

H C R

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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(5)

FURTHER: FISCAL

1/25/82

Date: 1/25/82

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on LABOR & EMPLOYEE has had HCP

Relating to the policy of the legislature concerning telecommunications.

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- 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

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

Notified → Sirys summoned to hear
attendance with days bills probably
will see combs F/N

Date Introduced 1-29-82

Date Received - 2-1-82

Referrals Finance

Comm. hearing 1-3-82 2-3-82 - held

" action 1/18/82 - sent mail to Prof & insert add'l long. 2/1/82 - Committee reported "Do Pass" all but Renshaw who was absent
sent to Clerk's office 3:20 P.M. 2/1/82

office copy

Introduced: 1/29/82
Referred: Labor & Commerce and Finance

BY THE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 56
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to the policy of the legis-
6 lature concerning telecommunications.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS a significant and increasing amount of public money is being
9 invested in telecommunications systems; and

10 WHEREAS the private sector that deals in Alaska telecommunications has
11 faced increasing competition from government as a result of increasing state
12 wealth and expenditures for telecommunications; and

13 WHEREAS the private sector is the foundation and vitality of the American
14 economic system; and

15 WHEREAS state government should encourage private enterprise and incen-
16 tive; and

17 WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature has not adopted a policy regarding
18 the burgeoning telecommunications system;

19 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature shall consider the
20 following guideline when considering telecommunications appropriations ^{legislation} issues

21 (1) to the extent possible, the divisions of telecommunications
22 should procure cost effective services from private enterprise or certified and franchised
23 utilities and contract for the construction, management, operation, and
24 maintenance of telecommunications systems;

25 (2) to the extent possible the divisions of telecommunications
26 should reduce or eliminate airwave interference of state-owned or financed
27 stations with privately owned and operated cable television stations;

28 (3) unnecessary regulatory and government barriers which impede
29 growth and development of new and innovative services by the private sector

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should be removed;

(4) companies owned ^{or} [and] operated by residents of Alaska and based in Alaska should be considered before companies from other states when telecommunications goods or services are needed from the private sector;

(5) Alaska's villages should have the opportunity to own, operate, and maintain their own satellite earth stations ^{or to contract with to maintain and operators}

(6) in-state programming beneficial to both urban and rural residents should be cost effective and the production of these programs should be available to the private sector on a contract or bid basis and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislature encourages ^{public} commercial radio and television news coverage of the legislative sessions ^{by making equipment, space, and satellite time available,} to the private sector.

which has residents of this state.
all members [cost. 7.0000]
Demonstration Program

A consumer advocate and former FCC commissioner argues that the federal government is turning its back on one of this decade's most fundamental issues. He says it's time for the states to respond.

Communications Policy:

I'm happy to see that state legislators are beginning to look carefully at the issues raised by communications technology and the mass media—because the job of dealing with those issues may be up to you.

The federal government appears ready to abdicate its responsibility for communications. Congress and the Federal Communications Commission are stumbling over each other to see which can deregulate most rapidly and most

completely. If anything constructive is to happen, it will have to come from the states. In recent years, of course, we've looked to the states—not to the federal government—for most of the worthwhile innovations in politics and government. Now, in the field of communications, we must look to you again.

Your own NCSL Annual Meeting shows the impact of the media and of new communications technologies. Most of the major speakers at this year's meeting were media personalities. You held a plenary session on communications technology. You held a concurrent session on the electronics revolution, and two sessions on fiber optics. You showed a series of movies and videotapes on communications issues, including a particularly notable one called "The Information Society." The Legislative Information

If the States Don't Act, Who Will?

Nicholas Johnson



Needs Committee of your Assembly on the Legislature held a session on electronic media. Your computer applications staff section is addressing communications issues. The NCSL Denver office operates a computer-based Legislative Information System, which is being used more and more by legislatures across the country.

It's clear that state legislatures are starting to use new technology in their own operations. The next step, I think, is for legislatures to address some of the communications *policy* questions before this country. I realize that the states have not been called upon to address these issues in the past, but the times require that you address them now. We have already seen that communications technology has the power to reshape an entire culture—sometimes for the better, sometimes clearly for the worse. Surely *someone* has to confront the implications of that power. If that someone is not you, who will it be?

As you enter the world of communications policy, let me suggest a few basic points for your consideration.

The first may already be familiar to some of you, but it deserves emphasis here: We have become an information society. Over half of the gross national product in America is related to the information business; over half of the work force is employed in the information field. Information is what we do today, as a society and as an economy. It is the business of America. That fact has an impact on your job and how you do it; it has an impact on your children and their future; and, not least, it has an impact on your constituents—their lives, their work, their future.

The ways in which it has an impact are almost limitless, because every new technology has unintended consequences. When the automobile came along, Henry Ford didn't invent assembly-line processing in order to alter teenage courtship patterns in this country; that was a consequence of his innovation, but it wasn't the purpose of it. So it is with today's communications technology. Many of the people who produce and market this technology may simply be trying to make a buck—but in the process, they're causing a revolution as vast as those associated with the telephone and the automobile.

The point could be illustrated with any number of examples. Let us turn for a moment to the most obvious and significant one: broadcast television.

Television has taken over. It has become *what we do* as a people. Americans are watching television for an average of 30 hours a week per person—which means, of

course, that many people are watching even more. That 30 hours is almost the equivalent of a full-time job; and the number of people who watch television—the number of people whose viewing habits are reflected in that average—is three times the national workforce. We work, we sleep, we eat—and we watch television. That is what we do as a human species, and that has obviously had an impact on us.

As technology develops, the impact will multiply. We have already seen the impact of television on the family. We will see the impact of new technology on education. We will see that it can be an alternative to transportation. (While in Atlanta to attend the NCSL Annual Meeting, I participated in more than 20 other conferences around the United States, via computer terminal—and you could do the same. At the same meeting, we saw a satellite demonstration that linked Atlanta with Alaska. And with the coming of holography, you can bring a three-dimensional image to the stage at your meeting—a speaker who can turn around and walk across your stage, but who will actually be in Los Angeles, Washington, Iowa, or any other point in the country.)

The potential of communications technology as an alternative to transportation means that it will also have—and is already having—an impact on work. More and more of the work done in an information society could as well be done out of the home. Why does a business person have to get into a \$400 suit, climb into a \$12,000 car and drive down a \$10 million highway to go up in a \$35 million office building to sit on the top floor and . . . answer the phone? Or do dictation? Or stand around and watch the computer? We can do all of those things at home. These facts are true for an ever-increasing number of American workers. The implications are not uniformly benign (a lot of people don't *want* their spouses at home all day long), but the facts are inescapable.

There are other kinds of impact: on medicine, on business, on farming—and on politics and governing.

Representative democracy is no longer technologically necessary. In the past, one primary reason for representation was the simple fact that not everyone could get on his horse and go down the muddy road to the state capitol. Today, of course, that consideration no longer applies. We still have a representative system of government; we still live in a world where most citizens do not choose to spend the time that elected officials spend on politics or on the in-

tricacies of complex political issues. But they could do it, and could make their votes heard—by radio, closed-circuit television, or computer teleconferencing. We *could* have direct democracy. That fact alters the way in which you approach your jobs.

As citizens begin to use more information, more often, one of the major problems we begin to confront is the gap between the information-rich and the information-poor. It used to be that the public library made available to everyone in our society, equally and at no charge, the informational riches of the kings. The library is still there, but it has been joined by a host of other information resources—not all of which are so readily available.

Not long ago I sat in front of a computer terminal called Lexis, which provides access to a body of legal material. It costs \$125 an hour to use. How is a poor person going to get access to information like that? Will it be made available at the library? For free? If not, who will pay for it?

If no one is going to pay for it, and if the poor person can't get access to it, then you will have a widening gap between those who have information, which means power, and those who do not have information—or power.

One other issue must be mentioned, because it may be the single most pressing issue in communications today: the takeover of the democratic process by those who own and operate the means of distribution.

"Means of distribution" refers not just to over-the-air broadcasting, but also to cable television and satellites. The same thing is happening in each case, and it has an adverse impact on everyone: the poor, the working class, the consumers for whom I speak—and even the largest corporations in this country. We're talking about a situation where Mobil Oil can't buy time on NBC. We're talking about a situation where MCA, which owns Universal, can't buy space on a satellite.

Information is what we do today, as a society and as an economy. It is the business of America.

The current Administration talks about "unleashing the marketplace." Let me illustrate for you what the communications "marketplace" can look like. In Iowa City, Iowa, I sit on the Broadband and Telecommunications Commission. There are people in that city who would like to get Ted Turner's Cable News Network. It costs 15 cents a month. They're more than willing to pay 15 cents a month, so you've got a willing buyer and a willing seller. Under the free enterprise system, we ought to be able to pay 15 cents and get the Cable News service, right?

Wrong. The people running that cable system in Iowa City don't want to offer Cable News Network. And the cable system is controlled by a company in Denver, which in turn is controlled by a company in New York, and all of them have decided that Cable News Network will not be on that system. For the Cable News Network, there is no marketplace in Iowa City.

Somebody has to address this kind of problem, and it has to be the states—because nobody in Washington is doing anything about it. It's the communications issue of the hour: Will the people of this country—big business, small business, citizens, all of us—have access to these over-the-air stations, these cable systems, these satellites? Those who own the means of distribution say, in effect, "No, you won't have access. The power belongs to us. If you want to ship out your message by satellite, go buy your own rocket and launch your own satellite. If you want to broadcast a message over the air, go buy your own \$50 million television station."

I say that's unacceptable. It may be permitted under a narrow and obsolete interpretation of the First Amendment, but it is totally at odds with the principles underlying the First Amendment. And I think our understanding of the First Amendment has to be modified and updated to suit this age of giantism in communications distribution networks.

In this case, as in many others, communications technology poses some of the sharpest questions before our country today. I hope that the states will be full partners in the search for answers.



Nicholas Johnson, an attorney who served as an FCC commissioner from 1966 to 1973, is chairman of the National Citizens Communications Lobby. The foregoing article was drawn from his remarks to a plenary session of the 1987 NCSL Annual Meeting in Atlanta. For further information, contact Nicholas Johnson, P.O. Box 1876, Iowa City, IA 52244.



COMMUNICATIONS INC.

INFOCOM DIVISION

February 3, 1982

The Hon. Terry Martin
Chairman
House Labor & Commerce Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Allen Blume, and I represent TELELINK Communications Inc., a new, Alaska-based firm that specializes in teleconference service delivery and general telecommunications consulting. The principals in TELELINK have better than twenty years experience in technical, economic, regulatory and user applications of telecommunications.

We strongly support the provisions of HCR56, especially sections (1), (3), (4) and the legislative coverage provision. Our testimony today will focus on these points, and what we feel are competitive trade barriers that we have met in attempting to do business with the state.

Item 1: The state should secure services from private enterprise or certified and franchised utilities and contract for system operations.

We agree. In the six months that TELELINK has been operational, we have contacted at least eighty of the divisions, sections, boards and commissions of the state to offer demonstrations of our Conference Message Exchange (CMX) teleconference service.

Our service provides:

- . Moderated teleconferences
- . On-line user training
- . Optional automated teleconferencing
- . Direct-dial access from any standard telephone
- . Digital facsimile, computer text and slow-scan television interconnects
- . Complete interconnectability with the Legislative Teleconference Network and Learn/Alaska.

By providing working demonstrations and free half-hour blocks of time to potential users we thought to encourage examination of our product, and stimulate innovation in problem solving by the agencies.

Mr. Chairman, it is no secret that the cost of state government has gone off the map, because of increased demand for services by the public. It is also no secret that one of the greatest single costs of government, in a state as large as Alaska, is travel in support of government operations.

This year the Governor and the Alaska Legislature have made public pronouncements about their intent to "hold the line" or "cut" this runaway spending. Yet, in none of these statements is there an offer or demand to look for efficiencies that will avoid impairing the necessary delivery of programs.

It is small businesses such as TELELINK, the growing mini-computer industry and other direct providers of telecommunications goods and services that will make the budget cuts feasible, without damaging essential programs.

Sec. 1 of HCR56 is a vital first step, but it must be carried out with enthusiasm and commitment. Agencies of the executive, legislative and judicial branch should be encouraged to use contemporary communications technology and providers to evaluate their existing medium with an eye towards improvement; and where they insist on traditionally inefficient techniques - be appropriately penalized.

In this same light, and although the measure is not before this committee today, we support HB 506 appropriating \$40 million to a telecommunications revolving loan fund, with some changes.

Item 3: Regulatory and government barriers should be removed.

We agree. Yesterday we requested of the Director of Legislative Affairs Agency a memoranda outlining the applicability of provisions of Executive Order 50 realigning state telecommunications services, to the operations of the Legislative Teleconference Network.

While we recognize that the legislature is an entity unto itself for certain purposes, it seems inconsistent that some levels of government would be bound by standards of fairness and economic equity, while others are not.

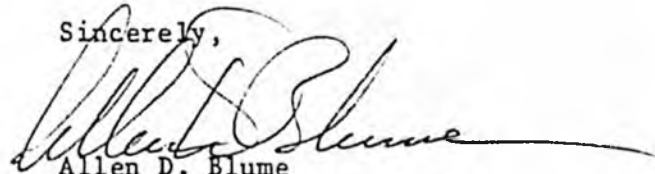
We would hope that the provisions of Sec. 3 would be equally applied to all branches of government.

Item 4: Alaskan firms should receive first consideration.

Again, we agree. We would not rule out use of other qualified firms, but obviously it is in the state's economic and social interest to promote local enterprise.

Legislative Coverage: In this we also concur, but would suggest that this scope of activity be broadened to encourage other technologies to enhance the operations of legislative reporting services; individual newspapers and other related community information programs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Allen D. Blume", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Allen D. Blume
Marketing Associate

CONFERENCE MESSAGE EXCHANGE (CMX)

TELELINK's new CMX service is an innovative approach to providing business and government with a cost-effective alternative to escalating travel expenses and lost executive productivity. CMX is a teleconferencing system reached by dialing from any standard telephone set, and, does not require the use of operator handled calling, eliminating special charges and delays. Besides helping managers to save on tight travel budgets, CMX may actually increase office productivity because of its time saving nature.

TELELINK's CMX services are tailored to assist both large and small organizations in an easy to use, affordable manner. Our on-line telemoderator assists the customer in teleconference set-up, monitors line quality, and assures a successful conference. With TELELINK's CMX service, access to a world of new and timely methods for conducting business are as close as your telephone.

SERVICES

CONFER-CALL -- CONFER-CALL is used for general teleconferencing. It is oriented towards staff, board, committee, sales, or field office meetings needing fast, economical connections from multiple locations. CONFER-CALL is also ideally suited for special applications such as; new product promotions, political caucuses, workshops, seminars, and training sessions.

AUTO-CALL -- AUTO-CALL provides CMX users with cost saving teleconferencing during off peak hours. AUTO-CALL is for CMX users who do not require a telemoderator. Associations, professional groups or others not needing teleconferencing during the normal working day can use the fully automated CMX AUTO-CALL service.

DATA-CALL -- DATA-CALL is used to enhance an audio teleconference with computer graphics, visual materials and is especially useful for conference notes, agendas, and records. Customers use their own data terminals, word processors or facsimile machines. DATA-CALL can be used in conjunction with other CMX services providing the hard copy needed during meetings.

RATES

CONFER-CALL -- \$.380 per minute, per location with 1/2 hour minimum. Reservations are required at least 72 hours in advance. A \$50 fee will be charged for cancellations within 24 hours of scheduled times.

AUTO-CALL -- \$.275 per minute/per location with a maximum of 16 participants. AUTO-CALL is available from 8:00 pm PST until 6:00 am PST. Reservations are required.

DATA-CALL -- Prices for DATA-CALL are quoted separately and may vary according to the type of data equipment used.

OTHER CMX SERVICES AND RATES

RECORDING AND CONFERENCE TRANSCRIPTION -- TELELINK will provide users of CMX services with a master cassette tape or type transcriptions of teleconferences. \$12 per cassette or \$10 per transcribed page.

CALL-OUT CONFERENCE REMINDERS -- Teleconference reminders or conference additions can be handled by our CALL-OUT service. \$2 per call and any long distance charges.

CUSTOM TELECONFERENCE INSTALLATIONS -- TELELINK will install customized, in-house teleconference equipment selected from several types of equipment and systems. Lease or purchase options are available.

TELEPHONE COMPANY CHARGES -- TELELINK is not responsible for telephone company local or long distance charges. TELELINK has made every possible effort to configure its CMX service so that customers telephone calling charges are minimized. On request, TELELINK will make arrangements for customers with special billing requirements.

JUNEAU EMP

"The Voice of Alaska's Capital City"

JUNEAU, ALASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1981

75 NO. 246

Firm sets up phone conferences

By Empire Staff

Stuart Browne and Allen Blume say they are selling a "mechanism of efficiency" in the form of a new, direct-dial teleconferencing service for Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.

The Conference Message Exchange provided by Telelink "is specifically designed for busy executives, agency directors or citizen participants who find themselves on the road to meetings and conferences, when they need to stay at their desk doing work," Browne

said.

Telelink provides a teleconferencing bridge capable of linking up to 13 separate locations into a common conversation by simply placing a direct-dial long distance or local call, said Blume. When the system is fully operational, it will have the capability to tie in 23 locations at once.

No special equipment, just a telephone is required, to be connected into the system for a teleconference call. It can work "any place in the world there's a telephone," said Blume.

The service is "not absolutely replacing travel. ... You still need eyeball-to-eyeball contact," said Blume. Use of the system, however, can greatly reduce travel time, expenses and intangibles such as employee fatigue, said Blume.

The system works much like the Legislature's teleconference system, but it does not require individual teleconference locations — just a telephone.

Estimates of a teleconference cost per-part, per-hour is generally between \$60 and \$75 based on the long-distance tolls for the points connected. Thus, a teleconference including

Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kodiak, Bethel, Kotzebue, Barrow and Juneau would cost roughly \$310 in long-distance tolls, plus \$150.60 for Telelink's service, said Blume.

Contrast that with travel expenses that include round-trip airfare, ground transportation, hotel accommodations, meals, entertainment and factors such as lost performance in the office, missed travel connections and last minute changes in meeting locations or agendas, says Blume.

Telelink's office in the Assembly Building acts as a nerve center for the teleconferencing.

Participants call Telelink and then carry the long-distance charges themselves, said Blume.

There are limitations to the use of the teleconference

system, Blume added. Those include the loss of visual cues, the need for agendas to be prepared and circulated in advance, and a need for the person presiding over the meeting to be sensitive to the participants. Blume and Browne advise that one-way presentations not exceed five minutes without some inquiry for questions and comments.

Demonstrations to state agencies and private business have been met with a "very enthusiastic response," said Blume. "We're looking at shrinking the distance in Alaska through this kind of medium."

Browne, who is president of Telelink, is a former telecommunications planner with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Blume is a former legislative employee.

Special phone conference comes to Ak

Stuart Browne, president of TELELINK Communications Inc. has announced the inauguration of a direct-dial teleconferencing service for Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.

"Our new Conference Message Exchange service is specifically designed for busy executives, managers or citizens who find

they need to stay at their desk doing work," Browne said.

Telelink's CMX is a state-of-the-art teleconferencing bridge capable of linking up to 25 separate locations into a common meeting point by simply placing a direct-dial long distance or local call.

"In normal use, we can offer four separate and simultaneous conferences using either voice or data as the communication medium. The equipment is available to a wide variety of state and local government, users, and

ing one call at a time, with the opportunity for you to talk to many people simultaneously during the same time, confusion is avoided.

"We've demonstrated the service to a wide variety of state and local government, users, and

ing one call at a time, with the opportunity for you to talk to many people simultaneously during the same time, confusion is avoided.

Anchorage Daily News Wednesday, November 25, 1981 C3

business notebook

Conference system links 25 stations

TELELINK Communications Inc., of Juneau has inaugurated direct-dial teleconferencing services for Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. TELELINK's Conference Message Exchange (CMX) service is a state-of-the-art teleconferencing bridge capable of linking up to 25 separate locations into a common meeting point by placing a direct-dial long distance or local telephone call.

Alaska gets teleconference service

Direct-dial teleconferencing service for Alaska and the Pacific Northwest has been inaugurated by Telelink Communications Inc. of Juneau.

Stuart Browne, president, said the new Conference Message Exchange (CMX) service is designed for executives, agency directors or citizens who find themselves on the road to meetings and conferences "when they need to stay at their desk doing work."

The service, he said, is capable of linking 25 separate locations to a common meeting point by placing a direct-dial long distance or local call. "In normal use, we can offer four

separate and simultaneous conferences using either voice or data as the communication medium," Brown said. "The equipment automatically compensates for low signal levels, and gives the impression that teleconferrees are not hundreds of miles away but in the next room."

The firm said the service has been demonstrated to a variety of state and private sector users with favorable reactions. "A lot of people tend to see teleconferencing as a threatening, complicated process, when it is not,"

Browne said. He describes the CMX as an extension of the telephone "a most essential tool in the office."

"Instead of placing one call at a time, we offer the opportunity for you to talk to many people simultaneously, saving time, confusion and money."

Browne said the firm will continue to offer free half-hour working demonstrations of the service. He said requests should be directed to him or Allen Blume of the firm.

ces tabular print-out of financial statements and depreciation files and information on projected profitability of investments. capabilities of the software include computation of return-on-investment, internal rate-of-return, net present value, equivalent compound-interest rate, and after-tax cash flows,

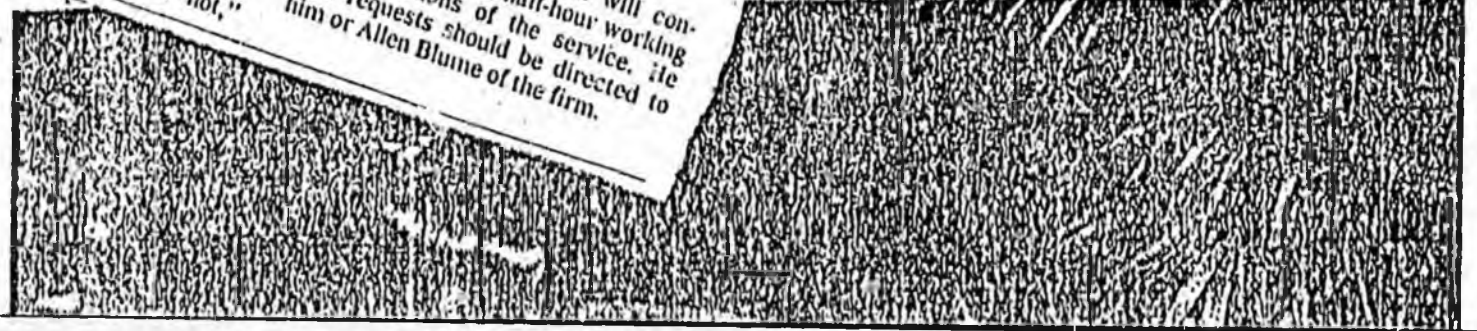
Browne concludes TELELINK is offering its working demonstration of the CMX service further information and other TELELINK programs, interested parties may call Brown Blume at 588-0

softwar

package can also be used to evaluate wraparound and ownership by sale-leaseback decisions. The package is available on disk for the Apple with retail price of \$150.

For further information contact Howard Software Services, 8713 Viata del Mar, La Jolla, CA 92037; (714) 454-6079

RECORDER™



Teleconference gets messages out quickly

by Martin Merzer
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

How can you reach a lot of people, in many cities, all at the same time and in a memorable manner?

By satellite, that's how.

The same technology that has made it possible to laugh with the Chicago Cubs and cry over the New York Mets in the privacy of your own home now offers public relations and marketing types a new vehicle for reaching thousands of people simultaneously in scores of cities.

Called "teleconferences," these closed-circuit, satellite-beamed affairs are being used by companies of all descriptions to transmit their sales-motivational sessions and promotional messages.

The programs can originate in virtually any city. Then, they are bounced off satellites (the same satellites that transmit programming to cable-TV companies) and are received in any other large or medium-sized city in the United States.

"This is the coming thing," says Steve Sinsheimer, satellite network coordinator for Jim Sant'Andrea Inc. of New York City. "It's growing and growing every day."

Sinsheimer's company, one of several that now specialize in producing these affairs, last fall handled a 59-city extravaganza for Norwegian Caribbean Lines.

The company was interested in promoting its 1982 cruise schedule and marketing programs, and more than 6,000 travel agents throughout the United States were exposed to that information simultaneously and in high style, according to Fran Sevcik, an NCL spokeswoman.

"Traditionally, a lot of cruise lines, including NCL, have done road shows, but to hit so many places would have taken months," she says.

"This way, we not only were able to broadcast the information, but we also had a phone-in system so we could get questions and other feedback."

A similar two-way system was used by the Ford Motor Co. to link up 102 cities for a press conference that promoted the company's 1982 automobiles. An estimated 700 reporters attended the sessions, which were broadcast over a hook-up operated by Hi-Net Communications, a division of Holiday Inns Inc.

"This is a new technology, a new way of doing business," says Mike Davis, a Ford spokesman. "It costs a good bit of money, but we get to a lot of people."

Sinsheimer says costs vary, depending on the scope and nature of the program, but a simple show, beamed to 20 cities, can be bought for about \$100,000.

In fact, he says, almost any company can afford it.

Introduced: 1/29/82
Referred: Labor & Commerce and
Finance

BY THE LABOR AND
COMMERCE COMMITTEE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 56
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to the policy of the legis-
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14 economic system; and

15 ~~WHEREAS state government should encourage private enterprise and incen-~~
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2 (4) companies owned ^{or} and operated by residents of Alaska and based
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5 (5) Alaska's villages should have the opportunity to own, operate,
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^{operation & maintenance costs}

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THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST HCR 56
 Bill/Resolution No. HCR 56
 Title Relating to Policy of the Legislature concerning Telecommunications
 Requested by House Labor and Commerce Committee Date February 3, 1982

II. FISCAL DETAIL Administration
 Agency Affected Administration
 Program Category Affected TELECOMMUNICATIONS
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
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)

	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TERMINARY						

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

HCR 56 would have no fiscal impact on the Department of Administration.

February 3, 1982
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 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Labor and Commerce Committee
 Office of the Governor: Keith Specking
 32-001 (Rev. 12/81)