

HB

192

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

4/24/80

Date: May 1 '80

Mr. President:

The Committee on COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had CSHB 192 (Fin) am equalization of the tax resources of municipalities, continuing a portion of the program of state aid for municipal purposes

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
- and recommends _____ new title
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Bob Mulcahy No Rec

Tim Kelly No Rec

Patricia Rodery No Rec

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

twice 5-100

FURTHER: Finance

4/24/80

Date: 7/11/1980

Mr. President:

The Committee on COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had CSHB 192 (in) an equalization of the tax resources of municipalities, continuing a portion of the program of state aid for municipal purposes

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with SCS for CS HB 192 same title
- new title
- and recommends _____
- AND ~~attaches a "Letter of Intent"~~ New Fiscal Note Needed
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

as follows

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Bob McPeak No Rec

Tim Kelly No Rec

Patrick Padey No Rec

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

Committee Log Book - 1980

Tape Number XXVI

SENATE C?RA

Side Number 1

Present: Committee
Senators Mulcahy and Stimson
Chairman Sturgulewski

Dates 4/30/80 to _____

Absent: Senator Rodey

Bill Numbers Discussed

CSHB 192									
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Date & Time	Tape Meter Number	Bill	Significant Information (Witness, Action)
8:40a.m	110	CSHB 192	Chairman Sturgulewski
	041		Tom Monk, AK. St. Firefighters Assoc. Amendment to p 10 - line 5
	100		Sen. Sturgulewski
			Palmer McCarter, Dept. C/RA
	233		Lee Sharp - Attorney for City/Borough
			re raising revenues - Chairman Sturgulewski
	482		Sharp's amendment on utility "revenue" in lieu of tax payments
	537		L. Sharp, fire protection
	556		Chairman Sturgulewski re 15% revenue areawide
	639		Gary Crouse/ Dept. Public Safety/ Dept.'s position neutral. Comments.....
	680		Chairman Sturgulewski
	734		Ginny Chitwood/ Alaska Municipal League
	001		Chairman Sturgulewski/ 1 p.m. workshop
	045		Mary Foster/ Palmer McCarter
	194		Mary Foster clarifies point
1:15 p.	511		<u>All Members present</u>
	536		Jack Krieheder/ House Research Office
	115		Chairman Sturgulewski

Side 2

TAPE 2

134 Representative Gardiner

160 J. Krieheder continues

OVER

281 Dave Brennen, Fairbanks
T. Gardiner re fire departments

578 J. Krieheder - Ch. 29, page 10, page 14
681 Page 14
721 Section 8 - page 16
735 Page 17
745 J. Krieheder - Section 11
757 Hold Harmless Section

838 Ginny Chitwood, A.M.L.

SIDE II

000 J. Krieheder/ Chairman Sturgulewski
065 Gene Husick/ proposal/ one more feature to hold harmless for
additional communities/ proposes separate account
220 Sen. Kelly questions allocation/ double counting of people within
cities and boroughs.
405 Sen. Mulcahy/ Anch. Budget and Audit Office
Gene/Jack/Margo/Lee Sharp
504 Chairman Sturgulewski/ Page 2, line 20 amendments
643 Chairman Sturgulewski recommends accepting Miller's amendment-
St. aid with hospital construction draft/ language needed.
724 Senator Sturgulewski - Section 22 amendment
Sen. Rodey
770 Sen. Kelly - against Sen. Rodey's wording on hospitals

3:04 p.m.

SEN. RODEY AND STIMSON LEAVE
800 Sen. Sturgulewski/ amendments in section 6
856 Sen. Sturgulewski - go back to original wording

TAPE 3 // Side 1

000 Chairman Sturgulewski - more amendments
56 Margo Waring, AA to Sen. Sturgulewski/ hold harmless
125 Chairman Sturgulewski - FY 80 entitlement
192 Chrmn. Sturgulewski - work draft Sec. 12 & 13
339 G. Chitwood, AML, Transit
382 Chrmn. Sturgulewski - Letter of Intent
Chrmn. " - Senate Bill 437
410 ALL MEMBERS PRESENT EXCEPT FOR SENATOR RODEY (late)
443 Discussion re page 17
526 Chrmn. amends re deleting utilities
543 Sen. Kelly moves to adopt amendment, line 8, page 4 add
"including in the valuation of the utility" / amendment o.k.'d.
582 Sen. Sturgulewski, Amend. 2, Hospital removal
628 Palmer McCarter, Dept. C/RA
780 29.89.020 to be in sep. allocation.

8:45 a.m.
5/1/80

Sen. Kelly so moves - no objection
Palmer McCarter, language for new account

828 Chrmn. Sturgulewski, Volunteer Fire Dept., page 10

Side 2

000 Chrmn. Sturgulewski - fire funding
44 Sen. Rodey moves for amendment 4.
83 Chrmn. Sturgulewski reviews figures for amend. on hold harmless
changes with J. Krieheder
286 Sen. Kelly - population approach
Committee comments on choice of amendments.

NEXT PAGE

12:50
May 1, 1980

- 572 Sen. Sturgulewski - other amendments, hospitals and transits, page 19
- 624 Sen. Mulcahy, line 2-10, page 19, moved to adopt No objection.
- 633 Section 12 / Chairman Sturgulewski
- 667 Sen. Stimson moved to amend.

- ALL MEMBERS PRESENT
- 685 Chairmans Sturgulewski postponed HB 947
" " - gave summary on HB 192
- 771 Rodey moves to adopt amendment 4
Sen. Kelly
- 784 Chrnm. Sturgulewski - favors amendment 3
- 810 Vote amendment 3/2 Senators Mulcahy & Sturgulewski
- 824 Motion to send bill forward. Sen. Rodey "do pass"
Sen. Kelly doesn't want bill out of committee.
- 840 Senator Sturgulewski adjourned meeting.

Committee Log Book - 1980

Tape Number XXV

SENATE C/RA

Side Number 1

Committee

Dates 4/29/80 to --

PRESENT: Chairman Sturgulewski, Senators Kelly, Stimson, Mulcahy and Rodey.

Bill Numbers Discussed

SCR 66	CSSB 562	CSHB 192 am							
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Date & Time	Tape Meter Number	Bill	Significant Information (Witness, Action)
1:40	005	SCR 66	Chairman Sturgulewski reviews SCR 66
	(063)		Recorder started to work better....
	124		Senator Rodey
	140		Senator Rodey moved to "do pass"
	154	CSSB 562	Chairman reviews SB 562
	193		Senator Mulcahy
	228		Representative Osterback
	288		Dep. Commissioner Marie Matsumo/ Dept. C/RA
	399		Chairman Sturgulewski and Murray Walsh/ Coastal mgmt.
	446		Sen. Rodey - REAA's
			Chairman Sturgulewski, Veronica Clark - Dept. C/RA
			Sen. Stimson
	558		Senator Mulcahy moves to pass CSSB 562
	580	CSHB 192	Chairman Sturgulewski, and Representative Gardiner
	753		Representative Gardiner suggests amendment
	138		Chairman Sturgulewski referred action to next date
			Discussion re Jack Krienharter/ amendments devised by Rep. Rogers, etc.
	456		Larry Crawford/ Gene Husick of Anch. Municipality
	760		Chairman Sturgulewski re scheduling for more work.

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

February 25, 1980

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: Jack Kreinheder, Issues Analyst *JK*

RE: HB 192 - Computer Runs Excluding Hospital and Health Entitlements
Research Request No. 64

As you requested, I have produced five alternative entitlement breakdowns for HB 192, all of which exclude the revenue sharing entitlements for hospital and health facility operation, hospital construction, and health power grants. A chart summarizing the results is attached, as are the more detailed computer printouts on which the chart is based. The total current entitlement under present statutes for these categories, including the cost of living allowance and the partial funding proration factor, is \$8,259,162. I have subtracted this value from the original HB 192 total entitlement of \$27,000,000 to arrive at a base or midpoint value for comparative purposes of \$18,740,838.

Four other runs were made on the low side and the high side of this midpoint value using \$2 million increments, as you requested. These entitlement values were \$14,740,838, \$16,740,838, \$20,740,838, and \$22,740,838, respectively.

I'm sorry for the delay in providing these runs, but the updating process required considerably more time than I expected. The model is now updated and complete.

Please let me know if you have any questions or would like additional runs. As you know, the Agency has a very full workload at the present time, but we will do what we can to provide any further research or computer work on HB 192 as quickly as possible.

JK/dp

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND ENTITLEMENTS

EXCLUDING HOSPITAL AND HEALTH FUNDING

Pro
House Res
February

CAL	VT	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,839)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>Boroughs</u>							
	Anchorage Total	\$5,352,264(44.68%)	\$4,541,292(30.80%)	\$5,454,155(32.57%)	\$6,373,214(34.00%)	\$7,285,973(35.12%)	\$8,190,667(36.00%)
	Bristol Bay Total	48,670(0.40%)	66,916(0.45%)	80,625(0.48%)	94,431(0.50%)	108,146(0.52%)	121,742(0.53%)
	Fairbanks Total	937,714(7.82%)	929,722(6.30%)	\$1,116,904(6.67%)	1,305,361(6.96%)	1,492,531(7.19%)	1,678,050(7.38%)
	Haines Borough Total	2,200(0.01%)	20,985(0.14%)	21,930(0.13%)	22,642(0.12%)	23,163(0.11%)	24,546(0.11%)
	Juneau Borough Total	514,509(4.29%)	799,218(5.42%)	970,121(5.79%)	1,142,333(6.09%)	1,313,525(6.33%)	1,483,311(6.53%)
	Kenai Peninsula Total	81,940(0.68%)	178,869(1.21%)	224,525(1.34%)	270,631(1.44%)	316,574(1.52%)	362,211(1.59%)
	Ketchikan Total	74,806(0.62%)	139,961(0.94%)	175,685(1.04%)	211,762(1.12%)	247,711(1.19%)	283,420(1.25%)
	Kodiak Island Total	52,591(0.43%)	99,070(0.67%)	114,616(0.68%)	130,204(0.69%)	145,617(0.70%)	160,848(0.71%)
	Mat-Su Borough Total	408,149(3.40%)	628,529(4.26%)	679,064(4.05%)	728,850(3.88%)	777,096(3.74%)	824,136(3.62%)
	North Slope Borough Total	203,508(1.69%)	199,436(1.35%)	201,162(1.20%)	202,348(1.07%)	209,713(1.01%)	229,352(1.01%)
	Sitka Borough Total	234,649(1.95%)	229,953(1.55%)	231,943(1.38%)	233,310(1.24%)	233,969(1.12%)	254,978(1.12%)
<u>First Class Cities</u>							
	Barrow	34,122(0.28%)	33,439(0.22%)	36,641(0.21%)	44,165(0.23%)	51,663(0.24%)	59,110(0.26%)
	Coloana	91,271(0.76%)	96,388(0.65%)	115,224(0.68%)	134,181(0.71%)	152,999(0.73%)	171,645(0.75%)
	Craig	19,856(0.16%)	28,605(0.19%)	33,188(0.19%)	37,785(0.20%)	42,332(0.20%)	46,827(0.21%)
	Delta Hingham	62,407(0.52%)	61,158(0.41%)	61,688(0.36%)	67,950(0.36%)	75,917(0.36%)	83,790(0.37%)
	Fairbanks	709,841(5.92%)	896,598(6.08%)	1,065,140(6.36%)	1,234,658(6.58%)	1,402,829(6.76%)	1,569,393(6.90%)
	Galeva	33,914(0.28%)	33,235(0.22%)	33,523(0.20%)	33,720(0.17%)	33,815(0.16%)	33,844(0.15%)
	Haines	49,634(0.41%)	56,169(0.38%)	63,725(0.38%)	71,280(0.38%)	78,723(0.37%)	86,062(0.38%)
	Homer	69,574(0.58%)	68,181(0.46%)	68,772(0.41%)	69,876(0.37%)	76,996(0.37%)	84,014(0.37%)
	Hoonah	32,671(0.27%)	32,017(0.21%)	32,294(0.19%)	32,485(0.17%)	35,735(0.17%)	39,350(0.17%)
	Hydaburg	9,732(0.08%)	21,099(0.14%)	21,767(0.13%)	22,265(0.11%)	22,618(0.10%)	22,870(0.10%)
	Kake	18,967(0.15%)	22,148(0.15%)	22,807(0.13%)	23,297(0.12%)	24,219(0.11%)	26,350(0.11%)
	Kenai	166,757(1.39%)	236,166(1.60%)	267,398(1.59%)	298,607(1.59%)	329,345(1.58%)	359,645(1.58%)
	Ketchikan	208,143(1.73%)	264,202(1.79%)	321,610(1.92%)	379,469(2.02%)	437,000(2.10%)	494,067(2.17%)
	King Cove	21,913(0.18%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
	Klawock	10,560(0.08%)	20,362(0.13%)	21,129(0.12%)	21,703(0.11%)	22,118(0.10%)	22,419(0.10%)
	Kodiak	164,263(1.37%)	160,976(1.09%)	162,369(0.96%)	164,318(0.87%)	185,664(0.89%)	206,791(0.91%)

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Including Hospital and Health Funding

	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>First Class Cities (con't)</u>						
A. Kenai	\$ 28,578(0.23%)	\$ 50,759(0.34%)	\$ 54,856(0.32%)	\$ 58,893(0.31%)	\$ 62,806(0.30%)	\$ 66,622(0.29%)
B. Nome	111,941(0.93%)	130,675(0.88%)	154,780(0.92%)	179,016(0.95%)	203,053(0.97%)	226,855(0.99%)
C. North Pole	29,197(0.24%)	40,212(0.27%)	43,028(0.25%)	45,787(0.24%)	48,444(0.23%)	51,024(0.22%)
D. Palmer	65,141(0.54%)	92,430(0.62%)	103,889(0.62%)	115,322(0.61%)	126,564(0.61%)	137,634(0.60%)
E. Pelican	4,816(0.04%)	21,574(0.14%)	22,440(0.13%)	23,091(0.12%)	23,563(0.11%)	23,908(0.10%)
F. Petersburg	94,268(0.78%)	108,439(0.73%)	130,365(0.77%)	152,440(0.81%)	174,367(0.84%)	196,101(0.86%)
G. Sand Point	27,161(0.22%)	35,614(0.24%)	38,602(0.23%)	41,551(0.22%)	44,414(0.21%)	47,208(0.20%)
H. Saint Mary's	32,119(0.26%)	44,315(0.30%)	45,608(0.27%)	46,800(0.24%)	47,864(0.23%)	48,840(0.21%)
I. Seldovia	20,441(0.17%)	27,081(0.18%)	29,736(0.17%)	32,469(0.17%)	35,090(0.16%)	37,660(0.16%)
J. Seward	64,622(0.53%)	79,759(0.54%)	88,203(0.52%)	96,595(0.51%)	104,810(0.50%)	112,874(0.49%)
K. Skagway	33,840(0.28%)	39,462(0.26%)	43,364(0.25%)	47,236(0.25%)	51,017(0.24%)	54,723(0.24%)
L. Soldotna	91,572(0.76%)	130,761(0.88%)	147,330(0.88%)	163,871(0.87%)	180,145(0.86%)	196,176(0.86%)
M. Unalaska	72,551(0.60%)	156,428(1.06%)	167,052(0.99%)	177,448(0.94%)	187,443(0.90%)	197,137(0.86%)
N. Valdez	137,150(1.14%)	134,405(0.91%)	135,569(0.80%)	136,368(0.72%)	136,753(0.65%)	136,868(0.60%)
O. McGrath	95,108(0.79%)	158,245(1.07%)	194,225(1.16%)	230,508(1.22%)	266,609(1.28%)	302,433(1.33%)
P. Yakutat	11,691(0.09%)	22,756(0.15%)	23,464(0.14%)	23,992(0.12%)	24,366(0.11%)	24,631(0.10%)
<u>Second Class Cities</u>						
A. Akhtok	6,071(0.05%)	23,126(0.15%)	23,784(0.14%)	24,274(0.12%)	24,616(0.11%)	24,857(0.10%)
B. Aktaachak	19,322(0.16%)	30,166(0.20%)	30,668(0.18%)	31,031(0.16%)	31,263(0.15%)	31,404(0.13%)
C. Akalak	3,588(0.02%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
D. Akolmut	57,837(0.47%)	85,516(0.58%)	86,256(0.51%)	86,764(0.46%)	87,009(0.41%)	87,083(0.38%)
E. Alakanuk	23,029(0.19%)	29,519(0.20%)	30,107(0.17%)	30,538(0.16%)	30,823(0.14%)	31,009(0.13%)
F. Aleknagik	5,278(0.04%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
G. Alalakaket	6,786(0.05%)	27,907(0.18%)	28,842(0.17%)	29,541(0.15%)	30,040(0.14%)	30,397(0.13%)
H. Ambler	13,654(0.11%)	29,585(0.20%)	30,295(0.18%)	30,820(0.16%)	31,179(0.15%)	31,423(0.13%)

e No. 3

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Including Hospital and Health Funding

AL. COU'Y	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>Second Class Cities (con't)</u>						
Anaktuvuk Pass	\$ -0-	\$ 26,109(0.17%)	\$ 27,285(0.16%)	\$ 28,171(0.15%)	\$ 28,819(0.13%)	\$ 29,298(0.13%)
Anderson	13,734(0.11%)	29,439(0.19%)	30,168(0.18%)	30,708(0.16%)	31,080(0.14%)	31,333(0.14%)
Angoon	20,195(0.16%)	22,928(0.15%)	23,482(0.14%)	23,891(0.12%)	24,172(0.11%)	24,362(0.11%)
Aniak	25,938(0.21%)	37,355(0.25%)	37,679(0.22%)	37,901(0.20%)	38,008(0.18%)	38,040(0.17%)
Anvik	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
Atmautluak	17,981(0.15%)	31,202(0.21%)	31,564(0.18%)	31,821(0.16%)	31,966(0.15%)	32,037(0.14%)
Bethel	183,321(1.53%)	189,402(1.28%)	207,109(1.23%)	224,642(1.19%)	241,734(1.16%)	258,465(1.13%)
Brevig Mission	2,801(0.02%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
Buckland	2,905(0.02%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
Chefornak	3,925(0.03%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
Chevak	12,852(0.10%)	25,701(0.17%)	26,801(0.16%)	27,628(0.14%)	28,231(0.13%)	28,675(0.12%)
Chuathbaluk	10,321(0.08%)	29,172(0.19%)	29,938(0.17%)	30,505(0.16%)	30,899(0.14%)	31,170(0.14%)
Clark's Point	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
Delta Junction	22,320(0.18%)	27,367(0.18%)	27,719(0.16%)	27,970(0.14%)	28,118(0.13%)	28,197(0.12%)
Diofede	890(00.00%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
Eagle	3,674(0.03%)	23,800(0.16%)	24,630(0.14%)	25,251(0.13%)	25,696(0.12%)	26,017(0.11%)
Eek	7,350(0.06%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
Ekwok	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
Elim	4,580(0.03%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
Emmonak	16,449(0.13%)	27,584(0.18%)	28,431(0.16%)	29,063(0.15%)	29,510(0.14%)	29,826(0.13%)
Fort Yukon	40,167(0.33%)	50,397(0.34%)	50,833(0.30%)	51,133(0.27%)	51,277(0.24%)	51,321(0.23%)
Fortuna Ledge	13,260(0.11%)	28,451(0.19%)	29,182(0.17%)	29,724(0.15%)	30,098(0.14%)	30,356(0.13%)
Gambell	18,779(0.15%)	29,908(0.20%)	30,443(0.18%)	30,834(0.16%)	31,087(0.14%)	31,246(0.14%)
Golovin	2,825(0.02%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Including Hospital and Health Funding

	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>AL. GOV'T</u>						
<u>Second Class Cities (con't)</u>						
Goodnews Bay	\$ -0-	\$ 25,377(0.17%)	\$ 26,520(0.15%)	\$ 27,381(0.14%)	\$ 28,011(0.13%)	\$ 28,477(0.13%)
Grayling	7,465(0.06%)	28,240(0.19%)	29,130(0.17%)	29,795(0.15%)	30,256(0.14%)	30,601(0.14%)
Holy Cross	10,435(0.08%)	28,773(0.19%)	29,592(0.17%)	30,201(0.16%)	30,628(0.14%)	30,926(0.14%)
Hooper Bay	10,133(0.08%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.13%)
Houston	34,179(0.28%)	64,944(0.44%)	65,506(0.39%)	65,892(0.35%)	66,078(0.31%)	66,134(0.31%)
Hughes	1,231(0.01%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
Huslia	29,890(0.24%)	58,229(0.39%)	58,733(0.35%)	59,079(0.31%)	59,246(0.28%)	59,296(0.28%)
Kachemak	-0-	20,985(0.14%)	21,930(0.13%)	22,642(0.12%)	23,163(0.11%)	23,548(0.11%)
Kaktovik	2,413(0.02%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
Kaktovik	6,763(0.05%)	27,441(0.18%)	28,439(0.16%)	29,186(0.15%)	29,723(0.14%)	30,112(0.14%)
Kasaan	432(0.00%)	19,521(0.13%)	20,400(0.12%)	21,062(0.11%)	21,547(0.10%)	21,905(0.10%)
Kiana	13,720(0.11%)	28,120(0.19%)	29,027(0.17%)	29,704(0.15%)	30,184(0.14%)	30,527(0.14%)
Kiina	6,503(0.05%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
Kobuk	7,535(0.06%)	28,773(0.19%)	29,592(0.17%)	30,201(0.16%)	30,628(0.14%)	30,926(0.14%)
Kotlik	5,066(0.04%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.13%)
Kotzebue	111,653(0.93%)	109,419(0.74%)	110,366(0.65%)	117,885(0.62%)	128,118(0.61%)	138,168(0.61%)
Koyuk	5,126(0.04%)	25,759(0.17%)	26,851(0.16%)	27,672(0.14%)	28,270(0.13%)	28,710(0.13%)
Koyukuk	935(0.00%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
Kupreanof	474(0.00%)	26,253(0.13%)	21,165(0.12%)	21,852(0.11%)	22,355(0.10%)	22,727(0.10%)
Kvetluk	10,630(0.08%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.13%)
Larsen Bay	1,343(0.01%)	20,985(0.14%)	21,930(0.13%)	22,642(0.12%)	23,163(0.11%)	23,548(0.11%)
Lower Kalskag	46,218(0.38%)	87,163(0.59%)	87,918(0.52%)	88,436(0.47%)	88,685(0.42%)	88,760(0.42%)
Manokotak	5,101(0.04%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.13%)
McGrath	21,926(0.18%)	31,296(0.21%)	31,777(0.18%)	32,125(0.17%)	32,341(0.15%)	32,469(0.15%)

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Including Hospital and Health Funding

AL	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>Second Class Cities (con't)</u>						
.Mekoryuk	\$ 4,165(0.03%)	\$ 25,377(0.17%)	\$ 26,520(0.15%)	\$ 27,381(0.14%)	\$ 28,011(0.13%)	\$ 28,477(0.12%)
.Mountain Village	35,024(0.29%)	45,544(0.30%)	45,939(0.27%)	46,209(0.24%)	46,340(0.22%)	46,379(0.20%)
.Napakiak	11,129(0.09%)	26,982(0.18%)	27,910(0.16%)	28,604(0.15%)	29,101(0.14%)	29,458(0.13%)
.Napaskiak	5,042(0.04%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
.Newhalen	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
.New Stuyahok	5,355(0.04%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
.Newtok	3,687(0.03%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
.Nightmute	3,048(0.02%)	26,024(0.17%)	27,081(0.16%)	27,874(0.14%)	28,451(0.13%)	28,872(0.12%)
.Nikolai	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
.Ondalton	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
.Ooruk	17,332(0.14%)	27,574(0.18%)	28,554(0.17%)	29,287(0.15%)	29,814(0.14%)	30,194(0.13%)
.Oulato	10,355(0.08%)	28,839(0.19%)	29,649(0.17%)	30,252(0.16%)	30,673(0.14%)	30,967(0.13%)
.Oulqsut	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
.Oulukbaror	14,176(0.11%)	23,366(0.15%)	23,993(0.14%)	24,457(0.13%)	24,780(0.11%)	25,004(0.11%)
.Ouzinkie	2,922(0.02%)	21,360(0.14%)	22,255(0.13%)	22,927(0.12%)	23,417(0.11%)	23,777(0.10%)
.Pilot Station	10,727(0.08%)	26,672(0.18%)	27,641(0.16%)	28,368(0.15%)	28,890(0.13%)	29,268(0.12%)
.Platinum	20,298(0.16%)	41,085(0.27%)	41,441(0.24%)	41,685(0.22%)	41,803(0.20%)	41,838(0.18%)
.Point Hope	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
.Port Alexander	985(0.00%)	20,253(0.13%)	21,165(0.12%)	21,852(0.11%)	22,355(0.10%)	22,727(0.10%)
.Port Heider	38,515(0.32%)	82,275(0.55%)	82,988(0.49%)	83,477(0.44%)	83,712(0.40%)	83,783(0.37%)
.Port Lions	8,863(0.07%)	22,291(0.15%)	23,061(0.13%)	23,637(0.12%)	24,050(0.11%)	24,346(0.10%)
.Quinhagak	10,369(0.08%)	26,186(0.17%)	27,221(0.16%)	27,998(0.14%)	28,560(0.13%)	28,971(0.12%)
.Ruby	2,764(0.02%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
.Russian Mission	-0-	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
.Saint Michael	6,751(0.05%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
.Saint Paul	67,644(0.56%)	115,990(0.78%)	116,994(0.69%)	117,684(0.62%)	118,016(0.56%)	118,115(0.52%)
.Savoonga	9,792(0.08%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Including Hospital and Health Funding

	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>Second Class Cities (con't)</u>						
1. Saxman	\$ 6,234(0.05%)	\$ 20,965(0.14%)	\$ 21,650(0.12%)	\$ 22,163(0.11%)	\$ 22,527(0.10%)	\$ 22,788(0.10%)
1. Seaman Bay	7,840(0.06%)	26,186(0.17%)	27,221(0.16%)	27,998(0.14%)	28,560(0.13%)	28,971(0.13%)
1. Selawik	9,901(0.08%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
1. Shageluk	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
1. Shaktoolik	24,323(0.20%)	45,544(0.30%)	45,939(0.27%)	46,209(0.24%)	46,340(0.22%)	46,379(0.20%)
1. Sheldon Point	-0-	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.13%)
1. Shishmaref	11,833(0.09%)	26,659(0.18%)	27,630(0.16%)	28,358(0.15%)	28,881(0.13%)	29,260(0.13%)
1. Shungnak	3,782(0.03%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
1. Stebbins	7,398(0.06%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.13%)
1. Tanana	25,194(0.21%)	36,208(0.24%)	36,522(0.21%)	36,737(0.19%)	36,841(0.17%)	36,872(0.16%)
1. Teller	8,229(0.06%)	27,118(0.18%)	28,028(0.16%)	28,708(0.15%)	29,193(0.14%)	29,541(0.13%)
1. Tenakee Springs	4,414(0.03%)	20,769(0.14%)	21,612(0.12%)	22,216(0.11%)	22,706(0.10%)	23,042(0.10%)
1. Topok	15,665(0.13%)	27,798(0.18%)	28,477(0.17%)	28,986(0.15%)	29,337(0.14%)	29,576(0.13%)
1. Tokeok Bay	8,701(0.07%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.13%)
1. Turasak	26,405(0.22%)	43,952(0.29%)	44,332(0.26%)	44,594(0.23%)	44,720(0.21%)	44,757(0.20%)
1. Tununak	7,159(0.05%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.13%)
1. Uuaqleet	29,882(0.24%)	31,344(0.21%)	31,688(0.18%)	31,929(0.17%)	32,063(0.15%)	32,124(0.14%)
1. Upper Kalskag	3,974(0.03%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
1. Uulavaight	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
1. Uulea	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
1. Uuallila	51,614(0.43%)	112,145(0.76%)	113,116(0.67%)	113,783(0.60%)	114,104(0.55%)	114,200(0.50%)
1. White Mountain	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
1. Whittier	21,567(0.18%)	29,583(0.20%)	29,839(0.17%)	30,015(0.16%)	30,100(0.14%)	30,125(0.13%)
1. Deerling	3,276(0.02%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.13%)
1. Ext. Fire Areas	-0-	19,521(0.13%)	20,400(0.12%)	21,062(0.11%)	21,547(0.10%)	21,905(0.10%)

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HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
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Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

February 15, 1980

TO: Representative Bill Parker
Senator Arless Sturgulewski

FROM: Jack Kreinheder, Issues Analyst

RE: Revenue Sharing Research
Research Request #8.

Introduction

You have asked that I prepare an analysis of the present revenue sharing program and of the revenue distribution plan incorporated in HB 192, with respect to the criteria set forth in my memo of January 14 and discussed at our meeting the next week. This memo is intended to provide you with the requested analysis and to inform you of other findings of my research to date, the most important of which is that a foundation approach to revenue sharing was introduced in 1975 as HB 539. A copy of the bill is attached, along with a brief report by Mike Miller, Chairman of the Interim Committee on Shared Revenues with Municipalities, which drafted the legislation. I have also attached as background information two memos prepared for Rep. Gardiner by John Williams of the former Research Division and Jack Chenoweth of Legal Services. One memo is a sectional analysis of HB 192 and the other is a general discussion of present law and HB 843, the predecessor to HB 192. The major changes between the two bills are that the per capita income factor was dropped from the equalization formula and eligible local revenues were expanded in HB 192.

Summary of Comparative Analysis

The revenue sharing proposal embodied in HB 192 appears to represent a marked improvement over the present program with respect to six of the ten criteria which we agreed upon as possible goals for the revenue sharing program. The comparison for the remaining four criteria yields mixed or uncertain results. The four criteria for which HB 192 offers no definite advantage over the current program are (by their original numbers): (4) Creation of incentives for transfer of service delivery responsibility from the State to municipalities; (5) Creation of incentives for local government formation in the unorganized borough; (6) Encouragement of local effort in funding basic or additional services; and (10) Encouragement of efficient delivery of services.

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It is important to note that although HB 192 may constitute a substantial improvement over the present program in terms of six criteria, there may be alternative systems or modifications which would more completely fulfill some or all of the goals represented by these criteria, and by the four criteria with which HB 192 does not clearly comply. However, it is encouraging, given your emphasis on the use of HB 192 as a legislative vehicle, that the bill does appear at the outset to be compatible with most of your priorities for the revenue sharing program.

The ten criteria will each be evaluated below. For each criterion, the implications of the present program will first be discussed, followed by a comparative evaluation of the HB 192 proposal.

I. An Equitable Allocation of Financial Resources

Because equity is such a subjective term, this criterion cannot meaningfully assessed in isolation, but must be considered in the context of other criteria, primarily those relating to distribution of funds. These distribution criteria are: (2) provision of a minimum level of basic services; (3) consideration of local population, wealth and need; and (7), pertaining to tax equalization. Each of these criteria will be discussed in detail below, but their relevance for the equity question can be summarized here.

Present Revenue Sharing Program

Under present law, approximately 75 percent of revenue sharing funds are distributed on a per capita basis, with the entitlements dependent on the type of service provided. The remaining funds are allocated for road maintenance and health facilities and hospitals; these entitlements are based on the number of road miles maintained and the number of beds in each health facility and hospital (or on a per facility grant).

Criterion (2) is not addressed at all by the per capita portion of the entitlements in terms of funding. The Department of Community and Regional Affairs (CRA) has promulgated regulations specifying minimum levels of service for each of the categories, but the entitlements are still based solely on actual population, with no floor or minimum entitlements provided. A minimum grant is authorized for hospitals and health facilities.

Criterion (3) is met only to a limited degree by the present program. Population is, of course, the major factor used in computing current entitlements. Criterion (3) suggests however, that population alone

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is not an equitable basis for the sharing of state revenues, and that local wealth and need should also be considered. Local wealth plays no part in the current program. If anything, entitlements are positively related to local wealth, because revenue sharing entitlements pay only a part of most service costs; therefore, a poor community may not be able to provide many services and will not receive the corresponding entitlements. Need is considered by the present program only as a function of population and the number of services provided. The structure of the program assumes that if a particular service is needed, it will be provided by the municipality and the level of the service will be determined by the population.

With respect to criterion (7), pertaining to tax equalization, the current program has no positive impact, and may actually contribute to a disequalization of the tax burdens borne by the residents of different municipalities.

In light of the three aspects of the equity question discussed above, the current revenue sharing approach appears to have major deficiencies in several areas. The program does not provide for an equitable allocation of financial resources, when evaluated in accordance with the agreed upon criteria. It is important to note that an entirely different finding could be reached if different criteria or priorities were employed. For example, Representative Parr's amendment last session to HB 192, which specified that no community could receive less revenue than its population percentage share, suggests a prioritization of the population factor at the expense of tax equalization and the consideration of local wealth and need. Were population to be treated as the major component of equity, the present program would fare a good deal better in an evaluation of this type.

HB 192

HB 192, as evaluated by three criteria stated above, is a clear improvement over the present program. Criteria (2) and (7) are addressed in the title of HB 192, which reads in part that the act provides for "minimum entitlements" and for "equalization of the tax resources of municipalities." With regard to criterion (3), HB 192 would replace the current system of per capita service entitlements with an equalization entitlement "based on the population, relative ability to generate revenue, and local tax burden of the taxing unit." Both the current program and HB 192 consider population but HB 192 also addresses the other two factors in criterion (3), local wealth and need. A more detailed discussion of this issue will be deferred to the full analysis of criterion (3).

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As a final point on the equity criterion, it should be noted that greater equity is one of the two major purposes stated in HB 192. Section 1 of the act states that the purpose is to "improve the revenue raising and distribution system for the benefit of residents of home rule and general law municipalities by providing for more equitable allocation of financial resources among municipalities to improve their fiscal capacities." Of course, legislative intent and the actual results of implementation can diverge considerably, as is discussed in relation to the present program below; but this analysis suggests that the revenue distribution proposal in HB 192 should accomplish its stated goals regarding equity, where equity is again defined in terms of the component criteria discussed in this memorandum.

II. Assurance of a Minimum Level of Basic Services to Residents of Organized Municipalities

Present Program

As mentioned earlier, the only minimum entitlement provision in the present revenue sharing program is for hospitals and health facilities. The basic hospital entitlement is \$1,000 per bed, up to \$75,000 per hospital, but a municipality with a hospital having less than 10 beds may elect to receive a flat \$25,000 grant. Similarly, a health facility is eligible for an entitlement of \$1,000 per bed, but the local government may receive a flat \$4,000 grant for each facility if it chooses.

The intent of these minimum payments is clearly to account for the fixed costs and economies of scale which exist for the provision of hospital and health care services. The statute gives recognition to the fact that a hospital with less than 10 beds is likely to have substantially higher operating costs per bed than a larger hospital. A minimum level of physician services and treatment facilities is necessary for the operation of any hospital or health facility, and these costs are spread over a smaller number of patients and beds.

Similar economies of scale exist for many other services as well, but the current revenue sharing program does not allow for this factor in the per capita service entitlements. For example, a community of 200 persons receives the same entitlement (\$12 per capita) for police services as does the Municipality of Anchorage, even though the smaller community would receive a much smaller percentage of the costs it incurs for police services. Assuming for the moment that a minimum level of

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police protection is one officer per 1,000 people or community, the 200 person community would receive only \$2,400 in revenue sharing funds towards the cost of its one policeman. Anchorage, on the other hand, would receive \$12,000 for each officer (\$12 x 1,000 people).

The Community and Regional Affairs Department does administer minimum standards regulations, under 19 AAC 30.020. As an example, a community requesting revenue sharing funds for police protection must demonstrate that one or more police officers is on duty or on call at all times, and that the officers employed meet certain age and training requirements. Similar regulations cover each of the services for which revenue sharing funds are provided.

Although these minimum service standards do provide some assurance that services provided by municipalities are adequate, the standards are not backed up with funding for minimum service levels. Because service entitlements are on a straight per capita basis, a community must have a fairly sizable population before revenue sharing funds will provide a substantial percentage of the total cost of service provision at the minimum service levels specified by regulation.

HB 192

The revenue sharing plan proposed in HB 192 would replace all of the per capita entitlements, except for volunteer fire departments, with an equalization entitlement, which is discussed in more detail below. The equalization entitlement provides revenue sharing funds only to municipalities which levy taxes; however, the bill also provides a minimum entitlement of \$25,000 plus an area cost-of-living differential for each fiscal year if the municipality meets certain requirements which are set forth in the bill and pertain to elections, council meetings, budget matters, and codification of ordinances. Municipalities are free to spend the \$25,000 on meeting the above requirements, provision of municipal services, or on whatever they wish. The minimum entitlement provision substantially increases the revenue sharing funding available to the smaller communities in comparison to amounts allocated under present law.

In addition to increased funding through the minimum entitlement provision, two other factors suggest that HB 192 might provide more assurance of a minimum level of services than the present program. The first is that a municipality receiving a minimum entitlement must organize its administrative affairs as specified in the bill and must hold regular council meetings. Better organization may allow more efficient administration of municipal services. Regular council meetings should provide the residents of the municipality with more control over what services, and what levels of service, are provided by the municipal government.

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The second factor is that all municipalities are given greater freedom over the types of services to be provided with revenue sharing funds they receive under HB 192. The current program provides funds only for a set of statutorily specified services, while HB 192 would provide municipalities with a single sum to be used for services of the municipality's choosing (exceptions are road and hospital entitlements which would still be administered on the current basis). Municipalities are therefore able to give greater emphasis to those services most necessary or desirable for their own residents. Although minimum levels of service may not be provided for all of the basic services we discussed, each municipality is more likely to provide adequate levels of service for those services of most importance in that community.

III. Consideration of Local Population, Wealth and Need

Present Program

As we noted earlier, most of the current revenue sharing funds are allocated on a per capita, service specific basis. The allocation criteria for the remaining funds are miles of road maintained, for road entitlements, and number of beds or facilities, for hospitals and health facilities. The distinction between the per capita and the other entitlements is significant in terms of the priorities stated in criterion (3), because the non per capita entitlements more closely reflect these priorities, with the notable and obvious exception of the wealth factor. The distinction between the two categories of allocations is also important because HB 192 deletes almost all of the per capita entitlements in present law, while the entitlement amounts only are modified in the road and health care sections.

The most striking deficiency of the present program with respect to criterion (3) is that local wealth is in no way considered as a factor in determining the per capita, road, or health entitlements. It appears that wealth may have an indirect effect on entitlement amounts, but the effect is directly opposite to that intended by criterion (3), which suggests that wealthier municipalities should receive a lower level of revenue sharing funds, other factors being equal. The current program, on the other hand, may tend to favor local governments with greater financial resources, as less wealthy municipalities are less likely to be able to afford to provide all services that are eligible for revenue sharing. Because revenue sharing grants cover only a part of the cost of most services, communities without a substantial tax base may not be able to fund their necessary share, and therefore would receive less

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revenue sharing support than a community of equal size but greater wealth.

With respect to the population criterion, the principal drawback of the present program is that population is over-emphasized at the expense of the wealth and need criteria. However, population is not considered at all in the determination of road and health entitlements, apparently because miles of road maintained and number of beds or facilities are regarded as indicators of need. The adequacy of these indicators is another question, but it does seem desirable to employ indicators which more directly reflect need when possible, rather than using population as a proxy for local need.

It is essential to distinguish between two types of need in regard to the State revenue sharing program. The first type of need, and the one which is most commonly thought of in this context, is the degree to which the residents of a particular municipality require a particular service or set of services.

The second type of need is equally important and refers to the degree of necessity for State support of services provided on the local level. This type of need is dependent not only on wealth, but also on the level of taxation, neither of which are considered under the current revenue sharing program.

HB 192

The principal purpose of the proposal embodied in HB 192 is to make revenue sharing entitlements more equitable by introducing local wealth and tax burden factors as allocation criteria. Local wealth is defined in terms of the full and true assessed property valuation in each municipality. HB 843 also included per capita income as an indicator of local wealth, but this provision was apparently dropped because the available data were not sufficiently accurate.

*Jan 16 1980
Apparently
figures were
not accurate.*

The tax burden is related to the need for State support of local services, as discussed above, but is also correlated in a more general fashion with the need for the services themselves. In theory, the tax rate in each municipality should reflect the level and number of services provided by municipal tax revenues. The weak link between the tax rate and the need for local services is that the type and level of municipal services may not correspond with the actual need for the various services. However, the emphasis of both HB 192 and the criteria discussed here appears to be on local control of service delivery, thus necessitating a reliance on the ability of local governments to identify and meet local needs.

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The need criterion is the least specifically defined and understood of the population, wealth, and need group, and may be one area which should receive further attention. But although local tax effort may not be the ideal indicator of local service needs, it seems clear that the combination of population, wealth, and tax effort upon which the HB 192 formula is based represents a marked improvement over present law.

IV. Creation of Incentives for the Transfer of Service Delivery Responsibility from the State to Municipalities

Present Program

By authorizing categorical grants for the provision of municipal services, the current program does provide incentives for local governments to provide certain services. However, the strength of the incentives is limited by the statutorily specified set of services which are eligible for revenue sharing funds, and by the fact that municipalities must still pay most of the cost of locally provided services. No incentive is provided for the establishment of local services which are not on the eligible list. In addition, because no minimum level of funding is provided for the per capita services, the incentive for providing local services is diminished for these local governments with relatively few people residing in their jurisdictions.

HB 192

The implications of HB 192 regarding such incentives differ in several major respects from current law. The first is that the incentive for locally provided services is not limited to specific services, but applies instead to any service which a municipality may wish to provide. The bill thus broadens the scope of revenue sharing incentives.

However, this broadening of scope also diminishes State control over which services are locally provided. HB 192 may not be an improvement in this respect if incentives are intended to promote local provision of special services.

The minimum entitlement provision of HB 192 alleviates, at least to some extent, the declining incentive problem faced by small communities under present law. However, the bill does not specify that the entitlements must be spent on local services, so the strength of the minimum entitlement incentive depends substantially on the priorities of each local government.

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An additional point is that the increased level of revenue sharing funding which HB 192 would provide should logically increase the incentive for local provision of services in a roughly proportional fashion, since more state funds would be available for these services.

The final consideration regarding incentives for local assumption of service delivery is that while the current program is selective in terms of the types of services for which these incentives are provided, HB 192 is selective with respect to the amount of funding, and therefore incentive, provided to communities of differing tax effort. The effect of the equalization entitlement is to provide a greater level of funding, and therefore a greater incentive for local services, to local governments with high tax rates. Two different conclusions can be drawn from this situation. One is that municipalities with high tax burdens will have more difficulty in raising tax rates than municipalities with low tax effort; therefore the former municipalities require a larger incentive i.e., more funding, than the latter to encourage the provision of local services. A contrary argument might be that a high tax rate is an indicator that a municipality already provides many local services, and that the incentives should be directed at those municipalities with low tax rates and few locally provided services.

V. Creation of Incentives for Local Government Formation in the Unorganized Borough

Present Program

This criterion is one which deserves further research; however, my work to date indicates that both the current program and HB 192 are neutral with respect to incentives for borough formation, and both provide positive incentives for the incorporation of cities, with HB 192 providing stronger incentives than the present program. The current program has a provision, Section 43.18.045, which prevents any loss in revenue sharing funding when municipalities unify or merge with a borough. If a borough is formed which assumes service responsibilities formerly held by cities, the cities will lose some revenue sharing funding, but the loss will be proportional to the decrease in service responsibilities.

John Williams noted in the attached memorandum of February 17, 1978 that the system of revenue sharing distribution provided in HB 843 "would appear to have a neutral effect with respect to the unification of existing governments. We do not find any circumstances where a subsequent unification agreement would cause a decrease in the revenue sharing entitlement for identical services." The same finding would

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appear to apply to HB 192. HB 843 contained a hold harmless clause for non per capita entitlements which was deleted in HB 192. However, this deletion apparently has no effect on entitlement levels. Jack Chenoweth indicated that the clause was dropped because there was no situation in which HB 192 could create this type of revenue loss.

Positive incentives are provided under both present law and HB 192 for the incorporation of cities, because such cities become eligible to receive revenue sharing funds. The incentives under present law may be rather weak because of the per capita structure of the program, the lack of minimum entitlements for the various services, and the fact that communities considering incorporation are generally quite small. The combination of these factors indicates that many communities may not have a great deal to gain from revenue sharing by incorporating. Still, some positive incentive is provided.

HB 192

HB 192 substantially increases the incentive for incorporation of small communities by providing minimum entitlements of \$25,000, as discussed earlier. Although no funding can be realized under the equalization entitlement unless taxes are levied, the minimum entitlement alone can provide such communities with a substantial grant of State revenue sharing funds. If a community is considering incorporation in order to raise local tax monies, HB 192 greatly increases the incentive for incorporation over the present program. Under current law, it makes no difference in determining entitlements whether a local tax is levied, but HB 192 specifically considers the generation of local revenue in the equalization formula. Given the small tax base of most unincorporated communities, even a small generation of local revenue would constitute a substantial local effort factor and the entitlements, relative to the number of residents, would be substantial.

VI. Encouragement of Local Effort in Funding Services

Present Program

Application of this criterion reveals the greatest deficiencies in both the present program and HB 192, because its intent is contrary to the legislative intent of the revenue sharing program, which is to enable local governments to reduce tax rates. The legislative intent for the program was restated through the passage of HB 89 in 1977 to read:

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"The intent of sections 10-100 of this chapter in authorizing state aid for...municipal services is that municipalities which levy taxes reduce those levies in reasonable proportion to the amount of state aid received by the municipality for a given fiscal year." The present program therefore encourages a decrease, rather than an increase in local effort for funding services.

HB 192

Although the above statement of intent would be repealed by HB 192, the bill appears to implicitly retain a similar intent to reduce local effort. However, HB 192 would seem to be an improvement over present law with respect to encouraging local effort, because instead of providing the same entitlement regardless of local effort, HB 192 provides less funding for local governments which levy lower, or no taxes. Some incentive is therefore provided for municipalities to increase local effort, and thereby increase their revenue sharing entitlements. This incentive appears to be an incidental result of the equalization formula, rather than an intentional inducement to increase local effort. HB 192 would provide approximately one dollar in revenue sharing funds for each additional three dollars raised through local effort, other factors held constant. However, if many communities increased their local effort, the proration factor would be substantially reduced unless appropriations for the program were increased. A widespread increase in local effort would therefore result in little additional revenue sharing funding.

HB 192 does represent a major shift in direction with respect to local effort. Although the intent may still be to allow municipalities to reduce tax burdens, the bill replaces the blanket incentive offered by the present program with a more selective approach that focuses the incentive for reduced effort on those municipalities with high or excessive local tax burden, where it may be inappropriate to encourage further increases in local effort.

VII. Consideration of Tax Rates Equalization--Taxpayers Statewide Should Pay Roughly the Same Percentage of the Cost of a Minimum Level of Basic Services

Present Program

Because the current program does not consider local tax effort in the provision of municipal services, tax equalization plays no part in revenue sharing under current law. This would appear to constitute a major difficulty in fulfilling the legislative intent of the program.

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For example, communities with no local taxes receive revenue sharing dollars for services at the same rate as a community supplying the same service with a 20 mil property tax rate and a 3 percent sales tax. Clearly the former community cannot reduce the tax burden for its citizens any more by receiving revenue sharing dollars, while revenue sharing funds would allow only a small decrease in the large tax burden of the latter community. Yet the current program provides entitlements at the same rate to communities with tax burdens as disparate as the example cited.

HB 192

Tax equalization is one of the major purposes of this bill, as mentioned earlier. By comparing the amount of revenue raised - not just by taxes, but also by fees, licenses, and other sources which replace taxes - with the tax base of the municipality, the HB 192 formula determines a local effort factor which reflects the equivalent tax burden on the residents of each municipality. Again, municipalities in which residents pay heavily for municipal services are granted a higher entitlement than municipalities with light or nonexistent tax burdens, population aside.

It is important to note that HB 192 does not fully meet the intent expressed in criterion (7), because there is no assurance that tax rates will actually be equalized. There is nothing to prevent communities which now levy no taxes from continuing this policy. Similarly, local governments with high tax burdens are not required to reduce taxation rates in consideration of revenue sharing; if they wish, they could use the funds to provide additional services. However, some inducement for communities with high tax burdens to reduce taxes may be provided by the requirement in the bill that municipalities post notices of the mil levy equivalent of revenue sharing funds received, thus informing residents of the potential for reducing local taxes.

I would like to raise an important point which I think was overlooked in our discussion of criterion (7). The criterion does not consider the wealth or tax base of municipalities as currently worded, and thus fails to consider the true tax burden placed on residents. For example, consider two communities of equal size in which it costs \$50,000 per year to provide a minimum level of police protection, but one community has a much larger tax base than the other. If each community were to pay the same percentage of this cost, the less wealthy community would have to levy a much higher tax to raise the same amount as the wealthier community. Therefore, it is more appropriate that the communities levy the same equivalent tax rate, even though the wealthier community may pay the entire cost, while the community with the smaller tax base may

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pay only a fraction. A possible restatement of criterion (7) would be that taxpayers "should contribute roughly the same level of local effort toward the cost of providing a minimum level of basic services."

VIII. Consolidation of Funding Into a Minimum Number of Channels (a Simple System is Desirable)

Present Program

The current system is simple in terms of the factors on which entitlements are based, but the number of funding channels is large because a number of other local aid programs are administered separately from the revenue sharing program. The differing requirements and entitlement levels for the per capita grants have caused some complaints by smaller communities about the complexity of the program. Some difficulty is to be expected in any program of this type, though, because of the need for cooperation with communities that do not have adequate administrative capabilities.

HB 192

In terms of complexity, HB 192 is a trade-off. The numerous per capita entitlements are replaced with a single equalization entitlement, but the basis on which this single entitlement is determined is considerably more complex than the present program. Communities would no longer need to document the provision of local services to obtain revenue sharing entitlements under the HB 192 proposal, but detailed information on expenditures and revenues would need to be provided for each fiscal year. On balance, HB 192 would be more complex to administer than the present program, but additional complexity seems unavoidable if factors such as local wealth and need are to be incorporated into the revenue sharing allocation formula. I can see no method of simplifying the HB 192 approach without undermining the purpose and effectiveness of the bill.

With regard to the consolidation of funding channels, HB 192 does not improve the current situation. The identification of other local aid programs suitable for inclusion in the revenue sharing program may be an important research need in meeting this criterion.

IX. Allowance for Differences in Delivery Systems to Meet Local Needs (Local Flexibility)

Present Program

A substantial amount of flexibility in delivery systems is provided to municipalities under the current program. For example, a local govern-

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ment can receive \$5 per capita in revenue sharing funds for parks and recreation services. The community has complete flexibility in choosing whether to spend this funding on park maintenance, operation of a pool facility, or any other program.

Although the current program is flexible in the sense just discussed, it is very inflexible with regard to the types of services which are eligible for revenue sharing funding, as only the services specified by statute can qualify. The State is, in effect, assuming responsibility for the prioritization of local services by specifying the eligible services and providing different entitlement amounts for the various services.

HB 192

The bill offers almost complete local flexibility over the choice of delivery systems and the types of services to be provided. The exceptions are the road and health entitlements which are retained from present law, and the minimum entitlement provisions, which imposes certain responsibilities on communities before the entitlement can be received. With these exceptions, municipalities are free to determine service priorities at the local level. If a community has no need for air or water pollution control measures, but has a strong need for improved fire protection, it is able to use revenue sharing funds in accordance with these priorities.

Although HB 192 complies quite well with criterion (9), the flexibility which it provides appears to conflict to some extent with criterion (2), which states that a minimum level of specified services should be provided in all municipalities. Criterion (2) cannot be met without specifying the desired services by statute, which would reduce local control and flexibility. As I mentioned in the discussion of criterion (2), the emphasis seems to be on local control of service delivery, thus suggesting that criterion (2) not be interpreted literally. Given this interpretation of apparent priorities, HB 192 constitutes a significant improvement over present revenue sharing laws with respect to local flexibility.

X. Encouragement of Efficient Delivery of Services

Present Program

No explicit provisions appear to be included in current law for encouragement of efficient service delivery. Although some standards of service are required by statute and regulation, I could find no incentives

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for communities to meet the required standards in an efficient manner.

There is a rather substantial indirect incentive for efficient service delivery. Because the present program supplies only a portion of the total costs of most services, a substantial commitment of local funds is necessary in most cases to provide municipal services. This local commitment provides greater accountability for efficient service delivery at the local level. For those communities that receive revenue sharing funds but generate no local revenue, this local accountability is diminished.

HB 192

The principal contribution of HB 192 with respect to efficient service delivery appears to be the minimum entitlement requirements. These were discussed earlier, but their significance here is that the necessity for small communities to prepare a budget, hold regular council meetings, and so forth should clarify local expenditure patterns and increase accountability for the efficient use of these expenditures.

HB 192 may increase service efficiency in another way by replacing the per capita entitlements with the single equalization entitlement. Because a community can receive revenue sharing funds only for specific services under present law, an incentive exists for communities to provide a service even if it is not needed, in order to increase local revenues. HB 192 would remove this incentive, because the entitlements are not tied to specific services, with the exception of road and health entitlements. This exception may be a problem; some studies have cited cases of communities clearing snow from rivers just to receive the \$900 per mile ice road maintenance entitlement. The efficiency criterion may deserve further research to determine if stronger incentives for the efficient delivery of services could be implemented.

Other Research Findings

The State revenue sharing program has been the subject of two major studies since its inception in 1970. The first was a report prepared by Arthur Young and Company for the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The conclusions of the report were that an equalization approach would be too costly and was inappropriate for a state with developing governmental structures, and that a straight per capita system would be the best approach.

The second was prepared for the Anchorage Urban Observatory Program and evaluated six alternative revenue sharing proposals considered by the

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Interim Committee on Shared Revenues in 1975. Although somewhat un-organized, the report provides useful information on previous revenue sharing research. Contact me if you would like to review either of these reports.

The attached foundation approach bill was introduced during the 1976 session. I asked Jack Chenoweth about the reasons for the bill's failure and he stated that lack of available funding was the principal cause. The bill basically substitutes "units" for "dollars" in determining entitlements. The only real benefit of this approach would appear to be the ease of adjustment in the level of funding for the revenue sharing program.

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December 8, 1975

Senator Genie Chance
310 "K" Street
Suite 701
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Chance:

I am pleased to enclose with this letter two pieces of proposed legislation which represent the recommendations of this interim committee in the area of shared revenues with municipalities. The proposed legislation is the product of a number of meetings of the committee in the months since the adjournment of the legislature plus two public hearings. One of these public hearings was held in conjunction with the October convention of the Alaska Federation of Natives, in order to receive bush community viewpoints. The other hearing was held in conjunction with the October conference of the Alaska Municipal League. In addition, suggestions and constructive criticism were requested by mail and received from a wide variety of cities and communities throughout the State of Alaska.

It was considered crucial, since revenue sharing has been created solely for the purpose of assisting municipalities in the funding of needed local services, that the final product of the committee take maximum note of the views and suggestions of the various municipalities across the state. The enclosed bill represents what the committee considers to be the most beneficial and most feasible of those suggestions.

Perhaps some review might be in order concerning the need for revision of the current shared revenue program. Although the program in concept currently enjoys the unanimous and enthusiastic support of every municipality in the state, the following were considered deficiencies which new legislation could correct.

REPRESENTATIVE

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MEMBER, RULES COMMITTEE

MEMBER, COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

First, it was felt that a "foundation" approach might be useful in the field of revenue sharing--"foundation" approach meaning a formula with a foundation amount similar in concept to that utilized in the school foundation statutes. The beauty of such an approach is that whenever a legislature wishes to raise the foundation amount (to recognize increases in the cost of doing business) it is necessary merely to amend one word in the statutes. Absent the foundation approach it is necessary, whenever you wish to recognize the increase in the cost of doing business, to go into the statutes and revise the per capita dollar figure for each of the various categories in which shared revenue assistance is given to municipalities. This is both cumbersome and, in practice, inequitable. Some categories tend to get raised, others do not and the system can easily get out of balance.

It was felt, too, that the amount of shared revenues being designated for small communities was much too small. It was recognized that the present purely per capita approach just did not offer the very small communities enough money to assist in any meaningful way in meeting the obligations of local government. It was recognized that whether a second class city had 25 residents, or 75 residents, or 125 residents there was nonetheless an irreducible minimum cost of doing business, and that that minimum was just as great for very small villages as it was for medium sized second class cities. It was, therefore, considered desirable that a minimum grant base be established for these communities and it was further considered desirable that the base amount agreed upon be as generous as possible in order that the benefits of government on the local level be economically feasible for the communities.

Another deficiency in the current statutes was the lack of the requirement for standards and criteria by which the Department of Community and Regional Affairs could determine whether communities were actually entitled to shared revenues in the various categories under which they were seeking aid. This deficiency has long been recognized by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and has been recognized additionally by the Legislative Budget and Audit staff. This is not to say that the shared revenue monies allotted to the communities should be required to be spent in the categories designated--far from it. It was and still is the consensus of the committee and of the municipalities that local discretion should continue in the spending of shared revenue receipts. It was felt, however, that in order to receive shared revenue monies in, for example the fire department category it should be demonstrated that the community can meet minimum standards in that category.

Finally, there was a question projected by some communities as to whether the use of categories in sharing state revenues was even appropriate. It was thought perhaps more appropriate simply to allocate available dollars to the municipalities and let each local government establish its own priorities without regard to existing municipal services.

In order to correct these deficiencies the committee drafted three alternate pieces of legislation for consideration by the committee and the municipalities of Alaska. With considerable--and greatly appreciated--assistance from the University of Alaska/Anchorage, we were able to develop extensive data showing the practical results (i.e., the dollars to be received) for each community in the state under the various alternatives. We developed similar data based on proposed legislation already in the house (legislation which, incidentally, had been previously endorsed by the Alaska Municipal League) and also on a simple per capita allocation of funds to municipalities. Four of these five total alternative were specifically noncategorical in approach. All of the alternatives and all of the data were presented to delegates of the Alaska Federation of Natives Convention and delegates to the Alaska Municipal League Conference. In addition, this material was mailed to virtually every municipality, large and small, in the state with requests for evaluations and suggestions.

I think it would be fair to say that prior to the hearings and meetings there was a strong feeling among the larger communities, in particular, that revenue sharing should be based on tax effort. The feeling was that those who tax themselves the most should receive the most additional state aid. This was the principle thrust of the existing proposed legislation which the Alaska Municipal League had previously endorsed. The committee recognized this concept in two of the alternatives they proposed, but built in additional factors including the availability of tax resources plus tax effort in relation to those resources. Interestingly, when all the facts--in the form of state-wide computerized readouts--were laid before the communities a very noticeable modification of opinion became apparent during the hearings and in countless conversations afterward. Committee members noted a discernible reluctance on the part of communities, large and small, to terminate the categorical approach. What was needed, several elected officials indicated, was a bill which more or less continued the "tried and true" categorical approach, in the present revenue sharing system but which also incorporated the "foundation approach".

Basically, then, this is the bill which the interim subcommittee has proposed:

First, the bill does create a municipal "foundation approach" to revenue sharing. It does so by allocating varying numbers of units to various categories of municipal services and then multiplying those units times population, and then multiplying this product times a "foundation" base figure. For this bill the committee established a foundation base at \$1.00. In future years if the cost of doing business goes up, for instance 11%, the legislature may, if it chooses, raise the foundation amount by simply changing the figure \$1.00 to \$1.11.

In establishing categories and establishing unit values within each category, the committee did indeed stick by the "tried and true" categories of past years. Police protection, for instance, which in previous years earned communities shared revenue at the rate of \$12.00 per capita will earn units within the foundation formula at the rate of 12 units. Fire protection is 7.5 units (as opposed to \$7.50 per capita under the present system). Additional ingredients include air or water pollution control (2 units), land use planning (2 units), parks and recreation (5 units). Two important changes have been made in the categorical designations. Under present law a community can receive \$5.00 per capita for operating either a small boat harbor/ port or for operating mass transit or for operating an airport. In the proposed bill 5 units can be accumulated in each of these categories. The second important difference is the addition of solid waste disposal as a new category, which in the proposed bill will be valued at 2 units.

The proposed legislation establishes a \$25,000 minimum grant for municipalities whose low per capita standing would otherwise earn them only small amounts of revenue. The committee felt the \$25,000 figure was a generous but nonetheless fair amount. It was interesting to note that at neither public hearing was there any criticism of this amount. At one meeting of the committee, a single individual did observe that he thought the figure was pretty high for the very smallest communities. He did not, however, seek to have the committee change the amount.

Additional features of the bill include the following:

Special start-up grants have been established in various categories for municipalities who do not currently offer such services as police protection, fire protection, air

and water pollution control, land use planning, parks and recreation, small boat harbors/ports, air ports or mass transit systems. The Department of Community and Regional Affairs is specifically charged with creating minimum standards of service in the various categories for which municipalities can receive revenue sharing. Revenue sharing for hospitals remains virtually the same as under current law except that responsibility for administering this section is transferred to the Department of Health and Social Services. Additionally, in the area of health, a paragraph specifies that no hospital or health facility shall be eligible for revenue sharing unless the facility has received a Certificate of Need from a municipality or the state. This paragraph anticipates that "Certificate of Need" legislation will be passed in this session of the legislature. Another interim committee is studying the whole broad area of health facilities so this section may undergo substantial modification when that interim committee completes its deliberations. Shared revenues for road maintenance remains virtually the same as current law. A very important feature of the new legislation is that if a new second class city is created in an organized borough after passage of this law, the city would not be eligible for the \$25,000 minimum grant. This feature is designed to preclude small gatherings of 25 people or more from incorporating simply to take advantage of the \$25,000 revenue sharing opportunity. Finally, a very important feature of the proposed legislation is the clause which guarantees each municipality that it will not receive less money than it is receiving under the current statutes.

There, of course, are many additional features to the legislation, but this summary covers most of the major changes.

As noted earlier, the committee is submitting two bills for introduction and for consideration by the legislature. One is quite large and comprehensive and is described in the report above. The other bill consists of only one paragraph and this paragraph constitutes one of the many provisions of the larger bill.

The provision, drafted at the request of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, simply mandates that the department create minimum standards and criteria to qualify municipalities for grants in each category of shared revenue. If the major bill should run into difficulties and if passage does not seem assured, then it is recommended that the legislature consider and enact the oneparagraph small piece of "clean-up" legislation.

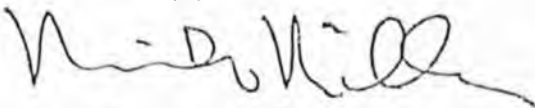
December 8, 1975
Senator Genie Chance
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The fiscal impact of the legislation will be to raise the state shared revenue allocation from current level of about \$15 million to a level of approximately \$20 million--if the bill is fully funded. The raise, of course, comes from creating the \$25,000 minimum grants to small cities, from creating a new category (solid waste) and from separating the now-combined port/harbor-airport-mass transit category into three separate categories.

This report would not be complete without making special acknowledgement of the work of the several individuals and agencies. The committee is extremely appreciative of the hours of work, both during committee sessions and out of session, by Dr. Garth Jones and P. J. Hill, both of the University of Alaska/Anchorage. The vast volume of computerized data that both Dr. Jones and Mr. Hill provided was crucial in the final deliberations and directions of the committee.

Similarly, we would like to give a special thanks to Mr. Rich Wilson and Mr. Sam Coxson, both of the City of Anchorage who helped in obtaining and analyzing the data, and who attended most of the sessions and hearings of the committee and contributed greatly to the deliberations. We are indebted as well to the Alaska Federation of Natives who made time available for us during the annual AFN convention in Anchorage, and the Alaska Municipal League who similarly made time available during its annual conference in that same city. The League, as well, was most helpful to the committee in circularizing its membership and alerting municipalities of Alaska to the work of the committee. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the fine work of the staff of the Legislative Affairs Agency, and Bill Berrier in particular, plus the membership of the interim committee. Interest was lively, suggestions were broad and imaginative and attitudes were positive throughout the course of the committee's deliberations. It has been a pleasure to chair this committee and of course all of us on the committee stand ready to answer any questions which you or other members of the legislature might have concerning the recommended legislation. Thank you for your own fine support of the committee.

Sincerely,



Mike Miller, Chairman, Interim
Committee on Shared Revenues
with Municipalities

MM:smh

Enclosures

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCHY STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801
197 465 2800

February 17, 1978

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: HB 843 (W.O. #7/R)

TO: The Honorable Terry Gardiner

FROM: John Williams
Research Analyst

You have asked that we prepare an analysis of HB 843, an Act providing for equalization of the tax resources of municipalities and continuing a portion of the program of state aid for municipal purposes; and providing for an effective date. The following analysis consists of: (1) a discussion of present revenue sharing law; (2) an overview of the general implications of the bill; (3) the financial distribution scheme as provided for in the bill; (4) a discussion of the allocation formula; and (5) an attachment demonstrating the comparative revenue distribution under current law and HB 843.

PRESENT REVENUE SHARING

HB 843 would amend the current state aid to local governments program, as provided for in AS 43.18.010-090. The current law provides for the legislature to annually appropriate an amount to be distributed to local governments according to a series of local services which are eligible under the program. Approximately 75% of the revenues are distributed on a per capita basis; the remainder are allocated according to miles of road maintained and the number of health facilities and hospitals (either on a per facility basis or a per bed basis). Services in support of military installations are apportioned on a per capita

basis but according to a different schedule than utilized for civilian populations. The Department of Community and Regional Affairs (CRA) determines whether a municipality qualifies under the provisions specified for each eligible service category. When eligibility has been certified, the municipality then receives a statutorily set amount per capita (or medical facility or mile of road maintained) specified for each service category. For example, a municipality receives \$12 per capita for police protection, \$7.50 per capita for fire protection, and \$2 per capita for land use planning. Should the liability of the program exceed the legislatively appropriated amount, all municipal entitlements are prorated so that the total liability equals the available money.

The legislative intent for the program was restated via the passage of HB 89 in 1977 (120 SLA 1977 becomes effective July 1, 1978) to read "(t)he intent of §§ 10-100 of this chapter in authorizing state aid for....municipal services is that municipalities which levy taxes reduce those levies in reasonable proportion to the amount of state aid received by the municipality for a given fiscal year" (sec. 4, HB 89).

Using the criteria established by the legislative intent, there would appear to be two considerations regarding the present revenue sharing law which indicate that it cannot fully accomplish the intent. (1) The present distribution system does not consider the local tax rate in distributing revenues. Those communities which have a relatively high tax rate receive payments at the same rate as communities which supply minimal or no services from local taxes. Instead, present law directs the Dept. of CRA to determine whether specific services which

are being supplied by the municipalities qualify them for categorical entitlements, regardless of differences in tax rates utilized in funding those service categories.¹ (2) Additionally, present law does not include "ability to pay" considerations. A community with a larger than state average per capita property valuation receives revenues at the same rate as communities which are relatively poor. The same criticism can be raised with respect to per capita income differentials from which taxes are paid. A circular argument can be developed which demonstrates that poorer communities must set taxing rates at higher levels to generate the same revenues per capita as wealthier municipalities, which in turn requires a greater proportion of the disposable income of the poorer municipality residents to pay the additional tax burden vis-a-vis wealthier communities. The alternative for the poorer community is to forgo local services, which causes concomitant financial loss if the forgone services were eligible for revenue sharing dollars. The actual result is often substandard services.

¹ The eligible services list has expanded since inception and presently includes services related to health and welfare, transportation, recreation, and economic development (a bill before the legislature this year would add cultural activities). Since the eligible services list has greatly expanded, it would appear timely to consider allowing any public service specifically authorized by a municipality to be considered as eligible for revenue sharing dollars. A method for accomplishing this would be to look directly at the local tax rate in determining the distribution of the revenue sharing appropriation, since the tax rate will reflect the level and number of services provided by municipal tax revenues.

OVERVIEW OF HB 843

HB 843 repeals essentially all provisions of the present revenue sharing law which allocate monies on a per capita basis (police, fire, parks and recreation, land use planning, transportation, and air and water pollution control). Present law which allocates monies for health facilities, hospitals, road maintenance, fire districts outside of municipalities, and support of military installations is saved.

The repealed portion is replaced with a per capita allocation system based upon population, taxing rate, and a factor which compares each local government to the state average using per capita property value and per capita income as indicators. Our analysis indicates that any appropriation to the program in excess of \$23 million will increase the entitlement for all local governments with local tax ordinances in effect except the North Slope Borough and the City of Valdez. Several second class cities and one first class city with no local taxes would receive less. Section 9 of the bill provides for all local governments to be held harmless for three years after passage, such that no municipality will receive less during that three year period than they did in 1978, regardless of their entitlement as calculated by the specified formula.

FINANCIAL DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

HB 843 provides that revenue sharing dollars shall be utilized by municipalities in the taxing jurisdiction for which the amount of entitlement is determined. Boroughs with area-wide taxes for general government services except education shall receive revenue sharing

allocations to be used for area-wide purposes. For boroughs with differential taxing rates in service areas, revenue sharing entitlements based upon the service area tax rates must be utilized only in those service areas. First or second class cities with city-wide taxes would receive an allocation based upon the city-wide tax rate to be used city-wide (except for education). Cities with differential taxing zones would receive allocations according to the tax rate applied in each differential tax zone.

This system of distribution would appear to have a neutral effect with respect to the unification of existing governments. We do not find any circumstance where a subsequent unification agreement would cause a decrease in the revenue sharing entitlement for identical services. The bill contains a hold harmless clause for entitlements under the non per capita portion should a subsequently unified local government be entitled to less than the preceding multiple local governments.

ALLOCATION FORMULA

HB 843 specifies a formula to be used in determining entitlements for per capita revenue sharing distributions. The formula utilizes three considerations: (1) population; (2) tax rate; and (3) the relative "ability to pay" of each local government or subunit thereof.

The formula is:

$$\text{Entitlement} = \underbrace{P}_A \times \underbrace{[(PT + 2.3ST) \times \underbrace{\frac{SPCPV/LPCPV + SPCI/LPCI}{2}}_C]}_B \quad D$$

- where P = population
- PT = property tax mil rate
- ST = sales tax per cent rate
- SPCPV = state average per capita property value
- LPCPV = local per capita property value
- SPCI = state average per capita income
- LPCI = local per capita income

We will discuss the formula according to the portions indicated by the braces.

Part A

The population is determined in the same fashion as provided for in present law. Any reasonable population estimate is accepted by the Dept. of CRA.

Part B

Part B indicates the portion of the formula which determines the local tax rate. Property tax mil rates and sales tax per cent rates are converted to mil equivalents. The 2.3 conversion factor multiplied by

the sales tax rate was determined by comparing the revenue that could be generated by applying a one mil property tax to the total full and true assessed property value in the state and a one per cent sales tax to the total retail business in the state. That comparison demonstrates that a one per cent sales tax would generate 2.3 times more revenue than a one mil property tax.

Part C

The portion of the formula set out by brace C averages two ratios that compare the "economic base" of each local government to the state average. The ratios are mathematically designed to create a number larger than one for communities lower than the state average for the two indicators, and a number smaller than one for communities above the state average. The average of the two ratios is then multiplied times the computed tax rate so as to adjust upward the local tax effort of economically disadvantaged communities and downward economically advantaged communities.

Part D

The portion set out by brace D is called the local effort factor, and is not allowed to exceed 25. The ceiling has the effect of setting a limit on the amount of support given to each municipality under the revenue sharing program. This, in combination with the required publishing of revenue sharing entitlements, would appear consistent with the legislative intent of the program, which is to diminish local tax burdens.

The bill further provides for adjustments in both sales tax and property tax rates based on optional exemptions allowed under Alaska law. As an example, a municipality utilizing the \$10,000 residential property tax exemption would be required to declare the revenues forgone by the exemption, and a comparative portion of the tax would be excised from the tax rate base before computing that municipality's entitlement. Mandatory exemptions, such as agricultural lands and senior citizens housing would not affect the tax rate, since the forgone revenues are reimbursed by the state.

JW:dh

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 2, 1979

SUBJECT: Sectional Analysis of the Municipal League's
Revenue Sharing Reform Proposal
(Work Order No. 6162)

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: John B. Chenoweth
Legislative Counsel

John Williams
Policy Analyst

In response to your request of the Legislative Council on July 21, 1978, we have participated with a special committee of the Alaska Municipal League in drafting a revenue sharing reform bill, which is now complete. The Board of Directors of the League approved the draft at its meeting in Juneau on January 19, 1979 (copy enclosed).

Following is a sectional analysis of the committee's product.

*Section 1. PURPOSE.

Three purposes are stated: (1) equity of allocation of state resources with municipalities; (2) basic support to municipalities for public services irrespective of physical location of taxable wealth; and (3) improvement of the administrative capacity of less populous municipalities.

*Section 2. CHAPTER 88.

This chapter contains the major revision of the revenue sharing program. In the most general terms, it provides for the computation and distribution of an "equalization entitlement" for local government services in accordance with a formula and schedules set out in the sections incorporated in the chapter.

Sec. 29.88.010 specifies the method that is utilized to distribute revenues under the chapter. Three factors are

applicable: population, revenue generation, and property value base.¹ The formula multiplies the population of the taxing unit² by the mill rate equivalent of allowed revenues generated by the municipality. The sum of allowed revenues is divided by one-thousandth of the full and true taxable property value within the taxing jurisdiction. The resultant quotient is referred to as the "local effort" for the municipality: is equal to the full and true mill rate equivalent of all allowed revenues generated by each municipality.

Sec. 29.88.015 specifies the means whereby population numbers shall be determined. Generally, Bureau of the Census data will be utilized; however, other reliable data in the judgment of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs may be used. The provision for population count is not unlike the provision of the current state aid program. Unlike the current program, however, no separate treatment is given the counting of persons who are residents of military reservations.

Sec. 29.88.020 describes the means whereby mill rate equivalent determinations will be made. Initially, a certified statement submitted by each municipality, on a form provided by the department, will specify the revenues generated in each municipality. This shall be accomplished by all municipalities by

1/ A "taxing unit" is defined, for purposes of this program as a city, borough, unified municipality, or service area or differential tax zone."

2/ Allowed revenues include tax revenues plus other revenues which will diminish the necessity of incremental tax revenues, including inspection fees, permits, fines, penalties, use fees, and income from mass transit, offstreet parking, and recreation programs. Revenues not allowed for inclusion are tax revenues used to subsidize utilities commonly run by private businesses (as defined in sec. 45 of this chapter), interest on investments, income from the sale or lease of land or equipment, and revenues from any other source.

October 15. By December 15, the department is to make a final determination for each municipality, after reviewing all financial audits and statements submitted by the municipalities. Any adjustments made to the figures initially submitted by a municipality shall be reported to the municipality along with the revised figures.

Full and true property values shall be determined in the manner provided in AS 14.17.140 (state aid to education). In municipalities which are not school districts and thus not covered by the provisions of AS 14.17, the state assessor shall, at least once each three years, estimate the property value for all cities with populations of 750 or more. For cities which are not school districts, and which have populations less than 750, estimated property values will be determined by averaging the per capita property values of all cities having populations less than 750 and for which assessments are completed.

Sec. 29.88.025 specifies the necessary documentation that would be supplied to the department by each municipality in support of its application. The fiscal information is to be for the fiscal year which precedes the fiscal for which the entitlement is sought.

Sec. 29.88.030: As with present law, the bill provides for entitlements to be returned to the taxing unit for which the entitlement was earned. There are two exceptions: 15 percent of an area-wide entitlement may be used for non area-wide purposes, and, the local government may decide the taxing jurisdiction that is to receive the entitlement generated by non-tax revenues (fees, permits, etc).

Sec. 29.88.035 establishes the tax equalization account from which entitlements earned under this chapter will be paid. The total appropriation to the account is to be distributed by prorating entitlements.

Sec. 29.88.040 gives the department authority to adopt, amend and repeal regulations necessary to implement the chapter. The regulations would contain provisions for obtaining information, set filing dates, providing notification to municipalities with respect to changes made by the department with regard to any entitlement, and a reasonable time for a municipality to respond to decisions of the department. In response

to some specific complaints by several of the Municipal League representatives who worked on the draft, language has been inserted by which the department is directed to supply application assistance to municipalities. Additionally, the department is empowered to extend the definition of utilities (section 045 of this chapter) to cover additional enterprise activities for which no working classification has been provided by statute.

Sec. 29.88.045 defines terms used in the chapter, including 'taxing unit' and 'utilities'.

*Section 3. CHAPTER 89.

Chapter 89 is, in substance, a restatement of present law regarding entitlements earned for road maintenance, health facilities and hospitals, construction aid, and volunteer fire departments in the unorganized borough. The following changes have been made from present law: (1) public road maintenance entitlements are based on \$2500/mile (present law is \$1500/mile); (2) ice road maintenance is based on \$1500/mile (present law is \$900/mile); (3) construction aid for hospitals is not multiplied by the cost of living factor, as is the case in present law; and (4) municipalities which exercise a health power will not receive a \$2 per capita distribution.

Generally, this portion of present law which is saved in the Municipal League's draft bill provides for health related entitlements according to the following: (1) for hospitals with 10 or more beds -- the greater of \$1,000 per bed or \$75,000 per facility, (2) for hospitals with fewer than 10 beds -- the greater of \$1,000 per bed or \$25,000 per facility; (3) for health facilities -- \$1,000 per bed or \$4,000 per facility; (4) the entire entitlement received for health purposes must be used for health purposes; (5) for hospitals which were begun after January 1, 1968, the greater of \$2,500 per bed or 5 percent of the construction cost annually until the total payment equals 25 percent of the total construction cost; and (6) for volunteer fire departments in the unorganized borough, \$7.50 per capita. Entitlements earned under this section (except for hospital construction) are multiplied by an area cost of living differential, determined under AS 39.27.030.

Section 29.89.040 establishes a miscellaneous services account, from which payments are made under this chapter.

*Section 4. CHAPTER 90.

Sec. 29.90.010 precludes an interpretation of the general administrative provisions of the state aid program to create of a debt to the state.

Sec. 29.90.020 directs the department to allocate funds from the two accounts established (AS 29.88.035 and AS 29.89.040) and further provides that any excess funds existing in the miscellaneous services account (Chapter 89) shall then be added to the tax equalization account (Chapter 88).

Subsection (b) describes the means for determining proration of funds allocated under the equalization formula of Chapter 88 and under the minimum entitlement provisions of AS 29.90.030. After the Chapter 88 and Chapter 89 entitlements have been determined, the amount necessary to guarantee the minimum entitlement provided for in Sec. 29.90.030 is calculated and all Chapter 88 municipal entitlements are proportionally reduced so that the sum of payments under Chapter 88 and under AS 29.90.030 equal the amount available in the tax equalization account.

Sec. 29.90.030 provides for payment of minimum entitlements. All municipalities are guaranteed a minimum of \$25,000 (plus the cost of living allowance for their area) if (1) a regular election has been held; (2) regular council meetings have been conducted; (3) the municipality has adopted a budget; (4) local ordinances have been codified; and (5) some degree of municipal administration is provided for through a manager, clerk, or other part-time or full-time officer.

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These sections make correlative changes in AS 29 required by the state aid program changes, and are generally self-explanatory.

*Section 10.

The section repeals the statutory basis of the present program of state aid to local governments.

Representative Terry Gardiner

Page 6

February 2, 1979

*Section 11: "Hold Harmless"

Section 11 specifies that, for three years after this act becomes effective, no municipality will receive less than its actual entitlement earned in the last year that the present law is applied.

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The section specifies that the act becomes effective when \$27,000,000 is appropriated to the program, or July 1, 1982, whichever is earlier.

JBC:JW:jdn

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801
907 465 1800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 2, 1979

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Revenue Sharing Reform Proposal
(Work Order No. 6162)

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: John B. Chenoweth
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Representative Terry Gardiner

Page 2

February 2, 1979

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Representative Terry Gardiner

Page 4

February 2, 1979

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Representative Terry Gardiner
Page 6
February 2, 1979

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JBC:JW:jdn

Enclosure

THIS SECTIONAL ANALYSIS WAS COMPLETED PRIOR
TO THE ADOPTION OF SECTIONS ON
Volunteer Fire Departments
eligible revenues -- changes in
"hold harmless" change from 3 years to 5 years
Effective date changed from '82 to '83



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

April 30, 1980

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairman, Senate Community and
Regional Affairs Committee
Pouch "V" State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FILE: Legislation-1980

SUBJECT: CSHB 192(am)

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

The City and Borough of Juneau supports HB 192 as it passed the House but requests that the following change be made in the bill to correct problems which arise out of a House Finance Committee change.

Replace lines 17 through 22 on page 2 with the following:

(C) revenue from payments in lieu of taxes made by municipally owned enterprise operations, from fees, rentals, leases, penalties, licenses or permits received during the preceding fiscal year by the municipality for a function or service over which it has control, including revenues derived from parks and recreation services, mass transit, and offstreet parking; and

The foregoing amendment

1. makes it clearer that it is the payments in lieu of taxes made by a municipal utility to the municipality which are counted as a part of local effort and that the revenue to the utility is not counted, and
2. deletes the use of the word "utility" (which is defined elsewhere in the bill for other purposes) and replaces it with the "municipal enterprise" language so that it

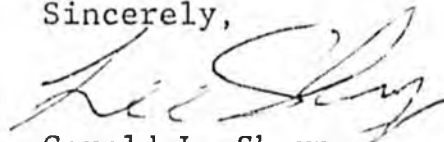
The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
April 30, 1980
Page 2

will include in lieu of tax payments made by all tax exempt municipal enterprise operations and not just those made by those operations which are defined as utilities, and

3. deletes revenue to municipal garbage utilities from local effort.

Thank you for your consideration of the foregoing matters.

Sincerely,



Gerald L. Sharp
City-Borough Attorney

GLS:ph1

HB192 REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

Information from state analyses which has been incorporated in various new items (for example, see the attached article from the April 23, 1980 issue of the Anchorage Daily News) provides examples of how much additional revenues various Alaskan communities would receive under HB192 than under the present state revenue sharing formula. This information is misleading, however, in that it compares what the revenue would be under full funding of HB192 with what the revenues would be under the current statutes at about a 66% funding level.

The FY 1980 total state entitlement, excluding hospital pass-thru funding, is \$18,157,087. Actual funding was \$13,649,100 (75% funding level). The amount used by the state in its analysis is \$12,000,226 (66% funding level). The \$12,000,226 figure apparently excludes all health funding, not just hospital pass-thru funding.

According to the state analysis, under the new revenue sharing bill, Anchorage would get about \$8.2 million, an increase over the nearly \$5.4 million it gets now.

The \$5.4 million figure (\$5,352,264) for Anchorage is based on a total State-wide amount of \$12 million. The \$12 million dollar figure is used by the State because, as the newspaper article states, this is the entitlement under the current State revenue sharing formula. However, as was previously stated, the entitlement for State FY 1980 (July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980) was \$18,157,087.

It should be noted that Anchorage's entitlement for FY 1980 (under current statutes) is \$7,849,556 (43.2% of the State total). However, Anchorage received only \$5,900,692 due to the entitlement being funded at only the 75% level. The House version of the FY 1980 supplemental appropriation bill would provide for 100% funding.

The State has estimated that Anchorage will receive about \$8.2 million (\$8,190,667) under HB192 at a \$31 million funding level. The \$31 million figure, however, includes hospital funding -- the amount available for governmental purposes (and therefore comparable to the other data presented in this analysis) is \$22,740,838. Anchorage's share is 35.0%.

As the data in the preceding paragraphs indicate, under HB192 Anchorage's entitlement drops from 43.2% of the State total to only 36.0%. The dollar amount of the entitlement increases slightly from \$7.8 million to \$8.2 million -- not from \$5.4 million to \$8.2 million.

A more valid comparison of the dollar amounts, however, would be to take a look at Anchorage's share if the current statutes were funded at the same dollar amount as proposed for HB192. Anchorage would then receive \$9.8 million. So really we are talking about Anchorage's share under HB192 going down from \$9.8 million to \$8.2 million at the same funding level.

Revenue sharing bill clears House

By ROXINNE ERVASTI

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — The House gave narrow approval today to a bill increasing revenue sharing to local governments to \$31 million this year.

The bill, which passed 25-9 could come up for a vote later, however, as Rep. Dick Eliason, a prime opponent, gave a "notice of reconsideration."

Eliason's main complaint was that his hometown, Sitka, would have just a slight increase in state revenue sharing compared to cities he believes are similar in population, tax base and incomes.

House Speaker Terry Gardiner, D-Ketchikan, who has pushed the bill for the past three years and calls it a "reform" of the revenue sharing proposal, said lawmakers who looked only to the figures of their areas were not looking at revenue sharing on a statewide basis.

Gardiner also said they are assuming that what their areas have received under the current formula are equitable.

The bill (CSHB192) continues the \$8 million appropriation for hospital construction and special categorical grants based on miles of road in a municipality and other services.

But Gardiner said it revises the general formula for distributing money to take into account local revenue raising resources of a community and how much of an effort it makes to tap them. It would also guarantee at least \$25,000 to small communities which previously received little or no revenue sharing, and would guarantee that no municipalities receive less money in the next five years than they do now.

The bill must still be approved by the Senate, and some legislators who voted against it

in the House said they expect changes to be made, pitching the issue into a House-Senate free conference committee.

Voting against the bill were Reps. Ramona Barnes, Bob Bettisworth, Chat Chatterton, Eliason, Joe Hayes, Terry Martin, Joe Montgomery, Randy Phillips and Dick Randolph.

Currently, the state revenue sharing formula provides about \$12 million to local government and \$8 million for health facilities.

With an increase to \$23 million (excluding the \$8 million for hospitals), Sitka would get about \$255,000, or 1.12 percent of the total, compared to about \$234,650 it receives now, or 1.95 percent of the total.

Meanwhile, Juneau, which gets 4.29 percent or \$514,500 now, would get 6.52 percent of the total for nearly \$1.5 million.

Ketchikan Gateway Borough would go from \$74,806 now (a little over one-half of one percent of the total) to \$283,240 or 1¼ percent of the total under the new bill.

Eliason recited some of those figures, and said "This is where I lose sense of this being equalization."

"It's patently unfair that ... we're penalizing those areas that are running good local governments and keeping down taxes," he said.

"Mr. Eliason is making the assumption that (Sitka's current share) is right and deserving," Gardiner said.

Under the revenue sharing bill, Anchorage would get about \$8.2 million, an increase over nearly \$5.4 million it gets now; Fairbanks North Star Borough would get nearly \$1.7 million compared to about \$938,000 it gets now, and Kodiak Island Borough would get nearly \$161,000 compared to \$52,600 now.

a-4

Wednesday, April 23, 1980

Anchorage Daily News

BILL ANALYSIS

ASSIGNMENT DATE 4-25-80

UNASSIGNED _____

DEPARTMENT <u>Public Safety</u>	SPONSOR (PRINCIPAL) Original Sponsors: Gardiner, Anderson, Miller House Finance Committee	BILL NO. CSHB 192 (Finance) am
DEPARTMENT POSITION Neutral		
DIVISION DIRECTOR <i>Ronald A. Hendrie</i> Ronald A. Hendrie	DATE <i>4-28-80</i> 4-28-80	COMMISSIONER <i>W.R. Nix</i> William R. Nix
DATE 4/28/80		
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE		
<input type="checkbox"/> POSITION NOTED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION DISAPPROVED		
BY: _____ DATE: _____		
SUMMARY		
(1) RELATED BILLS (SIMILAR OR CONFLICTING)		(1) Similar to HB843 & SB502 introduced in the 10th Legislature. Neither passed.
(2) OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL		(2) Department of Community & Regional Affairs
(2) a. ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL	/	(2) b. ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL
Unknown		Unknown
(3) PROGRAM EFFECTS OF BILL		
<p>In so far as this Division is concerned there is no direct program affect reference sec. 3 (AS 29.89.025) nor is there any discernible program affect reference the remainder of the proposed act.</p>		
(4) FISCAL IMPACT: <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> FISCAL ANALYSIS ATTACHED		
(5) AMENDMENTS PROPOSED:		
None		

(6) COMMENTS:

The proposed act repeals AS 43.18.010-045 (State Aid For Miscellaneous Purposes) and would add new chapters to AS 29 concerning Municipal Tax Resource Equalization for local government services (AS 29.88) and State Aid For Micellaneous Municipal Purposes (AS 29.89). AS 29.89.025 State Aid to Volunteer Fire Departments is similar to existing law, however, the reference to "organized boroughs or cities" is deleted. Depending on legislative intent it appears that the act would provide for payments to all qualified volunteer fire departments both in an outside of organized boroughs or cities.

AS 29.88 would eliminate designation for funding as contained in the current law, e.g. \$7.50 per capita for fire protections services, \$12 per capita for police protection etc.

It is our understanding the Department of Community & Regional Affairs supports this

Municipality of Anchorage

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 8, 1980

TO: Larry D. Crawford, Municipal Manager

FROM: Lu Person, Director of Management and Budget *LP*
Gene Dusek, Budget Officer *GD*

SUBJECT: HB192 Anchorage Revenue Sharing Entitlements

RECEIVED
APR 8 1980
@ 1:55 pm
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The latest House Research Agency analysis (Exhibit A) does not provide the information that we had requested through Mitch. We wanted the State to ~~re-run~~ ^{re-run} the program to show what Anchorage's share would be at the various funding levels if the Minimum Entitlements were not considered part of the base funding level but were add-ons. Exhibit A does not do that. The first three columns are from the previous computer runs plus a few other funding levels (but without any changes to the computer program.). The fourth column is a total of the minimum entitlements for HB192. The fifth column is Anchorage's entitlement (column 2) divided by column 1 less column 4. That really doesn't tell us what we wanted to know.

I am still concerned about the state trying to compare apples with oranges. They continue to compare what the revenue would be under full funding of HB192 with what the revenue would be under the current statutes at about a 75% funding level. They should be comparing full funding under HB192 with full funding under the current statutes. In Exhibit B I have attempted to do this. A number of assumptions had to be made in preparing Exhibit B, and they are explained in the footnotes to Exhibit B.

As shown in Exhibit B, when comparing full funding under the current statutes versus full funding under HB192, both Anchorage's percentage of the total entitlement as well as Anchorage's dollar entitlement are less under HB192 until approximately a \$100,000,000 funding level.

At the actual FY 1980 full funding level of \$18,157,087 (excluding hospital pass-thru funding), Anchorage is entitled to \$7.8 million under the current statutes and only \$6.2 million under HB192 (that equates to 43.23% and 34.07% of the State total, respectively). If the State funds revenue sharing at the commonly mentioned level of \$24,000,000 (again excluding hospital pass-thru funding), Anchorage would be entitled to \$10.4 million under the current statutes, and only \$8.8 million under HB192 (43.23% and 36.67% of the state total, respectively).

I am therefore concerned not just with Anchorage's decrease in percentage of total state shared revenue under HB192, but also Anchorage's decrease in actual dollars received (considering 100% funding under the current statutes).

I also have some concern about trying to rationalize the behavior of the computer program. For example, in Exhibit A, I question why the decrease in the total Minimum Entitlement (column 4) isn't greater as we go from the \$18,740,838

funding level to the \$58,000,000 level. It would seem to me that at a \$58,000,000 funding level, very few, if any governments would not be receiving their \$25,000 minimum entitlement.

LP: CD: ljs

cc: Mitch Gravo
Ted Berns
Don Duhr

HB 192 ANCHORAGE
REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS*

① <u>Total Entitlement</u>	② <u>Anchorage Entitlement</u>	③ <u>Anchorage Percentage Share</u>	④ <u>Total Minimum Entitlements</u>	⑤ <u>Anchorage Percentage Share Excl. Min. Ent.</u>
\$18,740,838	\$6,416,144	34.24%	\$2,513,717	39.54%
20,740,838	7,285,973	35.12%	2,509,083	39.96%
22,740,838	8,190,667	36.01%	2,504,449	40.47%
24,000,000	8,802,645	36.67%	2,501,436	40.95%
26,000,000	9,714,024	37.36%	2,496,802	41.33%
28,000,000	10,627,317	37.95%	2,492,168	41.66%
30,000,000	11,572,859	38.57%	2,487,534	<u>42.06%</u>
40,000,000	16,120,482	40.30%	2,464,361	42.95%
50,000,000	20,710,053	41.42%	2,460,659	43.56%
58,000,000	24,386,126	<u>42.04%</u>	2,457,697	43.91%

* All entitlements include Municipal Utilities Service Assessment revenues and exclude health and hospital funding.

Prepared by:

House Research Agency
April 2, 1980

1001-1011 MINOR
 CHAPTER 93 PROPORTION FACTOR IS 2.3605269233
 MINIMUM ENTITLEMENT PROPORTION FACTOR IS 0.0472420151
 HILO HARMLESS PROPORTION FACTOR IS 0.9933333303

LOCAL GOV'T	POPULATION	LOCAL EFFORT	CHAPTER 93 ENTITLEMENT	CHAPTER 93 ENTITLEMENT	MINIMUM ENTITLEMENT	HOLD HARMLESS ADD ON	PROPOSED ENTITLEMENT	PRESENT ENTITLEMENT
BOROUGH AND SERVICE AREAS								
1 ANCHORAGE A.W.	204,809	7.43	\$3,610,325	10	10	10	\$3,047,500	\$1,325,915
2 CITY S.A.	33,340	1.23	\$242,510	10	10	10	\$204,202	\$239,340
3 EAGLE RIVER	7,522	1.45	\$25,851	10	10	10	\$21,767	\$42,403
4 CHUGIAK	4,845	0.43	\$5,491	10	10	10	\$4,624	\$27,316
5 GIRDWOOD	437	0.34	\$1,091	10	10	10	\$913	\$4,576
6 GLEN ALPS	65	0.48	\$74	10	10	10	\$62	\$0
7 FIRE S.A.	133,593	1.32	\$619,925	10	10	10	\$521,997	\$953,235
8 ROADS & DRAINAGE	163,226	1.30	\$521,159	\$972,200	10	10	\$1,405,044	\$433,495
9 POLICE S.A.	135,393	2.00	\$373,491	10	10	10	\$739,713	\$1,533,738
10 PARKS & REC.	133,453	0.55	\$243,533	10	10	10	\$209,273	\$657,089
11 P & R/CHUGIAK	12,452	0.53	\$15,709	10	10	10	\$13,228	\$46,302
12 SOLID WASTE S.A.	134,230	0.13	\$30,035	10	10	10	\$50,552	\$0
13 CHUGIAK/SOLID WASTE	14,476	0.05	\$1,359	10	10	10	\$1,650	\$0
14 BUILDING SAFETY	134,216	0.21	\$31,490	10	10	10	\$77,037	\$0
15 SPECIAL ASSESSMENT	32,239	0.33	\$35,253	\$46,975	10	10	\$113,475	\$21,137
		TOTAL: 7,436,076 39.68%	6,416,901 460% of total Ch. 93 ent.	1,019,175			TOTAL \$6,416,144 34.24% of total	\$5,352,264
16 BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1,635	27.33	\$93,021	\$13,950	10	10	\$92,122	\$43,670
17 SOUTH NAHEK S.A.	225	1.25	\$663	10	10	10	\$561	\$0
							TOTAL \$92,753	\$43,670
18 FAIRMANS BOROUGH	66,222	7.77	\$1,214,836	\$135,125	10	10	\$1,157,056	\$315,424
19 BALLAINE LAKE	163	0.92	\$357	\$331	10	10	\$1,194	\$401
20 DIANE	66	1.17	\$133	\$4,600	10	10	\$4,726	\$3,074
21 WILDVIEW ACRES	77	0.23	\$51	\$24,495	10	10	\$24,337	\$11,043
22 SMITH RANCH	433	3.26	\$3,371	\$7,647	10	10	\$10,439	\$3,449
23 ENGINEER CREEK	144	1.91	\$649	10	10	10	\$546	\$0
24 ESTER LUMP	10	0.31	\$7	\$5,951	10	10	\$5,920	\$2,634
25 NORTH STAR F.P.	6,500	1.03	\$16,734	10	10	10	\$14,091	\$42,143
26 BECKER RIDGE	103	1.55	\$306	\$13,333	10	10	\$13,105	\$3,519
27 UNIVERSITY F.P.	7,177	2.36	\$40,023	10	10	10	\$33,705	\$46,533
28 LAUREY HILL	50	14.43	\$1,710	\$3,021	10	10	\$3,412	\$3,617
29 SPRUCE ACRES	50	0.81	\$26	\$1,311	10	10	\$1,331	\$816
							TOTAL \$1,232,463	\$337,714
30 HAINES BOROUGH	1,324	4.69	\$21,329	10	\$5,545	10	\$22,629	\$2,200
31 JUNEAU BOROUGH A.W.	23,115	16.39	\$322,917	10	10	10	\$776,363	\$342,042
32 S.A. 1	7,372	10.47	\$132,211	\$35,575	10	10	\$139,793	\$124,103
33 S.A. 2	1,667	3.25	\$12,794	\$12,100	10	10	\$22,793	\$20,303
34 S.A. 3	306	14.21	\$3,912	\$39,275	10	10	\$34,545	\$40,266
35 S.A. 4	1,591	1.33	\$5,207	10	10	10	\$4,394	\$3,970
36 S.A. 5	10,490	1.52	\$37,353	10	10	10	\$31,374	\$59,141
37 S.A. 6	766	1.09	\$1,971	10	10	10	\$1,660	\$4,313
							\$326	\$2,637

Roads = 21.4% of total road funding

ANCHORAGE STATE REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS
UNDER FULL FUNDING OF CURRENT STATUTES AND HB 192

(Excludes Hospital Pass-Thru Funding)

Total Entitlement	Current Statutes		HB 192	
	Anchorage Share	Anchorage Percentage	Anchorage Share	Anchorage Percentage
\$18,157,087 ^(a)	\$7,849,556 ^(a)	43.23% ^(b)	\$6,186,120	34.07% ^(c)
18,740,838	8,101,664	43.23%	6,416,144	34.24%
20,740,838	8,966,264	43.23%	7,285,973	35.12%
22,740,838	9,830,864	43.23%	8,190,667	36.01%
24,000,000	10,375,200	43.23%	8,802,645	36.67%
26,000,000	11,239,800	43.23%	9,714,024	37.36%
28,000,000	12,104,400	43.23%	10,627,317	37.95%
30,000,000	12,969,000	43.23%	11,572,859	38.57%
40,000,000	17,292,000	43.23%	16,120,482	40.30%
50,000,000	21,615,000	43.23%	20,710,053	41.42%
58,000,000	25,073,400	43.23%	24,386,126	42.04%
60,000,000	25,738,000	43.23%	25,290,000	42.15% ^(c)
70,000,000	26,802,600	43.23%	29,834,000	42.62% ^(c)
80,000,000	34,584,000	43.23%	34,344,000	42.93% ^(c)
90,000,000	38,907,000	43.23%	38,817,000	43.13% ^(c)
100,000,000	43,230,000	43.23%	43,260,000	43.26% ^(c)

see next page for footnotes

FOOTNOTES

(a) Per the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs, the actual State-wide and Anchorage fully-funded State Revenue Sharing Entitlement for FY1980 are as follows:

	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Anchorage</u>	<u>Anchorage Percentage</u>
Total State Revenue Sharing	\$27,021,915	\$14,177,251	52.47%
Less Hospital Pass-Through Funding:			
Hospital Contributions	\$ 7,292,828	\$ 5,902,695	80.94%
Other	<u>1,572,000</u>	<u>425,000</u>	27.04%
Total	\$ 8,864,828	\$ 6,327,695	71.38%
State Revenue Sharing for Other than Hospital Pass-Through	<u>\$18,157,087</u>	<u>\$7,849,556</u>	<u>43.23%</u>

(b) At the \$18,157,087 funding level, Anchorage's percentage of the State total is 43.23% (see footnote "a" above). Under the current State Statutes, this percentage should remain the same at all funding levels.

(c) These percentages had to be estimated using an elementary form of trend analysis since Anchorage's percentages under HB192 were not available from the State for these funding levels.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 24, 1980

SUBJECT: CSHB 192 (Finance) amended

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner
ATTN: John Sund

FROM: John B. Chenoweth
Legislative Counsel

The insertion of "utilities" at page 2, line 20, was action specifically requested by the Finance Committee.

To narrow the amendment so that only contributions recieved from municipal utilities in lieu of property taxes (and not all utility revenues) are recognized as income, the following amendment is in order:

Page 2, line 20: Delete "utilities,"

Page 2, following line 24: Insert an additional paragraph to read:

"(E) payments received by a municipality from a utility which are in lieu of taxes levied and collected by the municipality."

JBC:jdn

1. Delete (on page 17) Sec 11, subsection (a)(3).
2. Add the following to Sec. 4 (on p. 14):

Sec. 29.90.030 Minimum Entitlement Adjustment

(a) A municipality may not receive a total amount of money under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 which is less in proportion to the total amount appropriated and allocated under those sections than ninety percent (90%) of the percentage of its population to the total population of the State as determined by the Department of Labor.

(b) If the total amount that would be received by a municipality under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 would be less than as required by this section, the municipality shall receive an additional entitlement in an amount sufficient to comply with this section. In the case of boroughs that include cities which are eligible to receive funds under AS 29.88, AS 29.89 or AS 29.90.020, the funds to be received by the borough shall be deemed to include any amounts to be received by cities within the borough for purposes of this section.

(c) Amounts received by municipalities under this section are subject to proration in the manner provided by AS 29.90.010.

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

March 21, 1980

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: Jack Kreinheder, Issues Analyst *JK*

RE: HB 192 - Computer Runs Including MUSA Revenues
Research Request No. 64

You have requested that I make additional HB 192 computer runs which incorporate the Municipal Utilities Service Assessment (MUSA) revenues, and which include a \$30 million total entitlement. The attached charts present five alternative runs, which are structured as follows:

1. Total entitlement = \$18,740,838. MUSA revenue included; health and hospital excluded. (This run should be compared to the \$18,740,838 run with MUSA revenues excluded, which was provided in my memorandum of February 25, to evaluate the MUSA impact. This entitlement reflects the original \$27 million entitlement of last year, minus the current health and hospital entitlements.)
2. Total entitlement = \$30 million. MUSA revenues included; health and hospital entitlements excluded.
3. Total entitlement = \$30 million. MUSA revenues excluded; health and hospital entitlements excluded.
4. Total entitlement = \$30 million. MUSA revenues included; health and hospital entitlement included.
5. Total entitlement = \$30 million. MUSA revenues excluded; health and hospital entitlement included.

Three municipalities receive MUSA revenues: the Municipality of Anchorage, the City of Fairbanks, and the City of Seward. The effect of including the MUSA revenues on these municipalities' entitlements under HB 192 depends on: (1) the total entitlement; and (2) the inclusion of health and hospital entitlements, as well. In terms of dollars, Fairbanks

Representative Terry Gardiner
March 21, 1980
Page 2

gains the most from MUSA inclusion, followed by Anchorage, then Seward. In terms of percentage increase in entitlements, Fairbanks and Seward receive similar increases from including MUSA revenues, while the Anchorage increase is considerably less. Although Anchorage collects the highest MUSA revenues of the three municipalities, its MUSA revenues comprise the smallest percentage of the total revenues eligible under HB 192; therefore, Anchorage receives the lowest percentage increase in its revenue sharing entitlement when MUSA revenues are included.

At a total entitlement of \$30,000,000, without health and hospital funding, inclusion of the MUSA revenues increases the entitlements for the three municipalities by the following amounts:

1. Anchorage - \$89,749 (0.8%)
2. Fairbanks - \$111,615 (5.1%)
3. Seward - \$ 8,634 (6.1%)

The MUSA impact is smaller if health and hospital funding is included and/or if the total entitlement is reduced. Table 1 displays this information.

We were not able to make computer runs including revenues from short-term investments, as was requested, because the revenue sharing questionnaires completed by the municipalities specifically stated that these revenues were not to be included as eligible revenues. Therefore, it would be necessary to contact each community again, which was not possible within the time frames of your request.

It is important to note that if short-term investment revenues were included as eligible revenues, the effect on the entitlement of each municipality would depend on the value of its investment revenues relative to the investment revenues of all other municipalities. For example, Anchorage would realize an entitlement increase only if its investment revenues comprise a larger percentage of its total eligible revenues than those of the average municipality in the state.

If you would like additional explanation of these latest computer runs, or if further research is necessary, please do not hesitate to contact me.

JK/dp

Attachment

TABLE 1

INCREASE IN HB 192 ENTITLEMENTS

RESULTING FROM INCLUSION OF MUSA* REVENUES

	\$30 Million Total Entitlement <u>Health & Hospital Excluded</u>		\$30 Million Total Entitlement <u>Health & Hospital Included</u>		\$18,740,838 Total Entitlement <u>Health & Hospital Excluded</u>	
ANCHORAGE	\$89,649	(0.8%)	\$48,957	(0.4%)	\$42,930	(0.7%)
FAIRBANKS	\$111,615	(5.1%)	\$63,160	(2.1%)	\$56,559	(4.4%)
SEWARD	\$8,634	(6.1%)	\$4,883	(1.9%)	\$4,377	(6.1%)

*Municipal Utilities Service Assessments.

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS INCLUDING MUSA REVENUES

LOCAL GOVT	INCLUDING MUSA-EXCLUDING HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)		INCLUDING MUSA-EXCLUDING HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$30,000,000)		EXCLUDING MUSA & HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$30,000,000)		INCLUDING MUSA & HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$30,000,000)		EXCLUDING MUSA-INCLUDING HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$30,000,000)	
	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE
BOROUGH AND SERVICE AREAS										
1 AMSTERDAM A.S.	11,047,500	16.26%	15,053,002	19.84%	45,494,411	19.64%	110,068,405	33.56%	110,036,623	33.45%
2 CITY S.A.	1204,202	1.08%	1338,877	1.32%	1405,993	1.35%	1227,306	0.75%	1231,494	0.77%
3 EAGLE RIVER	121,787	0.11%	142,520	0.14%	143,391	0.14%	124,240	0.08%	124,746	0.08%
4 CHESTAK	14,624	0.02%	19,032	0.03%	19,219	0.03%	15,149	0.01%	15,256	0.01%
5 GORHAM	1918	0.00%	11,794	0.00%	11,837	0.00%	11,023	0.00%	11,044	0.00%
6 GREEN APTS	162	0.00%	1122	0.00%	1124	0.00%	169	0.00%	171	0.00%
7 FINE S.A.	1521,997	2.78%	11,019,642	3.39%	11,006,928	3.35%	1581,288	1.93%	1574,142	1.91%
8 ROADS & DRAINAGE	11,405,044	7.49%	11,828,694	6.09%	11,817,996	6.05%	11,459,127	4.36%	11,453,003	4.34%
9 PERLE S.A.	1739,718	3.94%	11,444,927	4.81%	11,429,240	4.76%	1829,738	2.74%	1814,941	2.71%
10 PARKS & TRAIL	1209,273	1.11%	1408,783	1.36%	1404,405	1.34%	1223,043	0.77%	1230,588	0.76%
11 P & R CHESTAK	113,228	0.07%	125,839	0.08%	126,374	0.08%	114,730	0.06%	115,038	0.05%
12 SOUTH WIND S.A.	150,552	0.26%	138,745	0.32%	136,642	0.32%	156,293	0.18%	155,093	0.18%
13 CHESTAK SELL TO WASTE	11,650	0.00%	11,223	0.01%	11,289	0.01%	11,337	0.00%	11,375	0.00%
14 BUILDING SAFETY	177,037	0.41%	1150,481	0.50%	1151,595	0.51%	125,788	0.28%	127,578	0.29%
15 SPECIAL AGREEMENT	1118,475	0.63%	1117,172	0.62%	1120,076	0.63%	1126,814	0.42%	1128,510	0.42%
	16,416,144	34.23%	111,572,859	38.57%	111,483,110	38.27%	113,706,987	45.69%	113,660,010	45.59%
16 BRUSH HAY BOROUGH	492,192	0.49%	1166,941	0.55%	1170,107	0.56%	1101,149	0.33%	1102,972	0.36%
17 SOUTH MANOR S.A.	1561	0.00%	11,096	0.00%	11,119	0.00%	1625	0.00%	1638	0.00%
	492,753	0.49%	1168,038	0.56%	1171,227	0.57%	1101,775	0.33%	1103,610	0.36%
18 FABROURS HERBERT	11,157,056	6.17%	12,113,160	7.10%	12,174,132	7.24%	11,273,815	4.24%	11,297,607	4.32%
19 DALLAS S.A.	11,194	0.00%	11,494	0.00%	11,506	0.00%	11,233	0.00%	11,241	0.00%
20 DANE	14,526	0.02%	14,898	0.01%	14,905	0.01%	14,763	0.01%	14,708	0.01%
21 WINDFARM ACRES	124,817	0.13%	124,562	0.08%	124,544	0.08%	124,499	0.08%	124,504	0.08%
22 SOUTH HAVEN	110,639	0.05%	113,117	0.04%	113,101	0.04%	110,795	0.03%	110,862	0.03%
23 HIGHER CHURCH	1546	0.00%	11,068	0.00%	11,090	0.00%	1099	0.00%	1071	0.00%
24 LINDEN LANE	15,920	0.03%	15,959	0.01%	15,959	0.01%	15,947	0.01%	15,948	0.01%
25 BURCH STAIR T.P.	114,091	0.07%	127,529	0.09%	128,094	0.09%	115,091	0.05%	116,019	0.05%
26 HUGHES ROAD	119,105	0.10%	119,526	0.06%	119,541	0.06%	119,226	0.06%	119,236	0.06%
27 UNIVERSITY T.P.	111,395	0.17%	109,898	0.21%	107,900	0.22%	117,513	0.12%	118,317	0.12%
28 LARROUY HILL	19,612	0.05%	110,169	0.03%	110,387	0.03%	19,610	0.03%	19,645	0.03%
29 SPURRIE ACRES	11,881	0.01%	11,938	0.00%	11,971	0.00%	11,898	0.00%	11,900	0.00%
	11,282,468	6.84%	12,309,699	7.69%	12,351,209	7.84%	11,405,625	4.68%	11,430,671	4.76%
30 HAYES BOROUGH	132,629	0.12%	135,082	0.11%	135,808	0.11%	129,187	0.07%	129,193	0.07%
31 HEEZE HERBERT A.S.	1776,308	4.14%	11,516,517	5.05%	11,547,169	5.15%	11,051,976	3.50%	11,070,050	3.56%
32 S.A. 1	1181,781	1.00%	1135,267	1.11%	1141,450	1.14%	1206,365	0.63%	1209,937	0.63%
33 S.A. 2	122,798	0.12%	119,145	0.11%	119,571	0.11%	124,025	0.08%	124,327	0.08%
34 S.A. 3	195,545	0.50%	1109,579	0.33%	1109,819	0.33%	195,595	0.31%	195,744	0.31%
35 S.A. 4	14,314	0.02%	11,564	0.02%	11,741	0.02%	14,382	0.01%	14,384	0.01%
36 S.A. 5	111,377	0.17%	102,261	0.20%	103,549	0.21%	115,494	0.11%	116,725	0.12%
37 S.A. 6	11,640	0.00%	11,243	0.01%	11,243	0.01%	11,149	0.00%	11,307	0.00%
38 S.A. 7	1506	0.00%	1599	0.00%	1611	0.00%	1564	0.00%	1576	0.00%
39 S.A. 8	1477	0.00%	1479	0.00%	1479	0.00%	1471	0.00%	1471	0.00%
	11,191,409	5.98%	12,071,479	4.87%	12,101,200	7.00%	11,431,315	4.71%	11,444,286	4.81%

40	KONAI PAPER MILLS BOROUGH	\$228,848	1.22%	\$447,020	1.49%	\$456,269	1.52%	\$254,842	0.84%	\$260,161	0.86%
41	CENTRAL HOSPITAL	46,659	0.03%	113,009	0.04%	113,278	0.04%	47,416	0.02%	47,571	0.02%
42	SEVIN HOSPITAL	112,044	0.06%	223,527	0.07%	224,013	0.08%	188,277	0.23%	188,538	0.23%
43	NIHONU F.P.	47,201	0.03%	114,066	0.04%	114,357	0.04%	48,019	0.02%	48,186	0.02%
44	NORTH KONAI REC.	45,046	0.02%	49,858	0.03%	49,062	0.03%	45,620	0.01%	45,737	0.01%
45	HEAN COLIC F.P.	45,216	0.02%	110,190	0.03%	110,401	0.03%	45,809	0.01%	45,930	0.01%
		\$265,017	1.41%	\$517,671	1.72%	\$528,382	1.76%	\$369,984	1.23%	\$376,155	1.25%
46	KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	\$205,709	1.09%	\$401,321	1.33%	\$410,135	1.36%	\$229,074	0.76%	\$233,856	0.77%
47	SHERIDAN S.A.	41,660	0.00%	43,243	0.01%	43,310	0.01%	41,848	0.00%	41,887	0.00%
		\$207,369	1.10%	\$405,064	1.35%	\$413,445	1.37%	\$230,923	0.76%	\$235,743	0.78%
48	KODIAK BEARDS BOROUGH	481,628	0.43%	1159,449	0.53%	1162,748	0.54%	4236,837	0.78%	4238,756	0.79%
49	FIRE DISTRICT 1	44,277	0.02%	48,356	0.02%	48,529	0.02%	44,763	0.01%	44,863	0.01%
50	ROAD DISTRICT	442,410	0.22%	144,866	0.14%	144,383	0.14%	142,352	0.14%	142,913	0.14%
		\$128,316	0.68%	\$212,671	0.70%	\$216,240	0.72%	\$284,453	0.94%	\$286,533	0.95%
51	MAI LU BOROUGH	\$705,553	3.76%	\$949,789	3.16%	\$960,063	3.20%	\$736,339	2.45%	\$742,303	2.47%
52	WAILUA F.P.	43,378	0.01%	46,599	0.02%	46,736	0.02%	43,762	0.01%	43,840	0.01%
53	WHEE F.P.	42,094	0.01%	44,030	0.01%	44,175	0.01%	42,332	0.00%	42,380	0.00%
54	GRAND PALMER F.P.	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%
55	WHEE F.P.	41,651	0.00%	43,225	0.01%	43,292	0.01%	41,839	0.00%	41,877	0.00%
56	HEAN SIA UNDE	48,750	0.04%	117,093	0.05%	117,447	0.05%	49,744	0.03%	49,948	0.03%
57	LARGE HAWAIIAN S.A.	4943	0.00%	41,842	0.00%	41,880	0.00%	41,050	0.00%	41,072	0.00%
58	WHEE F.P.	4532	0.00%	41,039	0.00%	41,061	0.00%	4592	0.00%	4605	0.00%
		\$722,903	3.85%	\$983,681	3.27%	\$994,657	3.31%	\$755,661	2.51%	\$762,028	2.54%
59	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	\$202,255	1.07%	\$296,133	0.98%	\$300,736	1.00%	\$237,974	0.79%	\$240,633	0.80%
60	STARS BOROUGH	\$233,203	1.24%	\$346,639	1.15%	\$352,951	1.17%	\$318,752	1.06%	\$318,801	1.06%
LARGE PLAYS CITIES											
61	HAWAII	443,249	0.23%	444,481	0.21%	446,229	0.28%	448,161	0.16%	449,167	0.16%
62	COFFEY	1131,379	0.70%	1215,127	0.78%	1239,499	0.79%	1244,139	0.81%	1246,672	0.82%
63	CHAIK	437,288	0.19%	462,121	0.20%	463,175	0.21%	444,228	0.14%	444,836	0.14%
64	HILINIAN	466,974	0.25%	4110,575	0.36%	4112,420	0.37%	472,248	0.24%	473,312	0.24%
65	FAIRBANKS	41,291,217	6.88%	42,287,083	7.62%	42,175,468	7.25%	43,010,053	10.03%	42,946,893	9.82%
66	GALENA	433,795	0.17%	433,889	0.11%	433,891	0.11%	437,867	0.12%	437,873	0.12%
67	HAWAII	470,367	0.37%	4111,020	0.37%	4112,739	0.37%	475,315	0.25%	476,306	0.25%
68	HAWAII	469,145	0.36%	4107,875	0.35%	4109,518	0.36%	442,325	0.27%	443,274	0.27%
69	HAWAII	432,470	0.17%	451,649	0.17%	452,496	0.17%	442,636	0.14%	443,125	0.14%
70	HAWAII	422,253	0.11%	421,456	0.07%	423,458	0.07%	423,281	0.07%	423,286	0.07%
71	HAWAII	421,285	0.12%	411,596	0.11%	414,005	0.11%	423,783	0.07%	423,794	0.07%
72	HAWAII	4294,837	1.57%	4662,677	1.54%	4669,771	1.56%	4315,280	1.05%	4319,375	1.06%
73	KETCHIKAN	4372,435	1.98%	4688,401	2.23%	4701,789	2.31%	4522,033	1.74%	4529,754	1.76%
74	KING COVE	426,576	0.14%	431,360	0.10%	431,988	0.10%	428,112	0.09%	428,119	0.09%
75	W. AMOKE	421,692	0.11%	423,126	0.07%	423,128	0.07%	422,808	0.07%	422,813	0.07%
76	KODIAK	4163,251	0.17%	4278,701	0.92%	4293,654	0.94%	4175,791	0.58%	4178,644	0.59%
77	HAWAII	458,411	0.31%	479,563	0.26%	480,453	0.26%	461,067	0.20%	461,584	0.20%
78	HAWAII	4176,075	0.91%	4307,877	1.02%	4313,457	1.04%	4308,734	1.02%	4311,986	1.03%
79	NORTH POLE	465,459	0.24%	459,764	0.19%	460,765	0.20%	447,278	0.15%	447,627	0.15%
80	PALMER	4113,942	0.60%	4175,265	0.58%	4177,856	0.59%	4199,107	0.66%	4200,615	0.66%
81	PELICAN	423,078	0.12%	424,719	0.08%	424,721	0.08%	424,315	0.08%	424,321	0.08%
82	PEPPERBERG	4159,758	0.79%	4270,100	0.90%	4275,198	0.91%	4250,142	0.83%	4253,099	0.84%
83	SAND POINT	461,199	0.21%	456,639	0.18%	457,462	0.19%	468,179	0.16%	468,558	0.16%
84	SAND POINT	446,666	0.24%	452,101	0.17%	452,104	0.17%	452,638	0.17%	452,792	0.17%
85	SAND POINT	445,146	0.17%	446,388	0.15%	446,989	0.15%	438,200	0.12%	438,548	0.12%
86	SAND POINT	4100,972	0.53%	4150,789	0.50%	4152,155	0.51%	4240,578	0.86%	4255,655	0.85%
87	SAND POINT	446,771	0.24%	467,409	0.22%	468,175	0.22%	451,605	0.17%	454,107	0.18%
88	SAND POINT	4161,875	0.86%	4250,677	0.81%	4256,430	0.84%	4172,719	0.57%	4174,880	0.58%
89	SAND POINT	4176,211	0.94%	4229,971	0.76%	4231,670	0.76%	4195,670	0.65%	4196,865	0.65%

90 VALLEY	4137,052	0.72%	4137,052	0.45%	4137,050	0.45%	4214,544	0.71%	4214,576	0.71%
91 ZONE I	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%
92 ZONE II	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%
	4137,306	0.72%	4137,052	0.45%	4137,050	0.45%	4214,544	0.71%	4214,576	0.71%
93 WRANGELL	4152,016	0.81%	4279,738	0.93%	4285,150	0.95%	4249,116	0.83%	4252,242	0.84%
94 ZONE II	416,131	0.08%	431,510	0.10%	432,162	0.10%	417,953	0.05%	418,338	0.06%
96 ZONE IV	457,947	0.30%	4113,192	0.37%	4115,534	0.33%	464,529	0.21%	465,876	0.21%
	4226,095	1.20%	4424,441	1.41%	4432,846	1.44%	4331,609	1.10%	4336,458	1.12%
97 YAKITAI	423,980	0.12%	425,460	0.08%	425,803	0.08%	425,075	0.08%	425,080	0.08%
SECOND CLASS CITIES										
98 AKHOK	424,261	0.12%	425,415	0.08%	425,417	0.08%	424,762	0.08%	424,763	0.08%
99 AKIACHAK	431,017	0.16%	431,721	0.10%	431,723	0.10%	432,262	0.10%	432,267	0.10%
100 AKIAK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
101 AKIAMIUT	436,724	0.46%	447,199	0.29%	447,204	0.29%	437,486	0.32%	437,501	0.32%
102 ALAKANUK	430,523	0.16%	431,431	0.10%	431,433	0.10%	431,609	0.10%	431,615	0.10%
103 ALEKNAGIK	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
104 ALLAKAKET	429,526	0.15%	431,233	0.10%	431,235	0.10%	430,938	0.10%	430,944	0.10%
105 AMELER	430,805	0.16%	431,985	0.10%	431,988	0.10%	432,016	0.10%	432,022	0.10%
106 ANAKTUAPUK PASS	423,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
107 ANDERSON	430,693	0.16%	431,920	0.10%	431,922	0.10%	431,237	0.10%	431,243	0.10%
108 ANGIN	423,879	0.12%	424,802	0.08%	424,803	0.08%	424,821	0.08%	424,826	0.08%
109 ANIAK	437,283	0.20%	438,091	0.12%	438,093	0.12%	443,390	0.14%	443,397	0.14%
110 ANYIK	423,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
111 ATMAUTLUAK	431,806	0.16%	432,186	0.10%	432,188	0.10%	434,387	0.11%	434,393	0.11%
112 BEHEL	4222,540	1.15%	4315,265	1.05%	4319,173	1.06%	4302,834	1.00%	4305,107	1.01%
113 BREYER MISSION	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
114 BUCKLAND	423,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,782	0.09%	429,789	0.09%
115 BUTTERNAK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
116 CHEVAK	427,612	0.14%	429,719	0.09%	429,721	0.09%	429,155	0.09%	429,162	0.09%
117 CHUATHALUK	430,490	0.16%	431,800	0.10%	431,802	0.10%	431,751	0.10%	431,757	0.10%
118 CLARK'S POINT	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
119 DELTA JUNCTION	427,957	0.14%	428,367	0.09%	428,368	0.09%	429,243	0.09%	429,247	0.09%
120 DIOMEDE	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	428,112	0.09%	428,119	0.09%
121 EAGLE	425,218	0.13%	426,787	0.08%	426,789	0.08%	425,037	0.08%	425,093	0.08%
122 EEK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
123 EKORUK	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
124 ELIM	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
125 EPPONAK	429,048	0.15%	430,563	0.10%	430,565	0.10%	430,365	0.10%	430,372	0.10%
126 FORT YUKON	451,110	0.27%	451,339	0.17%	451,342	0.17%	456,674	0.18%	456,681	0.18%
127 FORTUNA LEDGE	429,709	0.15%	430,952	0.10%	430,954	0.10%	430,923	0.10%	430,929	0.10%
128 GAMMILL	430,819	0.16%	431,605	0.10%	431,607	0.10%	431,193	0.10%	431,199	0.10%
129 GILFEIN	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
130 GOODNEWS DAY	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,282	0.09%	428,289	0.09%
131 GRAYLING	429,779	0.15%	431,332	0.10%	431,334	0.10%	430,467	0.10%	430,473	0.10%
132 HOLY CROSS	430,185	0.16%	431,021	0.10%	431,023	0.10%	431,494	0.10%	431,500	0.10%
133 HOSPER DAY	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,282	0.09%	428,289	0.09%
134 HOFFMANN	465,162	0.35%	466,222	0.22%	466,226	0.22%	466,151	0.22%	466,161	0.22%
135 HUGHES	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
136 HUS TA	459,052	0.31%	459,375	0.19%	459,379	0.19%	464,651	0.21%	464,661	0.21%
137 KACHEMAK	422,629	0.12%	424,455	0.08%	424,457	0.08%	423,387	0.07%	423,393	0.07%
138 KACHOVAK	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
139 KALTAG	429,170	0.15%	431,024	0.10%	431,026	0.10%	429,953	0.09%	429,960	0.09%
140 KASAAN	421,040	0.11%	422,743	0.07%	422,750	0.07%	422,267	0.07%	422,272	0.07%
141 KIAMA	429,088	0.15%	431,333	0.10%	431,331	0.10%	431,074	0.10%	431,081	0.10%
142 KIVAJIMA	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,782	0.09%	429,789	0.09%
143 KOORUK	430,185	0.16%	431,621	0.10%	431,623	0.10%	431,494	0.10%	431,500	0.10%
144 KOVUK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
145 KOTZSCHUE	4116,628	0.62%	4127,314	0.57%	4124,664	0.58%	4121,431	0.41%	4124,110	0.41%
146 KOVUK	427,657	0.14%	429,745	0.09%	429,747	0.09%	429,192	0.09%	429,199	0.09%
147 KOVORUK	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,782	0.09%	429,789	0.09%

149 KOWALIK	427,356	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
150 LARSEN BAY	422,629	0.12%	424,455	0.08%	424,457	0.08%	423,387	0.07%	423,393	0.07%
151 LOWER KALSKAG	488,395	0.47%	488,879	0.29%	488,884	0.29%	494,123	0.31%	494,138	0.31%
152 MAHERIKAK	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	428,112	0.09%	428,119	0.09%
153 MCGRATH	432,109	0.17%	432,753	0.10%	432,755	0.10%	433,116	0.11%	433,121	0.11%
154 MEKORYAK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
155 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	446,188	0.24%	446,441	0.15%	446,444	0.15%	451,581	0.17%	451,589	0.17%
156 NAPAKIAK	428,589	0.15%	430,293	0.10%	430,295	0.10%	429,979	0.09%	429,985	0.09%
157 NAPAKIAK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	429,075	0.09%	429,082	0.09%
158 NEVALEN	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,471	0.09%
159 NEW STUYALIK	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	428,112	0.09%	428,119	0.09%
160 NEWER	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
161 NIGORDEJE	427,859	0.14%	429,864	0.09%	429,866	0.09%	428,697	0.09%	428,705	0.09%
162 NIKOAT	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
163 NIKOALIKI	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
164 NIKORIK	429,272	0.15%	431,084	0.10%	431,086	0.10%	430,099	0.10%	430,046	0.10%
165 NIUATU	430,236	0.16%	431,651	0.10%	431,653	0.10%	431,537	0.10%	431,543	0.10%
166 NIKOSH	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
167 OLD HARBOR	424,445	0.13%	425,523	0.08%	425,525	0.08%	424,917	0.08%	424,922	0.08%
168 OUIKIC	422,915	0.12%	424,623	0.08%	424,625	0.08%	423,627	0.07%	423,633	0.07%
169 PILOT STATION	428,352	0.15%	430,154	0.10%	430,156	0.10%	429,113	0.09%	429,120	0.09%
170 PLATINUM	441,666	0.22%	441,894	0.13%	441,897	0.13%	441,849	0.13%	441,855	0.13%
171 POINT IRSE	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
172 PORT ALEXANDER	421,840	0.11%	423,602	0.07%	423,604	0.07%	422,571	0.07%	422,577	0.07%
173 PORT MEDEN	483,439	0.44%	483,895	0.27%	483,900	0.27%	488,846	0.29%	488,859	0.29%
174 PORT LIONS	423,625	0.12%	425,041	0.08%	425,042	0.08%	424,226	0.08%	424,231	0.08%
175 QUITIAGAK	427,982	0.14%	429,935	0.09%	429,939	0.09%	429,467	0.09%	429,474	0.09%
176 RUDY	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
177 RUSSIAN NESTON	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,282	0.09%	428,289	0.09%
178 SAINT MICHAEL	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
179 SAINT PAUL	4117,630	0.62%	4118,274	0.39%	4118,281	0.39%	4118,146	0.39%	4118,164	0.39%
180 SAVINSA	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
181 SAYMAN	422,151	0.11%	423,395	0.07%	423,398	0.07%	422,689	0.07%	422,688	0.07%
182 SCANDIN BAY	427,982	0.14%	429,936	0.09%	429,939	0.09%	429,467	0.09%	429,474	0.09%
183 SELAVIK	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
184 SHAGLIK	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
185 SHAKOULIK	446,188	0.24%	446,441	0.15%	446,444	0.15%	451,581	0.17%	451,589	0.17%
186 SHELDON POINT	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,282	0.09%	428,289	0.09%
187 SHISHMARFF	428,342	0.15%	430,148	0.10%	430,150	0.10%	429,771	0.09%	429,779	0.09%
188 SHINGAK	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,732	0.09%	429,739	0.09%
189 STEPHENS	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
190 TANIA	436,720	0.19%	436,921	0.12%	436,923	0.12%	436,881	0.12%	436,887	0.12%
191 TELLER	428,693	0.15%	430,354	0.10%	430,356	0.10%	430,066	0.10%	430,072	0.10%
192 TENAGE SPRINGS	422,293	0.11%	423,811	0.07%	423,835	0.07%	422,903	0.07%	422,908	0.07%
193 TIGLAK	428,972	0.15%	430,130	0.10%	430,132	0.10%	429,485	0.09%	429,491	0.09%
194 THORSEN BAY	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
195 THORSEN BAY	444,579	0.23%	444,817	0.14%	444,820	0.14%	449,959	0.16%	449,967	0.16%
196 THORSEN BAY	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
197 THORSEN BAY	431,914	0.17%	432,240	0.10%	432,252	0.10%	435,101	0.11%	435,107	0.11%
198 UPPER KALSKAG	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
199 WADSWORTH	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
200 WALES	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
201 WASHILLA	4113,731	0.60%	4114,353	0.38%	4114,360	0.38%	4114,230	0.38%	4114,247	0.38%
202 WHITE MOUNTAIN	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
203 WHITTIER	430,091	0.16%	430,165	0.10%	430,167	0.10%	434,724	0.11%	434,730	0.11%
204 WIERING	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,782	0.09%	429,789	0.09%
205 EXT FIRE AREAS	421,050	0.11%	422,749	0.07%	422,750	0.07%	429,320	0.23%	429,331	0.23%

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Supplied by
T. Gardiner

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

March 27, 1980

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: Jack Kreinheder *JK*
Issues Analyst

RE: HB 192 Computer Runs at Total Entitlements of \$24, \$26 and \$28 Million (Research Request No. 64)

The attached chart provides percentage breakdowns by local government of revenue sharing entitlements at various total entitlement levels, and is organized as follows:

- 1) FY 1979 revenue sharing entitlements (actual total entitlement = \$13.8 million)
- 2) FY 1980 entitlements (actual total entitlement = \$12 million)
- 3) HB 192 entitlements (proposed total entitlement = \$24 million)
- 4) HB 192 entitlements (proposed total entitlement = \$26 million)
- 5) HB 192 entitlements (proposed total entitlement = \$28 million)

All five of these revenue sharing computer runs exclude hospital construction, hospital and health facility operational entitlements, and per capita health power entitlements. The three HB 192 computer runs include Municipal Utilities Service Assessment in-lieu of tax revenues for the municipalities which collect them: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Ketchikan and Seward.

The decrease in the revenue sharing entitlement, excluding hospital and health funding, of about \$1.8 million from FY 1979 to FY 1980 reflects the fact that although the total entitlement increased by about \$1.5 million in 1980, hospital and health entitlements increased from \$4.7 million to over \$8 million, thus reducing the remaining entitlements. As you know, most of this increase in hospital and health entitlements is attributable to hospital construction funding, which increased from 13 percent of the total revenue sharing entitlement in FY 1979 to 28 percent in 1980.

Please let us know if we may be of further assistance.

JK/dp

Note: All entitlements exclude Hospital & Health entitlements and include MUSA revenues.

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

LOCAL GOV'T	FY 1979		FY 1980		HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$24,000,000)		HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$26,000,000)		HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$28,000,000)	
	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE
BOROUGH AND SERVICE AREAS										
1 ANCHORAGE A.W.	\$2,062,933	10.76%	\$1,880,015	11.05%	\$4,391,149	18.29%	\$4,004,953	15.36%	\$5,419,871	19.35%
2 CITY S.A.	\$272,755	1.46%	\$239,946	1.99%	\$304,225	1.27%	\$338,653	1.30%	\$331,155	1.18%
3 EAGLE RIVER	\$52,991	0.28%	\$42,403	0.35%	\$31,364	0.13%	\$35,034	0.13%	\$33,712	0.12%
4 CHEGLAK	\$43,358	0.23%	\$27,316	0.23%	\$6,562	0.03%	\$7,442	0.03%	\$8,223	0.03%
5 GIRDWOOD	\$6,779	0.03%	\$4,575	0.02%	\$1,374	0.00%	\$1,473	0.00%	\$1,604	0.00%
6 GLEN ALPS	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$100	0.00%	\$111	0.00%
7 FIRE S.A.	\$1,31,988	6.08%	\$958,835	7.99%	\$752,125	3.14%	\$840,139	3.20%	\$920,126	3.31%
8 ROADS & DRAINAGE	\$20,321	0.79%	\$438,495	3.65%	\$1,602,732	6.67%	\$1,577,121	6.05%	\$1,751,617	6.25%
9 POLICE S.A.	\$1,561,039	8.33%	\$1,533,736	13.33%	\$1,055,830	4.44%	\$1,190,542	4.57%	\$1,315,524	4.69%
10 PARKS & REC.	\$754,653	4.05%	\$657,089	5.47%	\$301,533	1.25%	\$336,815	1.29%	\$372,173	1.33%
11 P & R/CHEGLAK	\$64,562	0.34%	\$46,802	0.39%	\$19,060	0.08%	\$21,290	0.08%	\$23,525	0.08%
12 SOLID WASTE S.A.	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$72,803	0.30%	\$81,361	0.31%	\$89,332	0.32%
13 CHEGLAK/SOLID WASTE	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$2,377	0.00%	\$2,655	0.01%	\$2,934	0.01%
14 BUILDING SAFETY	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$111,000	0.46%	\$123,088	0.47%	\$137,005	0.48%
15 SPECIAL AGREEMENT	\$0	0.00%	\$21,157	0.17%	\$150,379	0.62%	\$162,452	0.62%	\$174,593	0.62%
	\$6,410,783	34.47%	\$5,752,264	44.60%	\$8,892,545	36.67%	\$9,714,024	37.36%	\$10,627,317	37.95%
16 BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	\$27,515	0.14%	\$43,670	0.40%	\$126,734	0.53%	\$139,995	0.53%	\$153,274	0.54%
17 SOUTH HAVEN S.A.	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%
	\$27,515	0.14%	\$43,670	0.40%	\$126,734	0.53%	\$140,000	0.54%	\$154,233	0.55%
18 FAIRBANKS BOROUGH	\$256,404	5.14%	\$816,425	6.30%	\$1,608,533	6.70%	\$1,731,026	6.65%	\$1,950,380	6.97%
19 BALLALINE LAKE	\$4,600	0.02%	\$401	0.00%	\$1,334	0.00%	\$1,334	0.00%	\$1,439	0.00%
20 DIANE	\$2,461	0.01%	\$2,074	0.01%	\$4,314	0.02%	\$4,362	0.02%	\$4,670	0.02%
21 MIDWINTER ACRES	\$4,303	0.02%	\$11,043	0.09%	\$4,513	0.02%	\$4,513	0.02%	\$4,547	0.02%
22 SOUTH BAY	\$4,032	0.02%	\$1,459	0.01%	\$11,724	0.05%	\$12,305	0.05%	\$12,631	0.05%
23 LIGHTER BULK	\$4,335	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$338	0.00%	\$338	0.00%	\$332	0.00%
24 FISH LAKE	\$3,135	0.01%	\$1,344	0.01%	\$5,940	0.02%	\$5,951	0.02%	\$5,955	0.02%
25 NORTH STAR T.P.	\$50,007	0.26%	\$67,141	0.51%	\$30,301	0.01%	\$32,673	0.01%	\$35,000	0.01%
26 BECKER RIDGE	\$10,100	0.05%	\$1,519	0.01%	\$19,114	0.08%	\$19,139	0.07%	\$19,462	0.07%
27 BRIMLEY T.P.	\$55,216	0.27%	\$46,513	0.36%	\$48,564	0.20%	\$44,247	0.17%	\$49,261	0.18%
28 LAUREY HILL	\$4,232	0.02%	\$1,117	0.01%	\$10,032	0.04%	\$10,123	0.04%	\$10,574	0.04%
29 SERVICE ACRES	\$39	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,924	0.00%	\$1,939	0.00%	\$1,953	0.00%
	\$1,039,911	5.19%	\$917,714	7.01%	\$1,757,873	7.32%	\$1,939,420	7.45%	\$2,121,367	7.57%
30 HATHLET BOROUGH	\$2,611	0.01%	\$2,200	0.01%	\$25,873	0.10%	\$28,936	0.11%	\$31,950	0.11%
31 JOURNAL BOROUGH A.W.	\$14,169	0.07%	\$52,062	0.41%	\$1,118,638	4.66%	\$1,240,521	4.77%	\$1,360,703	4.86%
32 S.A. 1	\$138,011	0.73%	\$124,100	1.01%	\$226,573	0.94%	\$239,400	0.92%	\$253,306	0.90%
33 S.A. 2	\$15,213	0.08%	\$29,811	0.24%	\$27,600	0.11%	\$29,432	0.11%	\$31,246	0.11%
34 S.A. 3	\$41,121	0.21%	\$40,266	0.31%	\$37,439	0.16%	\$38,517	0.15%	\$40,513	0.15%
35 S.A. 4	\$9,887	0.05%	\$4,970	0.04%	\$6,317	0.03%	\$7,056	0.03%	\$7,797	0.03%
36 S.A. 5	\$6,439	0.03%	\$5,141	0.04%	\$45,936	0.19%	\$41,299	0.16%	\$46,136	0.16%
37 S.A. 6	\$4,931	0.02%	\$4,113	0.03%	\$2,332	0.01%	\$2,642	0.01%	\$2,952	0.01%
38 S.A. 7	\$1,969	0.01%	\$1,537	0.01%	\$730	0.00%	\$815	0.00%	\$891	0.00%
39 S.A. 8	\$1,562	0.01%	\$1,230	0.01%	\$401	0.00%	\$439	0.00%	\$469	0.00%
	\$1,36,04	0.34%	\$144,900	1.12%	\$1,556,171	6.48%	\$1,722,542	6.62%	\$1,899,024	6.78%

40 KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	\$96,967	0.52%	\$41,224	0.34%	\$329,738	1.37%	\$368,321	1.41%	\$406,987	1.45%
41 CENTRAL HOSPITAL	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$9,595	0.03%	\$10,715	0.04%	\$11,844	0.04%
42 SOUTH HOSPITAL	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$17,354	0.07%	\$19,385	0.07%	\$21,420	0.07%
43 NIKISKI F.P.	\$25,092	0.13%	\$21,273	0.17%	\$10,375	0.04%	\$11,500	0.04%	\$12,505	0.04%
44 NORTH KENAI REC.	\$18,219	0.09%	\$15,442	0.12%	\$7,271	0.03%	\$8,122	0.03%	\$8,975	0.03%
45 BEAR CREEK F.P.	\$4,940	0.02%	\$4,000	0.03%	\$7,516	0.03%	\$8,335	0.03%	\$9,277	0.03%
	\$145,219	0.78%	\$81,940	0.68%	\$381,853	1.59%	\$426,533	1.64%	\$471,311	1.68%
46 KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	\$81,615	0.43%	\$70,843	0.59%	\$205,398	1.21%	\$301,079	1.27%	\$365,836	1.30%
47 SHORCLINE S.A.	\$4,569	0.02%	\$3,953	0.03%	\$2,392	0.00%	\$2,672	0.01%	\$2,952	0.01%
	\$86,185	0.46%	\$74,806	0.62%	\$208,790	1.24%	\$303,751	1.28%	\$368,788	1.31%
48 KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	\$44,621	0.23%	\$23,747	0.19%	\$117,615	0.49%	\$131,377	0.50%	\$145,169	0.51%
49 FIRE DISTRICT 1	\$13,326	0.07%	\$10,661	0.08%	\$6,163	0.02%	\$6,885	0.02%	\$7,607	0.02%
50 ROAD DISTRICT	\$21,575	0.11%	\$18,182	0.15%	\$43,619	0.18%	\$44,032	0.16%	\$46,443	0.15%
	\$79,522	0.41%	\$52,591	0.43%	\$167,397	0.69%	\$182,294	0.70%	\$197,220	0.70%
51 MAT-SU BOROUGH	\$119,309	0.64%	\$65,104	2.87%	\$819,327	3.41%	\$862,272	3.31%	\$905,311	3.23%
52 WASILLA F.P.	\$25,119	0.13%	\$22,639	0.18%	\$4,863	0.02%	\$5,437	0.02%	\$6,008	0.02%
53 BUTTE F.P.	\$14,723	0.07%	\$14,658	0.12%	\$3,017	0.01%	\$3,370	0.01%	\$3,724	0.01%
54 GREATER PALMER F.P.	\$21,009	0.11%	\$20,911	0.17%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%
55 SUTTON F.P.	\$4,810	0.02%	\$4,784	0.03%	\$2,379	0.00%	\$2,657	0.01%	\$2,936	0.01%
56 NON ARCA-WIDE	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$12,603	0.05%	\$14,084	0.05%	\$15,562	0.05%
57 TALKEETNA FLOOD S.A.	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,359	0.00%	\$1,513	0.00%	\$1,677	0.00%
58 GARDEN TERRACE	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$767	0.00%	\$856	0.00%	\$946	0.00%
	\$189,977	0.99%	\$408,169	3.40%	\$844,327	3.51%	\$890,197	3.42%	\$936,133	3.34%
59 NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	\$293,976	1.25%	\$203,503	1.69%	\$237,795	0.99%	\$256,993	0.98%	\$276,227	0.98%
60 SITKA BOROUGH	\$293,311	1.58%	\$296,649	1.95%	\$266,562	1.11%	\$292,908	1.12%	\$319,303	1.14%
FIRST CLASS CITIES										
61 BARROW	\$40,409	0.21%	\$94,122	0.28%	\$62,316	0.25%	\$69,608	0.26%	\$76,915	0.27%
62 CORDOVA	\$119,233	0.60%	\$91,371	0.76%	\$179,663	0.74%	\$197,914	0.76%	\$216,197	0.77%
63 CRAIG	\$23,254	0.12%	\$19,856	0.16%	\$48,760	0.20%	\$53,156	0.20%	\$57,561	0.20%
64 DILLINGHAM	\$57,736	0.31%	\$62,407	0.52%	\$37,176	0.15%	\$40,875	0.15%	\$43,959	0.16%
65 FAIRBANKS	\$302,393	4.85%	\$709,341	5.91%	\$1,752,195	7.30%	\$1,921,132	7.41%	\$2,104,516	7.51%
66 GALENA	\$37,115	0.19%	\$31,914	0.26%	\$33,859	0.14%	\$33,873	0.12%	\$33,873	0.12%
67 HAINES	\$58,806	0.31%	\$49,034	0.41%	\$39,211	0.17%	\$43,865	0.17%	\$48,580	0.18%
68 HEER	\$74,485	0.40%	\$69,574	0.57%	\$37,031	0.16%	\$40,139	0.16%	\$43,247	0.16%
69 HOUMA	\$38,703	0.20%	\$32,671	0.27%	\$40,905	0.17%	\$44,440	0.17%	\$47,982	0.17%
70 HONOLULU	\$9,767	0.05%	\$9,767	0.08%	\$32,938	0.14%	\$35,349	0.14%	\$37,760	0.14%
71 KAILASHA	\$18,053	0.09%	\$18,987	0.15%	\$27,267	0.11%	\$29,169	0.11%	\$31,071	0.11%
72 KENAI	\$224,863	1.20%	\$166,757	1.38%	\$372,672	1.55%	\$402,283	1.54%	\$431,894	1.54%
73 KETCHIKAN	\$255,297	1.37%	\$208,143	1.74%	\$509,571	2.12%	\$531,335	2.02%	\$553,100	2.02%
74 KING COVE	\$20,070	0.10%	\$21,913	0.18%	\$27,319	0.11%	\$29,213	0.11%	\$31,107	0.11%
75 KLAMACK	\$10,472	0.05%	\$10,560	0.08%	\$33,574	0.14%	\$35,739	0.14%	\$37,904	0.14%
76 KODIAK	\$194,916	1.04%	\$156,251	1.30%	\$215,380	0.89%	\$228,569	0.89%	\$241,758	0.89%
77 NENANA	\$45,923	0.24%	\$38,539	0.32%	\$48,279	0.20%	\$51,900	0.20%	\$55,521	0.20%
78 NOME	\$112,035	0.60%	\$111,761	0.93%	\$237,095	0.98%	\$250,362	1.00%	\$263,629	1.01%
79 NORTH POLE	\$26,662	0.14%	\$29,197	0.24%	\$52,131	0.21%	\$55,644	0.21%	\$59,157	0.21%
80 PALMER	\$91,142	0.48%	\$85,141	0.71%	\$142,392	0.59%	\$151,399	0.58%	\$160,406	0.58%
81 PELICAN	\$5,291	0.03%	\$4,316	0.04%	\$6,085	0.02%	\$6,444	0.02%	\$6,803	0.02%
82 PEPPERBUSH	\$117,595	0.61%	\$94,233	0.78%	\$205,459	0.85%	\$216,721	0.84%	\$228,000	0.84%
83 SAND POINT	\$16,987	0.09%	\$14,151	0.12%	\$43,403	0.20%	\$45,134	0.17%	\$46,865	0.17%
84 SAINT MARYS	\$16,115	0.08%	\$14,119	0.12%	\$40,255	0.17%	\$42,154	0.16%	\$44,053	0.16%
85 SILVERTON	\$36,632	0.19%	\$30,361	0.25%	\$33,764	0.14%	\$35,671	0.14%	\$37,578	0.14%
86 SHERMAN	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$124,099	0.51%	\$131,371	0.51%	\$138,643	0.51%
87 SIKOTUYA	\$49,154	0.25%	\$41,949	0.35%	\$56,315	0.23%	\$59,601	0.23%	\$62,887	0.23%
88 SOUTH BAY	\$193,051	1.01%	\$184,552	1.55%	\$304,057	1.24%	\$318,736	1.24%	\$333,415	1.24%
89 TWIN CREEK	\$85,401	0.45%	\$72,151	0.60%	\$119,716	0.49%	\$126,000	0.49%	\$132,284	0.49%

90 VALDEZ	\$186,963	1.00%	\$137,150	1.14%	\$136,901	0.57%	\$136,959	0.52%	\$137,008	0.48%
91 ZONE I	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%
92 ZONE II	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%
	\$186,963	1.00%	\$137,150	1.14%	\$136,901	0.57%	\$136,959	0.52%	\$137,008	0.48%
93 BRANDELL	\$119,011	0.64%	105,108	0.79%	1211,112	0.87%	1233,689	0.89%	1256,314	0.91%
94 ZONE III	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	423,243	0.09%	423,962	0.09%	423,688	0.10%
95 ZONE IV	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	183,494	0.34%	493,264	0.35%	1103,055	0.36%
	\$119,011	0.64%	105,108	0.79%	1317,850	1.32%	1352,916	1.35%	1383,058	1.38%
97 YACHT	\$13,873	0.07%	11,691	0.09%	124,766	0.10%	124,954	0.09%	125,114	0.08%
SECOND CLASS CITIES										
98 AGRIUM	\$1,414	0.00%	16,071	0.05%	124,978	0.10%	125,149	0.09%	125,293	0.09%
99 AKTACHAK	127,567	0.14%	119,322	0.16%	131,472	0.13%	131,569	0.12%	131,651	0.11%
100 AKTAR	13,784	0.02%	13,523	0.02%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
101 AKOENLIT	198,606	0.53%	157,837	0.48%	137,104	0.36%	137,140	0.33%	137,171	0.31%
102 ALAKANIK	127,511	0.14%	123,029	0.19%	131,100	0.12%	131,229	0.12%	131,338	0.11%
103 ALKASAYIK	40	0.00%	15,273	0.04%	127,889	0.11%	128,213	0.10%	128,488	0.10%
104 ALAKAKET	\$5,053	0.04%	16,736	0.05%	130,580	0.12%	130,835	0.11%	131,050	0.11%
105 ANBLER	117,221	0.09%	113,654	0.11%	131,545	0.13%	131,717	0.12%	131,862	0.11%
106 ANAKUMUK PASS	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	129,545	0.12%	129,839	0.11%	130,180	0.10%
107 ANDERSON	116,297	0.08%	113,734	0.11%	131,401	0.13%	131,640	0.12%	131,791	0.11%
108 ANGOUH	123,529	0.12%	120,195	0.16%	124,458	0.10%	124,532	0.09%	124,705	0.08%
109 ANIAR	117,714	0.09%	125,935	0.21%	138,049	0.15%	138,065	0.14%	138,079	0.13%
110 ANIAR	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	129,545	0.12%	129,889	0.11%	130,180	0.10%
111 ANNAHOLAK	120,938	0.11%	117,981	0.14%	132,068	0.13%	132,114	0.12%	132,153	0.11%
112 ANIIL	119,844	1.04%	118,321	1.52%	126,651	1.10%	126,980	1.08%	127,336	1.06%
113 ANVIG NISSUM	40	0.00%	12,801	0.02%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
114 ANIILAND	13,569	0.01%	12,905	0.02%	129,545	0.12%	129,889	0.11%	130,180	0.10%
115 ANIILANIK	11,774	0.00%	11,925	0.03%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
116 ANIILANIK	19,087	0.04%	112,852	0.10%	128,993	0.12%	129,221	0.11%	129,491	0.10%
117 ANIILANIK	13,762	0.02%	110,321	0.08%	131,308	0.13%	131,500	0.12%	131,662	0.11%
118 ANIILANIK POINT	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	127,289	0.11%	127,213	0.10%	127,488	0.10%
119 ANIILANIK JUNCTION	126,485	0.14%	122,300	0.18%	128,233	0.11%	128,285	0.10%	128,329	0.10%
120 ANIILANIK	11,056	0.00%	10,900	0.00%	127,889	0.11%	128,213	0.10%	128,488	0.10%
121 ANIILANIK	14,267	0.02%	13,674	0.03%	126,181	0.10%	126,410	0.10%	126,603	0.09%
122 ANIILANIK	18,782	0.04%	17,350	0.06%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
123 ANIILANIK	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	127,889	0.11%	128,213	0.10%	128,488	0.10%
124 ANIILANIK	40	0.00%	14,580	0.03%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
125 ANIILANIK	119,988	0.10%	116,449	0.13%	129,987	0.12%	130,212	0.11%	130,402	0.10%
126 ANIILANIK	147,683	0.25%	140,167	0.31%	151,133	0.21%	151,155	0.19%	151,173	0.18%
127 ANIILANIK LEDGE	14,748	0.02%	113,260	0.11%	130,486	0.12%	130,638	0.11%	130,802	0.11%
128 ANIILANIK	124,158	0.12%	118,729	0.15%	131,323	0.13%	131,473	0.12%	131,576	0.11%
129 ANIILANIK	13,255	0.01%	12,825	0.02%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
130 ANIILANIK BAY	17,437	0.04%	40	0.00%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
131 ANIILANIK	14,311	0.00%	17,465	0.06%	130,771	0.12%	131,010	0.11%	131,211	0.11%
132 ANIILANIK	112,852	0.03%	110,435	0.08%	131,078	0.12%	131,299	0.12%	131,469	0.11%
133 ANIILANIK BAY	116,591	0.09%	110,133	0.08%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
134 ANIILANIK	139,183	0.21%	136,179	0.28%	166,150	0.27%	166,177	0.25%	166,201	0.23%
135 ANIILANIK	11,461	0.00%	11,211	0.01%	129,545	0.12%	129,889	0.11%	130,180	0.10%
136 ANIILANIK	131,600	0.18%	129,890	0.24%	159,310	0.24%	159,135	0.22%	159,156	0.21%
137 ANIILANIK	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	128,747	0.09%	129,023	0.08%	129,257	0.08%
138 ANIILANIK	12,163	0.01%	12,411	0.02%	129,545	0.12%	129,889	0.11%	130,180	0.10%
139 ANIILANIK	13,025	0.04%	12,703	0.05%	130,312	0.12%	130,539	0.11%	130,765	0.11%
140 ANIILANIK	1512	0.00%	1432	0.00%	122,090	0.09%	122,347	0.08%	122,564	0.08%
141 ANIILANIK	113,080	0.08%	113,720	0.11%	130,702	0.12%	130,947	0.11%	131,153	0.11%
142 ANIILANIK	16,635	0.01%	16,503	0.05%	129,545	0.12%	129,889	0.11%	130,180	0.10%
143 ANIILANIK	40	0.00%	17,545	0.06%	131,078	0.12%	131,299	0.12%	131,469	0.11%
144 ANIILANIK	16,012	0.01%	15,066	0.04%	128,717	0.11%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
145 ANIILANIK	1126,467	0.83%	1111,853	0.93%	1162,487	0.59%	1162,021	0.58%	1162,136	0.57%
146 ANIILANIK	14,614	0.01%	14,126	0.04%	128,717	0.12%	129,051	0.11%	129,334	0.10%
147 ANIILANIK	11,169	0.00%	10,95	0.00%	129,545	0.12%	129,889	0.11%	130,180	0.10%

149 KNEHTLIK	\$12,614	0.06%	\$10,630	0.08%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
150 LARSEN BAY	40	0.00%	\$1,343	0.01%	\$23,747	0.09%	\$24,023	0.09%	\$24,257	0.08%
151 LEIFER KALSHAG	40	0.00%	\$46,218	0.38%	\$88,782	0.36%	\$88,819	0.34%	\$88,851	0.31%
152 MANDROTAK	\$6,053	0.03%	\$5,101	0.04%	\$27,889	0.11%	\$28,213	0.10%	\$28,489	0.10%
153 MCGRAH	\$18,957	0.10%	\$21,926	0.18%	\$32,530	0.13%	\$32,617	0.12%	\$32,690	0.11%
154 MEMORYAK	\$5,715	0.03%	\$4,105	0.03%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
155 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	\$20,374	0.10%	\$35,024	0.29%	\$46,390	0.19%	\$46,410	0.17%	\$46,426	0.16%
156 NAPAKTAK	\$13,036	0.07%	\$11,129	0.09%	\$29,640	0.12%	\$29,895	0.11%	\$29,934	0.10%
157 NAPASKAK	\$5,360	0.02%	\$5,042	0.04%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,488	0.10%
158 NEVALAH	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	\$27,889	0.11%	\$28,213	0.10%	\$28,488	0.10%
159 NEW STRAVNIK	\$6,354	0.03%	\$5,355	0.04%	\$27,889	0.11%	\$28,213	0.10%	\$28,488	0.10%
160 NENTOK	\$4,375	0.02%	\$3,687	0.03%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
161 NICHUMITE	\$3,835	0.02%	\$3,044	0.02%	\$29,089	0.12%	\$29,392	0.11%	\$29,647	0.10%
162 NIKOLAI	\$2,553	0.01%	40	0.00%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
163 NORDALTON	\$3,690	0.01%	40	0.00%	\$27,889	0.11%	\$28,213	0.10%	\$28,488	0.10%
164 NORDVIK	\$20,503	0.11%	\$17,332	0.14%	\$30,383	0.12%	\$30,659	0.11%	\$31,501	0.11%
165 NUKATO	\$13,034	0.07%	\$10,355	0.08%	\$31,116	0.12%	\$31,395	0.12%	\$31,180	0.10%
166 NUTSUT	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,409	0.09%
167 OLD HARBOR	\$15,367	0.08%	\$14,176	0.11%	\$25,117	0.10%	\$25,275	0.09%	\$25,438	0.08%
168 OJZYKITE	\$3,128	0.01%	\$2,922	0.02%	\$23,962	0.09%	\$24,220	0.09%	\$24,438	0.08%
169 PILOT STATION	\$10,989	0.05%	\$10,727	0.08%	\$29,462	0.12%	\$29,749	0.11%	\$29,950	0.10%
170 PLATINUM	\$1,647	0.00%	\$2,298	0.16%	\$41,848	0.17%	\$41,806	0.16%	\$41,881	0.14%
171 POINT HOPE	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
172 PORT ALEXANDER	\$1,108	0.00%	\$985	0.00%	\$22,918	0.09%	\$23,185	0.08%	\$23,469	0.09%
173 PORT HEIDEN	\$46,186	0.24%	\$38,515	0.32%	\$83,803	0.34%	\$83,839	0.32%	\$83,889	0.08%
174 PORT LYONS	\$10,517	0.05%	\$9,853	0.07%	\$24,498	0.10%	\$24,710	0.09%	\$24,889	0.08%
175 GUDHAGAK	\$7,145	0.03%	\$10,509	0.08%	\$29,182	0.12%	\$29,477	0.11%	\$29,725	0.10%
176 RUDY	\$3,266	0.01%	\$2,764	0.02%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
177 RUSSIAN MISSION	\$4,241	0.02%	40	0.00%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
178 SAINT MICHAEL	\$7,308	0.04%	\$6,751	0.05%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
179 SAINT PAUL	\$79,721	0.40%	\$67,644	0.56%	\$118,144	0.49%	\$118,194	0.45%	\$118,236	0.42%
180 SAMBUNGA	\$8,982	0.04%	\$9,792	0.08%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
181 SARMAN	\$7,398	0.03%	\$6,234	0.05%	\$22,920	0.09%	\$23,106	0.08%	\$23,263	0.08%
182 SCAMMUN BAY	\$8,105	0.04%	\$7,840	0.06%	\$29,182	0.12%	\$29,477	0.11%	\$29,725	0.10%
183 SELAMIK	\$12,888	0.06%	\$9,901	0.08%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
184 SHAGELIK	\$9,321	0.05%	40	0.00%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
185 SHAKTELIK	\$22,021	0.11%	\$24,327	0.20%	\$46,390	0.19%	\$46,410	0.17%	\$46,426	0.16%
186 SHELDON POINT	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
187 SUTSMAKIF	\$11,097	0.05%	\$11,839	0.09%	\$29,454	0.12%	\$29,725	0.11%	\$29,954	0.10%
188 SUSHONAK	40	0.00%	\$3,782	0.03%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
189 STEADINS	\$8,994	0.04%	\$7,398	0.06%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
190 TAHANA	\$29,895	0.15%	\$25,194	0.20%	\$36,881	0.15%	\$36,906	0.14%	\$36,910	0.13%
191 TELLER	\$5,998	0.03%	\$5,229	0.04%	\$29,719	0.12%	\$29,967	0.11%	\$30,176	0.10%
192 TENACFE SPRINGS	\$5,046	0.02%	\$4,414	0.03%	\$23,215	0.09%	\$23,457	0.09%	\$23,661	0.08%
193 TOGLAK	\$15,619	0.08%	\$15,665	0.13%	\$29,097	0.12%	\$29,366	0.11%	\$29,634	0.10%
194 TORSEK BAY	\$10,375	0.05%	\$8,701	0.07%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
195 THORSKAK	\$4,553	0.02%	\$3,405	0.02%	\$44,768	0.18%	\$44,787	0.17%	\$44,803	0.16%
196 THUNYAK	\$6,761	0.03%	\$7,159	0.05%	\$28,717	0.11%	\$29,051	0.11%	\$29,334	0.10%
197 UNVALSLET	\$35,858	0.19%	\$29,882	0.24%	\$32,150	0.13%	\$32,189	0.12%	\$32,221	0.11%
198 UPPER KALSHAG	40	0.00%	\$3,974	0.03%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
199 WATERRIGHT	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
200 WALTER	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	\$27,889	0.11%	\$28,213	0.10%	\$28,488	0.10%
201 WASHILLA	\$69,806	0.37%	\$51,614	0.43%	\$114,228	0.47%	\$114,276	0.42%	\$114,317	0.40%
202 WHITE MOUNTAIN	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	\$27,889	0.11%	\$28,213	0.10%	\$28,488	0.10%
203 WHITTIER	40	0.00%	\$21,567	0.17%	\$30,132	0.12%	\$30,145	0.11%	\$30,150	0.10%
204 WIERING	\$2,722	0.01%	\$3,276	0.02%	\$29,545	0.12%	\$29,889	0.11%	\$30,180	0.10%
205 EXT FIRE AREAS	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	\$22,000	0.09%	\$22,000	0.08%	\$22,554	0.08%

\$13,808,476

\$12,000,326

\$24,000,000

\$23,080,000

\$23,000,000



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

MEMORANDUM

April 28, 1980

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: Jack Kreinheder *JK*
Issues Analyst

RE: CS for House Bill No. 192 (Finance) am
Research Request No. 64

As you requested, I have prepared new computer runs estimating the revenue sharing entitlements for each municipality, as reflected in the version of HB 192 passed by the House on 4/22/80. The following changes were made to the original bill:

1. The total entitlement was increased from \$27 million to \$31 million (Section 12).
2. The hold-harmless provision was extended from three to five years [Section 11(a)(2)].
3. In-lieu-of tax revenues from municipal utilities were included as eligible local revenues for the purpose of determining each municipality's local tax effort [Section 2, Section 29.88.010 (c)(1)(c)].
4. The effective date in the event of a legislative appropriation less than that specified in the bill was changed from 1982 to 1983 (Section 12).
5. The section providing for aid to volunteer fire departments (VFD's) was amended on the House floor to make all VFD's, not just those outside cities or boroughs, eligible for State aid under HB 192 [Section 3, Section 29.89.025(a)].

The entitlement figures in the attached chart should be regarded as preliminary values, primarily because we are still evaluating the fiscal impact of the amendment pertaining to volunteer fire departments. These computer runs, therefore, do not reflect the VFD amendment. In addition,

Representative Gardiner
April 28, 1980
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it appears that there is a greater number of municipalities which collect in-lieu-of tax revenues from municipal utilities than we had originally believed. In-lieu-of tax revenues have been included for the major municipalities, but we need to contact about 25 local governments to verify the remaining in-lieu-of revenues. A new set of entitlement figures incorporating these revenues, as well as the effect of the VFD amendment, will be prepared as soon as the necessary data can be obtained.

Entitlement Chart

The attached chart presents three entitlement figures for each municipality, together with the percentages of the total entitlement which each figure constitutes. The first two columns contain the population of each local government and its percentage of the state's total population. The next two columns show the revenue sharing entitlement and percentage for each municipality under current law for FY 80, excluding health and hospital entitlements. The following two columns display the local government entitlements under HB 192, also excluding health and hospital funding. The remaining four columns also compare present law and HB 192 entitlements and percentages, but include the funding for health services and hospitals.

JK/dp

Attachment

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 192 (Finance) am
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

HB 192 Entitlement
Excluding Health &
Hospital Funding
(Total = \$22,740,838)

HB 192 Entitlement
Including Health &
Hospital Funding
(Total = \$31,000,000)

LOCAL GOV'T	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE
BOROUGH'S AND SERVICE AREAS										
1 ANCHORAGE A.W.	204,309	46.07%	\$1,326,915	11.05%	\$4,080,703	17.94%	\$6,632,016	32.77%	\$10,329,393	33.32%
2 CITY S.A.	83,340	18.74%	\$233,840	1.99%	\$273,425	1.20%	\$233,840	1.18%	\$244,674	0.78%
3 EAGLE RIVER	7,532	1.63%	\$42,408	0.35%	\$29,147	0.12%	\$42,408	0.20%	\$26,082	0.08%
4 CHUGIAK	4,845	1.03%	\$27,316	0.22%	\$6,191	0.02%	\$27,316	0.13%	\$5,540	0.01%
5 GIRDWOOD	487	0.10%	\$4,576	0.03%	\$1,230	0.00%	\$4,576	0.02%	\$1,101	0.00%
6 GLEN ALPS	65	0.01%	\$0	0.00%	\$83	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$74	0.00%
7 FIRE S.A.	139,598	42.65%	\$958,835	7.99%	\$698,952	3.07%	\$958,835	4.73%	\$625,456	2.01%
8 ROADS & DRAINAGE	168,826	37.93%	\$433,495	3.65%	\$1,557,745	6.84%	\$433,495	2.16%	\$1,496,712	4.82%
9 POLICE S.A.	185,893	41.82%	\$1,588,798	13.23%	\$990,479	4.35%	\$1,588,798	7.85%	\$886,329	2.85%
10 PARKS & REC.	189,469	42.62%	\$657,039	5.47%	\$280,215	1.23%	\$657,039	3.24%	\$250,750	0.80%
11 P & R/CHUSIAK	12,452	2.80%	\$46,802	0.39%	\$17,712	0.07%	\$46,802	0.23%	\$15,850	0.05%
12 SOLID WASTE S.A.	184,290	41.46%	\$0	0.00%	\$67,683	0.29%	\$0	0.00%	\$60,571	0.19%
13 CHUSIAK/SOLID WASTE	14,476	3.25%	\$0	0.00%	\$2,209	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,371	0.00%
14 BUILDING SAFETY	184,216	41.44%	\$0	0.00%	\$103,153	0.45%	\$0	0.00%	\$92,306	0.29%
15 SPECIAL ASSESSMENT	92,239	20.75%	\$21,187	0.17%	\$143,002	0.62%	\$21,187	0.10%	\$132,931	0.42%
		TOTAL	\$5,352,264	44.60%	\$8,251,948	36.23%	\$10,657,365	52.66%	\$14,169,751	45.70%
16 BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1,685	0.37%	\$48,670	0.40%	\$118,301	0.52%	\$48,670	0.24%	\$107,733	0.34%
17 SOUTH NAKNEK S.A.	225	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$751	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$672	0.00%
		TOTAL	\$48,670	0.40%	\$119,553	0.52%	\$48,670	0.24%	\$108,456	0.34%
18 PATRICKS BOROUGH	66,222	14.89%	\$816,424	6.80%	\$1,504,315	6.61%	\$816,424	4.03%	\$1,300,417	4.33%
19 BALLAINE LAKE	168	0.03%	\$401	0.00%	\$1,303	0.00%	\$401	0.00%	\$1,260	0.00%
20 DIANE	66	0.01%	\$2,074	0.01%	\$4,737	0.02%	\$2,074	0.01%	\$4,779	0.01%
21 WILDVIEW ACRES	77	0.01%	\$11,043	0.09%	\$24,501	0.10%	\$11,043	0.05%	\$24,514	0.07%
22 SOUTH RANCH	433	0.09%	\$3,449	0.02%	\$11,433	0.05%	\$3,449	0.01%	\$11,039	0.03%
23 ENGINEER CREEK	144	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$732	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$655	0.00%
24 ESTER LUMP	10	0.00%	\$2,684	0.02%	\$5,947	0.02%	\$2,684	0.01%	\$5,950	0.01%
25 NORTH STAR F.P.	6,500	1.46%	\$42,143	0.35%	\$18,863	0.08%	\$42,143	0.20%	\$16,334	0.05%
26 BECKER RIDGE	103	0.02%	\$3,519	0.07%	\$19,295	0.08%	\$3,519	0.04%	\$19,263	0.06%
27 UNIVERSITY F.P.	7,177	1.61%	\$46,533	0.38%	\$45,131	0.19%	\$46,533	0.22%	\$40,385	0.13%
28 LAMBOY HILL	50	0.01%	\$3,617	0.03%	\$9,933	0.04%	\$3,617	0.01%	\$9,736	0.03%
29 SPRUCE ACRES	50	0.01%	\$816	0.00%	\$1,915	0.00%	\$816	0.00%	\$1,305	0.00%
		TOTAL	\$937,714	7.81%	\$1,648,174	7.24%	\$937,714	4.63%	\$1,496,792	4.82%
30 HAINES BOROUGH	1,924	0.43%	\$2,200	0.01%	\$24,043	0.10%	\$2,200	0.01%	\$23,593	0.07%

31 JUNEAU BOROUGH A.W.	23,115	5.20%	\$242,042	2.01%	\$1,039,553	4.57%	\$417,940	2.06%	\$1,117,755	3.60%
32 S.A. 1	7,372	1.65%	\$124,108	1.03%	\$240,939	1.05%	\$124,108	0.61%	\$219,364	0.70%
33 S.A. 2	1,667	0.37%	\$29,893	0.24%	\$26,499	0.11%	\$29,893	0.14%	\$24,992	0.08%
34 S.A. 3	206	0.04%	\$40,266	0.33%	\$96,879	0.42%	\$40,266	0.19%	\$96,129	0.31%
35 S.A. 4	1,591	0.35%	\$8,970	0.07%	\$5,870	0.02%	\$8,970	0.04%	\$5,253	0.01%
36 S.A. 5	10,490	2.36%	\$59,141	0.49%	\$42,679	0.18%	\$59,141	0.29%	\$38,191	0.12%
37 S.A. 6	766	0.17%	\$4,318	0.03%	\$2,223	0.00%	\$4,318	0.02%	\$1,989	0.00%
38 S.A. 7	450	0.10%	\$2,537	0.02%	\$678	0.00%	\$2,537	0.01%	\$607	0.00%
39 S.A. 8	573	0.12%	\$3,230	0.02%	\$639	0.00%	\$3,230	0.01%	\$572	0.00%
TOTAL			\$514,509	4.28%	\$1,455,965	6.40%	\$690,407	3.41%	\$1,504,856	4.85%
40 KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	25,507	5.73%	\$41,224	0.34%	\$306,427	1.34%	\$41,224	0.20%	\$274,205	0.89%
41 CENTRAL HOSPITAL	16,466	3.70%	\$0	0.00%	\$7,917	0.03%	\$60,607	0.29%	\$7,979	0.02%
42 SOUTH HOSPITAL	6,282	1.41%	\$0	0.00%	\$15,127	0.07%	\$60,607	0.29%	\$89,331	0.28%
43 NIKISKI F.P.	3,510	0.78%	\$21,273	0.17%	\$9,642	0.04%	\$21,273	0.10%	\$8,628	0.02%
44 NORTH KENAI REC.	3,822	0.85%	\$15,442	0.12%	\$6,757	0.02%	\$15,442	0.07%	\$6,047	0.01%
45 BEAR CREEK F.P.	660	0.14%	\$4,000	0.03%	\$6,985	0.03%	\$4,000	0.01%	\$6,250	0.02%
TOTAL			\$81,940	0.68%	\$354,857	1.56%	\$203,156	1.00%	\$392,443	1.26%
46 KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	13,463	3.02%	\$70,843	0.59%	\$275,443	1.21%	\$70,843	0.35%	\$246,480	0.79%
47 SHORELINE S.A.	703	0.15%	\$3,963	0.03%	\$2,223	0.00%	\$3,963	0.01%	\$1,589	0.00%
TOTAL			\$74,806	0.62%	\$277,667	1.22%	\$74,806	0.36%	\$248,469	0.80%
48 KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	8,926	2.00%	\$23,115	0.19%	\$109,300	0.48%	\$148,075	0.73%	\$243,812	0.78%
49 FIRE DISTRICT I	1,759	0.39%	\$10,661	0.08%	\$5,728	0.02%	\$10,661	0.05%	\$5,125	0.01%
50 ROAD DISTRICT	352	0.07%	\$18,182	0.15%	\$43,369	0.19%	\$18,182	0.08%	\$43,070	0.13%
TOTAL			\$52,591	0.43%	\$158,397	0.69%	\$176,919	0.87%	\$292,008	0.94%
51 MAT-SU BOROUGH	23,177	5.21%	\$345,104	2.97%	\$793,362	3.43%	\$345,104	1.70%	\$758,009	2.44%
52 WASILLA F.P.	3,879	0.87%	\$22,689	0.18%	\$4,523	0.01%	\$22,689	0.11%	\$4,048	0.01%
53 BUTTE F.P.	2,506	0.56%	\$14,658	0.12%	\$2,804	0.01%	\$14,658	0.07%	\$2,509	0.00%
54 GREATER PALMER F.P.	3,027	0.68%	\$20,911	0.17%	\$0	0.00%	\$20,911	0.10%	\$0	0.00%
55 SUTTON F.P.	818	0.18%	\$4,784	0.03%	\$2,211	0.00%	\$4,784	0.02%	\$1,973	0.00%
56 NON AREA-WIDE	17,810	4.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$11,717	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$10,485	0.03%
57 TALKEETHA FLOOD S.A.	308	0.06%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,263	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,130	0.00%
58 GARDEN TERRACE	79	0.01%	\$0	0.00%	\$712	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$637	0.00%
TOTAL			\$408,149	3.40%	\$816,594	3.59%	\$408,149	2.01%	\$778,799	2.51%
59 NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	8,055	1.81%	\$203,508	1.69%	\$226,194	0.99%	\$231,661	1.14%	\$247,645	0.79%
60 SITKA BOROUGH	8,737	1.97%	\$234,649	1.95%	\$750,643	1.10%	\$319,327	1.57%	\$322,974	1.04%
FIRST CLASS CITIES										
61 BARRON	2,715	0.61%	\$34,122	0.28%	\$57,910	0.25%	\$34,122	0.16%	\$51,821	0.16%
62 CORDOVA	2,730	0.62%	\$91,271	0.76%	\$168,643	0.74%	\$171,288	0.84%	\$253,349	0.81%
63 CRAIG	587	0.13%	\$19,856	0.16%	\$46,103	0.20%	\$22,863	0.11%	\$46,439	0.14%
64 DILLINGHAM	1,653	0.37%	\$62,407	0.52%	\$22,523	0.36%	\$62,407	0.30%	\$76,118	0.24%
65 FAIRBANKS	36,637	8.24%	\$703,841	5.91%	\$1,645,859	7.23%	\$2,117,319	10.46%	\$3,099,185	9.99%
66 GALLINA	957	0.21%	\$33,914	0.28%	\$33,842	0.14%	\$37,935	0.18%	\$37,885	0.12%
67 HAINES	1,366	0.30%	\$49,634	0.41%	\$84,882	0.37%	\$49,634	0.24%	\$78,922	0.25%
68 HOMER	2,227	0.50%	\$69,574	0.57%	\$82,835	0.36%	\$76,039	0.37%	\$85,778	0.27%
69 HOONAH	1,093	0.24%	\$32,671	0.27%	\$38,768	0.17%	\$39,136	0.19%	\$44,417	0.14%
70 HYDABURG	331	0.08%	\$9,732	0.08%	\$22,868	0.10%	\$12,739	0.06%	\$23,387	0.07%

71 KADE	710	0.15%	\$18,967	0.15%	\$25,008	0.11%	\$18,967	0.09%	\$24,279	0.07%
72 KATAI	4,421	0.93%	\$166,757	1.38%	\$354,773	1.56%	\$166,757	0.82%	\$330,175	1.06%
73 KATOTKAN	8,542	1.92%	\$208,143	1.73%	\$484,876	2.13%	\$305,179	1.50%	\$550,128	1.77%
74 KING COVE	733	0.16%	\$21,913	0.18%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$25,709	0.12%	\$28,318	0.09%
75 KLASOCK	404	0.09%	\$10,560	0.08%	\$22,417	0.09%	\$13,567	0.06%	\$22,940	0.07%
76 KODIAK	5,754	1.29%	\$164,263	1.36%	\$203,390	0.89%	\$164,263	0.81%	\$186,174	0.60%
77 KULANA	503	0.11%	\$28,578	0.23%	\$66,010	0.29%	\$28,578	0.14%	\$62,944	0.20%
78 KOME	2,892	0.65%	\$111,941	0.93%	\$223,023	0.98%	\$208,794	1.03%	\$320,436	1.03%
79 KORTI POLE	823	0.18%	\$29,197	0.24%	\$50,611	0.22%	\$29,197	0.14%	\$48,547	0.15%
80 PALMER	2,056	0.46%	\$65,141	0.54%	\$135,854	0.59%	\$126,841	0.62%	\$204,586	0.65%
81 PELICAN	221	0.04%	\$4,816	0.04%	\$23,905	0.10%	\$8,048	0.03%	\$24,469	0.07%
82 PETERSBURG	3,197	0.71%	\$94,268	0.78%	\$192,601	0.84%	\$163,987	0.81%	\$260,863	0.84%
83 SAND POINT	773	0.17%	\$27,161	0.22%	\$46,760	0.20%	\$30,958	0.15%	\$49,556	0.15%
84 SAINT MARY'S	436	0.09%	\$32,119	0.26%	\$48,686	0.21%	\$36,028	0.17%	\$53,142	0.17%
85 SELDOVIA	528	0.11%	\$20,441	0.17%	\$37,247	0.16%	\$23,374	0.11%	\$39,466	0.12%
86 SEWARD	1,778	0.40%	\$64,622	0.53%	\$118,790	0.52%	\$183,054	0.90%	\$265,031	0.85%
87 SKAGWAY	877	0.19%	\$33,840	0.28%	\$54,128	0.23%	\$37,072	0.18%	\$55,429	0.17%
88 SOLOUTNA	2,365	0.53%	\$91,572	0.76%	\$177,599	0.85%	\$91,572	0.45%	\$180,594	0.58%
89 UNALASKA	768	0.17%	\$72,551	0.60%	\$195,585	0.86%	\$82,041	0.40%	\$200,445	0.64%
90 VALDEZ	4,066	0.91%	\$137,150	1.14%	\$136,861	0.60%	\$214,931	1.06%	\$214,644	0.69%
91 ZONE I	3,631	0.81%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%
92 ZONE II	380	0.08%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%
TOTAL			\$137,150	1.14%	\$136,861	0.60%	\$214,931	1.06%	\$214,644	0.69%
93 WRANGELL	3,325	0.74%	\$95,108	0.79%	\$197,470	0.86%	\$161,908	0.80%	\$260,489	0.84%
94 ZONE II	997	0.22%	\$0	0.00%	\$21,600	0.09%	\$0	0.00%	\$19,328	0.06%
96 ZONE IV	2,328	0.52%	\$0	0.00%	\$77,591	0.34%	\$0	0.00%	\$69,432	0.22%
TOTAL			\$95,108	0.79%	\$296,662	1.30%	\$161,908	0.80%	\$349,251	1.12%
97 YAKUTAT	442	0.09%	\$11,691	0.09%	\$24,629	0.10%	\$14,924	0.07%	\$25,187	0.08%
SECOND CLASS CITIES										
98 AKHIOK	121	0.02%	\$6,071	0.05%	\$24,854	0.10%	\$6,071	0.03%	\$24,891	0.08%
99 AKTACHAK	354	0.07%	\$19,322	0.16%	\$31,402	0.13%	\$25,040	0.12%	\$32,287	0.10%
100 AKIAK	216	0.04%	\$3,588	0.02%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$7,497	0.03%	\$29,159	0.09%
101 AKOUMIUT	641	0.14%	\$57,837	0.48%	\$87,073	0.38%	\$65,655	0.32%	\$97,532	0.31%
102 ALAKANUK	527	0.11%	\$23,029	0.19%	\$31,006	0.13%	\$26,938	0.13%	\$31,671	0.10%
103 ALEKAGAIK	227	0.05%	\$5,278	0.04%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$5,278	0.02%	\$27,708	0.08%
104 ALLAKAKET	216	0.04%	\$6,786	0.05%	\$30,394	0.13%	\$10,808	0.05%	\$31,091	0.10%
105 ANGLER	217	0.04%	\$13,654	0.11%	\$31,420	0.13%	\$17,676	0.08%	\$32,108	0.10%
106 ANAKTOVUK PASS	173	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,354	0.09%
107 ANDERSON	698	0.15%	\$13,734	0.11%	\$31,331	0.13%	\$13,734	0.06%	\$31,373	0.10%
108 ANSON	541	0.12%	\$20,195	0.16%	\$24,360	0.10%	\$23,314	0.11%	\$24,894	0.08%
109 ANIAK	355	0.07%	\$25,938	0.21%	\$38,038	0.16%	\$29,959	0.14%	\$43,410	0.14%
110 ANPIK	102	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,354	0.09%
111 AWAHILLUAK	200	0.04%	\$17,981	0.14%	\$37,035	0.14%	\$21,890	0.10%	\$34,404	0.11%
112 BETHEL	3,853	0.86%	\$183,321	1.52%	\$255,780	1.12%	\$295,115	1.16%	\$311,094	1.00%
113 BREVIC MISSION	147	0.03%	\$2,801	0.02%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$6,710	0.03%	\$29,159	0.09%
114 BUCKLAND	170	0.03%	\$2,995	0.02%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$6,927	0.03%	\$30,001	0.09%
115 CHESTERNAK	206	0.04%	\$3,925	0.03%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$7,834	0.03%	\$29,159	0.09%
116 CHULAK	468	0.10%	\$12,852	0.10%	\$28,672	0.12%	\$16,761	0.08%	\$29,356	0.09%
117 CHUATHALUK	127	0.02%	\$10,321	0.08%	\$31,168	0.13%	\$14,343	0.07%	\$31,858	0.10%
118 CLARK'S POINT	93	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,708	0.08%
119 DELTA JUNCTION	892	0.20%	\$22,320	0.18%	\$28,195	0.12%	\$25,777	0.12%	\$29,257	0.09%
120 DISBURD	125	0.02%	\$890	0.00%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$4,686	0.02%	\$28,318	0.09%

121 EAGLE	142	0.03%	\$3,674	0.03%	\$26,014	0.11%	\$3,674	0.01%	\$26,059	0.03%
122 EEK	307	0.06%	\$7,350	0.06%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$11,259	0.05%	\$29,159	0.03%
123 EKWOK	111	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,708	0.08%
124 ELIM	218	0.04%	\$4,580	0.03%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$8,483	0.04%	\$29,159	0.03%
125 LISIYAK	545	0.12%	\$16,449	0.13%	\$29,823	0.13%	\$20,358	0.10%	\$30,498	0.09%
126 FORT YUKON	637	0.14%	\$40,167	0.33%	\$51,318	0.22%	\$4,189	0.21%	\$56,701	0.18%
127 FORTUNA LEDGE	263	0.05%	\$13,260	0.11%	\$30,353	0.13%	\$17,169	0.08%	\$31,024	0.10%
128 GAMBELL	447	0.10%	\$18,779	0.15%	\$31,244	0.13%	\$18,779	0.03%	\$31,279	0.10%
129 GOLDVIN	118	0.02%	\$2,825	0.02%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$6,734	0.03%	\$29,159	0.03%
130 GOLD NEWS BAY	243	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,531	0.09%
131 GRAYLING	181	0.04%	\$7,465	0.06%	\$30,598	0.13%	\$7,465	0.03%	\$30,647	0.09%
132 HUI Y CROSS	302	0.06%	\$10,435	0.08%	\$30,924	0.13%	\$14,457	0.07%	\$31,616	0.10%
133 HOOVER BAY	610	0.13%	\$10,133	0.08%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$10,133	0.05%	\$28,531	0.09%
134 HOUSTON	440	0.09%	\$34,179	0.28%	\$66,130	0.29%	\$34,179	0.16%	\$66,181	0.21%
135 HUGHES	98	0.02%	\$1,231	0.01%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$1,231	0.00%	\$29,354	0.09%
136 HUSLIA	212	0.04%	\$29,890	0.24%	\$53,293	0.26%	\$33,912	0.16%	\$64,682	0.20%
137 KACHENAK	151	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$23,545	0.10%	\$0	0.00%	\$23,593	0.07%
138 KAKTOVIK	192	0.04%	\$2,413	0.02%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$2,413	0.01%	\$29,354	0.09%
139 KALTAG	257	0.05%	\$6,763	0.05%	\$30,109	0.13%	\$6,763	0.03%	\$30,162	0.09%
140 KASAAN	46	0.01%	\$432	0.00%	\$21,903	0.09%	\$3,439	0.01%	\$22,430	0.07%
141 KIAMA	344	0.07%	\$13,720	0.11%	\$30,525	0.13%	\$17,741	0.08%	\$31,220	0.10%
142 KIVALINA	264	0.05%	\$6,503	0.05%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$10,524	0.05%	\$30,001	0.09%
143 KOSUK	61	0.01%	\$7,535	0.06%	\$30,924	0.13%	\$11,557	0.05%	\$31,616	0.10%
144 KOTLIK	305	0.06%	\$5,066	0.04%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$8,975	0.04%	\$29,159	0.09%
145 KOTZEBUE	2,526	0.56%	\$111,653	0.93%	\$136,554	0.60%	\$111,653	0.55%	\$128,423	0.41%
146 KOYUK	178	0.04%	\$5,126	0.04%	\$28,707	0.12%	\$9,035	0.04%	\$29,391	0.09%
147 KOYUKUK	124	0.02%	\$935	0.00%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$4,955	0.02%	\$30,001	0.09%
148 KUPREANOF	42	0.00%	\$474	0.00%	\$22,724	0.09%	\$474	0.00%	\$22,770	0.07%
149 KWETHUK	444	0.09%	\$10,630	0.08%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$14,539	0.07%	\$29,159	0.09%
150 LARSEN BAY	133	0.02%	\$1,343	0.01%	\$27,545	0.10%	\$1,343	0.00%	\$27,593	0.07%
151 LUNER KALSKAG	229	0.05%	\$46,218	0.38%	\$83,756	0.39%	\$50,240	0.24%	\$94,163	0.30%
152 MANUKOTAK	250	0.05%	\$5,101	0.04%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$3,897	0.04%	\$28,313	0.09%
153 MCGRATH	382	0.08%	\$21,926	0.18%	\$32,467	0.14%	\$25,948	0.12%	\$33,146	0.10%
154 MEMORYUK	174	0.03%	\$4,165	0.03%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$8,074	0.03%	\$29,159	0.09%
155 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	543	0.12%	\$35,024	0.29%	\$46,377	0.20%	\$38,933	0.19%	\$51,606	0.16%
156 NAPAKIAK	313	0.07%	\$11,129	0.09%	\$29,455	0.12%	\$15,038	0.07%	\$30,133	0.09%
157 NAPASKIAK	240	0.05%	\$5,042	0.04%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$9,928	0.04%	\$29,280	0.09%
158 NEWHALEN	105	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,708	0.08%
159 NEW STUYAHOK	297	0.06%	\$5,355	0.04%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$9,151	0.04%	\$28,313	0.09%
160 NEWTIC	154	0.03%	\$3,637	0.03%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$7,596	0.03%	\$29,159	0.09%
161 NIGHTMITE	135	0.03%	\$3,048	0.02%	\$23,869	0.12%	\$3,048	0.01%	\$23,924	0.09%
162 NIKOLAI	152	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,354	0.09%
163 NUNDALTON	226	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,708	0.08%
164 NOORVIK	526	0.11%	\$17,332	0.14%	\$30,191	0.13%	\$17,332	0.08%	\$30,243	0.09%
165 NULATO	332	0.07%	\$10,355	0.08%	\$30,964	0.13%	\$14,377	0.07%	\$31,656	0.10%
166 NUIGSI	182	0.04%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,354	0.09%
167 OLD HARBOR	345	0.07%	\$14,176	0.11%	\$25,002	0.10%	\$14,176	0.07%	\$25,037	0.08%
168 OZINKIE	177	0.03%	\$2,922	0.02%	\$23,775	0.10%	\$2,322	0.01%	\$23,830	0.07%
169 PILLI STATION	31	0.06%	\$10,727	0.08%	\$29,265	0.12%	\$10,727	0.05%	\$29,316	0.09%
170 PLATINUM	58	0.01%	\$20,298	0.16%	\$41,836	0.18%	\$20,298	0.10%	\$41,869	0.13%
171 POINT HOPE	464	0.10%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,354	0.09%
172 PORT ALEXANDER	101	0.02%	\$935	0.00%	\$22,724	0.09%	\$935	0.00%	\$22,770	0.07%
173 PORT HEIDEN	91	0.02%	\$38,515	0.32%	\$83,779	0.36%	\$42,311	0.20%	\$88,887	0.28%
174 PORT LIONS	232	0.05%	\$3,863	0.07%	\$24,344	0.10%	\$3,863	0.04%	\$24,385	0.07%
175 QUINHAGAK	448	0.10%	\$10,369	0.08%	\$28,368	0.12%	\$14,278	0.07%	\$29,650	0.09%

171 RAY	220	0.04%	\$2,764	0.02%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$2,764	0.01%	\$29,354	0.09%
177 RUSSIAN MISSION	167	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,531	0.09%
178 SAINT MICHAEL	282	0.06%	\$6,751	0.05%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$10,660	0.05%	\$29,159	0.09%
179 SAINT PAUL	567	0.12%	\$67,644	0.56%	\$118,109	0.51%	\$67,644	0.33%	\$118,201	0.38%
180 SANGUNDA	409	0.09%	\$9,792	0.08%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$13,701	0.06%	\$29,159	0.09%
181 SAMAN	272	0.06%	\$6,234	0.05%	\$22,786	0.10%	\$6,234	0.03%	\$22,821	0.07%
182 SANDSON BAY	232	0.05%	\$7,840	0.06%	\$28,968	0.12%	\$11,749	0.05%	\$29,650	0.09%
183 SELAWIK	505	0.11%	\$9,901	0.08%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$9,901	0.04%	\$29,354	0.09%
184 SHAGELUK	223	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,354	0.09%
185 SHAKTOOK IK	160	0.03%	\$24,323	0.20%	\$46,377	0.20%	\$28,232	0.13%	\$51,606	0.16%
186 SHELDON POINT	143	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,531	0.09%
187 SHISHMARAF	373	0.08%	\$11,833	0.09%	\$29,257	0.12%	\$15,742	0.07%	\$29,936	0.09%
188 SHUNNAK	198	0.04%	\$3,782	0.03%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$7,804	0.03%	\$30,001	0.09%
189 STEEDENS	309	0.06%	\$7,398	0.06%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$11,307	0.05%	\$29,159	0.09%
190 TANANA	499	0.11%	\$25,194	0.20%	\$36,870	0.16%	\$25,194	0.12%	\$36,899	0.11%
191 TELLUR	258	0.05%	\$8,229	0.06%	\$29,538	0.12%	\$12,138	0.05%	\$30,215	0.09%
192 TENAKEE SPRINGS	141	0.03%	\$4,414	0.03%	\$23,040	0.10%	\$4,414	0.02%	\$23,083	0.07%
193 TUGIAK	474	0.10%	\$15,665	0.13%	\$29,574	0.13%	\$15,665	0.07%	\$29,614	0.09%
194 TUKSOOK BAY	336	0.07%	\$8,701	0.07%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$12,610	0.06%	\$29,159	0.09%
195 TULUKAK	258	0.05%	\$26,405	0.22%	\$44,755	0.19%	\$30,314	0.14%	\$49,983	0.16%
196 TUNUNAK	299	0.06%	\$7,159	0.05%	\$28,474	0.12%	\$11,068	0.05%	\$29,159	0.09%
197 UNALAKLEET	632	0.14%	\$29,882	0.24%	\$32,122	0.14%	\$33,791	0.16%	\$35,118	0.11%
198 UPPER KALSKAG	166	0.03%	\$3,974	0.03%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$3,974	0.01%	\$29,354	0.09%
199 WAINWRIGHT	429	0.09%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,354	0.09%
200 WALES	130	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,708	0.08%
201 WAGILLA	2,184	0.49%	\$51,614	0.43%	\$114,194	0.50%	\$51,614	0.25%	\$114,283	0.36%
202 WHITE MOUNTAIN	115	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,652	0.12%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,708	0.08%
203 WHITTIER	292	0.06%	\$21,567	0.17%	\$30,123	0.13%	\$25,025	0.12%	\$34,741	0.11%
204 DEERING	133	0.02%	\$3,276	0.02%	\$29,295	0.12%	\$7,258	0.03%	\$30,001	0.09%
205 EXT FIRE AREAS	1	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$21,903	0.09%	\$52,204	0.25%	\$69,353	0.22%
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		TOTAL	\$12,000,226		\$22,740,838		\$20,311,511		\$31,000,000	



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3931

MEMORANDUM

April 30, 1980

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: Jack Kreinheder, Issues Analyst *JK*

RE: Impact of Proposed HB 192 Hold Harmless Amendment (125 Percent)
Research Request No. 64

Attached is the computer run you requested for the Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee, showing the effect on HB 192 revenue sharing entitlements of a provision ensuring that all municipalities would receive at least 125 percent of their 1980 prorated entitlement. The run was made at a funding level of \$31 million and includes hospital and health entitlements.

A total of thirteen municipalities would be affected by a 125 percent hold harmless provision, with the following local governments receiving the most money under such a provision:

1.	Sitka Borough	-	\$72,493
2.	City of Valdez	-	\$51,535
3.	North Slope Borough	-	\$39,253
4.	City of Kodiak	-	\$17,256

The total cost or the amount that other communities would lose from this hold harmless amendment would be about \$225,000. The cost would be distributed equally over all municipalities on a percentage basis, with each municipality not benefitting from the hold harmless provision incurring a reduction of about one percent (.01) in its revenue sharing entitlement.

One final point is that as HB 192 is written, providing a 125 percent hold harmless clause would result in an actual entitlement increase for affected municipalities of about 24 percent. This is a result of the existing hold harmless language, which states that the additional hold

Representative Terry Gardiner

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harmless monies shall be prorated along with all other entitlements to fund the hold harmless entitlements. In order to guarantee an actual increase of 25 percent over the current entitlement, the hold harmless level would need to be set at about 126 percent, or the proration mechanism could be changed so that the hold harmless entitlements were not prorated.

JK/bf

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND ENTITLEMENTS

*****INCLUDING REP. GARDINER'S PROPOSED 125% HILD HARMLESS AMENDMENT*****

NOTE: MUGA'S INCLUDED; HEALTH & HOSP. INCLUDED
 TOTAL ENTITLEMENT = \$31,000,000
 CHAPTER 83 PRORATION FACTOR = 2.704663794016
 MINIMUM ENT. PRORATION FACTOR = .879065571238
 HILD HARMLESS PRORATION FACTOR = .9307521017207
 MUNICIPAL POPULATION = 444,481

PREPARED BY
 HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
 APRIL 30, 1980

LOCAL GOV'T	POPULATION PERCENTAGE		PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT PERCENTAGE		HD 192 ENTITLEMENT PERCENTAGE	
BOROUGHES AND SERVICE AREAS						
1 ANCHORAGE A.W.	204,809	46.07%	\$6,632,016	32.77%	\$10,236,611	33.02%
2 CITY S.A.	83,340	18.74%	\$239,840	1.18%	\$242,003	0.78%
3 EAGLE RIVER	7,522	1.69%	\$42,408	0.20%	\$25,737	0.08%
4 CHUGIAK	4,845	1.09%	\$27,316	0.13%	\$5,480	0.01%
5 GIRDWOOD	487	0.10%	\$4,576	0.02%	\$1,089	0.00%
6 GLEN ALP	65	0.01%	\$0	0.00%	\$74	0.00%
7 FIRE S.A.	189,598	42.65%	\$958,835	4.73%	\$618,628	1.93%
8 ROADS & DRAINAGE	168,826	37.98%	\$438,495	2.16%	\$1,483,278	4.78%
9 POLICE S.A.	185,893	41.82%	\$1,588,798	7.85%	\$876,653	2.82%
10 PARKS & REC.	189,469	42.62%	\$657,089	3.24%	\$248,011	0.80%
11 P & R/CHUGIAK	12,452	2.80%	\$46,802	0.23%	\$15,677	0.05%
12 SOLID WASTE S.A.	184,290	41.46%	\$0	0.00%	\$59,910	0.19%
13 CHUGIAK/SOLID WASTE	14,476	3.25%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,955	0.00%
14 BUILDING SAFETY	184,216	41.44%	\$0	0.00%	\$91,299	0.29%
15 SPECIAL ASSESSMENT	92,239	20.75%	\$21,187	0.10%	\$131,620	0.42%
		TOTAL	\$10,657,365	52.66%	\$14,038,092	45.28%
16 BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1,685	0.37%	\$48,670	0.24%	\$106,648	0.34%
17 SOUTH NAKNEK S.A.	225	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$665	0.00%
		TOTAL	\$48,670	0.24%	\$107,314	0.34%
18 FAIRBANKS BOROUGH	66,222	14.89%	\$816,424	4.03%	\$1,345,971	4.34%
19 BALLAINE LAKE	168	0.03%	\$401	0.00%	\$1,249	0.00%
20 DIANE	66	0.01%	\$2,074	0.01%	\$4,740	0.01%
21 WILLOVIEW ACRES	77	0.01%	\$11,048	0.05%	\$24,320	0.07%
22 SMITH RANCH	438	0.09%	\$3,449	0.01%	\$10,941	0.03%
23 ENGINEER CREEK	144	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$648	0.00%
24 ESTER LUMP	10	0.00%	\$2,684	0.01%	\$5,903	0.01%
25 NORTH STAR F.P.	6,500	1.46%	\$42,143	0.20%	\$16,699	0.05%
26 BECKER RIDGE	108	0.02%	\$8,519	0.04%	\$19,109	0.06%
27 UNIVERSITY F.P.	7,177	1.61%	\$46,533	0.22%	\$39,944	0.12%
28 LAKLOFF HILL	50	0.01%	\$3,617	0.01%	\$9,654	0.03%
29 SPRUCE ACRES	50	0.01%	\$816	0.00%	\$1,890	0.00%
		TOTAL	\$937,714	4.63%	\$1,481,073	4.77%
30 HAINES BOROUGH	1,924	0.43%	\$2,200	0.01%	\$27,406	0.07%
31 JUNEAU BOROUGH A.W.	23,115	5.20%	\$417,940	2.06%	\$1,106,114	3.56%
32 S.A. 1	7,372	1.65%	\$124,108	0.61%	\$217,076	0.70%
33 S.A. 2	1,667	0.37%	\$29,899	0.14%	\$24,755	0.07%
34 S.A. 3	206	0.04%	\$40,266	0.19%	\$95,347	0.30%
35 S.A. 4	1,591	0.35%	\$8,970	0.04%	\$5,196	0.01%
36 S.A. 5	10,490	2.36%	\$59,141	0.29%	\$37,774	0.12%
37 S.A. 6	766	0.17%	\$4,318	0.02%	\$1,967	0.00%
38 S.A. 7	450	0.10%	\$2,537	0.01%	\$600	0.00%

		TOTAL	\$690,407	3.41%	\$1,489,397	4.80%	
40	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	25,507	5.73%	\$41,224	0.20%	\$271,212	0.87%
41	CENTRAL HOSPITAL	16,466	3.70%	\$60,607	0.29%	\$7,892	0.02%
42	SOUTH HOSPITAL	6,282	1.41%	\$60,607	0.29%	\$88,580	0.28%
43	NIKISKI F.P.	3,510	0.78%	\$21,273	0.10%	\$8,534	0.02%
44	NORTH KENAI REC.	3,822	0.85%	\$15,442	0.07%	\$5,981	0.01%
45	BEAR CREEK F.P.	660	0.14%	\$4,000	0.01%	\$6,182	0.01%
		TOTAL	\$203,156	1.00%	\$388,383	1.25%	
46	KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	13,463	3.02%	\$70,843	0.35%	\$243,789	0.78%
47	SHORELINE S.A.	703	0.15%	\$3,963	0.01%	\$1,367	0.00%
		TOTAL	\$74,806	0.36%	\$245,757	0.79%	
48	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	8,926	2.00%	\$148,075	0.73%	\$241,587	0.77%
49	FIRE DISTRICT I	1,759	0.39%	\$10,661	0.05%	\$5,069	0.01%
50	ROAD DISTRICT	352	0.07%	\$18,182	0.08%	\$42,720	0.13%
		TOTAL	\$176,919	0.87%	\$289,377	0.93%	
51	MAT-SU BOROUGH	23,177	5.21%	\$345,104	1.70%	\$751,093	2.42%
52	WASILLA F.P.	3,879	0.87%	\$22,689	0.11%	\$4,003	0.01%
53	BUTTE F.P.	2,506	0.56%	\$14,658	0.07%	\$2,482	0.00%
54	GREATER PALMER F.P.	3,027	0.68%	\$20,911	0.10%	\$0	0.00%
55	SUTTON F.P.	818	0.18%	\$4,784	0.02%	\$1,957	0.00%
56	NON AREA-WIDE	17,810	4.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$10,370	0.03%
57	TALKEETNA FLOOD S.A.	308	0.06%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,117	0.00%
58	GARDEN TERRACE	79	0.01%	\$0	0.00%	\$630	0.00%
		TOTAL	\$408,149	2.01%	\$771,656	2.48%	
59	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	8,055	1.81%	\$231,661	1.14%	\$286,898	0.92%
60	SITKA BOROUGH	8,787	1.97%	\$319,327	1.57%	\$395,467	1.27%
FIRST CLASS CITIES							
61	BARROW	2,715	0.61%	\$34,122	0.16%	\$51,255	0.16%
62	CORDOVA	2,760	0.62%	\$171,288	0.84%	\$250,953	0.80%
63	CHAIG	587	0.13%	\$22,863	0.11%	\$45,978	0.14%
64	DILLINGHAM	1,658	0.37%	\$62,407	0.30%	\$77,288	0.24%
65	FAIRBANKS	36,637	8.24%	\$2,117,319	10.46%	\$3,070,885	9.90%
66	GALENA	957	0.21%	\$37,935	0.18%	\$46,981	0.15%
67	HAINES	1,366	0.30%	\$49,634	0.24%	\$78,145	0.25%
68	HOMER	2,227	0.50%	\$76,039	0.37%	\$94,169	0.30%
69	HOONAH	1,093	0.24%	\$39,136	0.19%	\$48,468	0.15%
70	HYDABURG	381	0.08%	\$12,739	0.06%	\$23,202	0.07%
71	KAKE	710	0.15%	\$18,967	0.09%	\$24,043	0.07%
72	KENAI	4,421	0.99%	\$166,757	0.82%	\$326,930	1.05%
73	KETCHIKAN	8,542	1.92%	\$305,179	1.50%	\$586,485	1.83%
74	KING COVE	733	0.16%	\$25,709	0.12%	\$31,840	0.10%
75	KLAWOCK	404	0.09%	\$13,567	0.06%	\$22,758	0.07%
76	KODIAK	5,754	1.29%	\$164,263	0.81%	\$203,430	0.65%
77	NENANA	503	0.11%	\$28,578	0.14%	\$62,366	0.20%
78	NOME	2,892	0.65%	\$208,794	1.03%	\$317,451	1.02%
79	NORTH POLE	823	0.18%	\$29,197	0.14%	\$48,109	0.15%
80	PALMER	2,056	0.46%	\$126,841	0.62%	\$202,735	0.65%
81	PELICAN	221	0.04%	\$8,048	0.03%	\$24,275	0.07%
82	PETERSBURG	3,197	0.71%	\$163,987	0.81%	\$258,344	0.83%
83	SAND POINT	773	0.17%	\$30,958	0.15%	\$49,105	0.15%
84	SAINT MARY'S	436	0.09%	\$36,028	0.17%	\$52,701	0.17%
85	SELDOVIA	528	0.11%	\$23,674	0.11%	\$39,100	0.12%
86	SEWARD	1,778	0.40%	\$183,054	0.90%	\$262,744	0.84%

87	SKAGWAY	877	0.19%	\$37,072	0.19%	\$54,913	0.17%
88	SOLDOTNA	2,365	0.53%	\$31,572	0.53%	\$178,830	0.57%
89	UNALASKA	757	0.17%	\$82,041	0.40%	\$198,657	0.64%
90	VALDEZ	4,066	0.91%	\$214,931	1.06%	\$266,179	0.85%
91	ZONE I	3,631	0.81%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%
92	ZONE II	380	0.08%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%
	TOTAL			\$214,931	1.06%	\$266,179	0.85%
93	WRANGELL	3,325	0.74%	\$161,908	0.80%	\$257,945	0.83%
94	ZONE II	997	0.22%	\$0	0.00%	\$19,117	0.06%
95	ZONE IV	2,328	0.52%	\$0	0.00%	\$68,675	0.22%
	TOTAL			\$161,908	0.80%	\$345,738	1.11%
97	YAKUTAT	442	0.09%	\$14,924	0.07%	\$24,987	0.08%
SECOND CLASS CITIES							
98	AKHIOK	121	0.02%	\$6,071	0.03%	\$24,694	0.07%
99	AKTACHAK	354	0.07%	\$25,040	0.12%	\$32,031	0.10%
100	AKIAK	216	0.04%	\$7,497	0.03%	\$28,928	0.09%
101	AKULMIUT	641	0.14%	\$65,655	0.32%	\$96,759	0.31%
102	ALAKANUK	527	0.11%	\$26,938	0.13%	\$33,361	0.10%
103	ALEKNAGIK	227	0.05%	\$8,278	0.02%	\$27,488	0.08%
104	ALLAKAKET	216	0.04%	\$10,808	0.05%	\$30,844	0.09%
105	AMBLER	217	0.04%	\$17,676	0.08%	\$31,854	0.10%
106	ANAKTUVUK PASS	173	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,121	0.09%
107	ANDERSON	698	0.15%	\$13,734	0.06%	\$31,125	0.10%
108	ANGOON	541	0.12%	\$23,314	0.11%	\$28,873	0.09%
109	ANIAK	355	0.07%	\$29,959	0.14%	\$43,066	0.13%
110	ANVIK	102	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,121	0.09%
111	ATMAUTLUAK	200	0.04%	\$21,890	0.10%	\$34,131	0.11%
112	BETHEL	3,853	0.86%	\$235,115	1.16%	\$308,282	0.93%
113	BREVIK MISSION	147	0.03%	\$6,710	0.03%	\$28,928	0.09%
114	BUCKLAND	170	0.03%	\$6,927	0.03%	\$29,762	0.09%
115	CHEFORNAK	206	0.04%	\$7,834	0.03%	\$28,928	0.09%
116	CHEVAK	468	0.10%	\$16,761	0.08%	\$29,121	0.09%
117	CHUATHODALUK	127	0.02%	\$14,343	0.07%	\$31,605	0.10%
118	CLARK'S POINT	98	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,488	0.08%
119	DELTA JUNCTION	892	0.20%	\$25,777	0.12%	\$31,924	0.10%
120	DIOMEDE	125	0.02%	\$4,686	0.02%	\$28,093	0.09%
121	EAGLE	142	0.03%	\$3,674	0.01%	\$25,852	0.08%
122	EEK	307	0.06%	\$11,259	0.05%	\$28,928	0.09%
123	EKWOK	111	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,488	0.08%
124	ELIM	218	0.04%	\$8,489	0.04%	\$28,928	0.09%
125	EMMONAK	545	0.12%	\$20,358	0.10%	\$30,256	0.09%
126	FORT YUKON	637	0.14%	\$44,189	0.21%	\$56,251	0.18%
127	FORTUNA LEDGE	263	0.05%	\$17,169	0.08%	\$30,778	0.09%
128	GAMBELL	447	0.10%	\$18,779	0.09%	\$31,031	0.10%
129	GOLDOVIN	118	0.02%	\$6,734	0.03%	\$28,928	0.09%
130	GOODNEWS BAY	248	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,305	0.09%
131	GRAYLING	181	0.04%	\$7,465	0.03%	\$30,403	0.09%
132	HOLY CROSS	302	0.06%	\$14,457	0.07%	\$31,365	0.10%
133	HOOPER BAY	610	0.13%	\$10,133	0.05%	\$28,305	0.09%
134	HONSTON	440	0.09%	\$34,179	0.16%	\$65,657	0.21%
135	HUGHES	98	0.02%	\$1,231	0.00%	\$29,121	0.09%
136	HUSLIA	212	0.04%	\$33,912	0.16%	\$64,169	0.20%
137	KACHEMAK	151	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$23,406	0.07%
138	KAKTOVIK	192	0.04%	\$2,413	0.01%	\$29,121	0.09%
139	KALTAG	257	0.05%	\$6,763	0.03%	\$29,927	0.09%
140	KASAAK	46	0.01%	\$3,439	0.01%	\$22,252	0.07%
141	KIANA	344	0.07%	\$17,741	0.08%	\$30,972	0.09%

143	KOBUK	61	0.01%	\$11,357	0.05%	\$31,365	0.10%
144	KOTLIK	305	0.06%	\$8,975	0.04%	\$28,928	0.09%
145	KOTZEBUE	2,526	0.56%	\$111,653	0.55%	\$138,276	0.44%
146	KOYUK	178	0.04%	\$9,035	0.04%	\$29,158	0.09%
147	KDYUKUK	124	0.02%	\$4,956	0.02%	\$29,762	0.09%
148	KUPREANOF	42	0.00%	\$474	0.00%	\$22,589	0.07%
149	KWETHLUK	444	0.09%	\$14,539	0.07%	\$28,928	0.09%
150	LARSEN BAY	133	0.02%	\$1,333	0.00%	\$23,406	0.07%
151	LOWER KALSKAG	229	0.05%	\$50,240	0.24%	\$93,421	0.30%
152	MANKKOTAK	250	0.05%	\$8,897	0.04%	\$28,093	0.09%
153	MCGRATH	382	0.08%	\$25,948	0.12%	\$32,883	0.10%
154	MEKORYUK	174	0.03%	\$8,074	0.03%	\$28,928	0.09%
155	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	543	0.12%	\$38,933	0.19%	\$51,197	0.16%
156	NAPAKIAK	313	0.07%	\$15,038	0.07%	\$29,894	0.09%
157	NAPASKIAK	240	0.05%	\$9,928	0.04%	\$29,048	0.09%
158	NEWHALEN	105	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,488	0.08%
159	NEW STUYAHOK	297	0.06%	\$9,151	0.04%	\$28,093	0.09%
160	NEWTOK	154	0.03%	\$7,596	0.03%	\$28,928	0.09%
161	NIGHTMUTE	135	0.03%	\$3,048	0.01%	\$28,694	0.09%
162	NIKOLAI	152	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,121	0.09%
163	NONDALTON	226	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,488	0.08%
164	NOORVIK	526	0.11%	\$17,332	0.08%	\$30,003	0.09%
165	NULATO	332	0.07%	\$14,377	0.07%	\$31,405	0.10%
166	NUIGSUT	182	0.04%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,121	0.09%
167	OLD HARBOR	345	0.07%	\$14,176	0.07%	\$24,839	0.08%
168	OUZINKIE	177	0.03%	\$2,922	0.01%	\$23,631	0.07%
169	PILOT STATION	301	0.06%	\$10,727	0.05%	\$29,084	0.09%
170	PLATINUM	58	0.01%	\$20,298	0.10%	\$41,537	0.13%
171	POINT HOPE	464	0.10%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,121	0.09%
172	PORT ALEXANDER	101	0.02%	\$985	0.00%	\$22,589	0.07%
173	PORT HEIDEN	91	0.02%	\$42,311	0.20%	\$88,183	0.28%
174	PORT LIONS	232	0.05%	\$8,863	0.04%	\$24,192	0.07%
175	QUINIAGAK	448	0.10%	\$14,278	0.07%	\$29,415	0.09%
176	RUBY	220	0.04%	\$2,764	0.01%	\$29,121	0.09%
177	RUSSIAN MISSION	167	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,305	0.09%
178	SAINTE MICHAEL	282	0.06%	\$10,660	0.05%	\$28,928	0.09%
179	SAINTE PAUL	567	0.12%	\$67,644	0.33%	\$117,264	0.37%
180	SAVODKGA	409	0.09%	\$13,701	0.06%	\$28,928	0.09%
181	SAXMAN	272	0.06%	\$6,234	0.03%	\$22,642	0.07%
182	SCAMMON BAY	232	0.05%	\$11,749	0.05%	\$29,415	0.09%
183	SELAWIK	505	0.11%	\$9,901	0.04%	\$29,121	0.09%
184	SHAGELUK	223	0.05%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,121	0.09%
185	SHAKTOOLIK	160	0.03%	\$28,232	0.13%	\$51,197	0.16%
186	SHELDON POINT	143	0.03%	\$0	0.00%	\$28,305	0.09%
187	SHISHIMAREF	373	0.08%	\$15,742	0.07%	\$29,699	0.09%
188	SHINGNAK	198	0.04%	\$7,804	0.03%	\$29,762	0.09%
189	STEDINS	309	0.06%	\$11,307	0.05%	\$28,928	0.09%
190	TANANA	499	0.11%	\$25,194	0.12%	\$36,606	0.11%
191	TELLER	258	0.05%	\$12,48	0.05%	\$29,975	0.09%
192	TENAKEE SPRINGS	141	0.03%	\$4,414	0.02%	\$22,900	0.07%
193	TUGIAK	474	0.10%	\$15,665	0.07%	\$29,379	0.09%
194	TORSOOK BAY	336	0.07%	\$12,610	0.06%	\$28,928	0.09%
195	TULUKSAK	258	0.05%	\$30,314	0.14%	\$49,587	0.15%
196	TUNUNAK	299	0.06%	\$11,068	0.05%	\$28,928	0.09%
197	UNNLAKEET	632	0.14%	\$33,791	0.16%	\$41,848	0.13%
198	UPPER KALSKAG	166	0.03%	\$3,974	0.01%	\$29,121	0.09%
199	WAINWRIGHT	429	0.09%	\$0	0.00%	\$29,121	0.09%
200	WALIS	130	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,488	0.08%
201	WASTILA	2,184	0.49%	\$51,614	0.25%	\$113,377	0.36%
202	WHITE MOUNTAIN	115	0.02%	\$0	0.00%	\$27,488	0.08%
203	WHITTIER	292	0.06%	\$25,025	0.12%	\$34,465	0.11%
204	WHEATING	199	0.02%	\$7,298	0.03%	\$29,762	0.09%
205	EXT FIRE AREAS	1	0.00%	\$52,204	0.25%	\$68,803	0.22%

TOTAL \$20,311,591

\$31,000,000

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

March 26, 1980

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: Jack Kreinheder, Issues Analyst *JK*

RE: Explanation of HB 192 Equalization Formula
Research Request No. 64

You have requested that I prepare for the Finance Committee some practical examples of how the equalization formula in Chapter 88 of HB 192 is applied. This memorandum presents three hypothetical and three real applications of the equalization formula. Also included in the last section is a revised estimate of the taxation incentive under HB 192.

The HB 192 equalization formula is defined as $P \times R$, where P = population and R = millage rate equivalent, or local tax effort. This local effort factor is calculated by dividing the total locally generated revenues allowed under the bill by one-tenth of one percent of the total property value of the taxing unit. To take a theoretical case, if a municipality has local revenues of \$1 million and a total property valuation of \$100 million, the local effort factor would be 10 [$\$1 \text{ million} / (\$100 \text{ million} \times .001)$]. A municipality with the same tax base but \$2 million in local revenues would have a local effort factor of 20 [$\$2 \text{ million} / (\$1 \text{ million} \times .001)$], and its Chapter 88 entitlement per resident would therefore be twice that of the former community.

A third example would be a municipality with the same local revenues as the first example (\$1 million), but with a tax base only half as large (\$50 million). This municipality would also have a local effort factor of 20 [$\$1 \text{ million} / (\$50 \text{ million} \times .001)$], and would therefore receive twice the Chapter 88 entitlement per resident of the first example, and the same entitlement as the second example. Although the municipality in the second example raises twice the local revenues of the municipality in the third case, the second municipality's tax base is also twice as large; thus, the tax burden and local effort factor of the two municipalities is identical and they would receive the same entitlement per resident under Chapter 88. Of course, if the populations of the two municipalities differed, the actual Chapter 88 entitlement for each of the two local governments would vary in direct proportion to their populations. Table 1 summarizes the three examples presented above.

Representative Terry Gardiner
March 26, 1980
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To further illustrate the relationship of the three variables used in the equalization formula--population, local revenues, and local assessed property valuation--consider the communities of Kenai, Ketchikan, and Homer. Table II shows how the equalization entitlement is calculated for each of the communities. As the table indicates, the local revenues generated by Kenai are only about 72 percent as large as those raised by Ketchikan, but Kenai's property valuation is also about 72 percent that of Ketchikan's; therefore, the local effort factors are nearly identical (19.95 vs. 19.50). These cities are placing similar tax burdens on their residents and their equalization entitlements per resident would thus be comparable. Ketchikan has nearly twice as many residents as Kenai, and its total Chapter 88 entitlement would be correspondingly greater than Kenai's.

Homer has a tax base of about \$86 million, or about 64 percent of Kenai's. If the local revenues raised by Homer were also 64 percent of the local revenues collected by Kenai, the local effort factors and Chapter 88 entitlements per resident of the two cities would be identical. However, Homer's actual locally-generated revenues are only about 30 percent as large as Kenai's. Homer's local effort factor would therefore be less than half that of Kenai's (9.17 vs. 19.95). In other words, the tax burden on the residents of Kenai, relative to the tax base of the community, is more than twice the tax burden carried by Homer residents. Kenai's equalization entitlement under HB 192 would therefore be about 2.2 times more per resident than Homer's. It should be noted that although Homer's Chapter 88 entitlement per resident would be less than either Ketchikan's or Kenai's, Homer would still receive more revenue sharing funds than it currently receives at any HB 192 total entitlement of \$27 million or greater (including health entitlements).

One additional consideration should be mentioned. There is a fourth factor used in determining equalization entitlements under HB 192 however, it is applied equally to all communities. This is a proration factor which calculates the share of the total entitlement which is distributed under the equalization entitlement provision (Chapter 88). The proration factor varies according to the total entitlement; at a total entitlement of \$27 million (including health entitlements), the factor is about 2.4. The actual equalization entitlement for each local government at a total entitlement of \$27 million would therefore be 2.4 times the amount determined by application of the equalization formula.

HB 192 Taxation Incentive

The incentive for municipalities to raise tax rates in order to receive additional revenue sharing funds under HB 192 is much smaller than I indicated to you at the Finance Committee meeting of 3/24. I had thought that the local taxes/revenue sharing entitlement ratio was about 3 to 1; i.e., three additional dollars in local taxes would increase the revenue

Representative Terry Gardiner

March 26, 1980

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sharing entitlement by one dollar. However, test runs of the computer model indicate that this 3:1 ration applies only to very small communities or service areas, and that the ratio is much higher for larger municipalities. Anchorage appears to have the highest ratio at about 23 to 1, meaning that to obtain one additional revenue sharing dollar under HB 192, Anchorage would have to raise an additional \$23 in local taxes. The average ratio for all the municipalities appears to be about 14 to 1. Therefore, the incentive for municipalities to raise taxes under HB 192 is much lower than previously indicated.

JK/dp

TABLE I
 THREE EXAMPLES OF THE HB 192
 EQUALIZATION FORMULA

	<u>LOCALLY-GENERATED REVENUES</u>		<u>PROPERTY VALUATION</u>		<u>LOCAL EFFORT FACTOR (millage rate equivalent)</u>
MUNICIPALITY 1	\$1 million	+	[\$100 million (x .001)]	=	10
MUNICIPALITY 2	\$2 million	+	[\$100 million (x .001)]	=	20
MUNICIPALITY 3	\$1 million	+	[\$ 50 million (x .001)]	=	20

Prepared by:

House Research Agency
 March 25, 1980

TABLE II
 THE HB 192 EQUALIZATION FORMULA
 AS
 APPLIED TO THREE ALASKAN CITIES
 (Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>LOCALLY-GENERATED REVENUES</u>		<u>PROPERTY VALUATION</u>		<u>LOCAL EFFORT FACTOR</u>		<u>POPULATION</u>		<u>EQUALIZATION ENTITLEMENT (CHAPTER 88)</u>
KETCHIKAN	\$3,715	÷	[\$190,000 (x .001)]	=	19.50	(x)	8,542	(x 2.4)* =	\$401
KENAI	2,667	÷	[\$134,000 (x .001)]	=	19.95	(x)	4,421	(x 2.4) =	\$212
HOMER	789	÷	[\$ 86,000 (x .001)]	=	9.17	(x)	2,227	(x 2.4) =	\$ 49

* 2.4 is the equalization entitlement proration factor at a total entitlement of \$27 million. The factor will vary in accordance with the total entitlement level, as explained in the attached memo.

Prepared by:

House Research Agency
 March 25, 1980

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

April 9, 1980

TO: Representative Bill Parker
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

FROM: Jack Kreinheder, Issues Analyst *JK*

RE: Incentives for Regional Government Formation
and Local Service Delivery
Research Request No. 8

In a meeting on March 21 with Marjorie Gorsuch and Margo Waring of your staffs, it was agreed that the best course of action at this point would be for me to focus my research efforts on the development of specific amendments to HB 192 which would enable the bill to more effectively meet some of your goals for the revenue sharing program. The two objectives chosen for further study were: (1) to provide greater incentives for the formation of regional governments in the unorganized borough; and (2) to provide incentives for the transfer of service delivery responsibility to the local level.

It appears that the potential for modifying the HB 192 revenue sharing proposal to meet these objectives without sacrificing the political viability of the bill is rather limited, for reasons explained below. However, we have formulated two possible amendments to the bill which would provide the types of incentives you wish to create. The two proposals are described below.

Borough Formation Incentives

Under AS 29.18.180, a newly incorporated borough is eligible for an organizational grant of at least \$25,000, or \$10 for every voter participating in the borough incorporation election. It is widely recognized that a grant of this size would cover only a small part of the organizational costs of any new borough. The State Assessor's Office has estimated that it would cost at least \$200,000 just to prepare the initial tax assessment roll in any one of the current R.E.A.A.'s. New boroughs would also be faced with the cost of hiring municipal personnel, establishing new services, and other major expenses. In addition, the organizational grant amount has not been changed since 1966, although inflation has more than doubled costs since that time.

One way to encourage borough formation would therefore be to amend AS 29.18.180 to provide a larger grant. A minimum organizational grant for new boroughs of \$125,000 per year for the first two years, and \$75,000 for the third year, would more accurately reflect the true costs of organization and would provide a greater incentive for the formation of regional governments in the unorganized borough. These figures were developed by staff members of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and suggested to me by Patrick Poland of the Department's Local Government Assistance Division.

Although these grant values may still not cover all the costs of borough organization, depending on the size and situation of the area being organized, they would at least provide a more realistic and substantial amount of funding for this purpose. Of course, increasing the organizational grants to even higher levels would offer a greater incentive for borough formation, but there would appear to be a clear trade-off between the amount of funding offered and the prospects of the legislation being enacted.

It would probably be desirable to retain the per capita provision of the organizational grants to account for the higher costs of organizing boroughs for larger or more populated areas. Under present law, a new borough would receive more on a per capita basis than the minimum grant if more than 2500 persons vote in the organization election. Applying the same 2500 voter threshold to the proposed total organizational grant of \$325,000, the per voter grant would be \$130.

It may also be desirable to incorporate other factors into the organizational grants, such as land area of the new borough, population density, or taxable property value. Unfortunately, little is known about the quantitative relationship between these factors and the cost of borough organization, and making the organizational grant provisions too complex could reduce the incentive for organization which the grant is intended to provide.

Incentives for Local Service Delivery

The services which were identified during this research as possible candidates for the transferral of delivery responsibility from the state to the local level are police protection and the maintenance of airports, ports and harbors, and certain types of roads. A number of local governments have expressed interest in assuming these services, but could not

obtain sufficient funding from their own resources or from the current revenue sharing program. A possible method of encouraging local governments to assume responsibility for police services and the maintenance of transportation facilities would be to allow municipalities to receive the funds which the State would otherwise expend in providing the particular service the municipality wished to assume.

For example, if the Department of Public Safety spends \$50,000 per year to provide police assistance to a given community, that community could elect to receive the \$50,000 directly in exchange for an agreement to provide a similar level of police protection. If the community felt it could not fully replace the services of the State Troopers, but wanted to have some type of police assistance at the community level, the local government could receive a level of funding which corresponded to the expected reduction in State Trooper expenditures resulting from the local police service plan. For example, if the majority of police assistance calls in a community were for relatively minor late-night or weekend disturbances, the community could receive some funding for a part-time or on-call local officer, while retaining the services of the State Troopers for homicides or other serious crimes. A similar arrangement could apply to the maintenance of airports, harbors, and roads.

It appears that this type of approach would need to be carried out through negotiations between the Department of Public Safety - or the Department of Transportation, in the case of airports, harbors, and roads - and local governments on an individual basis. The primary concern of the departments involved would probably be to ensure that their responsibilities for local services would be decreased in proportion to their loss in funding. It might be desirable for local governments to prepare a plan of service which would demonstrate to the department's satisfaction that the municipality would be able to either meet the same standards as the service provided by the department, or, if it provided a lower level of service, would require only part of the department's funding for that service.

The primary advantage of transferring these types of services to the local level would be enhanced flexibility and freedom of choice for municipalities with regard to the types and levels of service provided in each community. Local governments assuming a service previously provided by the State would be free to supplement the State funding with other local, federal, or State monies if they wished to provide a greater level of service. Although it is questionable whether local governments should be allowed to use the State money for an altogether different

service than the one being transferred, since police protection and basic facility maintenance are usually considered as essential services, municipalities could be allowed to provide the service in an alternative manner that fulfilled the same needs, but was more appropriate for the particular characteristics and situation of each community. For example, a community with high unemployment could elect to employ maintenance procedures for its airport, harbor, or roads which made less use of graders, dredges and other equipment, and employed more workers instead.

There are a number of potential difficulties with the local assumption of State services. Economies of scale appear to be one of the most significant problems with this approach. Particularly in the smaller communities, it may not be economically feasible to maintain a police force or maintenance personnel at the local level. A related problem is that of administrative support for police and maintenance services. Although a community might be able to afford a policeman's salary, for example, it may not be able to cover the cost of equipment, insurance, legal protection, and other necessary administrative expenses. However, it may be possible for two or more local governments in close proximity to enter into joint agreements for a particular service, and thereby increase the efficiency and feasibility of the service, while still retaining local control.

An additional problem may be that in some cases the department's costs would not be significantly reduced if a local government assumed a particular service. For instance, the Department of Public Safety may have one State Trooper who is responsible for a region containing five small communities. If two of these communities decide to assume responsibility for police protection, the Department would probably save only the cost of transporting the trooper to those communities, because it can't employ three-fifths of a trooper for the remaining communities.

One practical consideration with the transfer of services to the local level is that the departments may not be able to break out their expenditures on a community-by-community basis. Should this problem arise, one solution would be to require such a breakdown for the upcoming fiscal year and then implement the transfer of service responsibility the following year.

A final problem could be that of differing standards of service quality between the departments and the communities assuming new services. Because judgements about levels and qualities of service tend to be subjective in nature, it is easy to imagine disputes arising between the departments and local governments about whether a municipality's approach to service delivery

met the same standards as the service previously provided by the State.

HB 192 Issues

Neither of the options discussed above would directly modify the revenue sharing program proposed in HB 192, although the options could be incorporated in the bill as a separate section. We considered several possible changes to the HB 192 revenue sharing proposal which would provide incentives for borough formation and local assumption of services, but it was evident that none of these changes could be made without seriously compromising the political viability of the bill. The basic problem is that any changes to the HB 192 equalization formula or other parts of the bill which would provide these types of incentives will result in a loss of revenue sharing funds for established municipalities, or will reduce local flexibility in the use of revenue sharing funds. Both of these results would tend to reduce the support of existing municipalities for the bill, which is already facing an uncertain political future.

The Municipality of Anchorage currently opposes the passage of HB 192. Anchorage municipal officials are concerned that even though Anchorage would receive an increase in revenue sharing funds under HB 192, the municipality's percentage share of the total revenue sharing entitlement would decrease. The significance of this point for this discussion is that any changes to the HB 192 revenue sharing proposal which would provide the types of incentives you desire, would further reduce Anchorage's share (together with all existing local governments' shares) of the total funding for the program. Such changes could therefore further jeopardize the passage of HB 192 by increasing the opposition of Anchorage officials and possibly diminishing the support of other local governments for the bill.

The two major changes we considered and rejected were: (1) providing a temporarily increased entitlement to new boroughs; and (2) requiring that revenue sharing funds be used for the provision of local services, rather than capital improvements or general government expenses. Under the first approach, the equalization entitlement and/or the minimum entitlement for new boroughs would be increased by a specified factor, say three or four times, in the first year and then tapered off over several years. This increased funding would serve a purpose similar to the organizational grants suggested earlier in this memorandum; the major distinction between the two approaches is that the increased revenue sharing entitlement for the new boroughs would necessarily reduce the entitlements for all other local governments, while the

organizational grants could be funded separately, as they are under present law, and would not affect the dollar allocation or percentage share of other local governments.

With regard to incentives for local assumption of service delivery responsibilities, it was noted in my earlier memorandum of February 15 that HB 192 does increase such incentives over the present revenue sharing program by increasing the total funding level and by allowing municipalities to allocate revenue sharing funds according to local priorities. Because HB 192 would not require revenue sharing funds to be spent for local services, as opposed to capital improvements or other expenses, consideration was given to including such a requirement in the bill. However, my conversations with Community and Regional Affairs staff, Jack Chenoweth, and others indicated that many municipalities would be strongly opposed to such a requirement. In addition, a requirement of that type runs contrary to the HB 192 emphasis on local flexibility.

An important additional point is that the two options proposed earlier in this memorandum are not intended to represent a comprehensive approach to the formation of regional governments and the local provision of services. The local government legislation package already introduced would provide greater incentives in these areas than any politically feasible additions to HB 192. However, given the constraints established by the HB 192 approach to revenue sharing, these two options appear to be the most viable means of adding the types of incentives you desire to HB 192.

We hope our comments are useful. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss this subject in more detail, or if we may be of further assistance.

JK/bf

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Bill Parker
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

FROM: Jack Kreinheder, Issues Analyst *JK*

RE: Incentives for Regional Government Formation
and Local Service Delivery
Research Request No. 8

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One way to encourage borough formation would therefore be to amend AS 29.18.180 to provide a larger grant. A minimum organizational grant for new boroughs of \$125,000 per year for the first two years, and \$75,000 for the third year, would more accurately reflect the true costs of organization and would provide a greater incentive for the formation of regional governments in the unorganized borough. These figures were developed by staff members of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and suggested to me by Patrick Poland of the Department's Local Government Assistance Division.

Although these grant values may still not cover all the costs of borough organization, depending on the size and situation of the area being organized, they would at least provide a more realistic and substantial amount of funding for this purpose. Of course, increasing the organizational grants to even higher levels would offer a greater incentive for borough formation, but there would appear to be a clear trade-off between the amount of funding offered and the prospects of the legislation being enacted.

It would probably be desirable to retain the per capita provision of the organizational grants to account for the higher costs of organizing boroughs for larger or more populated areas. Under present law, a new borough would receive more on a per capita basis than the minimum grant if more than 2500 persons vote in the organization election. Applying the same 2500 voter threshold to the proposed total organizational grant of \$325,000, the per voter grant would be \$130.

It may also be desirable to incorporate other factors into the organizational grants, such as land area of the new borough, population density, or taxable property value. Unfortunately, little is known about the quantitative relationship between these factors and the cost of borough organization, and making the organizational grant provisions too complex could reduce the incentive for organization which the grant is intended to provide.

Incentives for Local Service Delivery

The services which were identified during this research as possible candidates for the transferral of delivery responsibility from the state to the local level are police protection and the maintenance of airports, ports and harbors, and certain types of roads. A number of local governments have expressed interest in assuming these services, but could not

obtain sufficient funding from their own resources or from the current revenue sharing program. A possible method of encouraging local governments to assume responsibility for police services and the maintenance of transportation facilities would be to allow municipalities to receive the funds which the State would otherwise expend in providing the particular service the municipality wished to assume.

For example, if the Department of Public Safety spends \$50,000 per year to provide police assistance to a given community, that community could elect to receive the \$50,000 directly in exchange for an agreement to provide a similar level of police protection. If the community felt it could not fully replace the services of the State Troopers, but wanted to have some type of police assistance at the community level, the local government could receive a level of funding which corresponded to the expected reduction in State Trooper expenditures resulting from the local police service plan. For example, if the majority of police assistance calls in a community were for relatively minor late-night or weekend disturbances, the community could receive some funding for a part-time or on-call local officer, while retaining the services of the State Troopers for homicides or other serious crimes. A similar arrangement could apply to the maintenance of airports, harbors, and roads.

It appears that this type of approach would need to be carried out through negotiations between the Department of Public Safety - or the Department of Transportation, in the case of airports, harbors, and roads - and local governments on an individual basis. The primary concern of the departments involved would probably be to ensure that their responsibilities for local services would be decreased in proportion to their loss in funding. It might be desirable for local governments to prepare a plan of service which would demonstrate to the department's satisfaction that the municipality would be able to either meet the same standards as the service provided by the department, or, if it provided a lower level of service, would require only part of the department's funding for that service.

The primary advantage of transferring these types of services to the local level would be enhanced flexibility and freedom of choice for municipalities with regard to the types and levels of service provided in each community. Local governments assuming a service previously provided by the State would be free to supplement the State funding with other local, federal, or State monies if they wished to provide a greater level of service. Although it is questionable whether local governments should be allowed to use the State money for an altogether different

service than the one being transferred, since police protection and basic facility maintenance are usually considered as essential services, municipalities could be allowed to provide the service in an alternative manner that fulfilled the same needs, but was more appropriate for the particular characteristics and situation of each community. For example, a community with high unemployment could elect to employ maintenance procedures for its airport, harbor, or roads which made less use of graders, dredges and other equipment, and employed more workers instead.

There are a number of potential difficulties with the local assumption of State services. Economies of scale appear to be one of the most significant problems with this approach. Particularly in the smaller communities, it may not be economically feasible to maintain a police force or maintenance personnel at the local level. A related problem is that of administrative support for police and maintenance services. Although a community might be able to afford a policeman's salary, for example, it may not be able to cover the cost of equipment, insurance, legal protection, and other necessary administrative expenses. However, it may be possible for two or more local governments in close proximity to enter into joint agreements for a particular service, and thereby increase the efficiency and feasibility of the service, while still retaining local control.

An additional problem may be that in some cases the department's costs would not be significantly reduced if a local government assumed a particular service. For instance, the Department of Public Safety may have one State Trooper who is responsible for a region containing five small communities. If two of these communities decide to assume responsibility for police protection, the Department would probably save only the cost of transporting the trooper to those communities, because it can't employ three-fifths of a trooper for the remaining communities.

One practical consideration with the transfer of services to the local level is that the departments may not be able to break out their expenditures on a community-by-community basis. Should this problem arise, one solution would be to require such a breakdown for the upcoming fiscal year and then implement the transfer of service responsibility the following year.

A final problem could be that of differing standards of service quality between the departments and the communities assuming new services. Because judgements about levels and qualities of service tend to be subjective in nature, it is easy to imagine disputes arising between the departments and local governments about whether a municipality's approach to service delivery

met the same standards as the service previously provided by the State.

HB 192 Issues

Neither of the options discussed above would directly modify the revenue sharing program proposed in HB 192, although the options could be incorporated in the bill as a separate section. We considered several possible changes to the HB 192 revenue sharing proposal which would provide incentives for borough formation and local assumption of services, but it was evident that none of these changes could be made without seriously compromising the political viability of the bill. The basic problem is that any changes to the HB 192 equalization formula or other parts of the bill which would provide these types of incentives will result in a loss of revenue sharing funds for established municipalities, or will reduce local flexibility in the use of revenue sharing funds. Both of these results would tend to reduce the support of existing municipalities for the bill, which is already facing an uncertain political future.

The Municipality of Anchorage currently opposes the passage of HB 192. Anchorage municipal officials are concerned that even though Anchorage would receive an increase in revenue sharing funds under HB 192, the municipality's percentage share of the total revenue sharing entitlement would decrease. The significance of this point for this discussion is that any changes to the HB 192 revenue sharing proposal which would provide the types of incentives you desire, would further reduce Anchorage's share (together with all existing local governments' shares) of the total funding for the program. Such changes could therefore further jeopardize the passage of HB 192 by increasing the opposition of Anchorage officials and possibly diminishing the support of other local governments for the bill.

The two major changes we considered and rejected were: (1) providing a temporarily increased entitlement to new boroughs; and (2) requiring that revenue sharing funds be used for the provision of local services, rather than capital improvements or general government expenses. Under the first approach, the equalization entitlement and/or the minimum entitlement for new boroughs would be increased by a specified factor, say three or four times, in the first year and then tapered off over several years. This increased funding would serve a purpose similar to the organizational grants suggested earlier in this memorandum; the major distinction between the two approaches is that the increased revenue sharing entitlement for the new boroughs would necessarily reduce the entitlements for all other local governments, while the

Representative Bill Parker
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Page No. 6

organizational grants could be funded separately, as they are under present law, and would not affect the dollar allocation or percentage share of other local governments.

With regard to incentives for local assumption of service delivery responsibilities, it was noted in my earlier memorandum of February 15 that HB 192 does increase such incentives over the present revenue sharing program by increasing the total funding level and by allowing municipalities to allocate revenue sharing funds according to local priorities. Because HB 192 would not require revenue sharing funds to be spent for local services, as opposed to capital improvements or other expenses, consideration was given to including such a requirement in the bill. However, my conversations with Community and Regional Affairs staff, Jack Chenoweth, and others indicated that many municipalities would be strongly opposed to such a requirement. In addition, a requirement of that type runs contrary to the HB 192 emphasis on local flexibility.

An important additional point is that the two options proposed earlier in this memorandum are not intended to represent a comprehensive approach to the formation of regional governments and the local provision of services. The local government legislation package already introduced would provide greater incentives in these areas than any politically feasible additions to HB 192. However, given the constraints established by the HB 192 approach to revenue sharing, these two options appear to be the most viable means of adding the types of incentives you desire to HB 192.

We hope our comments are useful. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss this subject in more detail, or if we may be of further assistance.

JK/bf

May 5, 1980

TO: Gary Peska, Senate Finance

FROM: Margo Waring, Staff
Senator Sturgulewski's Office

RE: SCS CS HB 192

I am forwarding to you copies of materials supplied to the Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee for our hearings on HB 192. You may find these helpful in your and the Senate Finance Committee's review of the legislation.

I also thought I would summarize for you the CRA Committee's actions on this bill. Amendments adopted by the Senate CRA Committee dealt with several different areas:

1. revision to the Volunteer Fire Department eligibility
2. changes regarding eligible utility revenues and assessments for public utilities
3. two highly important revenue sharing studies for baseline information on mass transit and hospital costs
4. separation of hospital construction funding from the miscellaneous services account
5. adoption of the Anchorage Municipality's amendment to increase the allocation for six communities and to peg future sums to a population figure - There was a great deal of debate on this amendment, leading to a split decision. The other version favored by Committee members, including the Chairman, was an amendment offered by the Alaska Municipal League which would "hold harmless" for five years at 115% of full entitlement. This would favorably impact more communities, while achieving Anchorage's goal of increasing their percentage of revenue sharing. It is also an approach consistent with the approach of the bill itself.

I would be glad to provide any additional background information you might wish. We have requested additional computer runs for our amendments from Jack Krieheder of House Research. These runs are not yet complete, so I have asked him to contact you directly.

Enclosure

T for year file

SENATE AMENDMENT

BY Senator Rodey, Senator Kelly, Senator Meland,
Senator Sturgulewski, Senator Dankworth,
~~Senator Stimson, Senator Sumner, Senator Bradley~~
Senator Hackney, Senator Bennett & Senator Fahrenkam

To: _____ SENATE BILL No. _____
To: _____ SCS CS _____ HOUSE BILL No. 192 (Finance)

PAGE: 19 LINE: 5

Page 19 - Delete lines 5 through 11 and insert in their places a new section to read:

Section 13 to read:

AS 29.95.030 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 29.95.030. ENTITLEMENT ADJUSTMENT. (a) A municipality may not receive a total amount of money under AS 29.88, AS 29.89, and AS 29.95.020 which is less in proportion to the total amount appropriated and allocated under those sections than 90 percent of the percentage of the population of the municipality to the total population of the state for the fiscal year, as the population of the municipality and the population of all municipalities of the state is determined under AS 29.88.015.

(b) When the total amount that would be received by a municipality under AS 29.88, AS 29.89 and AS 29.95.020 is less than the amount determined under (a) of this section, the department shall pay to the municipality, in addition to payments under AS 29.88, AS 29.89, and AS 29.95.020, the amount of the difference.

(c) For purposes of determining whether an entitlement adjustment is payable to a borough under this section, if a borough includes one or more cities which are entitled to receive entitlements payable under AS 29.88, AS 29.89 or AS 29.95.020, in addition to the entitlement of the borough, entitlements payable to the cities shall be considered as if they were payable to the borough.

(d) The minimum entitlement adjustment account is established. Money to carry out the provisions of this section shall be allocated by the department to the account in accordance with AS 29.95.010. If amounts in the account are insufficient to pay each municipality's share authorized under this section, the amounts which are available shall be distributed pro rata among eligible municipalities.

ESTIMATE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING REQUIRED FOR
AMENDMENT TO STATE REVENUE SHARING BILL

<u>Borough/City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% of State Population</u> ^(a)	<u>90% of Previous Column</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>	<u>Additional Requirement</u>
Anchorage	204,809	46.08%	41.47%	\$8,190,667	36.02%	\$1,239,376
Sitka	8,787	1.98%	1.78%	254,978	1.12%	150,090
Galena	957	0.22%	0.20%	33,844	0.15%	11,370
Kake	710	0.16%	0.14%	26,350	0.12%	4,548
Delta Junction	892	0.20%	0.18%	28,197	0.12%	13,645
Valdez	4,066	0.91%	0.82%	136,868	0.60%	<u>50,030</u>
						<u>\$1,469,059</u>

(a) State population data as of July 1, 1979 (441,481 total state population)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. CSHB 192 (Finance)
 Title Equalization of the Tax Resources of Municipalities
 Requested by House Finance Date 4/22/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Community & Regional Affairs
 Program Category Affected Community Development
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Local Government Assistance - Grants
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES .						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		4,435.0				
TOTAL		4,435.0				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUN.	4,435.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					

POSITIONS

FULL TIME					
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Sec. 12 of CSHB 192 (Finance) provides for the bill becoming effective when \$31.0 million is appropriated for a fiscal year.

The Governor's and House's version of the general appropriations act, HB 556, already contains \$26,565,000 for revenue sharing.

IV. DATE 4/22/80 PREPARED BY Milt Barker
 AGENCY Legislative Finance Div.
 PHONE 465-3795
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS HB 192
Title Equalization of the tax resources of municipalities (municipal revenue sharing)
Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Community & Regional Affairs
Program Category Affected Community Development
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Local Government Assistance - Grants

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No fiscal impact to the Department. The agency personnel currently responsible for administering the municipal services revenue sharing program (AS 43.18.010-045), which is repealed by this bill, would assume responsibility for the shared revenue program proposed by HB 192. It is believed that the work involved for both programs is equivalent.

IV. DATE 4-3-80 PREPARED BY Mary Foster
AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs
PHONE 465-4734
Original: Legislative Finance
Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
COMMITTEE ON BUDGET

Bill No. House Bill No. 192
Equalization of the Tax Resources of Municipalities
Sponsored by _____

AGENCY AFFECTED: Community and Regional Affairs
PROGRAM CATEGORY AFFECTED: Community Development
BUDGET REQUEST UNIT(S) AFFECTED: Local Government Assistance - Grants

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
COMMODITIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0
TOTAL	0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0

REVENUE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND	0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0	27,000.0
FONDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRO	0	0	0	0	0	0

TRANSFERS

	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROFESSARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

House Bill No. 192 would repeal AS 43.18.010 - 43.18.045 which provides for State Aid to Local Governments. The Governor's FY 80 request for maintenance of this grant program is \$18,638,000.

House Bill No. 192, which calls for reform of the State Revenue Sharing Program and a minimum appropriation of \$27,000,000, would cost \$2,317,000 above the Governor's request to fund in FY 80.

The agency request for FY 80 to fund the existing Revenue Sharing Program at 100% was \$21,357,300. As the implication of the new definition of "total project cost" for construction aid [AS 43.18.010(1)] are still unclear, this figure may be insufficient for full funding.

IV. DATE 2-22-79 PREPARED BY Mary Lewis
AGENCY CEA - LGAD
PHONE 4733
Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

UNCLAS

AMENDMENT #1 approved

Page 2, line 20: Delete "utilities,"

Page 2, following line 24: Insert an additional paragraph to read:

"(E) payments received by a municipality from a utility which are in lieu of taxes levied and collected by the municipality."

JBC:jdn

*plus working in the
p. 4 to 6*

*to include in a
municipal utility*

*... provide
for collection
of ...*

AMENDMENT # 2

Will place in a separate account hospital construction funds. There will be a separate account for roads/trails and hospital and health facility operation and volunteer fire departments.

AMENDMENT # 3 Two revenue sharing studies Sec. 12 and Sec. 13 at end of bill

* Sec. 12. (a) The Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall jointly examine and their recommendations on the extent to which the state should assist municipalities, nonprofit corporations, and others in the construction and operation of hospitals and health facilities.

(b) By February 1, 1981, the commissioner of health and social services shall submit to the legislature a report, accompanied by draft legislation examining programs of state aid for hospital and health facility construction and operation, including both public and private facilities, and recommend a comprehensive health and hospital financial assistance program. The report and accompanying legislation shall be based on health care and health facility need, expressed as a function of number of beds, occupancy rate of facilities, kinds of care and levels of service provided or not provided, or other factors which the commissioner of health and social services reasonably believes should be the basis by which state assistance for hospitals and health facilities and their programs should be provided.

(c) The report and accompanying legislation presented under (b) of this section shall

AMENDMENT #3 continued

(1) include, if necessary, reference to certificates of need legislation and any other current program of the federal or state government which applies in determining whether hospitals and health care facilities shall be constructed;

(2) recommend a permanent program of state assistance to municipalities for hospital care and health care services, whether provided by public or private facilities, which improves the level of care for the people of the state.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

Sec 13

It is the intent of the Legislature that the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs provide, by the tenth day of the Twelfth Legislature, First Session, the Legislature with draft legislation for the funding of mass transportation through the revenue sharing formula. The Department shall also prepare a report on the current status of transit operations in the State.

In preparing draft legislation, the Department shall take into account regional differences, private and public operation of transit systems, and various options for state support. It is suggested that the Department examine the approaches to this question taken by other states.

5 Sec. 29.89.025. STATE AID TO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN THE
6 UNORGANIZED BOROUGH. (a) The department shall pay to a volunteer fire
7 department registered with the state fire marshal and serving an area
8 not in an organized borough or city a sum for protection purposes equal
9 to \$7.50 per capita for the population served by the department, as
10 determined by the state fire marshal.

11 (b) A grant shall be made as set out in (a) of this section to
12 facilitate the organization of a volunteer fire department in an area
13 not in an organized borough or city upon application of the proposed
14 fire protection group to the state fire marshal and approval of appli-
15 cations according to standards of organization and service prescribed by
16 regulations adopted by the state fire marshal.

VERSION 1

Page 17 to existing language in (b) add clarification that the amount intended is the amount ~~of entitlement prorated~~ of entitlement prorated during the last year of the old revenue sharing program.

VERSION 2

For the five years that follow adoption of the new revenue sharing program, no municipality may receive less than 125% of the amount received by that municipality during ~~the~~ the last fiscal year of the old program. Separate account?

Version 3

For the five years that follow adoption of the new revenue sharing program, no municipality may receive less than 125% of the amount due to ~~by~~ that municipality as its full entitlement during the last fiscal year of the old revenue sharing program. Separate account established.

VERSION 4

1. Delete (on page 17) Sec 11, subsection (a)(3).
2. Add the following to Sec. 4 (on p. 14):

Sec. 29.90.030 Minimum Entitlement Adjustment

(a) A municipality may not receive a total amount of money under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 which is less in proportion to the total amount appropriated and allocated under those sections than ninety percent (90%) of the percentage of its population to the total population of the State as determined by the Department of Labor.

(b) If the total amount that would be received by a municipality under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 would be less than as required by this section, the municipality shall receive an additional entitlement in an amount sufficient to comply with this section. In the case of boroughs that include cities which are eligible to receive funds under AS 29.88, AS 29.89 or AS 29.90.020, the funds to be received by the borough shall be deemed to include any amounts to be received by cities within the borough for purposes of this section.

(c) Amounts received by municipalities under this section are subject to proration in the manner provided by AS 29.90.010.

*See as
exp. account
established
2.5 million*

AMENDMENT # 6

AS 29.18.180(a) is amended to read:

(a) For the purpose of defraying the cost of transition to borough or city government and in order to provide for development and interim governmental operations, each borough and city incorporated after January 1, 1968, or, in the case of a second class city, incorporated or reclassified after January 1, 1968, other than a unified municipality incorporated under the provisions of AS 29.68.240 - 29.68.440 [AS 29.85], or a municipality otherwise incorporated by consolidation, is entitled to an organization grant equal to \$130 [\$10] for every voter who voted in the borough or city incorporation election. However, each incorporated borough and each first class city incorporated or established by reclassification outside an organized borough is entitled to

(1) \$125,000 for the fiscal year in which it was incorporated or reclassified;

(2) \$125,000 for the next fiscal year; and

(3) \$75,000 for the third fiscal year [AT LEAST \$25,000].

* Sec. 13. AS 29.18 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 29.18.182. ASSESSMENT ROLL. (a) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall establish the initial assessment roll for a borough incorporated under this chapter. The initial assessment roll shall contain the information required by AS 29.53.100(a) and shall be sufficient for computing tax levies by the municipality and for computing the amount of local effort required by the municipality under AS 14.17.021(c)(2) and 14.17.071.

(b) In the preparation of the initial assessment roll, the De-

partment of Community and Regional Affairs may contract for the services of appraisers and others whose services are required to complete the initial assessment. When completed, the initial assessment roll shall be certified by the commissioner of community and regional affairs, and the completed assessment roll, together with all supporting information and materials prepared by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall be transmitted to the borough assembly.

(c) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs, to the extent appropriations are available for the purpose, shall continue to pay the costs of the services of a municipal assessor and related staff for three years after the completion of the initial assessment roll.

* Sec. 14. AS 29.18.182(a), added in sec. 13 of this Act, is amended to read:

(a) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall establish the initial assessment roll for a borough incorporated under this chapter. The initial assessment roll shall contain the information required by AS 29.53.100(a) and shall be sufficient for computing tax levies by the municipality [AND FOR COMPUTING THE AMOUNT OF LOCAL EFFORT REQUIRED BY THE MUNICIPALITY UNDER AS 14.17.021(c)(3) AND 14.17.071].

* Sec. 15. Sections 1 - 11 of this Act take effect on the first day of the fiscal year for which \$31,000,000 or more is appropriated and allowed by the governor for distribution to municipalities and other recipients under the provisions of this Act, or on July 1, 1983, whichever is earlier.

* Sec. 16. Sections 12 - 14 of this Act take effect July 1, 1980.

* Sec. 17. Sections 15 - 17 of this Act take effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 29, 1980 Minutes regarding suggested amendments

REP. GARDINER

at p. 17. 1. 10 or a new section:

For the fiscal years 1981-1985, no municipality may receive less than 125% of the amount received by that municipality during fiscal year 1980.

REP. GARDINER/REP. MCKINNON/REP. ROGERS

p.2.1.20 see attachment #1 (memo of April 24)

REP. GARDINER

suggestion to increase the \$25,000 minimum by 30-40%

ANCHORAGE MUNICIPALITY

p. 17: Sec. 11 (a) (3) delete

p. 14 a "hold harmless" provision at 90% of population (see Attachment 2)

REP. ROGERS

p. 10

Volunteer Fire Depts (see attach. 3)

REP. GARDINER

last page

correct 3 to 5 years for consistency

nity and surety bonds and premiums on insurance, legal fees, fees and expenses of trustees, depositaries, financial advisors, and paying agents for the bonds issued as the issuer considers necessary.

Sec. 29.89.025. STATE AID TO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS ~~IN THE UN-ORGANIZED BOROUGH~~. (a) The state shall pay to a volunteer fire department registered with the state fire marshal and serving an area not in an organized borough or a city ^{having fire protection powers} a sum for protection purposes equal to \$7.50 per capita for the population served by the department, as determined by the state fire marshal.

(b) A grant shall be made as set out in (a) of this section to facilitate the organization of a volunteer fire department in an area not in an organized borough or a city, upon application of the proposed fire protection group to the state fire marshal and approval of applications according to standards of organization and service prescribed by regulations adopted by the state fire marshal.

(c) In this section, "fire protection" includes, but is not limited to, fire protection provided by a volunteer fire department registered with the state fire marshal which has official recognition and financial support from the community or area in which it is located.

Sec. 29.89.030. POPULATION DETERMINATION. For purposes of this chapter, population shall be determined by the latest figures of the United States Bureau of the Census or other reliable population data, including but not limited to public school enrollment figures, public utility connection, registered voters or certified employment payrolls.

Sec. 29.89.035. AREA COST-OF-LIVING DIFFERENTIAL. (a) State payments to a municipality or other eligible recipient under AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.89.015 shall reflect area cost-of-living differentials. Amounts distributed shall be based upon the sum of per capita, per mile and per bed or facility grants due each municipality or other recipient

AMENDMENTS

Offered to: SCS CSHB 192 (May 1, 1980)

Offered by: Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

AMENDMENT # 1:

ok ✓ Page 2, line 21: Delete "utilities,"

✓ Page 2, following line 25: Insert an additional paragraph to read:

"(E) payments received by a municipality from a utility which are in lieu of taxes levied and collected by the municipality."

✓ [Additional material to be provided by Lee Sharp, not received.]

incl Lee Sharp

AMENDMENT # 2:

sep category in 29 ✓ Page 9, line 6 - page 10, line 4:
Delete AS 29.89.020 in its entirety and incorporate as a new program in AS 18.05. The committee should instruct whether this component shall continue to be administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

ma sep account in 29

file - orig version - delete ✓ AMENDMENT # 3:

Page 10: Delete lines 17 - 20.

AMENDMENT # 4:

[The committee will have to decide on the approach to be taken. I am unable to provide four versions of language in the time provided.]

Use # 4

AMENDMENT # 5:

Instructions not given. . . .

AMENDMENT # 6:

✓ Page 10, delete lines 21 - 23.

[If this amendment is agreed to, subsequent internal citations in AS 29.89 will have to be checked and modified as necessary.]

Amended ok



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

May 1, 1980

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairman, Senate Community and
Regional Affairs Committee
Pouch "V" State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FILE: Legislation-1980

SUBJECT: CSHB 192(am)

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

The following change on page 4 of CSHB 192(Finance)(am) would provide for a simple means of adjusting the assessed value of a municipality to take into account the value of those utilities for which payments in lieu of taxes are made.

In line 8 on page 4 of the bill, delete the period after "AS 14.17.140" and add the following:

and shall include, in addition, for each utility for which a payment in lieu of taxes is made, the computed assessed value of the utility. The computed assessed value of the utility shall be the amount computed by dividing the applicable millage rate into the amount of the payment in lieu of taxes made by the utility.

This should provide a simple method of computing the assumed value of the utility for which the payments in lieu of taxes are made. This addition should be made so that the municipalities with privately owned utilities are not penalized for permitting private industry to provide those utility services.

Sincerely,

Gerald L. Sharp
City-Borough Attorney

AMENDMENT #1 approved

Utilities

(ok)

Page 2, line 20: Delete "utilities,"

Page 2, following line 24: Insert an additional paragraph to read:

"(E) payments received by a municipality from a utility which are in lieu of taxes levied and collected by the municipality."

JBC:jdn

plus wording for see sharp
p. 4 l. 6

to include value of
municipal utility

main formula
for determination
of net value
of utility

AMENDMENT # 2

Will place in a separate account hospital construction funds. There will be a separate account for roads/trails and hospital ~~operation~~ *health care facility*

operation & volunteer fire departments.

AMENDMENT # 3 Two revenue sharing studies Sec. 12 and Sec. 13 at end of bill

* Sec. 12. (a) The Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall jointly examine and report their recommendations on the extent to which the state should assist municipalities, nonprofit corporations, and others in the construction and operation of hospitals and health facilities.

(b) By February 1, 1981, the commissioner of health and social services shall submit to the legislature a report, accompanied by draft legislation, examining programs of state aid for hospital and health facility construction and operation, including both public and private facilities, and recommending a comprehensive health and hospital financial assistance program. The report and accompanying legislation shall be based on health care and health facility need, expressed as a function of number of beds, occupancy rate of facilities, kinds of care and levels of service provided or not provided, or any other factors which the commissioner of health and social services reasonably believes should be the basis by which state assistance for hospitals and health facilities and their programs should be provided.

(c) The report and accompanying legislation presented under (b) of this section shall

AMENDMENT #3 continued

(1) include, if necessary, reference to certificates of need legislation and any other current program of the federal or state government which applies in determining whether hospitals and health care facilities shall be constructed;

(2) recommend a permanent program of state assistance to municipalities for hospital care and health care services, whether provided by public or private facilities, which improves the level of care for the people of the state.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

See 13

It is the intent of the Legislature that the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs provide, by the tenth day of the Twelfth Legislature, First Session, the Legislature with draft legislation for the funding of mass transportation through the revenue sharing formula. The Department shall also prepare a report on the current status of transit operations in the State.

In preparing draft legislation, the Department shall take into account regional differences, private and public operation of transit systems, and various options for state support. It is suggested that the Department examine the approaches to this question taken by other states.

OK

5 Sec. 29.89.025. STATE AID TO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN THE
6 UNORGANIZED BOROUGH. (a) The department shall pay to a volunteer fire
7 department registered with the state fire marshal and serving an area
8 not in an organized borough or city a sum for protection purposes equal
9 to \$7.50 per capita for the population served by the department, as
10 determined by the state fire marshal.

11 (b) A grant shall be made as set out in (a) of this section to
12 facilitate the organization of a volunteer fire department in an area
13 not in an organized borough or city upon application of the proposed
14 fire protection group to the state fire marshal and approval of appli-
15 cations according to standards of organization and service prescribed by
16 regulations adopted by the state fire marshal.

AMENDMENT # 5

VERSION 1

Page 17 to existing language in (b) add clarification that the amount intended is the amount ~~prorated under the~~ of entitlement prorated during the last year of the old revenue sharing program.

VERSION 2

For the five years that follow adoption of the new revenue sharing program, no municipality may receive less than 125% of the amount ^{actually} received by that municipality during ~~fixed~~ the last fiscal year of the old program. ~~Separate account?~~

Version 3

For the five years that follow adoption of the new revenue sharing program, no municipality may receive less than 125% of the amount due to ~~by~~ that municipality as its ~~full~~ entitlement during the last fiscal year of the old revenue sharing program. ~~Separate account established.~~

VERSION 4

1. Delete (on page 17) Sec 11, subsection (a)(3).
2. Add the following to Sec. 4 (on p. 14):

Sec. 29.90.030 Minimum Entitlement Adjustment

(a) A municipality may not receive a total amount of money under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 which is less in proportion to the total amount appropriated and allocated under those sections than ninety percent (90%) of the percentage of its population to the total population of the State as determined by the Department of Labor.

(b) If the total amount that would be received by a municipality under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 would be less than as required by this section, the municipality shall receive an additional entitlement in an amount sufficient to comply with this section. In the case of boroughs that include cities which are eligible to receive funds under AS 29.88, AS 29.89 or AS 29.90.020, the funds to be received by the borough shall be deemed to include any amounts to be received by cities within the borough for purposes of this section.

(c) Amounts received by municipalities under this section are subject to proration in the manner provided by AS 29.90.010.

→ seen as sep. account incorporated
2.5 million

SIC
KODIAK
074

20
10/10/88
10/10/88

NO

AS 29.18.180(a) is amended to read:

7 (a) For the purpose of defraying the cost of transition to borough
8 or city government and in order to provide for development and interim
9 governmental operations, each borough and city incorporated after
10 January 1, 1968, or, in the case of a second class city, incorporated or
11 reclassified after January 1, 1968, other than a unified municipality
12 incorporated under the provisions of AS 29.68.240 - 29.68.440 [AS 29.85],
13 or a municipality otherwise incorporated by consolidation, is entitled
14 to an organization grant equal to \$130 [\$10] for every voter who voted
15 in the borough or city incorporation election. However, each incor-
16 porated borough and each first class city incorporated or established by
reclassification outside an organized borough is entitled to

17 (1) \$125,000 for the fiscal year in which it was incorporated
18 or reclassified;

19 (2) \$125,000 for the next fiscal year; and

20 (3) \$75,000 for the third fiscal year [AT LEAST \$25,000].

21 * Sec. 13. AS 29.18 is amended by adding a new section to read:

22 Sec. 29.18.182. ASSESSMENT ROLL. (a) The Department of Community
23 and Regional Affairs shall establish the initial assessment roll for a
24 borough incorporated under this chapter. The initial assessment roll
25 shall contain the information required by AS 29.53.100(a) and shall be
26 sufficient for computing tax levies by the municipality and for
27 computing the amount of local effort required by the municipality under
28 AS 14.17.021(c)(3) and 14.17.071.

29 (b) In the preparation of the initial assessment roll, the De-

AMENDMENT # 6 cont

1 partment of Community and Regional Affairs may contract for the services
2 of appraisers and others whose services are required to complete the
3 initial assessment. When completed, the initial assessment roll shall
4 be certified by the commissioner of community and regional affairs, and
5 the completed assessment roll, together with all supporting information
6 and materials prepared by the Department of Community and Regional
7 Affairs shall be transmitted to the borough assembly.

8 (c) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs, to the
9 extent appropriations are available for the purpose, shall continue to
10 pay the costs of the services of a municipal assessor and related staff
11 for three years after the completion of the initial assessment roll.

12 * Sec. 14. AS 29.18.182(a), added in sec. 13 of this Act, is amended to
13 read:

14 (a) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall estab-
15 lish the initial assessment roll for a borough incorporated under this
16 chapter. The initial assessment roll shall contain the information
17 required by AS 29.53.100(a) and shall be sufficient for computing tax
18 levies by the municipality [AND FOR COMPUTING THE AMOUNT OF LOCAL EFFORT
19 REQUIRED BY THE MUNICIPALITY UNDER AS 14.17.021(c)(3) AND 14.17.071].

20 Sec. 15. Sections 1 - 11 of this Act take effect on the first day of
21 the fiscal year for which \$31,000,000 or more is appropriated and allowed by
22 the governor for distribution to municipalities and other recipients under
23 the provisions of this Act, or on July 1, 1983, whichever is earlier.

24 * Sec. 16. Sections 12 - 14 of this Act take effect July 1, 1980.

25 * Sec. 17. Sections 15 - 17 of this Act take effect immediately in
26 accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

1. Delete (on page 17) Sec 11, subsection (a) (3).
2. Add the following to Sec. 4 (on p. 14):

Sec. 29.90.030 Minimum Entitlement Adjustment

(a) A municipality may not receive a total amount of money under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 which is less in proportion to the total amount appropriated and allocated under those sections than ninety percent (90%) of the percentage of its population to the total population of the State as determined by the Department of Labor.

(b) If the total amount that would be received by a municipality under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 would be less than as required by this section, the municipality shall receive an additional entitlement in an amount sufficient to comply with this section. In the case of boroughs that include cities which are eligible to receive funds under AS 29.88, AS 29.89 or AS 29.90.020, the funds to be received by the borough shall be deemed to include any amounts to be received by cities within the borough for purposes of this section.

(c) Amounts received by municipalities under this section are subject to proration in the manner provided by AS 29.90.010.

*seen as
sep. account
funded at
2.5 million*

ESTIMATE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATE REVENUE SHARING BILL

BOROUGH/CITIES	POPULATION	% OF STATE ^(a) POPULATION	90% OF PREVIOUS COLUMN	(b)		
				\$22,740,838 FUNDING LEVEL		
				AMOUNT	% OF STATE TOTAL	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT
Anchorage	197,788	47.70%	42.93%	3,190,667	36.02%	1,571,392
<u>Fairbanks North Star Borough</u>	<u>60,227</u>	14.52%	13.07%	1,678,050		
Fairbanks (including Military Annex)	36,457			1,569,393		
North Pole	461			51,024		
				<u>3,298,467</u>	<u>14.50%</u>	<u>-0-</u>
<u>Kenai Peninsula Borough</u>	<u>24,611</u>	5.94%	5.35%	362,211		
Homer	1,802			84,014		
Seward	2,279			112,874		
Kenai	5,364			359,645		
Soldotna	2,586			196,176		
Seldovia	612			37,660		
Kachemak	151			23,548		
				<u>1,176,128</u>	<u>5.17%</u>	<u>40,934</u>
<u>Ketchikan Gateway Borough</u>	<u>11,990</u>	2.89%	2.60%	283,420		
Ketchikan	7,928			494,067		
Saxman	272			22,788		
				<u>800,275</u>	<u>3.52%</u>	<u>-0-</u>
<u>Kodiak Island Borough</u>	<u>7,901</u>	1.91%	1.72%	160,848		
Kodiak	4,960			206,791		
Quzinkie	170			23,777		
Port Lions	227			24,346		
Larsen Bay	137			23,548		
Old Harbor	327			25,004		
Akhiok	102			24,857		
				<u>489,171</u>	<u>2.15%</u>	<u>-0-</u>

(a) Total Population for Revenue Sharing Applications
 Cities within Boroughs
 Total State Population

485,754
 -71,091
 414,663

(b) Without MUSA; including hospital
 pass-thru funding

BOROUGH/CITIES	POPULATION	% OF STATE POPULATION	90% OF PREVIOUS COLUMN	\$22,740,838 FUNDING LEVEL		
				AMOUNT	% OF STATE TOTAL	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT
<u>Maranuska-Susitna Borough</u>	<u>16,724</u>	4.03%	3.63%	824,136		
Palmer	1,859			137,634		
Houston	375			66,134		
Wasilla	1,566			114,200		
				<u>1,142,104</u>	5.02%	-0-
<u>North Slope Borough</u>	<u>9,139</u>	2.20%	1.98%	229,352		
Wainwright	341			29,298		
Anatuvuk	150			29,298		
Kaktovik	123			29,298		
Barrow	2,306			59,110		
Point Hope	384			29,298		
Nuiqut	152			29,298		
				<u>434,952</u>	1.91%	15,919
Sitka	8,787	2.12%	1.91%	254,978	1.12%	179,652
Galena	898	0.22%	0.20%	33,844	0.15%	11,370
Kake	679	0.16%	0.14%	26,350	0.12%	4,548
Alakanuk	527	0.13%	0.12%	31,009	0.14%	-0-
Anderson	698	0.17%	0.15%	31,333	0.14%	2,274
Delta Junction	892	0.22%	0.20%	28,197	0.12%	18,193
Emmonak	545	0.13%	0.12%	29,826	0.13%	-0-
Hooper Bay	590	0.14%	0.13%	28,477	0.13%	-0-
Roarvik	527	0.13%	0.12%	30,194	0.13%	-0-
Selawik	521	0.13%	0.12%	29,298	0.13%	-0-
Valdez	7,483	1.80%	1.62%	136,868	0.60%	231,957
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT						2,076,239

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 2, 1979

SUBJECT: Sectional Analysis of the Municipal League's
Revenue Sharing Reform Proposal
(Work Order No. 6162)

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: John B. Chenoweth
Legislative Council

JW John Williams
Policy Analyst

In response to your request of the Legislative Council on July 21, 1978, we have participated with a special committee of the Alaska Municipal League in drafting a revenue sharing reform bill, which is now complete. The Board of Directors of the League approved the draft at its meeting in Juneau on January 19, 1979 (copy enclosed).

Following is a sectional analysis of the committee's product.

*Section 1. PURPOSE.

Three purposes are stated: (1) equity of allocation of state resources with municipalities; (2) basic support to municipalities for public services irrespective of physical location of taxable wealth; and (3) improvement of the administrative capacity of less populous municipalities.

*Section 2. CHAPTER 88.

This chapter contains the major revision of the revenue sharing program. In the most general terms, it provides for the computation and distribution of an "equalization entitlement" for local government services in accordance with a formula and schedules set out in the sections incorporated in the chapter.

Sec. 29.88.010 specifies the method that is utilized to distribute revenues under the chapter. Three factors are

applicable: population, revenue generation, and property value base.¹ The formula multiplies the population of the taxing unit¹ by the mill rate equivalent of allowed revenues² generated by the municipality. The sum of allowed revenues is divided by one-thousandth of the full and true taxable property value within the taxing jurisdiction. The resultant quotient is referred to as the "local effort" for the municipality: it is equal to the full and true mill rate equivalent of all allowed revenues generated by each municipality.

Sec. 29.88.015 specifies the means whereby population numbers shall be determined. Generally, Bureau of the Census data will be utilized; however, other reliable data in the judgment of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs may be used. The provision for population count is not unlike the provision of the current state aid program. Unlike the current program, however, no separate treatment is given the counting of persons who are residents of military reservations.

Sec. 29.88.020 describes the means whereby mill rate equivalent determinations will be made. Initially, a certified statement submitted by each municipality, on a form provided by the department, will specify the revenues generated in each municipality. This shall be accomplished by all municipalities by

1/ A "taxing unit" is defined, for purposes of this program as "a city, borough, unified municipality, or service area or differential tax zone."

2/ Allowed revenues include tax revenues plus other revenues which will diminish the necessity of incremental tax revenues, including inspection fees, permits, fines, penalties, use fees, and income from mass transit, offstreet parking, and recreation programs. Revenues not allowed for inclusion are tax revenues used to subsidize utilities commonly run by private businesses (as defined in sec. 45 of this chapter), interest on investments, income from the sale or lease of land or equipment, and revenues from any other source.

October 15. By December 15, the department is to make a final determination for each municipality, after reviewing all financial audits and statements submitted by the municipalities. Any adjustments made to the figures initially submitted by a municipality shall be reported to the municipality along with the revised figures.

Full and true property values shall be determined in the manner provided in AS 14.17.140 (state aid to education). In municipalities which are not school districts and thus not covered by the provisions of AS 14.17, the state assessor shall, at least once each three years, estimate the property value for all cities with populations of 750 or more. For cities which are not school districts, and which have populations less than 750, estimated property values will be determined by averaging the per capita property values of all cities having populations less than 750 and for which assessments are completed.

Sec. 29.88.025 specifies the necessary documentation that would be supplied to the department by each municipality in support of its application. The fiscal information is to be for the fiscal year which precedes the fiscal for which the entitlement is sought.

Sec. 29.88.030: As with present law, the bill provides for entitlements to be returned to the taxing unit for which the entitlement was earned. There are two exceptions: 15 percent of an area-wide entitlement may be used for non area-wide purposes, and, the local government may decide the taxing jurisdiction that is to receive the entitlement generated by non-tax revenues (fees, permits, etc).

Sec. 29.88.035 establishes the tax equalization account from which entitlements earned under this chapter will be paid. The total appropriation to the account is to be distributed by prorating entitlements.

Sec. 29.88.040 gives the department authority to adopt, amend and repeal regulations necessary to implement the chapter. The regulations would contain provisions for obtaining information, set filing dates, providing notification to municipalities with respect to changes made by the department with regard to any entitlement, and a reasonable time for a municipality to respond to decisions of the department. In response

to some specific complaints by several of the Municipal League representatives who worked on the draft, language has been inserted by which the department is directed to supply application assistance to municipalities. Additionally, the department is empowered to extend the definition of utilities (section 045 of this chapter) to cover additional enterprise activities for which no working classification has been provided by statute.

Sec. 29.88.045 defines terms used in the chapter, including 'taxing unit' and 'utilities'.

*Section 3. CHAPTER 89.

Chapter 89 is, in substance, a restatement of present law regarding entitlements earned for road maintenance, health facilities and hospitals, construction aid, and volunteer fire departments in the unorganized borough. The following changes have been made from present law: (1) public road maintenance entitlements are based on \$2500/mile (present law is \$1500/mile); (2) ice road maintenance is based on \$1500/mile (present law is \$900/mile); (3) construction aid for hospitals is not multiplied by the cost of living factor, as is the case in present law; and (4) municipalities which exercise a health power will not receive a \$2 per capita distribution.

Generally, this portion of present law which is saved in the Municipal League's draft bill provides for health related entitlements according to the following: (1) for hospitals with 10 or more beds -- the greater of \$1,000 per bed or \$75,000 per facility, (2) for hospitals with fewer than 10 beds -- the greater of \$1,000 per bed or \$25,000 per facility; (3) for health facilities -- \$1,000 per bed or \$4,000 per facility; (4) the entire entitlement received for health purposes must be used for health purposes; (5) for hospitals which were begun after January 1, 1968, the greater of \$2,500 per bed or 5 percent of the construction cost annually until the total payment equals 25 percent of the total construction cost; and (6) for volunteer fire departments in the unorganized borough, \$7.50 per capita. Entitlements earned under this section (except for hospital construction) are multiplied by an area cost of living differential, determined under AS 29.27.030.

Section 29.89.040 establishes a miscellaneous services account, from which payments are made under this chapter.

*Section 4. CHAPTER 90.

Sec. 29.90.010 precludes an interpretation of the general administrative provisions of the state aid program to create of a debt to the state.

Sec. 29.90.020 directs the department to allocate funds from the two accounts established (AS 29.88.035 and AS 29.89.040) and further provides that any excess funds existing in the miscellaneous services account (Chapter 89) shall then be added to the tax equalization account (Chapter 88).

Subsection (b) describes the means for determining proration of funds allocated under the equalization formula of Chapter 88 and under the minimum entitlement provisions of AS 29.90.030. After the Chapter 88 and Chapter 89 entitlements have been determined, the amount necessary to guarantee the minimum entitlement provided for in Sec. 29.90.030 is calculated and all Chapter 88 municipal entitlements are proportionally reduced so that the sum of payments under Chapter 88 and under AS 29.90.030 equal the amount available in the tax equalization account.

Sec. 29.90.030 provides for payment of minimum entitlements. All municipalities are guaranteed a minimum of \$25,000 (plus the cost of living allowance for their area) if (1) a regular election has been held; (2) regular council meetings have been conducted; (3) the municipality has adopted a budget; (4) local ordinances have been codified; and (5) some degree of municipal administration is provided for through a manager, clerk, or other part-time or full-time officer.

*Sections 5 - 9.

These sections make correlative changes in AS 29 required by the state aid program changes, and are generally self-explanatory.

*Section 10.

The section repeals the statutory basis of the present program of state aid to local governments.

*Section 11: "Hold Harmless"

Section 11 specifies that, for three years after this act becomes effective, no municipality will receive less than its actual entitlement earned in the last year that the present law is applied.

*Section 12

The section specifies that the act becomes effective when \$27,000,000 is appropriated to the program, or July 1, 1982, whichever is earlier.

JBC:JW:jdn

Enclosure

person may be convicted for a violation of §§ 230 — 260 of this chapter unless it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the provisions of this section have been substantially complied with by the hospital. (§ 4 ch 40 SLA 1960)

Sec. 18.20.250. Receipt of services without intent to pay a misdemeanor. A person who requests and receives hospital care including board, room, surgical care, medical care, or related services or drugs or other medication, or any combination of them from a general hospital, with the intent not to pay the amount due and the amount which becomes due for one or more of the items or who obtains credit from a general hospital for the items by intentionally giving and furnishing false information as to name, address, employment or property unless the items furnished are fully paid for, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment in a jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both. (§ 2 ch 40 SLA 1960)

Sec. 18.20.260. Definitions. In §§ 230 — 260 of this chapter "general hospital" means a hospital which offers its services to the public and which receives all patients as they apply, to the extent its capacity and facilities permit and in accordance with the rules and regulations established by it. (§ 1 ch 40 SLA 1960)

Chapter 25. Assistance to Hospitals and Health Facilities.

Article

1. Construction and Equipment Aid to Nonprofit Hospitals (§§ 18.25.010 — 18.25.030)
2. Aid for Operation Deficits of Community Operated Nonprofit Hospitals and Clinics (§§ 18.25.040 — 18.25.060)
3. Assistance for Community Health Facilities (§§ 18.25.070 — 18.25.110)
4. General Provisions (§ 18.25.120)

Article 1. Construction and Equipment Aid to Nonprofit Hospitals.

<p>Section 10. Department to render aid 20. Determination of necessity</p>	<p>Section 30. Intent</p>
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Sec. 18.25.010. Department to render aid. The department may facilitate the purchase, construction and repair of, and obtain necessary equipment for, nonprofit hospitals operated by municipalities, communities and associations in the state. (§ 1 ch 81 SLA 1949; am § 1 ch 107 SLA 1953)

Sec. 18.25.020. Determination of necessity. The department shall initiate appropriate action under §§ 10 — 30 of this chapter when it determines which projects are of most immediate necessity, and shall allot money to the municipalities, communities and associations on a

matching basis, or in accordance with their financial ability and urgency of the need. (§ 2 ch 81 SLA 1949; am § 2 ch 107 SLA 1953)

Sec. 18.25.030. Intent. It is the intent of §§ 10 — 30 of this chapter to provide financial aid to municipalities, communities and associations for which an attempt at complete financing by themselves of a necessary project would entail great hardship. It is also intended that the department utilize the money authorized under §§ 10 — 30 of this chapter so far as can be arranged to assist the municipalities, communities and associations in matching funds with the federal government under applicable federal law for hospital assistance. (§ 3 ch 81 SLA 1949; am § 3 ch 107 SLA 1953)

Article 2. Aid for Operation Deficits of Community Operated Nonprofit Hospitals and Clinics.

<p>Section 40. Department to render aid 50. Determination of necessity</p>	<p>Section 60. Intent</p>
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Sec. 18.25.040. Department to render aid. The department may assist in cases of operational deficits of community operated nonprofit hospitals and clinics in the state. (§ 1 ch 96 SLA 1949)

Sec. 18.25.050. Determination of necessity. The department shall initiate appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of §§ 40 — 60 of this chapter as soon as the department determines which projects are of most immediate necessity. (§ 2 ch 96 SLA 1949)

Sec. 18.25.060. Intent. It is the intent of §§ 40 — 60 of this chapter to provide financial aid, or funds to match available federal funds to aid localities or municipalities whose taxable values are limited in scope and for whom an attempt at community financing of a community operated nonprofit hospital or clinic would entail insurmountable hardship. (§ 3 ch 96 SLA 1949)

Article 3. Assistance for Community Health Facilities.

<p>Section 70. Department to render assistance 80. Intent and purpose 90. Use of purchases</p>	<p>Section 100. Regulations authorized 110. Report to legislature of grants made</p>
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Sec. 18.25.070. Department to render assistance. The department may assist in the purchase, construction, repair, and equipping of facilities to improve and protect community health, and may provide financial assistance for the operation of the facilities in case of operational deficits. (§ 1 ch 117 SLA 1951)

Sec. 18.25.080. Intent and purpose. It is the intent of §§ 70 — 110 of this chapter to assist communities and areas in developing and improving health service facilities by the purchase, construction,

renovation, or establishment of hospitals, health centers, or clinics, or quarters for personnel, and the purchase of furnishings, supplies and equipment and making the other expenditures necessary to carry out the purpose of §§ 70 — 110 of this chapter. Assistance is to be given in areas which would otherwise be denied adequate facilities, because the taxable values are limited in scope and an attempt at total community financing of a project would cause hardship or prevent its realization. It is also intended that the department utilize the money authorized under §§ 70 — 110 of this chapter so far as can be arranged to assist municipalities in matching funds with the federal government under federal law. (§ 2 ch 117 SLA 1951)

Sec. 18.25.090. Use of purchases. Purchases under §§ 70 — 110 of this chapter are to be used for the purpose for which appropriated and when the purpose is discontinued the items shall be returned to the department for use elsewhere. (§ 3 ch 117 SLA 1951)

Sec. 18.25.100. Regulations authorized. The department shall adopt rules and regulations for

(1) the establishment of criteria, minimum requirements and standards for assistance to communities under §§ 70 — 110 of this chapter;

(2) the establishment of the fiscal and accounting procedures and controls considered necessary for the payment of grants;

(3) the compilation of data and information from the communities concerned which will support the need for assistance under §§ 70 — 110 of this chapter;

(4) the establishment of procedures by which communities may apply for assistance;

(5) accepting financial or other assistance from the federal government under federal law to carry out the purpose of §§ 70 — 110 of this chapter through matching funds or grants;

(6) cooperation and coordination with other state boards, departments or agencies engaged in construction programs in areas applying for assistance under §§ 70 — 110 of this chapter. (§ 4 ch 117 SLA 1951)

Sec. 18.25.110. Report to legislature of grants made. Within 10 days of the convening of each legislative session, the department shall submit a report of grants made under §§ 70—110 of this chapter. (§ 5 ch 117 SLA 1951)

Article 4. General Provisions.

Section 120. Definitions

Sec. 18.25.120. Definitions. In this chapter "department" means the Department of Health and Social Services. (am § 6 ch 104 SLA 1971)

Effect of amendment. — The 1971 Health and Social Services" for amendment substituted "Department of Health and Welfare."

Chapter 30. Air Pollution.

Section 05—250. [Repealed]

Secs. 18.30.005—18.30.250.
Repealed by § 4 ch 120 SLA 1971.

Editor's note. — The repealed chapter derived from § 2, ch. 86, SLA 1969; § 6, ch. 104, SLA 1971.

Section 5, ch. 120, SLA 1971, provides: "All litigation, hearings, investigations and other proceedings pending under any law amended or functions which may be transferred by this Act, continue in effect and may be continued and completed notwithstanding any such transfer or amendment provided for in this Act. Certificates, orders, rules or regulations issued or filed under authority of a law amended by this Act or functions which

may be transferred by this Act, remain in effect for the term issued, unless or until revoked, vacated, or otherwise modified under the provisions of this Act. All contracts or other obligations created by any law amended by this Act or by virtue of functions which may be transferred by this Act, and in effect on July 1, 1971, remain in effect unless or until revoked, or modified under the provisions of this Act."

Legislative committee report. — For report on ch. 120, SLA 1971 (SB 75 am H), see 1971 House Journal, p. 1016.

Chapter 33. Pesticides Control Board.

Section 10—100. [Repealed]

Secs. 18.33.010—18.33.100.
Repealed by § 4 ch 120 SLA 1971.

Editor's note. — The repealed chapter derived from § 1, ch. 166, SLA 1970.

Section 5, ch. 120, SLA 1971, provides: "All litigation, hearings, investigations and other proceedings pending under any law amended or functions which may be transferred by this Act, continue in effect and may be continued and completed notwithstanding any such transfer or amendment provided for in this Act. Certificates, orders, rules or regulations issued or filed under authority of a law amended by this Act or functions which

may be transferred by this Act, remain in effect for the term issued, unless or until revoked, vacated, or otherwise modified under the provisions of this Act. All contracts or other obligations created by any law amended by this Act or by virtue of functions which may be transferred by this Act, and in effect on July 1, 1971, remain in effect unless or until revoked, or modified under the provisions of this Act."

Legislative committee report. — For report on ch. 120, SLA 1971 (SB 75 am H), see 1971 House Journal, p. 1016.

Chapter 35. Public Accommodations and Facilities.

Article

- 1. Tourist and Trailer Camps, Motor Courts and Motels (§§ 18.35.010 — 18.35.090)
- 2. Restaurants and Taverns (§§ 18.35.100—18.35.120)
- 3. Facilities and Special Events Open to General Public (§§ 18.35.200 — 18.35.230)

Article 1. Tourist and Trailer Camps, Motor Courts and Motels.

- Section 10. Purpose.**
- 20. Administration of laws and regulations**
- 30. Regulations**
- 40. Permits**
- 50. Maintaining accommodations without**

- Section**
permit or after suspension of permit a misdemeanor
- 60. Unlawful disposal of wastes**
- 70. Posting laws and regulations**
- 80. Penalty for noncompliance**
- 90. Definitions**

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS INCLUDING MUSA REVENUES

LOCAL GOVT	INCLUDING MUSA-EXCLUDING HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)		INCLUDING MUSA-EXCLUDING HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$30,000,000)		EXCLUDING MUSA & HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$30,000,000)		INCLUDING MUSA & HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$30,000,000)		EXCLUDING MUSA-INCLUDING HEALTH & HOSPITAL (TOTAL=\$30,000,000)	
	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE	ENTITLEMENT	PERCENTAGE
BOROUGHES AND SERVICE AREAS										
1 ANTIERAGE A.W.	\$3,047,590	16.20%	\$5,953,002	19.84%	\$5,894,411	19.64%	\$10,068,405	33.56%	\$10,036,623	33.45%
2 CITY S.A.	\$204,202	1.08%	\$398,877	1.32%	\$405,993	1.35%	\$227,395	0.75%	\$231,494	0.77%
3 EAGLE RIVER	\$21,767	0.11%	\$42,520	0.14%	\$43,299	0.14%	\$24,240	0.08%	\$24,746	0.08%
4 CHESTAK	\$4,624	0.02%	\$9,032	0.03%	\$9,219	0.03%	\$5,149	0.01%	\$5,256	0.01%
5 STRANDED	\$918	0.00%	\$1,794	0.00%	\$1,832	0.00%	\$1,023	0.00%	\$1,044	0.00%
6 GLEN ALPS	\$62	0.00%	\$122	0.00%	\$124	0.00%	\$69	0.00%	\$71	0.00%
7 FIRE S.A.	\$521,997	2.78%	\$1,019,642	3.39%	\$1,006,928	3.35%	\$531,238	1.95%	\$574,142	1.91%
8 ROADS & DRAINAGE	\$1,405,044	7.49%	\$1,828,694	5.09%	\$1,817,596	5.05%	\$1,459,127	4.86%	\$1,453,003	4.84%
9 POLICE S.A.	\$739,718	3.94%	\$1,444,927	4.81%	\$1,429,240	4.76%	\$823,738	2.74%	\$814,941	2.71%
10 PARKS & REC.	\$209,273	1.11%	\$408,783	1.36%	\$404,405	1.34%	\$233,043	0.77%	\$230,588	0.76%
11 P. S. RACIBORAK	\$13,228	0.07%	\$25,839	0.08%	\$26,374	0.08%	\$14,730	0.04%	\$15,038	0.05%
12 SOLID WASTE S.A.	\$50,552	0.26%	\$98,745	0.32%	\$98,622	0.32%	\$56,293	0.18%	\$55,033	0.18%
13 CHESTAK/SOLID WASTE	\$1,650	0.00%	\$3,223	0.01%	\$3,289	0.01%	\$1,837	0.00%	\$1,875	0.00%
14 BUILDING SAFETY	\$77,037	0.41%	\$150,481	0.50%	\$153,595	0.51%	\$85,788	0.28%	\$87,578	0.29%
15 SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT	\$118,475	0.63%	\$187,172	0.62%	\$190,076	0.63%	\$126,834	0.42%	\$128,510	0.42%
	\$6,416,144	34.23%	\$11,572,359	38.57%	\$11,483,110	38.27%	\$13,708,967	45.69%	\$13,660,010	45.53%
16 BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH										
16 BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	\$92,192	0.49%	\$166,941	0.55%	\$170,107	0.56%	\$101,149	0.33%	\$102,972	0.34%
17 SOUTH PARKER S.A.	\$561	0.00%	\$1,036	0.00%	\$1,119	0.00%	\$625	0.00%	\$638	0.00%
	\$92,753	0.49%	\$168,038	0.56%	\$171,227	0.57%	\$101,775	0.33%	\$103,610	0.34%
18 FAIRBANKS BOROUGH										
18 FAIRBANKS BOROUGH	\$1,157,056	6.17%	\$2,132,840	7.10%	\$2,174,182	7.24%	\$1,273,815	4.24%	\$1,297,607	4.32%
19 HALLAM LAKE	\$1,194	0.00%	\$1,494	0.00%	\$1,506	0.00%	\$1,233	0.00%	\$1,241	0.00%
20 DIANE	\$4,726	0.02%	\$4,838	0.01%	\$4,905	0.01%	\$4,763	0.01%	\$4,768	0.01%
21 WILDVIEW ACRES	\$24,387	0.13%	\$24,562	0.08%	\$24,566	0.08%	\$24,499	0.08%	\$24,504	0.08%
22 SMITH HARBOR	\$10,439	0.05%	\$13,187	0.04%	\$13,363	0.04%	\$10,795	0.03%	\$10,862	0.03%
23 ENGINEER CREEK	\$546	0.00%	\$1,068	0.00%	\$1,090	0.00%	\$609	0.00%	\$621	0.00%
24 ENTER LUMP	\$5,920	0.03%	\$5,959	0.01%	\$5,959	0.01%	\$5,947	0.01%	\$5,948	0.01%
25 NORTH STAR F.P.	\$14,091	0.07%	\$27,525	0.09%	\$28,094	0.09%	\$15,691	0.05%	\$16,019	0.05%
26 BECKER RIDGE	\$19,105	0.10%	\$19,526	0.06%	\$19,541	0.06%	\$19,226	0.06%	\$19,216	0.06%
27 UNIVERSITY F.P.	\$33,705	0.17%	\$65,838	0.21%	\$67,200	0.22%	\$37,533	0.12%	\$38,317	0.12%
28 LAUREL HILL	\$9,412	0.05%	\$10,829	0.03%	\$10,887	0.03%	\$9,610	0.03%	\$9,645	0.03%
29 SERVICE ACRES	\$1,881	0.01%	\$1,368	0.00%	\$1,971	0.00%	\$1,898	0.00%	\$1,990	0.00%
	\$1,282,468	6.84%	\$2,209,699	7.69%	\$2,253,209	7.84%	\$1,405,625	4.68%	\$1,430,673	4.76%
30 HAINES BOROUGH										
30 HAINES BOROUGH	\$22,629	0.12%	\$35,082	0.11%	\$35,808	0.11%	\$23,387	0.07%	\$23,393	0.07%
31 JEFFERSON BOROUGH A.W.										
31 JEFFERSON BOROUGH A.W.	\$776,368	4.14%	\$1,516,517	5.05%	\$1,547,899	5.15%	\$1,051,976	3.50%	\$1,070,050	3.56%
32 S.A. 1	\$188,733	1.00%	\$335,247	1.11%	\$341,450	1.13%	\$208,365	0.68%	\$209,937	0.69%
33 S.A. 2	\$22,798	0.12%	\$33,135	0.11%	\$33,571	0.11%	\$24,075	0.08%	\$24,327	0.08%
34 S.A. 3	\$94,545	0.50%	\$100,575	0.33%	\$100,819	0.33%	\$95,595	0.31%	\$95,744	0.31%
35 S.A. 4	\$4,334	0.02%	\$8,564	0.02%	\$8,741	0.02%	\$4,882	0.01%	\$4,984	0.01%
36 S.A. 5	\$31,874	0.17%	\$62,251	0.20%	\$63,549	0.21%	\$35,494	0.11%	\$36,235	0.12%
37 S.A. 6	\$1,660	0.00%	\$3,243	0.01%	\$3,310	0.01%	\$1,887	0.00%	\$1,887	0.00%
38 S.A. 7	\$506	0.00%	\$999	0.00%	\$1,010	0.00%	\$564	0.00%	\$576	0.00%
39 S.A. 8	\$677	0.00%	\$933	0.00%	\$952	0.00%	\$532	0.00%	\$543	0.00%
	\$1,121,409	5.98%	\$2,051,472	6.83%	\$2,101,369	7.00%	\$1,421,315	4.73%	\$1,444,286	4.81%

40	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	\$223,848	1.22%	\$447,020	1.49%	\$456,269	1.52%	\$254,342	0.84%	\$260,161	0.86%
41	CENTRAL HOSPITAL	\$6,659	0.03%	\$13,009	0.04%	\$13,278	0.04%	\$7,416	0.02%	\$7,571	0.02%
42	SOUTH HOSPITAL	\$12,044	0.06%	\$23,527	0.07%	\$24,013	0.08%	\$13,277	0.23%	\$13,563	0.23%
43	NIRISKI F.P.	\$7,201	0.03%	\$14,066	0.04%	\$14,357	0.04%	\$8,019	0.02%	\$8,186	0.02%
44	NORTH KENAI REC.	\$5,046	0.02%	\$9,853	0.03%	\$10,062	0.03%	\$5,620	0.01%	\$5,737	0.01%
45	BEAR CREEK F.P.	\$5,216	0.02%	\$10,190	0.03%	\$10,401	0.03%	\$5,809	0.01%	\$5,930	0.01%
		\$235,017	1.41%	\$471,671	1.72%	\$483,382	1.76%	\$269,984	1.23%	\$276,155	1.25%
46	REITCHIKAN BOROUGH	\$205,709	1.03%	\$401,321	1.33%	\$410,135	1.36%	\$229,074	0.76%	\$233,356	0.77%
47	SHORELINE S.A.	\$1,660	0.00%	\$3,243	0.01%	\$3,310	0.01%	\$1,848	0.00%	\$1,837	0.00%
		\$207,369	1.10%	\$405,064	1.35%	\$413,445	1.37%	\$230,923	0.76%	\$235,193	0.78%
48	RODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	\$81,628	0.43%	\$159,449	0.53%	\$162,743	0.54%	\$236,837	0.78%	\$238,756	0.79%
49	FIRE DISTRICT I	\$4,277	0.02%	\$8,356	0.02%	\$8,522	0.02%	\$4,763	0.01%	\$4,863	0.01%
50	ROAD DISTRICT	\$42,410	0.22%	\$84,866	0.14%	\$84,363	0.14%	\$42,352	0.14%	\$42,313	0.14%
		\$128,316	0.63%	\$252,671	0.70%	\$256,240	0.72%	\$284,453	0.94%	\$286,533	0.95%
51	MAY-SU BOROUGH	\$705,553	3.76%	\$1,411,106	3.16%	\$1,422,116	3.20%	\$736,339	2.45%	\$742,303	2.47%
52	WAGILLA F.P.	\$3,373	0.01%	\$6,746	0.02%	\$6,736	0.02%	\$3,362	0.01%	\$3,340	0.01%
53	BUTTE F.P.	\$2,094	0.01%	\$4,188	0.01%	\$4,175	0.01%	\$2,094	0.00%	\$2,094	0.00%
54	GREATER PALMER F.P.	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%
55	SUTTON F.P.	\$1,651	0.00%	\$3,302	0.01%	\$3,292	0.01%	\$1,651	0.00%	\$1,651	0.00%
56	NON AREA-WIDE	\$8,750	0.04%	\$17,500	0.05%	\$17,447	0.05%	\$8,744	0.03%	\$8,744	0.03%
57	TALKEETNA FLOOR S.A.	\$953	0.00%	\$1,906	0.00%	\$1,880	0.00%	\$953	0.00%	\$953	0.00%
58	GARDEN TERRACE	\$532	0.00%	\$1,064	0.00%	\$1,061	0.00%	\$532	0.00%	\$532	0.00%
		\$722,903	3.85%	\$1,445,812	3.27%	\$1,449,657	3.31%	\$755,661	2.51%	\$762,023	2.54%
59	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	\$202,255	1.07%	\$404,510	0.98%	\$400,736	1.00%	\$237,974	0.79%	\$240,633	0.80%
60	SIKA BOROUGH	\$233,203	1.24%	\$466,406	1.15%	\$452,953	1.17%	\$318,752	1.06%	\$318,801	1.06%
FIRST CLASS CITIES											
61	BARREN	\$43,249	0.23%	\$86,498	0.23%	\$86,229	0.23%	\$48,161	0.16%	\$49,167	0.16%
62	CORONA	\$131,879	0.70%	\$263,758	0.78%	\$259,499	0.79%	\$144,139	0.51%	\$146,672	0.52%
63	CRAIG	\$37,223	0.19%	\$74,446	0.20%	\$73,175	0.21%	\$44,223	0.14%	\$44,836	0.14%
64	DILLINGHAM	\$66,974	0.35%	\$133,948	0.36%	\$132,420	0.37%	\$72,248	0.24%	\$73,312	0.24%
65	FATROBANKS	\$1,291,217	6.83%	\$2,582,434	7.62%	\$2,575,468	7.25%	\$1,310,053	10.03%	\$1,316,893	9.82%
66	GALENA	\$33,705	0.17%	\$67,410	0.18%	\$67,181	0.18%	\$37,867	0.12%	\$37,873	0.12%
67	HAINES	\$70,367	0.37%	\$140,734	0.38%	\$140,391	0.38%	\$75,315	0.25%	\$76,306	0.25%
68	HENNER	\$69,145	0.36%	\$138,290	0.38%	\$137,513	0.38%	\$74,325	0.27%	\$75,274	0.27%
69	HONAH	\$32,470	0.17%	\$64,940	0.18%	\$64,496	0.18%	\$34,616	0.12%	\$34,825	0.12%
70	HYDABURG	\$22,253	0.11%	\$44,506	0.12%	\$44,258	0.12%	\$23,281	0.07%	\$23,286	0.07%
71	KACE	\$23,285	0.12%	\$46,570	0.13%	\$46,285	0.13%	\$23,789	0.07%	\$23,794	0.07%
72	KEHAI	\$294,837	1.57%	\$589,674	1.54%	\$583,771	1.56%	\$315,280	1.05%	\$319,375	1.06%
73	REITCHIKAN	\$172,435	1.98%	\$344,870	2.23%	\$341,789	2.33%	\$182,033	1.74%	\$184,754	1.76%
74	RING CREEK	\$26,576	0.14%	\$53,152	0.15%	\$52,388	0.15%	\$28,112	0.09%	\$28,119	0.09%
75	ROAMICK	\$21,692	0.11%	\$43,384	0.12%	\$43,123	0.12%	\$22,808	0.07%	\$22,813	0.07%
76	RODIAK	\$163,251	0.87%	\$326,502	0.92%	\$323,654	0.94%	\$175,791	0.58%	\$177,644	0.59%
77	NEHAMA	\$58,411	0.31%	\$116,822	0.32%	\$116,453	0.32%	\$61,067	0.20%	\$61,584	0.20%
78	ROME	\$176,075	0.97%	\$352,150	1.02%	\$351,457	1.04%	\$180,734	1.02%	\$181,966	1.03%
79	NORTH POLE	\$45,459	0.24%	\$90,918	0.25%	\$90,365	0.25%	\$47,273	0.15%	\$47,627	0.15%
80	PALMER	\$113,942	0.60%	\$227,884	0.63%	\$227,356	0.63%	\$122,107	0.41%	\$123,615	0.41%
81	PELICAN	\$24,073	0.12%	\$48,146	0.13%	\$47,821	0.13%	\$24,315	0.08%	\$24,321	0.08%
82	PEPPERBERG	\$149,753	0.79%	\$299,506	0.82%	\$298,193	0.81%	\$150,142	0.51%	\$151,090	0.51%
83	SAND POINT	\$41,197	0.21%	\$82,394	0.23%	\$81,342	0.23%	\$41,179	0.16%	\$41,553	0.16%
84	SAND POINT	\$46,666	0.24%	\$93,332	0.26%	\$92,374	0.26%	\$48,698	0.17%	\$49,292	0.17%
85	SELDMIA	\$22,146	0.12%	\$44,292	0.12%	\$44,089	0.12%	\$23,200	0.08%	\$23,543	0.08%
86	SEWARD	\$100,972	0.53%	\$201,944	0.56%	\$201,455	0.56%	\$100,538	0.34%	\$101,055	0.35%
87	SKAGWAY	\$46,771	0.24%	\$93,542	0.26%	\$93,175	0.26%	\$48,605	0.17%	\$49,107	0.18%
88	SUPINA	\$161,365	0.86%	\$322,730	0.90%	\$321,430	0.89%	\$161,713	0.57%	\$163,810	0.58%
89	UNALASKA	\$175,213	0.94%	\$350,426	0.95%	\$349,670	0.95%	\$175,670	0.65%	\$176,985	0.65%

90 VALLEY	4136, 366	0.72%	\$137,052	0.45%	\$137,050	0.45%	\$214,544	0.71%	\$214,576	0.71%
91 ZONE I			40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%
92 ZONE II			40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%	40	0.00%
	4136, 366	0.72%	\$137,052	0.45%	\$137,050	0.45%	\$214,544	0.71%	\$214,576	0.71%
93 WRANGELL	4152, 017	0.81%	\$273, 738	0.95%	\$285, 150	0.95%	\$249, 116	0.83%	\$252, 242	0.84%
94 ZONE III	416, 131	0.08%	\$31, 510	0.10%	\$32, 162	0.10%	\$17, 363	0.05%	\$18, 338	0.06%
96 ZONE IV	457, 947	0.30%	\$113, 192	0.37%	\$115, 534	0.38%	\$64, 529	0.21%	\$65, 876	0.21%
	4226, 095	1.20%	\$424, 441	1.41%	\$432, 846	1.44%	\$331, 609	1.10%	\$336, 458	1.12%
97 YAKUTAT	423, 980	0.12%	\$25, 460	0.08%	\$25, 803	0.08%	\$25, 075	0.08%	\$25, 080	0.08%
SECOND CLASS CITIES										
98 AKHON	424, 261	0.12%	\$25, 415	0.08%	\$25, 417	0.08%	\$24, 762	0.08%	\$24, 763	0.08%
99 AKTACHAK	431, 017	0.16%	\$31, 721	0.10%	\$31, 727	0.10%	\$32, 262	0.10%	\$32, 267	0.10%
100 AKTAK	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 947	0.09%	\$28, 954	0.09%
101 AKO MIUT	486, 724	0.46%	\$87, 199	0.29%	\$87, 204	0.29%	\$97, 486	0.32%	\$97, 501	0.32%
102 ALAKANUK	430, 523	0.16%	\$31, 431	0.10%	\$31, 433	0.10%	\$31, 609	0.10%	\$31, 615	0.10%
103 ALERNAHUK	426, 576	0.14%	\$28, 720	0.09%	\$28, 723	0.09%	\$27, 466	0.09%	\$27, 473	0.09%
104 ALLAKAKET	429, 526	0.15%	\$31, 733	0.10%	\$31, 295	0.10%	\$30, 258	0.10%	\$30, 244	0.10%
105 ANBLER	430, 805	0.16%	\$31, 985	0.10%	\$31, 988	0.10%	\$32, 016	0.10%	\$32, 022	0.10%
106 ANAKTUMUK PASS	423, 155	0.15%	\$30, 427	0.10%	\$30, 429	0.10%	\$29, 097	0.09%	\$29, 105	0.09%
107 ANDERSON	430, 693	0.16%	\$31, 920	0.10%	\$31, 922	0.10%	\$31, 237	0.10%	\$31, 243	0.10%
108 ANIDON	423, 879	0.12%	\$24, 802	0.08%	\$24, 803	0.08%	\$24, 821	0.08%	\$24, 826	0.08%
109 ANIAK	437, 883	0.20%	\$38, 091	0.12%	\$38, 093	0.12%	\$43, 390	0.14%	\$43, 397	0.14%
110 ANYIK	423, 155	0.15%	\$30, 427	0.10%	\$30, 429	0.10%	\$29, 097	0.09%	\$29, 105	0.09%
111 ATNAUTLUAK	431, 806	0.16%	\$32, 186	0.10%	\$32, 188	0.10%	\$34, 387	0.11%	\$34, 393	0.11%
112 BEHEL	4222, 540	1.18%	\$315, 265	1.05%	\$319, 773	1.06%	\$302, 834	1.00%	\$305, 107	1.01%
113 BRVIG MISSION	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 947	0.09%	\$28, 954	0.09%
114 BUCKLAND	423, 155	0.15%	\$30, 427	0.10%	\$30, 429	0.10%	\$29, 782	0.09%	\$29, 789	0.09%
115 CHESTERNAK	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 947	0.09%	\$28, 954	0.09%
116 CHEVAK	427, 612	0.14%	\$29, 719	0.09%	\$29, 721	0.09%	\$29, 155	0.09%	\$29, 162	0.09%
117 CHRISTDALUK	430, 490	0.16%	\$31, 800	0.10%	\$31, 802	0.10%	\$31, 751	0.10%	\$31, 757	0.10%
118 CLARK'S POINT	426, 576	0.14%	\$28, 720	0.09%	\$28, 723	0.09%	\$27, 466	0.09%	\$27, 473	0.09%
119 DELTA JUNCTION	427, 957	0.14%	\$28, 367	0.09%	\$28, 368	0.09%	\$29, 243	0.09%	\$29, 247	0.09%
120 DIONEDE	426, 576	0.14%	\$28, 720	0.09%	\$28, 723	0.09%	\$28, 112	0.09%	\$28, 119	0.09%
121 EAGLE	425, 233	0.13%	\$26, 767	0.08%	\$26, 769	0.08%	\$25, 887	0.08%	\$25, 893	0.08%
122 EEK	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 947	0.09%	\$28, 954	0.09%
123 EKORUK	426, 576	0.14%	\$28, 720	0.09%	\$28, 723	0.09%	\$27, 466	0.09%	\$27, 473	0.09%
124 ELIN	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 947	0.09%	\$28, 954	0.09%
125 ENBONAK	429, 048	0.15%	\$30, 563	0.10%	\$30, 565	0.10%	\$30, 365	0.10%	\$30, 372	0.10%
126 FORT YUKON	451, 110	0.27%	\$51, 389	0.17%	\$51, 392	0.17%	\$56, 074	0.18%	\$56, 081	0.18%
127 FORTUNA LEDGE	429, 709	0.15%	\$30, 952	0.10%	\$30, 954	0.10%	\$30, 223	0.10%	\$30, 229	0.10%
128 GAMBELL	430, 819	0.16%	\$31, 605	0.10%	\$31, 607	0.10%	\$31, 193	0.10%	\$31, 199	0.10%
129 GELWIN	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 947	0.09%	\$28, 954	0.09%
130 GODFREYS BAY	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 282	0.09%	\$28, 289	0.09%
131 GRAYLING	429, 779	0.15%	\$31, 382	0.10%	\$31, 384	0.10%	\$30, 467	0.10%	\$30, 473	0.10%
132 HOLY CROSS	430, 105	0.16%	\$31, 621	0.10%	\$31, 623	0.10%	\$31, 494	0.10%	\$31, 500	0.10%
133 HOOVER BAY	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 282	0.09%	\$28, 289	0.09%
134 HEDFORD	465, 162	0.35%	\$66, 222	0.22%	\$66, 226	0.22%	\$66, 151	0.22%	\$66, 161	0.22%
135 HIGGINS	423, 155	0.15%	\$30, 427	0.10%	\$30, 429	0.10%	\$29, 097	0.09%	\$29, 105	0.09%
136 HUB LA	459, 052	0.31%	\$59, 375	0.19%	\$59, 379	0.19%	\$64, 651	0.21%	\$64, 661	0.21%
137 KACREMAK	422, 629	0.12%	\$24, 455	0.08%	\$24, 457	0.08%	\$23, 387	0.07%	\$23, 393	0.07%
138 KAKTOWIK	423, 155	0.15%	\$30, 427	0.10%	\$30, 429	0.10%	\$29, 097	0.09%	\$29, 105	0.09%
139 KALTAG	429, 170	0.15%	\$31, 024	0.10%	\$31, 026	0.10%	\$29, 953	0.09%	\$29, 960	0.09%
140 KASAAH	421, 040	0.11%	\$22, 749	0.07%	\$22, 750	0.07%	\$22, 267	0.07%	\$22, 272	0.07%
141 KIANA	429, 048	0.15%	\$31, 328	0.10%	\$31, 331	0.10%	\$31, 074	0.10%	\$31, 081	0.10%
142 KIWAHINA	423, 155	0.15%	\$30, 427	0.10%	\$30, 429	0.10%	\$29, 782	0.09%	\$29, 789	0.09%
143 KIBUK	430, 185	0.16%	\$31, 621	0.10%	\$31, 623	0.10%	\$31, 494	0.10%	\$31, 500	0.10%
144 KOHLER	427, 366	0.14%	\$29, 573	0.09%	\$29, 576	0.09%	\$28, 947	0.09%	\$28, 954	0.09%
145 KOTZBUE	\$116, 628	0.62%	\$12, 314	0.57%	\$17, 064	0.58%	\$123, 481	0.41%	\$124, 840	0.41%
146 KOYUK	427, 657	0.14%	\$29, 745	0.09%	\$29, 747	0.09%	\$29, 192	0.09%	\$29, 199	0.09%
147 KOYURUK	423, 155	0.15%	\$30, 427	0.10%	\$30, 429	0.10%	\$29, 097	0.09%	\$29, 105	0.09%

149 KWETHLUK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
150 LARSEN BAY	423,629	0.12%	424,455	0.08%	424,457	0.08%	423,387	0.07%	423,393	0.07%
151 LOMER KALSAG	488,395	0.47%	488,879	0.29%	488,884	0.29%	494,123	0.31%	494,138	0.31%
152 MANIKOTAK	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	428,112	0.09%	428,119	0.09%
153 McGRATH	432,109	0.17%	432,753	0.10%	432,755	0.10%	433,116	0.11%	433,121	0.11%
154 MEKORYUK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
155 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	446,188	0.24%	446,441	0.15%	446,444	0.15%	451,581	0.17%	451,589	0.17%
156 NAPAHTAK	428,589	0.15%	430,293	0.10%	430,295	0.10%	429,979	0.09%	429,985	0.09%
157 NAPAHTAK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	429,075	0.09%	429,082	0.09%
158 NEWALEN	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
159 NEW STUYAHEK	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	428,112	0.09%	428,119	0.09%
160 NEWHEK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
161 NIGHTMIEHE	427,859	0.14%	429,864	0.09%	429,866	0.09%	428,697	0.09%	428,705	0.09%
162 NIKORAI	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
163 NONDALICH	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
164 NORVUK	429,272	0.15%	431,084	0.10%	431,086	0.10%	430,699	0.10%	430,706	0.10%
165 OULATO	430,295	0.16%	431,658	0.10%	431,653	0.10%	431,537	0.10%	431,543	0.10%
166 PANGSHIT	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
167 OLD HARBOR	424,445	0.13%	425,523	0.08%	425,525	0.08%	424,917	0.08%	424,922	0.08%
168 OZINKIE	422,915	0.12%	424,629	0.08%	424,625	0.08%	423,027	0.07%	423,633	0.07%
169 PILOT STATION	428,352	0.15%	430,154	0.10%	430,156	0.10%	429,113	0.09%	429,120	0.09%
170 PLATINUM	441,666	0.22%	441,894	0.13%	441,897	0.13%	441,849	0.13%	441,855	0.13%
171 POINT HOPE	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
172 PORT ALEXANDER	421,840	0.11%	423,602	0.07%	423,604	0.07%	422,571	0.07%	422,577	0.07%
173 PORT HENDEN	483,439	0.44%	483,895	0.27%	483,900	0.27%	488,846	0.29%	488,859	0.29%
174 PORT LIGHTS	427,625	0.12%	425,041	0.08%	425,042	0.08%	424,226	0.08%	424,231	0.08%
175 QUITIAGAK	427,982	0.14%	429,996	0.09%	429,999	0.09%	429,467	0.09%	429,474	0.09%
176 RUBY	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
177 RUSSIAN MISSION	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,282	0.09%	428,289	0.09%
178 SAINT MICHAEL	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
179 SAINT PAUL	4117,630	0.62%	4118,274	0.39%	4118,281	0.39%	4118,146	0.37%	4118,164	0.39%
180 SAVONGSA	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
181 SAYMAN	422,151	0.11%	423,395	0.07%	423,398	0.07%	422,683	0.07%	422,688	0.07%
182 SCAMMEN BAY	427,982	0.14%	429,996	0.09%	429,999	0.09%	429,467	0.09%	429,474	0.09%
183 SELAWIK	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
184 SHAGLERIK	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
185 SHAGLERIK	446,188	0.24%	446,441	0.15%	446,444	0.15%	451,581	0.17%	451,589	0.17%
186 SHELTON POINT	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,282	0.09%	428,289	0.09%
187 SHEPHERD	428,352	0.15%	430,154	0.10%	430,156	0.10%	429,113	0.09%	429,120	0.09%
188 SHERBARK	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,782	0.09%	429,789	0.09%
189 SHEPPING	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
190 TANANA	436,720	0.19%	436,921	0.12%	436,923	0.12%	436,881	0.12%	436,887	0.12%
191 TELLER	428,693	0.15%	430,354	0.10%	430,356	0.10%	430,066	0.10%	430,072	0.10%
192 THARGE SPRINGS	422,233	0.11%	423,833	0.07%	423,835	0.07%	422,903	0.07%	422,908	0.07%
193 TOSTAK	428,572	0.15%	430,130	0.10%	430,132	0.10%	429,485	0.09%	429,491	0.09%
194 THORGER BAY	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
195 THURSAK	444,573	0.23%	444,817	0.14%	444,820	0.14%	449,959	0.16%	449,967	0.16%
196 THURNAK	427,366	0.14%	429,573	0.09%	429,576	0.09%	428,947	0.09%	428,954	0.09%
197 UNALAGLET	431,914	0.17%	432,250	0.10%	432,252	0.10%	435,101	0.11%	435,107	0.11%
198 UPPER KALSAG	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
199 WATERRIGHT	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,097	0.09%	429,105	0.09%
200 WALES	436,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
201 WATILA	4113,731	0.60%	4114,353	0.38%	4114,360	0.38%	4114,230	0.38%	4114,247	0.38%
202 WHITE MOUNTAIN	426,576	0.14%	428,720	0.09%	428,723	0.09%	427,466	0.09%	427,473	0.09%
203 WHITTIER	430,091	0.16%	430,165	0.10%	430,167	0.10%	434,724	0.11%	434,730	0.11%
204 WIERING	428,155	0.15%	430,427	0.10%	430,429	0.10%	429,782	0.09%	429,789	0.09%
205 EXT FIRE AREAS	421,050	0.11%	422,749	0.07%	422,750	0.07%	469,329	0.23%	469,331	0.23%

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#CG#

02136 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 112 04-30 236P ADT

PMS SENATOR PETE MELAND

JUNEAU AK

16441

TELEGRAM

ALASKA TELEPHONE CO.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, AK 99802

REQUEST YOU CONSIDER AMENDING SECTION II OF CS4 HB192 ON
PAGE TWO TO READ AS FOLLOWS

R EQUALS MILLAGE RATE EQUIVALENT DETERMINED BY DIVIDING THE
SUM OF A LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE OF THE TAXING UNITS BY ONE
TENTH OF ONE PERCENT. (2-1) OF THE FULL AND TRUE VALUE OF
ASSESSED PROPERTY OF THE TAXING UNIT DETERMINED UNDER
AS29.82.320(D) PROVIDED (1) THE PROPERTY VALUE USED UNDER
THIS SUBSECTION MAY NOT BE LESS THAN 15 PERCENT OF THE
STATEWIDE AVERAGE PER CAPITA FULL AND TRUE ASSESSED PROPERTY
VALUE AND (2) THE MILLAGE RATE EQUIVALENT OF A TAXING UNIT
SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN THE AVERAGE OF THE EQUIVALENT OF ALL
TAXING UNITS.

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

ROCKY GUTIERREZ ADMINISTRATOR

The above citations were referred to the Chief Clerk for enrollment.

Messages dated April 18 and April 19, 1980 were read stating the Senate has passed the following and they are transmitted for consideration:

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 68 by the Commerce Committee by request:

SJR
68

Relating to proposed federal budget cuts in appropriations to the United States Postal Service and reduction in the federal cost-of-living allowance.

was read the first time and referred to the State Affairs Committee.

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 523 amended, by the Judiciary Committee, entitled:

CSSB
523
am

"An Act relating to public utilities; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Commerce Committee.

SENATE BILL NO. 549 amended, by the Health, Education and Social Services Committee, entitled:

SB
549
am

"An Act relating to professional licensing and to the practice of pharmacy; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Health, Education and Social Services Committee.

SB SENATE BILL NO. 550 amended, by the Health, Education
550 and Social Services Committee, entitled:
am

"An Act relating to professional
licensing and to the practice of
pharmacy; and providing for an ef-
fective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Commerce
Committee.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

HB 192 The Finance Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 192 (pro-
viding for equalization of the tax resources of munici-
palities, continuing a portion of the program of
state aid for municipal purposes, and providing for
minimum entitlements; effective date) under considera-
tion and a majority of the committee recommends it be
replaced with COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO.
192 (Finance) (same title), reports it back with indi-
vidual recommendations, and attaches a letter of in-
tent. Freeman (Vice Chairman), Smith, Guy and
Schaeffer recommend do pass. McKinnon, Rogers and
Haugen have no recommendation.

HB 192 was referred to the Rules Committee for place-
ment on the calendar.

The letter of intent on HB 192 follows:

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

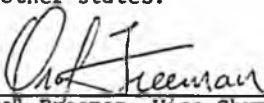
LETTER OF INTENT

CSHB 192

It is the intent of the Legislature that the Alaska
Department of Community and Regional Affairs provide, by
the tenth day of the Twelfth Legislature, First Session,
the Legislature with draft legislation for the funding of
mass transportation through the revenue sharing formula.
The Department shall also prepare a report on the current
status of transit operations in the State.

HB
192

In preparing draft legislation, the Department shall take into account regional differences, private and public operation of transit systems, and various options for state support. It is suggested that the Department examine the approaches to this question taken by other states.


Rep. Ora Freeman, Vice-Chrmn.
House Finance Committee

The Finance Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 610 (making a special appropriation to the Department of Administration, Older Alaskans Commission, for programs of benefit to older Alaskans; effective date) under consideration and a majority of the committee reports it back with individual recommendations. Freeman (Vice Chairman), Meekins, Duncan, Guy and McKinnon recommend do pass. Montgomery, Smith and Haugen have no recommendation.

HB
610

HB 610 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

The Finance Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 611 (authorizing state aid for service programs for the benefit of older Alaskans; effective date) under consideration and a majority of the committee reports it back with individual recommendations. Freeman (Vice Chairman), Meekins, Duncan, Guy and McKinnon recommend do pass. Montgomery, Smith and Haugen have no recommendation.

HB
611

HB 611 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

The Finance Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 615 (relating to an exemption from municipal property taxation, effective date) under consideration and a majority of the committee reports it back with individual recommendations. Freeman (Vice Chairman), Meekins, Duncan, Guy and McKinnon recommend do pass. Montgomery, Smith and Haugen have no recommendation.

HB
615

HB 615 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

HB 618 The Finance Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 618 (establishing an Older Alaskans Commission; effective date) under consideration and a majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with the Health, Education and Social Services COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 618 (same title), reports it back with individual recommendations and attaches a new fiscal note. Freeman (Vice Chairman), Meekins, Duncan, Guy and McKinnon recommend do pass. Montgomery, Smith and Haugen have no recommendation.

HB 618 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

Fiscal note on CSHB 618 appears in House Journal Supplement No. 51.

HB 648 The Finance Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 648 (relating to fire prevention) under consideration and a majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 648 (Finance) (same title), recommends it do pass and attaches a fiscal note. Concurring: Freeman (Vice Chairman), McKinnon, Smith, Guy, Montgomery and Haugen.

HB 648 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

Fiscal note on HB 648 appears in House Journal Supplement No. 51.

HB 698 The Community and Regional Affairs Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 698 (relating to the composition and representation requirements of general law boroughs; effective date) under consideration and a majority of the committee reports it back with individual recommendations. Parker (Chairman) and Branson recommend do pass. Parr and Zharoff have no recommendation.

HB 698 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

HB 710 The Finance Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 710 (making appropriation adjustments for the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Assistance; effective date) under consideration and a majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 710:



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

April 30, 1980

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairman, Senate Community and
Regional Affairs Committee
Pouch "V" State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FILE: Legislation-1980

SUBJECT: CSHB 192(am)

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

The City and Borough of Juneau supports HB 192 as it passed the House but requests that the following change be made in the bill to correct problems which arise out of a House Finance Committee change.

Replace lines 17 through 22 on page 2 with the following:

- (C) revenue from payments in lieu of taxes made by municipally owned enterprise operations, from fees, rentals, leases, penalties, licenses or permits received during the preceding fiscal year by the municipality for a function or service over which it has control, including revenues derived from parks and recreation services, mass transit, and offstreet parking; and

The foregoing amendment

1. makes it clearer that it is the payments in lieu of taxes made by a municipal utility to the municipality which are counted as a part of local effort and that the revenue to the utility is not counted, and
2. deletes the use of the word "utility" (which is defined elsewhere in the bill for other purposes) and replaces it with the "municipal enterprise" language so that it

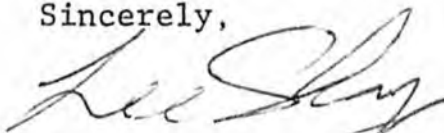
The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
April 30, 1980
Page 2

will include in lieu of tax payments made by all tax exempt municipal enterprise operations and not just those made by those operations which are defined as utilities, and

3. deletes revenue to municipal garbage utilities from local effort.

Thank you for your consideration of the foregoing matters.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gerald L. Sharp".

Gerald L. Sharp
City-Borough Attorney

GLS:phl

Funding the Newly Organized Municipalities

The League requests the enactment of legislation to provide adequate block grants to assist in the formation of new municipalities.

Public Employee Retirement

The League urges that legislation which increases benefits under the Public Employees Retirement System provide that the increased cost shall be borne by contributions from the employees. The League urges the Legislature to recognize the effect on participating municipal employers if any amendments are made to PERS.

The League supports legislation that would allow locally elected officials, including those who are active members in the Alaska State Teachers Retirement System, and former elected officials to participate in the Public Employees Retirement System.

H. Cultural, Civic and Convention Centers and Museums

1. While legislation has been enacted into law to enable the state to assist local communities in the construction, maintenance and operation of cultural, civic, convention and community recreation centers, only minimal funding has been available for this purpose. The League, therefore, urges the Legislature to authorize the issuance of bonds for this or any similar legislation in an amount sufficient to meet the construction requirements in Alaska communities.

2. The League urges the Legislature to provide state assistance for the acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of museums by Alaskan communities in order to preserve and display materials illustrative of the history of the state, the community and its people.

AML

I. Local Hospital Use

1. It is the practice of the Public Health Service and other health agencies to transport patients from local communities with modern hospital facilities and professional expertise to regional hospitals for treatment and convalescence. If local community hospitals are to survive and provide the professional services communities require, these cases should remain in the local hospitals. The League, therefore, urges the state and federal agencies responsible for health care to utilize the local health facilities and to transport patients to regional centers only when the necessary services are not available.

2. The League supports legislation that would retain full funding of the State Shared Revenue Program but would remove "aid to hospital construction" funding from the state shared revenue program. The League strongly supports increased state funding of hospital construction and operating costs but feels that this should be funded outside the State Revenue Sharing Program and within the Department of Health and Social Services.

Municipality of Anchorage

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 18, 1980
TO: Mayor Sullivan
THRU: Lu Person, Director of Management and Budget *LP*
FROM: Gene Dusek, Budget Officer *GD*
SUBJECT: HB192 AMENDMENT

Per Mitch, the only amendment to HB192 as passed out of the House Finance Committee on April 17th was to increase the total amount, including hospital pass-thru funding, to \$31 million.

At a \$31 million funding level, the State has estimated that \$22,740,838 would be available for other than hospital pass-thru funding. At this funding level, the following shows how Anchorage would fare under the current statutes and under HB192 in FY1981.

<u>Current Statutes</u>		<u>HB192</u>	
<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of State total</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of State total</u>
\$9,830,864	43.23%	\$8,190,667	36.01%

The above compares to Anchorage's share of \$7,849,556 (43.23%) of the State total of \$18,157,067 if FY 1980 State-shared revenues are fully funded as per the House supplemental.

LP:GD:ljs

cc: Larry D. Crawford



TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

April 29, 1980

To: Senate C&RA Committee
From: Ginny Chitwood, Alaska Municipal League
Re: HB 192 - Revenue Sharing

Needless to say, Alaska Municipal League supports a state revenue sharing program. The cities and boroughs are struggling to provide services demanded by their constituents while at the same time keeping local taxes at a reasonable level. Local government officials appreciate the help they receive from the Legislature in meeting those goals.

Although we prefer continuance of the existing revenue sharing program to no program at all, we do support reform in the method of distributing funds. Presently there is little correlation between the cost of providing a service and the amount in the revenue sharing category. Additionally, the current categorical program contains no inflation adjustment factor, whereas, the cost of living has increased over 89% since the inception of the program.

We support separating the hospital construction grants from the general revenue sharing fund because it is a pass through to hospitals and not a revenue to municipalities. This year it was 28% of the total entitlement.

We do not feel it is as important to separate the roads and highways section but we support increasing the per mile amount. Estimates on actual costs range from \$4,000 to \$10,000 per mile depending on type, number of lanes, etc. In addition, we suggest adding another category to Chapter 89 - State Aid for Miscellaneous Purposes entitled "State Aid to Municipalities for Public Transit Operations" (see enclosed). This category will aid energy conservation by encouraging public transit and is a logical balance to the road maintenance section.

In summary we support the concept of helping those communities that are willing to help themselves as contained in the HB 192 formula. We do believe, however, that there needs to be some stronger hold harmless clauses to lessen the impact on those municipalities adversely affected by this bill.

3 to 5 years 125% of fiscal '80 (original appropriation)
↓
33.75M or 35M w/ supplemental + entitlement

Alaska MUNICIPAL League

TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N. FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Proposal to amend HB 192 to add a new section to Chapter 89, State Aid for Miscellaneous entitled State Aid to Municipalities for Public Transit Operations.

We suggest two different ways to compute the assistance: (1) 25% of operating costs or (2) 33½% of expenses less fare revenues. Using rough figures from FY '79, the dollar amounts are:

Anchorage	Total Expenses	\$4,250,500 - 25% = \$1,062,625
	Fare Revenues	546,700
	Deficit	<u>\$3,703,800</u> - 33½% = \$1,234,600
Barrow	Total Expenses	\$ 350,000 - 25% = \$ 87,500
	Fare Revenues	54,000
	Deficit	<u>\$ 296,000</u> - 33½% = \$ 97,680
Fairbanks	Total Expenses	\$1,108,800 - 25% = \$ 277,200
	Fare Revenues	144,000
	Deficit	<u>964,800</u> - 33½% = \$ 296,000
Juneau	Total Expenses	\$ 930,200 - 25% = \$ 232,550
	Fare Revenues	100,000
	Deficit	<u>830,200</u> - 33½% = \$ 276,667
Ketchikan	Total Expenses	\$ 409,412 - 25% = \$ 102,353
	Fare Revenues	338,500
	Deficit	<u>70,912</u> - 33½% = \$ 23,637
Total 25% of Expenses		\$1,762,228
Total 33½% of Deficit		\$1,928,584



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on Community & Regional Affairs

Porch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MINUTES MEETING April 30, 1980 8:00 am
SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS

fire
Mr. Monk, Fire Fighters' Association
Prefers categorical assistance; but supportive of Rogers' amendment.

util
fire
hospitals
Mr. Lee Sharp, Juneau City Boro Attorney
regarding utilities (see letter, Attachment 4)
regarding fire protection: keep as was, since 15% discretionary areawide money (p.5)
allows for boro support of VFDs.
regarding "hold harmless" : population should not be used
regarding hospitals: hospital construction should be in a separate account or preferably
removed entirely from revenue sharing to DHSS.

hosp
Mr. Gary Kraus, Dept. Public Safety
prefers categorical assistance to fire services. Supports amendments that extend
revenues to all fire services.

hospitals
utilities
mass transit
Ginny Chitwood, Alaska Municipal League
regarding hospitals, utilities, mass transit (see attachment 5)

hospitals
utilities
Palmer McCarter, Mary Foster, LGAD, Dept. Comm. & Regional Affairs
regarding utilities: in lieu provision benefits municipal owned utilities
Hospital Construction aid: in preference order: should be deleted from revenue sharing
and placed in DHSS; put in a separate account from other miscellaneous services;
return to original definition of actual construction costs (eliminate financing
costs)

fire
Regarding Fire protection: p. 10 opposed . Prefers original version, as all boros have
fire protection powers.

hosp
Re "hold harmless": either clarify that "original appropriation" was meant or
no need for 125% clause if FY80 entitlement used instead of FY 80 appropriation
Correction: p. 3, 1.21 : Change December 15 date

TELEGRAM

ALASCOM, INC.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

TELEPHONE 465-1102

02055 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 90 04-29 1129A ADT

PMS SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

4633

FIRST, WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR PAST SUPPORT. LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY AIDED IN THEIR COST CONTAINMENT EFFORTS BY YOUR ASSISTANCE ON BEHALF OF ALL OUR TAXPAYERS, THANK YOU. SECOND, PLEASE SUPPORT THE POSITION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE REGARDING HB192. THE 90 PERCENT HOLD HARMLESS PROVISION AND THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR REVENUE SHARING WILL RESULT IN A MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE SHARING MONIES. DAVE WALSH CHAIRMAN ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY MUNICIPAL CLERK OFFICER GERRY O CONNOR, PAUL BAER, DON SMITH, CAROL MASER, DAVE ROSE, LIDIA SEKLREGG, BEN MARSH, JANE ANGVIK, RICK MYSTRON, FRED

'80 APR 30

PH 1 40

1980

TELEGRAM

ALASCOM, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, AK 99802

02105 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 112 04-30 236P ADT

41

PMS SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

4643

REQUEST YOU CONSIDER AMENDING SECTION II OF CS4 HB192 ON

PAGE TWO TO READ AS FOLLOWS

R EQUALS MILLAGE RATE EQUIVALENT DETERMINED BY DIVIDING THE
 SUM OF A LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE OF THE TAXING UNITS BY ONE
 TENTH OF ONE PERCENT. (2-1) OF THE FULL AND TRUE VALUE OF
 ASSESSED PROPERTY OF THE TAXING UNIT DETERMINED UNDER
 AS29.88.020(D) PROVIDED (1) THE PROPERTY VALUE USED UNDER
 THIS SUBSECTION MAY NOT BE LESS THAN 15 PERCENT OF THE
 STATEWIDE AVERAGE PER CAPITA FULL AND TRUE ASSESSED PROPERTY
 VALUE AND (2) THE MILLAGE RATE EQUIVALENT OF A TAXING UNIT
 SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN THE AVERAGE OF THE EQUIVALENT OF ALL
 TAXING UNITS.

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

ROCKY GUTIER REZ ADMINISTRATOR

For 1980
file



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

May 1, 1980

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairman, Senate Community and
Regional Affairs Committee
Pouch "V" State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FILE: Legislation-1980

SUBJECT: CSHB 192(am)

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

The following change on page 4 of CSHB 192(Finance)(am) would provide for a simple means of adjusting the assessed value of a municipality to take into account the value of those utilities for which payments in lieu of taxes are made.

In line 8 on page 4 of the bill, delete the period after "AS 14.17.140" and add the following:

and shall include, in addition, for each utility for which a payment in lieu of taxes is made, the computed assessed value of the utility. The computed assessed value of the utility shall be the amount computed by dividing the applicable millage rate into the amount of the payment in lieu of taxes made by the utility.

This should provide a simple method of computing the assumed value of the utility for which the payments in lieu of taxes are made. This addition should be made so that the municipalities with privately owned utilities are not penalized for permitting private industry to provide those utility services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gerald L. Sharp".

Gerald L. Sharp
City-Borough Attorney

Original sponsor: Community and Regional
Affairs Committee

BY THE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 974

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to state aid for hospitals; and pro-
7 viding for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. Notwithstanding AS 43.18.010(h)(2)(A), during the fiscal
10 year ending June 30, 1981, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs
11 shall make payments under AS 43.18.010(h)(2) to a municipality which has the
12 power to provide hospital facilities and services and which exercises the
13 power on the basis of \$1,000 per bed for each bed actually used for patient
14 care limited to the number of beds provided for in the construction design of
15 the hospital or \$200,000 a hospital for those hospitals with 10 or more beds,
16 or \$70,000 a hospital for those hospitals with less than 10 beds, as the
17 municipality may elect. Amounts received under this section may be used only
18 for hospitals and shall be apportioned among qualifying hospitals as the
19 municipality determines.

20 *John V. ...* Sec. 12. (a) The Department of Health and Social Services and the
21 Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall jointly examine and report
22 their recommendations on the extent to which the state should assist munici-
23 palities, nonprofit corporations, and others in the construction and opera-
24 tion of hospitals and health facilities.

25 (b) By February 1, 1981, the commissioner of health and social services
26 shall submit to the legislature a report, accompanied by draft legislation,
27 examining programs of state aid for hospital and health facility construction
28 and operation, including both public and private facilities, and recommending
29 a comprehensive health and hospital financial assistance program. The report

1 and accompanying legislation shall be based on health care and health facili-
2 ty need, expressed as a function of number of beds, occupancy rate of faci-
3 lities, kinds of care and levels of service provided or not provided, or any
4 other factors which the commissioner of health and social services reasonably
5 believes should be the basis by which state assistance for hospitals and
6 health facilities and their programs should be provided.

7 (c) The report and accompanying legislation presented under (b) of this
8 section shall

9 (1) include, if necessary, reference to certificates of need
10 legislation and any other current program of the federal or state government
11 which applies in determining whether hospitals and health care facilities
12 shall be constructed;

13 (2) recommend a permanent program of state assistance to munici-
14 palities for hospital care and health care services, whether provided by
15 public or private facilities, which improves the level of care for the people
16 of the state.

17 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CSHR No 07A

Title "An Act relating to state aid for hospitals; and providing for an effective date."

Requested by Community and Regional Affairs Committee Date 4-25-80

II. FISCAL DETAIL Department of Health and Social Services

Agency Affected _____

Program Category Affected Health

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected SHPDA Resource Development

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL		9.				
300 CONTRACTUAL		50.				
400 COMMODITIES		1.				
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		60.				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
GENERAL FUND		60				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
FULL TIME		0				
PART TIME		0				
TEMPORARY		0				

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See Attached

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Phoebe A. Lindsey
 Phoebe Lindsey

Prepared by: Lowell Swartz Date: 4-25-80
 Division/Office: SHPDA PH: 665-3000
 Department of Health & Social Services

A study to determine the State's role in providing aid/support to Alaska's acute care facilities and how such aid/support should be disbursed should provide important policy and resource allocation direction for the State on this complex issue. Because of the health planning and policy considerations raised, the study should be conducted under the aegis of the DHSS Division of State Health Planning and Development with particular focus on its facilities development section.

With current Division staff limitations and work load commitments this scope of work would be contracted to a qualified research group with capabilities in and a working knowledge of Alaska's health care delivery system, health care economics, capital development in health care facilities, State plans for development as articulated by the Statewide Health Coordinating Council, State regulations and other dimensions. It is anticipated that the scope of work would require approximately \$50,000.

To ensure input of affected/interested parties, a task force would be convened to advise the contractor and the Division on the study. The task force would include a hospital administrator, a representative of a third party payor, a consumer, a representative of the State's Medicaid program, a member of the Division's facilities development staff, a Health Systems Agency board member and a member of the Statewide Health Coordinating Council. The task force would meet in Anchorage, the most economical meeting site, at least three times during the study at an approximate cost of \$3000 per meeting.

Costs are included to produce a report for select distribution at the conclusion of the study.

Alaska MUNICIPAL League

TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N. FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Proposal to amend HB 192 to add a new section to Chapter 89, State Aid for Miscellaneous entitled State Aid to Municipalities for Public Transit Operations.

We suggest two different ways to compute the assistance: (1) 25% of operating costs or (2) 33½% of expenses less fare revenues. Using rough figures from FY '79, the dollar amounts are:

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Ketchikan	Total Expenses Fare Revenues Deficit	\$ 409,412 - 25% = \$ 102,353 <u>338,500</u> 70,912 - 33½% = \$ 23,637

Total 25% of Expenses \$1,762,228
Total 33½% of Deficit \$1,928,584

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Marie Matsuno
Deputy Commissioner

DATE: April 29, 1980

Through: Palmer McCarty
Director

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Terry Earley
State Assessor

SUBJECT: CSHB 192 am

The staff of the Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee requested fiscal analysis of two proposed amendments to CSHB 192 am. Both amendments deal with organization of newly incorporated areas.

The first of these would increase organizational grants (AS 29.18.180) to \$130 per voter and also increase the minimum grant to newly formed boroughs and first class cities to \$125,000 (current statute is \$10 per voter and \$25,000 minimum).

Assuming that there will be one borough or first class city incorporation in FY 81, two in FY 82, one in FY 83, etc. and assuming that two second class cities incorporate per year and the average number of voters of these cities is 150, the following is a listing of the fiscal impact by year:

<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
164,000	289,000	164,000	289,000	164,000

The second amendment would require the Department to provide for preparation of the initial assessment roll in newly formed boroughs and maintain that assessment role for two subsequent years.

The assumption of two in FY 81, and one in FY 82, etc. would still be valid. The preparation and maintenance of assessment rolls, per this amendment, would be done by a private contractor and supervised by the Department.

It is anticipated that the cost of these contracts would average \$300,000 per borough for the initial assessment roll and \$75,000 for each of the next 2 years.

The breakdown of Departmental administrative costs would be as follows:

Personal Services

2	Appraisers Range 18	\$58,272
1	Clerk Typist III Range 8	14,892
1	Clerk Typist II Range 7	14,484
		<u>\$87,648</u>
	Fringes at 28%	<u>24,541</u>

Marie Matsuno, Deputy Commissioner
 April 29, 1980
 Page 2

Travel	\$112,189
Existing Personnel	\$ 8,000
New Appraisers	<u>12,000</u>
	\$20,000

Contractual

Telephone	\$ 6,000
Postage	4,200
Printing & Advertising	6,000
Machine Rental	6,000
Office Space 600 sq.ft. @ 1.50	10,800
Data Processing	<u>25,000</u>
	\$58,000

Commodities

Reference Materials	\$ 5,000
Office Supplies	<u>5,000</u>
	\$10,000
Equipment:	\$ 3,000*

*Initial set up costs.

The following listing is the total cost by year for this amendment, including 8% inflation.

<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
\$506,200	899,600	1,522,500	1,212,000	957.9

TE:jh

1 recipient, entitlements determined under AS 29.88, AS 29.89 and AS 29.90,
2 together with the additional sums required by (a) of this section, shall be
3 equally prorated and the prorated amounts distributed to municipalities and
4 other recipients.

5 * Sec. 12. AS 29.18.180(a) is amended to read:

6 (a) For the purpose of defraying the cost of transition to borough
7 or city government and in order to provide for development and interim
8 governmental operations each borough and city incorporated after
9 January 1, 1958, or, in the case of a second class city, incorporated or
10 reclassified after January 1, 1968, other than a unified municipality
11 incorporated under the provisions of AS 29.68.240 - 29.68.440 [AS 29.85],
12 or a municipality otherwise incorporated by consolidation, is entitled
13 to an organization grant equal to \$130 [\$10] for every voter who voted
14 in the borough or city incorporation election. However, each incor-
15 porated borough and each first class city incorporated or established by
16 reclassification outside an organized borough is entitled to

17 (1) \$125,000 for the fiscal year in which it was incorporated
18 or reclassified;

19 (2) \$125,000 for the next fiscal year; and

20 (3) \$75,000 for the third fiscal year [AT LEAST \$25,000].

21 * Sec. 13. AS 29.18 is amended by adding a new section to read:

22 Sec. 29.18.182. ASSESSMENT ROLL. (a) The Department of Community
23 and Regional Affairs shall establish the initial assessment roll for a
24 borough incorporated under this chapter. The initial assessment roll
25 shall contain the information required by AS 29.53.100(a) and shall be
26 sufficient for computing tax levies by the municipality and for
27 computing the amount of local effort required by the municipality under
28 AS 14.17.021(c)(3) and 14.17.071.

29 (b) In the preparation of the initial assessment roll, the De-

1 partment of Community and Regional Affairs may contract for the services
2 of appraisers and others whose services are required to complete the
3 initial assessment. When completed, the initial assessment roll shall
4 be certified by the commissioner of community and regional affairs, and
5 the completed assessment roll, together with all supporting information
6 and materials prepared by the Department of Community and Regional
7 Affairs shall be transmitted to the borough assembly.

8 (c) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs, to the
9 extent appropriations are available for the purpose, shall continue to
10 pay the costs of the services of a municipal assessor and related staff
11 for three years after the completion of the initial assessment roll.

12 * Sec. 14. AS 29.18.182(a), added in sec. 13 of this Act, is amended to
13 read:

14 (a) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall estab-
15 lish the initial assessment roll for a borough incorporated under this
16 chapter. The initial assessment roll shall contain the information
17 required by AS 29.53.100(a) and shall be sufficient for computing tax
18 levies by the municipality [AND FOR COMPUTING THE AMOUNT OF LOCAL EFFORT
19 REQUIRED BY THE MUNICIPALITY UNDER AS 14.17.021(c)(3) AND 14.17.071].

20 * Sec. 15. Sections 1 - 11 of this Act take effect on the first day of
21 the fiscal year for which \$31,000,000 or more is appropriated and allowed by
22 the governor for distribution to municipalities and other recipients under
23 the provisions of this Act, or on July 1, 1983, whichever is earlier.

24 * Sec. 16. Sections 12 - 14 of this Act take effect July 1, 1980.

25 * Sec. 17. Sections 15 - 17 of this Act take effect immediately in
26 accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

1 finance the project; and the cost of other items, including an indem-
 2 nity and surety bonds and premiums on insurance, legal fees, fees and
 3 expenses of trustees, depositaries, financial advisors, and paying
 4 agents for the bonds issued as the issuer considers necessary.

5 Sec. 29.89.025. STATE AID TO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN THE
 6 UNORGANIZED BOROUGH. (a) The department shall pay to a volunteer fire
 7 department registered with the state fire marshal and serving an area
 8 not in an organized borough or city a sum for protection purposes equal
 9 to \$7.50 per capita for the population served by the department, as
 10 determined by the state fire marshal.

11 (b) A grant shall be made as set out in (a) of this section to
 12 facilitate the organization of a volunteer fire department in an area
 13 not in an organized borough or city upon application of the proposed
 14 fire protection group to the state fire marshal and approval of appli-
 15 cations according to standards of organization and service prescribed by
 16 regulations adopted by the state fire marshal.

17 (c) In this section, "fire protection" includes, but is not limi-
 18 ted to, fire protection provided by a volunteer fire department regis-
 19 tered with the state fire marshal which has official recognition and
 20 financial support from the community or area in which it is located.

21 Sec. 29.89.030. STATE AID FOR MASS TRANSIT. The department shall
 22 pay _____ per capita to a municipality which provides mass transit
 23 services.

24 Sec. 29.89.035. POPULATION DETERMINATION. For purposes of this
 25 chapter, population shall be determined by the latest figures of the
 26 United States Bureau of the Census or other reliable population data,
 27 including but not limited to public school enrollment figures, public
 28 utility connection, registered voters or certified employment payrolls.

29 Sec. 29.89.040. AREA COST-OF-LIVING DIFFERENTIAL. (a) Payments

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THE ALASKA HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, INC.

Twila

*copy for
1/23/92*

February 18, 1980

Trustees

Ray L. Smitil
President

Jack Bentley
Vice President

William H. Ivy, M.D.
Secretary

Vernon Cates, M.D.

Emmitt Wilson

Ronald A. Pavellas
Administrator

Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services
Pouch H-01
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner Beirne:

Thank you for your letter of January 22 indicating your interest in determining whether our hospital may receive funds from the State under AS 18.25.040 et. seq.

We have been in correspondence on this subject since November 9, 1979. Inasmuch as over three months have elapsed since that time, I ask that you please urge all parties concerned to provide you and me with guidance as soon as possible.

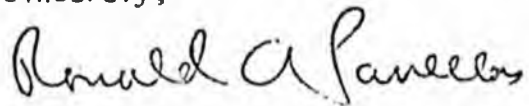
The enclosed statistics will show you that in the last 12 months we have served 6,723 Alaskans, 80 percent of which reside in Anchorage. Our financial projections show that we will be incurring operational break-even or better by July, 1981. In the meanwhile, we will be incurring operational deficits each month, and this is why we are seeking relief under the statute being examined.

I feel that the fact that the statute has never been exercised is no reason to delay exercising it where and when applicable.

It would be a tragic loss to Alaska if, for lack of temporary assistance under existing statutes, it were to lose this modern and efficient hospital for use by the general population that has been supporting it through fees for service.

I look forward to your answer.

Sincerely,



Ronald A. Pavellas
Administrator

cc: Brian Brundin, Esquire
Thomas J. Harrison, M.D.
Deputy Commissioner McGinnis
Deputy Commissioner Korhonen

A Community Owned Hospital

2801 DeBarr Road
Pouch 8-AH
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 276-1131

THE ALASKA HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, INC.

AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS, PER MONTH AND
PER 12-MONTH ACCUMULATION, BY TYPE
OF SERVICE: JANUARY 1977 - JANUARY 1980

Trustees	Date	MEDICAL/SURGICAL		NEWBORN		CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY		TOTAL	
		Per Month	Per 12 Months	Per Month	Per 12 Months	Per Month	Per 12 Months	Per Month	Per Mon
Ray L. Smith President	Jan 77	82		8				90	
	Feb	82		8				90	
Jack Bentley Vice President	Mar	91		8				99	
	Apr	101		7				108	
	May	90		7				97	
William H. Ivy, M.D. Secretary	Jun	80		9				89	
	Jul	87		9				96	
	Aug	87		8				95	
Vernon Cates, M.D.	Sep	92		10				102	
	Oct	82		9				91	
Emmit Wilson	Nov	82		7				89	
	Dec	85	87	8	8			93	95
Ronald A. Pavellas Administrator	Jan 78	81	87	8	8			89	95
	Feb	80	87	6	8			86	95
	Mar	98	87	9	8			107	95
	Apr	103	87	10	9			113	96
	May	91	87	9	9			100	96
	Jun	92	88	9	9			101	97
	Jul	75	87	9	9			84	96
	Aug	78	87	10	9			88	96
	Sep	80	86	8	9			88	95
	Oct	76	85	7	8			83	93
	Nov	74	84	7	8			81	92
	Dec	61	82	6	8			67	90
	Jan 79	75	82	6	8			81	90
	Feb	79	82	6	8			85	90
	Mar	86	81	7	8			93	89
	Apr	74	78	5	7			79	85
	May	68	76	6	7			74	83
	Jun	59	74	5	7			64	81
	Jul	67	73	6	7			73	80
	Aug	71	72	8	6	4		83	78
	Sep	70	72	8	6	12	1	90	79
	Oct	78	72	7	6	10	2	95	80
	Nov	84	73	7	7	17	4	108	84
	Dec	68	73	7	7	16	5	91	85
Jan 80	82	74	9	7	16	6	107	87	

2001 DeBarr Road
Pouch 8-A11
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 276-1131

A Community Owned Hospital

THE ALASKA HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, INC.

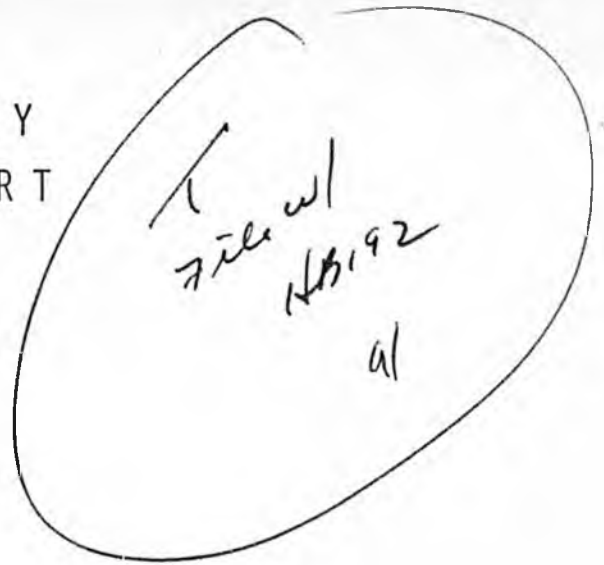
INPATIENT ADMISSIONS
ACUTE, NEWBORN AND CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY
JANUARY, 1978-JANUARY, 1980

Trustees		Acute	Newborn	Chemical Dependency	Total Per Month	12-Month Running Total Admissions
Roy L. Smith President	Jan '78	556	96	-	652	
	Feb	487	60	-	547	
Jack Bentley Vice President	Mar	661	97	-	758	
	Apr	608	96	-	704	
William H. Ivy, M.D. Secretary	May	611	81	-	692	
	Jun	592	90	-	682	
Vernon Coles, M.D.	Jul	492	96	-	588	
	Aug	549	96	-	645	
Emmitt Wilson	Sep	497	78	-	575	
	Oct	504	78	-	582	
Ronald A. Pavellas Administrator	Nov	500	75	-	575	
	Dec	424	60	-	484	7484
	Jan '79	476	64	-	540	7372
	Feb	466	62	-	528	7353
	Mar	508	77	-	585	7180
	Apr	469	60	-	529	7005
	May	461	71	-	532	6845
	Jun	410	57	-	467	6630
	Jul	427	60	-	487	6529
	Aug	514	83	12	609	6493
	Sep	462	90	12	564	6482
	Oct	525	65	11	601	6464
	Nov	481	74	21	576	6490
	Dec	458	82	16	556	6574
	Jan '80	583	91	15	689	6723

A Community Owned Hospital

301 DeBar Road
Pouch B-AH
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 276-1131

PRELIMINARY
ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1980



STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
MUNICIPAL SERVICES REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM
(AS 43.18.010 - 045)

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE
POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
MARCH 1980

Expenditures for the State Aid to Local Governments Municipal Services Revenue Sharing Program during the period July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980 are as follows:

GRANT ENTITLEMENTS BY CLASSIFICATION
OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

	<u>Applicants Participating</u>	<u>Approved Entitlements</u>	<u>Actual Entitlements @ 75.1723%</u>
Police Protection	98	\$ 3,823,992	\$ 2,874,583
Fire Protection	146	2,830,963	2,128,100
Air/Water Pollution Control	60	730,872	549,413
Land Use Planning	33	783,306	588,829
Parks and Recreation	109	1,978,960	1,487,630
Transportation Facilities	41	2,237,738	1,682,159
Road Maintenance			
Public Roads	91	2,329,988	1,751,505
Ice Roads	16	226,881	170,551
Health Services	13	570,412	428,792
Hospitals	14	1,572,000	1,181,708
Health Facilities	36	1,095,000	823,137
Construction Aid	7	<u>\$ 292,828</u>	<u>\$ 5,482,186</u>
Entitlements		\$25,472,940	\$19,148,593
Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA)		<u>1,548,975</u>	<u>1,164,400</u>
Total Entitlements		\$27,021,915	\$20,312,993
Less Prior Year Adjustments		<u>77,003</u>	<u>77,003</u>
Final Entitlements		\$26,946,423	\$20,235,990

GRANT ENTITLEMENTS BY CLASSIFICATION
OF RECIPIENT

	<u>Applicants Participating</u>	<u>Approved Entitlements</u>	<u>Actual Entitlements @ 75.1723%</u>
Organized Boroughs	8	\$ 2,462,316	\$ 1,850,979
Unified Governments	3	15,505,124	11,655,558
Home Rule Cities	11	4,544,549	3,416,242
First Class Cities	21	1,073,948	807,311
Second Class Cities	90	1,828,348	1,374,411
Unorganized Borough Fire Protection Groups	<u>27</u>	<u>58,655</u>	<u>\$ 44,092</u>
Entitlements	160	\$25,472,940	\$19,148,593
Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA)		<u>1,548,975</u>	<u>1,164,400</u>
Total Entitlements		\$27,021,915	\$20,312,993
Less Prior Year Adjustments		<u>77,003</u>	<u>77,003</u>
Final Entitlements		\$26,946,423	\$20,235,990

RATES USED TO COMPUTE GRANT ENTITLEMENTS
 UNDER THE STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
MUNICIPAL SERVICES REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM

<u>Municipal Services</u>	<u>Rates</u>
Police Protection	\$12 per capita
Military	6 per capita
Fire Protection	\$7.50 per capita
Air (*)/Water (**) Pollution Control	\$2 per capita
Land Use Planning	\$2 per capita
Parks and Recreation	\$5 per capita
Military	1.25 per capita
Transportation Facilities	\$5 per capita
Military	2.50 per capita
Road Maintenance	
Public Roads	\$1,500 per mile*
Ice Roads	900 per mile**
Health Services	\$2 per capita
Hospitals	\$75,000 per hospital*
	25,000 per hospital**
	1,000 per bed***
Health Facilities	\$ 4,000 per facility*
	1,000 per bed**
Construction Aid	\$ 2,500 per bed*
	5% of total project cost**
	(whichever is greater)

DEFINITIONS

COLA - means cost-of-living allowance used in computing total grant entitlements.

FY 80 - means the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980.

NOTE

As the total entitlements exceeded the amount appropriated to the revenue sharing account, each recipient's share was prorated at 75.1723%.

	Total for Boroughs & Unified Govt's	Total for Cities	Total for Fire Protect- ion Groups	Total FY 1980 Approved Entitlements
Police	\$ 2,444,534	\$ 1,379,658		\$ 3,823,992
Fire	1,884,372	887,936	\$ 58,655	2,830,963
Air/Water	551,728	179,144		730,872
Land Use Planning	716,444	66,862		783,306
Parks & Recreation	1,561,195	417,765		1,978,960
Transportation	1,926,323	311,415		2,237,738
Roads	1,151,370	1,405,499		2,556,869
Health Services	452,216	118,196		570,412
Hospitals	800,000	772,000		1,572,000
Health Facilities	538,000	557,000		1,095,000
Construction Aid	5,941,458	1,351,370		7,292,828
Entitlements	17,967,440	7,446,845	58,655	25,472,940
COLA	324,392	1,213,772	10,811	1,548,975
Total Entitlements	\$18,291,832	\$ 8,660,617	\$69,466	\$27,021,915
Less Prior Year Adjustments				<u>77,003</u>
Final Approved Entitlements				\$26,944,912
TOTAL APPROPRIATED TO THE REVENUE SHARING ACCOUNT				\$20,236,000
PLUS PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT				\$ 77,003
TOTAL AVAILAB3LE FOR DISBURSEMENT				<u>\$20,313,003</u>
ANTICIPATED DISBURSEMENT				<u>\$20,312,993</u>
BALANCE				\$ 10

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Prorated 75.1723% Entitlement	Adjustment
Anchorage, Municipality of	185,280	(2,113,542)	(1,371,923)	370,560 **	370,560	(938,806)	(1,343,100)	(611,505)*	370,560	425,000***	32,000*	5,902,695**	14,177,251		14,177,251	10,657,366	
City Service Area	63,811						319,055				327,000**						
Eagle River																	
Fire Service Area	7,522		56,415														
Chugiak Fire Service Area	4,845		36,338														
Girdwood Service Area	487		3,653			2,435		14,490									
Anchorage																	
Fire Service Area	170,069		1,275,517														
Anchorage Roads and Drainage Service	57,722							585,540									
Anchorage																	
Police Service Area	166,364	1,996,368															
Anchorage Parks & Recreation Service Area	169,940					849,700											
Eagle River/Chugiak Recreational Facilities Service Area	12,452					62,260											
Military (not included in the Municipality's pop)	19,529	117,174				24,411	97,645										
Glen Alps Service Area	65							11,475									
Juneau, City & Borough of	23,115	(108,468)	(171,818)	44,604**	46,230	115,575	115,575	(62,170)*	46,230	75,000*	74,000**	38,763**	918,433		918,433	690,407	
Service Area #1	7,372	88,464	55,290					21,345									
Service Area #2	1,667	20,004	12,503					7,260									
Service Area #3	206		-0-					53,565									
Service Area #4	1,591		11,933														
Service Area #5	10,490		78,675														
Service Area #6	766		5,745														
Service Area #7	450		3,375														
Service Area #8	573		4,297														
Sitka, City & Borough of	8,787	105,444	65,903		17,574	43,935	43,935	24,675*	17,574	75,000*	4,000*		409,440	15,354	424,794	319,327	
Bristol Bay Borough	1,685	20,220	12,636		3,370	8,425		(6,630)*					51,283	13,462	64,745	48,670	
So. Naknek Rd. Dist.								6,630									
Fairbanks North Star Borough	60,227		(110,828)	120,454*	120,454	(308,623)	(316,123)	(103,240)*					1,084,728	162,709	1,247,437	937,727	
Ester Fire Service Area	1,100		8,250														
North Star																	
Fire Service Area	6,500		48,750														
University																	
Fire Service Area	7,177		53,828					103,240									
Public Roads Service Areas																	
Military (not included in the Borough's Pop.)	5,995					7,494	14,988										
Haines Borough	1,924																
Fire Service Area #1	363		2,723										2,723	204	2,927	2,290	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	25,507		(31,275)		51,014	(19,110)				(150,000)*			251,399	18,855	270,254	203,156	
Wikiski																	
Fire Service Area	3,510		26,325														
Bear Creek																	
Fire Service Area	660		4,950														
North Kenai																	
Recreation Service Area	3,822					19,110											
South Kenai																	
Peninsula Hospital Service Area										75,000*							
Central Kenai										75,000*							
Peninsula Hospital Service Area																	
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,463		(5,273)		26,926		67,315						99,514		99,514	74,807	
Shoreline																	
Fire Service Area	703		5,273														

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Prorated 75.1723% Entitlement	Adjustment
Kodiak Island Borough	8,926		(13,898)		17,852			(22,500)*	17,852	75,000*	32,000* 29,000**		218,932	16,420	235,352	176,920	
Fire District #1	1,759		13,193														
Karluk Fire District	94		705														
Honareawide Service Road Service Areas	2,166					10,830		22,500									
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	23,177		(99,093)		46,354	115,885		(262,995)*					523,327	19,625	542,952	408,150	
Wasilla																	
Fire Service Area	3,879		29,093														
Butte Fire Service Area	2,506		18,795														
Greater Palmer																	
Fire Service Area	3,575		26,813														
Sutton Fire Service Area	818		6,135														
Talkeetna Fire Service Area	631		4,732														
Lakes Fire Service Area	1,670		12,525														
Road Service Areas								262,995									
North Slope Borough	8,055	96,660		16,110**	16,110		40,275	33,255			28,000*		230,410	77,763	308,173	231,661	
Total Boroughs		2,444,334	1,884,372	551,728	716,444	1,561,195	1,926,323	1,151,370*	452,216	800,000	538,000	5,941,458	17,967,440	324,392	18,291,832	13,750,391	

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Prorated 75-1723% Entitlement	Adjustment
<u>CITIES</u>																	
Akiak	121		908			605		6,000*					7,513	563	8,076	6,071	
Akiachak	354	4,248	2,655			1,770		3,000* 8,100**			4,000*	1,851	25,624	7,687	33,311	25,041	
Akiak	216	2,592				1,080					4,000*		7,672	2,302	9,974	7,498	
Akolmiut	641	7,692	4,808			3,205	3,205	40,275**			8,000*		67,195	20,156	87,341	65,656	3,506
Akanuk	527	6,324	3,953	1,054**		2,635		6,000* 3,600**			4,000*		27,566	8,270	35,836	26,939	
Aleknagik	227	2,724	1,703			1,135							5,552	1,460	7,022	5,279	
Allakaket	216		1,620			1,080		4,050*			4,000*		10,750	3,628	14,378	10,808	
Ambler	217	2,604	1,628	434**		1,035		7,830*			4,000*		17,581	5,934	23,515	17,677	10,973
Anaktuvuk Pass	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Anderson Military	470 228		3,525			2,350 285		7,500*					13,660	4,610	18,270	13,734	
Angeon	541	6,492	4,058	1,082**	1,082	2,705	2,705	7,770*			4,000*		29,894	1,121	31,015	23,315	
Aniak	355	4,260	2,663			1,775		9,000* 8,100**			4,000*		29,798	10,057	39,855	29,960	
Anvik	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Atnautluak	200	2,400	1,500			1,000		13,500**			4,000*		22,400	6,720	29,120	21,890	15,569
Barrow	2,715		20,353			13,575							33,938	11,454	45,392	34,122	
Bethel	3,853	46,236	25,898	7,706**	7,706	19,265	19,265	15,315* 43,200**			4,000* 49,000**		240,591	72,177	312,768	235,115	
Brevig Mission	147	1,764	1,103								4,000*		6,867	2,060	8,927	6,711	
Buckland	170	2,040				850					4,000*		6,390	2,325	8,715	6,927	
Chefornak	206	2,472	1,545								4,000*		8,017	2,405	10,422	7,834	
Chevak	468	5,616	3,510	936**		2,340		750*			4,000*		17,152	5,146	22,298	16,762	
Chuathbaluk	127	1,524	953	254**		635		1,500* 5,400**			4,000*		14,266	4,815	19,081	14,344	

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Prorated 75.1723% Entitlement	Adjustment
Clark's Point	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Cordova	2,780	33,360	20,850	5,560**	5,560	13,900	13,900	12,450*	5,550	75,000*	12,000*		198,140	29,721	227,861	171,288	
Craig	587	7,044	4,403	1,174**	1,174	2,935	2,935	6,750*			4,000*		30,415		30,415	22,864	
Deering	133	1,596	998			665					4,000*		7,259	2,450	9,709	7,298	
Delta Junction	892		6,690		1,784	4,460		12,885*			4,000*		29,819	4,473	34,292	25,778	
Dillingham	1,658	19,896	12,435	3,316**	3,316	8,290	8,290	10,215*					65,758	17,261	83,019	62,407	
Diomedes	125		938								4,000*		4,938	1,401	6,419	4,825	
Eagle	142					710		3,540*					4,250	638	4,888	3,674	
Eek	307	3,684	2,303			1,535					4,000*		11,522	3,457	14,979	11,260	
Ekwok	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Elim	218	2,316	1,635	436**							4,000*		8,687	2,606	11,293	8,429	
Emmonak	545	6,540	4,088	1,090**				5,115*			4,000*		20,833	6,250	27,083	20,359	
Fairbanks Military Annex	3,642 5,995	365,544 35,970	228,465	60,924**				130,215*	60,924	155,000***	12,000* 66,000**	1,334,195	2,449,237	367,386	2,816,623	2,173,200	
Fort Yukon	637	7,644	4,778		1,274	3,185		23,070*			4,000*		43,951	14,833	58,784	44,139	1,511
Fortuna Ledge	263	3,156	1,973			1,315		7,125*			4,000*		17,569	5,271	22,840	17,169	
Galena	957	11,404	7,178		1,914	4,785		8,370*			4,000*		37,731	12,734	50,465	37,936	
Gambell	447	5,364	3,353					10,500*					19,217	5,765	24,982	18,780	14,687
Golovin	118	1,416	385			590					4,000*		6,891	2,067	8,958	6,734	
Goodnews Bay	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Grayling	181		1,358	362**		905		3,000* 1,800**					7,425	2,506	9,931	7,465	
Haines	1,366	16,392	10,245	2,732**	2,732	6,830	6,830	15,660*					61,421	4,607	66,028	49,635	

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Prorated 75.1723% Entitlement	Adjustment
holy Cross	302		2,265	604**		1,510		6,000*			4,000*		14,379	4,853	19,232	14,457	
Homer	2,227	26,724	16,703	4,454**		11,135	11,135	15,545*			8,000*		94,096	7,057	101,153	76,039	
Hoonah	1,093	13,116	8,198	2,186**		5,465	5,465	6,000*			8,000**		48,430	3,632	52,062	39,136	
Hooper Bay	610	7,320					3,050						10,370	3,111	13,481	10,134	3,737
Houston	440		3,300			2,200		39,325*					43,825	1,643	45,468	34,179	
Hughes	98		735			490							1,225	413	1,638	1,221	
Huslia	212		1,590	424**		1,060		26,655*			4,000*		33,729	11,384	45,113	33,912	
Hydaburg	381		2,858	762**	762	1,905	1,905	4,755*			4,000*		16,947		16,947	12,739	
Kachemak	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Kake	710	8,520	5,325	1,420**		3,550		5,505*					24,320	912	25,232	18,967	
Kaktovik	192		1,440			960							2,400	810	3,210	2,413	1,708
Kaltag	257		1,926	514**		1,285		3,000*					6,727	2,270	8,997	6,763	
Kasaan	46		345			230					4,000*		1,575		4,575	3,439	
Kenai	4,421	53,052	33,158	8,842**		22,105	22,105	67,095*					206,357	15,477	221,834	166,758	
Ketchikan	8,542	102,504	64,065			42,710	42,710	24,900*	17,084	92,000***	8,000* 12,000**		405,973	-0-	405,973	305,179	
Kiana	344	4,128	2,580	688**		1,720		4,530*			4,000*		17,646	5,955	23,602	17,742	
King Cove	733	8,796	5,498	1,466**		3,665	3,665				5,000*		27,040	7,111	34,201	25,710	
Kivalina	26	3,168	1,980			1,320					4,000*		10,468	3,533	14,001	10,525	
Klawock	404	4,848	3,030	808**	808	2,020		2,535*			4,000*		18,049		18,049	13,568	4,000
Kobuk	61	732	458			305		6,000*			4,000*		11,495	3,880	15,375	11,558	2,751
Kodiak	5,754	69,048	43,155	11,508**		28,770	28,770	22,020*					203,271	15,245	218,516	164,264	
Kotlik	305	3,660				1,525					4,000*		9,185	2,756	11,941	8,976	

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Prorated 75.1723% Entitlement	Adjustment
Kotzebue	2,526	30,312	18,945	5,052**	5,052	12,630	12,630	23,230* 3,150**					111,051	37,480	148,531	111,654	
Koyuk	178	2,136	1,335			890		885*			4,000*		9,246	2,774	12,020	9,036	
Koyukuk	124		930								4,000*		4,930	1,664	6,594	4,957	
Kupreanof	42				84	210							609	23	632	475	
Kwethluk	444	5,328	3,311			2,220					4,000*		14,878	4,463	19,341	14,539	
Larsen Bay	133		998			665							1,663	125	1,788	1,344	
Lower Kalskaq	229	2,748	1,718	453**		1,145		3,900* 36,000**			4,000*		49,969	16,865	66,834	50,241	
Manokotak	250	3,000	1,875	500**							4,000*		9,375	2,461	11,836	8,897	
McGrath	382	4,584	2,865		764	1,910		11,685*			4,000*		25,808	8,710	34,518	25,948	
Mekoryuk	174	2,088	1,305			870					4,000*		8,263	2,479	10,742	8,075	
Mountain Village	543	6,516	4,073	1,086**		2,715		5,250* 16,260**			4,000*		39,840	11,952	51,792	39,933	
Napakiaik	313	3,756	2,348			1,565		3,720*			4,000*		15,389	4,617	20,006	15,039	
Napaskiak	240	2,880	1,800	480**							4,000*	1000**	10,160	3,048	13,208	9,929	
Nenana	503	6,036	3,773				2,515	16,920*					29,744	8,773	38,017	28,578	
New Stuyahok	297	3,564		34**		1,465					4,000*		9,643	2,531	12,174	9,151	
Newhalen	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Newtok	154	1,848	1,155			770					4,000*		7,773	2,332	10,105	7,596	1,332
Nightmute	135	1,620						1,500*					3,120	936	4,056	3,049	
Nikolai	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Nome	2,892	34,704	21,690	5,784**	5,784	14,460	14,460	17,550* 117**	5,784	75,000*	4,000*	14,324**	211,657	64,097	277,754	208,794	
Nondalton	DID NOT SUBMIT																

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Prorated 75.1723% Entitlement	Adjustment
Barrow	526	6,312	3,945	1,052**		2,630		3,300*					17,239	5,818	23,057	17,332	
North Pole	823	9,876	6,173	1,646**				16,080*					33,775	5,066	38,841	29,193	
Nuiqsut	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Nulato	332		2,490			1,660		6,150*			4,000*		14,300	4,826	19,126	14,377	
Old Harbor	345	4,140	2,588	690**		1,725	1,725	6,675*					17,543	1,316	18,859	14,177	1,631
Ouzinkie	177		1,328	354**		885		1,050*					3,617	271	3,888	2,923	1,001
Palmer	2,056	24,672	15,420	4,112**			10,280	29,040*	4,112	75,000*			162,636	6,099	168,735	126,842	
Pelican	221		1,658		442	1,105	1,105	1,650*			4,000*		9,960	747	10,707	8,049	421
Petersburg	3,197	38,364	23,978	6,394**	6,394	15,985	15,985	13,770*	6,394	75,000*	8,000*		210,264	7,885	218,149	163,988	
Pilot Station	301	3,612	2,258	602**		1,505		3,000*					10,977	3,293	14,270	10,727	
Platinum	58	696	435			290		13,500* 5,850**					20,771	6,231	27,002	20,298	
Point Hope	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Port Alexander	101		758				505						1,263	47	1,310	985	465
Port Heiden	91		683					39,900*			4,000*		44,583	11,703	56,286	42,311	
Port Lions	232	2,784	1,740	464**		1,160	1,160	3,660*					10,968	323	11,791	8,864	
Quinhagak	448	5,376	3,360					1,875*			4,000*		14,611	4,383	18,994	14,278	
Ruby	220		1,650			1,100							2,750	928	3,678	2,765	
Russian Mission	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Saint Mary's	436	5,232	3,270	872**		2,180	2,180	9,945* 9,189**			4,000*		36,868	11,060	47,928	36,029	
Saint Michael	282	3,334	2,115			1,410					4,000*		10,909	3,273	14,182	10,661	
Saint Paul	567	6,804	4,253	1,134**		2,835		56,250*					71,276	18,710	89,986	67,645	

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Prorated 75.1723% Entitlement	Adjustment
Sand Point	773		5,798	1,546**	1,546	3,865	3,865	12,000*			4,000*		32,620	8,563	41,183	30,958	
Savoonga	409	4,908	3,068			2,045					4,000*		14,021	4,206	18,227	13,702	8,151
Saxman	272		2,040	544**		1,360		4,350*					8,294		8,294	6,235	
Scammon Bay	232	2,784	1,740	464**		1,160		1,875*			4,000*		12,023	3,607	15,630	11,749	
Selawik	505	6,060	3,788										9,840	3,324	13,172	9,902	
Seldovia	528	6,330	3,960			2,640	2,640	9,720*			4,000*		29,295	2,197	31,493	23,674	
Seward	1,778	21,336	13,335			8,890	8,890	27,518*	3,556	75,000*	4,000* 64,000**		226,525	16,989	243,514	183,055	
Shageluk	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Shaktolik	160	1,920	1,200	320**				5,250* 16,200**			4,000*		28,890	8,667	37,557	28,232	376
Sheldon Point	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Shishmaref	373	4,476	2,798			1,865		2,970*			4,000*		16,109	4,833	20,942	15,743	823
Shungnak	198	2,376		396**		990					4,000*		7,762	2,620	10,382	7,804	
Skagway	877	10,524	6,578		1,754	4,385	4,385	14,250*			4,000*		45,876	3,441	49,317	37,073	
Soljotna	2,365	28,380	17,738	4,730**		11,825	11,825	38,320*					113,318	8,499	121,817	91,573	
Stebbins	309	3,708	2,318			1,545					4,000*		11,571	3,471	15,042	11,307	2,820
Tanana	499	5,988				2,495		16,575*					25,058	8,457	33,515	25,194	
Teller	258	3,096				1,290		4,035*			4,000*		12,421	3,726	16,147	12,138	
Tenakee Springs	141	1,692	1,058			705	705	1,500*					5,660	212	5,872	4,414	1,541
Togiak	474	5,688		948**		2,370		7,500*					16,506	4,333	20,839	15,665	
Toksook Bay	336	4,032	2,520	672**		1,680					4,000*		12,904	3,871	16,775	12,610	
Tuluksak	258	3,096	1,935			1,290		4,500* 16,200**			4,000*		31,021	9,306	40,327	30,315	
Tununak	299	3,588	2,243			1,495					4,000*		11,326	3,398	14,724	11,068	

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Air/Water Pollution</u>	<u>Land Use Planning</u>	<u>Parks and Recreation</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Roads</u>	<u>Health Services</u>	<u>Hospital Facilities</u>	<u>Health Facilities</u>	<u>Constr. Aid</u>	<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>COLA</u>	<u>Total Entitlement</u>	<u>Prorated 75.1723% Entitlement</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>
Unalakleet	632	7,584	4,740	1,264**	1,264	3,160		13,930*			4,000*		35,842	10,753	46,595	35,027	
Unalaska	768	9,216	5,760			3,840		57,630*			4,000* 6,000**		86,446	22,692	109,138	82,042	
Upper Kalskag	166	1,992	1,245			830							4,067	1,220	5,287	3,974	
Valdez	4,066	48,792	30,495	8,132**	8,132	20,330	20,330	17,430*	8,132	75,000*	4,000*		240,773	45,145	285,918	214,931	
K Inwright	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Wales	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Wasilla	2,184							66,180*					66,180	2,482	68,662	51,615	
White Mountain	DID NOT SUBMIT																
Whittier	292	3,504	2,190	584**		1,460	1,460	15,750*			4,000*		28,948	4,342	33,290	25,025	
Wrangell	3,325	39,900	24,938	6,650**	6,650	16,625	16,625	10,560*	6,650	75,000*	4,000*		207,598	7,785	215,383	161,908	
Yakutat	442		3,315	884**	884	2,210	2,210	4,965*			4,000*		18,468	1,385	19,853	14,924	
Total Cities		1,379,658	887,936	179,144	66,862	417,765	311,415	1,179,618* 226,881**	118,196	772,000	557,000	1,351,370	7,446,845	1,213,772	8,660,617	6,510,383	77,003

* See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

<u>Volunteer Fire Departments</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>COLA</u>	<u>Total Entitlement</u>	<u>Prorated Entitlement 75.1723%</u>
Akutan	81	608	160	768	577
Arctic Village	128	960	324	1,284	965
Atka	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Beaver	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Belkofski	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Birch Creek	40	300	45	345	259
Chalkyitsik	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Chignik	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Chignik Lake	118	555	232	1,117	840
Chitina	40	300	56	356	268
Circle	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Copper Center	433	3,248	487	3,735	2,808
Cordova	445	3,338	501	3,839	2,886
Crooked Creek	112	340	284	1,124	845
Delta Junction	725	5,438	816	6,254	4,701
Dot Lake	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Glennallen	930	6,975	1,046	8,021	6,030
Gulkana	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Iliamna	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Kipnuk	356	2,670	801	3,471	2,609
Klukwan	122	915	69	984	740
Koiliganeq	144	1,080	231	1,364	1,025
Kongiganak	APPLICATION DENIED				
Kwigillingok	201	1,503	452	1,960	1,473
Levelock	DID NOT SUBMIT				

<u>Volunteer Fire Departments</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>COLA</u>	<u>Total Entitlement</u>	<u>Prorated Entitlement 75.1723%</u>
Mentasta Lake	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Metlakatla	1,119	8,393		8,393	6,309
Minto	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Myers Chuck	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Nelson Lagoon	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Nenana	280	2,100	709	2,809	2,112
Noatak	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Nome	252	1,890	567	2,457	1,847
Northway Village	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Pelican	31	233	17	250	188
Perryville	101	758	199	957	719
Pitka's Point	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Rampart	APPLICATION DENIED				
Saint George Island	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Skagway	48	360	27	387	291
Sleetmute	131	983	258	1,241	933
Stevens Village	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Telida	32	240	81	321	241
Tok	854	6,405	961	7,366	5,537
Tri-Valley (Healy)	716	5,370	1,812	7,182	5,399
Tuntutuliak	242	1,815	545	2,360	1,774
Twin Hills	DID NOT SUBMIT				
Yakutat	139	1,043	78	1,121	843
Total VFD's		58,655	10,811	69,466	52,219



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate
Committee on
Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

March 22, 1980

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner
FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski *AS*
RE: House Bill 192

Several times we have discussed HB 192, Municipal Revenue Sharing. After passage by the House, I will ask that this bill be referred to my committee. I'm enclosing a copy of a letter received from Palmer McCarter of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. I think you will be interested in paragraphs two and three as they relate to the question of revenue sharing for hospitals. You indicated that you intended to do some work as far as your bill related to hospitals and I thought this might be useful information.

The first paragraph in the memo relates to SB 16 which increases road maintenance under the current revenue sharing program. I do not intend to move this out of committee at this time but will hold it for consideration along with House Bill 192. I would appreciate your keeping my office advised of the progress of your bill. It would be helpful for me to have a staff representative at the Finance Committee hearing on this bill.

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

March 17, 1980

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairman
Senate Community & Regional Affairs
Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska, 99811

Dear Senator ^{Arliss} Sturgulewski:

RE: HB 192 AND SB 16
MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING

Your office has inquired about the relationship of Senate Bill No. 16 to House Bill No. 192. The provisions of Senate Bill No. 16, which increases road maintenance aid under the municipal services revenue sharing program, have been incorporated into House Bill No. 192. House Bill No. 192 would repeal the existing revenue sharing program established by AS 43.18.010 and replace it with a shared revenue formula based on a municipality's tax effort compared to its taxable wealth. The non per capita categories funded under the current program, including road maintenance aid, are reinstated by House Bill No. 192. House Bill No. 192 effectively supercedes and includes Senate Bill 16.

Construction Aid is another of the non per capita categories retained by House Bill No. 192. In FY 1980, entitlements for this one category total more than \$7 million. Only a few non-profit hospitals are benefiting from this category of payment, and all local governments are indirectly contributing towards the construction of these hospitals through a low proration factor. It would appear that construction aid for hospitals and health facilities should be administered by the Department of Health and Social Services, and it is suggested that the category be eliminated from House Bill No. 192.

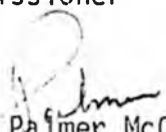
As an alternative to elimination of construction aid from the revenue sharing reform bill, it is at least suggested that the definition of "total project cost" include only the actual cost of construction. House Bill No. 192 currently allows all project-related costs, including land and financing, which is consistent with existing law. However, it is this recently enacted statutory definition of total project cost that has caused the construction aid entitlements to skyrocket and that has resulted in hospitals being reimbursed for financing costs before these costs are even incurred. In addition, reimbursement for hospital construction under the State Revenue Sharing Program is made without regard to the financial condition of the hospital or any other criteria which considers need.

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
March 17, 1980
Page 2

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs supports the equalization of municipal tax resources through revenue sharing and the minimum entitlement proposed by House Bill No. 192.

Sincerely,

Lee McAnerney
Commissioner


by: Palmer McCarter
Director

cc: Marie Pignalber, Deputy Director
Keith Specking, Special Assistant
Office of the Governor

Delete "and serving an area not in an organized borough or a city"

HB 192

Delete "in an area not in an organized borough or a city"

4

CSHB Mr. Rogers moved and asked unanimous consent that amend-
192 ment No. 2 be adopted. There being no objection, amend-
(Fin) ment No. 2 was adopted.
am

Mr. Brown moved and asked unanimous consent that CSHB
192(Fin)am be considered engrossed, advanced to third
reading and placed on final passage. There being no
objection, it was so ordered.

CSHB 192(Fin)am was read the third time.

The question being: "Shall CSHB 192(Fin)am pass the
House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

CSHB
192
(Fin)
am

CSHB 192(Fin)am

Yeas:	25	Anderson, Beirne, Branson, Brown, Buchholdt, Carney, Cotten, Duncan, Fuller, Gardiner, Guy, Hurlbert, McKinnon, Malone, Miles, Miller, Munson, O'Connell, Osterback, Parker, Parr, Rogers, Schaeffer, Smith, Zharoff
Nays:	9	Barnes, Bettisworth, Chatterton, Eliason, Hayes, Martin, Montgomery, Phillips, Randolph
Not voting:	6	Freeman, Halford, Haugen, Meekins, Metcalf, Moss

4/22

And so, CSHB 192(Fin)am passed the House.

Mr. Brown moved that the effective date clause on CSHB
192(Fin)am be adopted.

The question being: "Shall the effective date clause
be adopted?" The roll was taken with the following
result:

CSHB 192(Fin)am eff. date

Yeas:	31	Anderson, Beirne, Branson, Brown, Buchholdt, Carney, Chatterton, Cotten, Duncan, Eliason, Fuller, Gardiner, Guy, Halford, Hayes, Hurlbert, McKinnon, Malone, Miles, Miller, Montgomery, Munson, O'Connell, Osterback, Parker, Parr, Phillips, Rogers, Schaeffer, Smith, Zharoff
Nays:	4	Barnes, Bettisworth, Martin, Randolph
Not voting:	5	Freeman, Haugen, Meekins, Metcalfe, Moss

And so, the effective date clause was adopted.

Mr. Eliason gave notice of reconsideration of his vote
on CSHB 192(Fin)am on the next legislative day.

Katherine Schmall

3/10/80 w/ delight Jim

1. Extension unemployment benefits.

major problems of unemployment.

Food Stamp program now extended.

need home loan program - extension

2. Trying to develop industrial projects.

not many A.C.s.

want projects expedited for jobs right now.

Max Elliott concerned over area.

Felt it should be declared an economic disaster area. Talked about Michigan being declared economic disaster area. Extended mortgages - etc - and around play. sees social disaster going on - foreclosures going on.

Melinda Check - Mgr. Div. M.E.A.

Key point is work flow.

Carl men can not pay - want extension. Focused into talking security documents. Utility

Challenges are many
Down from 129 ^{at contractors} to 115 ^{of contractors}
Long ridge - tie line / Susitona

needed for economical power
situation and for long range
economic stimulus.
nom leverage - wants to see
1 year term around on
payment int / principal - heavy
until 1 year term around. problem.
want 100% ~~taxes~~ mini red.
sharing.

Paul de Kuzie - aggressive
program.

- A -

March 9, 1980

Ronald L. Larson, Mayor
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Box B
Palmer, Alaska 99645

Dear Ron:

Thank you for your letter of March 3 regarding various municipal revenue sharing items. You will want to check with Senator Kerttula regarding supplementals in revenue sharing. I did want you to know that HB 192, dealing with municipal revenue sharing, is probably going to come over from the House sometime toward the end of the month. I am assuming it will be sent to the Community and Regional Affairs Committee for review. Your comments will be helpful.

As I'm sure you are aware, the State Board of Education had a committee forum that did substantial work on the foundation program for support of schools. This matter is currently before the House Finance Committee. When it comes to the Senate, it probably will be assigned as a committee referral to Senate HESS. Again, your comments will be most helpful in that consideration. Additionally, as an outgrowth of the interim local government committee, we are having an additional paper prepared which speaks to some of the areas of disincentive to formation of local governments. One of the items is the disparity that exists between REAA's receiving 100 percent of construction costs while organized governments receive only 80 percent, and that 80 percent is contingent to total dollars available. I share your concern over this inequity and would certainly assist in any effort to see this inequity corrected.

Thank you for sharing this information.

Kindest personal regards,

Arliss Sturgulewski
Senator, District 10-H



Matanuska-Susitna Borough

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

BOROUGH ASSEMBLY

March 3, 1980

Arliss Sturgulewski, Senator
State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

It has been called to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly's and my attention that there doesn't appear to be any legislation being proposed which will increase the funds programmed for local schools. Operational costs of schools have taken a dramatic increase in current years which is placing an even greater burden on the local government. Preliminary figures indicate that our local school budget will increase somewhat in excess of 30% for fiscal year 1981. Without corresponding increases in the foundation program, I am sure you can understand what this impact will do to the taxpayers.

We respectfully request that the Legislature investigate the possibility of equalizing the cost of education to the taxpayer in those unincorporated areas and incorporated areas. It seems extremely unjust that those areas which are attempting to help themselves, mainly the incorporated areas, should be penalized by receiving less assistance from the State coffers.

Some years ago the Legislature developed a program for State aid to assist local governments in the retirement of school construction debt. This legislation has been modified several times and we are asking that the Legislature again review the program, keeping in mind two particular items which we feel are of the greatest concern. The first item relates to the inequity of assistance between organized and unorganized areas whereby facilities are funded 100% in unorganized areas and 80% in organized areas, subject to availability of funds for the payment to organized areas. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough entitlement under the program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980, if paid at that level designated by legislation, would have been \$2,577,515. Correspondence received from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs indicates that payment will be \$2,014,439, or a shortfall of \$563,076. They indicate this is the result of insufficient monies in the budget to cover those assistance payments at program level. The Borough requests that you look into a funding method which would assure ample monies will be available on an annual basis to fund the program as provided. In an effort to

March 3, 1980

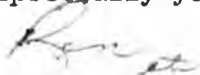
Page Two

assist the municipalities with their immediate needs, we would suggest that a supplemental appropriation be made to the 1980 fiscal year budget to fund the program at 100% of its designated amount.

The final item of concern in this area is in the State shared revenue for municipal services such as land use planning, parks & recreation, fire suppression and road maintenance. The Department of Community & Regional Affairs has informed the Borough that their entitlement will be \$134,802 short for fiscal year 1980, again due to the fact that insufficient funds were requested in the 1980 fiscal year State budget to meet these commitments. The Borough asks that a supplemental appropriation be made to the 1980 fiscal year State budget in an amount sufficient to make the assistance payments to the municipalities at the program level.

Any financial assistance you can give us would be directly and immediately passed on to the taxpayers of the Borough in the form of lower taxation. I am sure you are all well aware of the economic and unemployment conditions in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Tax relief is an important and emotional issue among the residents, and the Assembly and I are doing everything we can to minimize the tax impact. Your assistance would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,


Ronald L. Larson, Mayor
Matanuska-Susitna Borough

RLI:clm

cc: Monte Hotchkiss
Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District

HB 192, is there anyone of items 1-5 that you prefer?
3/2/80

HB 192

Possible restructuring of HB 192 in order to achieve one or more of the following:

1. restructure to approach as nearly as possible a situation in which people pay the same equivalent tax rate, i.e. that reflects the true tax burden.

2. Restructure so that the formula gives more incentives for the formation of regional government in the unorganized borough.

3. Restructure the formula to include greater incentives for local assumption of service delivery.

4. Definition of "need" and how to work it into the formula

5. Greater emphasis on more state support for less wealthy areas (p. 7)

JK tells us that HB 192 can be improved by creation of incentives for the transfer of service delivery, for local government formation in the unorganized boro, by encouragement of local effort in funding basic or additional services, and to encourage efficient service delivery. It seems to me that one of the above should be selected with a view toward amending the ~~present~~ HB 192 formula to include that element.

Comments

Enclosed
is to be
considered
for review

Revenue sharing bill clears House

4/23/80

By ROXINNE ERVASTI

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — The House gave narrow approval today to a bill increasing revenue sharing to local governments to \$31 million this year.

The bill, which passed 25-9 could come up for a vote later, however, as Rep. Dick Eliason, a prime opponent, gave a "notice of reconsideration."

Eliason's main complaint was that his hometown, Sitka, would have just a slight increase in state revenue sharing compared to cities he believes are similar in population, tax base and incomes.

House Speaker Terry Gardiner, D-Ketchikan, who has pushed the bill for the past three years and calls it a "reform" of the revenue sharing proposal, said lawmakers who looked only to the figures of their areas were not looking at revenue sharing on a statewide basis.

Gardiner also said they are assuming that what their areas have received under the current formula are equitable.

The bill (CSHB192) continues the \$8 million appropriation for hospital construction and special categorical grants based on miles of road in a municipality and other services.

But Gardiner said it revises the general formula for distributing money to take into account local revenue raising resources of a community and how much of an effort it makes to tap them. It would also guarantee at least \$25,000 to small communities which previously received little or no revenue sharing, and would guarantee that no municipalities receive less money in the next five years than they do now.

The bill must still be approved by the Senate, and some legislators who voted against it

in the House said they expect changes to be made, pitching the issue into a House-Senate free conference committee.

Voting against the bill were Reps. Ramona Barnes, Bob Bettisworth, Chat Chatterton, Eliason, Joe Hayes, Terry Martin, Joe Montgomery, Randy Phillips and Dick Randolph.

Currently, the state revenue sharing formula provides about \$12 million to local government and \$8 million for health facilities.

With an increase to \$23 million (excluding the \$8 million for hospitals), Sitka would get about \$255,000, or 1.12 percent of the total, compared to about \$234,650 it receives now, or 1.95 percent of the total.

Meanwhile, Juneau, which gets 4.29 percent or \$514,500 now, would get 6.52 percent of the total for nearly \$1.5 million.

Ketchikan Gateway Borough would go from \$74,806 now (a little over one-half of one percent of the total) to \$283,240 or 1 1/4 percent of the total under the new bill.

Eliason recited some of those figures, and said "This is where I lose sense of this being equalization."

"It's patently unfair that ... we're penalizing those areas that are running good local governments and keeping down taxes," he said.

"Mr. Eliason is making the assumption that (Sitka's current share) is right and deserving," Gardiner said.

Under the revenue sharing bill, Anchorage would get about \$8.2 million, an increase over nearly \$5.4 million it gets now; Fairbanks North Star Borough would get nearly \$1.7 million compared to about \$938,000 it gets now, and Kodiak Island Borough would get nearly \$161,000 compared to \$52,600 now.

AML

CATEGORY: DEVELOPMENT

AGENCY: REVENUE

PROGRAM: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

BRU (s): SHARED TAXES

The Shared Taxes BRU assists local governments through the sharing of revenue generated from numerous state taxes.

The Shared Taxes BRU is charged with the responsibility of administering, in an accurate and timely manner, shared revenue accounts with local city and borough governments. Specified percentages of revenue generated within local municipal boundaries are returned to the local units in accordance with statutory provisions. The various shared taxes are Municipal Assistance, Aviation Fuel, Fisheries, Telephone and Electric Co-op, Liquor License, and Amusement and Gaming License. Chapter 144, SLA 1978 abolished the Gross Receipts Tax.

In FY 80, distribution of revenues and taxes amounted to \$14,417,100. The Governor's budget for the FY 81 distribution for all revenues and taxes will be \$16,670,000. With the exception of Municipal Assistance, the recommendation equals 100% of anticipated revenues for each tax as determined by statutory formula. The recommendation for Municipal Assistance is the same dollar amount as FY 80.

Costs associated with administration of this program are budgeted within the Administration and Support BRU, General Government Category, within the Department of Revenue.

Phone Contact for more information: Phil Wall 465-2313

SERVICE MEASURES	FY 79		FY 80	FY 81	
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Continuation	Total
Municipal Assistance	NEW	PROGRAM	\$11,400.0	\$11,400.0	\$11,400.0
Liquor Tax	\$608.0	\$577.5	\$555.0	\$555.0	\$600.0
Amusement and Gaming Tax	\$74.1	\$32.5	\$36.0	\$36.0	\$36.0
Raw Fish Tax	\$1,751.3	\$1,739.1	\$1,066.0	\$1,066.1	\$2,500.0
Electric and Telephone Co-op	\$1,792.4	\$1,792.4	\$1,250.0	\$1,250.0	\$2,000.0
Aviation Fuel Tax	\$134.0	\$130.6	\$110.0	\$110.0	\$134.0

FCCS
CSSB
7

SENATE LETTER OF INTENT

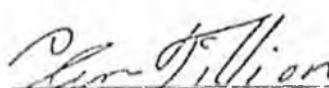
ON
FCCS CSSB 7

Senate Bill 7 was the result of decisions made late in the 1978 legislative session. The Committee recognizes that it is not a perfect approach to revenue sharing, but there was insufficient time to address the overall question.

The intent of the revenue sharing portion of FCCS CSSB 7 is to refund approximately 150% of the revenues lost to municipalities by reason of the repeal of the Alaska Gross Business License Tax. It is the intent and purpose of the Legislature that one-third of the receipts of Sec. 43.20.016 be used to reduce property taxes in the municipalities involved, and that the additional money not be used for more services. The Committee recognizes that Sec. 43.20.016 is an imperfect vehicle to assure compliance with this intent and that some administrative problems will result from its passage. Thus AS 43.20.016 is not to be regarded as anything other than a temporary expedient, to be refined and improved by future Legislatures.

It is the sense of the Committee that the entire question of revenue sharing should be evaluated by the Eleventh Legislature and that Sec. 43.20.016 be reviewed in that context.

Respectfully submitted,


Sen. Clem Tillion, Chairman


Rep. Oral Freeman, Chairman

The Secretary was requested to notify the House.

June 16, 1978

FCCS Mr. President:
SB Mr. Speaker:
409

The Free Conference Committee which has had SENATE BILL NO. 409 and SENATE BILL NO. 409 amended House under consideration recommends that FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 409 be adopted.

Senator Members: Senator Rodey, Chairman, and Senators Croft and Sackett. House members: Representative Greening, Chairman, and Representatives Duncan and Carpenter.

STATE REVENUE SHARING -
Based on Anchorage CPI 1971 to 1979

<u>MUNICIPAL SERVICE</u>	<u>PRESENT RATE OF ENTITLEMENT</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR RATE WAS ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>% INCREASED BASED ON ANCHORAGE CPI INDEX</u>	<u>RATE ADJUSTED FOR 1979 INFLATION</u>
Police Protection	\$ 12.00 per capita	1975	40%	\$16.80
Military	6.00 per capita	1975	40%	8.40
Fire Protection	7.50 per capita	1976	30%	9.75
Air/Water	2.00 per capita	1971	89%	3.78
Land Use Planning	2.00 per capita	1971	89%	3.78
Parks & Recreation	5.00 per capita	1971	89%	9.45
Military	1.25 per capita	1974	60%	2.20
Transportation Facilities	5.00 per capita	1971	89%	9.45
Military	2.50 per capita			4.00
Road Maintenance				
Public Roads	1,500.00 per mile	1971	89%	2,835.00
Ice Roads	900.00 per mile	1976	30%	1,170.00
Health Facilities	1 000.00 per bed or 4,000.00 per facility	1971	89%	1,890.00 7,560.00
Health Services	2.00 per capita	1977	23%	2.46
Hospitals	75,000.00 per hosp. or 25,000.00 per hosp. or 1,000.00 per bed	1977	23%	92,250.00 30,750.00 1,230.00
State Construction Aid	2,500.00 per bed or 5% of total project cost	1972	84%	4,600.00

FY 80 totals \$ 27,031,915

\$ 38,891,494

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost for:</u>						<u>Mil levy:</u>	
	<u>police</u>	<u>fire</u>	<u>pollution</u>	<u>planning</u>	<u>P & R</u>	<u>Trnsp.</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1979</u>
Mun. of Anchorage	\$ 120	75	-	-	40	75	21.98	14.44
Cordova	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17
Dillingham	84.48	11	10.63	3.20	12.71	50.56	15.5	10
Fairbanks	97	109	64	-	-	-	10	8.5
Haines Borough		836.69					4.5	2
Kenai	124	124	82	-	16	26	7	12.5
KIB	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2.5
Ktn. Gateway Bo.	-	39.32	-	21.96	86.39	-	4	4.5
Mat-Su Bo.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7.4
Palmer	176	43	44	-	-	16.50	4.5	5
Petersburg	145.41	18.45	85.46	14.48	4.69	33.53	no answer	
Skagway	115.16	29.16	-	-	9.33	-	20	8.3
Unalaska	550	112	-	-	8	4	19	14
Wrangell	74.75	16.45	33.32	1.45	5.71	27.87	no answer	
Yakutat		36.20					last 4 yrs. -	13.7

Out of 13 municipalities who responded to the questionnaire in regard to the mil levy, only four had not lowered their mil levy, most of them lowered it considerably.

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

March 3, 1980

TO: Representative Jim Duncan

FROM: Jack Kreinheder
Issues Analyst *JK*

RE: Effect of Inflation on Revenue Sharing Entitlements
Research Request No. 94

You have asked that we determine what the total revenue sharing entitlement would be if the entitlement rates for the various categories had kept pace with inflation over the years. Based on the inflation figures provided by Ginny Chitwood of the Alaska Municipal League, the current entitlement would be \$38,891,494 when adjusted for inflation. This figure compares to the entitlement under present law of \$27,031,915. The inflation-adjusted entitlement would be about 44 percent higher than the current entitlement.

One major point must be made regarding the above analysis. I did not inflate the current hospital construction aid entitlements, because these entitlements are administered on a percentage of total costs basis, and have therefore increased with inflation as total construction costs have risen. Current law provides that construction aid be granted at the rate of \$2,500 per bed or 5% of the total project costs; however, all of the entitlements under this category have been made on the percentage basis. It is therefore not appropriate to inflate the entitlement amount for this category.

Please contact us if we may be of further assistance. It should be noted that with our present workload, we ordinarily could not have met your request as soon as we did, but the simplicity of the analysis allowed an exception to be made in this case. We have hired additional temporary staff, and our workload and response time should improve soon.

JK/dp

cc: Ginny Chitwood
Alaska Municipal League

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

February 25, 1980

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner

FROM: Jack Kreinheder, Issues Analyst *JK*

RE: HB 192 - Computer Runs Excluding Hospital and Health Entitlements
Research Request No. 64

As you requested, I have produced five alternative entitlement breakdowns for HB 192, all of which exclude the revenue sharing entitlements for hospital and health facility operation, hospital construction, and health power grants. A chart summarizing the results is attached, as are the more detailed computer printouts on which the chart is based. The total current entitlement under present statutes for these categories, including the cost of living allowance and the partial funding proration factor, is \$8,259,162. I have subtracted this value from the original HB 192 total entitlement of \$27,000,000 to arrive at a base or midpoint value for comparative purposes of \$18,740,838.

Four other runs were made on the low side and the high side of this midpoint value using \$2 million increments, as you requested. These entitlement values were \$14,740,838, \$16,740,838, \$20,740,838, and \$22,740,838, respectively.

I'm sorry for the delay in providing these runs, but the updating process required considerably more time than I expected. The model is now updated and complete.

Please let me know if you have any questions or would like additional runs. As you know, the Agency has a very full workload at the present time, but we will do what we can to provide any further research or computer work on HB 192 as quickly as possible.

JK/dp

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Excluding Hospital and Health Funding

LOCAL GOV'T	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>First Class Cities (con't)</u>						
28.Nenana	\$ 28,578(0.23%)	\$ 50,759(0.34%)	\$ 54,856(0.32%)	\$ 58,893(0.31%)	\$ 62,806(0.30%)	\$ 66,622(0.29%)
29.Nome	111,941(0.93%)	130,675(0.88%)	154,780(0.92%)	179,016(0.95%)	203,053(0.97%)	226,855(0.99%)
30.North Pole	29,197(0.24%)	40,212(0.27%)	43,028(0.25%)	45,787(0.24%)	48,444(0.23%)	51,024(0.22%)
31.Palmer	65,141(0.54%)	92,430(0.62%)	103,889(0.62%)	115,322(0.61%)	126,564(0.61%)	137,634(0.60%)
32.Pelican	4,816(0.04%)	21,574(0.14%)	22,440(0.13%)	23,091(0.12%)	23,563(0.11%)	23,908(0.10%)
33.Petersburg	94,268(0.78%)	108,439(0.73%)	130,365(0.77%)	152,440(0.81%)	174,367(0.84%)	196,101(0.86%)
34.Sand Point	27,161(0.22%)	35,614(0.24%)	38,602(0.23%)	41,551(0.22%)	44,414(0.21%)	47,208(0.20%)
35.Saint Mary's	32,119(0.26%)	44,315(0.30%)	45,608(0.27%)	46,800(0.24%)	47,864(0.23%)	48,840(0.21%)
36.Seldovia	20,441(0.17%)	27,081(0.18%)	29,786(0.17%)	32,469(0.17%)	35,090(0.16%)	37,660(0.16%)
37.Seward	64,622(0.53%)	79,759(0.54%)	88,203(0.52%)	96,595(0.51%)	104,810(0.50%)	112,874(0.49%)
38.Skagway	33,840(0.28%)	39,462(0.26%)	43,364(0.25%)	47,236(0.25%)	51,017(0.24%)	54,723(0.24%)
39.Soldotna	91,572(0.76%)	130,761(0.88%)	147,330(0.88%)	163,871(0.87%)	180,145(0.86%)	196,176(0.86%)
40.Unalaska	72,551(0.60%)	156,428(1.06%)	167,052(0.99%)	177,448(0.94%)	187,443(0.90%)	197,137(0.86%)
41.Valdez	137,150(1.14%)	134,405(0.91%)	135,569(0.80%)	136,368(0.72%)	136,753(0.65%)	136,868(0.60%)
42.Wrangell	95,108(0.79%)	158,245(1.07%)	194,225(1.16%)	230,508(1.22%)	266,609(1.28%)	302,433(1.32%)
43.Yakutat	11,691(0.09%)	22,756(0.15%)	23,464(0.14%)	23,992(0.12%)	24,366(0.11%)	24,631(0.10%)
<u>Second Class Cities</u>						
44.Akhiok	6,071(0.05%)	23,126(0.15%)	23,784(0.14%)	24,274(0.12%)	24,616(0.11%)	24,857(0.10%)
45.Akiachak	19,322(0.16%)	30,166(0.20%)	30,668(0.18%)	31,031(0.16%)	31,263(0.15%)	31,404(0.13%)
46.Akiak	3,588(0.02%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
47.Akolmiut	57,837(0.48%)	85,516(0.58%)	86,256(0.51%)	86,764(0.46%)	87,009(0.41%)	87,083(0.38%)
48.Alakanuk	23,029(0.19%)	29,519(0.20%)	30,107(0.17%)	30,538(0.16%)	30,823(0.14%)	31,009(0.13%)
49.Aleknagik	5,278(0.04%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
50.Allakaket	6,786(0.05%)	27,907(0.18%)	28,842(0.17%)	29,541(0.15%)	30,040(0.14%)	30,397(0.13%)
51.Ambler	13,654(0.11%)	29,585(0.20%)	30,295(0.18%)	30,820(0.16%)	31,179(0.15%)	31,423(0.13%)

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Excluding Hospital and Health Funding

LOCAL GOV'T	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>Second Class Cities (con't)</u>						
52. Anaktuvuk Pass	\$ -0-	\$ 26,109(0.17%)	\$ 27,285(0.16%)	\$ 28,171(0.15%)	\$ 28,819(0.13%)	\$ 29,298(0.12%)
53. Anderson	13,734(0.11%)	29,439(0.19%)	30,168(0.18%)	30,708(0.16%)	31,080(0.14%)	31,333(0.13%)
54. Argoon	20,195(0.16%)	22,928(0.15%)	23,482(0.14%)	23,891(0.12%)	24,172(0.11%)	24,362(0.10%)
55. Aniak	25,938(0.21%)	37,355(0.25%)	37,679(0.22%)	37,901(0.20%)	38,008(0.18%)	38,040(0.16%)
56. Anvik	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
57. Atmautluak	17,981(0.15%)	31,202(0.21%)	31,564(0.18%)	31,821(0.16%)	31,966(0.15%)	32,037(0.14%)
58. Bethel	183,321(1.53%)	189,402(1.28%)	207,109(1.23%)	224,642(1.19%)	241,734(1.16%)	258,465(1.13%)
59. Brevig Mission	2,801(0.02%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
60. Buckland	2,905(0.02%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
61. Chefornak	3,925(0.03%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
62. Chevak	12,852(0.10%)	25,701(0.17%)	26,801(0.16%)	27,628(0.14%)	28,231(0.13%)	28,675(0.12%)
63. Chuathbaluk	10,321(0.08%)	29,172(0.19%)	29,938(0.17%)	30,505(0.16%)	30,899(0.14%)	31,170(0.13%)
64. Clark's Point	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
65. Delta Junction	22,320(0.18%)	27,367(0.18%)	27,719(0.16%)	27,970(0.14%)	28,118(0.13%)	28,197(0.12%)
66. Diomede	890(00.00%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
67. Eagle	3,674(0.03%)	23,800(0.16%)	24,630(0.14%)	25,251(0.13%)	25,696(0.12%)	26,017(0.11%)
68. Eek	7,350(0.06%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
69. Ekwok	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
70. Elim	4,580(0.03%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
71. Emmonak	16,449(0.13%)	27,584(0.18%)	28,431(0.16%)	29,063(0.15%)	29,510(0.14%)	29,826(0.13%)
72. Fort Yukon	40,167(0.33%)	50,397(0.34%)	50,833(0.30%)	51,133(0.27%)	51,277(0.24%)	51,321(0.22%)
73. Fortuna Ledge	13,260(0.11%)	28,451(0.19%)	29,182(0.17%)	29,724(0.15%)	30,098(0.14%)	30,356(0.13%)
74. Gambell	18,779(0.15%)	29,908(0.20%)	30,443(0.18%)	30,834(0.16%)	31,087(0.14%)	31,246(0.13%)
75. Golovin	2,825(0.02%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Excluding Hospital and Health Funding

LOCAL GOV'T	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>Second Class Cities (con't)</u>						
76. Goodnews Bay	-0-	\$ 25,377(0.17%)	\$ 26,520(0.15%)	\$ 27,381(0.14%)	\$ 28,011(0.13%)	\$ 28,477(0.12%)
77. Grayling	7,465(0.06%)	28,240(0.19%)	29,130(0.17%)	29,795(0.15%)	30,266(0.14%)	30,601(0.13%)
78. Holy Cross	10,435(0.08%)	28,773(0.19%)	29,592(0.17%)	30,201(0.16%)	30,628(0.14%)	30,926(0.13%)
79. Hooper Bay	10,133(0.08%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
80. Houston	34,179(0.28%)	64,944(0.44%)	65,506(0.39%)	65,892(0.35%)	66,078(0.31%)	66,134(0.29%)
81. Hughes	1,231(0.01%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
82. Iluslia	29,890(0.24%)	58,229(0.39%)	58,733(0.35%)	59,079(0.31%)	59,246(0.28%)	59,296(0.26%)
83. Kachemak	-0-	20,985(0.14%)	21,930(0.13%)	22,642(0.12%)	23,163(0.11%)	23,548(0.10%)
84. Kaktovik	2,413(0.02%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
85. Kaltag	6,763(0.05%)	27,441(0.18%)	28,439(0.16%)	29,186(0.15%)	29,723(0.14%)	30,112(0.13%)
86. Kasaan	432(0.00%)	19,521(0.13%)	20,400(0.12%)	21,062(0.11%)	21,547(0.10%)	21,905(0.09%)
87. Kiana	13,720(0.11%)	28,120(0.19%)	29,027(0.17%)	29,704(0.15%)	30,184(0.14%)	30,527(0.13%)
88. Kivalina	6,503(0.05%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
89. Kobuk	7,535(0.06%)	28,773(0.19%)	29,592(0.17%)	30,201(0.16%)	30,628(0.14%)	30,926(0.13%)
90. Kotlik	5,066(0.04%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
91. Kotzebue	111,653(0.93%)	109,419(0.74%)	110,366(0.65%)	117,885(0.62%)	128,118(0.61%)	138,168(0.60%)
92. Koyuk	5,126(0.04%)	25,759(0.17%)	26,851(0.16%)	27,672(0.14%)	28,270(0.13%)	28,710(0.12%)
93. Koyukuk	935(0.00%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
94. Kupreanof	474(0.00%)	20,253(0.13%)	21,165(0.12%)	21,852(0.11%)	22,355(0.10%)	22,727(0.09%)
95. Kwethluk	10,630(0.08%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
96. Larsen Bay	1,343(0.01%)	20,985(0.14%)	21,930(0.13%)	22,642(0.12%)	23,163(0.11%)	23,548(0.10%)
97. Lower Kalskag	46,218(0.38%)	87,163(0.59%)	87,918(0.52%)	88,436(0.47%)	88,685(0.42%)	88,760(0.39%)
98. Manokotak	5,101(0.04%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
99. McGrath	21,926(0.18%)	31,296(0.21%)	31,777(0.18%)	32,125(0.17%)	32,341(0.15%)	32,469(0.14%)

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Excluding Hospital and Health Funding

LOCAL GOV'T	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>Second Class Cities (con't)</u>						
100.Mekoryuk	\$ 4,165(0.03%)	\$ 25,377(0.17%)	\$ 26,520(0.15%)	\$ 27,381(0.14%)	\$ 28,011(0.13%)	\$ 28,477(0.12%)
101.Mountain Village	35,024(0.29%)	45,544(0.30%)	45,939(0.27%)	46,209(0.24%)	46,340(0.22%)	46,379(0.20%)
102.Napakiak	11,129(0.09%)	26,982(0.18%)	27,910(0.16%)	28,604(0.15%)	29,101(0.14%)	29,458(0.12%)
103.Napaskiak	5,042(0.04%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
104.Newhalen	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
105.New Stuyahok	5,355(0.04%)	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
106.Newtok	3,687(0.03%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
107.Nightmute	3,048(0.02%)	26,024(0.17%)	27,081(0.16%)	27,874(0.14%)	28,451(0.13%)	28,872(0.12%)
108.Nikolai	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
109.Nondalton	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
110.Noorvik	17,332(0.14%)	27,574(0.18%)	28,554(0.17%)	29,287(0.15%)	29,814(0.14%)	30,194(0.13%)
111.Nulato	10,355(0.08%)	28,839(0.19%)	29,649(0.17%)	30,252(0.16%)	30,673(0.14%)	30,967(0.13%)
112.Nuiqsut	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
113.Old Harbor	14,176(0.11%)	23,366(0.15%)	23,993(0.14%)	24,457(0.13%)	24,780(0.11%)	25,004(0.10%)
114.Ouzinkie	2,922(0.02%)	21,360(0.14%)	22,255(0.13%)	22,927(0.12%)	23,417(0.11%)	23,777(0.10%)
115.Pilot Station	10,727(0.08%)	26,672(0.18%)	27,141(0.16%)	28,368(0.15%)	28,890(0.13%)	29,268(0.12%)
116.Platinum	20,298(0.16%)	41,085(0.27%)	41,441(0.24%)	41,685(0.22%)	41,803(0.20%)	41,838(0.18%)
117.Point Hope	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
118.Port Alexander	985(0.00%)	20,253(0.13%)	21,165(0.12%)	21,852(0.11%)	22,355(0.10%)	22,727(0.09%)
119.Port Heiden	38,515(0.32%)	82,275(0.55%)	82,988(0.49%)	83,477(0.44%)	83,712(0.40%)	83,783(0.36%)
120.Port Lions	8,863(0.07%)	22,291(0.15%)	23,061(0.13%)	23,637(0.12%)	24,050(0.11%)	24,346(0.10%)
121.Quinhagak	10,369(0.08%)	25,186(0.17%)	27,221(0.16%)	27,998(0.14%)	28,560(0.13%)	28,971(0.12%)
122.Ruby	2,764(0.02%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
123.Russian Mission	-0-	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
124.Saint Michael	6,751(0.05%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
125.Saint Paul	67,644(0.56%)	115,990(0.78%)	116,994(0.69%)	117,684(0.62%)	118,016(0.56%)	118,115(0.51%)
126.Savoonga	9,792(0.08%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)

Percentage Breakdown of Population and Entitlements
Excluding Hospital and Health Funding

LOCAL GOV'T	PRESENT LAW ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=12,000,226)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$14,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$16,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$18,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=20,740,838)	HB 192 ENTITLEMENT (TOTAL=\$22,740,838)
<u>Second Class Cities (con't)</u>						
127.Saxman	\$ 6,234(0.05%)	\$ 20,965(0.14%)	\$ 21,650(0.12%)	\$ 22,163(0.11%)	\$ 22,527(0.10%)	\$ 22,788(0.10%)
128.Scammon Bay	7,840(0.06%)	26,186(0.17%)	27,221(0.16%)	27,998(0.14%)	28,560(0.13%)	28,971(0.12%)
129.Selawik	9,901(0.08%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
130.Shageluk	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
131.Shaktoolik	24,323(0.20%)	45,544(0.30%)	45,939(0.27%)	46,209(0.24%)	46,340(0.22%)	46,379(0.20%)
132.Sheldon Point	-0-	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
133.Shishmaref	11,833(0.09%)	26,659(0.18%)	27,650(0.16%)	28,358(0.15%)	28,881(0.13%)	29,260(0.12%)
134.Shungnak	3,782(0.03%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
135.Stebbins	7,398(0.06%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
136.Tanana	25,194(0.21%)	36,208(0.24%)	36,522(0.21%)	36,737(0.19%)	36,841(0.17%)	36,872(0.16%)
137.Teller	8,229(0.06%)	27,118(0.18%)	28,028(0.16%)	28,708(0.15%)	29,193(0.14%)	29,541(0.12%)
138.Tenakee Springs	4,414(0.03%)	20,769(0.14%)	21,612(0.12%)	22,246(0.11%)	22,706(0.10%)	23,042(0.10%)
139.Togiak	15,665(0.13%)	27,788(0.18%)	28,477(0.17%)	28,986(0.15%)	29,337(0.14%)	29,576(0.13%)
140.Toksook Bay	8,701(0.07%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
141.Tuluksak	26,405(0.22%)	43,952(0.29%)	44,332(0.26%)	44,594(0.23%)	44,720(0.21%)	44,757(0.19%)
142.Tununak	7,159(0.05%)	25,377(0.17%)	26,520(0.15%)	27,381(0.14%)	28,011(0.13%)	28,477(0.12%)
143.Unalakleet	29,882(0.24%)	31,344(0.21%)	31,688(0.18%)	31,929(0.17%)	32,063(0.15%)	32,124(0.14%)
144.Upper Kalskag	3,974(0.03%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
145.Wainwright	-0-	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
146.Wales	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
147.Wasilla	51,614(0.43%)	112,145(0.76%)	113,116(0.67%)	113,783(0.60%)	114,104(0.55%)	114,200(0.50%)
148.White Mountain	-0-	24,645(0.16%)	25,755(0.15%)	26,591(0.14%)	27,203(0.13%)	27,655(0.12%)
149.Whittier	21,567(0.18%)	29,583(0.20%)	29,839(0.17%)	30,015(0.16%)	30,100(0.14%)	30,125(0.13%)
150.Deering	3,276(0.02%)	26,109(0.17%)	27,285(0.16%)	28,171(0.15%)	28,819(0.13%)	29,298(0.12%)
151.Ext Fire Areas	-0-	19,521(0.13%)	20,400(0.12%)	21,062(0.11%)	21,547(0.10%)	21,905(0.09%)

Alaska

MUNICIPAL

League

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204 N. FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

2/27/80

Back up figures on Corporate Income Tax municipal assistance

In FY 79, each municipality received 60% of the money collected for calendar year '78 gross business license receipts tax - the last year that tax was in effect.

The original estimate was 12 million, but the shared amount ended up being \$13,349,900. It was automatically 60% of the actual receipts and not subject to budget estimates and legislative appropriation. That 12 million estimate is apparently what was used in preparing the FY 80 budget.

According to the law and the footnotes in the statute supplements, the amount shared in FY 80 should have been an amount equal to or greater than 10% of the 1979 receipts, estimated at \$257,400,000. Only 11.4 million was appropriated and only 11.4 million is in the FY 81 executive budget. The State estimates revenues from corporate and petroleum income taxes at \$417 million for FY 80 and at \$586 million for FY 81.

Amount shared with municipalities:

FY 79 actual: \$13,349,900

FY 80 actual: \$11,400,000

FY 81 budget: \$11,400,000

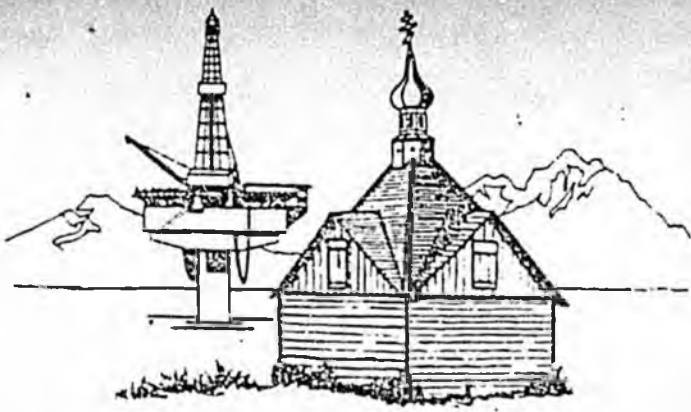
2 for the filing of the individual income tax return.

3 * Sec. 2. AS 43.20 is amended by adding a new section to read: 1/1/79

4 Sec. 43.20.016. SHARING OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX REVENUE WITH MUNI-
5 CIPALITIES. (a) There is established within the Department of Revenue
6 the municipal assistance fund. The legislature may appropriate to the
7 fund during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 10 per
8 cent of the income tax revenue received by the state under sec. 11(e) of
9 this chapter and ch. 21 of this title for the previous fiscal year. The
10 Department of Revenue shall distribute money from the fund to each
11 organized borough and each city of any class on an annual basis as
12 provided in (b) and (c) of this section.

13 (b) The base amount to be distributed from the fund to each bor-
14 ough and city for the fiscal year shall be the amount received by the
15 borough or city during fiscal year 1978 under AS 43.70.080; however, if
16 the amount appropriated to the fund by the legislature under (a) of this
17 section is insufficient for distribution of the full base amount, the
18 Department of Revenue shall prorate the amount available for distribu-
19 tion on the basis of amounts received during fiscal year 1978 under AS
20 43.70.080. A city incorporated within an organized borough after
21 June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount a share of the amount
22 distributed to the borough in which it is located based on the ratio of
23 population in the city to the total population in the borough. A city
24 incorporated outside an organized borough after June 30, 1977 shall
25 receive as a base amount the amount received by the city in the state
26 most closely approximating it in population at the time of its incor-
27 poration. A borough incorporated after June 30, 1977 shall receive as
28 base amount the amount received by the borough in the state most closel
29 approximating it in population at the time of its incorporation.

part (c) says if there's additional
money, it's distributed on the basis
of population.



CITY OF KENAI
"Oil Capital of Alaska"

P. O. BOX 580 KENAI, ALASKA 99611
TELEPHONE 283 - 7535

March 7, 1980

Honorable Russ Meekins
Chairman, House Finance Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Meekins:

The Legislature has an opportunity to correct an inequity in funding of the Municipal Assistance Fund and by so doing accomplish several other worthwhile goals expressed by the Legislature and the Administration.

A brief review of the history of the Municipal Assistance Fund will point up the inequity that has arisen. The municipalities, organized boroughs and cities, automatically received 60% of the gross business tax up to fiscal year 1979, the last year the tax was in effect. In degree of certitude of revenue, this was a most reliable income source. The State Legislature offered as a substitute for this income source, the Municipal Assistance Fund providing for distribution to municipalities of 10% of more of the corporate income taxes paid to the State. The municipalities, by accepting this substitute income source, went "at risk" in two ways. First, like the State they gave up the more reliable tax source, gross business receipts as compared to the uncertainty of net income. Second, 60% of the gross business tax receipts was automatically distributed compared to annual legislative appropriating action. The State is at risk where it depends upon net income and the municipalities now are joined with the State. We are all aware of the State winning on their risk taking as corporate net income revenues have increase, the inequity is that so far the State Legislature has not seen fit to honor their commitment and pass on the 10% to the municipalities who shared the risk. We seek your aid in correcting this inequity. At the conclusion of this letter are the dollar amounts involved.

Further in your consideration is the achievement of other goals spoken of by Legislative members and Administration. Funds received by municipalities from this source will: lower real property mill rate or reduce the size of increase and will be visible to the citizens of the municipalities. In addition, fund distribution of this type puts the discretion of spending such funds at the most

1-29-79

State of Alaska
 Department of Education
 Chapt. 249, SLA 1970
 STATE AID FOR RETIREMENT OF SCHOOL CONSTR. DEBT
 FY 1978-79

	100% of Debt Service 1976-77	Credit for Cash Payment Prior to FY72	50% of Cash Payment Prior to FY72	Cash Payment 1976-77	80% of 1976-77 Cash Payment	Debt Service @ 100% Plus Cash Payment 1976-77	Cigarette Tax 1976-77	Total Entitlement	Actual Payment Prorated @ 79.9238%
Anchorage	11,969,389	1,338	9,669	1,942,254	1,553,803	13,532,861	1,090,725	12,442,136	9,944,227
Bristol Bay	149,585	16,723	8,361	--	--	157,946	13,180	144,766	115,702
Cordova	122,925	--	--	16,020	12,816	135,641	24,469	111,172	88,853
Fairbanks	3,959,632	321,065	160,532	573,180	458,544	4,578,708	295,209	4,283,499	3,423,535
Galena	--	--	--	76,812	61,449	61,449	9,560	51,889	41,471
Haines	95,948	--	--	--	--	95,948	21,902	74,046	59,180
Juneau	985,298	--	--	435,214	348,171	1,333,469	142,967	1,190,502	951,494
Kake	--	--	--	45,072	36,057	36,057	10,751	25,306	20,225
Kenai	2,300,759	483,758	241,879	1,624,771	1,299,817	3,842,455	169,044	3,673,411	2,935,928
Ketchikan	650,498	--	--	--	--	650,498	92,628	557,870	445,870
Kodiak	419,413	17,036	8,518	1,097	877	428,808	73,508	355,300	283,969
Mat-Su	2,085,979	1,842	921	189,120	151,296	2,238,196	108,207	2,129,989	1,702,369
Nenana	21,540	3,022	1,511	11,329	9,063	32,114	10,038	22,076	17,643
North Slope	1,828,748	--	--	--	--	1,828,748	42,576	1,786,172	1,427,575
Petersburg	343,855	44,629	22,314	--	--	366,169	25,602	340,567	272,194
Sitka	410,390	971	485	94,214	75,371	486,246	61,516	424,730	339,460
Skagway	26,784	--	--	--	--	26,784	11,592	15,192	12,142
St. Mary's	--	--	--	128,448	102,758	102,758	6,968	95,790	76,559
Unalaska	--	--	--	12,248	9,798	9,798	8,418	1,380	1,102
Valdez	135,188	4,563	2,281	27,832	22,265	159,734	30,856	128,878	103,004
Wrangell	24,651	--	--	15,000	12,000	36,651	23,140	13,511	10,798
Totals	25,530,482	912,947	456,471	5,192,611	37,254,085	30,141,038	2,272,856	27,868,182	22,273,300

FY 80
 Anchorage entitlement 12,465,946
 prorated payment 9,742,673
 short fall 2,723,273

FY 80 JP 30,512,110 78.154%
 proration JP 24,051,000
 FY 81 JP 30,252,000 JP 25,210,000

major work of G. M. L. 1/3/80 Chat of Jimmy Chittwood
✓ HB 66 - Am. working of Bill Miles, House
Revenue & Dept. of Nat. Revenue.

✓ Mary appointment issue -- needs more work G. M. L.
in 12/89 will draft (Am.) proposal.

✓ House legislation
✓ Sr. Citizen (League wants to clarify) League ready.
(I) have a bit of a problem of whole of system

✓ HB 192 - or in Budget
Hospital working - for follow up by G. M. L. not included

✓ ~~Chick~~
Constitutional issue - extra-territorial G. M. L. ready

✓ Solid waste / water + sewer
unclear from 50 / to 75% +
② new category 80% solid waste
G. M. L. ready

ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
December 14, 1979

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Ron Larson at 9:30 am on December 14, 1979 in the assembly chambers of the City and Borough of Juneau. The following committee members were present: Ron Larson, Lee Sharp, Gene Moore, Lyman Hoffman, Marilyn Dimmick, Dan Keck, Mike Ribar, Allen Cronk, Ben Delahay, Mike Mikell, Bill Curtis, Bill Walker, Earl Richards, Barbara Shaffer, and Judi Slajer; staff: Ginny Chitwood.

Chitwood distributed information on the status of League sponsored bills, a list of League membership, and a list of the legislative committee members, board members and staff.

Agenda action list - from 1980 policy statement:

Public Employee Retirement (page 3, I-G,2) - Larson said he is working with Paul Arnoldt, Director of the State Division of Retirement and Benefits, and will have more to report at the next meeting.

Bill to Split out Hospital Funding from Revenue Sharing to Health and Social Services (Page 3, I-I (eye),2) - There was discussion on whether E&SS currently has the administrative structure to handle the program or whether there will have to be a new office set up. Curtis said that the same person who certifies the hospital and the number of beds for the present revenue sharing program should be able to handle the proposed program. Mikell said he would talk to Senator Glenn Hackney about legislation.

Senior Citizen Exemptions (page 4, I-L,4) - Dimmick reported that the Kenai Peninsula Borough unanimously passed a resolution endorsing exemption of the whole parcel owned and lived on by a senior citizen. Sharp distributed three alternatives. After striking the word "smallest" in alternate "B", the committee voted to endorse that version, (see attached). It was suggested that the pending ombudsman investigation be checked before seeking to have legislation introduced.

HB 66 Corrections - Sharp distributed a draft bill, labelled "D". He suggested the legislative committee support the concept of the bill and work to have it incorporated in the House Resources Committee bill, rather than have it introduced as League sponsored legislation.

The necessity for clarification of overriding state interest taking precedence over local selections was discussed. Cronk said he would prepare legislation implementing the League's resolution dealing with land selection and grant regulations. Cronk distributed "land selection report". The committee adopted enclosures # 1, 3, 4 & 5, and adopted an amended version of Sharp's "D" instead of enclosure # 2, (see attached).

Land Selection - Mental Health Lands (Page 7, IV-B,2) - Cronk distributed draft "E", which includes two pages of definitions. The committee deferred action on the proposal. Sharp volunteered to revise the wording, (see attached).

Mineral Policy (page 16, IX-A,5) - Jim Nordale sent a draft labelled "F". After amending it slightly, the committee adopted draft "F", (see attached).

Controlled Livestock Districts (page 8, IV-8,1) - Nordale sent draft "G" which was adopted by the committee.

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in Coastal Management Districts (page 8, IV-E,2) - Slajer distributed draft "H", which was adopted by the committee. It was noted that this proposal should be considered only a first step, not the complete answer to the problem addressed in the policy statement. Extraterritorial control is needed in addition to input to plan formatica.

Majority Elections (page 12, VII-A,1) - Two bills, SB 126 and HB 341, have been introduced, both of which clarify the 40% plurality and contain a provision to opt out of the 40% rule.

Solid Waste (page 12, VI-D,1) - Perry Lovett sent draft "I" which was adopted by the committee in an amended version, (see attached). The committee voted to recommend to the board a new policy on resource recovery. The proposal to make grants or low interest loans for capital improvements available to private utilities was tabled until June.

Social Security Participation (page 15, VIII-E,2) - Staff was instructed to prepare a draft to implement this section.

Loans for Water and Sewer Projects and Title 29 Revisions (agenda items # 12 and # 13) These items were deferred until the next meeting.

Boat Tax - nothing new to report.

Assembly Apportionment and Reapportionment - Slajer distributed a draft bill. It was decided to defer action to allow time for review. Staff was directed to send copies of the draft bill and current law to municipal elected officials, administrators, clerks, attorneys and to AML board and legislative committee members. Larson will conduct a hearing on Friday, January 25, in the annex of the City and Borough of Juneau assembly chambers. Following the hearing, a draft bill and provisions will be presented to the board.

Legislative Priorities - The legislative committee recommended the following priorities to the board.

1. Assembly apportionment and reapportionment
2. Revisions to HB 66 (Chapter 85, SLA 79)
 - a. state disposal
 - b. subdivision override

3. Revenue sharing
 - a. transfer hospital funding to H&SS, with no decrease in revenue sharing
 - b. increase funding level by 300%
 - c. revisions to formula should reflect philosophy of helping those who help themselves
4. Economic development, especially sections 2 & 4 of Part X
5. New foundation formula for education
6. Tax credits
 - a. energy
 - b. local support to school operations & capital projects
7. Front end funding for school capital projects
8. Grants and long term, low interest loans for construction of power and water projects
9. State funding for cultural and civic centers
10. Mineral policy

TENTATIVE
NOTICE OF MEETING
AML LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
April 17 & 18, 1980
in Juneau

If you have items you would like on the agenda, please notify
Ron Larson at the Matanuska-Susitna Borough or the AML office.

ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE
204 North Franklin
Juneau, Alaska 99801
586-1325/586-6526

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Staff: Ginny Chitwood, Executive Director
Marilyn Miller, Director, Program Services
Susan King, Administrative Assistant

Alaska Municipal League

586-1325

3/31/80 asked Ginny

Chitwood to develop
working for change. D.W.

has some concern.

3/31/80

asked D.W. to have

Ginny give Margo

info on where various

"muni rev" showing

kind of bills were

3/25 2pm

Arlic:

I am hopeful that you will be successful in developing a method or formula in funding the roll back (1yr) on school debt service. This is certainly one of the basic local needs and dramatically affects ad valorem taxes. I wish I was not able to discuss this matter in more detail with you. If you are interested in knowing how this whole mess got started, I have info on it. Will call you later this week.

Norm

Note: Thanks for taking time out to speak to the Managers Assoc.

H- given to me for
you from Marilyn
AML

4/2/80

Dear Curtis

Re: School Construction Payments

I believe Pat Corney's bill, HB 838, with a few modifications, can solve the reimbursement delay problem. I would suggest a compromise between the two year delay in present law and the immediate payment, calling for a one year delay to allow the Department of Education time to review audits & to have some proof that payments were made & made for approved projects. (I talked to Norm Hennesque about this & he has no problem - in fact he suggested waiting until after the audit.)

This bill, however, will not solve any problems unless the legislature is willing to fully fund it. As a first step most municipalities would like to see current law funded at its authorized level. In FY 79⁰ the appropriation was 5.6 million less than

entitlement; in FY 80, 6.7 million less,
and proposed in FY 81, 5.2 million less.

Needless to say, AMC supports both
full funding + shortening the delay
in reimbursement.

Thank for your help,
Glenney

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

(907) 465-2300

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH 5 - JUNEAU 99811

April 9, 1980

The Honorable Senator Sturgulewski
Chairman
Senate Community & Regional
Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

I am enclosing a memo from Phil Wall, Director of Administrative Services, explaining how the entitlement for Municipal Assistance is arrived at. The Governor's budget request for FY 1981 is \$11,400,000 and so Anchorage's entitlement would again be \$4,918,924, plus a portion of the \$828,470 over the base amount of \$10,571,530.

The projections below are combined estimate totals for the petroleum and corporate income taxes for FY 1981 through 1985 in millions of dollars:

<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
586	955	1,110	1,267	1,334

AS 43.20.016 states that the Legislature may appropriate 10% of the petroleum & corporate income tax collected, or more, to the Municipal Assistance Fund. If 10% were appropriated, based on the above revenue projections, the amounts in the fund would be (in millions of dollars):

<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
58	95	111	127	133

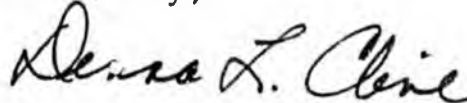
Because of the constitutional problem of dedication of funds, AS 43.20.016 only suggests that the Legislature may use a 10% formula for appropriating money to the Municipal Assistance Fund. AS 43.20.016(b) and (c) spell out how amounts more or less than the suggested 10% formula are to be distributed. Policy and budget considerations by the Administration and the Legislature have determined the amount actually appropriated to the fund in recent years.

Using the suggested 10% formula Anchorage's entitlement would be the base amount of \$4,918,924 and then the excess would be shared by using the per capita rules contained in AS 43.20.016(c). The entitlement utilizing this formula for FY 81 through FY 85 would be (in millions of dollars):

<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
26	42	49	57	59

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Denna L. Cline
Special Assistant

DLC:m11
Enclosure

RECEIVED

APR 2 1980

TO: Joseph K. Donohue
Deputy Commissioner

DATE: April 2, 1980

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-2313

FROM: Phil A. Wall, Director *PAW*
Administrative Services Division

SUBJECT: Municipal Assistance Sharing

The old Alaska Business License sharing ended on December 31, 1979. The first Municipal Assistance sharing for fiscal year 1980 occurred in March, 1980 under AS 43.20.016. This new sharing program established the base amount to be shared as the actual amount shared to each municipality in fiscal year 1978. The actual fiscal year 1978 amounts were:

<u>Anchorage Municipality</u>	<u>Statewide</u>
\$4,918,924	\$10,571,530

The law also allows for the distribution of an appropriation which is larger or smaller than the \$10,571,530 base amount. For fiscal year 1978 an amount of \$11,400,000 (or \$828,470 more than the base amount) was appropriated. Some adjustment to the base amount may occur as a result of our request for opinion, but, most of the excess will be shared to municipalities under the per capita rules contained in AS 43.20.016 (c).

The fiscal year 1981 Municipal Assistance Fund appropriation request is again \$11,400,000. This is the amount approved by the Governor.

T
or slots
^ 3195
Rush
Bill Rely 4-1-86

Get Jay Hogan to pull
pertinent ~~for~~ statutes for
us. Show amount

entitlement + amount
paid since enactment.

Give 1981 est entitlement

+ 1/2 Gov's budget. \$ 11.4
- St. wd
not broken
done

Also ask if any
projections ~~of this~~
the corp. + get

income tax for next
5 years or so +
entitlement based on
~~the~~ those figures

91

3-31-80

(3795)

Per Milt Barker Budget/Audit

	<u>Statewide</u>	<u>Should Received</u> <u>Anchorage</u>	<u>Did Receive</u> <u>Anchorage</u>
1978	\$10,567,000	\$4,918,922.16 = <u>BASE</u>	
1979	13,349,900		
1980	\$11.4 ^{mi} (Should have been \$25.7 ^{mi})		
1981	41.6		26
1982	58.6		42

FORMULA
 Anchorage will always ^{receive} BASE Figure plus
 extra for population (43.1% 1980 - 1982 figures)

Does Not have Gov's Budget Breakdown
 \$11.4 mi - is all together

Does Not have any figures on Corp. & petroleum
 income taxes. U

Should be able to obtain from Revenue
 tomorrow.

Alaska
MUNICIPAL
League

TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N. FRANKLIN ST
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

March 19, 1980

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

I am writing concerning municipal assistance from general and petroleum corporate income tax receipts.

In the process of repealing the gross business license tax, the Legislature eliminated a source of income for municipalities - 60% of the gross business license fees collected within a municipality. To compensate for this loss of revenue, the Legislature established the Municipal Assistance Fund. According to AS 44.20.016, "the Legislature may appropriate to the fund during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 10% of the income tax revenue received by the state under sec. 11(e) of this chapter and chapter 21 of this title for the previous year." Chapters 20 and 21 pertain to corporate and petroleum income taxes.

According to the letter of intent that accompanied the repeal of the gross business license tax, municipalities were to benefit from the change. In actuality, however, municipalities have lost considerably.

For FY '79, the last year operating under shares of the gross business license tax, municipalities received \$13,349,900. For FY '80, the Legislature appropriated only \$11,400,000 and the amount in the Governor's proposed FY '81 budget remains at that same level even though the revenues generated by general and petroleum corporate income taxes were \$257,400,000 in FY '79 and are estimated at \$417,000,000 for FY '80.

The Alaska Municipal League urges the Legislature to appropriate monies to the municipal assistance fund as currently authorized by law.

Sincerely,



Dave Walsh
President

Cross reference. — As to taxpayer remedies, see AS 43.05.240.

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment repealed subsections (b), (c) and (d), which provided for a hearing where agreement could not be reached with taxpayer as to the amount of the license tax, which provided that a person aggrieved by an action of the department could apply in writing giving notice of the grievance and requesting a hearing, and providing for disposition of excess amounts paid, respectively.

Subsection (b) extends no rights beyond statute of limitations. — It is doubtful that subsection (b) of this section would extend any rights to the taxpayer beyond the time specified in the applicable statute of limitations. *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

But it does allow raising of question of overpayment after return approved. — Subsection (b) of this section seems to indicate an intention to allow the taxpayer to raise the question of an overpayment of taxes even after the return has been approved by the department under subsection (a). *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

Taxes voluntarily paid under a mistake of law cannot be recovered. *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

But the legislature may enact additional remedies for the recovery of illegal or excessive taxes. *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

And subsection (c) of this section creates such an additional remedy. — *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

Sec. 43.70.050. Appeals.

Repealed by § 3 ch 166 SLA 1976.

Cross reference. — For present provisions covering the subject matter of the repealed section, see AS 43.05.240.

Voluntary payment or payment under mistake of law not a defense in action for partial refund. — In the light of subsection (c) of this section, proof that the payment was made voluntarily or under a mistake of law is no defense in an action for partial refund of taxes. *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

Refund due on showing of payment in excess of amount due. — Under this section a taxpayer is entitled to a refund upon the bare showing that he paid an amount in excess of the tax which was due. *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

And there is no requirement that the tax be paid under protest. *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

Or that showing of duress must be made. — *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

Running of interest against sovereign. — Equitable motives have led the majority of courts to recognize tax refunds as an exception to the general rule that interest does not run against a sovereign in the absence of an express statute creating such liability. *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

Costs against sovereign. — But costs may not be assessed against a sovereign without statutory authority therefor. *Ketchikan Spruce Mills v. Dewey*, 17 Alaska 336 (1957).

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 7, ch. 43, SLA 1949.

Sec. 43.70.060. Civil penalty. (a) Repealed by § 3 ch 166 SLA 1976.

(b) If a person fails to apply for a license at the required time or makes, wilfully or otherwise, an erroneous or fraudulent return, the department shall assess the fee from any information it can obtain. This assessment is prima facie good and sufficient for all legal purposes under this chapter. (§ 8 ch 43 SLA 1949; am § 2 ch 128 SLA 1955; am § 6 ch 58 SLA 1971; am § 3 ch 166 SLA 1976)

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Sec. 43.70.070.

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§ 43.70.070

REVENUE AND TAXATION

§ 43.70.080

Cross reference. — For civil penalty imposed for failure to file a return or report, or pay the full amount of a tax, or a portion or a deficiency of the tax, see AS 43.05.220.

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment repealed subsection (a), which provided for an additional amount to be added to the fee for failure to file a business license return or pay the fee, as finally determined by the department, due to wilful neglect.

Section merely regulatory. — See same catchline in note to AS 43.10.160.

And severable from other revenue provisions. — See State v. Baker, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 227 (File No. 428), 393 P.2d 893 (1964), citing Alaska v. Baker, 64 Wash. 2d 207, 390 P.2d 1009 (1964).

It is designed to persuade taxpayer to comply with chapter. State v. Baker, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 227 (File No. 428), 393 P.2d 893 (1964).

Sec. 43.70.070. Security. (a) Repealed by § 4 ch 94 SLA 1976.

(b) A nonresident person who starts to perform a construction contract or subcontract or other line of business in the state and is not known by the department to be the holder of adequate property in the state to secure collection of the license money which will probably accrue under this chapter by virtue of the business shall, in or with his application, state under oath the extent of lienable real and personal property against which the tax may be collected, and other information with respect to description, location and value of the property which the department prescribes. If the value of the property is not equal to three times the amount of the tax for which the applicant will probably be liable to the state, the department shall not issue the license until the applicant files with him a surety bond approved by the attorney general in a penal sum equal to twice the probable amount of the tax for which the applicant will be liable, conditioned upon payment of the tax in full when due, and with interest if not paid before delinquency. The department may waive the bond requirement if the applicant posts other security in the form of collateral acceptable to the department. (§ 9 ch 43 SLA 1949; am § 4 ch 94 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment repealed subsection (a), which made the amount of the fee, interest charge, and penalty imposed under this chapter a lien in favor of the state and provided generally for such lien.

And severable from other revenue provisions. — See State v. Baker, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 227 (File No. 428), 393 P.2d 893 (1964), citing Alaska v. Baker, 64 Wash. 2d 207, 390 P.2d 1009 (1964).

Section merely regulatory. — See same catchline in note to AS 43.10.160.

House 1977

Sec. 43.70.080. Disposal of money. All money collected by the department under this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund. The Department of Revenue shall refund to each organized borough and each city of any class 60 per cent of the money collected in the local government. (§ 11 ch 43 SLA 1949; am § 4 ch 155 SLA 1962; am § 74 ch 69 SLA 1970)

Legislative committee report. — For 1970 House Journal Supplement No. 2, p. report on ch. 69, SLA 1970 (HB 564), see 7.

Validity of refunds to incorporated cities — See 1960 Op. Att'y Gen., No. 5.

Sec. 43.70.090. Regulations. The department may adopt regulations necessary to determine and collect the fees imposed and to enforce this chapter. (§ 12 ch 43 SLA 1949)

Sec. 43.70.100. Penal provisions. (a) It is unlawful for a person to (1) wilfully evade a tax under this chapter; (2) fail to make a return or keep or produce a record required under § 30 of this chapter; (3) make a false or fraudulent return or false statement with intent to defraud the state or evade payment of the tax; or (4) aid or abet another in an attempt to evade payment of the tax.

(b) It is unlawful for an executive officer or agent of a corporation or agent of a person to make or permit to be made for his principal a false return or false statement in answer to an inquiry from the department with the intent to evade the payment of the tax under this chapter.

(c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

(d) In a prosecution under this chapter, no person otherwise competent as a witness is privileged from testifying on the ground that his testimony may incriminate him. However, no indictment or prosecution shall afterwards be brought against the witness on account of an offense or transaction concerning which he testifies as a witness. In a prosecution under this chapter, the attorney general may, with the consent of the department, compromise the case by accepting from the defendant a sum not less than the tax, interest on the tax, and all costs and expenses. (§ 10 ch 43 SLA 1949)

Exclusiveness of remedy. — Where a statute provides for the payment of a license fee as the condition of doing any specified business, and also provides that a violator of the act shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine or imprisonment, the remedy by prosecution and punishment so prescribed by the statute is exclusive, unless there is some special provision of law which permits the prosecution of a civil action to recover the license fee. (United States v. Jourden, 193 F. 986 (9th Cir. 1912))

Sec. 43.70.110. Definitions. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words have the meanings indicated.

(1) "Business" includes all activities or acts, personal, professional, or corporate, engaged in or caused to be engaged in, or following or engaging in a trade, profession, or business, including receipts from advertising services, rental of personal or real property, construction, processing, or manufacturing, but excluding fisheries businesses, fishermen, liquor licenses, insurance businesses, mining, and coin-operated amusement and gaming machines, calling or vocation, with the object of financial or pecuniary gain, profit or benefit, either direct or indirect, and not exempting subactivities producing marketable

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(3) for the third year beginning after December 31, 1977 that a taxpayer files an income tax return and each tax year thereafter — \$300.

(c) For part-year residents and nonresident individual taxpayers the credit provided in this section shall be prorated according to the number of months of residency in the state.

(d) The space for claiming the individual income tax credit shall be given a prominent location on the form furnished by the department for the filing of the individual income tax return. (§ 1 ch 144 SLA 1978)

Effective date. — Section 8, ch. 144, SLA 1978, makes this section effective July 3, 1978, in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c). Section 7 of that chapter makes this section retroactive to January 1, 1978.

Sec. 43.20.016. Sharing of corporate income tax revenue with municipalities. (a) There is established within the Department of Revenue the municipal assistance fund. The legislature may appropriate to the fund during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 10 per cent of the income tax revenue received by the state under § 11(e) of this chapter and ch. 21 of this title for the previous fiscal year. The Department of Revenue shall distribute money from the fund to each organized borough and each city of any class on an annual basis as provided in (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) The base amount to be distributed from the fund to each borough and city for the fiscal year shall be the amount received by the borough or city during fiscal year 1978 under AS 43.70.080; however, if the amount appropriated to the fund by the legislature under (a) of this section is insufficient for distribution of the full base amount, the Department of Revenue shall prorate the amount available for distribution on the basis of amounts received during fiscal year 1978 under AS 43.70.080. A city incorporated within an organized borough after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount a share of the amount distributed to the borough in which it is located based on the ratio of population in the city to the total population in the borough. A city incorporated outside an organized borough after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount the amount received by the city in the state most closely approximating it in population at the time of its incorporation. A borough incorporated after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount the amount received by the borough in the state most closely approximating it in population at the time of its incorporation.

(c) If the amount in the fund at the time of distribution exceeds the base amount to be distributed under (b) of this section, the excess amount shall be distributed to each borough and city on the basis of population. For the purpose of this subsection, the population of a city within an organized borough shall be deducted from the population of the borough. Population, for the purpose of this section, shall be as certified by the commissioner of community and regional affairs.

(d) The intent of (c) of this section is that local governments which levy property taxes reduce those levies in reasonable proportion to the amount of increased state aid received by a local government. The governing body of each local government shall furnish a notice with the tax statement describing its use of this increased state aid. (§ 2 ch 144 SLA 1978)

Effective date. — Section 8, ch. 144, SLA 1978, makes this section effective January 1, 1979.

Editor's note. — Section 6, ch. 144, SLA 1978, effective January 1, 1979, provides: "TRANSITIONAL RULES FOR REVENUE SHARING UNDER THIS ACT. The revenue raised under AS 43.70 which relates to the 1978 calendar year (including the \$25 license fee due March 1, 1978 and the fees on the total gross receipts for 1978 which accompany returns filed in

1979 under AS 43.70.030(d)) is the source of revenue to be shared in 1979 in accordance with AS 43.70.080. The increase in the corporate income tax which goes into effect in 1979 is the source of revenue to be shared with the municipalities under AS 43.20.016 in 1980 and subsequent years. This Act does not entitle any organized borough or any city of any class to revenue under both AS 43.70.080 and AS 43.20.016, for the same period of time."

Sec. 43.20.030. Returns and payment of taxes.

Subsection (d) of this section creates a duty to speak when it requires a notice of modification of a taxpayer's federal income tax return. *Stevenson v. Burgess*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1514 (File No. 2791), 570 P.2d 728 (1977).

Taxpayers estopped from asserting statute of limitations due to failure to notify regarding modification of federal tax liability. — The failure of certain taxpayers to notify the department of the modification in their federal income tax liability for two years constitutes a breach

of the duty to give notice of modification pursuant to this section and amounts to the concealment of a material fact. Where the state, to its detriment, relying on that lack of notice, as it reasonably could, failed to institute the statutory mechanism for collection of additional taxes, the taxpayers are estopped from asserting the protection of the statute of limitations embodied in AS 43.20.200(b). *Stevenson v. Burgess*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1514 (File No. 2791), 570 P.2d 728 (1977).

Sec. 43.20.031. Taxable income of residents; deductions; exemptions. (a) The taxable income of a resident of the state is his entire taxable income as defined in § 63 of the Internal Revenue Code with the following modifications:

(1) a taxpayer whose income includes a cost-of-living allowance which is exempt from federal income tax shall determine and include that amount as part of his income as if the cost-of-living allowance were not exempt;

(2) the benefits allowed to taxpayers under Internal Revenue Code §§ 1301 — 1307, as amended, are allowed only to taxpayers who have been residents of the state for the full base period as well as for the computation year as defined in these sections; the commissioner shall adopt regulations governing benefits under these sections of federal law allowable to spouses eligible to file a joint Alaska return for the computation year when one spouse has not been a resident of Alaska for the full base period;

(3) the benefits of certain property Code (26 U.S.C.) who purchase benefits of property for time of the purchase (4) each tax amount to the Revenue Code (am § 1 ch 8)

Revisor's note provisions detailing minimum deduction for 1977, see section in the 1978 Temporary Resolutions in B. Effect of amendments The 1978 amendments, 16, 1978, and retracted paragraph

Sec. 43.20.035. Residents. (a) residents of this state is when attributed chapter with (1) a nonresident itemized deduction minimum deduction proportion (2) a nonresident the personal Revenue Code (3) a nonresident itemized deduction (4) "Alaska itemized deduction arise from source of this chapter (if any) of: (A) Alaska (B) the minimum (am § 2 ch 8 S)

Revisor's note provisions detailing minimum deduction

Sec. 43.56.030. In place of other taxes.

Municipal taxation of AS 43.56 property may only occur as authorized under AS 29.53.045. North Slope Borough v. Sohio Petroleum Corp., Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1750 (File Nos. 3460, 3513, 3659), 585 P.2d 534 (1978).

And all of it is entitled to a state tax credit. North Slope Borough v. Sohio Petroleum Corp., Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1750 (File Nos. 3460, 3513, 3659), 585 P.2d 534 (1978).

Regulation denying credit held invalid. — An emergency regulation which denied a credit against the tax levied by the state

under AS 43.56.010(a) for property taxes collected by municipalities in excess of the limitations set forth in AS 29.53.045 and 29.53.050(b) was invalid since AS 43.56.010(d) mandates that all taxes paid under AS 29.53.045 are to be credited against the levy of AS 43.56.010(a). North Slope Borough v. Sohio Petroleum Corp., Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1750 (File Nos. 3460, 3513, 3659), 585 P.2d 534 (1978).

Cited in Liberati v. Bristol Bay Borough, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1735 (File No. 3365), 584 P.2d 1115 (1978).

Chapter 70. Alaska Business License Act.

Section

10. [Repealed]

30. Levy and computation of license fee

Section

70. [Repealed]

80. Disposal of money

State license tax on salmon canneries with its revenue sharing provision is not different in kind from general gross receipts tax of Alaska Business License

Act. — See Liberati v. Bristol Bay Borough, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1735 (File No. 3365), 585 P.2d 878 (1978).

Sec. 43.70.010. Exemptions.

Repealed by § 5 ch 144 SLA 1978, effective January 1, 1979.

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 3, ch. 43, SLA 1949; § 2, ch. 172, SLA 1957; § 1, ch. 152, SLA 1962.

Section 6, ch. 144, SLA 1978, effective January 1, 1979, provides: "TRANSITIONAL RULES FOR REVENUE SHARING UNDER THIS ACT. The revenue raised under AS 43.70 which relates to the 1978 calendar year (including the \$25 license fee due March 1, 1978 and the fees on the total gross receipts for 1978 which accompany returns filed in 1979

under AS 43.70.030(d)) is the source of revenue to be shared in 1979 in accordance with AS 43.70.080. The increase in the corporate income tax which goes into effect in 1979 is the source of revenue to be shared with the municipalities under AS 43.20.016 in 1980 and subsequent years. This Act does not entitle any organized borough or any city of any class to revenue under both AS 43.70.080 and AS 43.20.016, for the same period of time."

Sec. 43.70.030. Levy and computation of license fee. (a) The license fee for each business is \$25.

(b) The license fee for each national bank and state bank, trust company and savings and loan association is seven per cent of its net income. Net income means the taxable income of each taxpayer before net operating loss deduction and special deductions, computed as required under the Internal Revenue Code of the United States and

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includes all other income including income from federal, state or municipal obligations. Each of these taxpayers required to make a return under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code shall at the same time file with the department a return setting out the amount of tax due under this chapter, and other information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter which the department requires. Each of these taxpayers shall also at the same time file a true and correct copy of the tax return which he has filed with the Internal Revenue Service. A taxpayer filing under this subsection shall use the same tax year as the taxpayer uses for federal income tax purposes. Any approved extension of time to file the taxpayer's federal income tax return automatically extends the time for filing under this chapter. Any agreement which a taxpayer enters into with the Internal Revenue Service which extends the statute of limitations for any federal income tax return will apply to returns filed under this chapter. The department may, in its discretion, grant an extension of time to file or an extension of the statute of limitations independent of federal action. Every taxpayer shall notify the department in writing, within 90 days, of any alteration in, or modification of his federal income tax return and of a recomputation of tax or determination of deficiency. For purposes of applying the statute of limitations, this notification constitutes a separate return, and failure to file this notification will have the same effect as the failure to file a return under this title.

(c) The license for the privilege of taking orders through use of catalogs and by mail order offices in the state is the same as set out in this chapter for business generally.

(d) The fee of \$25 applies to all of the provisions of this section, and shall accompany the application. The balance is due and payable on the last day of the taxpayer's tax year and shall be paid before the 15th day of the third month following the end of the tax year, except that the time for filing the return may be extended as provided in (b) of this section. To enable accurate determination of the balance of the tax due at the end of each year, each person to whom this chapter applies shall keep records, give statements under oath, and make returns which the department requires. Returns are made under penalty of perjury. (§ 5 ch 43 SLA 1949; am § 1 ch 128 SLA 1955; am § 1 ch 101 SLA 1960; am § 1 ch 68 SLA 1973; am § 1 ch 50 SLA 1975; am § 3 ch 144 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendments.

The 1978 amendment, effective January 1, 1979, in subsection (a) deleted "plus a sum equal to one-half of one per cent of the gross receipts in excess of \$20,000 from the business during the year for which the license is issued, except that all gross volume in excess of \$10,000 a year is taxed at the rate of one-quarter of one per cent" from the end of the first sentence of the subsection and deleted the former second

sentence of that subsection, which read "The annual license fee paid by a professional person to his professional board shall be credited against the initial fee required under this chapter." In subsection (b), the amendment added the present fifth through eighth and tenth sentences and inserted "within 90 days" in the present ninth sentence. In subsection (c), the amendment deleted "and gross volume of business of those offices includes

all orders taken at them whether delivery of the merchandise is made through the offices or not" from the end of the subsection. In subsection (d), the amendment deleted "initial" preceding "fee" in the first sentence, and in the second sentence, substituted "the last day of the taxpayer's tax year" for "December 31st of each year," "15th day of the third month following the end of the tax year" for "first day of March following," and the language beginning "time for filing" for "department may extend the time until the 30th of the following April upon application showing that the extension is necessary to enable the applicant to ascertain the amount of license money due."

Section 6, ch. 144, SLA 1978, effective January 1, 1979, provides: "TRANSI-

Sec. 43.70.070. Security.

Repealed by § 4, ch 94, SLA 1976; § 5, ch 144, SLA 1978, effective January 1, 1979.

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 9, ch. 43, SLA 1949. Subsection (a) was repealed by § 4, ch. 94,

TRANSITIONAL RULES FOR REVENUE SHARING UNDER THIS ACT. The revenue raised under AS 43.70 which relates to the 1978 calendar year (including the \$25 license fee due March 1, 1978 and the fees on the total gross receipts for 1978 which accompany returns filed in 1979 under AS 43.70.030(d)) is the source of revenue to be shared in 1979 in accordance with AS 43.70.080. The increase in the corporate income tax which goes into effect in 1979 is the source of revenue to be shared with the municipalities under AS 43.20.016 in 1980 and subsequent years. This Act does not entitle any organized borough or any city of any class to revenue under both AS 43.70.080 and AS 43.20.016, for the same period of time."

SLA 1976, and subsection (b) was repealed by § 5, ch. 144, SLA 1978.

Sec. 43.70.080. Disposal of money [Effective January 1, 1980]. A money collected by the department under this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund. (§ 11 ch 43 SLA 1949; am § 4 ch 155 SLA 1962; am § 74 ch 69 SLA 1970; am § 4 ch 144 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendment. — The 1978 amendment, effective January 1, 1980, deleted the former second sentence, which read "The Department of Revenue shall refund to each organized borough and each city of any class 60 per cent of the money collected in the local government."

Editor's note. — Section 6, ch. 144, SLA 1978, effective January 1, 1979, provides: "TRANSITIONAL RULES FOR REVENUE SHARING UNDER THIS ACT. The revenue raised under AS 43.70 which relates to the 1978 calendar year (including the \$25 license fee due March 1,

1978 and the fees on the total gross receipts for 1978 which accompany returns filed in 1979 under AS 43.70.030(d)) is the source of revenue to be shared in 1979 in accordance with AS 43.70.080. The increase in the corporate income tax which goes into effect in 1979 is the source of revenue to be shared with the municipalities under AS 43.20.016 in 1980 and subsequent years. This Act does not entitle any organized borough or any city of any class to revenue under both AS 43.70.080 and AS 43.20.016, for the same period of time."

Chapter 75. Fisheries Taxes.

Article

- 1. Taxes and Licenses (§§ 43.75.010 — 43.75.055)
- 4. General Provisions (§§ 43.75.130 — 43.75.140)

Editor's note. findings and purposes see §§ 1 and 2, ch. 7

- Section
- 10. [Repealed]
- 11. Fisheries business
- 15. Fisheries business

Sec. 43.75.010
Repealed by §

Cross reference provisions covering the repealed section
Editor's note. — derived from § 1, ch. 113 SLA 1951; § 1, ch. 2, ch. 84, SLA 1967. State license tax with its revenue sha

Sec. 43.75.011
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Effective date. — S 1979, makes this sec 1979, in accordance v
Editor's note. — S 1979, effective June "FINDINGS. The leg state has
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"(5) embarked on encouraging the deve fishing industry."

Sec. 43.75.015.
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Alaska MUNICIPAL League

TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N. FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

March 19, 1980

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

I am writing concerning municipal assistance from general and petroleum corporate income tax receipts.

In the process of repealing the gross business license tax, the Legislature eliminated a source of income for municipalities - 60% of the gross business license fees collected within a municipality. To compensate for this loss of revenue, the Legislature established the Municipal Assistance Fund. According to AS 44.20.016, "the Legislature may appropriate to the fund during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 10% of the income tax revenue received by the state under sec. 11(e) of this chapter and chapter 21 of this title for the previous year." Chapters 20 and 21 pertain to corporate and petroleum income taxes.

According to the letter of intent that accompanied the repeal of the gross business license tax, municipalities were to benefit from the change. In actuality, however, municipalities have lost considerably.

For FY '79, the last year operating under shares of the gross business license tax, municipalities received \$13,349,900. For FY '80, the Legislature appropriated only \$11,400,000 and the amount in the Governor's proposed FY '81 budget remains at that same level even though the revenues generated by general and petroleum corporate income taxes were \$257,400,000 in FY '79 and are estimated at \$417,000,000 for FY '80.

The Alaska Municipal League urges the Legislature to appropriate monies to the municipal assistance fund as currently authorized by law.

Sincerely,



Dave Walsh
President



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on
Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

April 29, 1980 Minutes regarding suggested amendments

REP. GARDINER

at p. 17. 1. 10 or a new section:

For the fiscal years 1981-1985, no municipality may receive less than 125% of the amount received by that municipality during fiscal year 1980.

REP. GARDINER/REP. MCKINNON/REP. ROGERS

p.2.1.20 see attachment #1 (memo of April 24)

REP. GARDINER

suggestion to increase the \$25,000 minimum by 30-40%

ANCHORAGE MUNICIPALITY

p. 17: Sec. 11 (a) (3) delete

p. 14 a "hold harmless" provision at 90% of population (see Attachment 2)

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JULY 1981 ALASKA 99611
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 24, 1980

SUBJECT: CSHB 192 (Finance) amended

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner
ATTN: John Sund

FROM: John B. Chenoweth
Legislative Counsel

The insertion of "utilities" at page 2, line 20, was action specifically requested by the Finance Committee.

To narrow the amendment so that only contributions received from municipal utilities in lieu of property taxes (and not all utility revenues) are recognized as income, the following amendment is in order:

Page 2, line 20: Delete "utilities,"

Page 2, following line 24: Insert an additional paragraph to read:

"(E) payments received by a municipality from a utility which are in lieu of taxes levied and collected by the municipality."

JBC:jdn

1. Delete (on page 17) Sec 11, subsection (a) (3).
2. Add the following to Sec. 4 (on p. 14):

Sec. 29.90.030 Minimum Entitlement Adjustment

(a) A municipality may not receive a total amount of money under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 which is less in proportion to the total amount appropriated and allocated under those sections than ninety percent (90%) of the percentage of its population to the total population of the State as determined by the Department of Labor.

(b) If the total amount that would be received by a municipality under AS 29.88, AS 29.89.010 and AS 29.90.020 would be less than as required by this section, the municipality shall receive an additional entitlement in an amount sufficient to comply with this section. In the case of boroughs that include cities which are eligible to receive funds under AS 29.88, AS 29.89 or AS 29.90.020, the funds to be received by the borough shall be deemed to include any amounts to be received by cities within the borough for purposes of this section.

(c) Amounts received by municipalities under this section are subject to proration in the manner provided by AS 29.90.010.

Municipality of Anchorage

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 18, 1980
TO: Mayor Sullivan
THRU: Lu Person, Director of Management and Budget *LP*
FROM: Gene Dusek, Budget Officer *GD*
SUBJECT: HB192 AMENDMENT

Per Mitch, the only amendment to HB192 as passed out of the House Finance Committee on April 17th was to increase the total amount, including hospital pass-thru funding, to \$31 million.

At a \$31 million funding level, the State has estimated that \$22,740,838 would be available for other than hospital pass-thru funding. At this funding level, the following shows how Anchorage would fare under the current statutes and under HB192 in FY1981:

<u>Current Statutes</u>		<u>HB192</u>	
<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of State total</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of State total</u>
\$9,830,864	43.23%	\$8,190,667	36.01%

The above compares to Anchorage's share of \$7,849,556 (43.23%) of the State total of \$18,157,087 if FY 1980 State-shared revenues are fully funded as per the House supplemental.

LP, GD: ljs

cc: Larry D. Crawford



MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

I HOPE THAT YOU CAN CORRECT THIS
INJUSTICE.

George M. Sullivan
George M. Sullivan
Mayor

ESTIMATE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING REQUIRED FOR
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATE REVENUE SHARING BILL

BOROUGH/CITY	POPULATION	% OF STATE POPULATION ^(a)	90% OF PREVIOUS COLUMN	AMOUNT	% OF STATE TOTAL	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT
Anchorage	204,809	46.08%	41.47%	\$8,190,667	36.02%	\$1,259,376
Sitka	8,787	1.98%	1.78%	254,978	1.12%	150,090
Galena	957	0.22%	0.20%	33,844	0.15%	11,370
Kake	710	0.16%	0.14%	26,350	0.12%	4,548
Delta Junction	892	0.20%	0.18%	28,197	0.12%	13,645
Valdez	4,066	0.91%	0.82%	136,868	0.60%	50,030
						<u>\$1,469,059</u>

(a) State population data as of July 1, 1979 (444,481 total state population)

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD I. ELIASON

P.O. BOX 143
SITKA, ALASKA 99835

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

COMMITTEES
RESOURCES
STATE AFFAIRS

CS HB 192

April 23, 1980
Juneau, Alaska

LOSERS

Anchorage
Fairbanks
Sitka
North Slope Borough

COST PER YEAR

\$1,969,939
\$1,353,983
\$188,468
\$154,968

WINNERS

Juneau
Ketchikan
Kenai
Mat-Su

INCREASE PER YEAR

\$969,802
\$494,538
\$280,271
\$415,987

SCHOOL FOUNDATION PROGRAM

Ketchikan 1981= \$924,596 1982= \$990,054
Juneau 1981= \$1,507,645 1982= \$2,074,453

Local Effort - ^{#1}North Slope - ^{#2}Valdez - ^{#3}Haines - ^{#4}Ketchikan - ^{#5}Anchorage - ^{#6}Fairbanks - ^{#7}Juneau.

1 Duct