAS LINES

Presently, there are three proposed gas lines to transport Alaskan Gas to the Lower 48. Which gas pipeline route do you favor?

- ☐ Alcan Highway Northwest Line
- ☐ Canadian MacKenzie Delta Arctic Gas Line
- ☐ All Alaskan - El Paso Line
- ☐ None (Non-construction of the Gas Line)

HAUL ROAD

A number of proposals have been suggested for the Alaskan Pipeline Haul Road. Which proposal do you favor?

- ☐ Opening of the Haul Road to the Public.
- ☐ Limited opening on a toll road basis to the public.
- ☐ Close the Haul Road to the public entirely.

RAILROAD

Do you favor or oppose extending the Alaska Railroad to the North Slope? ☐ Favor ☐ Oppose

SUSITNA DAM

Do you favor or oppose the proposed Upper Susitna River Hydroelectric Dam Project?

- ☐ Favor ☐ Oppose

CRIME

Are you satisfied with the performance of Alaska's

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Law Enforcement Agencies? | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ Undecided |
| The Division of Corrections? | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ Undecided |
| The Courts? | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ Undecided |
| The Attorney General's Office? | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ Undecided |

Comments: _____

BUDGET

Do you favor:

- A. The present budgetary process which funds the programs and services of our state government?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Undecided
- B. The zero-based (Sunset) concept for funding of programs and services of our state government?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Undecided

RANDY PHILLIPS

STATE REPRESENTATIVE
P.O. Box 142
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

Phillips

HOUSE DISTRICT 8

While in Session:
Pouch V,
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Open Letter to Constituents of District 8

Dear Friends and Neighbors:

Prior to my election I pledged to establish an ongoing communication with the people of District 8.

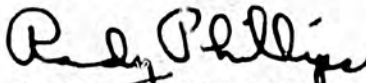
As part of my campaign pledge, I am enclosing a schedule of legislative public hearings and a questionnaire for your household.

Please complete the enclosed newsletter questionnaire and forward to: Pouch V, Juneau, Alaska 99811, at your earliest convenience.

This newsletter is part of my continuing effort to keep you informed of my activities in the State House of Representatives.

If you have any questions regarding legislation or state government, do not hesitate to contact me in Juneau or you may leave a message at the Legislative Information Office located at 1026 W. 6th Ave., Anchorage, Phone 278-3668.

Sincerely,


RANDY PHILLIPS

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT 8F LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

January 29, 1977 --	1:30 P.M. -- Mt. View Community Center, 315 Price, Anchorage, Alaska
	4:00 P.M. -- Eagle River Public Library, Eagle River, Alaska
February 26, 1977 --	1:30 P.M. -- Muldoon Road Baptist Church, 382 Muldoon Road, Anchorage
	4:00 P.M. -- Eagle River Public Library, Eagle River, Alaska
March 26, 1977 --	1:30 P.M. -- Mt. View Community Center, 315 Price, Anchorage, Alaska
	4:00 P.M. -- Muldoon Road Baptist Church, 382 Muldoon Road, Anchorage
April 23, 1977 --	1:30 P.M. -- Mt. View Community Center, 315 Price, Anchorage, Alaska
	4:00 P.M. -- Eagle River Public Library, Eagle River, Alaska

HUMAN NEEDS

What human needs do you think are most important? (Please rank answers 1 to 10, with 1 as the most important.)

☐ Alcoholism

☐ Health

☐ Care of Children

☐ Housing

☐ Education

☐ Income Maintenance

☐ Programs for Elderly

☐ Rehabilitation

☐ Employment

☐ Other _____

ALASKA'S LANDS

Concerning the management of Alaska's lands, do you favor or oppose the Multiple Use Concept, that is land for public needs, industrial growth & development, and development of renewable resources?

☐ Favor

☐ Oppose

If a situation existed in the primary objective for managing Alaska's lands, which situation would you favor?

☐ To promote renewable resources development

☐ To promote industrial growth & development

PERMANENT FUND

How should the Permanent Fund money be used? (Please rank 1 to 8, with 1 most important.)

☐ Loan it to communities

☐ Use it for tax cuts for Alaskans

☐ Loan it for industrial development

☐ Use it for community grants & revenue sharing

☐ Loan it to individuals

☐ Use it for more state services and public facilities

☐ Loan it to develop renewable resource industries.

☐ Other _____

CAPITAL MOVE

The 1974 initiative concerning the capital move specified the move must begin by 1980. Some people are now suggesting the capital move be postponed to 1990. What do you think?

☐ 1980

☐ 1990

ISSUES

What five issues do you feel are the most important facing Alaska today?

1 _____

4 _____

2 _____

5 _____

3 _____

REMARKS (Use this space for additional comments)

IMPORTANT

LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

Rep. Randy Phillips Seeks Your Views

FOLD THIS SIDE UNDER WHEN RETURNING

Your Ideas Can Help Shape Alaska's Future

POSTAGE PAID
by
Rep. Randy Phillips
P.O. Box 142
Eagle River, Alaska
99577

PERMIT
NO. 6
Eagle River,
Alaska 99577

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

Rep. Randy Phillips

Pouch V

Juneau, Alaska 99811

FOLD THIS SIDE OUT, SEAL WITH TAPE, AND MAIL — NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY

Report to the People

from

P.O. Box 142
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

In Session
Pouch V, Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-4949

REPRESENTATIVE RANDY
Phillips
HOUSE DISTRICT 8



Dear Friends and Neighbors:

Prior to my election I pledged to establish an ongoing communication with the people of District 8.

As part of my campaign pledge, I am enclosing a capsule legislative newsletter of the legislation of the First Session of the Tenth Legislature. This newsletter is part of my effort to keep you informed of my activities in the State House of Representatives.

This session my efforts were concentrated on the passage of the "sunset" and homesite legislation; legislation dealing with the fiscal matters of the University of Alaska, and increased police protection and road improvements in District 8.

If you have any questions on legislation or state government, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 688-2546 or by mail at Box 142, Eagle River, Alaska 99577.

NEW CAPITAL SITE PLANNING COMMISSION (SB 27) (Chapter 67)

This statute, as passed by the Tenth Legislature, provides for the creation of the New Capital Site Planning Commission and authorizes it to implement the relocation of the capital from Juneau to Willow. The commission consists of nine members from the public and private sectors. Duties of the Commission include preparing a development plan for the new capital, which is to be completed and submitted to the Legislature by March 15, 1978. From this report, the Legislature must act on the Commission's recommendations.

"SUNSET" LEGISLATION (HB 1) (Chapter 149)

Under this statute, boards, commission, certain state agencies and the University of Alaska must justify their existence every four years. This justification is made to the Legislature in order that it may determine whether or not to fund the reporting agency.

HOMESITES (HB 2) (Chapter 142)

Alaskans with six or more years residency are now able to qualify for homesites of up to five acres. The applicant must have between six and nineteen years of residency and must occupy the land for 21 months out of a 36-month required period and must construct a habitable dwelling. If the applicant has 20 or more years Alaskan residency, then five total months occupancy of the homesite is required.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA (SB 261) (Chapter 46)

This statute amends the current law as to the management of the fiscal matters of the University of Alaska. The act authorizes the Commissioner of Administration to delegate responsibilities to the Board of Regents subject to standards and criteria as established by the Commissioner of Administration. It also brings the University under the State's Executive Budget Act, which all other state agencies are under. The act also authorizes general fund advances to the University against the verified receivables from nonstate sources and requires quarterly reports by the Commissioner of Administration to the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee relative to advances and payments.

NATURAL GAS CONTRACTS (HCR 11, 12 and 13) (Approved by Legislature)

These resolutions, which were approved by the Legislature, approved contracts which commit the State's entitlement of the natural gas on Prudhoe Bay to the three major gas line transmission companies; namely, Tenneco Alaska, Inc., El Paso and Southern Natural Gas. In exchange these companies will assist the State in its lobbying efforts in Washington, DC for an All-Alaska gas line.

PERMANENT FUND (In Interim Committee)

An interim committee has been established by the Legislature relating to the Alaska Permanent Fund and its potential uses. During the period between legislative sessions, this committee will take testimony and hold public hearings around the state. If you are interested in the times and places of these hearings, contact the Legislative Information Office in Anchorage.

V.A. LOANS (SB 4) (Chapter 25)

Under this act, State V.A. loan limits on housing and business loans are raised for single-family and owner-occupied duplexes as well as business loans and loans for multiple dwellings. It also raises the ceiling of the total possible indebtedness of the veteran.

D.O.T. & P.F.

Under Executive Order 39, which is an order of Governor Hammond, the legislature approved the creation of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. This approval of the executive order combined the Department of Highways and the Department of Public Works into this one single department.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (HB 501) (Vetoed by the Governor)

This act would have allowed the Legislative Administration Regulation Review Committee to suspend the effectiveness of the adopting of regulations by State agencies when the Legislature, as a whole, is not in session and would suspend the law until thirty days after the Legislature convenes.

ANTERLESS MOOSE (HB 20) (In Senate Natural Resources Committee)

Under this bill, the taking of antlerless moose is prohibited at any time in any game unit until the 1st of January, 1982.

SAME DAY REGISTRATION (HB 188) (Vetoed by Governor)

This bill would have provided that persons may register to vote in an election until thirty days before the election day and that a person who has not registered may, nonetheless, register on election day and vote if he submits affidavits or other approved documents relating to his eligibility to vote.

OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAX (SB 238) (Chapter 136)

This statute provides for an increase in the severance tax on oil and gas production. It establishes a maximum percent value rate of 12.25% on oil and 10% on gas. It also sets a minimum cents per barrel tax on "old crude oil" of \$0.60 per barrel and \$0.80 per barrel on all other oil, and \$0.064 per thousand cubic feet on gas.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE (SB 131) (Chapter 75)

This act amends the Alaska Workmen's Compensation Act. It allows group insurance under certain conditions; removes an employer's right to retain any share of a third-party recovery; prevents the ceiling on a claimant's benefits from rising; limits total indemnity payments to \$60,000 in "unscheduled" permanent partial disability cases; alters the percentage payment schedule in death cases; and provides for a maximum of 66-2/3% of the wages of the deceased worker.

Legislative Committee Assignments
Community and Regional Affairs
Health, Education and Social Services
Select Committee on Telecommunications

Legislative Information Office
1026 West 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
278-3668

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Totals have now been compiled with regard to the legislative questionnaire I mailed out before I left for Juneau in January.

A total of 762 questionnaires were mailed to the Anchorage area of District 8 and 21% of those were returned. The Eagle River - Chugiak area received 373 questionnaires and 28% of those were returned. The overall percentage of returns was 26%.

72% of those answering favored keeping the taxes on the oil and gas industries at their present level while 23% desired an increase and 5% a decrease. As to the leasing policy of the State of Alaska, 67% indicated that the leases should be sold at a moderate rate to assure a steady flow of income, 9% desired that no more leases be sold, 7% suggested that the leases should be sold as needed and 6% indicated that they should be sold as soon as possible. As to the proposed gas line, 79% favored the All Alaskan El Paso route while 16% favored the Alcan Highway Northwest Line route. The Canadian McKenzie Delta Arctic Gas Line and nonconstruction of a gas line each received 2%.

The Haul Road question indicated that 45% of those answering favored limited opening on a toll road basis while 35% favored a general opening. 15% indicated that the Haul Road should be closed entirely and 1% indicated a desire to see the haul road opened but with safeguards established.

65% of those responding indicated a desire to see the Alaskan Railroad extended to the North Slope while 25% were opposed; 75% indicated that they favored the Upper Susitna River Hydroelectric Dam Project while 20% opposed same.

The answers to the questions on crime indicated an overall dissatisfaction with most agencies associated with crime prevention and protection: The Law Enforcement Agencies received a 54% favorable response with 33% expressing dissatisfaction; the Division of Corrections received an 80% unfavorable response with 10% favorable response and 10% undecided; the Courts received a 90% unfavorable response, 7% favorable and 3% undecided; and the Attorney General's Office received 54% unfavorable response, 13% favorable and 33% undecided.

32% of those responding indicated they did not approve of the present budgetary process while 15% indicated they approved and 31% were undecided. 40% indicated they favored the "Sunset" concept for funding of programs and services of our state government while 10% were unfavorable and 36% undecided.

In the human needs category, 40% indicated employment should be the number one concern, 17% indicated education, 12% indicated children, 11% alcoholism, 6% health, 5% the elderly, 2% each to housing and income maintenance, and .3% rehabilitation.

The Multiple Use Concept for the use of Alaska's lands was favored by 89% of those responding while 7% were opposed. Promoting renewable resource development was favored by 90% while 22% indicated that industrial growth and development should be the primary objective for managing Alaska's lands and that both propositions should be considered.

As to the management of Alaska's Permanent Fund money, 29% indicated that the funds should be used for tax cuts for Alaskans, 28% indicated it should be loaned to develop renewable resource industries, 14% indicated it should be loaned to individuals, 9% suggested loaning for industrial development, 8% indicated loaning to communities, 6% wanted it used for more state services and public facilities, and 5% suggested it be used for community grants and revenue sharing.

The Capital Move question indicated that 83% of those responding felt the capital should be moved by 1980, 8% indicated that it should be moved by 1990, and the remainder indicated they did not wish to see it moved.

Many of the percentages will add up to more or less than 100% due to the fact that multiple answers were given to some questions while others were not answered by those responding.

I would like to express my appreciation to all of those who answered the questionnaire.

Legislative Newsletter

1977

REPRESENTATIVE RANDY
Phillips
HOUSE DISTRICT 8

Produced by
Star Publishing Company
Post Office Box 1007
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

BULK RATE
Permit
No. 17
Eagle River
Alaska 99577

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REPRESENTATIVE RANDY
Phillips
HOUSE DISTRICT 8



Alaska State Legislature

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICE

1024 West 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska
99501
(907) 278-3668

August 9, 1977

*Mike, I guess we can
send him one.*

Rep. Clark Gruening, Chairman
House Permanent Fund
528 W 5th Ave
Anch., Ak 99501

Dear Clark:

Jack Doyle has requested that I contact you and compile a list of the scheduled meetings and hearings that you have planned for your committee for their information in Juneau. They are receiving many requests for this.

The Anchorage Information Office also receives many requests for this scheduling and will happy to cooperate with your committee in passing this information on to the public.

If there is any change or additions to the schedule, or cancellations we would appreciate any notice. I will pass this information to Juneau, also.

The above address and telephone number is correct for the Anchorage Information Office.

Sincerely,

Charity
Charity Ladow, LIO



Alaska State Legislature

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

June 17, 1977

ANCHORAGE LEGISLATIVE
INFORMATION OFFICE
1024 W 6th

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501
(907) 278-3668

Dorothy Carlson
Communications Consultant
Municipal Telephone Utility
600 E 38th
Anch., Ak 99503

Dear Ms. Carlson:

This letter is a follow-up of our telephone conversation of June 15, concerning the listings of various legislative offices, their addresses and corresponding telephone numbers. It is my understanding that this is exactly the way the Information Operator and the directory listings will read.

ALASKA STATE OF

Legislature

Speaker of the House (number assigned 6/20/77)

1024 W 6th Ave

Legislative Audit

276-1443

430 C

Legislative Information Ofc

278-3668

1024 W 6th Ave

Legislative Interim Committee

278-3668

House Finance Committee 528 W 5th

276-4206

Jim Rhode

Insurance

528 W 5th

276-1715*

Rep Joe McKinnon

Permanent Fund

528 W 5th

276-3433

Rep Clark Gruening

State Affairs Committee 528 W 5th

276-1202*

Rep Bob Bradley

Delete 6/17 by Carlson

*Delete by
Carlson 6/17*

* Numbers changed since June 15. All other information is the same.

I will let you know the minute the other committee phones are assigned.

Sincerely,

Charity Kadow

Charity Kadow, LIO

cc: Myrt
Brian

rec'd 6-20-77

Alaska State Legislature

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
THE ALASKA PERMANENT FUND
(907) 276-3433

528 W. 5TH, SUITE 270
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

[POUCH V. JUNEAU, AK. 99811]
(907) 465-3873



MEMBERS

REP. CLARK GRUENING, CHMN.
REP. TERRY GARDINER, V. CHMN.
REP. E. J. HAUGEN
REP. RUSS MEEKINS
REP. BILL MILES
REP. LEO SCHAEFFER
REP. RICK URION

House of Representatives

July 7, 1977

TO: Myrt Charney, director, Administrative Services
FROM: Representative Clark Gruening
RE: Office in Ketchikan

Could you please send the proper forms to Terry Gardiner to hire a 1/2-time secretary in Ketchikan at the salary of \$550/month. He also needs a telephone credit card number to bill permanent fund business calls. I would also like to authorize Terry to bill the agency for incidental office supply costs, with payment being deducted from the House Permanent Fund appropriation.

Thank you for your help.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Clark Gruening".