

HB

12

**COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**SENATE**

3/23/79

FURTHER: Finance

Date: 4/19/79

Mr. President:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had CSHB 12(Fin)  
relating to northern technology

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  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

HAROLD KERRY  
Tom K... ..  
[Signature]  
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MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

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CHAIRMAN

SENATE AMENDMENT

By STATE AFFAIRS

To: \_\_\_\_\_ SENATE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

To: FINANCE \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE BILL No. 12

PAGE: 3      LINE: 1 and 2 delete [After  
consultation with the Alaska Council on Science and technology.]

Page: 3      Line: 20      Change 80 to 50.

April 16, 1979

CSHB 12

Section 1.        FINDINGS        (lines 9-16)

This section states that there is a need for development of small scale, low cost alternatives for Alaskans in regard to building design, food production, recycling, transportation, energy generation, waste disposal. Thus, we find it appropriate that development and wider use of low cost, small scale technologies be encouraged.

The above section will be placed in statute findings in small print.)

Section 2.        37.12.070        (lines 16-20)

(Current Title 37.12.070 sets out powers of the Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation. This legislation adds number 16 which gives the A.R.R. Corporation the power to provide funds to the Alaska Council of Science and Technology.

Section 3.        44.19.182 Purpose, Powers and duties (of Alaska Council of Science and Technology.)

This adds to the current powers and duties of the Alaska Council of Science and Technology subsection (d) which states as funds are appropriated from Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation, the council may make grants of up to \$5,000 to persons engaged in the development or implementation of northern technology. The applicant must state the project will be available for public inspection. Patents accruing from projects funded through grants made by the council shall remain property of individual.

Section 4.        44.19.188        Definition.

1) defines "council" to mean Alaska Council of Science and Technology. This definition is currently in the statutes.

- 2) Defines "northern technology to mean the application in Alaska of methods of energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food production, transportation, building design, and industrial enterprise, which may be more efficient and less costly, and less energy intensive than those presently utilized.

Section 5. 45.88.010 FUND ESTABLISHED.

The current statute has established in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development an alternative power resource revolving fund to carry out purposes of this chapter. This bill would include technology to the revolving fund. Which means that loans may be made for "northern technology" purpose.

Section 6. 45.88.020 Powers and Duties of the Department in administering the fund.

State Affairs amendment: Per request of original sponsor in sec. (a) the phrase after consultation with the Alaska Council on Science and Technology is being deleted so that the council does not have to be consulted in every aspect of administering the fund.. This would be an unreasonable burden on the council.

- (1) Number 1 is amended to include the ability to make loans for development of more efficient, less costly, less energy intensive technologies.
- (2) (b) is amended to include coordination with the Council when the department develops eligibility Standards for Loans and when adopting guidelines for loan terms.

Section 7. 45.88.030 LOAN TERMS.

This section merely includes northern technology in stating of the terms.

State Affairs proposes changing the % financed from 80% down to 50%.

Reason: Since these are high risk loans anyhow, how fiscally sound is it to finance 50% of cost.

16  
April 18, 1979

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 12

An Act relating to northern technology

1. Representative Brian Rogers testimony

HB 12 intent to stimulate small scale and low cost technology - it's called the backyard inventors Bill.

Summary of Bill

Sec. 2. Allows existing Renewable Resource Corporation to make block grants to Alaska Council of Science and technology.

Sec. 3. Allows Council to make small grants of up to \$5,000 for development or implementation of technologies.

Sec. 5, 6, and 7. Extends the existing alternative Power Resource Revolving resource loan fund to include alternative technologies.

2. Clarissa Quinlan from Division of Energy & Power Resource

The U.S. Government is sponsoring an energy related grants program and Alaska to date has had the highest percapita response of any State in the Union. This shows there is a need and interest in energy related small-scale technologies. Ms. Quinlan is in support of the bill.

Agency Affected Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development

Program Category Affected Development

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alternative Power Revolving Loan Fund

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

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		100	100	100		
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		0	0	0		
PART TIME		0	0	0		
TEMPORARY						

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

THIS WAS  
CUT BY  
HOUSE FINANCE

Under the authority of Article III, Section 1, Alaska Constitution and AS 44.19.880(c), I hereby establish, within the Division of Policy Development and Planning, the Office of Northern Technology.

(a) The Office of Northern Technology shall:

- (1) assist the Governor, the legislature, and all state departments and agencies in developing and implementing small-scale northern technologies;
- (2) gather and disseminate information and serve as a statewide clearinghouse for small-scale northern technologies;
- (3) as funds are made available, make grants of financial assistance to persons engaged in the development of small-scale northern technologies;
- (4) assist persons engaged in the development of small-scale northern technologies to obtain financial assistance from all available sources;
- (5) serve as intergovernmental liaison for the state of Alaska in the area of small-scale northern technologies; and,
- (6) coordinate its activities with those of the Alaska Council on Science and Technology.

(b) The Division of Policy Development and Planning shall, where appropriate, adopt procedures and guidelines for review and approval of grant applications submitted to the Office of Northern Technology.

This Order takes effect on <sup>Sept</sup> ~~Sept~~ 1, 1978

  
Jay S. Hammond  
Governor

Date Aug 31, 1978

JSH: jp  
7/13/78

CSHB 12

An act relating to northern technology;  
and providing for an effective date.

House Finance

SUMMARY

CSHB 12 states that it is a legislative finding that the development and wider use of low-cost and small scale technologies appropriate to Alaska should be encouraged. The bill amends the powers of the Renewable Resources Corporation by adding a new paragraph enabling the corporation to provide funding to the Alaska Council on Science and Technology. Adds a new subsection to "Purposes, powers and duties" of the Alaska Council on Science and Technology which provides that they may "make grants of financial assistance of up to \$5,000 to persons engaged in the development or implementation of northern technology". Amends the definition section to include "northern technology" and defines it as "the application in Alaska of methods of energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food production, transportation, building design and industrial enterprise which may be more efficient and less costly and less energy intensive than those methods presently utilized and which are appropriate to the Alaska environment". Amends section entitled "Alternative Power Resource Revolving Loan Fund, Fund Established" to include loans used for northern technology and states that the department shall consult with the Alaska Council on Science and Technology before making loans. Amends "Loan Terms" to include northern technology.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Under Administrative Order No. 51 (8/31/78) Governor Hammond established the Office of Northern Technology within DPDP. (See copy of Order attached, outlines duties and responsibilities). Rogers submitted the original HB 12 to make the Office of Northern Technology statutory and therefore law, legally giving the office the power to implement the intent of HB 12 which is to provide money for grants related to small scale northern technology. T. Neil Davis, when asked to comment on HB 12, (he is a professor of Geophysics at the University of Alaska) wrote to Rogers supporting the concept of HB 12 but recommending that it would be

more efficient and less costly to use existing offices (specifically the Alaska Council on Science and Technology) to implement HB 12 rather than statutorily creating a new office and all the paperwork etc. that would go along with that. He felt that ACST was already set up to take care of something like this. CSHB 12 (Finance) does do this.

Please see attached memo from Roger's office to Chris Noah, Executive Director of the Alaska Council on Science and Technology, explaining the changes made by the CS and the reasoning behind it. For your information: The Alaska Council on Science and Technology was created by statute in 1978 and consists of seven members appointed by the Governor at recommendation of experts in fields of science and technology. It is within DPDP. The purpose of the Council is to review and recommend the scientific and technological research needs of state government and to issue research grants and contracts, to oversee the issued grants and contracts, to promote the high standards of research for the priorities proposed by the council and to address stated legislative or administrative requests for research.

CSHB 12 (Finance) was adopted on March 22 and the bill passed the House 26(9). Nays: Barnes, Haugen, Hayes, Martin, Netcalfe, Montgomery, Phillips, Randolph and Smith. Effective date clause was adopted.

FISCAL NOTE: Attached.

RELATED LEGISLATION: None

INTERESTED PARTIES: Rogers  
Dick Holden, Alaska Council on Science and Tech.  
Chris Noah, ACST  
Renewable Resources Corp.



Reported back to House on March 14 by Terence  
w/ majority recommendation w/ substitute and that  
it DO Pass. Montgomery, Hanger, King & Smith  
signed NO REC. ~~Passed House~~ Dir. Comm. Sub.  
adopted 3/22/79. w. vote of 26-9. ~~Majority~~ Keys:  
Barnes, Hanger, Keys, Monte, Matulfe, Montgomery,  
Phillips, Randolph & Co.

Rogers

Hold for Bargaining Power.

Original sponsor: Rogers

Offered: 3/14/79  
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 12 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to northern technology; and providing  
7 for an effective date."

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

9 \* Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that there is a need for  
10 development of small-scale and low cost alternatives for Alaskans in regard  
11 to building design, food production, recycling, transportation, energy  
12 generation, waste disposal, and small-scale residential and industrial enter-  
13 prise. Therefore, the legislature finds that the development and wider use  
14 of low-cost and small-scale technologies appropriate to Alaska should be  
15 encouraged.

16 \* Sec. 2. AS 37.12.070 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

17 *→ Alaska Renewable Resources*  
*power of A.R.C.O.R.A.*  
(10) provide funds to the Alaska Council on Science and

18 Technology, to be awarded and administered in the manner prescribed by  
19 AS 44.19.181 - 44.19.189 when the funds are to be expended to accomplish  
20 a corporate purpose under AS 37.12.015.

21 \* Sec. 3. AS 44.19.182 *is* amended by adding a new subsection to read:

22 *The purpose, powers + duties of*  
*the Alaska Council on Science + Technology*  
(d) The council may, as funds are appropriated, make grants of

23 financial assistance of up to \$5,000 to persons engaged in the develop-  
24 ment or implementation of northern technology. An application for a  
25 grant under this subsection shall be submitted to the council which  
26 shall determine the manner in which applications are reviewed and  
27 approved. The council may make grants in coordination with other  
28 sources of funding. An applicant for funds for a demonstration project  
29 shall include with his application a statement that the completed pro-

1           ject will be available for public inspection. Any patents or royalties  
2 accruing from projects funded through grants made by the council shall  
3 remain the property of the individual receiving the grant.

4 \* Sec. 4. AS 44.19.188 is amended to read:

5           Sec. 44.19.188. DEFINITION. In AS 44.19.181 - 44.19.189,

6           (1) "council" means the Alaska Council on Science and Tech-  
7 nology established in AS 44.19.181;

8           (2) "northern technology" means the application in Alaska of  
9 methods of energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food produc-  
10 tion, transportation, building design, and industrial enterprise which  
11 may be more efficient, and less costly and less energy-intensive than  
12 those methods presently utilized and which are appropriate to the  
13 Alaskan environment.

14 \* Sec. 5. AS 45.88.010 is amended to read:

15           Sec. 45.88.010. FUND ESTABLISHED. There is established in the  
16 Department of Commerce and Economic Development the alternative techno-  
17 logy and power resource revolving loan fund to carry out the purposes of  
18 this chapter. Loans made under this chapter may [ARE TO] be used to  
19 develop means of energy production utilizing energy sources other than  
20 fossil or nuclear fuel, including, but not limited to, windmills, water  
21 and solar power devices. In addition, loans made under this chapter may  
22 be used to develop and implement methods of energy production, waste  
23 disposal, recycling, food production, transportation, building design,  
24 and industrial enterprise which may be more efficient, less costly, and  
25 less energy intensive than those methods presently utilized and which  
26 are appropriate to the Alaska environment. The fund may be used for no  
27 other purposes [PURPOSE].

28 \* Sec. 6. AS 45.88.020 is amended to read:

29           Sec. 45.88.020. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT IN ADMINIS-

*adding  
definition*

*current  
LAW  
with new  
sec addition*

1 TERING THE FUND. (a) The department may, after consultation with the  
2 Alaska Council on Science and Technology,

3 (1) make loans for the purchase, construction, and installa-  
4 tion of alternative power resources and for the development and im-  
5 plementation of more efficient, less costly, less energy intensive, and  
6 more appropriate technologies;

7 (2) promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the pro-  
8 visions of this chapter.

9 (b) The department, in coordination with the Alaska Council on  
10 Science and Technology, shall develop eligibility standards for loans  
11 made under this chapter and adopt guidelines for the determination of  
12 loan terms.

13 \* Sec. 7. AS 45.88.030 is amended to read:

14 Sec. 45.88.030. LOAN TERMS. (a) A loan for the development of an  
15 alternative power resource or for the development or implementation  
16 of a northern technology under this chapter may not exceed \$10,000.

17 (b) The duration for repayment of the loan may not exceed 20  
18 years.

19 (c) Loans made under this chapter may be used to finance no more  
20 than 80 [30] per cent of the cost of purchase, construction, and in-  
21 stallation of the alternative power resource or the development and  
22 implementation of methods of energy production, waste disposal, recycl-  
23 ing, food production, transportation, building design, and industrial  
24 enterprise which may be more efficient, less costly, and less energy  
25 intensive than those methods presently utilized and which are appro-  
26 priate to the Alaska environment.

27 (d) All principal and interest payments on loans made under this  
28 chapter shall be paid into the alternative technology and power resource  
29 revolving loan fund.

1 (e) The rate of interest may not exceed eight per cent a year on  
2 the unpaid balance of the loan.

3 \* Sec. 8. This Act terminates June 30, 1984.

4 \* Sec. 9. This Act takes effect July 1, 1979.  
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BRIAN ROGERS

*Alaska State Legislature*

March 9, 1979

To: Chris Noah, Executive Director, Alaska Council on Science and Technology  
From: Mark Wittow, A.A.  
Re: Changes in HB 12 (an act relating to northern technology)

Attached is a new version of HB 12, which has come out as the Finance Committee Substitute. The old bill established an "office" of northern technology within DPDP, and funded a full-time position. The office was charged with disseminating information about northern technology, assisting state agencies and individuals, and making small grants. The majority of funding that the bill required went to administrative costs in one form or another.

A number of existing agencies are already doing work related to the purposes of the bill. The Division of Energy and Power Development, the Renewable Resources Corp. and an existing office of northern technology set up by the governor are involved in furthering various aspects of northern technology. The key purpose of HB 12 is the small grants program, and its encouragement and help for the backyard inventor. → In order to avoid unnecessary duplication, we decided to redesign the program, with the focus on the small grants program.

The Council on Science and Technology seemed an ideal group for reviewing the grant applications. The council's membership has contacts across a wide range of the Alaskan scientific and technical community. Applications could be sent to the people possessing expertise or interest in the proposed work. The broad range of the council's composition would aid the program.

→ The new bill adds the ability to make grants of up to \$5000. to the powers of the council. Procedures for reviewing grant applications will be determined by the council. They will not have to promulgate formal regulations. Sixteen thousand dollars will be budgeted for administrative costs (see attached fiscal note.) . Fifty thousand dollars will be budgeted for the grants. We are discussing the possibility of a block grant from the Renewable Resources corporation.

That's the essence of the northern technology bill's new form. I will be glad to talk with you or any of the members of the council about this.

Mark

Original sponsors: Parr, Brown  
Buchholdt, et al

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 75

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to privacy and public information; and  
7 changing Rule 65 of the Civil Rules of Court."

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

9 \* Section 1. AS 40 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

10 CHAPTER 25. PRIVACY AND PUBLIC INFORMATION.

11 Sec. 40.25.010. STATE POLICY. It is the policy of the state that

12 (1) all governmental units exist to aid in the conduct of the  
13 people's business;

14 (2) the people of this state do not yield their sovereignty  
15 to the agencies which serve them;

16 (3) the people, in delegating authority, do not give their  
17 public servants the right to decide what is best for the people to know  
18 and what is best for them not to know;

19 (4) the people's right to remain informed shall be protected  
20 so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created;

21 (5) the people's right to privacy as provided by the consti-  
22 tution is recognized and shall not be infringed;

23 (6) the records of governmental units shall be open for  
24 public inspection unless the inspection infringes on a person's right to  
25 privacy or is otherwise prohibited by statute.

26 Sec. 40.25.015. RECORDS TO BE OPEN TO INSPECTION; EXCEPTIONS. (a)  
27 Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, all records are open  
28 to inspection and copying by any person during the regular office hours  
29 of the lawful custodian of the records or his designee, unless the

1 inspection infringes on a person's right to privacy. The custodian of  
2 the records shall take all necessary precautions for their preservation  
3 and safekeeping.

4 (b) Every custodian of records shall make them available for  
5 public inspection and shall give a copy of the record on request and  
6 payment of fees, if any. A custodian shall permit memoranda, trans-  
7 cripts, and copies of the public writings and records in his office to  
8 be reproduced in any reasonable manner. In addition, a custodian shall  
9 furnish proper and reasonably accessible facilities for inspection of  
10 records, subject to reasonable restrictions, as are necessary for the  
11 protection of the writings and records and to prevent interference with  
12 the regular discharge of the duties of the custodian and his employees.  
13 If a certified copy is requested, that copy is in all cases evidence of  
14 the original.

15 (c) Copies of records may be requested by telephone, electronic  
16 communication, or by mail. These requests shall be treated in accor-  
17 dance with the provisions of (a) and (b) of this section.

18 (d) The commissioner of administration shall prescribe a uniform  
19 schedule of fees to be limited to reasonable standard charges for docu-  
20 ments search and duplication, providing for recovery of only the direct  
21 cost of the search and duplication.

22 (e) The following records are excluded from the provisions of this  
23 section:

24 (1) those exempted from disclosure by state statute, municipi-  
25 pal charter or ordinance, or supreme court rule;

26 (2) any tax or information return, or record or report re-  
27 lating to that return, which is required to be filed in accordance with  
28 the provisions of AS 43 or municipal ordinance, except that access may  
29 not be denied to the person who is the subject of the records, or that

1 person's designee;

2 (3) subject to (i) of this section personal information in  
3 files maintained on public employees, except that access may not be  
4 denied to the person who is the subject of the records, or that person's  
5 designee;

6 (4) personal information in files maintained on students in  
7 public schools, except that access may not be denied to the student, a  
8 parent or guardian of the student, a person responsible for supervising  
9 the student, or his designee;

10 (5) personal information in files maintained on students at  
11 the University of Alaska, except that access may not be denied to the  
12 student or his designee;

13 (6) personal information in medical, psychological, and  
14 sociological files maintained on individual persons, except that  
15 access may not be denied to the person who is the subject of the  
16 record, or his designee, or to the parent or guardian of a minor who  
17 is the subject of the record except where this access would violate  
18 the physician-patient privilege;

19 (7) personal information in files maintained on recipients of  
20 social services, except that access may not be denied to the person who  
21 is the subject of the records, or his designee;

22 (8) personal information similar to personal information in  
23 files under (3) - (7) of this subsection, except that access may not be  
24 denied to the person who is the subject of the records, or that person's  
25 designee;

26 (9) archival materials donated by natural persons to the  
27 extent of any written limitation placed on them as a condition of the  
28 contribution; however, all archival materials become public information  
29 after not more than 50 years and any statement of limitations must be

1 produced upon denial of access;

2 (10) circulation records maintained by public libraries,  
3 public school libraries, and University of Alaska libraries showing  
4 personal transactions by those borrowing from them;

5 (11) trade secrets, privileged information and confidential  
6 commercial financial, geological or geophysical data furnished in com-  
7 pliance with state law or regulation, or in compliance with a municipal  
8 ordinance;

9 (12) test materials, questions and answers to be used in  
10 future license, employment or academic examination;

11 (13) intelligence, investigatory and original entry records,  
12 maintained by state or municipal law enforcement agencies, or any other  
13 governmental unit, but only to the extent that the production of the  
14 records would

15 (A) interfere with enforcement proceedings;

16 (B) deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an  
17 impartial adjudication;

18 (C) constitute an unjustifiable intrusion into a per-  
19 son's right of privacy;

20 (D) disclose the identity of a confidential source and,  
21 in case of a record compiled by a criminal law enforcement author-  
22 ity in the course of a criminal investigation, confidential infor-  
23 mation furnished only by the confidential source;

24 (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures;

25 (F) endanger the life, property, or physical safety of a  
26 person;

27 (G) identify a victim of a criminal sexual assault;

28 (H) disclose any information otherwise exempt under this  
29 chapter or a state statute,

WORK DRAFT PAPER

(14) records of security systems and procedures established for the purpose of the protection of persons or property, or securing a penal institution or place of detention of persons accused or convicted of a crime or persons under the jurisdiction of the court under AS 47.10, but only to the extent that disclosure would compromise the effectiveness of the system;

(15) attorney work product in the possession of a governmental unit;

(16) any notes, memoranda, draft decisions, opinions, or other similar documents prepared by a justice or a judge, or a person working under his supervision, in the process of deciding any legal issue;

(17) records related solely to the internal practices of a governmental unit where the effect of disclosure would be to enable law violators to escape detection;

(18) trade secrets and commercial or financial information loaned to the University of Alaska to conduct research.

(19) the executive office of the Governor;

(20) the executive office of the Lieutenant Governor;

(21) the legislature;

(f) Unless specifically exempted from disclosure by statute, all records become public after they are 50 years old.

(g) Information contained in records exempted from disclosure under (e) of this section may be released for valid statistical or other information-gathering purposes if

(1) any information which would tend to identify the person to whom the record pertains is deleted; and

(2) disclosure is made in a manner which would not compromise or defeat the purposes of any statutory provision designed to maintain the confidentiality of certain information.

(h) The exceptions provided under this chapter do not preclude the release or production of subpoenaed records or information to a state or municipal agency during the course of an investigation;

(i) All personnel records showing salary or compensation shall be open for public inspection. This public access is not an infringement of a person's right to privacy.

(j) The fact that a crime has been committed, the name of the crime, the time of commission and location, the name of any victim (Unless the victim of a criminal sexual assault) and the name of any person who is charged with the crime is a matter of public information and record, except as provided in AS 47.10.090.

(k) Records required to be kept confidential by a federal law or regulation.

Sec. 40.25.020. REQUESTS FOR RECORDS. (a) Each governmental unit, upon any request for records made under this section, shall

(1) produce the record immediately; or

(2) if the record is in active use or storage and not available at the time a request to examine it is made, the custodian shall at that time state this fact in writing to the applicant and set a date and hour within 10 days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays and legal public holidays) at which the record may be examined.

(b) A person making a request to a governmental unit for records under this section shall be considered to have exhausted his administrative remedies with respect to the request if the governmental unit fails to comply with the applicable time limit provisions of this section. If the governmental unit can show exceptional circumstances exist and that it is exercising due diligence in responding to the request, the court

1 may retain jurisdiction and allow the governmental unit additional time  
2 to complete its review of the records. Upon a determination by a govern-  
3 mental unit to comply with a request for records, the records shall be  
4 made promptly available to the person making the request.

5 (c) When the lawful custodian of a record determines that contents  
6 of a record render it exempt under the provisions of this section, he  
7 shall also determine whether a deletion of the exempt parts of the  
8 record will make it suitable for release, and, if so, the deletion shall  
9 be made and the record released, with the notation that exempt material  
10 has been removed. If the custodian determines that the record, or a  
11 portion of the record, is not open to inspection, he shall, in a certi-  
12 fied writing, inform the person requesting the records of his determi-  
13 nation, of the statutory basis for this decision, and that under AS  
14 40.25.025 a suit may be brought to compel production of records that are  
15 improperly withheld.

16 (d) A notification of denial of a request for records under this  
17 section shall set out the names and titles or positions of each person  
18 responsible for the denial of the request.

19 Sec. 40.25.025. ENFORCEMENT: INJUNCTIVE RELIEF. (a) A person  
20 having custody or control of a record who obstructs or attempts to  
21 obstruct, or a person not having custody or control who aids or abets  
22 another person in obstructing or attempting to obstruct, the inspection  
23 of a record subject to inspection under AS 40.25.015 may be enjoined by  
24 the superior court from obstructing, or attempting to obstruct, the  
25 inspection of records subject to inspection under AS 40.25.015.

26 (b) No security may be required by the court from an applicant  
27 seeking an injunction under this section.

28 (c) The superior court shall make available to an applicant, free  
29 of charge, a simplified form for proceeding without counsel under this

1 section. The form shall require only identification of the applicant  
2 and the name of the custodian alleged to be improperly withholding  
3 records, and a simple explanation of the records sought.

4 (d) In a suit brought under this section the court may enjoin  
5 withholding of the records and order the production to the complainant  
6 of records improperly withheld. In such a case the court shall de-  
7 termine the matter de novo, and may examine the contents of any records  
8 in camera to determine whether the records or any portion of them may be  
9 withheld under any of the exceptions set out in AS 40.25.015, and the  
10 burden is on the agency to sustain its action.

11 Sec. 40.25.030. MISHANDLING OF RECORDS. A person who has the  
12 legal custody of and who unlawfully and intentionally destroys, con-  
13 ceals, alters, erases, or mutilates a record, book, paper, or writing,  
14 or a person who unlawfully and intentionally destroys, conceals, alters,  
15 erases, or mutilates a record, book, paper or writing, or wrongfully  
16 takes a public record, book, paper, or writing from the person having  
17 legal custody of it, or who has obtained possession wrongfully and  
18 refuses or neglects to return or produce it when lawfully required or  
19 demanded to do so, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more  
20 than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

21 Sec. 40.25.035. OBSTRUCTION OF ACCESS TO RECORDS. (a) A custo-  
22 dian of a record subject to inspection under this chapter who inten-  
23 tionally obstructs or attempts to obstruct, or a person not having  
24 custody or control who intentionally aids or abets the custodian in  
25 obstructing or attempting to obstruct, the inspection of the record, in  
26 violation of this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon convic-  
27 tion, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500. Upon a subsequent  
28 conviction that person is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a  
29 fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six

months, or by both.

(b) A good faith reliance upon the provisions of this chapter or of applicable law governing the confidentiality of public records is a defense to a criminal action brought under this section.

Sec. 40.25.040. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,

(1) "attorney work product" means documents and tangible things prepared by or for a governmental unit in anticipation of or during litigation;

(2) "custodian" means the head of any governmental unit or his designee;

(3) "governmental unit" means an agency, political subdivision, board of regents, or an administrative body, board, commission, committee, subcommittee, authority, council, departments, divisions, bureaus, agency, or other organization, including subordinate units of the state;

(4) "personal information" means information about an individual person, the disclosure of which would constitute an unjustifiable intrusion into a person's right of privacy;

(5) "record" means any document, paper, memoranda, book, letter, drawing, map, plat, photo, photographic file, motion picture, film, microfilm, microphotograph, exhibit, magnetic or paper tape, punched card, or other document of any other material, regardless of physical form or characteristic, developed or received under law or in connection with the transaction of official business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by a governmental unit as evidence of the organization, function, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or other activities of the state or political subdivision or because of the informational value in them; it also includes staff manuals and instruc-

tions to staff that directly or indirectly affect the public.

\* Sec. 2. AS 44.62.310 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(g) Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent the holding of conferences between two or more public bodies, or their representatives, but these conferences are subject to the same regulations for holding executive or closed sessions as are applicable to any other public body.

\* Sec. 3. In sec. 1 of this Act, AS 40.25.025(b) has the effect of changing Rule 65 of the Civil Rules of Court relating to security deposits required in civil actions.

\* Sec. 4. AS 09.25.110, 09.25.120, 09.25.125, AS 11.30.240 and 11.30.245 are repealed.

Those here to testify.

Bill	<u>name</u>
12	1 Chris Noah (Information Source) AK. Science + Tech.
	2 Clarissa Punnett - Div. of Energy + Power Dev
xxx	3 Virginia dePiaz - AK Conservation Society

Orig. Sponsor: Rogers

CSHB 12

An act relating to northern technology;  
and providing for an effective date.

House Fin

SUMMARY

CSHB 12 states that it is a legislative finding that the development and wider use of low-cost and small scale technologies appropriate to Alaska should be encouraged. The bill amends the powers of the Renewable Resources Corporation by adding a new paragraph enabling the corporation to provide funding to the Alaska Council on Science and Technology. Adds a new subsection to "Purposes, powers and duties" of the Alaska Council on Science and Technology which provides that they may "make grants of financial assistance of up to \$5,000 to persons engaged in the development or implementation of northern technology". Amends the definition section to include "northern technology" and defines it as "the application in Alaska of methods of energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food production, transportation, building design and industrial enterprise which may be more efficient and less costly and less energy intensive than those methods presently utilized and which are appropriate to the Alaska environment". Amends section entitled "Alternative Power Resource Revolving Loan Fund, Fund Established" to include loans used for northern technology and states that the department shall consult with the Alaska Council on Science and Technology before making loans. Amends "Loan Terms" to include northern technology.

*lost approx 100,000 grants + you  
yiscal was prep. by sponsor*

# STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

JAY S. HAMMOND  
GOVERNOR

POUCH AD-JUNEAU 99811  
PHONE 465-3577

ALASKA COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

March 29, 1979

The Honorable Clem Tillion  
President of the Senate  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Pouch Y  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

The Alaska Council on Science and Technology is aware of the passage of CSHB 12 (Finance) by the Alaska House of Representatives and the consideration of this legislation by the Senate. The purpose of this letter is to apprise the appropriate committees of the Senate of the views of the Council regarding this legislation.

The Council is currently engaged in organizing its resources to accomplish the mandates of its enabling legislation. The Council has neither sought nor rejected the additional responsibility set forth in CSHB 12 (Finance). If it is the wisdom of the legislature to enact CSHB 12, the Council notes that the provisions of CSHB 12 are consonant with the Council's missions and the Council would plan to carry out its duties with regard to the granting and loan provisions of CSHB 12 in the following manner:

1. The Council under the authority of Section 44.19.182 (b)(2) would establish unpaid review committees to evaluate the applications for financial assistance set forth in Section 2 of CSHB 12. These committees would be drawn from appropriate experts and other knowledgeable and interested persons whom the Council believes can effectively devote their time and enthusiasm to this effort. The committees would be convened according to application category, as required (i.e. building design, food production, energy generation, etc.).

Honorable Clem Tillion  
March 29, 1979  
Page 2

- 3900
2. Committee review chairpersons would give recommendations to the full Council for grant approval. Approved grants would be executed by the Council Chairperson in accordance with the simplified grant form enclosed. This form we feel meets the simple awards procedures anticipated by the legislation. In this context however it would be well, in the Council's opinion, for some legislative intent to be expressed relative to the potential high-risk of the awards contemplated by Sections 1 and 2 of CSHB 12.
  3. With regard to the proposed duties of the Council as set forth in Section 5 of CSHB 12 please be advised that the Council foresees no difficulty in offering consultation and coordination with the Departments of Commerce and Economic Development and Administration in administering loans to carry out the purposes of the legislation. The Council, again however, would utilize the authority of AS 44.19.182 (b)(2) to establish advisory review procedures under the aegis of the Council. The Council members themselves would not perform these duties.

Should the committees assigned this legislation request our testimony we would be pleased to appear.

Sincerely,



Richard Holden  
Interim Chairman  
Alaska Council on Science  
and Technology

Enclosures

cc: Governor Jay Hammond

DH:ljm

*We work with  
Budget Annual Public*

DRAFT

Award of Grant  
for  
Northern Technology

The Alaska Council on Science and Technology hereby awards  
to \_\_\_\_\_ a grant of  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ for the purposes of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

in accordance with the following provisions:

- a) the expenditure of the granted funds shall be in accordance with the plan of operation, investigation, development or research submitted by the applicant, approved by the Council, made a part of this Award and attached hereto;
- b) that the expenditure of funds pursuant to this grant shall not deviate by more than 15% from the plan proposed in the applicant's plan and budget without the reapproval of the Council; and
- c) the grantee agrees to report the results of the expenditure of this grant within one year following the date of this grant and at any subsequent time of the completion of any project undertaken with these funds.

Granted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ by:

Richard Holden  
Interim Chairman  
Alaska Council on Science  
and Technology

# Bill To Encourage Local Inventors Filed In House

By The Associated Press  
So you want to build a greenhouse better suited for Alaska's climate?

Or how about a water-pumping windmill that won't freeze up when it's fifty below?

You may be in luck. The state Legislature is considering a proposal to provide small grants for Alaskans inventing and developing cheap, small-scale technology projects.

The proposed "Office of Northern Technology" would provide up to \$5,000 grants for projects including building design, food production, recycling, transportation, energy generation, waste disposal and other small-scale residential and industrial enterprises.

The proposed bill, sponsored by Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, also would provide up to \$10,000 loans for such projects.

Rogers is hopeful that the state can gain "more inventions for the buck" from the small grants, as opposed to dumping large sums of money into just a few institutions and ideas.

"Most of the technology we are using is from the Lower 48, and it just doesn't fit" Alaska's arctic and sub-arctic conditions, Rogers said.

The House State Affairs Committee this week is conducting hearings on the bill, and a Monday teleconference brought largely favorable testimony from many areas of the state.

A similar measure passed the House last year, but died in the Senate. Rogers is hoping that this

year will be different. The Democrat wants the House to pass the bill by Saturday, which is National Inventors Day.

The proposed program is aimed mainly at individuals, although it doesn't exclude institutions, Rogers said.

Keeping the grants down to \$5,000 should prevent waste and encourage persons who are serious about developing low-cost technology, he said. Larger grants tend to encourage administrative and other overhead costs, he said.

The federal government recently accepted applications for a similar program, and Rogers said the interest from Alaskans was overwhelming compared to other states. About 250 Alaskans submitted a proposal under the federal development program.

Collection of a special of-  
ds will help support  
3 home missionary and  
for leadership develop-

**ACTIVITY**  
Juneau Parks and Recreation  
at is inviting interested  
join in the outdoor activity  
cross-country skiing outing  
Gastineau Meadows above  
on Wednesday. Participants  
to provide their own ski  
t, a lunch and appropriate  
Interested adults should  
be parking lot at Gastineau  
10 a.m. in Douglas and plan  
ning by 3 p.m. Anyone  
contamination or further in-  
a should contact Juneau  
Rec at 586-3300, ext 26.

**VILLAGE**  
er Village Mobile  
ers 76-01-1111 hold its  
general meeting at 7:30 p.m.  
in the Recreation Hall. All  
of the park are urged to at-

## Iceauite Seeks To Form Business Group

By Empire Staff  
A man is calling on area  
workers and businesses to  
form an association in order to  
take advantage of local develop-  
ment opportunities.  
Moreno said Monday the

Moreno said several building  
and service contractors have  
shown interest in his proposal.  
He plans an organizational  
meeting for Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.  
in the Nugget Room of the  
Harbor Hotel.

## Stevens Appointments

By Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON—Sen. Ted  
Stevens, R-Alaska, has been as-  
signed to three subcommittees of  
the Energy and Natural  
Resources Committee.  
His subcommittee assignments

cover oil and gas leasing, outer  
continental shelf resources and  
deep seabed mining; and the  
energy research and develop-  
ment subcommittee, which deals  
with nuclear and nonnuclear  
research and development, ma-

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# Inventors Day Is Reminder That Jobs Can Be Created

By JOHN CUNNIFF

NEW YORK (AP) — The most effective way to produce jobs is to invent them, said the gentleman. He wasn't being superficial. Jobs can be invented, he said. Productive jobs, not federal make-work projects.

Such as the electric light bulb which, he noted, developed into an industry that since 1879 has provided work for scores of millions of people in dozens of industries relying upon electric power.

Or the airplane, which gave rise to millions of jobs in engineering, construction, piloting, traffic control, maintenance and the like, or the analytical engine, which developed into today's digital computer.

With nagging unemployment and lagging productivity growth two of the country's biggest problems, invention will be acclaimed, celebrated and honored this year in tens of pageants, fairs, exhibits and the like.

President Carter proclaimed Edison's birthday, Feb. 11 (1847), as National Inventors' Day. Fort Myers, Fla., his winter home, began a two-week pageant today. Centennial of light events, recalling the light bulb's invention on Oct. 21, 1879, are scheduled throughout the year.

It's as if to invoke the spirit of the Edisons, Wrights, Beils, Fords, Marconis (radio-telegraph), Goddards (rocketry) and other productive tinkerers who launched the industrial world of the 20th century.

The question on many a mind, however, is whether ceremony is enough. Sociologists claim the spirit is gone, conquered by big business and big government. Critics of education say it, too, stifles curiosity.

You'll get an argument on such claims. In the past three decades or so, you are reminded, we've split the atom, broke the sound barrier, conquered polio, explored space, developed instant photography, perfected the computer, made television a household fixture.

What's different today, say scientists, is that invention is often so complex and costly it may require the efforts of many individuals, disciplines, and laboratories — as well as business and government.

Jim Cook, president of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, Southfield, Mich., isn't so sure. He feels that our attitudes toward education, formal and in the home, do indeed tend to discourage investigation.

What should be fun, what should arouse the youngster's curiosity, he suggests, is presented as something sterile and difficult. "There's no reason why it shouldn't be fun," he says.

"Science is human."

In Cook's view, we should seek to have children experiment for themselves, even if it sometimes means taking risks, even if it means breaking something. Edison did too.

Cook feels also that the tax structure being what it is, the incentive to invent and develop a product might not be what it was. So he seems to concentrate on the negative educational approach.

"I am alarmed, and I hope all of you are," he said in a recent address, "that in over half of this country's schools not even a basic course in physics is offered."

DNM 2/1

## Testimony sought at hearing on technology office bill

The House State Affairs Committee will plug into the Legislature's teleconference network for a hearing Monday on a bill by Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, to establish an office of northern technology.

The office would help backyard inventors develop more efficient technology for energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food production, transportation and building design.

Fairbanksans interested in testifying at the hearing, which will be carried on a two-way broadcast between Fairbanks and Juneau, should contact the Legislative Information Office at 101 College Road.

The hearing is to begin at 11 a.m. Last September Gov. Jay Hammond created the office of northern

technology by administrative order. But he provided only for a part-time staff.

For more information call the Legislative Information Office at 432-4448.