EXECUTIVE ORDER 50

WITNESSES FOR
SENATE H.E.S.S. MEETINGS

2-2-81
E.O. #50

Name	Address/Phone	Representing
Steve Hole	2800	Dept. of Ed.
Myrt Chaney	3800	Legislative Affairs
Elaine B. Mitchell		

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

TELECONFERENCE CONTACT SHEET

TAKEN BY Deborah

TOPIC: Executive Order 50; Senate Special Concurrent Resolution No. 1 / RE: Reorganizing the telecommunications functions of the State

COMMITTEE: Senate Health, Education & Social Service

DATE: Feb. 4, 1981 DAY: Wednesday

TIME: 12 p.m.(BST) 1 p.m.(AST) 3 p.m.(PST) SCHEDULED DURATION: 1 1/2 hrs.

SITES PARTICIPATING: Jnu*, Anch, Fbx, Haines, Bar, Ktn, Kotz, Kod, Dlg, Beth, [illegible], Sitka

CONFERENCE MODE: Audio _x_ Video _____

CONTACT Rocky/ Sen. Parr

PHONE 465-4907

DATE SCHEDULED 1/29/81

LOCATION BETHEL

MODERATOR Cheryl Walker

PUBLICITY:

___ Invitational

_x_ Committee making contacts

_X_ PSAs ____ date ____ quantity

___ News Release ____ date ____ quantity

___ Summary to be provided

___ Text to be provided

___ Quotes to be provided

___ Direct Mail ____ date ____ quantity

_X_ Phone ALL STATIONS THAT ARE PART OF AK. PUBLIC RADIO NETWORK ____ date ____ quantity

_X_ Post at Info. Office

_X_ Post other local locations

PERSONS PARTICIPATING — SITE

CHAIRMAN:
Sen. Parr — Juneau

Sen. Stimson
Sen. Colletta
Sen. Fischer
Sen. Kelly

Carol Schatz — Bethel

NOTE: The committee is interested in hearing which of these two pieces of legislation individuals favor. F.Y.I., the Legislature has 60 days from introduction of E.O. 050 to take action, if no action, the E.O. will become effective.

SPECIAL NOTES:

Sites now included are those which are part of the APRN. If you have interest in your area, every effort will be made to include your testimony, but do let Jnu T/C know.

ROUGH AGENDA: 1st 45 min. will be testimony from sites other than Anch & Fbx, 2nd 45 min. will be testimony from Anch & Fbx

JUNEAU LOCATION:

Behrends Bldg, 1st Fl. Conf. Rm., Phone: 586-1062

POST-TELECONFERENCE NOTE:

Participants 1

Observers ____

Total 1

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

DATE: 2/4/81

LOCATION: Bethel

SUBJECT: Exec Order 50 vs. SSCR 1 "Telecommunications"

NAME	REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	HERE TO OBSERVE	HERE TO TESTIFY
CAROL SCHATZ	KYUK TV/AM RATNET COUNCIL	Box 468 BETHEL	543-3131		X

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME CAROL SCHATZ Here to Testify X

REPRESENTING KYUK TV/RADIO Here to Observe ____

RURAL AK TV Network Council

MAILING ADDRESS Box 468 Bethel Zip 99559

TELEPHONE NUMBER 543-3131

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Carol Schatz
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 3 (?)

How did you learn about this hearing?

Telephone call from Bethel office

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? perhaps

If yes, did you use the network:

/ instead of travel

____ instead of phone conversations

/ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? no

DATE Feb. 4, 1988 SUBJECT Senate Sp. Con. Res. #1 Exec. Order #50 LOCATION BETHEL

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

TELECONFERENCE CONTACT SHEET — TAKEN BY Deborah

TOPIC: Executive Order 50; Senate Special Concurrent Resolution No. 1 / RE: Reorganizing the telecommunications functions of the State

COMMITTEE: Senate Health, Education & Social Services

DATE: h. 4, 1981 DAY: Wednesday

TIME: 12 p.m.(BST) 1 p.m.(AST) 3 p.m.(PST) SCHEDULED DURATION: 1 1/2 hrs.

CONTACT Rocky/ Sen. Parr

PHONE 465-4907

DATE SCHEDULED 1/29/81

LOCATION KOTZEBUE

MODERATOR

SITES PARTICIPATING: Jnu*, Anch, Fbx, Haines, Bar, Ktn, Kotz, Kod, Dlg, Beth, Homer

CONFERENCE MODE: Audio x Video ___

PERSONS PARTICIPATING — SITE

CHAIRMAN:
Sen. Parr — Juneau

Sen. Stimson
Sen. Colletta
Sen. Fischer
Sen. Kelly

NOTE: The committee is interested in hearing which of these two pieces of legislation individuals favor. F.Y.I., the Legislature has 60 days from introduction of E.O. #50 to take action, if no action, the E.O. will become effective.

SPECIAL NOTES:

Sites now included are those which are part of the APRN. If you have interest in your area, every effort will be made to include your testimony, but do let Jnu T/C know.

ROUGH AGENDA: 1st 45 min. will be testimony from sites other than Anch & Fbx, 2nd 45 min. will be testimony from Anch & Fbx.

JUNEAU LOCATION:

Behrends Bldg, 1st Fl. Conf. Rm., Phone: 586-1062

PUBLICITY:

___ Invitational

x Committee making contacts

x PSAs — date — quantity

___ News Release — date — quantity

___ Summary to be provided

___ Text to be provided

___ Quotes to be provided

___ Direct Mail — date — quantity

x Phone — ALL STATIONS THAT ARE PART OF AK. PUBLIC RADIO NETWORK — date — quantity

x Post at Info. Office

x Post other local locations

POST-TELECONFERENCE NOTE:

Participants 1

Observers 1

Total 2

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol - Pouch X - Juneau - 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

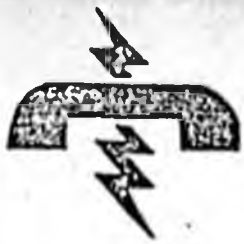
TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

DATE: Feb. 4, 1981
LOCATION: Kotzebue
SUBJECT: Executive Order 50; 5 Special CR #1, Reorganizing the telecommunications functions of the state

NAME	REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	HERE TO OBSERVE	HERE TO TESTIFY
Brad Reece	Kotzebue Broadcasting Inc.	Box 78	442-3435		X
Britala Janitschek	Self	Box	442-3656	X	

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS



EVALUATION FORM

Please check the appropriate responses:

1) I have participated in other legislative teleconferences...

No ( ) Yes (✓) If "yes", how many? 1

2) I used the Network as a representative of...

Myself _____ ( )
Organized group Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc (✓)
Business _____ ( )
Local government _____ ( )
State agency _____ ( )
Federal agency _____ ( )

3) I learned of this teleconference hearing...

Advised by legislator(s) _____ ( )
Advised by information office _____ (✓)
Newspaper story _____ ( )
Radio announcement _____ ( )
Television news _____ ( )
Other _____ ( )

4) I would have participated in legislative hearings if the network was not available...

Yes (✓) No ( )

5) If "yes" to 4) above, I used the network...

Instead of travel _____ (✓)
Instead of phone conversations _____ (✓)
Instead of mailed testimony _____ (✓)

6) Please use the reverse side for comments or suggestions you would like to make...

OPTIONAL

Name Brad Lane

Address PO Box 76

Phone 442-3435

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol , Pouch Y , Juneau , 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

EVALUATION FORM

Please check the appropriate responses:

1) I have participated in other legislative teleconferences...

   No (x) Yes ( ) If "yes", how many? _____

2) I used the Network as a representative of...

   - Myself ____________ (x)
   - Organized group ____________ ( )
   - Business ____________ ( )
   - Local government ____________ ( )
   - State agency ____________ ( )
   - Federal agency ____________ ( )

3) I learned of this teleconference hearing...

   - Advised by legislator(s) ____________ ( )
   - Advised by information office ____________ (x)
   - Newspaper story ____________ ( )
   - Radio announcement ____________ ( )
   - Television news ____________ ( )
   - Other ____________ ( )

4) I would have participated in legislative hearings if the network was not available...

   Yes ( ) No (✓)

5) If "yes" to 4) above, I used the network...

   - Instead of travel ____________ ( )
   - Instead of phone conversations ____________ ( )
   - Instead of mailed testimony ____________ ( )

6) Please use the reverse side for comments or suggestions you would like to make...

OPTIONAL

Name Barbara Jantscheck

Address Box 235

Phone [illegible]-7656

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Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

TELECONFERENCE CONTACT SHEET — TAKEN BY Deborah

TOPIC: Executive Order 50; Senate Special Concurrent Resolution No. 1 / RE: Reorganizing the telecommunications functions of the State

COMMITTEE: Senate Health, Education & Social Services

DATE: Feb. 4, 1981 DAY: Wednesday

TIME: 12 p.m.(BST) 1 p.m.(AST) 3 p.m.(PST) SCHEDULED DURATION: 1 1/2 hrs.

SITES PARTICIPATING: Jnu*, Anch, Fbx, Haines, Bar, Ktn, Kotz, Kod, Dlg, Beth, Homer

CONFERENCE MODE: Audio _x_ Video _____

CONTACT Rocky/ Sen. Parr
PHONE 465-4907
DATE SCHEDULED 1/29/81
LOCATION ANCHORAGE
MODERATOR Kathi

PUBLICITY:

___ Invitational
_x_ Committee making contacts
_X_ PSAs ___ date ___ quantity
___ News Release ___ date ___ quantity
___ Summary to be provided
___ Text to be provided
___ Quotes to be provided
___ Direct Mail ___ date ___ quantity
___ Phone ALL STATIONS THAT ARE PART OF AK. PUBLIC RADIO NETWORK ___ date ___ quantity
_X_ Post at Info. Office
_X_ Post other local locations

PERSONS PARTICIPATING	SITE
CHAIRMAN: Sen. Parr	Juneau
Sen. Stimson	
Sen. Colletta	
Sen. Fischer	
Sen. Kelly	

NOTE: The committee is interested in hearing which of these two pieces of legislation individuals favor. F.Y.I., the Legislature has 60 days from introduction of E.O. #50 to take action, if no action, the E.O. will become effective.

SPECIAL NOTES:

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ROUGH AGENDA: 1st 45 min. will be testimony from sites other than Anch & Fbx, 2nd 45 min. will be testimony from Anch & Fbx

JUNEAU LOCATION:

Behrends Bldg, 1st Fl. Conf. Rm., Phone: 586-1062

POST-TELECONFERENCE NOTE:

Participants 7
Observers 7
Total 14

Legislative Affairs Agency
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Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Trent Gazaway

REPRESENTING Self

Here to Testify ______

Here to Observe ✓

MAILING ADDRESS 1521 W 14th Ave Zip 99501

TELEPHONE NUMBER 272-2073

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

H.T. Gazaway
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? Several

How did you learn about this hearing?

Anch Daily News

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? no

If yes, did you use the network

______ instead of travel

______ instead of phone conversations

______ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? no

DATE 7/11/91 SUBJECT HESS - FB 50 LOCATION Anch

Legislative Affairs Agency
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Phone: 465-4980

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME LYNNE JOHNSON-JOSEPH

Here to Speak _____

Here to Observe ✓

REPRESENTING H.E.A.L.T.H.
(Helping Everybody in Alaska to Link Telecommunications With Health

MAILING ADDRESS c/o S.C.H.P.D, 1135 W. 8th, Anchorage ZIP 99501

TELEPHONE NUMBER 278-3631

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Lynne Johnson-Joseph
(Signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? no If so, how many? _____

How did you learn about this hearing?
through meeting of H.E.A.L.T.H.

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? no

If yes, did you use the network
_____ instead of travel
_____ instead of phone conversations
_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? no

DATE 2-4-81 SUBJECT Exec Order 50 LOCATION ANCHORAGE

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME _____ Here to Testify _____

REPRESENTING _____ Here to Observe _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____ Zip _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

_____
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? _____ If so, how many? _____

How did you learn about this hearing?

_____ _____

_____

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? _____

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? _____

DATE _____ SUBJECT _____ LOCATION _____

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State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
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Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Elmo Sackett

Here to Speak ____

REPRESENTING KAKM

Here to Observe 2

MAILING ADDRESS 2651 Providence Dr. ZIP 99504

TELEPHONE NUMBER 276 7020

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Elmo Sackett
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 1

How did you learn about this hearing?

APBC commissioner

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? NO

If yes, did you use the network

____ instead of travel

____ instead of phone conversations

____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? NO

DATE Jan 4 81 SUBJECT Telecommunications LOCATION ANCHORAGE

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Shawn Richards

Here to Testify _____

REPRESENTING KAKM, Bd. of Directors

Here to Observe X

MAILING ADDRESS 2306 Douglas Lane Zip 99503

TELEPHONE NUMBER 907-243-6126

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

_____
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 2 or 3

How did you learn about this hearing?

I was the organizer

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? no

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? _____

DATE _____ SUBJECT _____ LOCATION _____

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

observer

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Gene Deck — Here to Testify ____

REPRESENTING Robert Weld Co. of ALASKA — Here to Observe ✓

MAILING ADDRESS 3301 C St. Suite 201 Anchorage, AK Zip 99503

TELEPHONE NUMBER 277 1626

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Gene Deck
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 2-5

How did you learn about this hearing?
through Senate HESS Committee

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? yes

If yes, did you use the network

✓ instead of travel

✓ instead of phone conversations

✓ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? no

DATE 2-4-81 SUBJECT Exec Order 50 Telecom. LOCATION Anch

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

observe 3

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME JOE GALLAGHER Here to Testify ____

REPRESENTING ALASKA PUBLIC RADIO NET Here to Observe ✓

MAILING ADDRESS 2607 FAIRBANKS Zip 99503

TELEPHONE NUMBER 276-6010

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Joseph M Gallagher
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 3

How did you learn about this hearing?

D. of Fin. Affairs Office

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? N/A

If yes, did you use the network

____ instead of travel

____ instead of phone conversations

____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? No

DATE ____ SUBJECT ____ LOCATION ____

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

(2) as soon as possible

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME [illegible]

Here to Testify ✓

REPRESENTING U of A

Here to Observe ____

MAILING ADDRESS 2221 E. N. Lights #135, Anc Zip [illegible]

TELEPHONE NUMBER 277-1638

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

____
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? ____ If so, how many? ____

How did you learn about this hearing?

____

____

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? ____

If yes, did you use the network

____ instead of travel

____ instead of phone conversations

____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? ____

DATE [illegible] SUBJECT [illegible] LOCATION ANC

Legislative Affairs Agency
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State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
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Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

II 4

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Marilynn Scott — Here to Testify ✓

REPRESENTING KAKM Chairman, Board of Directors — Here to Observe ____

MAILING ADDRESS Anchorage School District Pouch 6-614 Anchorage Zip 99502

TELEPHONE NUMBER 333-9561

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Marilynn R Scott
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 1

How did you learn about this hearing?
KAKM notified

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? No

If yes, did you use the network
____ instead of travel
____ instead of phone conversations
____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? Yes Resolution

DATE 2/4/81 SUBJECT Exec Order 50 LOCATION Anch.

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME R. William BROOKS Here to Testify X

REPRESENTING KSKA Anch Public Radio Here to Observe _____

MAILING ADDRESS c/o APRN Gannett Hall, Providence Dr. Anchorage AK Zip 99508

TELEPHONE NUMBER 907 276 3000

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

_____
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? n/a If so, how many? _____

How did you learn about this hearing?

Other APRN

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? yes

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? No

DATE _____ SUBJECT _____ LOCATION _____

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

(5)

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Caroline Wohlforth — Here to Testify ✓

REPRESENTING APBC — Here to Observe ____

400 Gruenbell St. 99501

MAILING ADDRESS 2226 Arbor Circle (home) Zip 99503

TELEPHONE NUMBER 277-5277

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Caroline Wohlforth
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 1

How did you learn about this hearing?
from chairman of APBC

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? no

If yes, did you use the network

____ instead of travel
____ instead of phone conversations
____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? no

DATE 1-4-91 SUBJECT Exec Order 52 LOCATION Anchorage

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

6

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Cindy Holeman

Here to Testify x

Here to Observe ____

REPRESENTING KSKA - Board

MAILING ADDRESS 5421 Trena St Zip 99507

TELEPHONE NUMBER 349-3055

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Cynthia E. Holeman
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? No If so, how many? ____

How did you learn about this hearing?

from Carlene Wohlforth

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? No

If yes, did you use the network

____ instead of travel

____ instead of phone conversations

____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? No

DATE 2/4/81 SUBJECT [illegible] Over 50 LOCATION Anchorage

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol, Pouch Y, Juneau, 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Gail Moore

Here to Testify YES.

REPRESENTING Anchorage Associated Broadcasters + Alaska Television Inc.

Here to Observe ✓

MAILING ADDRESS Box 2200 Anchorage Zip 99510

TELEPHONE NUMBER 272 3456

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 2

How did you learn about this hearing?

legislative affairs office

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? yes

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? no

DATE 2/4/81 SUBJECT Executive Order 52 LOCATION Barbers

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

(3)

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Barbara Miller

Here to Testify ?

Here to Observe _____

REPRESENTING Alaska Hospital and Medical Center

MAILING ADDRESS 2801 De Baar Road, Anchorage, AK Zip 99504

TELEPHONE NUMBER 264-1717

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Barbara Miller
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? no If so, how many? _____

How did you learn about this hearing?

From H E A L T H meeting

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? Yes

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? ?

DATE Feb 5, 1981 SUBJECT _____ LOCATION Legislative Affairs Office

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

PARTICIPANT INFO

MSG 81-00003525 PRTY 1 02/04/81 18:22:35 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0016 OUT= 0069
FROM: MICKI TO: JUNEAU TELECONFERENCE
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: T/C SEN. HESS PAGE 0001

DEBORAH AND/OR PERRY, BELOW PLEASE FIND NAMES & ADDRESSES OF ATTENDEES.
BRENT GAZAWAY, 1521 W. 14TH AVE. ANCH. 99501 OBSERVING
LYNNE JOHNSON-JOSEPH, H.E.A.L.T.H. 1135 W. 8TH ANCH. 9950L OBSERVING
DEBRA WINSTON, PROVIDENCE HOSP. ANCH. OBSERVING
ELMO SACKETT, KAKM, 265L PROVIDENCE DR. ANCH. 99504 OBSERVING
SHARON RICHARDS, KAKM, BD. OF DIRECTORS, 2306 DOUGLAS DR. ANCH. 99503 OBSERVE.
GENE DECK, ROBERT WOLD CO. OF AK. , 3201 C ST. SUITE 20L ANCH. 99503 OBSERVE.
JOE GALLAGHER, AK. PUB. RADIO NTWK. 2607 FBKS. ST. ANCH 99503 OBSERVING
JANE DERMOTT, U OF A. 222L E. NORTHERN LIGHTS #135 ANCH. 99504 TESTIFYING
MARILYN SCOTT, KAKM BD. OF DIRECTORS POUCH 6-614 ANCH. 99502 TESTIFYING
R.WILLIAM BROOKS, KSKA GRANT HALL, APU, ANCH. 99504 TESTIFYING
CAROLINE WOHLFORTH, APBC 400 CAMBELL ANCH. 99501 TESTIFYING
CINDY HOLEMAN, KSKA, 5421 TRENA ST. ANCH. 99507 TESTIFYING
RON MOORE, ANCH. ASSOC. BROADCASTERS & NORTHERN T.V. BOX 2200 ANCH. 995L0 TEST.
BARBARA MILLER, AK. HOSP. 2801 DEBARR RD. ANCH. 99504

LA31 344P 17.30 JAD1 0042 18.16 02/04/81

DEBORAH FROM . B IN NOME

WE HAD NO PARTICIPANTS FOR SENATE HESS T/C

BUT BOTH RADIO STATIONS TAPED THE HEARING FOR LATER USE.

THE FOLLOWING WERE OBSERVORS IN THE T/C HESS EXEC. ORDER 50, SSCR 1
MARY S. JOHNSON, POUCH H-06C, JNU 99811 PH 465-3027
ROBERT W. CAVANAUGH JR., 2792 TOTEM WAY, FBX 99701, PH. 479-2839

FAIRBANKS
#

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

DATE: 2/4/81
LOCATION: KODIAK
SUBJECT: EXEC. ORDER #50
SSCR #1

NAME	REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	HERE TO OBSERVE	HERE TO TESTIFY
Katt, Daniels	self	Box 3156 Kodiak	6-3005	?	
David W. Thompson	KMXT(FM)	Box 484, KODIAK	486-5228		✓
Jon Newstrom	Self	Box 1028 Kodiak	486-4237	✓	✓
Stephen Rennell	self	Box 274 Kodiak	4	✓	
Mabel Niman	SELF	Box 484 KODIAK	486-4227	✓	
Mike Murray	Self	Box 2175		✓	
Linda L. Freed	self	Box 950 Kodiak	486-5730	✓	✓
Helga Olympic	Self	Box 122 Kodiak	486-4244	—	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Box 2175 Kodiak	486-3121		✓

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Jon NEWSTROM

Here to Testify ✓

REPRESENTING KINY Radio.

Here to Observe _____

MAILING ADDRESS P.O. Box 1052 Zip 99615

TELEPHONE NUMBER 486-4227

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? Yes If so, how many? 3

How did you learn about this hearing?

Juno Leg. Info Office.

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? NO

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? NO

DATE 2/4/81 SUBJECT EXEC ORDER #50 LOCATION Kodiak

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME LINDA L FREED

Here to Testify X

Here to Observe X

REPRESENTING SELF

MAILING ADDRESS [illegible] Zip [illegible]

TELEPHONE NUMBER [illegible]

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

[signature]
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? [illegible] If so, how many? [illegible]

How did you learn about this hearing?

[illegible]

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? [illegible]

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

✓ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? [illegible]

DATE [illegible] SUBJECT [illegible] LOCATION [illegible]

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME DAVID W. THOMPSON

Here to Testify ✓

REPRESENTING KMXT(FM)

Here to Observe ____

MAILING ADDRESS BOX 484 zip 99615

TELEPHONE NUMBER 486-5228

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

David W. Thompson
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? YES If so, how many? 1

How did you learn about this hearing?

MACKS

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? NO

If yes, did you use the network

____ instead of travel

____ instead of phone conversations

____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? NO

DATE 1/4/91 SUBJECT Executive Order 50 LOCATION KODIAK

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Mike Murray

REPRESENTING SELF

Here to Testify ____

Here to Observe X

MAILING ADDRESS Box 2145 Kodiak Zip 99615

TELEPHONE NUMBER N/A

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Mike Murray
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? No X If so, how many? ____

How did you learn about this hearing?

KMXT

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? No

If yes, did you use the network

____ instead of travel

____ instead of phone conversations

____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? No

DATE Feb 4 '81 SUBJECT Telecommunications LOCATION Kodiak

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Marti Nimas

Here to Testify _____

REPRESENTING SELF

Here to Observe ✓

MAILING ADDRESS Box 484 KODIAK Zip 99615

TELEPHONE NUMBER 486-4227

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Marti Nimas
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? No If so, how many? _____

How did you learn about this hearing?

Via KMXT

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? _____

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? No

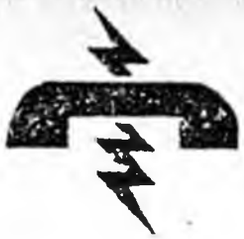
DATE 2/4/81 SUBJECT Exec. Order #50 LOCATION Kodiak

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS



Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Kathy Daniels

Here to Testify _____

Here to Observe _____

REPRESENTING Self

MAILING ADDRESS Box 3156 Kodiak Zip 99615

TELEPHONE NUMBER 486-3005

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Kathy L. Daniels
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? No If so, how many? _____

How did you learn about this hearing?

_____

_____

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? _____

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? _____

DATE 2/4/81 SUBJECT Exec. Order # 50 LOCATION Kodiak

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Stephen Rennell

Here to Testify ✓

REPRESENTING Self

Here to Observe ✓

MAILING ADDRESS Box 2741 Zip 99615

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Stephen Rennell
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? YES If so, how many? 1

How did you learn about this hearing?

VIA KMXT

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? NO

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? NO

DATE 2/11/81 SUBJECT EXEC. ORDER #50 LOCATION Kodiak

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

TELECONFERENCE CONTACT SHEET — TAKEN BY Deborah

TOPIC: Executive Order 50; Senate Special Concurrent Resolution No. 1 / RE: Reorganizing the telecommunications functions of the State

COMMITTEE: Senate Health, Education & Social Services

DATE: Feb. 4, 1981 DAY: Wednesday

TIME: 12 p.m.(BST) 1 p.m.(AST) 3 p.m.(PST) SCHEDULED DURATION: 1 1/2 hrs.

SITES PARTICIPATING: Jnu*, Anch, Fbx, Haines, Bar, Ktn, Kotz, Kod, Dlg, Beth, Homer

CONFERENCE MODE: Audio x Video ____

CONTACT Rocky/ Sen. Parr
PHONE 465-4907

DATE SCHEDULED 1/29/81

LOCATION Ketchikan

MODERATOR Bonnie Kelly

PUBLICITY:

___ Invitational
x Committee making contacts
x PSAs ____ date ____ quantity
___ News Release ____ date ____ quantity
___ Summary to be provided
___ Text to be provided
___ Quotes to be provided
___ Direct Mail ____ date ____ quantity
x Phone ALL STATIONS THAT ARE PART OF AK. PUBLIC RAD NETWORK ____ date ____ quantity
x Post at Info. Office
x Post other local locations

PERSONS PARTICIPATING	SITE
CHAIRMAN: Sen. Parr	Juneau
Sen. Stimson	
Sen. Colletta	
Sen. Fischer	
Sen. Kelly	

Bruce Thomas will attend
Bill Green (maybe)
Richard Logan (maybe)

NOTE: The committee is interested in hearing which of these two pieces of legislation individuals favor. F.Y.I., the Legislature has 60 days from introduction of E.O. #50 to take action, if no action, the E.O. will become effective.

SPECIAL NOTES:

Sites now included are those which are part of the APRN. If you have interest in your area, every effort will be made to include your testimony, but do let Jnu T/C know.

ROUGH AGENDA: 1st 45 min. will be testimony from sites other than Anch & Fbx, 2nd 45 min. will be testimony from Anch & Fbx

JUNEAU LOCATION:

Behrends Bldg, 1st Fl. Conf. Rm., Phone: 586-1062

POST-TELECONFERENCE NOTE:

Participants	1
Observers	2
Total	3

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811
Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

DATE: 2/4/81

LOCATION: Ktn.

SUBJECT: Executive Order #50 + SCR 1 teleconference

NAME	REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	HERE TO OBSERVE	HERE TO TESTIFY
Bruce Theriault	KRBD	Totem Way, Ktn.	225-9655		✓
Kristine Mintzon	KRBD	" "	"	✓	
Bill Green	KRBD	" "	"	✓	

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Kristine K Mietzner

REPRESENTING KRBD Radio

Here to Testify ____

Here to Observe √

MAILING ADDRESS Totem Way Ketchikan, AK Zip 99901

TELEPHONE NUMBER 225-9655

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Kristine K Mietzner
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? Yes If so, how many? 10

How did you learn about this hearing?

Through a news release from dog. affairs

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? ~~NO~~ Yes

If yes, did you use the network

____ instead of travel

__√__ instead of phone conversations

____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? no

DATE 3-4-81 SUBJECT Exec. order 60 (Telecommunications) LOCATION Ketchikan

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

Please Print.
To be returned to Teleconference Moderator.

PARTICIPATION FORM

NAME Bruce Theriault

Here to Testify ✓

REPRESENTING KRBD

Here to Observe _____

MAILING ADDRESS Totem Way, Ketchikan Zip 99901

TELEPHONE NUMBER 907 225-9655

BROADCAST CONSENT: This proceeding may be broadcast live or recorded for later broadcast by radio or television stations. Please indicate your consent by signing below:

Bruce Theriault
(signature)

EVALUATION: Have you participated in other legislative teleconferences? yes If so, how many? 2

How did you learn about this hearing?
Notified through another public radio station manager

Would you have participated in this hearing if the network were not available? NO

If yes, did you use the network

_____ instead of travel

_____ instead of phone conversations

_____ instead of mailed testimony?

Are you also providing written testimony? NO

DATE 2-9-91 SUBJECT ~~HB~~ Ex. Order #32 LOCATION KTN

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

DATE: 2/4/81 Homer
LOCATION: Sr Citizens Center
SUBJECT: Executive Order 50
SCR #1
SENATE ~~House~~ H.E.S.S.

NAME	REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	HERE TO OBSERVE	HERE TO TESTIFY
GARY Thomas	KBBI public Radio	P.O. Box 1085 Homer, AK 99603	907 235-7721	X	maybe
Bev Munro	KBBI	Box 1076 "	235-8349	X	
Lani Shaden		Box 1023 "	235-787	X	
Daniel Bowles	KBBI	Box 1086	235-7756	X	
Patricia Likins	APBC	Box 1950	235-8934		maybe

THE FOLLOWING WERE OBSERVORS IN THE T/C HESS EXEC. ORDER 50, SSCR 1
MARK S. JOHNSON, POUCH H-06C, JNU 99811 PH 465-3027
ROBERT W. CAVANAUGH JR., 2792 TOTEM WAY, FBX 99701, PH. 479-2039

FBX

S. H.E.S.S. 21418

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

DATE: 4 FEB 81

LOCATION: DLG

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE ORDER 570 S.W.E.S.

NAME	REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	HERE TO OBSERVE	HERE TO TESTIFY
Les Robinson	KDLG	Box 670	842 5281		X

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

SUBJECT: Executive Order 50; Senate Special Concurrent Resolution No. 1 / RE: Reorganizing the telecommunications functions of the State

COMMITTEE: Senate Health, Education & Social Services

DATE: 2/4/81

TIME: 1 pm AST

SITES PARTICIPATING:

CONFERENCE MODE:

LOCATION: Seward

MODERATOR: Vicki Seigel

NOTES: participant would not sit and participation Sam

CONFIRMATION OF CONFERENCE CENTER: Seward

PUBLICITY:

Invitational -

	Date	Quantity
PSAs	✓	
News releases (local)	✓	
News releases (outlying media)		
Direct mail		
Phone contacts		

Other: Direct contact with Mayor Hugh and City Clerk

NUMBER IN ATTENDANCE: 1
NUMBER TESTIFYING: 0

Legislative Affairs Agency
Legislative Teleconferencing Network
State Capitol . Pouch Y . Juneau . 99811

Phone: 465-4980

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

DATE: 2/4/81

LOCATION: Seward

SUBJECT.

NAME	REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	HERE TO OBSERVE	HERE TO TESTIFY
Jerry McCutcheon					

Alaska State Legislature

TELECONFERENCE HEARINGS

DATE: February 4,1981

LOCATION: Sitka LIO

SUBJECT: Executive Order #50
SENATE H.E.S.S.

NAME	REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	HERE TO OBSERVE	HERE TESTI
Dan Etulain	Sheldon Jackson Col	Box 479	747-3407	X	
Rich McClear	Raven Radio	Box 1766	747-5877		X

NO EVALUATION FORMS WERE FILLED OUT.

KAKM ALASKA PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC
2651 PROVIDENCE DRIVE/ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 276-7070

February 20, 1981

Senator Charles Parr
Alaska State Senate
Pouch "V"
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Parr:

Enclosed in an endorsement from the Board of Directors of Alaska Public Television, Inc. regarding Governor Jay Hammond's Executive Order, No. 50. This resolution of support was adopted by the Board in a unanimous vote January 15, 1981.

We hope this document and the support it represents will be of value to both you and the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission in their reorganization as regards Executive Order No. 50.

Sincerely,

Elmo Sackett

Elmo Sackett
Executive Director
and General Manager

ES/so

Enclosure

Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Charlie Parr, Chairman
Terry Stimson, Vice-Chairman
Vic Fischer
Tim Kelly
Mike Colletta

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

465-4907
465-4908

LETTER OF INTENT
ON
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 50

In recommending that Executive Order 50 be allowed to become law, it is the intent of the Health, Education and Social Services Committee that the powers of the Executive Branch do not reach into the Legislative Branch. References in the Executive Order to "state agencies" are understood to exclude the Legislature.

It is the intent of the Committee that telecommunications services operated and used by the Legislative Branch of government shall remain under the control of the Legislative Affairs Agency.

It is recommended that the Legislature, in joint session, adopt a letter of intent similar to this one prior to the 60th day of the session.

Charles H. Parr, Chairman

Terry Stimson, Vice-Chairman

Vic Fischer

Mike Colletta

Tim Kelly

January 12, 1981

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS adequate telecommunications facilities and services available at reasonable and affordable rates are essential to the conduct of government, commerce and private life and that these facilities and services should be available, to the extent possible, to all agencies and citizens of the state regardless of location; and

WHEREAS it is in the interest of all people of the state for the state to facilitate the development of both basic and advanced telecommunications service and facilities to be available to all its citizens for their individual and mutual benefit; and

WHEREAS consolidating telecommunications activities through one department should assure increased efficiency, increased accountability, increased effectiveness in coordinating and assisting public service telecommunications users, will establish consistent public policy for the state related to telecommunications systems and services, and will assure better public understanding of the state's policies and programs; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission will be able to pursue with greater effectiveness its role in the encouragement, development and support of non-commercial public broadcasting; and

WHEREAS the Commission would retain responsibility for long-range planning for the development of non-commercial public broadcasting in the state and would fulfill its role of supporting public broadcasting primarily through planning and through making grants and providing assistance for non-commercial public broadcasting purposes; and

WHEREAS the Order stresses the importance of the state's maintaining a strict policy against influence or control over actual program content and over the use and scheduling of broadcast time,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of Alaska Public Television, Inc. endorses and supports the findings and purposes of Executive Order No. 50 issued by Governor Jay S. Hammond, January 12, 1981, in regard to the reorganization of state telecommunications services and facilities.

SIGNED:

Marilynn S. Scott

Marilynn S. Scott
Chairman, Board of Directors
Alaska Public Television, Inc.

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

TERRY MILLER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

February 13, 1981

The Honorable Charles H. Parr
Chairman
Senate Committee on Health, Education
and Social Services
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Parr:

Lieutenant Governor Miller is out of town for the next two weeks, so I am taking the liberty of providing an interim response to your request for documentation on the expenditures associated with Executive Order #50.

As you know, a fiscal note for $105,300 has been prepared by the Department of Administration. These costs are ones directly associated with, and mandatory for, the implementation of the order. In addition, the Governor has instructed his budget personnel, in conjunction with the Department of Administration, to submit a budget amendment for expenditures that would enhance delivery of telecommunication services, should the Legislature choose to approve them. Department personnel are currently working on that budget amendment, which will be reviewed by the Governor's Budget Review Committee and then submitted to the Legislature. As soon as the tentative figures are available, we will submit them to the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Karen

Karen Perdue
Special Assistant

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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

February 11, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO : Senator Charles H. Parr
Chairman
Health, Education and Social Services Committee

FROM : M. R. Charney, Executive Director
Legislative Affairs Agency

SUBJECT: Executive Order No. 50

As a follow-up to my testimony on Executive Order No. 50, and Ms. Susan Burke's suggestions made at that meeting, I am enclosing a draft of suggested remarks which could be used in a committee report.

Enclosure

COMMITTEE REPORT -- EXECUTIVF ORDER 50

The Committee recommends that Senate Special Conccurent Resolution No. _____, disapproving Executive Order Number 50 do not pass. The Committee finds that the goals set forth by the Governor in Executive Order Number 50 can best be accomplished by a reorganization of the telecommunication activities of the state as proposed in Executive Order Number 50. The Committee finds that the inconsistent use of the undefined generic term "state" and the defined term "state agency" throughout the text of the order creates some ambiguity as to whether the order applies to telecommunications activities of the legislative branch. The Committee interprets this executive order as applying only to "state agencies" which, as defined in the order, excludes agencies of the legislative and judicial branches. In recommending that the resolution disapproving that executive order fail, it is the understanding of this Committee that it is the intention of the Governor that telecommunications services presently operated and used by the legislative branch of government shall remain under the control of the Legislative Affairs Agency.

EX 050 file

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH C
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
465-2200

February 24, 1981

Honorable Charles H. Parr
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Parr:

Executive Order 50 aims at consolidation and enhancement of Statewide Telecommunications services. Dollars associated with Executive Order 50, in addition to agency budgets, provides two mechanisms for funding the modified organization.

The Fiscal Note of $105,300 describes administrative staff for Administration to pay bills, prepare personnel documents, assist in budget preparation and do the administrative functions that had been done by various Transportation and Education staff. Included is also an amount to provide travel for RATNET which presently have no funds after a half year experience. We consider the move of the Tape Delay Center because of its withdrawal of association to the Broadcasting Commission. The Fiscal Note, consequently, enables assumption of activities at minimal cost and minimal revision.

We will approach the Governor's Budget Review Committee for a budget amendment. That amendment will be requested to provide funds for the orderly implementation of a consolidated organization to satisfy public, executive and legislative interests and, most important, program objectives.

Potentials of the budget amendment address:

improved services

possible detection of duplicate costs and inefficiencies

strengthening of existing and weaknesses

resolution of criticisms

02-89LH

Added costs of the budget amendment are measured at:

Personal Services	$ 639,443
Contractual	40,500
Equipment	72,000
Travel	20,000
Auxiliary Power	25,000
	$ 796,943
Savings in personnel costs by vacancy and related costs	45,000
Request	$ 751,943

Costs are divided into those associated with the planning, design function and the tape delay center. Neither is less significant than the other.

	ADMIN., PLANNING, DESIGN, CONTROL	TAPE DELAY CENTER
Personal Services	$ 443,365	$ 196,078
Contractual	27,000	13,500
Equipment	54,500	18,000
Travel	10,000	10,000
UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply)		25,000

The Tape Delay Center is shown separate because of its significant to the television project. Its operation is presently in a perilous position. If separated from APBC, which is designed, it becomes more in jeopardy. Its present staff of five is responsible for scheduling, engineering, operating seven days a week, eighteen or so hours a day. It operates solely because of dedication, extra hours and borrowing APBC staff. The most visible aspect of the television project is presently budgeted to fail and must be corrected.

With Executive Order 50, the State is in position for the orderly development of a progressive, comprehensive organization for delivery of essential and vital service to every citizen of the State of Alaska. Services that can accommodate health, safety, education, emergency and recreation. We ask support of this budget amendment if it is approved by the Governor.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Smith
Deputy Commissioner for
Administrative Management

RAS/mjc
cc: Karen Purdue
Office of Lieutenant Governor

Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Charlie Parr, Chairman
Terry Stimson, Vice-Chairman
Vic Fischer
Tim Kelly
Mike Colletta

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

465-4907
465-4908

February 26, 1981

The Honorable Jalmer M. Kerttula
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. President:

The Health, Education and Social Services Committee has reviewed Executive Order No. 50, which would transfer and consolidate existing telecommunications functions in the State.

Testimony has been received from the Office of Lieutenant Governor, Department of Administration, Department of Education, members of the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission, persons affiliated with public radio and television stations, commercial media representatives, and the general public. Nearly all the testimony has been favorable (this could probably have been expected on the part of State agencies).

The Executive Director of the Legislative Affairs Agency pointed out some places in the Order where there might be an implication that the new Division of Telecommunications would have authority over the Legislature's Teleconference Network. The Committee received assurances from the Assistant Attorney General who drafted the Order that this was not intended. Attached to this report to you is a letter of intent to make clear that the Committee has interpreted the Executive Order as in no way impinging upon the Legislature's Teleconference Network. It is recommended that such an intent letter be adopted by the Legislature in joint session if the Executive Order is allowed to stand.

There was some concern that under the new organization, educational and instructional radio and television might be down-played. Nothing in the Order gives assurance that "The Beast from the Dark Lagoon" will not outrank a film on American History when there is a shortage of broadcast time. The follow-up on this point indicates that education will receive its proper allotment and will remain autonomous. Enclosed is a copy of a draft memorandum of agreement between the Department of Education and the Department of Administration.

A fiscal note of $105,000 accompanied the Order. The proposed funding would pay for two persons to administer the new consolidated program in the Department of Administration. Committee questioning, however, elicited the fact that the Department of Administration plans to submit a budget revision for $700,000 more, raising the total cost of the Order to more than $800,000. The Committee did not receive a satisfactory explanation of what we are buying for this much money.

The HESS Committee has no objection to allowing Executive Order No. 50 to become law provided that there is a satisfactory explanation of the additional costs involved. A letter of explanation from the Deputy Commissioner, Department of Administration, is enclosed.

It is recommended that the Finance Committee review the fiscal implications of the Executive Order.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Parr
Chairman

CHP:vc
Encl: HESS Committee Letter of Intent - 2-26-81

Draft Memo of Agreement Dept. of Ed.-Dept. of Admin.

Ltr./Richard A. Smith, Dept. of Admin. - 2-24-81

Ltr./Susan A. Burke, Asst. A.G. - 2-23-81

DRAFT

Proposed Memorandum of Agreement

Department of Education & Department of Administration

RE: INSTRUCTIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES
and Executive Order No. 50 (proposed)

In order to facilitate an orderly implementation of Executive Order No. 50, the Alaska Department of Education and the Alaska Department of Administration enter into this Memorandum of Agreement. This Memorandum clarifies and deliniates the several roles of each department with respect to the development, production and distribution by telecommunications of programming for instructional purposes pursuant to the Department of Education's authority in Sec. 44.27.020(1).

GENERAL CONCEPT OF THIS AGREEMENT.

1) The Department of Education may request and receive technical assistance and support from the telecommunications systems division and the public telecommunications services division of the Department of Administration in matters related to instructional telecommunications.

2) The Department of Education retains operating & management authority for those systems and services established by the DOE prior to adoption of Executive Order No. 50, including:

a) Systems and their support services which are operational and which are governed by existing inter-agency agreements; and

b) Systems and their support services which have completed major system design work based on prior legislative appropriation or intent.

3) The Department of Education's request to the Department of Administration for technical assistance will be project-specific, based on current or planned instructional services administered by different units of the Department of Education for different instructional purposes, and utilizing different technologies.

CURRENT INSTRUCTIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES of the Department of Education include:

Electronic Mail System (EMS)

Individualized Study by Telecommunications (IST)

Instructional Television (ITV)

Audio Conferencing

Design, management & operations authorities are retained by the Department of Education for these projects as follows:

EMS: Continuation of dedicated use and integrity to DOE requirements of the education data center in the Division of Data Processing, at cost to the Department of Education. Continuation of the integrity of the current system and operations agreements with the DOT/PF division of communications as these transfer to the Department of Administration's telecommunications systems division. Costs for these services will continue to be borne by the Department of Education. (See Attachment A)
(list project management by name, title, unit of DOE?)

IST: Complete management authority is retained by DOE. This project does not require long-line service (utilizes microcomputers), and is thus not a telecommunications instructional application

as defined and assigned to the Department of Administration's ~~public services~~ telecommunications services division.

ITV & audio conferencing: Current DOE/UA joint project management has been established in coordination with the division of communications (DOT/PF) pursuant to Chapter 174, SLA 1980. The project's technical system design, procurement, installation and maintenance services provided by the division of communications remain in affect with transfer to the telecommunications systems division, based on the availability of funding.

Sec. 44.21.230 DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Department of Administration agrees that division activities concerning the coordination and support of telecommunications services for instruction, including technical assistance and assistance in preparation of grant applications, provided to public school districts as assigned under 44.21.230(b)(2a) and (5) will be summarized in writing on a monthly basis for the Commissioner of Education.

Notwithstanding the provisions of (c), the Department of Education retains its right to make grants available to instructional telecommunications users from funds provided by the legislature for that purpose.

Pursuant to (d) and (e), the Department of Education will participate in and jointly submit to the governor and legislature the annual updated long range development plan for instructional telecommunications.

The Department of Education will be fully consulted concerning operational policies being considered for instructional public telecommunications services (other than public broadcasting), as per (b)(6).

The Department of Education will continue to conduct software and television instructional course development, based on available funding, independent of the division, based on the authority of (g).

Sec. 44.21.240 DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The Department of Education considers the assignments made to this division in (b) (1) and (2) to be comparable to the services currently provided by DOT/PF division of communications.

Following this interpretation, the Department of Education considers that current agreements between the division of communications and the University of Alaska Instructional Telecommunications Consortium (on behalf of DOE) for the construction, operation and maintenance of an instructional TV and audio conference operations center remain in effect. (Attachment B)

Pursuant to (f), the Department of Education considers sign-off of this memorandum as meeting the conditions of this section for the continued independent design, development, management and operation of instructional telecommunications systems (Commissioner of Administration's approval obtained), pursuant to DoE's authority in Sec. 44.27.020(1).

For those systems for which the Department of Education has received Department of Administration authority to continue independent operation, the Department of Education will provide all necessary information to the Department of Administration on request, pursuant

to the requirements of (g).

DEFINITION OF INSTRUCTIONAL:

ATTACHMENT A:

Details of EMS relationships with DP and DivComm

ATTACHMENT B:

Lind/Barton/Ward memo of agreement (August, 1980)

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH C
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
465-2200

February 24, 1981

Honorable Charles H. Parr
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Parr:

Executive Order 50 aims at consolidation and enhancement of Statewide Telecommunications services. Dollars associated with Executive Order 50, in addition to agency budgets, provides two mechanisms for funding the modified organization.

The Fiscal Note of $105,300 describes administrative staff for Administration to pay bills, prepare personnel documents, assist in budget preparation and do the administrative functions that had been done by various Transportation and Education staff. Included is also an amount to provide travel for RATNET which presently have no funds after a half year experience. We consider the move of the Tape Delay Center because of its withdrawal of association to the Broadcasting Commission. The Fiscal Note, consequently, enables assumption of activities at minimal cost and minimal revision.

We will approach the Governor's Budget Review Committee for a budget amendment. That amendment will be requested to provide funds for the orderly implementation of a consolidated organization to satisfy public, executive and legislative interests and, most important, program objectives.

Potentials of the budget amendment address:

improved services

possible detection of duplicate costs and inefficiencies

strengthening of existing and weaknesses

resolution of criticisms

02-B9LH

Added costs of the budget amendment are measured at:

Personal Services	$ 639,443
Contractual	40,500
Equipment	72,000
Travel	20,000
Auxiliary Power	25,000
	$ 796,943
Savings in personnel costs by vacancy and related costs	45,000
Request	$ 751,943

Costs are divided into those associated with the planning, design function and the tape delay center. Neither is less significant than the other.

	ADMIN., PLANNING, DESIGN, CONTROL	TAPE DELAY CENTER
Personal Services	$ 443,365	$ 196,078
Contractual	27,000	13,500
Equipment	54,500	18,000
Travel	10,000	10,000
UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply)		25,000

The Tape Delay Center is shown separate because of its significant to the television project. Its operation is presently in a perilous position. If separated from APBC, which is designed, it becomes more in jeopardy. Its present staff of five is responsible for scheduling, engineering, operating seven days a week, eighteen or so hours a day. It operates solely because of dedication, extra hours and borrowing APBC staff. The most visible aspect of the television project is presently budgeted to fail and must be corrected.

With Executive Order 50, the State is in position for the orderly development of a progressive, comprehensive organization for delivery of essential and vital service to every citizen of the State of Alaska. Services that can accommodate health, safety, education, emergency and recreation. We ask support of this budget amendment if it is approved by the Governor.

Sincerely

Richard A. Smith
Deputy Commissioner for
Administrative Management

RAS/mjc
cc: Karen Purdue
Office of Lieutenant Governor

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K – STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

February 23, 1981

Honorable Charles H. Parr, Chairman
Senate HESS Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Executive Order No. 50
Telecommunications

Dear Senator Parr:

This is in response to your request for a written statement of intent concerning the scope of Executive Order No. 50. Apparently a question has arisen concerning whether the Executive Order would give the Department of Administration any authority over telecommunications activities and functions in the Legislature.

Those of us in the Executive Branch who worked on the Executive Order understood and contemplated from the very beginning that the Legislature would continue to have control and authority over its own telecommunications activities. Further, any interpretation of the Order to the contrary would raise constitutional problems. First, a separation of powers question would arise if the Order were interpreted as giving the Department of Administration authority over a matter concerning the administration of the Legislature. Second, the scope of an Executive Order is limited under the Alaska Constitution to the reorganization of executive departments. An Executive Order cannot grant to an executive department new powers that did not exist before.

I hope this answers your questions. Please let me know if you need anything further.

Sincerely,

WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: Susan A. Burke
Susan A. Burke
Assistant Attorney General

SAB:wjp

Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Charlie Parr, Chairman
Terry Stimson, Vice-Chairman
Vic Fischer
Tim Kelly
Mike Colletta

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

465-4907
465-4908

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate HESS Committee Members

FROM: Rocky Plotnick Weller

DATE: February 4, 1981

RE: Executive Order # 50

Jim McMillan, vice-chairman of the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission, would like to go on the record as supporting Executive Order # 50. He is in Nome and cannot participate in the teleconference today.

Rocky

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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

MEMORANDUM January 20, 1981

SUBJECT: Executive Order No. 50 - Telecommunications

TO: Myrton R. Charney
Executive Director

FROM: Thomas A. Sofo TAS
Legislative Counsel

I have reviewed Executive Order No. 50, dated January 12, 1981, in order to determine whether the Governor's proposed reorganization of state telecommunications functions will affect certain activities of the Legislative Affairs Agency. I realize that control of the teleconference function is of particular interest to the Agency and I have read the executive order with that thought in mind.

A review of the language used in the order indicates that it is, at best, ambiguous with regard to the operation of the teleconferencing function. The ambiguity is created by the inconsistent use of terms throughout the order. A large portion of the order addresses the organization and use of telecommunication services by "state agencies". Under AS 44.21.250(6), at page 12, line 22, the order defines "state agencies" as:

> all departments, divisions, and offices in the executive branch of state government; it does not mean an agency of the legislative or judicial branch of government or the University of Alaska;

If all substantive parts of the executive order had used the term state agency, I think the inapplicability of the order to the teleconferencing function would be rather clear. However, there are a handful of references in the order which cloud the picture. The first one is on page 1 of the order at line 21. It is there stated that the goals of the order "can best be accomplished by coordinating all of the state's telecommunications activities through one department". (Emphasis added)

The next reference which might cause a problem for the Agency is contained in AS 14.58.090(2), page 5, line 8. At that point in the draft, public broadcasting is defined to include telecommunications which are "intended to serve a non-commercial public purpose". That language is part of the operative definition of public broadcasting which is to be used by the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission. It is clear that certain activities of the Agency arguably are non-commercial public purpose activities. However, since most of the actual authority which the commission had previously possessed is taken away by other parts of the order, leaving the commission as a consultative, funding and coordinating service, I do not believe that particular reference alone will cause the Agency any problems.

A more volatile area is found in reviewing the language of the powers and duties of the telecommunications divisions in AS 44.21.220, page 6. Under AS 44.21.220(3) it is stated that the telecommunications divisions shall "coordinate, manage, and supervise state programs in telecommunications, including the management of those telecommunications services for the state obtained from common carriers and from the communications industry;". That language is one of the more troublesome references contained in this executive order.

Another reference which is of particular significance when reviewing its effect on teleconferencing is contained in AS 44.21.230(b)(4), page 9, line 15. It is there stated that the division of telecommunications services shall provide:

> "coordination and support to telecommunications services for public participation in state-financed services <u>including the public hearing process</u> as may be statutorily required or otherwise appropriate." (Emphasis added)

More specifically, subsection (e) of AS 44.21.230 provides:

> "The division of telecommunications services shall, after public hearings, submit to the governor an annually updated long term development plan for <u>teleconferencing facilities and services</u>, including facilities and services <u>used both by state agencies and groups other than state agencies</u>." (Emphasis added)

It is apparent that Executive Order No. 50 contains certain references which may in the future be used as part of an argument to subsume the operation of telecommunications facilities by the Legislative Affairs Agency by the newly-created telecommunications divisions. I have attached a copy of some draft amendments which could be used to clarify the executive order as presently written. Those amendments would go a long way toward insuring that the order is not used as a tool by the staff of those new divisions to expand their power beyond executive state agencies.

TAS:jdn

Attachment

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 50

Page 1, line 22:

Delete "state's" and insert "of state agencies" after "activities".

Page 6, line 13:

Insert "agency" after "state".

Page 9, line 15:

Add "of state agencies" after "services".

Page 10, lines 13 - 14:

Delete ", including facilities and services".

Page 10, line 14:

Delete "both" and insert "by" in its place.

Page 10, lines 14 - 15:

Delete "and groups other than state agencies".

February 5, 1981

The Honorable Terry Miller
Lieutenant Governor
State of Alaska
Pouch AA
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Terry:

I have discussed with Karen Perdue my wish to know what the State will receive for the more than $800,000 to be expended in carrying out Executive Order No. 50. Presumably reorganization should result in lowered costs.

If the money is for start-up costs and it is expected that these will be compensated for by savings down the road, I would appreciate an estimate as to where and in what amounts the savings are expected to occur. How long will the payback period be?

Sincerely,

Charles H. Parr
Chairman

CHP:vc

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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

MEMORANDUM

Feburary 11, 1981

SUBJECT: Constitutionality of Executive Order 50 (Work Order No. 12-0632)

TO: Representative Fred Brown

FROM: Thomas A. Sofo
Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether the use of Executive Order No. 50 to subject the telecommunications activities of the legislative branch to the reorganization suggested by the Governor in that order would be constitutional. It is the opinion of this office that such a use of an executive order would indeed be unconstitutional. However, there is no need for the analysis of this issue to reach the broader "separation of powers" doctrine. The very first sentence of Article III, section 23 of the Alaska Constitution states:

> "The Governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration." (emphasis added)

It is apparent that the state constitution explicitly confines the mechanism of an executive order to organizations in the executive branch. An attempt to go beyond that limit would violate the constitutional provision under which the executive order is ostensibly issued. This would be especially true in the case of an executive order which is at best ambiguous with regards to its scope. There is nothing in Executive Order No. 50 which clearly states that it is intended to apply to the telecommunications activities of the legislative branch. That fact along with the inherent limitation on executive orders discussed above lead to the conclusion that this Executive Order No. 50 cannot constitutionally be used to subject the telecommunications activities of the legislative branch to the reorganization proposed in that order.

TAS:blg

9150

January 12, 1981

President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 23, of the Alaska Constitution, and AS 24.30.130(b), I am transmitting Executive Order No. 50. This order would transfer all responsibilities of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities for telecommunications functions to the Department of Administration. It would also transfer to the Department of Administration those responsibilities of the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission that do not relate to noncommercial public broadcasting, and would relocate the commission itself from the Department of Education to the Department of Adminstration. Thus, responsibilities for all telecommunications matters would be consolidated in the Department of Administration.

Except for matters relating to noncommercial public broadcasting, these responsibilities would be divided between two new divisions in the Department of Administration, a division of telecommunications services and a division of telecommunications systems. These two new divisions would each be headed by a director. These directors would in turn report to a deputy commissioner responsible for telecommunications. Under the language of the order, the responsibilities of the deputy commissioner would either be assigned to an existing position in the department or, if the legislature provided the necessary funding, to a new position at the deputy commissioner level. The division of telecommunications services would provide assistance and technical consultation to both governmental and private telecommunications users, and its responsibilities would include providing planning and technical consultation for instructional telecommunications which is currently provided by the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission. The division of telecommunications systems would have general responsibility for planning, design, and operation of all

state-owned or leased telecommunications systems (functions now performed by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities), as well as systems such as the satellite television project (including the video tape delay center) currently operated by the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission.

As part of this reorganization, the order provides that the telecommunications divisions would whenever feasible, procure telecommunications services and hardware from private enterprise. This would include not only services provided by tariffed carriers, but might also include installation, maintenance, and operation of various state systems. All procurement must, of course, be in compliance with the requirements of AS 37.05, but, in addition, the department, when making a determination of whether it is feasible or desirable to procure services or hardware from private enterprise, would be required to take into account such factors as long-range cost versus benefit ratios and secondary effects on long distance and local telephone rates.

By transferring the responsibility for providing assistance and services for instructional and educational broadcasting and the responsibility for actual operation of facilities such as the satellite television project, the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission will be able to pursue with greater effectiveness its role in the encouragement, development, and support of noncommercial public broadcasting. This role would become the primary focus of the commission's activities. The commission would retain responsibility for long-range planning for the development of noncommercial public broadcasting in the state and would fulfill its role of supporting public broadcasting primarily through planning and through making grants and providing assistance for non-commercial public broadcasting purposes.

While it remains necessary for the state to continue to provide assistance to telecommunications users other than state agencies, the order stresses the importance of the state's maintaining a strict policy against influence or control over actual program content and over the use and scheduling of broadcast time. For example, with respect to the satellite television project, the order makes it clear that not only scheduling decisions, but even the procedures to be adopted for making those decisions, would be strictly within the control of user groups. The department's only role would be to assist the users in reaching agreements as to procedures for resolving scheduling disputes. Furthermore, the relationship that commercial broadcast program providers have developed with the satellite project appears to be a workable one, which addresses the concerns of the major commercial

television networks and their Alaska affiliates over the use of copyrighted material in connection with the project. Thus, I would envision that the existing relationship would be maintained under the new organizational structure.

As a final matter, this order includes much of the organizational structure embodied in the Free Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 509, offered to, but not adopted by, the Eleventh Legislature. Because I am convinced that this legislation offered a workable and needed restructuring, I have embodied in this order much of the organizational structure from that legislation. I believe that the reorganization and consolidation of telecommunications responsibilities provided in this order will vastly improve the development of telecommunications services to both the public and private sectors -- services that are vital in a state such as Alaska.

Sincerely,

S/JSH

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. Executive Order No. 41
Title Reorganization of State Telecommunications Functions
Requested by Terry Miller, Lt. Governor Date December 18, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Program Category Affected General Government
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Communications, Maintenance and Operations
(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100	PERSONAL SERVICES		1672.2				
200	TRAVEL		155.2				
300	CONTRACTUAL		6663.2				
400	COMMODITIES		194.4				
500	EQUIPMENT						
600	LAND & STRUCTURES						
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
800	MISCELLANEOUS		45.4				
	TOTAL		8730.9				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		8377.4				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						
INTERAGENCY RECEIPTS		353.5				

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		42				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

This is the total budget for Division of Communications.

IV. DATE January 8, 1981 PREPARED BY [signature]
AGENCY Dept. Transportation & Public Facilities
PHONE 465-3900

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

33-001 (Rev. 12/80

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. Executive Order No. 41
Title Reorganization of State Telecommunications Functions
Requested by Terry Miller, Lt. Governor Date December 18, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Program Category Affected General Government
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Telecommunications, Planning and Programming
(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		155.2				
200 TRAVEL		4.3				
300 CONTRACTUAL		13.9				
400 COMMODITIES		1.2				
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		174.6				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		174.6				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		3				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)
This is the amount budgeted for FY 82 for telecommunications planning functions assigned to the Division of Planning and Programming of DOT/PF. It is assumed these functions will be transferred to the Department of Administration with the execution of this (proposed) Executive Order.

IV. DATE January 7, 1981 PREPARED BY [signature]
AGENCY Transportation and Public Facilities
PHONE 465-3900

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

33-001 (Rev 12/80)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. Executive Order 41
Title Reorganization of State Telecommunications
Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected Department of Transportation & Public Facilities
Program Category Affected Transportation
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Administrative Support Services - DOT/PF
(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		38.0				
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		38.0				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		38.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		1.0				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

PCN 252603, Supply Officer II, has been performing supply activities in support of the Division of Communications, DOT/PF. This position is presently assigned to the Administrative Support Services BRU within DOT/PF. This Fiscal Note assumes the transfer of PCN 252603 to the Department of Administration with the transfer of the Division of Communications.

IV. DATE 1/8/81 PREPARED BY Ron Lind
AGENCY DOT/PF
PHONE 465-3900

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

33-001 (Rev. 12/80

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. Executive Order #50
Title Reorganization of State Telecommunications
Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected Administration
Program Category Affected General Government
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Administrative Services & Telecommunications
(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		59.3				
200 TRAVEL		22.0				
300 CONTRACTUAL		23.0				
400 COMMODITIES		1.0				
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		105.3				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		105.3				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		2.0				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

The above provides additional administrative personnel and support costs to handle the added personnel, payroll, budgeting and fiscal support of the two Telecommunications Divisions. Funds are also included for the move of the Tape Delay Center and additional support of the Rural Alaska Television Network (RATNET). In addition to the above increases, the amounts shown in the attached fiscal notes for the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and the appropriations for the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission will be transferred to the Department of Administration.

IV. DATE January 9, 1981 PREPARED BY Judy Crondahl JC
AGENCY Administration
PHONE 465-2277

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

33-001 (Rev. 12/80)

call Berit - 3867

Sec. 24.30.090. Vote on passage. No bill may become law without the affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of each house. The yeas and the nays on final passage shall be recorded in the journal. (§ 37 ch 157 SLA 1959)

Sec. 24.30.100. Action upon veto. When the governor vetoes a bill or by veto strikes or reduces an item in an appropriation bill, during a regular session of the legislature, the legislature shall proceed to act in accordance with § 16, art. II, of the state constitution as it is implemented by the rules of the legislature. A bill vetoed after adjournment of the first regular session shall be reconsidered by the legislature sitting as one body no later than the fifth day of the next regular or special session convened during that legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the second regular session shall be reconsidered by the legislature sitting as one body no later than the fifth day of a special session of that legislature, if one is called. (§ 38 ch 157 SLA 1959; am § 2 ch 67 SLA 1975)

Effect of amendment. — The 1975 amendment inserted "during a regular session of the legislature" in the first sentence and added the second and third sentences.

Sec. 24.30.110. Effective date of laws.

Repealed by § 9 ch 126 SLA 1966.

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 39, ch. 157, SLA 1959.

Sec. 24.30.120. Bills carry over. A bill introduced but not receiving final action in the first regular session of a legislature carries over in the same reading or status into the second regular session of the same legislature. (§ 40 ch 157 SLA 1959)

Sec. 24.30.130. Constitutional amendments and executive orders. (a) The legislature may propose amendments to the state constitution through the adoption of a joint resolution by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of each house. Resolutions proposing constitutional amendments shall be treated as bills.

(b) An executive order proposing a change in the executive branch and requiring the force of law under § 23, art. III, of the state constitution shall be submitted to the presiding officer of each house on the day the house organizes. The legislature has 60 days of a regular session, or a full session if of shorter duration to disapprove the order. Unless disapproved by a special concurrent resolution introduced in either house, concurred in by a majority of the members in joint session, the order becomes effective at a date thereafter to be designated by the governor. An order submitted to but not disapproved by the legislature shall be published in the bound session laws and any codification of state law. (§ 41 ch 157 SLA 1959; am § 12 ch 47 SLA 1961)

60 days from Jan. 12 - Berit says const. overrides statute!

Dick Smith
2200

chart E.O. #50

Now Div. commications
↓
planning → DOT

system

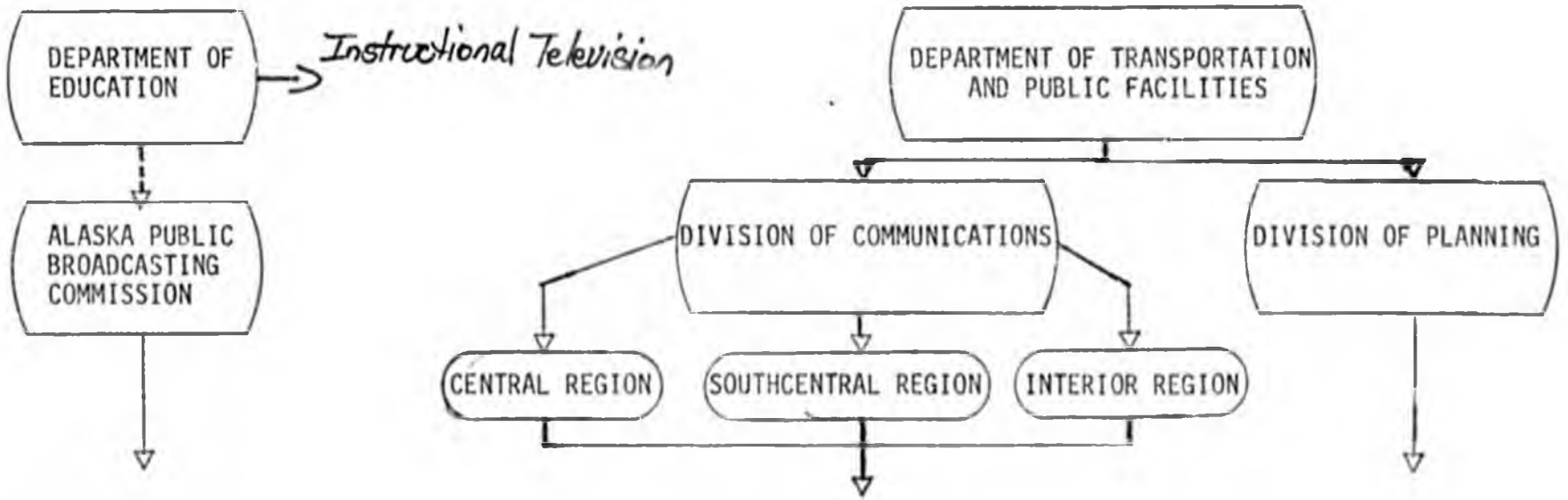
div comm.
(from DOT)

tape delay center
APBC now

services
↓
3 planners
(from DOT)
telecomm. planners

APRC (Ed.) – Rural
AK
T.V.
network

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR THE EXISTING TELECOMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE



Responsibilities:

* encourage and supervise development of an integrated public broadcasting system and the coordination of all public broadcasting stations.

* control and supervise the use of br dcasting channels used for educational broadcasting purposes.

* review all applications for educational broadcasting licenses submitted to the FCC.

* review all applications for federal, State, or private funds for educational broadcasting purposes.

* develop and distribute public broadcast programming for educational institutions and public agencies in the state.

Responsibilities:

* design, construct, operate and maintain all state owned or leased communication facilities.

* study existing communication facilities for possible improvements and current need for facilities.

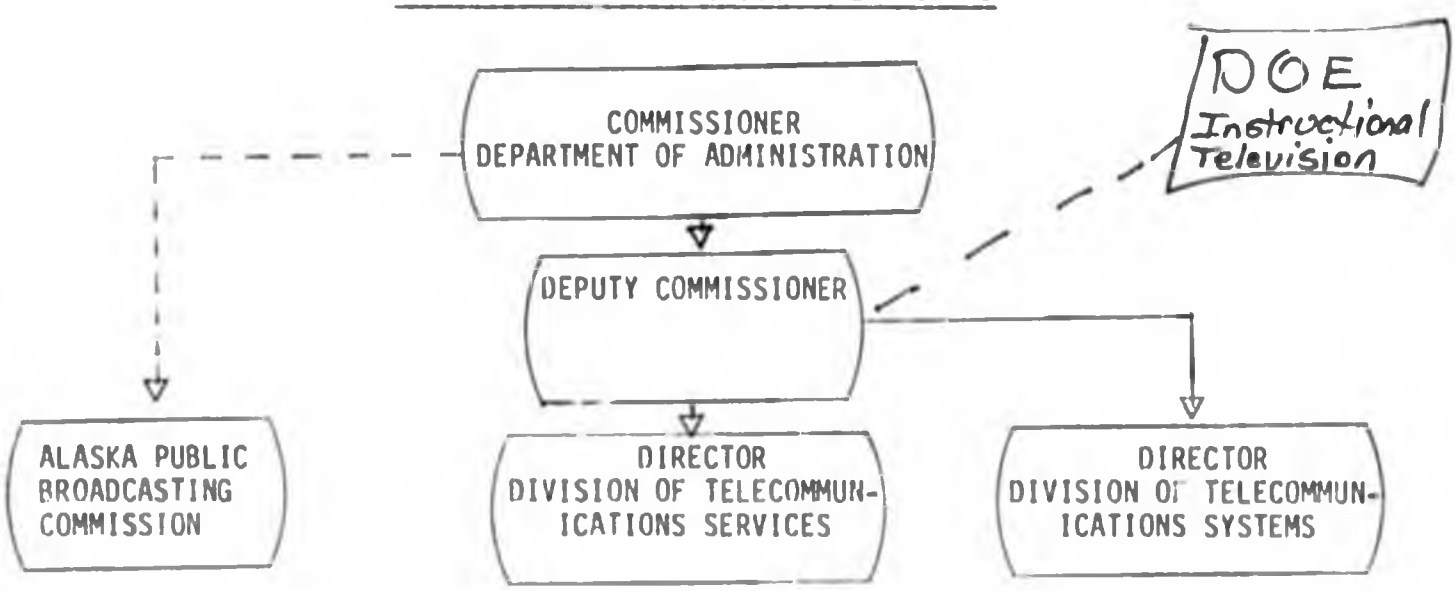
Responsibilities:

* study alternative means of improving communication in the state with regard to costs and environmental and social effects.

* develop facility program plans for communications facilities, including functional performance criteria and schedules for completion.

· tape delay center

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE ESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 50



Responsibilities:

* primary function is the support of noncommercial public broadcasting through the provision of operating and capital grants.
* no longer responsible for supervision of educational broadcasting channels or review of educational broadcasting license applications.
* may not exercise control over specific content or airing of any program material.
* must prepare and annually update a long term plan for the development of public broadcasting stations and systems in the state.

Responsibilities:

* provide technical assistance to educational and public telecommunications users.
* provide planning and technical assistance for instructional telecommunications, including the regionalization of instructional telecommunications services.
* prepare an annually updated plan for the development of instructional telecommunications services.
* prepare an annually updated plan for the development of teleconferencing facilities and services.

Responsibilities:

* plan, design, construct, manage, and operate all telecommunications systems previously owned or leased by state agencies (does not include legislative or University of Alaska systems. under Div. of Com DOT.
* coordinate with State agencies in performing their data and word processing tasks.
* administer and operate the satellite television project through coordination of user groups and provision of management support and technical assistance.

(tape-delay centers)

proofed w/
E.O. #50

Original sponsor: Finance Committee

IN THE SENATE BY THE FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

FREE CONFERENCE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 509

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing telecommunications divisions in the Department of Administration; amending the statutes relating to telecommunications; transferring certain telecommunications functions to those divisions; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. INTENT AND PURPOSE. The legislature finds and declares that

(1) adequate telecommunications facilities and services available at reasonable and affordable rates are essential to the conduct of government, commerce and private life and that these facilities and services should be available, to the extent possible, to all agencies and citizens of the state regardless of location.

(2) the generation, processing, exchange and use of information have become increasingly vital elements of social, economic, political and government processes, and constitute both an integral part of and an essential element in support of those processes;

(3) telecommunications may often offer the only effective alternative to time-consuming and increasingly expensive transportation of persons and the information they possess;

(4) current and projected public, business and government needs for additional and enhanced telecommunications and information transfer services and equipment are highly diverse, reflecting the increasingly complex and interactive character of the social and economic systems and institutions of the state, and the increasingly important and diversified role

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of information in these systems and institutions;

(5) the future development of the state's public and private sectors will depend greatly on the innovative use of new telecommunications services and techniques now becoming available;

(6) telecommunications can help reduce the isolation of Alaskans within the state and from the remainder of the states of the United States and the countries of the world;

(7) the existing locally controlled and operated public noncommercial radio and television system must continue to be encouraged and supported by the state, and, in order to provide this service to all of Alaska's citizens, planned growth of the system must be supervised and coordinated by the state;

(8) improved and more widely available educational opportunities for all Alaskans can be greatly facilitated by exploiting the ability of telecommunications technologies to make available the highest quality education and instruction in all parts of the state;

(9) it is in the interest of all citizens of the state for the state to facilitate the development of both basic and advanced telecommunications services and facilities to be available to all its citizens for their individual and mutual benefit; and

(10) these goals can be best accomplished by coordinating all of the state telecommunications activities through one department, to assure increased efficiency in providing the public benefits of

(A) comprehensive telecommunications planning for the state;

(B) increased accountability for adequate, reliable, and cost-effective telecommunications system development;

(C) increased effectiveness in coordinating and assisting public service telecommunications users;

(D) the establishment of consistent public policy for the

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state related to telecommunications systems and services, and better public understanding of the state's policies and programs.

* Sec. 2. AS 44.21 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 4. TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

Sec. 44.21.172. TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS. There is established in the department

(1) a division of public telecommunications services; and

(2) a division of telecommunications systems.

Sec. 44.21.174. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER. (a) The telecommunications divisions shall be administered by a deputy commissioner of the department appointed by the commissioner.

(b) The deputy commissioner shall

(1) provide executive direction for the activities of the telecommunications divisions;

(2) assure that division activities in no way constitute an influence on the content or airing of programming and report to the governor, the commissioner, and the Public Broadcasting Commission or the Instructional Telecommunications Commission any request or attempt to influence the content or airing of program material.

Sec. 44.21.176. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS. (a) The telecommunications divisions, as directed by the deputy commissioner, shall

(1) advise the governor on matters of policy and comprehensive state planning for telecommunications services;

(2) make an annual report to the governor and to the legislature on the activities of the telecommunications divisions;

(3) coordinate, manage, and supervise existing state programs in telecommunications, including the management of those telecommunication services for the state obtained from common carriers and from the

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communications industry;

(4) when requested provide technical and consulting assistance to the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of state government, to the University of Alaska, and to private noncommercial agencies which request such assistance in facility procurement and leasing and in identifying long-range goals and objectives for the state and its political subdivisions in all aspects of telecommunications, including public, educational, and instructional telecommunications;

(5) prepare and maintain a state comprehensive telecommunications development plan to further state telecommunications development and to meet state telecommunications needs and prepare and maintain a comprehensive inventory of all state communications facilities;

(6) procure services from private enterprise or certified and franchised utilities whenever feasible; contract for the construction, management, operation and maintenance of telecommunications systems and develop a procurement policy under AS 37.05; the procurement policy will account for all factors when deciding the method of procurement, including lease, purchase, rental, or combinations of lease, purchase and rental; the factors include but are not limited to life cycle costing, direct or secondary impacts which may reasonably be expected in long distance or local telephone rates, and realizeable improvements and cost factors in both state government and the affected portions of the communications industry;

(7) provide information and assistance to state agencies to promote governmental coordination and unity in the preparation of agency plans and programs involving the use of telecommunications;

(8) apply for and accept federal and private money, property, or assistance, that may be appropriated, granted or otherwise made available to the telecommunications divisions and use and disperse money

and property for purposes consistent with the terms of AS 44.21.172 - 44.21.188 subject to reasonable limitations imposed by the grantor;

(9) participate with other governmental units in planning, and assist Alaska's local governments, governmental conferences and councils, in planning and coordinating their activities relating to telecommunications;

(10) provide for the orderly transition to new telecommunications services and systems by state agencies;

(11) serve as a clearinghouse for information, data, and other materials which may be necessary or helpful to federal, state or local governmental agencies in the development of telecommunication systems; and

(12) coordinate their services and activities with those of other state departments and agencies to the fullest extent possible to avoid unnecessary duplication;

(13) provide that all activities of the telecommunications divisions are responsive to existing state statutes and regulations, and to the regulations and rulings of the Federal Communications Commission.

(b) The telecommunications divisions, as directed by the deputy commissioner, may

(1) coordinate their functions with local, regional, state and federal officials, private groups and individuals, and with officials, of other countries, provinces and states;

(2) enter into contracts and subcontracts on behalf of the state to carry out the provisions of AS 44.21.172 - 44.21.188;

(3) act for the state in the initiation, investigation, evaluation of or participation in programs related to the purposes of the telecommunications divisions which involve more than one government or governmental unit.

NOT PASSED

(4) on behalf of the state, apply for, accept and expend gifts or grants made to the state if the gifts or grants are for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the telecommunications divisions;

(5) hold public hearings to information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions o 44.21.172 - 44.21.188.

(c) The telecommunications divisions may not attempt to influence or affect the content or airing of program material other than by those procedures specifically provided for by statute. Omitted in E.O.50

(d) In proceedings before the Alaska Public Utilities Commission the department shall reimburse the Alaska Public Utilities Commission for the reasonable costs of obtaining outside counsel under AS 42.05.-111(b) if the attorney general elec s to represent the telecommunications divisions.

Sec. 44.21.178. DIVISION OF PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES. (a) The division of public telecommunications services shall be administered by a director appointed by the commissioner.

(b) The division of public telecommunications services shall provide technical consultation and grants to educational and public telecommunications users in order to assist in the comprehensive development of telecommunications services for all specialized public purposes. The division shall provide

pg. 94,10 of E.O.50

this part omitted in E.O.50

(1) coordination and support to telecommunications services for instruction, including technical assistance and assistance in preparation of applications for grants related to program development as may be requested by

(A) public school districts and the Department of Education;

(B) the University of Alaska; and

(C) other state agencies as approved by the deputy commissioner;

(2) coordination and support for all public broadcasting functions in the state as follows:

(A) the division shall encourage responsible local control of all public broadcast entities in the state;

(B) the division shall pursue the development of public broadcast services to all residents of the state, and, in consultation with the Public Broadcasting Commission, develop and submit to the governor and legislature, with the approval of the Public Broadcasting Commission and after public hearings, a two-year development plan of public broadcasting in the state;

(C) the division may not control or be responsible for the program content or policy of public broadcasters except that grants or technical assistance may not be given to a broadcaster who is in violation of federal or state laws;

(3) coordination and support for health and safety-related functions, including the administrative and client services provided by state, federal, and private agencies;

(4) coordination and support to telecommunications services for public participation in state-financed services, including the public hearing process, as may be statutorily required or otherwise appropriate;

(5) assistance to the regionalization of instructional telecommunications services by local school districts or other local and regional education agencies, through design, development, and promotion by the division of public telecommunications services;

(6) establishment of operational policies by the division of public telecommunications services upon review and approval by the

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appropriate telecommunications commissions;

(7) assistance to the Public Broadcasting Commission and the Instructional Telecommunications Commission, and any commission-designated subcommittees, as necessary to perform assigned division functions; the division shall cooperate with these commissions and subcommittees in order to develop policies which are responsive to the user groups which are represented on the commissions.

(c) The division of public telecommunications services shall study, plan and develop integrated instructional telecommunications services for all residents of the state, and shall annually report on current fiscal year instructional telecommunications activities and, with the approval of the Instructional Telecommunications Commission and after public hearings, submit to the governor and the legislature an updated two year development plan prepared in consultation with education agencies and the Instructional Telecommunications Commission.

Omitted in E.O. 50

(d) The division of public telecommunications services shall, after public hearings, submit to the governor annually a two-year development plan for teleconferencing facilities and services, including facilities and services used by both state agencies and groups other than state agencies.

(e) The division of public telecommunications services may not own, operate, or be the licensee of a public noncommercial broadcast station or production center.

(f) Nothing in this section is intended to imply division responsibility for programming content. Program design, production, and use remain the responsibility of the program-sponsoring agency, not the division.

Sec. 44.21.180. PUBLIC BROADCASTING COMMISSION. (a) The Public Broadcasting Commission is established in the Department of Adminis-

tration with an existence independent of and separate from the department. The commission is created to encourage and supervise the development of an integrated public broadcasting system for the state and for the coordination of all public broadcasting stations. The Public Broadcasting Commission consists of the following nine members:

(1) two members representing the public radio stations in the state who are not employees of a public radio licensee, appointed by the governor from a list of six nominees; each governing board of a public radio licensee shall select a candidate and the six candidates receiving the most votes of the public radio broadcast licensees in the state shall be the nominees submitted to the governor;

(2) two members representing the public television stations in the state who are not employees of a public television licensee, appointed by the governor from a list of six nominees; each governing board of a public television licensee shall select a candidate and the six candidates receiving the most votes of the public television broadcast licensees shall be the nominees submitted to the governor;

(3) four members of the general public appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be a resident of a municipality or village with a population of 2,000 or less, one of whom shall be a resident of a municipality with a population of more than 2,000 but less than 20,000, one of whom shall be a resident of a municipality with a population of more than 20,000 and one member appointed at large;

(4) one member appointed by the governor from a list of three nominees provided by a recognized commercial broadcasting trade organization;

(5) in the case of public broadcast licenses held by the University of Alaska the applicable policy advisory council established by the Board of Regents shall be the governing board under (1) and (2)

NOT PASSED

of this subsection.

(b) The duties of the Public Broadcasting Commission include

(1) the review of policies of the division of public telecommunications services relating to public broadcasting;

(2) the review and approval of proposed regulations relating to public broadcasting before their adoption by the division of public telecommunications services and before giving public notice under AS 44.62.190;

(3) the review and approval of grant requests by public broadcasting stations; the decisions of the commission together with the original requests of the public broadcasting stations, shall be forwarded to the governor and the legislature;

(4) the approval of the appointment of the division staff member who will directly supervise the public broadcasting activities of the division of public telecommunications services;

(5) the review and approval of the policies and guidelines for the preparation by the division of public telecommunications services of a continuing two-year statewide plan of public broadcast development, including the approval of the plan before its submission to the governor and the legislature;

(6) the reporting of any other recommendations for public broadcasting directly to the division of public telecommunications services, the deputy commissioner, the governor and the legislature; and

(7) the receipt of all federal, state, or private money, property, or assistance that may be appropriated, granted, or otherwise made available to the commission for public broadcasting purposes as may be appropriated by the legislature, and the use and disbursement of money and property for purposes consistent with the terms of this section, subject to reasonable limitations imposed by the grantor;

(8) the encouragement of the development of an integrated public broadcasting network for the state and providing assistance when requested in creating new public broadcasting stations.

(c) The Public Broadcasting Commission may

(1) employ all consultative, technical and clerical personnel necessary for the implementation of this section;

(2) employ a director, who shall be directly responsible to the commission in financial and administrative matters;

(3) appoint unpaid advisory committees to assist in development of programs for public broadcasting;

(4) contract for services to accomplish the purpose of this section including the production of public broadcasting programming.

(d) Members of the Public Broadcasting Commission serve overlapping terms of four years. Four of the first members of the Public Broadcasting Commission shall serve two-year terms and the remaining five members shall serve four-year terms, to be determined by lot. Terms of Public Broadcasting Commission members expire on June 30. Before the expiration of the term of a member or upon the creation of a vacancy other than by expiration, the governor shall appoint a successor to succeed the member whose term is expiring or for the unexpired term. A person appointed to the Public Broadcasting Commission may not serve more than two consecutive terms, or a maximum of eight years, whichever is shorter.

(e) The Public Broadcasting Commission shall meet at least once every two months and may hold public hearings and other meetings as necessary throughout the state. Meetings and hearings may be conducted with the use of available teleconferencing facilities including leased broadcast lines. Substantive actions or determinations of the Public Broadcasting Commission must be agreed to by a majority of the members

of the commission. At least one meeting each year shall be conducted with a quorum of the Public Broadcasting Commission physically present.

(f) The Public Broadcasting Commission shall elect a chairman from among its members to serve for one year. A chairman may not serve for more than two consecutive full terms.

(g) Members of the Public Broadcasting Commission serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized under AS 39.20.180.

Sec. 44.21.182. IN TRUCTIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. (a) The Instructional Telecommunications Commission is established in the division of public telecommunications services. The Instructional Telecommunications Commission consists of nine members appointed as follows:

(1) one classroom teacher from the state public school system appointed by the governor;

(2) one member appointed by the state Board of Education;

(3) one member appointed by the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska;

(4) one member appointed by the Alaska Library Association;

(5) one member appointed by the Human Resources Committee of the Alaska Federation of Natives;

(6) one member appointed by the Alaska Adult Education Association;

( ) one member with experience in the use of telecommunications for life support systems and care in rural areas, appointed by the commissioner of health and social services; and

(8) two members of the general public appointed by the governor with due regard for geographical respresentation and the relative need or use of instructional telecommunication services.

(b) The duties of the I.structional Telecommunications Commission include

(1) the review of policies of the division of public telecommunications services relating to instructional applications of telecommunications;

(2) the review of regulations relating to in.tructional telecommunications before their adoption by the division of public telecommunications services;

(3) the establishment of educationa priorities and the review of division ·rocedures relating to pro. ct grant awards made by the division to educational agencies;

(4) the approval of the appointment of the division staff member who will directly supervise the instructional telecommunications activities of the division of public telecommunications services;

(5) cooperation with the division of public telecommunications services in developing policies responsive to the user groups represented on the commission;

(6) the annual review and approval of the instructional telecommunications current fiscal year activities report and two-year development plan before submission of the report and plan to the governor and to the legislature;

(7) serving as the user entity to coordinate educational television progra material provided by sponsor agencies with the satellite television pr ject under AS 44.2'.186(b)(2);

(8) the communication of any other recommendations for instructional telecommunications directly to the division of public telecommunications services, the deputy commissioner, the governor and the legislature.

(c) The Instructional Telecommunications Commission may seat

NOT PASSED

additional ex officio members on the commission, or form special working subcommittees, as appropriate or necessary to accomplish the objectives of telecommunications applications for specialized public purposes.

(d) Members of the Instructional Telecommunications Commission serve overlapping terms of four years. Five of the first members of the Instructional Telecommunications Commission serve two-year terms and the remaining four serve four-year terms, to be determined by lot. Terms of Instructional Telecommunications Commission members expire on June 30. Before the expiration of the term of a member or upon the creation of a vacancy other than by expiration, the appointing authority shall appoint a successor to succeed the member whose term is expiring or for the unexpired term. A person appointed to the Instructional Telecommunications Commission may not serve more than two consecutive terms, or a maximum of eight years, whichever is shorter.

(e) The Instructional Telecommunications Commission shall meet at least quarterly and may hold public hearings and other meetings as necessary throughout the state. Meetings and hearings may be conducted with the use of available teleconferencing facilities. Substantive actions or determinations of the Instructional Telecommunications Commission must be agreed to by a majority of the members of the commission. At least one meeting each year will be conducted with a quorum of the Instructional Telecommunications Commission physically present.

(f) Members of the Instructional Telecommunications Commission serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized under AS 39.20.180.

Sec. 44.21.184. DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. (a) The division of telecommunications systems shall be administered by a director appointed by the commissioner.

(b) Except as provided in (c) of this section, the division of telecommunications systems may, consistent with the provisions of AS 44.21.176(a)(6),

(1) plan, design, construct, manage and operate all telecommunications systems owned or leased by state agencies;

(2) manage centrex and ~~other telephone~~-related services of the state;

(3) be responsible for state telecommunications systems and design generally; and

(4) coordinate with state agencies in performing their data and word processing tasks.

(c) Nothing in AS 44.21.172 - 44.21.188 prohibits a state agency from developing telecommunications systems within its own agency if the commissioner gives written authorization for the agency to engage in its own design, development, management, or operation. The commissioner may authorize independent development only upon a showing of necessity. A description of all authorization under this subsection shall be included in the annual report required under AS 44.21.176(a)(2).

(d) A state agency authorized to develop an internal telecommunications system shall, whenever feasible, coordinate its design, development, management, and operation with the division of telecommunications systems.

Sec. 44.21.186. SATELLITE TELEVISION PROJECT. (a) Within the limits of available financing, the division of telecommunications systems shall administer the satellite television project by

(1) contracting for services in a manner consistent with state procurement policies and with this chapter for the operation of a satellite videotape delay center;

(2) coordinating with the satellite television user groups

NOT PASSED

and entities identified in this chapter for the provision of intrastate and interstate satellite television services; and

(3) provide liason, management support, and technical assistance for the satellite television project.

start dif. note

(b) Programming decisions and policies relating to the satellite television project may not be made by the division of telecommunications systems, but shall be made by the following user groups and entities in the following manner:

(1) Representatives of each Alaska commercial television network affiliated station shall select programs from their respective network for use in a manner that is consistent with existing program rights and other relevant contract rights.

(2) The Instructional Telecommunications Commission shall provide time allocations for the various sponsoring educational agencies. The program content of educational material within these allocations shall be determined by the educational agency sponsoring that material.

(3) The Public broadcasting Commission shall provide a means of selection of programs for scheduled intrastate evening programming intended for use by rural Alaska communities participating in the satellite television project in a manner consistent with this chapter. The selection procedure shall be one that maximizes consideration of local preferences from those communities, on as fairly representative a basis as is practicable.

can't find this in E.O. #50

(4) The Legislative Affairs Agency, as directed by the Legislative Council, shall determine programming uses by the legislature.

(5) Other agencies may request available satellite time for specialized program uses. The requesting agency shall determine the program content.

(c) Scheduling conflicts shall be resolved by the user groups and

entitites informally among themselves whenever possible. The Public Broadcasting Commission shall establish a procedure to resolve scheduling conflicts referred to it in a manner consistent with this chapter.

(d) The commissioner shall take appropriate action to assure the continued operation of the present services of the satellite television project, and to preserve existing time allocations until the implementation of this section has been accomplished.

(e) The division of telecommunications systems, a contractor, and a user group or entity described in (b) of this section may not engage in any activity which interferes with a contract or program right relating to commercial television programming, including but not limited to any right protected by copyright.

Sec. 44.21.188. DEFINITIONS. In AS 44.21.172 - 44.21.188,

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of administration;

(2) "department" means the Department of Administration;

(3) "deputy commissioner" means the deputy commissioner of telecommunications in the department who administers the telecommunications divisions;

(4) "public broadcasting" means the delivery of radio or television noncommercial programming intended for the general public by any method of telecommunications;

(5) "public service telecommunications" means telecommunications which serve public broadcasting, general educational, instructional, medical, safety, emergency, or public participation functions;

(6) "state agencies" means all departments, divisions and offices in the executive branch of state government but does not mean an agency of the legislative or judicial branch of government or the University of Alaska;

(7) "telecommunications" means the transmission and reception

NOT PASSED

of messages, impressions, pictures and signals by means of electromagnetic transmission with or without benefit of a closed transmission medium including all instrumentalities, facilities, apparatus, and services, whether conveyed by cable, wire, radiated through space, or transmitted through other media within a specified area or between designated points;

(8) "telecommunications divisions" means the division of public telecommunications services and the division of telecommunications systems; not in E.O.#50

(9) "telecommunications systems" means those systems in which the principal service and functions are telecommunications.

* Sec. 3. AS 44.21.160 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(f) The division of data processing shall coordinate with the divisions of telecommunications in providing for the effective transfer of information by telecommunications through the establishment of compatible systems and common standards.

pg. 5 O.K. of E.O.

* Sec. 4. AS 44.21.020 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(12) study, design, implement, and manage the telecommunications systems and services of the state under AS 44.21.172 - 44.21.188.

OK

* Sec. 5. AS 44.42.020 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.42.020. POWERS AND DUTIES. (a) The department shall

(1) plan, design, construct and maintain all state modes of transportation and transportation facilities [, COMMUNICATION FACILITIES,] and all docks, floats, breakwaters, buildings and similar facilities;

(2) study existing transportation modes and facilities [AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES] in the state to determine how they might be improved or whether they should continue to be maintained;

(3) study alternative means of improving transportation [AND

this entire page is in E.O. #50

COMMUNICATION] in the state with regard to the economic costs of each alternative and its environmental and social effects;

(4) develop a comprehensive, long-range intermodal transportation plan for the state;

(5) study alternatives to existing modes of transportation in urban areas and develop plans to improve urban transportation;

(6) cooperate and coordinate with and enter into agreements with federal, state and local government agencies and private organizations and persons in exercising its powers and duties;

(7) manage, operate, and maintain state transportation facilities [, COMMUNICATION FACILITIES,] and all docks, floats, breakwaters and buildings, including all state highways, vessels, railroads, pipelines, airports, and aviation facilities;

(8) study alternative means of transportation in the state, considering the economic, social, and environmental impacts of each alternative;

(9) coordinate and develop state and regional transportation systems, considering deletions, additions, and the absence of alterations;

(10) develop facility program plans for transportation [AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES] and state buildings, docks and breakwaters required to implement the duties set out in this section, including but not limited to (A) functional performance criteria; and (B) schedules for completion;

(11) supervise and maintain all state automotive and mechanical equipment, aircraft, and vessels, except vessels and aircraft used by the Department of Fish and Game or the Department of Public Safety; [AND]

(12) supervise aeronautics [AND COMMUNICATIONS] inside the

state, under AS 02.10; and [.]

(13) complete and maintain a current inventory of public facilities, including a projection of the serviceability of the facilities and projections of replacements and additions to facilities needed to provide the level of services programmed by the various user agencies, for municipalities with populations of less than 12,000 and for unincorporated communities, and perform those duties on a cooperative basis with larger municipalities.

(b) The department may

(1) engage in experimental projects relating to available or future modes of transportation and any means of improving existing transportation facilities and service [AND COMMUNICATION];

(2) exercise the power of eminent domain, including the declaration of taking as provided in AS 09.55.

* Sec. 6. AS 44.42.055(b)(3)(F) is amended to read:

(F) [COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AND] transportation facilities;

* Sec. 7. AS 39.50.200 is amended by adding new subparagraphs to read:

(TT) Public Broadcasting Commission;

(UU) Instructional Telecommunications Commission.

* Sec. 8. The balance of the appropriation to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities found in sec. 23, page 48, lines 15 - 37, and sec. 25, page 79, lines 31 - 36, and page 80, lines 1 - 22, ch. 80, SLA 1979, are transferred to the Department of Administration.

* Sec. 9. The balance of the appropriation to the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission found in sec. 23, page 9, line 23, ch. 80, SLA 1979, is transferred to the Department of Administration.

* Sec. 10. The balances of the appropriations for capital projects made to the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission in sec. 25, page 55, lines 28 - 36,

and page 56, lines 4 - 12, ch. 80, SLA 1979, are transferred to the Department of Administration.

* Sec. 11. The unexpended balances of any other appropriations for capital projects made to the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission and the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, division of communications, are transferred to the Department of Administration.

* Sec. 12. AS 14.58 is repealed.

* Sec. 13. Nothing in this Act shall require the state to discontinue any services presently provided to state agencies or the public nor require the state to divest itself of property acquired as a result of capital appropriations before July 1, 1980.

* Sec. 14. This Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

To: Sen. Parr, Chairman
Senate Health Education and Social Services

From: Deborah Gazaway
Legislative Teleconference Network

Date: February 5, 1981

I would like to extend the Network's apologies for the problems experienced in yesterday's teleconference regarding E.O. #50 and SSCR #1. The problem was traced to a faulty cable pair between the Behrends Building and the Capitol Building and was not related to the equipment in use in the Conference room. Alascom and Juneau/Douglas Telephone Company will correct the problem today.

Once again, thank you for your cooperation and patience during the February 4, 1981 Senate H.E.S.S. teleconference.

LAA 15

—DRAFT—

(9)

Committee letterhead --

The Honorable Jalmer M. Kerttula
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. President:

The Health, Education and Social Services Committee has reviewed Executive Order No. 50, which would transfer and consolidate existing telecommunications functions in the State.

Testimony has been received from the Office of Lt. Governor, Department of Administration, Department of Education, members of the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission, persons affiliated with public radio and television stations, commercial media representatives, and the general public. Nearly all the testimony has been favorable (this could probably have been expected on the part of State agencies).

The Executive Director of the Legislative Affairs Agency pointed out some places in the Order where there might be an implication that the new Division of Telecommunications would have authority over the Legislature's Teleconference Network. The Committee received assurances from the

Assistant Attorney General who drafted the Order that this was not intended. Attached to this report to you is a letter of intent to make clear that the Committee has interpreted the Executive Order as in no way impinging upon the Legislature's Teleconference Network. It is recommended that such an intent letter be adopted by the Legislature in joint session if the Executive Order is allowed to stand.

There was some concern that under the new organization, educational and instructional radio and television might be down-played. Nothing in the Order gives assurance that "The Beast from the Dark Lagoon" will not outrank a film on American History when there is a shortage of broadcast time. The follow-up on this point indicates that education will receive its proper allotment and will remain autonomous. Enclosed is a copy of a draft memorandum of agreement between the Department of Education and the Department of Administration.

A fiscal note of $105,000 accompanied the Order. The proposed funding would pay for two persons to administer the new consolidated program in the Department of Administration. Committee questioning, however, elicited the fact that the Department of Administration plans to submit a budget revision for $700,000 more, raising the total cost of the Order to more than $800,000. The Committee did not receive a satisfactory explanation of what we are buying for this

much money.

The HESS Committee has no objection to allowing Executive Order No. 50 to become law provided that there is a satisfactory explanation of the additional costs involved.

It is recommended that the Finance Committee review the fiscal implications of the Executive Order.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Parr
Chairman

CHP:vc
Encl.

DRAFT

Proposed Memorandum of Agreement

Department of Education & Department of Administration

RE: INSTRUCTIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES
and Executive Order No. 50 (proposed)

In order to facilitate an orderly implementation of Executive Order No. 50, the Alaska Department of Education and the Alaska Department of Administration enter into this Memorandum of Agreement. This Memorandum clarifies and deliniates the several roles of each department with respect to the development, production and distribution by telecommunications of programming for instructional purposes pursuant to the Department of Education's authority in Sec. 44.27.020(1).

GENERAL CONCEPT OF THIS AGREEMENT.

1) The Department of Education may request and receive technical assistance and support from the telecommunications systems division and the public telecommunications services division of the Department of Administration in matters related to instructional telecommunications.

2) The Department of Education retains operating & management authority for those systems and services established by the DOE prior to adoption of Executive Order No. 50, including:

a) Systems and their support services which are operational and which are governed by existing inter-agency agreements; and

b) Systems and their support services which have completed major system design work based on prior legislative appropriation or intent.

3) The Department of Education's request to the Department of Administration for technical assistance will be project-specific, based on current or planned instructional services administered by different units of the Department of Education for different instructional purposes, and utilizing different technologies.

CURRENT INSTRUCTIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES of the Department of Education include:

Electronic Mail System (EMS)

Individualized Study by Telecommunications (IST)

Instructional Television (ITV)

Audio Conferencing

Design, management & operations authorities are retained by the Department of Education for these projects as follows:

EMS: Continuation of dedicated use and integrity to DOE requirements of the education data center in the Division of Data Processing, at cost to the Department of Education. Continuation of the integrity of the current system and operations agreements with the DOT/PF division of communications as these transfer to the Department of Administration's telecommunications systems division. Costs for these services will continue to be borne by the Department of Education. (See Attachment A)
(list project management by name, title, unit of DOE?)

IST: Complete management authority is retained by DOE. This project does not require long-line service (utilizes microcomputers), and is thus not a telecommunications instructional application

as defined and assigned to the Department of Administration's ~~public services~~ telecommunications services division.

ITV & audio conferencing: Current DOE/UA joint project management has been established in coordination with the division of communications (DOT/PF) pursuant to Chapter 174, SLA 1980. The project's technical system design, procurement, installation and maintenance services provided by the division of communications remain in affect with transfer to the telecommunications systems division, based on the availability of funding.

Sec. 44.21.230 DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Department of Administration agrees that division activities concerning the coordination and support of telecommunications services for instruction, including technical assistance and assistance in preparation of grant applications, provided to public school districts as assigned under 44.21.230(b)(2a) and (5) will be summarized in writing on a monthly basis for the Commissioner of Education.

Notwithstanding the provisions of (c), the Department of Education retains its right to make grants available to instructional telecommunications users from funds provided by the legislature for that purpose.

Pursuant to (d) and (e), the Department of Education will participate in and jointly submit to the governor and legislature the annual updated long range development plan for instructional telecommunications.

The Department of Education will be fully consulted concerning operational policies being considered for instructional public telecommunications services (other than public broadcasting), as per (b)(6).

The Department of Education will continue to conduct software and television instructional course development, based on available funding, independent of the division, based on the authority of (g).

Sec. 44.21.240 DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The Department of Education considers the assignments made to this division in (b) (1) and (2) to be comparable to the services currently provided by DOT/PF division of communications.

Following this interpretation, the Department of Education considers that current agreements between the division of communications and the University of Alaska Instructional Telecommunications Consortium (on behalf of DOE) for the construction, operation and maintenance of an instructional TV and audio conference operations center remain in effect. (Attachment B)

Pursuant to (f), the Department of Education considers sign-off of this memorandum as meeting the conditions of this section for the continued independent design, development, management and operation of instructional telecommunications systems (Commissioner of Administration's approval obtained), pursuant to DOE's authority in Sec. 44.27.020(1).

For those systems for which the Department of Education has received Department of Administration authority to continue independent operation, the Department of Education will provide all necessary information to the Department of Administration on request, pursuant

to the requirements of (g).

DEFINITION OF INSTRUCTIONAL:

ATTACHMENT A:

Details of EMS relationships with DP and DivComm

ATTACHMENT B:

Lind/Barton/Ward memo of agreement (August, 1980)

(DRAFT) Telecomm. Budget Amendment

Prepared By	
Approved By	

Title	Range	$/Mo	$/Year	Benefits @ 15.79%	SBP @ 6.13% or $2004	Other Benefits	Total Personal Services	Contrs	Equipment
Deputy Comm	28 A	4819	57828	9131	2004	1800	70763	2700	1800
Secretary II	11 B	1708	20496	3236	1256	1800	26788	2700	10800
Director	26 A	4483	53796	8494	2004	1800	66094	2700	1800
Secretary I	10 B	1613	19356	3056	1187	1800	25399	2700	10800
Deputy Director	23 A	3746	44952	7098	2004	1800	55854	2700	1800
Sup. Prog. Ass't	20 A	3039	36468	5758	2004	1800	46030	2700	1800
Comm. Eng.	20 A	3039	36468	5758	2004	1800	46030	2700	1800
TV Switcher	10 B	1613	19356	3056	1187	1800	25399	2700	1800
Clerk Typist III	8 B	1433	17196	2715	1054	1800	22765	2700	10800
Systems Design Plnr.	22 A	3494	41928	6620	2004	1800	52352	2700	1800
Needs Assm't Plnr.	22 A	3494	41928	6620	2004	1800	52352	2700	1800
State Agency Plnr.	22 A	3494	41928	6620	2004	1800	52352	2700	1800
Regulatory Economist	21 A	3260	39120	6177	2004	1800	49101	2700	1800
Com. Sec. II	10 B	1613	19356	3056	1187	1800	25399	2700	10800
Clerk Typist III	8 B	1433	17196	2715	1054	1800	22765	2700	10800
			507372	80110	24961	27000	639443	40500	72000

ADD TVL. 200…
Add 25K UPS… TDS.

751943
@ 752,000

Does not include travel, phones, office supplies, etc.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K – STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

February 23, 1981

Honorable Charles H. Parr, Chairman
Senate HESS Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Executive Order No. 50
Telecommunications

Dear Senator Parr:

This is in response to your request for a written statement of intent concerning the scope of Executive Order No. 50. Apparently a question has arisen concerning whether the Executive Order would give the Department of Administration any authority over telecommunications activities and functions in the Legislature.

Those of us in the Executive Branch who worked on the Executive Order understood and contemplated from the very beginning that the Legislature would continue to have control and authority over its own telecommunications activities. Further, any interpretation of the Order to the contrary would raise constitutional problems. First, a separation of powers question would arise if the Order were interpreted as giving the Department of Administration authority over a matter concerning the administration of the Legislature. Second, the scope of an Executive Order is limited under the Alaska Constitution to the reorganization of executive departments. An Executive Order cannot grant to an executive department new powers that did not exist before.

I hope this answers your questions. Please let me know if you need anything further.

Sincerely,

WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: Susan A. Burke
Susan A. Burke
Assistant Attorney General

SAB:wjp

03.C8LH

January 12, 1981

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS adequate telecommunications facilities and services available at reasonable and affordable rates are essential to the conduct of government, commerce and private life and that these facilities and services should be available, to the extent possible, to all agencies and citizens of the state regardless of location; and

WHEREAS it is in the interest of all people of the state for the state to facilitate the development of both basic and advanced telecommunications service and facilities to be available to all its citizens for their individual and mutual benefit; and

WHEREAS consolidating telecommunications activities through one department should assure increased efficiency, increased accountability, increased effectiveness in coordinating and assisting public service telecommunications users, will establish consistent public policy for the state related to telecommunications systems and services, and will assure better public understanding of the state's policies and programs; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission will be able to pursue with greater effectiveness its role in the encouragement, development and support of non-commercial public broadcasting; and

WHEREAS the Commission would retain responsibility for long-range planning for the development of non-commercial public broadcasting in the state and would fulfill its role of supporting public broadcasting primarily through planning and through making grants and providing assistance for non-commercial public broadcasting purposes; and

WHEREAS the Order stresses the importance of the state's maintaining a strict policy against influence or control over actual program content and over the use and scheduling of broadcast time,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of Alaska Public Television, Inc. endorses and supports the findings and purposes of Executive Order No. 50 issued by Governor Jay S. Hammond, January 12, 1981, in regard to the reorganization of state telecommunications services and facilities.

SIGNED:

Marilynn S. Scott
Chairman, Board of Directors
Alaska Public Television, Inc.

ALASKA PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC. CORPORATE SEAL STATE OF ALASKA

KAKM ALASKA PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC
2651 PROVIDENCE DRIVE/ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 276-7070

February 20, 1981

Senator Charles Parr
Alaska State Senate
Pouch "V"
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Parr:

Enclosed in an endorsement from the Board of Directors of Alaska Public Television, Inc. regarding Governor Jay Hammond's Executive Order, No. 50. This resolution of support was adopted by the Board in a unanimous vote January 15, 1981.

We hope this document and the support it represents will be of value to both you and the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission in their reorganization as regards Executive Order No. 50.

Sincerely,

Elmo Sackett

Elmo Sackett
Executive Director
and General Manager

ES/so

Enclosure

Education
A.P.R. Network → Dept
Statewide Radio Stations
Alascom ? 264-7000
UA → Jane Demmett
anch.

green = Stanley

Referred: Health, Education & Social Services and State Affairs
1/13/81

IN THE SENATE

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 50

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 23, of the Alaska Constitution, and in accordance with AS 24.30.130(b), I order the following:

* Section 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. (a) As governor, I find that adequate telecommunications facilities and services available at reasonable and affordable rates are essential to the conduct of government, commerce, and private life and that these facilities and services should be available, to the extent possible, to all agencies and citizens of the state regardless of location. In addition, the future development of the state's public and private sectors will depend greatly on the innovative use of new telecommunications services and techniques now becoming available. It is in the interest of all people of the state for the state to facilitate the development of both basic and advanced telecommunications services and facilities to be available to all its citizens for their individual and mutual benefit. Furthermore, I find that in the interest of minimizing the size and influence of government, private ownership and control of telecommunication facilities should be facilitated and enhanced, and that state government actions affecting telecommunications should include an efficient and thorough assessment of long-range costs and benefits to users as well as the direct and indirect effect on the communications industry and the public.

(b) These goals can be best accomplished by coordinating all of the state's telecommunications activities through one department. Consolidating these activities will assure increased efficiency in providing the public benefits of comprehensive telecommunications planning for the state; increased accountability for adequate, reliable, and cost-effective telecommunications system development; increased effectiveness in coordinating and assisting public service telecommunications users; the establishment of consistent public policy for the state related to telecommunications systems and services; and better public understanding of the state's policies and

programs.

* Sec. 2. AS 14.58.010 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.58.010. CREATION OF ALASKA PUBLIC BROADCASTING COMMISSION. There is created within the Department of Administration [EDUCATION] the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission. similar intent

* Sec. 3. AS 14.58.050 is amended to read: pg. 8 of FCC

Sec. 14.58.050. PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION. The commission is created to encourage and supervise the development of an integrated public broadcasting system for the state and for the coordination of all public broadcasting stations. The primary purpose of the commission is the encouragement and support of noncommercial public broadcasting in the state through the provision of operating and capital grants in support of the delivery of noncommercial programs intended for a general audience by locally controlled nonprofit broadcast stations or telecommunications entities. The commission may support stations and entities which also engage in the delivery of instructional, for-credit programs, and the commission may provide funds for those purposes, but the primary purpose of commission funds is the support of activities that result in the delivery of general audience, noncommercial material.

* Sec. 4. AS 14.58.060 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.58.060. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION. The commission shall

[(1) CONTROL AND SUPERVISE THE USE OF BROADCASTING CHANNELS RESERVED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING PURPOSES;

(2) INITIATE OR RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL ALL APPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING LICENSES SUBMITTED TO THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR OR ON BEHALF OF AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SYSTEM, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING, PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, NONPROFIT COMMUNITY OR MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION

IN THE STATE;

(3) INITIATE OR RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL ALL APPLICATIONS FOR FEDERAL, STATE OR PRIVATE FUNDS IF THE APPLICATIONS INVOLVE ANY FORM OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING;]

(4) apply for federal and private funds for public broadcasting purposes and receive all federal, state or private funds, property or assistance that may be appropriated, granted or otherwise made available to the commission for public [EDUCATIONAL] broadcasting purposes [AT ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION], and use and disburse funds and property for purposes consistent with the terms of this chapter, subject to reasonable limitations imposed by the grantor;

(5) provide consultative services in all aspects of public [EDUCATIONAL] broadcasting to all public or private agencies in the state which request them;

(6) serve as a library and clearinghouse for public broadcasting information [ON BROADCASTING FOR EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC PURPOSE];

[(7) HAVE THE FINAL AUTHORITY OVER THE BROADCASTING POLICY PROGRAMMING;]

(8) Repealed by sec. 7, ch 87, SLA 1976.

(9) through grants to qualified entities, develop an integrated public broadcasting network for the state;

[(10) DEVELOP AND DISTRIBUTE PUBLIC BROADCAST PROGRAMMING FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC AGENCIES IN THE STATE;]

(11) through grants to qualified entities, develop and distribute public broadcasting programming [FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS] in the state;

(12) prepare and submit to the governor and the legislature, in consultation with the telecommunications divisions in the Department

of Administration, a long term plan for the development of public broadcasting stations and systems in the state, and annually update the plan;

(13) perform all other functions necessary to ensure the orderly and coordinated development of public broadcasting in the state.

* Sec. 5. AS 14.58.070 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.58.070. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION. (a) The commission may

(1) employ all consultative, technical and clerical personnel necessary for the implementation of this chapter, within the limits of available funds;

(2) employ a director, who shall be directly responsible to the commission in financial and administrative matters;

(3) provide grants to locally controlled non-profit telecommunications entities which [WHERE NO OTHER COMPETENT CONTRACTING AGENCY EXISTS] lease, purchase, construct, own, operate and manage and are the licensees [LICENSEE] of public [EDUCATIONAL] broadcasting stations, production centers, and [ALL] other related equipment and facilities for the production and transmission of open circuit, closed circuit, 2,500 Megahertz, and other transmission means necessary to provide fully effective public [EDUCATIONAL] broadcasting in the state;

(4) appoint unpaid advisory committees to assist in development of programs for [INSTRUCTIONAL AND] public television broadcasts;

(5) provide assistance to licensed commercial broadcasting stations for the broadcast of public affairs programming [AND UTILIZATION OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BROADCASTING OF SPECIAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMMING].

(b) In performing its duties and exercising its authority under this chapter, the commission may not exercise control over the specific

content or airing of any program material.

* Sec. 6. AS 14.58.090(2) is amended to read:

(2) "public broadcasting" includes, but is not limited to, television and radio transmission by 2,500 megahertz, closed circuit or microwave video and audio programming, slow-scan television programming, programming via satellite, teletype or facsimile transmission, and distribution methods, when the transmission, programming and distribution are intended to serve a noncommercial [EDUCATIONAL,] public [OR INSTRUCTIONAL] purpose.

* Sec. 7. AS 44.21.020 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

on pg. 18 FFC (13) study, design, implement, and manage the telecommunications systems and services of the state under AS 44.21.200 -- 44.21.250.

* Sec. 8. AS 44.21.160 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(f) The division of data processing shall coordinate with the divisions of telecommunications in providing for the effective transfer of information by telecommunications through the establishment of compatible systems and common standards.

* Sec. 9. AS 44.21 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 4. TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

Sec. 44.21.200. TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS. There is established in the department public

(1) a division of telecommunications services; and

(2) a division of telecommunications systems.

Sec. 44.21.210. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER. (a) The telecommunications divisions shall be administered by a deputy commissioner of the department appointed by the commissioner.

(b) The deputy commissioner shall

(1) provide executive direction for the activities of the telecommunications divisions; and

restrictive

(2) assure that division activities in no way constitute an influence on the content or airing of programming, and report to the governor, the commissioner, and the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission any request or attempt by an employee of the state to influence the content or airing of program material.

Sec. 44.21.220. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS. (a) The telecommunications divisions, as directed by the deputy commissioner, shall

(1) advise the governor on matters of policy and comprehensive state planning for telecommunications services;

(2) make an annual report to the governor and to the legislature on the activities of the telecommunications divisions;

(3) coordinate, manage, and supervise existing state programs in telecommunications, including the management of those telecommunication services for the state obtained from common carriers and from the communications industry;

(4) when requested, provide technical and consulting assistance to the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of state government, to the University of Alaska, and to private noncommercial entities which request that assistance in facility procurement and leasing and in identifying long-range goals and objectives for the state and its political subdivisions in all aspects of telecommunications, including public, educational, and instructional telecommunications; Lands - no dep; agencies

(5) prepare and maintain a state comprehensive telecommunications development plan to further state telecommunications development and to meet state telecommunications needs and prepare and maintain a comprehensive inventory of all state communications facilities;

(6) whenever feasible, procure services from private enter-

prise or certified and franchised utilities and contract for the construction, management, operation and maintenance of telecommunications systems, and develop a procurement policy under AS 37.05; the procurement policy must seek to achieve the maximum benefit to the public, and methods of procurement, including lease, purchase, rental, or combinations of lease, purchase, and rental, must be selected on the basis of factors such as the ratio of long-range costs versus benefits, life cycle costing, and the costs to the communications industry to the extent that these costs may affect local and long distance basic telephone rates;

(7) provide information and assistance to state agencies to promote governmental coordination and unity in the preparation of agency plans and programs involving the use of telecommunications;

(8) apply for and accept federal and private money, property, or assistance, that may be appropriated, granted, or otherwise made available to the telecommunications divisions and use and disburse money and property for purposes consistent with AS 44.21.200 -- 44.21.250 and AS 14.58, subject to reasonable limitations imposed by the grantor;

(9) participate with other governmental units in planning, and assist Alaska's local governments and governmental conferences and councils in the state in planning and coordinating their activities relating to telecommunications;

(10) provide for the orderly transition to new telecommunications services and systems by state agencies;

(11) serve as a clearinghouse for information, data, and other materials which may be necessary or helpful to federal, state, or local governmental agencies in the development of telecommunication systems;

start here

(12) coordinate their services and activities with those of other state departments and agencies to the fullest extent possible to avoid unnecessary duplication; and

(13) provide that all activities of the telecommunications divisions are responsive to state statutes and regulations, and to the regulations and rulings of the Federal Communications Commission.

(b) The telecommunications divisions, as directed by the deputy commissioner, may

(1) coordinate their functions with local, regional, state, and federal officials, private groups and individuals, and with officials of other countries, provinces, and states;

(2) enter into contracts and subcontracts on behalf of the state to carry out the provisions of AS 44.21.200 -- 44.21.250;

(3) act for the state in the initiation, investigation, and evaluation of, or participation in, programs related to the purposes of the telecommunications divisions which involve more than one government or governmental unit;

(4) on behalf of the state, apply for, accept, and expend gifts or grants made to the state if the gifts or grants are for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the telecommunications divisions; and

(5) hold public hearings to obtain information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of AS 44.21.200 -- 44.21.250.

(c) The telecommunications divisions may not attempt to influence or affect the content or airing of program material. other than by those (see pg. 6 of FCC version

Sec. 44.21.230. DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES. (a) The public division of telecommunications services shall be administered by a director appointed by the commissioner.

(b) The division of telecommunications services shall provide

public-

and grants

(1) technical consultation to educational and public telecommunications users;

(2) coordination and support to telecommunications services for instruction, including technical assistance and assistance in preparation of applications for grants related to program development as may be requested by

(A) public school districts and the Department of Education;

(B) the University of Alaska; and

(C) other state agencies as approved by the deputy commissioner;

see pg. 7 of FCC

(3) coordination and support for health and safety-related functions, including the administrative and client services provided by state, federal, and private agencies;

Landy - no det.

(4) coordination and support to telecommunications services for public participation in state-financed services, including the public hearing process, as may be statutorily required or otherwise appropriate;

? Rural Alaska T.V. Network ?

(5) assistance, through design, development, and promotion, to local school districts or other local and regional education agencies for the regionalization of instructional telecommunications services;

(6) establishment of operational policies for public telecommunications services other than public broadcasting; and

see pg. 8 FCC

(7) assistance to the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission and any commission-designated subcommittees, as necessary to perform assigned division functions; the division shall cooperate with the commission and subcommittees in order to develop policies which are responsive to the user groups which are represented on the commission.

(c) Subject to available funding, the division of telecommunica-

tions services may make grants to educational and public telecommunications users, except grants for public broadcasting purposes.

(d) The division of public telecommunications services shall study, plan, and develop integrated instructional telecommunications services for all residents of the state, and shall annually report on current fiscal year instructional telecommunications activities and, after public hearings, submit to the governor and the legislature an annually updated long-term development plan prepared in consultation with the Department of Education, the University of Alaska, local school districts, and other local and regional education areas. See page 8 2 year in FCC version

(e) The division of public telecommunications services shall, after public hearings, submit to the governor an annually updated long-term development plan for teleconferencing facilities and services, including facilities and services used both by state agencies and groups other than state agencies. 2-year

(f) The division of public telecommunications services may not own, operate, or be the licensee of a public noncommercial broadcast station or production center.

(g) Nothing in this section implies division responsibility for programming content. Program design, production, and use are the responsibility of the program-sponsoring agency or other entity, not the division. see page 8 of FCC

Sec. 44.21.240. DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. (a) The division of telecommunications systems shall be administered by a director appointed by the commissioner. or pg. 14 of FCC

(b) Except as provided in (c) of this section, the division of telecommunications systems may, consistent with the provisions of AS 44.21.220(a)(6)

(1) plan, design, construct, manage, and operate all tele-

communications systems owned or leased by state agencies;

(2) manage centrex and other telephone-related services of state agencies;

(3) be responsible generally for telecommunications systems and design for state agencies; and not in FCC version see pg. 15

(4) coordinate with state agencies in performing their data and word processing tasks.

(c) Within the limits of available financing, the division of telecommunication systems shall administer and operate the satellite television project, by

(1) coordinating with the satellite television user groups and entities; and see pg. 15 for deletions

(2) providing liaison, management support, and technical assistance for the satellite television project.

(d) Decisions and policies relating to programming under the satellite television project, including scheduling and allocation policies, may not be made by the divisions of telecommunications or the department, but may only be made by a network that is representative of participating rural television users, by commercial broadcast users or by other affected participating user groups and entities under procedures provided by statute or, if no statute applies, then by agreement of the affected user networks or groups. The department shall assist users in preparing agreements that may be required under this subsection. different wording - see pg 16, FCC ?

(e) The divisions of telecommunications and the department may not engage in any activity which interferes with a contract or program right relating to commercial television programming, including but not limited to any right protected by copyright. systems, a contractor & a user group or entity

(f) Nothing in AS 44.21.200 -- 44.21.750 prohibits a state agency

from developing telecommunications systems within its own agency if the commissioner gives written authorization for the agency to engage in its own design, development, management, or operation. The commissioner may authorize independent development only upon a showing of necessity. A description of all authorization under this subsection must be included in the annual report required under AS 44.21.220(a (2).

(g) A state agency authorized to develop an internal telecommunications system shall, whenever feasible, coordinate its design development, management, and operation with the division of telecommunications systems.

Sec. 44.21.250. DEFINITIONS. In AS 44.21.200 -- 44.21.250

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of administration;

(2) "department" means the Department of Administration;

(3) "deputy commissioner" means the deputy commissioner of telecommunications in the department who administers the telecommunications divisions;

(4) "public broadcasting" means the delivery of radio or television noncommercial programming intended for the general public by any method of telecommunications;

(5) "public service telecommunications" means telecommunications which serve public broadcasting, general educational, instructional, medical, safety, emergency, or public participation functions;

(6) "state agencies" means all departments, divisions, and offices in the executive branch of state government; it does not mean an agency of the legislative or judicial branch of government or the University of Alaska;

(7) "telecommunications" means the transmission and reception of messages, impressions, pictures, and signals by means of electromagnetic transmission with or without benefit of a closed transmission medium including all instrumentalities, facilities, apparatus, and

services, whether conveyed by cable or wire, radiated through space, or transmitted through other media within a specified area or between designated points;

(8) "telecommunications systems" means those systems in which the principal service and functions are telecommunications.

* Sec. 10. AS 44.42.020 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.42.020. POWERS AND DUTIES. (a) The department shall

(1) plan, design, construct and maintain all state modes of transportation and transportation facilities [, COMMUNICATION FACILITIES,] and all docks, floats, breakwaters, buildings and similar facilities;

(2) study existing transportation modes and facilities [AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES] in the state to determine how they might be improved or whether they should continue to be maintained;

(3) study alternative means of improving transportation [AND COMMUNICATION] in the state with regard to the economic costs of each alternative and its environmental and social effects;

(4) develop a comprehensive, long-range intermodal transportation plan for the state;

(5) study alternatives to existing modes of transportation in urban areas and develop plans to improve urban transportation;

(6) cooperate and coordinate with and enter into agreements with federal, state and local government agencies and private organizations and persons in exercising its powers and duties;

(7) manage, operate, and maintain state transportation facilities [, COMMUNICATION FACILITIES,] and all docks, floats, breakwaters and buildings, including all state highways, vessels, railroads, pipelines, airports, and aviation facilities;

(8) study alternative means of transportation in the state,

considering the economic, social, and environmental impacts of each alternative;

(9) coordinate and develop state and regional transportation systems, considering deletions, additions, and the absence of alterations;

(10) develop facility program plans for transportation [AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES] and state buildings, docks and breakwaters required to implement the duties set out in this section, including but not limited to (A) functional performance criteria; and (B) schedules for completion;

(11) supervise and maintain all state automotive and mechanical equipment, aircraft, and vessels, except vessels and aircraft used by the Department of Fish and Game or the Department of Public Safety; [AND]

(12) supervise aeronautics [AND COMMUNICATIONS] inside the state, under AS 02.10; [.]

(13) complete and maintain a current inventory of public facilities, including a projection of the serviceability of the facilities and projections of replacements and additions to facilities needed to provide the level of services programmed by the various user agencies, for municipalities with populations of less than 12,000 and for unincorporated communities, and perform those duties on a cooperative basis with larger municipalities; [.]

(14) adopt energy performance standards for public facilities of the state, the construction of which begins after July 1, 1980; the standards shall be based on thermal and lighting energy standards established by the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers as adapted for application in high latitude, cold climate environs;

(15) provide planning assistance, including but not limited to energy audits and related technical services, to school districts and regional educational attendance areas to develop and implement

(A) standards for the design, construction and operation of rural educational facilities; and

(B) energy conservation measures for rural educational facilities.

(b) The department may

(1) engage in experimental projects relating to available or future modes of transportation and any means of improving existing transportation facilities and service [AND COMMUNICATION];

(2) exercise the power of eminent domain, including the declaration of taking as provided in AS 09.55.

* Sec. 11. AS 44.42.055(b)(3)(F) is amended to read:

(F) [COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AND] transportation facilities;

* Sec. 12. This order takes effect July 1, 1981.

DATED Jan. 12, 1981

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

Jack - Leg. Research -

*3991

Alascom - Chuck Robinson ✓
264-7000

A T A telephone

↓

Stowell Johnstone
Chair- Pub. Brd. Comm

Gordon Parker

Gene Deck - Rary Wold X

X Dennis Egan - KJNO 277-1626

Ak.

KTVF X Hank Hove 452-5121 - Tradio!
2468

Midnight Sun
Bransteed Charlie Gray

X Jennifer Wilke - 2884
Jane Demmert - 277-1638
Northern T.V.

KJNO ↔ ZUCK
Auck Triplett

Linda Pinguenx
Rud Blaxx

Commerce Version

House Journal - 2 Letters Intent SB509

Kathe Browne - Juneau
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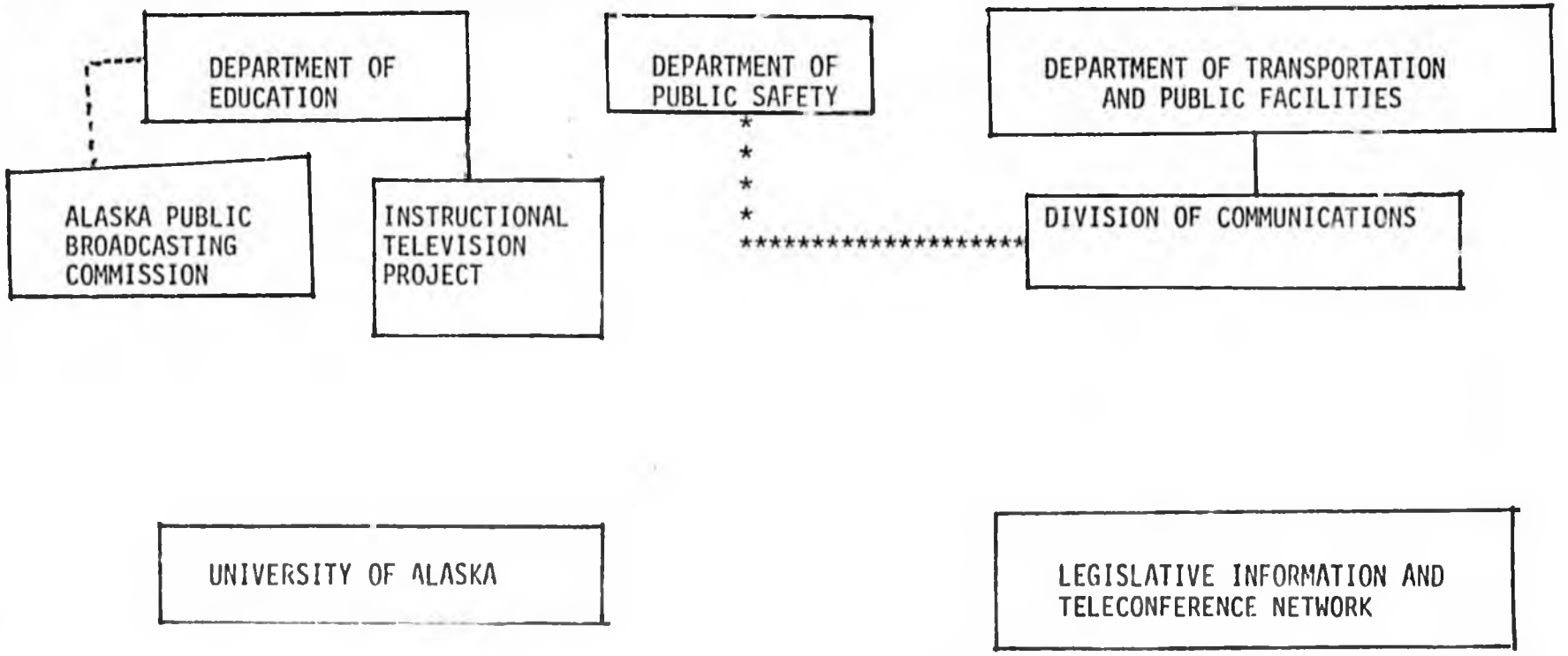
B... ... 479-7052
479-7137
6035

Further details concerning ownership and management may be obtained from the Alaska Public Utilities Commission Utility Listing included as Appendix I.

Telephone companies certified and regulated by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission are listed below:

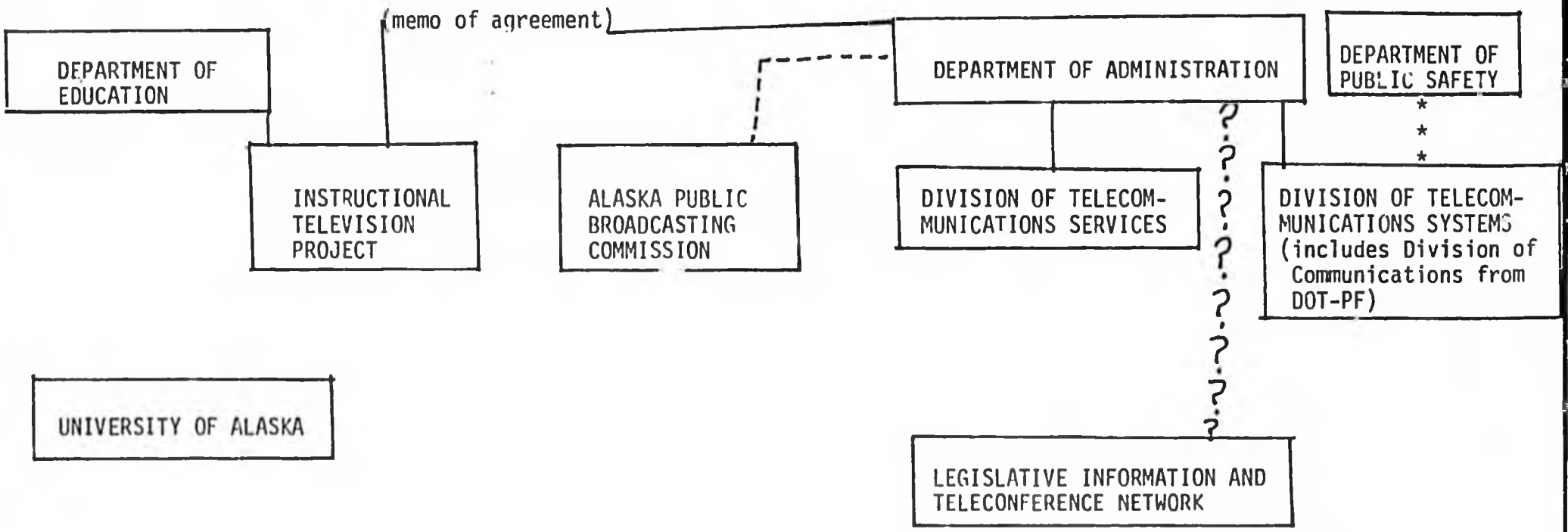
Certificate Number	Name	Abbreviated Name
3	General Telephone Company of Alaska	(Gen-Tel)
11	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	(CVTC)
15	Juneau and Douglas Telephone Co.	(JDTC)
19	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.	(MTA)
25	Sitka Telephone Co.	(STC)
31	National Utilities, Inc.	(NVI)
49	Glacier State Telephone Company	(GSTC)
54	Whittier Telephone Company	(WTC)
66	Radio Communications, Inc.	(RCI)
83	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	(OTZ)
94	Communications Equipment and Services, Inc.	(CESI)
98	Alascom, Inc.	(Alascom)
99	Bush-Tell, Inc.	(Bush-Tell)
104	Ketchican Public Utilities, City of	(KPU)
117	Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System	(FMUS)
120	Anchorage Telephone Utility	(ATU)
162	Cordova Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	(CTCI)
165	Interior Telephone Company	(ITC)
182	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications	(BBIC)
185	Capitol Communications, Inc.	(CCI)
208	Nushagak Telephone Coop, Inc.	(NTCI)
213	Yukon Telephone Company James Clifton Eller D/B/A	(YTC)

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR THE EXISTING TELECOMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE



******* installation & maintenance

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE ESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER # 50



******* installation & maintenance

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THE ORGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

BROCHURE

"ALASCOM"

... ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TO: Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives
Research Agency
Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

ATTN: Duncan L. Read, Director

FROM: Glenn M. Stanley

SUBJECT: TELECOMMUNICATIONS REPORT

This report is presented as one of the requirements of a contract between the State of Alaska, House of Representative House Research Agency and the University of Alaska. In brief, the contract provides for the consultant services in matters of telecommunications of Professor Robert P. Merritt, Department of Electrical Engineering of the University of Alaska and Mr. Glenn M. Stanley, a retired professor of Applied Sciences at the University of Alaska. The subject matter of this report will cover a rather wide range of material under the general heading of telecommunications. Such diverse subjects as telephone, radio, television distribution, and regulatory affairs will be addressed. It is hoped that the report will be useful to legislators and staff and that it will provide a beginning for those unfamilar with the terminology and the complexity of the telecommunications world.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS REPORT

GLENN M. STANLEY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANT

NOVEMBER, 1980

This report was produced under a contract between the Sta of Alaska, House of Representatives Research Agency and the Unive sity of Alaska.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report contains a discussion of the regulation of the telecommunications industry and how pending legislation and the trend towards de-regulation will affect it. The report also contains a discussion of the various methods that television is distributed to the eventual user.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is an effort to provide an introduction to some phases of telecommunication. Of necessity, it will be neither exhaustive nor complete since the amount of subject matter concerning telecommunications is enormous and is increasing at an accelerating rate. It is hoped that the content of this report will be of use to legislators and their staff who will, I believe, have a considerable number of telecommunications matters before them in this and subsequent sessions. During the past decade the legislature of the State of Alaska has taken a very active role in the development of telecommunications in the state. They have caused to be implemented programs which were far in advance of those in existence in other parts of the U.S. and the world. It is my belief that this trend will continue. The cost of transportation is increasing at a rapid rate and telecommunications can in many instances be substituted for transportation in a cost effective manner.

DEFINITIONS

Since the field of communications is very broad, it seems to me that a definition of some terms used in the field would be appropriate.

"Telecommunications" means the transfer of information by means of electrical or optical transmission, with or without the benefit of any closed medium, including all instrumentalities, facilities, apparatus, and services (including the collection, forwarding, switching, transmission, and delivery of such information) essential to offering of telecommunications.

"Telecommunications Facilities" means transmission facilities and associated switching equipment under common ownership or control with such facilities.

"Telecommunications Service" means the offering of telecommunications by means of such facilities.

"Basic Telephone Service" means a basic telecommunications service which allows natural persons to communicate with each other by voice over intraexchange, interexchange, and international telecommunications facilities.

"Telecommunications Carrier or Carrier" means any person, including any government or quasi-government entity, which owns or controls telecommunications facilities used by any person to provide telecommunications services. A person engaged in any non-telecommunication activities, in providing any information service, or information software, in producing or marketing telecommunications equipment, which person is fully separated from any affiliated regulated carrier, or a person engaged in broadcasting, or in providing any cable television service, shall not, insofar as a person is so engaged, be deemed a carrier.

"Cable Television Service" means the re-transmission of a signal of any broadcast station or the origination of one-way video entertainment programming on a per channel, per program, or other subscription basis over any closed transmission medium.

"Subscription Television" (STV) is a broadcast television encoded at the transmitter and decoded at the home receiver.

"Direct Broadcast Satellite" (DBS) is a satellite whose transponder and antenna system is powerful enough to be received at the home with a very inexpensive home antenna.

"Community Antenna Television" (CATV) is a television distribution system in which a high gain antenna is used to receive signals from a distant transmitter which are distributed to the local community. It has come to mean cable television for the most part.

"Multipoint Distribution System" (MDS) is a television distribution system utilizing the services of a common carrier to distribute television to individual customers. It utilizes a much higher frequency for the transmission of TV signals than the usual systems.

COMMENTS ON REGULATED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In almost every country in the world other than the United States, telecommunications establishments are owned by the government. The reason for this is clear. It is well established that whoever controls telecommunications has the potential for a very strong hold on the people. Many countries do not, of course, exercise this control but the potential is there. Since the United States did not choose to own the telecommunications system, the system grew under private enterprise in a somewhat helter-skelter fashion, starting as a telegraph service, following the railroads, evolving into telephone service and on into radio. The telephone

companies were often small, with dissimilar standards leading to a system that could hardly be classified as nationwide.

In 1934 the U.S. Congress passed the Communications Act. This act has been amended many times as the technology and circumstances warranted. The main concept of the Communication Act of 1934, as amended, still exists. That is, that all of the citizens of the United States are entitled to have access to nationwide telephone system at affordable rates. In modern terms this is sometimes referred to as POTS (plain old telephone service). In order to implement this concept, a monopoly was granted to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (A.T. & T.) to interconnect all local telephone companies to provide message toll service (MTS) commonly referred to as long distance. It should be noted that the long distance service referred to above is between exchange areas. These areas are designated by State Commissions. If the exchange areas are in the same state, the Commissions (such as the Alaska Public Utilities Commission (APUC)) control the tariff while interstate tariffs are controlled by the F.C.C.

In addition to the MTS under the Communications Act, the Federal Government maintains control of all radio, telegraph, cable, broadcasting, and other sources of telecommunications. It permits the commercial use of these services by license. The government body charged with the responsibility of controlling this vast complex is the Federal Communications Commission (F.C.C.). The Commission consists of seven members appointed by the President to seven year terms of office. The Commission Staff (a very small organization) serves both as advisors to the Commission and as advocates before them. The Commission does indeed have a great deal to say about our day to day existence through their regulation of almost all forms of telecommunications.

A few words should be said about regulation versus non-regulation. As the government gave a monopoly to A.T. & T. as a longlines carrier, they retained the right to regulate the telecommunications industry. Regulation takes many forms. It gives the F.C.C. the right to decide who shall have the right to build and operate a radio station; it gives them the right to determine what a long distance interstate telephone call will cost; it gives them the right to determine what electronic hardware may be used in a particular radio service; it gives them the right to determine what rate of return on investment a telephone company may reasonably make; and indeed it gives them substantial control over the telecommunications industry. Under this strong control business monopolies which were determined to be detrimental to the public have been broken up - A. T. & T. was forced to divest itself of Western Electric since it was buying hardware from its own company at non-competitive prices. In a recent action affecting Alaska, the

F.C.C. forced RCA Globcom to divest itself of RCA Alascom (at the request of the State of Alaska). Indeed under this strong regulatory control the United States Telephone System has become (in approximately 45 years) the best system in the world. With minor exceptions the goal of universal telephone service at affordable rates has been reached. Unfortunately one of those exceptions is the State of Alaska and even there it is only a small portion of our populace who do not have POTS at an affordable rate. I do not, of course, deny the importance of good service to that portion of our populace but looking at the nationwide picture it is understandable that the Congress is beginning to say that the goal of universal service has nearly been reached.

During the past few years there has been an increasingly strong current in government to de-regulate industry whenever possible. The telecommunications industry is no exception. De-regulation of the industry is espoused both by the executive branch and the Congress. In the executive branch the National Telecommunication and Information Agency (NTIA) in the Department of Commerce has recommended that all phases of telecommunications be allowed to be competitive. The philosophy is that competition should not only be allowed but that it should be actively encouraged. In the same vein the F.C.C. has by a series of regulations and orders opened competition in private line communications, television broadcasting, satellite systems, and a host of other areas began to let the telecommunications industry compete in providing services and hardware.

The Congress is also in the throes of trying to rewrite or amend the Communications Act to relax or entirely do away with regulation of large areas of telecommunications. A number of bills have been introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives in an attempt to carry out de-regulation. Late in the 2nd Session of the 96th Congress, Mr. Hollings (for himself, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Goldwater, and Mr. Schmitt) introduced S2827 titled "Communications Act Ammendments of 1980". The findings of this bill, I believe, state clearly the feelings of the Congress. ----"(1) rapid advances in telecommunications technologies are making possible competition among providers of telecommunications services which were previously thought to have natural monopoly characteristics; and (2) under conditions of full and fair competition, the market place is a more efficient regulator than government of the provision of diverse telecommunications services and, as full and fair competition continues to develop, de-regulation of telecommunications carriers and services should occur."

This bill and the several others that were introduced in the 96th Congress have had extensive hearings in several committees during the past two years. None have passed and it is unlikely that any will in the immediate future although both houses are

trying for legislation to be passed by mid 1981. In the meantime the F.C.C. who is charged with the regulation of telecommunications, sensing the general feelings of government and industry that some degree of de-regulation would be beneficial, is continuing to wrestle with the problem. Probably the most important facet of this struggle is one of accounting. Part 31 of the F.C.C. rules describes in detail how regulated telecommunications carriers keep their accounts. This system is also known as the "Uniform System of Accounts". For years there has been pressure to restructure the rules of Part 31. In 1978, the F.C.C. opened a docket (Docket 78-196) on this restructuring. Clearly this is a controversial and complicated problem and one that will have wide reaching consequences if implemented. Basically the present system requires a combined accounting of all activities of a carrier with no complete separation in the system between inter and intra state portions of the business. Since inter and intra state revenues must be separated for an accurate determination of the rate of return, it is now necessary for special accounting studies to be made in order to relate "price for service" to "cost of service". These special studies may be made to come out in as many different ways as there are accountants. This leads to drawn out proceedings before the F.C.C. and in the courts. Neither the F.C.C. nor the State Public Utilities Commissions (PUC's) have the facilities to do an adequate determination of which portion of the costs and revenues should be attributed to interstate (governed by the F.C.C.) or to intrastate (governed by the local PUC's) without a uniform system of accounts which separates the costs of each.

Most people feel that there will be a continuing need for some regulation even in the presence of competition so that the dominant firms (i.e., A.T.& T., G.T.E., Alascom) do not by predatory pricing and cross-subsidization make it impossible for small companies to survive.

The debate between regulation and non-regulation will no doubt continue for years. Almost certainly Congress will pass legislation concerning it and the F.C.C. will continue its efforts to implement the wishes of Congress. It should be noted that with the change of administration the new President will appoint at least two new members to the F.C.C. The Chairman, Mr. Ferris who serves at the pleasure of the President will be replaced and Commissioner Quello whose term is up will be replaced. In addition Commissioner Lee whose term expires in mid 1981 has stated that he intends to retire very soon giving a third appointment to the President. This, no doubt will change the entire complexion of the Commission probably in the direction of more de-regulation. Needless to say at the time this is being written there is great speculation as to who will be the successors of the departing Commissioners. One of the scenarios is that Commissioner Lee will act as temporary Chairman until early 1982 (his mandatory retirement age absent presidential exception) to be succeeded by Commissioner Ann Jones. Further as Chairman Ferris appointed many of the senior F.C.C. staff, many of them may be replaced.

In any event it will be some months before much activity may be expected from the F.C.C.

In the case of the Congress, the extent of the disruption caused by this election is extreme. Senior Committee Chairman and members were not re-elected and the entire complexion of Congress is changed. From the viewpoint of those interested in the passage of legislation concerning telecommunications, there seems little doubt that the new Congress will be far more likely to re-write the Communications Act than the old one.

TELEVISION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Most Alaskan's active interest in obtaining access to adequate entertainment television is quite understandable. The extremes of climate and distance causes them to perceive a level of isolation which is to some extent relieved by television. Although most television viewers display remarkably little interest in the method by which the television signal arrives at their set, this complicated process is the basis for one of the largest industries in the United States. Since Alaska's population is small and, with the exception of a few cities, widely separated; conventional means of providing television to rural and remote Alaska is to a large degree uneconomical. In recent years, the Alaska Legislature has provided funds and direction for a unique television distribution project. This project has brought television for a few hours a day to more than sixty remote communities which would otherwise not have had access to real time (or near real time) T.V. As that project seems likely to continue for the next few years it seems to me that a discussion of the various ways that entertainment television is produced and distributed would be in order.

At the present time there are several methods to bring a picture to the home T.V. set. The most familar are the television broadcasting stations and cable television. In addition to these there are subscription T.V., multipoint distribution systems, and, in the near future, direct broadcasting satellite T.V. In addition, there are video cassettes, video discs and video tapes which may be purchased or rented to play on your T.V. set as you would a phonograph record. There are of course, variations and combinations of the above.

Broadcast television is familar to most viewers. A signal is transmitted from a tower and is received on an antenna at your home. Broadcast television is generally received on the "very high frequency" (VHF) portion of your T.V. set (i.e., channels 2 through 13). In many areas there will be one or more stations operating in the "ultra high frequency" (UHF) band (channels 14 to 83). The great majority of the programming will be provided by the "networks". At the present time, there are three commercial networks, The American Broadcasting Corporation, (ABC), the Columbia Broadcasting System, (CBS), and the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC). Each of these organizations own one or more T.V. Broadcast stations and are affiliated with many other stations. The networks originate and distribute most of the programs broadcast by their stations

and their affiliates. Much of the programming distributed by the networks is owned by it's producers and is protected by copyright or other legal means. The cost of operations of the stations is paid for by the sale of advertising with no direct cost to the viewing public. It should be noted that the programming distributed by the networks (over A.T. & T. microwave systems, for the most part) is not suitable for broadcasting without considerable work at the broadcasting station. Since stations pay their expenses by the sale of advertising, the programs distributed by the networks leave very precise gaps in the programs for insertion by local stations of local advertising.

The fourth network in operation today, the Public Broadcasting System (PBS), is not a commercial network. It is funded to some large degree by the Federal Government and by grants from industrial firms. In neither case do the funders have control of the programming material. Many PBS programs are now transmitted by satellite and received by local public broadcasting stations on a satellite receiving antenna near the local broadcasting station. These stations are funded by public contributions and government grants. Again the program content is not controlled by the funders.

There is an increasing number of privately owned television stations. Those stations are not affiliated with any network and broadcast programming to their local area. They are funded entirely by the sale of advertising and broadcast both in the VHF and UHF portion of the spectrum. Very recently the growth of satellite technology and the trend towards de-regulation by the F.C.C. have triggered important developments which involve private television station broadcasting.

With the advances in satellite technology in the last few years, it has become economically feasible to transmit a television signal to a satellite which in turn re-broadcasts it at a different frequency. Modern satellites have the capability to carry twenty-four simultaneous television programs on a single satellite. In addition, production has reduced the cost of excellent receiving equipment to a few tens of thousands of dollars. Thus, if the owner of a private station can obtain customers willing to buy his programs, he may sell them in some fashion to supplement the station income. There are several superstations around the country serving customers such as cable systems and multipoint distribution systems.

A very recent development in the broadcast television arena is the relaxation by the F.C.C. of requirements for "low power" television. Recent rulings by the Commission have made it possible to construct and operate a low power T.V. station. The significance of these rulings will become apparent when we discuss subscription television.

As a subset of broadcast T.V. some areas which have poor or nonexistent reception from the T.V. transmitters (either network or private) install "translators". The technique is to install a highly

directional hi-gain antenna (usually on a mountaintop) which can receive the signal from the transmitter and re-transmit the signal on a different frequency at much higher power thus making reception possible at great distances from the originating transmitter. Many variations of this system are in use. In some cases the signal passes through several antennae and goes several hundred miles before it is received by the ultimate viewer. The cost of this translating system is paid for in many ways. In some cases it is paid for by local government, by state government, by private subscription, the sale of advertising by the originating station who has extended his coverage and by cable operators who distribute the signal on their systems.

In all of the above distribution methods, with some exceptions (cable and private station satellite distribution) the viewing public receives the programs at his television set with no direct charge to the viewer. In addition, there are several distribution systems where the viewer must pay a fee for the programming he receives. The most common of these is cable T.V. Cable T.V. requires that each set be connected to a central location by co-axial cable. Conceptually 83 channels of television may be transmitted over one co-axial cable simultaneously. Although there have been grandiose predictions as to the amount of use of very wide band systems using all channels the paucity of programming material has thus far prevented any such use of channels. Generally speaking cable systems obtain a franchise from a local government to install a cable system. The operator pays the government for the use of power poles or utilidors and guarantees a certain standard of performance and a certain number of operating channels. He then bills the customers for his services. He may have,in addition to regular programming, (i.e., network stations, private stations, religious programming via satellite and the like) one or more tiers of premium programming for which he charges extra fees. Programs such as Home Box Office, Showtime, Madison Square Garden Sports, and others may be scrambled at the cable head and de-scrambled at the set.

This then leads to three other methods of T.V. distribution; Subscription (STV),Multipoint Distribution System (MDS), and Low Power T.V. (LPTV). Both STV and LPTV are broadcast in the VHF and low UHF band and may be received on the home set directly. MDS is a special case utilizing special antennae and frequency converters and the signal is distributed on a frequency in the high UHF band. All of these systems can and do distribute premium programming for a fee. The techniques for collection of the fee differ but the principle is the same. If advertising is not used to pay for the programming, then the individual user must in some way be charged directly.

Still another distribution system for television is looming on the horizon. As has long been predicted, the Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), is receiving considerable attention. The concept is that a satellite will be placed in geostationary orbit with

transponders and antennae of sufficient power to permit reception at the home with inexpensive earth terminals. Clearly such a system will not have as many transponders as present satellites but there will be several. The staff of the F.C.C. recently recommended to the Commission that the Commission "keep as low a profile as possible" in this matter and to let the market place decide what standards, costs, and specifications should be used. It characterized the DBS as a high risk venture, pointing out that DBS would be in direct competition with existing services. In general, the feeling is that DBS will not fly before 1985 and some feel as I do that it will be several years longer.

Although all of the other distribution systems do or will impinge on the Alaska scene in the near future, DBS is unlikely to be of signifigance for some time. Since hi-gain antennae are an integral part of the system, they will of necessity cover only the contiguous 48 states. Alaska's small population does not hold the potential to encourage an effort for special antenna coverage and the regulatory process is not likely to insist as they did on the DOMSAT issue.

It should be noted that all of the T.V. distribution systems described above are regulated in some form by the F.C.C. In some cases local Public Utility Commissions have some jurisdiction over the non-broadcast portion of the system (i.e., cable T.V.). In the light of the trends toward de-regulation it is clear that there will be a proliferation of low power T.V. stations and a relaxation of requirements on public service programming now required of stations.

COMMENTS CONCERNING TELEPHONE COSTS FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

With the continuing emphasis on de-regulation, it should be possible for the Alaska State Government to markedly reduce the cost of their telephone service. Several companies are now in existence which offer intercity business two-way telephone service between metropolitan areas. Such companies as Microwave Communications Inc., (MCI), Southern Pacific Communications, (SPC), and International Telephone and Telegraph, (ITT), offer service at substantially less cost than direct dial calls being carried by American Telephone and Telegraph Co., (A.T. & T.). Even newer companies are being formed who claim that their costs will be 30 to 60% less than those of MCI, SPC, and ITT for comparable service. Clearly, the State of Alaska, one of the largest, if not the largest, single user of telephone communications should examine the possibilities of major reductions in cost of telephone service. Preliminary discussions of attempts to reduce the message toll cost to the State of Alaska have brought immediate and vociferous replys from Alascom. They argue that reduction of revenue to them will cause the cost of message toll service to go up for the private users of telephone service. It seems to me that cost of service derived in the marketplace and attributable to the user is more desirable than a subsidy.

In any event, the State of Alaska should, in my view, examine the possibility of some such purchase of telephone services.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS

As of 23 October, 1980 there were twenty cable systems (CATV) in Alaska that are certified and regulated by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission.

Certificate Number		Name		Abbreviated Name
143	Sitka	Sitka Alaska Television, Inc.		(SATV)
144	Ketchican	Ketchican Alaska Television Inc.		(KATV)
156	Juneau	B-C Cable Company		(B-C Cable)
157	Cordova	Alaska Cablevision, Inc.		(ACVI)
158	Wrangell	Alaska Cablevision, Inc.		(ACVI)
159	Haines	Capital Cablevision		(CCV)
164	Nome	Alaska Cablevision, Inc.		(ACVI)
168	Kodiak	Alaska Cablevision, Inc.		(ACVI)
181	Skagway	Skagway Network Television, Jack W. Brown	D/B/A	(SNTV)
186	Haines	Lynn Canal Cable Vision Jack W. Brown	D/B/A	(LCCV)
187	Barrow	ASRC Communications LTD		(ASRC)
191	Valdez	Alaska Cablevision, Inc.		(ACVI)
207	Port Lions	Port Lyons General Store, Inc.		(Port Lyons)
245	Kotzebue	Alaska Cablevision, Inc.		(ACVI)
246	Bethel	Bethel Cablevision		(BCV)
250	Thorne Bay	Thorne Bay Community TV, Inc.		(Thorne Bay)
252	Fairbanks	Frontier Color Cable, Inc.		(Frontier)
261	Anchorage	Multivisions, LTD		(MVL)
265	Pelican	Pelican utility Company		(PELCO)
269	Eielson AFB	M2PDC, Inc.		(M2PDC)

Certificate Number	Name	Abbreviated Name
234	Girl Friday Communications Girl Friday, Inc. D/B/A	(GFC)
249	United Utilities, Inc.	(United)
251	Greatland Telephone Co.	(GTC)
253	Mukluk Telephone Co, Inc.	(MUKLUK)
257	Arctic Slope Telephone Assoc. Coop., Inc.	(ASTAC)
260	Bettle Telephone, Inc.	(BTI)
264	Manley Utility Co., Inc.	(Manley)

Again further details concerning the above telcos may be found in Appendix I.

- Revised 11/10/80

THE ALASKA TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM

presented by

Robert P. Merritt, P.E.
Legislative Consultant
and
Professor of Electrical Engineering
University of Alaska - Fairbanks

30 September 1980

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THE ALASKA TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The State of Alaska with a population just over 400,000 has a land area greater than 500,000 square miles. Alaska extends north-south over 1,500 miles and west to east over 2,500 miles; most of Alaska is north of the 60th latitude. The small population is made up of people of several origins that developed similar life style to contend with the harsh climate. Almost half of the population lives in the vicinity of the largest city, Anchorage. Most of the remaining people live in the ten larger communities of over 3,000; the remaining people are scattered in 150 villages with populations between 20 and 3,000. The average distance between one settlement and another is approximately sixty miles; some villages, however, are more than 150 miles from their nearest neighbor.

Historically, Alaska has on several occasions been in the forefront of innovative communications systems and yet has been lacking in the basic needs of its citizens for adequate communication. As an example, in the early 1850's after several attempts to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable had failed, some Americans initiated an effort to establish a telegraph line to Europe by going west through Canada and Alaska, across the Bering Straits, connecting with the Russian telegraph line in the Amur River Basin. Surveys had already begun when the transatlantic cable was finally successfully completed and the project was abandoned. One of the early supporters of the transalaska telegraph system was William H. Seward, who later became Secretary of State and arranged the purchase of Alaska in 1867.

Further progress in Alaska telecommunications had to wait until the early 1900's when the United States Army Signal Corps began construction of a telegraph line through the territory. Shifting ice destroyed submarine cables in one section along the coastline. As a result, the

Army developed a 100-mile radio-telegraph link in 1903. This was the first application in the world of this type of communications link put into operational use. Other than the development of high frequency (HF) radio circuits, very little occurred in Alaska communications until the Second World War. An open wire telephone system was constructed along the Alaska Highway between Fairbanks and Dawson Creek, Canada.*

Following the war, major improvements in communications in Alaska were accomplished with the installation of a microwave transmission system back through Canada to the contiguous 48 and the development of tropospheric forward scatter system over long distances in Alaska. Most small village communities, however, were still isolated from the integrated communication network. They relied on HF radio which due to the highly disturbed ionosphere over Alaska, has a reliability between 12 and 15%. (Report to HEW by the Geophysical Institute).

The Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska was located at College, Alaska, in order to study the ionosphere and the auroral phenomenon.

Medical care in the villages of Alaska is provided by the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS). In this program, a local person, usually a native woman, receives a few weeks of training in emergency medical procedures and patient care, and consults daily with a regional doctor by HF radio. This doctor-call program with the health-aide and the regional physician has been very successful but limited by the HF radio communications.

In 1969 the University started a research program developing a communication system utilizing the NASA ATS-1 satellite VHF transponder and provided a simplex (push-to-talk) voice circuit. The program began

* A submarine telephone cable installed by American Telephone & Telegraph Company linked Seattle, Washington, with several southeastern Alaskan cities.

with three locations, two villages and the University Electrical Engineering Department. A doctor from the local PHS Clinic would come over every evening and discuss medical problems with the village health-aide over the ATS-1 transmitter-receiver facility. The system worked so well that the Public Health Service wanted the system extended to a much greater number of villages. We were able to convince the National Library of Medicine, Communications Section to allow us to extend the program to 23 villages. Most of these villages were in the Tanana district which includes about 200,000 square miles of interior Alaska.

In 1974 the Geophysical Institute staff secured a contract to analyze the communications problem in the Bethel district in which about 50 villages communicate with Bethel Native Service Hospital (PHS) for their medical advice and consultation. It was decided after a careful study of the possibilities of VHF mountain-top repeaters and other communication options that the most cost effective and reliable method of providing this communication was by satellite. The conclusions, in a report to HEW, specify that 10-foot diameter antennas operating into an appropriately configured satellite would provide communications to all 50 villages in the Bethel district. The original design of the basic earth station was expanded to include a public access message telephone service in addition to the PHS doctor-call emergency medical capability. The earth station design was modified to include a 4.5 meter antenna, a low-noise gallium-arsenide field-effect transistor preamplifier; and a single carrier per channel system providing two channels and expandable to eight channels without adding additional cabinet space. The transmitter selected was a 40 watt traveling-wave tube. The University and the State of Alaska have been involved with other experimental programs including ATS-6 and the CTS satellite planning project.

OPERATIONAL PROGRAM

In Alaska the primary interest now is in establishing operational telecommunications facilities. In 1975 the Legislature provided funds for the purchase of 120 small earth stations to ensure that all communities with a permanent population of 25 or more receive adequate telephone service. The basic criterion was to provide a voice circuit for emergency medical communication plus a message telephone circuit (MTS) for public use.

The design of the system was largely determined by the characteristics of the communication satellites which were available. The satellite-earth station system was optimally designed for more general use in the contiguous United States. The satellite transponder design was originally intended for use with high-sensitivity earth stations employing 10-meter and larger diameter (30-meter) antennas. The Alaska system uses smaller antennas in all but the largest communities in order to make it economically feasible to locate earth stations at each village. At the special request of the State of Alaska, RCA modified their satellites, F-1 and F-2, to provide several transponders with more amplifier gain through the satellite and adjust their antenna feed-horn to increase the radiated power directed toward Alaska for six of the twenty-four transponders on board each satellite. Using larger earth stations would have limited the number that could be constructed, making it necessary to link many villages via VHF or thin-route microwave circuits to the nearest earth station. The initial cost of utilizing this "cluster concept" to provide basic service to all communities would have been greater; adding more circuits later would have been difficult or impossible to accomplish. The cost of supplying television to small villages is much less with the small earth-station approach whereas it would have been prohibitively expensive if only large earth stations and the cluster concept were constructed because of the high cost of terrestrial video distribution.

The earth station design which evolved utilizes 4.5 meter antennas, receivers employing gallium-arsenide field-effect transistor preamplifiers with equivalent noise temperature of less than 190 Kelvins (typical 150K). and transmitters using traveling-wave tubes of 50 watt power output. Voice transmission is accomplished by frequency modulating (FM), a specific carrier (SCPC) for each channel. Earth stations in the smaller villages are usually equipped with two circuits; (1) a conventional message telephone circuit, and (2) a special circuit for emergency medical service. Expansion up to eight circuits can easily be accomplished through the insertion of additional circuit modules; this would supply enough trunks to serve a community of several hundred with a local telephone exchange. In villages with no existing telephone service, a single instrument is located in a central building which is accessible to the public. The use is generally monitored by an attendant. At this time over 120 small earth stations have been installed.

The carrier frequency for each circuit in every earth station is unique and preassigned. All circuits are routed through the satellite to a major earth station and then to a switching center in Anchorage. Thus, calls between villages must be transmitted through the satellite twice. This "double-hop" transmission is annoying due to the increased propagation delay (approximately 0.6 second); it also utilizes twice the satellite bandwidth, reducing the number of simultaneously available channels by a factor of two. If a channel is not being used by the station it is assigned to, it cannot be used by any other station. Traffic characteristics require that, in a preassigned system, a large fraction of channels will generally be unused. Demand Assigned Multible Access (DAMA) techniques will be utilized in the future to eliminate these problems. In the DAMA system no frequencies are assigned to any earth station on a permanent basis. Instead, frequencies are automatically assigned to channel units only when necessary to establish a

circuit to meet a specific need. Digitally-controlled frequency synthesizers are programmed by channel selection logic to allow single-hop transmission directly between any two stations. Traffic statistics are such that use of DAMA gives five to fifteen times the effective circuit capacity as can be obtained through fixed assignment (G.D. Dill, 1972).

The emergency/medical service does not utilize conventional full-duplex circuits. Instead, a single frequency is employed for transmitting and receiving by all stations in a medical district network. This requires simplex (push-to-talk) operation, a mode preferred for this service as a result of experience gained through use of HF radio and the ATS-1 satellite. It was learned that when the medical aides in a number of locations were listening to consultations between a doctor and other medical aides, that they acquired much valuable knowledge by monitoring the channel. Further, group participation helps reduce the sense of isolation in these remote communities. The telephone desk sets used in this service can select one of five channels; different channel frequencies can be assigned in various geographical regions to allow specialized networks to be established and to limit the participants on any one channel to a manageable number.

Establishing the basic communications services described so far represents the most urgent aspect of the program. Because of the extreme isolation and lack of adequate transportation in most locations, tele communications is used to a greater-than-usual extent to support many activities in rural Alaska.

METEOR BURST SYSTEM

Meteor burst systems use the short-lived ionization trails of meteors as the refractive medium for returning radio frequency signals to earth. Microcomputer technology allows a message of useful length to be transmitted from a remote station back to a central base station even though the operationally useful time interval associated with the meteor trail is typically only a few tenths of a second.

Meteor trails occur quite frequently and are more or less randomly distributed in space during any given short time period*. Under typical ionospheric conditions, reliable point-to-point communications may be realized if the messages are not too long.

The Federal government has installed a "meteor burst data acquisition system" in Alaska, which is capable of recording environmental data from hundreds of remote stations. Physical variables such as temperature, wind speed, snow depth, etc., are measured and stored using a microcomputer at the remote measuring site. When the remote station receives an interrogation signal from the central master station, an onboard transmitter sends the data "packet" to the central station. The data file is then updated. Short messages can be sent and received between any remote station and the master station, using suitable hardware.

Meteor burst systems are characterized by relatively low total cost, high reliability, and low average "bit rates". The low average bit rate problem is probably the single largest disadvantage of meteor burst communication systems. Meteor burst systems are capable of broad geographic coverage.

* There are diurnal and seasonal variations in meteor trail densities, but these effects are not important so far as this introduction is concerned.

State of Alaska applications of a meteor burst network include monitoring of operating parameters (such as boiler temperatures, ambient air temperature, voltage levels, etc.) for power generating facilities, satellite earth stations, village schools, and other facilities in relatively remote locations. If low average "bit rates" are acceptable, the system seems almost ideally suited for telemetering data from remote state facilities. Other applications, such as emergency communications and aviation weather monitoring are also possible with a meteor burst system.

OVERALL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

A meteor burst transmission system consists of a master station, and a network of remote and portable stations located within a radius of approximately 1200 miles from the master station. The master station collects data from each remote station by "polling" stations according to a predetermined sequence. When a propagation path exists (due to a meteor trail) the remote station responds and the data is stored in the master station processor. The remote station data tables are then updated. When all stations in a group have responded, or when the polling time for a given cluster of stations has expired, the master station polls another group.

Clusters of remote stations which can be addressed from the same meteor trail are placed in separate polling groups, to prevent two or more stations from responding simultaneously. A typical signal "footprint" from the master station is about 4 x 25 miles and roughly oval in shape. The master station may poll according to some preset routine, or a user command may be introduced to obtain data from a specific remote station. Stations within a given cluster are distinguishable by a station identification code. In the Federal system, communications with field personnel may be carried out with a Portable Communications/Field Test Unit (PC/FTU). Sixteen numbers or letters may be sent in a single

group in response to a probe from the master station. These groups may be queued to allow composition of a message of 128 characters.

The master station is assembled from "off the shelf" parts and modules, many of which are quite familiar to even novice radio communicators. A variety of commercial manufacturer's gear is thus available for the various system components. Software has been developed by Western Union, and is relatively routine.

While some elements of a meteor burst system are relatively routine, other components are not. Overall, a new technology is represented, with associated development problems. Master station maintenance must be of the highest quality for satisfactory results. The Federal experience with the Alaska system was characterized by frustrating outages and other problems until a private contractor was brought in to maintain the system at peak performance levels. Any decision concerning lease or purchase of a meteor burst system must be based on an understanding of the unique maintenance problems of a new technology. On the plus side, when good maintenance is available, meteor burst systems perform very well.

MICROWAVE SYSTEM

Point to point microwave systems provide communication along the Alaska oil pipeline and between many of the larger communities in Alaska. The system is characterized by the following requirements; Signals follow a straight line (line-of-sight) radio path, propagation is affected by a free-space attenuation and precipitation; high frequency radio waves, typically 2 to 13 GHz are employed permitting more information per radio frequency carrier, and frequency or phase modulation is normally used. However, time division multiplexing is becomming more common each year. The Alaska microwave system was started in the early 50's to provide the "rearward" communication system for the Dewline radar network. A microwave system was built from Fairbanks through Alaska to Canadian cities including Dawson Creek, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and connected to the AT&T system at Sweetgrass, Montana. A circuit also went from Tok through Glennallen to Anchorage and on to Homer and Seward. Several hundred telephone circuits can be accommodated on the radio frequency channel using the technique of frequency-division-multiplexing and frequency modulation. In the last several years a microwave link has been completed along the new highway from Anchorage through Mt. McKinley Park to Fairbanks.

A microwave system connects many of the cities of Southeastern Alaska such as Wrangle, Petersberg, Ketchikan, Juneau and Sitka. An undersea telephone cable was used to provide service between Ketchikan with Seattle. The cable was abandoned several years ago and the area is linked to the rest of Alaska and the south 48 by the satellite earth station at Juneau (Lena Point). Most of the intrastate telephone traffic is handled by the microwave circuits. Seventy percent of the interstate traffic is provided over satellite circuits, the remaining thirty percent still use the system through Canada to the AT&T network connection.

SATELLITE TRAFFIC LOAD

The number of interstate voice satellite circuits in use at each earth station during 1979 include Bartlett (Talkeetna) 643, Eagle River (Anchorage) 525, Lena Point (Juneau) 156. Intrastate voice satellite circuits in use in 1979 include Bartlett - 512, Eagle River - 621. Additional intrastate voice circuits using the single-carrier-per-channel (SCPC) transmission techniques include Bartlett - 220 and Eagle River - 322. A 20% growth is expected in circuit loading in the next three years.

TELEVISION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

A program to demonstrate the capability of the small earth stations to supply quality color television programming via satellite for entertainment and educational purposes has been in operation for several years. The alternative to supplying television programming by satellite is to mail pre-recorded videotapes to the television transmitter sites. Satellite distribution is favored for increasing numbers of sites and greater numbers of programming hours as the cost per site-hour decreases; this cost is essentially constant in a tape distribution system. Fifty rural villages have earth stations equipped to receive frequency-modulated video signals from a satellite transponder dedicated to television transmission. Twenty more villages may be added this year. Audio may be transmitted with the video signal or received through the SCPC equipment via the same transponder used for telephone service. Special channel modules are utilized to provide program channel frequency response from 50 Hz to 8 kHz.

In order to obtain the best compromise between signal quality and margin above FM threshold at the small earth station, a deviation (FM transmission index) less than optimum for more sensitive earth stations is used. The quality of the received signals exceeds that required for excellent viewing. Ten-watt "mini-TV" transmitters are employed to broadcast programming in the villages. These low-power transmitters have a range of three miles or greater, more than adequate for the typical village.

The selection of entertainment programming for transmission to the small earth stations in rural Alaska is done by representatives from the villages receiving television. They meet periodically to develop and refine their views in order to choose programming best suited for their villages. This programming is transmitted for six hours each evening after the period of transmission to the urban areas has ended.

The same satellite transponder used for transmission of television to the small earth stations is used earlier in the day to bring signals into the State from the lower 48 states. In this mode of operation the programming is intended only for the urban areas which are served by large earth stations. The increased sensitivity of these stations allows two channels of programming to be transmitted through the transponder at the same time. Transmission parameters employed for this service are specially selected for Alaska reception.

The Alaska Time Zone, where most of the state's citizens live, is two hours behind the Pacific Time Zone and five hours behind the Eastern Zone. Earth stations are located in each of these time zones allowing a specific program to be accessed at two different times. Because two programs can be transmitted simultaneously, it is possible to import as many as four national programs which are scheduled for the same local time. The commercial programming that is brought into the State is selected by the managers of the four television network stations in Alaska; if scheduling conflicts develop they are resolved through negotiation.

The morning hours are utilized by the Department of Education and the University of Alaska to transmit instructional programming for pre-school through college level students; in addition there are courses in basic educational skills for adults.

Experience gained during the first several years of the television demonstration program shows extremely high interest for both entertainment and instructional programming in rural and urban parts of Alaska. Additional funding for extending the demonstration period has been granted to enable staff to better determine means for including all communities and developing acceptable financing methods for continuing operation. An additional satellite transponder has been made available

for occasional use of television transmission.

In addition to the small earth stations, the 30-meter station at Talkeetna, a 13-meter station at Eagle River, and twelve installations with 10-meter antennas are now in service. Approximately 15 more 10-meter stations will be constructed to handle high-density commercial and military traffic. Over 120 small earth stations are currently planned; this number could grow to nearly 200 before all needs are met.

Satellite communications is meeting needs in Alaska that would be prohibitively expensive by any other means at this time. In many respects a number of the larger developing nations have similar communications problems which can be most effectively solved through satellite telecommunications systems of this type. Advances in technology since the Alaska system was designed (especially in digital techniques) make it likely that other systems would differ in detailed parameters while still utilizing the concept of employing many small earth stations.

TELECONFERENCING

As the television demonstration program developed and other telecommunications facilities became available, several individuals and groups began looking at the possibility of using various forms of teleconferencing to cut down on the long distances one must travel to attend meetings and the isolation felt by the general public from the legislative process.

A teleconference is a situation in which several people in different locations use a form of electronic communications to converse for the purpose of sharing information and making decisions. The mainstay of the legislative teleconference network is a dedicated private line

circuit with the following characteristics:

(1) It links the capitol in Juneau with network stations in Nome, Bethel, Fairbanks, Anchorage and Ketchikan. The network circuit simultaneously links all sites with one another like a high quality telephone party line.

(2) It is a private line identified for easy maintenance by its own circuit number, and dedicated to the exclusive use of the conference centers.

(3) It is leased at a flat monthly rate for permanent, 24-hour availability so that charges are not a measurement of use.

(4) It uses both satellite and terrestrial carriers. Microwave relays connect Juneau and Ketchikan, Anchorage and Fairbanks. Single hop satellite transmission links Juneau with the Talkeetna earth station serving Anchorage and Fairbanks, and likewise, links Nome and Bethel with the same ground station. Double hop transmission, two complete transmissions from the earth to the satellite and back, is necessary to carry audio from Nome and Bethel in northwestern and central Alaska, to Juneau and Ketchikan in southeastern.

(5) It is a four-wire, rather than a standard two-wire telephone circuit. The additional two wires enable the circuit to provide exclusive paths for transmission and reception, i.e., one pair for each direction. This is the standard circuit used on a conference network because it is least prone to line degradation and lends itself to easy expansion.

(6) Finally, it is a voice plus data circuit, which means that it may be used to telecopy documents with no additional toll charges.

The network implemented by the Legislative Affairs Agency connected the coordinator's office and various committee rooms in the capitol with about twenty locations in Alaska and the legislative offices of the congressional delegation in Washington, D.C.

Video teleconferencing is very expensive and does not generally increase the efficiency of conducting a committee meeting or conference. In fact, several demonstration video teleconferences have indicated that the presence of the video probably has disrupted the more orderly process of the audio-only conference.

Three video conferences conducted in 1978-79 concerning a resolution relating to the voluntary withdrawal of life-support devices; a bill relating to the creation of closed primaries; and a series of bills relating to the regulation of subsistence hunting and fishing were implemented. The dispute underlying each issue is philosophic, fundamental, and emotionally charged. For first hearings on bills of this type, legislation that holds an exceptionally high level of popular interest, the ability to place names with faces and voices creates a level of intimacy which makes video conferencing attractive to many legislators.

A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

The decade of the eighties will be an exciting time in satellite communication. The companies that are presently engaged in providing service expect to greatly expand their capabilities and additional companies, like Hughes and Southern Pacific Railroad, are planning to develop extensive satellite communication systems. Some estimates place the number of transponders required by 1990 at nearly 1,000 units. The capability of the geostationary satellite arc to sustain this number of transponders is unlikely. It is estimated that perhaps 300 or 400 transponders represents the capability in space by 1990. The most critical consideration at this time is the allocation of geostationary arc space to the various companies competing for satellite locations.

Directly related to the problem of satellite arc location is the efficient use of the radio spectrum at those locations. There are presently satellites in orbit with 12 and 24 transponder capability; by the use of polarization diversity, frequency reuse is accomplished on several of these satellites. Using this technique effectively doubles the capacity of the satellite. Satellites using K-band, 12 and 14 GHz, can be interspersed or co-located with satellites using presently available 4 and 6 GHz systems. Additional experiments are being conducted using 20 and 30 GHz frequency band which has greatly expanded capacity for communication channels. Some of the new satellite proposals such as the Southern Pacific filing indicate 12 transponders, but they plan 72 MHz bandwidth for each transponder as compared to the 36 MHz bandwidth on existing transponders.

Figure 1 indicates the complex problem of locating transponders along the geostationary arc. The names located inside the circle are satellite systems presently in orbit; the names outside the circle represent satellites that are presently scheduled for launch and applications that are presently filed for satellite locations. Included are the INTELSAT satellite locations to give an indication of the international

satellite distribution. For example, at 132° west longitude the arc filing for Hughes and SATCOM III; at 128° there is a filing for COMSTAR IV and for the AT&T TELSTAR which is planned for launch in 1986. Another conflict would be at 119° where the SATCOM II replacement satellite is planned for 1983 while the SBS business systems satellite is planned for 1982 at that same orbital location. In this case, the SBS satellite is planning to use the K-band frequency channels while the SATCOM II replacement satellite will use the 4 and 6 GHz frequencies. At 104° SBS and General Telephone and Electronics (GTE) plan K-band satellites on each side of the Annex III location. At 100° there is a serious conflict. SBS and GTE both plan K-band satellites very close to the location of the WESTAR I. WESTAR IV, using 4 and 6 Ghz, will replace the WESTAR I satellite. At 83° another conflict appears. SATCOM IV satellite, which is planned for launch in 1981, and the advanced WESTAR , planned for launch in 1983, will both have 4 and 6 GHz capability; the advanced WESTAR being a hybrid satellite containing both 4/6 and 12/14 transponders. At 75° west longitude, the Hughes and WESTAR V will be conflicting for both frequency and orbit location.

These conditions, of course, cannot be allowed to culminate in conflicting satellites using the same frequencies at the same location in orbit. A system must be devised by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to allocate the space and frequencies available and the system must be implemented very quickly. Several suggestions have been made and are being considered by the FCC. Congress has mandated an open skies policy which has been in effect for twenty years. The FCC has been given the responsibility for implementing this in an equitable and effective manner. The Commission is considering alternatives as options of space and frequency. A lottery method of selecting the bidders has been suggested to determine which orbit slots and spectrum right will be granted. Almost any allocation plan will end up in court. One of the satellite common carriers has prepared an allocation chart which they

believe will make room for everyone presently requesting space and frequency allocation in the geostationary orbit. This plan would place hybrid satellites at strategic locations and 4/6 and 12/14 satellites between these locations in such a way as to avoid conflicts. The FCC is actively investigating this proposal but has not made it public nor has the proposal been forwarded to the other competing companies.

The decisions to be reached at the 1983 World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) will have the effect of treaty status in the international community. This conference will have a profound effect on the FCC deliberations regarding the orbital arc. Besides the United States and Canada and their obvious stake in the allocations, there are South American countries requesting that satellite space be available for them in the next few years for their developing communications plans. This will further crowd the orbital arc and produce additional concern for space and frequency.

TRANSMISSION METHODS

At the present time, most of the satellite communications systems are using analog transmission methods. This has been brought about by the historical influence of the land based microwave technology using frequency division multiplexing. The decade of the eighties will see a tremendous conversion and upsurge in digital communication techniques. RCA Americom and others are marketing satellite services presently providing a large number of customers with digital communication service. Agencies such as NASA, Department of Defense and other government services, as well as industrial and private corporations are receiving digital transmission service through the satellites. This will expand greatly when SBS becomes operational in 1981 providing totally digital service through their satellite.

Digital communication has certain advantages and disadvantages compared with the analog systems. When converting an analog signal to the digital bit stream, there is inherently introduction of noise from the digitizing techniques. This is called quantizing noise and can be a problem if proper design and implementation are not followed. As soon as the signal has been converted to a digital bit stream, further amplification and transmission through multiple repeaters does not produce any additional degredation in the signal as long as the bit error rate is controlled to an acceptable value. The signal may be amplified, transmitted and if the signal waveform is degraded at the receiving end, the digital bit stream can be regenerated to the original form. This means that transmission through many hops of microwave, or through satellite and then microwave and then perhaps cable transmission will not produce any degradation greater than the original quantizing noise.

Delta modulation techniques and other band compression methods are greatly increasing the number of channels that can be transmitted through a given transponder. Error correcting codes can be introduced in the bit stream to additionally reduce the error rate and improve the quality of transmission. Secure communications can be obtained using cryptographic techniques at the point of origin of the communications.

Several years ago I saw a demonstration of digital transmission of television. Two pictures, one using the present analog satellite transmission and one using a digital technique were presented side by side. Both pictures were excellent. The analog system used 36 MHz satellite bandwidth; the digital system would have required 100 MHz of bandwidth. The digital system was then processed to neglect the least significant bits, to introduce error correcting codes and to use other bandwidth compression techniques to the point that 45 MHz of bandwidth produced a picture which was indistinguishable from the 36 MHz analog transmission. Since that time, further techniquer in digital bandwith compression have been developed which now make it almost competitive with the analog

bandwidth requirements. At this time, the cost of the digital techniques is considerably higher than the present system of analog transmission. It is anticipated that in the next several years improvements in memory devices will bring the cost down for transmission of video pictures. For many years experts have been predicting that digital techniques would take over the entire communication industry in the next few years. It now appears that the digital systems are ready to begin to supplant the analog techniques in communication.

A simple method of digital transmission reverses the phase (180°) of the carrier for each one or zero of the digital bit stream. This system can further increase the efficient use of bandwidth by putting two bit streams together and using a 90° phase shift for each one or zero transmission of each separate bit stream. This is called quad-phase. Efficient transmission systems have now been developed up to "eight-phase" modulations techniques. This type of highly sophistocated communication technology is going to be the coming method of efficient digital transmission through satellites and terrestrial facilities as well. The satellite business systems (SBS) satellite has a number of customers already lined up to use their facilities. Westinghouse Corporation plans to carry about one-fourth of their voice traffic and some data over the SBS system. A total of eight companies are now signed up with SBS for service beginning in 1981; IBM, AETNA, Traveler's Insurance, Boeing, Crocker National Bank and a number of other companies that are not yet identified, have signed up for digital voice and data service. Two major areas of service are communications network service (CNS), high volume integrated network, interstate voice and dedicated line services.

Companies that were planning to launch satellites into geostationary orbit using the space shuttle are now making arrangements on other launch vehicles to get their systems into orbit. The Air Force and NASA have indicated that additional Atlas Centaur and Atlas Agena

systems will be made available over the next several years to alleviate this delay. Additionally, some companies are contracting with the French rocket system called Arion, for launch vehicle delivery as far off as 1984. Several companies are in great difficulty, having designed a satellite which is not capable of being launched by existing liquid fuel, non-recoverable rocket systems. Design engineers are very concerned about the Arion engines because at this time they do not know why a May launch crashed. Americans have lost a number of satellites during the launching stage, however, they were always able to determine the reason for the failure and that particular failure hasn't recurred. In this case, the engines of the Arion rocket are still being analyzed and the cause of the failure has not been determined. The next launch, originally set for November 1980, has been delayed until February 1981.

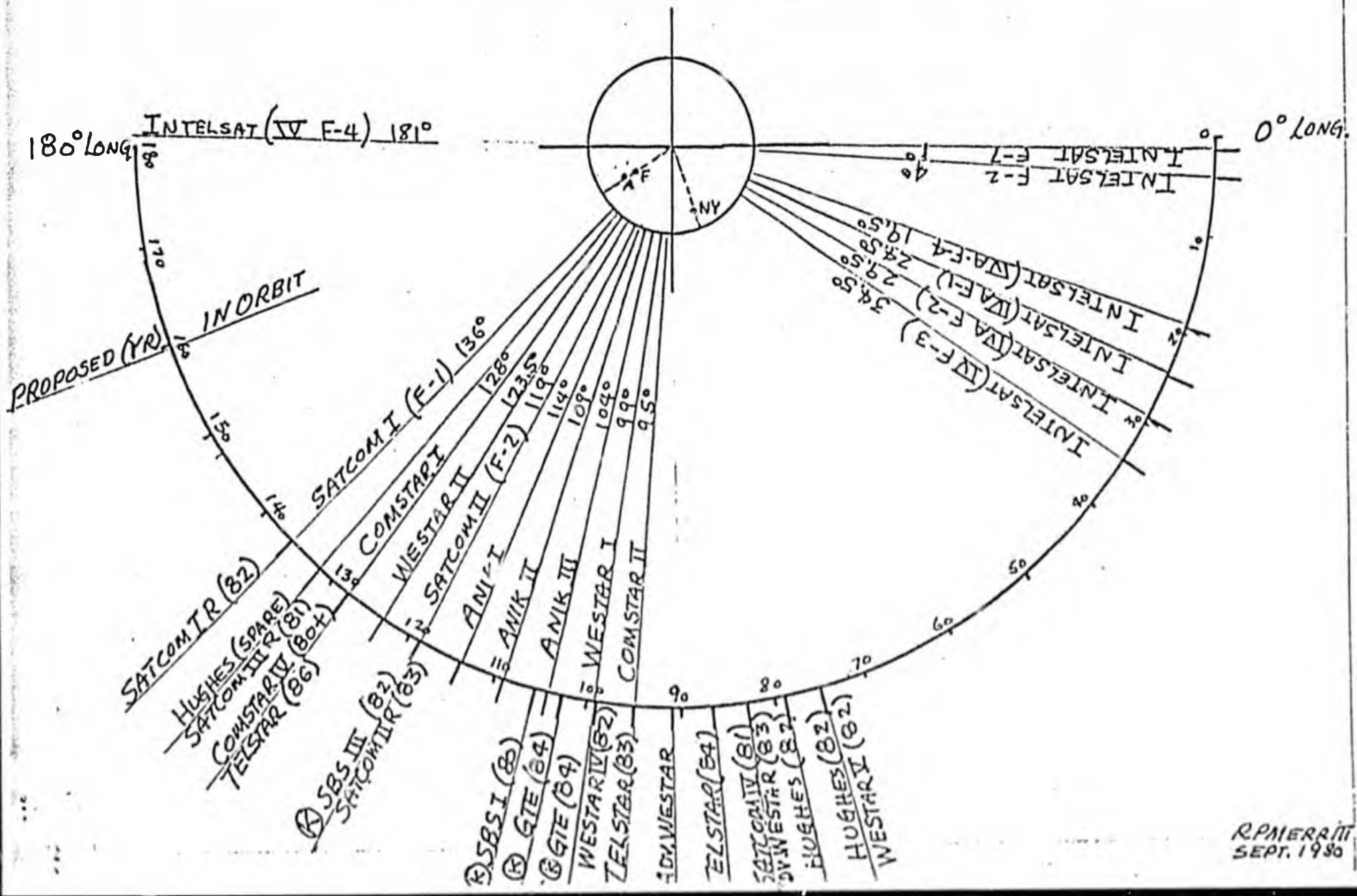
A large number of companies have gotten into the business of leasing transponder space and then providing audio and video service to corporations, the government and the general public. Holiday Inn has developed their HyNet Inc. television service which is prepared to arrange a teleconference for a large company or, for example, a sales meeting, in which they will provide meeting rooms, television sets, interconnection to the telephone company for additional services, and food and lodging. This is being offered as a package deal and they have a growing number of customers making use of the services. As an example, they had a video teleconference seminar with one-way video and two-way audio for the National Credit Association. The program was transmitted to twenty-five locations. The program was originated in the HBO studios in New York and was attended by about 700 people. The cost per person was considerably less than bringing those people to a central location and trying to provide them with all of the facilities for a convention. It was estimated that the cost per person was about 20% of the cost of bringing them all to a central location. The Robert Wold Company has been delivering about 12,000 hours of television programming in the last year. They are presently operating

two portable earth stations which they took to the national Republican and Democratic conventions to provide transmission from Detroit and downtown New York for WTCI, the ABC and CBS networks and for a number of local stations who wanted their reporter live from the convention center at the time of the convention. Robert Wold Company has leased one transponder on WESTAR for their full time use and are subleasing from other owners two other transponders during high traffic times.

A number of companies are putting up dedicated earth stations on their property and leasing transponder space for communication with their worldwide corporation headquarters. An example of this type of program is the John Mansfield Company of Denver which started out using microwave interconnect for some of their local plants, then started planning with Western Union to develop a satellite communication system with many of their business centers around the United States. In 1977 they decided to do it themselves and to lease transponder space and put up their own earth stations and build their own satellite communication network. They are using digital techniques for their data and voice transmission and for slow-scan video and for full motion video teleconferencing they are still using the analog transmission technique. It is estimated that they have had an 11% reduction in their communication costs by the development of the in-house capability. Their Vice-President for Communications feels that it is very important that the company develop a feeling of maximizing the opportunities and capabilities instead of dwelling on minimizing the risk in developing a system of this type.

APENDIX

FIGURE 1: SATELLITE LOCATIONS ALONG GEOSTATIONARY ARC



INVENTORY OF COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

SERVING ALASKA COMMUNITIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
5049th BROADCASTING SQUADRON (AAC)
ELMENDORF AFB, ALASKA 99506

30 APR 1990

House Research Agency
Pouch Y
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Sir

We have reviewed the booklet "Inventory of Communications Facilities" and request the following changes be made for Alaskan Forces Satellite Network facilities:

Delete: Page 14 - Elmendorf AFB - AFSN no longer serves with radio or television.
Page 15 - Ft Greely - AFSN no longer provides television, radio is still valid.
Page 16 - Ft Richardson - AFSN no longer serves with radio or television.
Page 16 - Ft Wainwright - AFSN no longer serves with radio or television.

Add: Page 22 - King Salmon - Add AFSN Radio
Page 23 - Kodiak - Add AFSN Radio
Page 42 - Tok - Add AFSN Radio

Thank you.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. WHIPPLE, Major, USAF
Commander

INVENTORY OF COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES SERVING ALASKA COMMUNITIES

This inventory was compiled by the House Research Agency at the request of Representative Fred Brown, Chairman of the House Commerce Committee in the Eleventh Alaska Legislature.

While many lists of communications were available at the time of the request, in most cases they detailed only one system or function. A current compilation was unavailable. The first step to any evaluation of the State of Alaska's Telecommunications problems was to combine these various lists so that the legislature would in fact know what was available in each community.

The inventory research request was made in mid-February with a completion date set for mid-March. During that period, Elaine Mitchell, hired for the project, solicited information from a variety of sources and compiled the inventory.

Without the active cooperation of individuals in the private sector and various government agencies, completion of the project would have been impossible within the time frames given. The following deserve special recognition: John E. McGill and George Shaginaw of Alascom, Inc.; Jennifer Wilke of the Department of Education; Richard Dowling of the Governor's Office; Bruce Carlson of the Department of Administration, Division of Data Processing; Ted McIntire and Mel Hoversten of the Department of Transportation and Public Works; Mark Johnson of the Department of Health and Social Services; Kay Rosier of the Alaska State Library; Dick Front of the U.S. Public Health Service; and Stuart Browne, Communications Consultant.

The inventory presented here is not comprehensive (though very nearly complete), nor has time allowed for verification of individual entries. Readers are invited to note omissions and corrections and to provide supplementary data and updated information.

Until permanent responsibility for maintaining and updating the inventory is assigned, comments may be directed to the House Research Agency, Pouch Y, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (telephone: 465-3991).

NOTES

Geographic locations listed related to accompanying map provided by the Alaska State Library; the original prepared by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, 1979.

Emergency Medical communications information was provided by the Department of Health and Social Services; Mark Johnson, and by the Alaska Native Health Service, Dick Frost; listing current to 8/1/79

High frequency radio (HF) call signs and locations were provided by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Mel Hoversten, Director of Communications; listing current to 1/30/80

Local telephone company information and long line trunks listing was provided by Alascom; listing current to 1/11/80

Small earth station (SES) and long line telephone numbers were taken from the Alascom Bush Telephone Directory, 1980. Location of small earth stations was provided by Division of Planning, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Ted McIntire; February, 1980

Percentage of availability (of small earth stations) is compiled monthly by Alascom, provided here by George Shaginaw for January, 1980

Mini-TV listing indicates stations operational as of February 1, 1980

Data service information was provided by the Alaska State Library, Kay Rosier, compiled in March, 1980

Power generation information was provided by Stuart Browne, Consultant, in a report dated February 27, 1980. The listing indicates generator output, ownership, fuel used and reliability--shown as + or - 80% reliability.

All other information used was provided by the Department of Education, Instructional Television Corrdinator, Jennifer Wilke, compiled in February, 1980

March 17, 1980

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
ADAK	5,000	Aleutians			Adak Naval Sta.	MES		AFSN	AFSN Am/Fm	ETA			Navy oil +
AKHIOK	121	Kodiak Is.	SES #1 to Kodiak	WIM-92 School		SES 299-8001	11.02%						3 KW Private oil -
AKIACHAK	354	Lower Kuskokwim				IMTS 543-2001		KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM via trans.				7.2 KW School oil +
AKIAK	216	Lower Kuskokwim				IMTS 543-2002		KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM via trans.				250 KW School oil +
AKUTAN	100	Aleutians	SES #1 to Anchorage	KW-69 KXI-5		SES 698-8001	100%						20 KW Private hydro +
ALAKANUK	527	Lower Yukon R. Coastal	SES #2 to Bethel	KOV-35 School	UUI 25 phones	SES 685-8001 3 trunks	100%	KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM via trans.				245 KW School oil +
ALEKNAGIK	227	SW. Alaska near Dillingham				IMTS 246-3364		AFSN via trans.					oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
ALLAKAKET	216	Interior Yukon River	SES #4 to Tanana			SES 968-8001	83.40%						170 KW School oil +
AMBLER	217	N.W. Arctic	SES #3 to Kotzebue	KXQ-53 KTV-2 KLT-41	OTZ 33 phones	SES 3 trunks	100%	Mini TV	KOTZ-AM				450 KW oil +
ANAKTUVUK PASS	173	North Slope Borough	SES #4 to Tanana	KXP-38 WFF-7		SES 668-8001	90.27%	Mini TV					oil +
ANCHOR POINT	800	Kenai Peninsula			GS	MW		KIMO KENI KAKM KTVA via trans.	KBBI-AM				
ANCHORAGE	185,280	South Central Alaska			ATU 127,744 phones	MW Bartlett 1416 trunks		3 comm. 1 public	4 FM Com. 1 FM pub. 6 AM Com.	ETA Libraries, court legis. (etc.)			
ANDERSON (4 Clear)	470	S.W. of Fairbanks	832-5280		GS	MW		All Fair-banks stations	AFSN + all Fair-banks stations	ETA			Oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
ANGOON	541	S.E Alaska Admiralty Island		KWE-79 WZR-6 KAA-81	STC 122 phones	MW 9 trunks		Mini TV		ETA			Oil +
ANIAK	355	Lower Kuskokwim			BT 100 phones	MES 8 trunks		KYUK via trans	KYUK-AM	ETA			400 KW oil +
ANNETTE	200	S.E.Alaska near Ketchikan			GT 50 phones	MW*			KRBD-FM	ETA			
ANVIK	102	Lower Yukon River	SES #2 to Bethel	WKE-23 KZX-6		SES 462-8001	100%	KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM				112 KW oil +
ARCTIC VILLAGE	111	N.E. Arctic	SES #4 to Tanana			SES 587-8001	98.11%						60 KW school oil +
ATKA	88	Aleutians	SES #1 to Anchorage			SES 767-8001	100?						40 KW school oil +
ATKASOOK (Atqasuk)	84	North Slope Borough				SES 433-8001	0.00%		KBRW-AM				Oil +

*Served from Metlakatla

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
ATMAUTLUAK	200	Lower Kuskokwim				IMTS 543-2103		KYUK	KYUK-AM				
ATTU	40	Aleutians											
BARANOF		S.E Alaska Baranof Is		KWB-36									
BARROW	2,715	North Slope Borough			GT 1168 phones	MES 35 trunks		Mini TV	KBRW-AM	ETA	*	BEI	4000 KW oil +
BEAVER	80	Upper Yukon River No. of Fairbanks	SES #4 to Tanana			SES 628-8001	99.74%						95 KW school oil +
BETHEL	3,853	Lower Kuskokwim			GT 1745 phones	MES 44 trunks		KYUK	KYUK-AM	Legis. info. ETA State library	*	B.C.	8,450 KW oil +
BETTLES	60	N.Central Koyukuk River	692-5791		BTC 35 phones	MW 4 trunks							600 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	hF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
BETTLES FIELD (Evansville)	80	N.Central Koyukuk River				HF							660 KW oil +
BIG DELTA	30	S.E. of Fairbanks			GS	MW		KFAR KTVF KUAC via trans.	KUAC-FM				
BIG LAKE	1,557	Mat-Su. Borough			MTA 595 phones	MW 25 trunks							
BIRCH CREEK	29	Yukon Flats N.E. of Fairbanks	662-2430 VHF			VHF to Ft. Yukon 662-2430							20 KW school oil +
BREVIG MISSION	147	Seward Peninsula											148 KW school oil +
BUCKLAND	170	Kotzebue Sound			OTZ 34 phones	SES 4 trunks	100%		KOTZ-AM				140 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
BUTTE	448	Mat-Su. Borough near Palmer				MW			All Ancho-rage stations				
CANTWELL	62	No. of Mat-Su. Borough	768-2222		MTA 50 phones	MW 5 trunks							Private gas +
CAPE POLE	125	S.E.Alaska Kosciusko Island				SES 879-8001	93.67%	Mini TV					Private oil +
CENTRAL	45	Yukon Flats N.E. of Fairbanks		WIN-21 KQM-6		SES 520-8001	100%						Private
CHALKYTSIK	99	Yukon Flats N.E. of Fairbanks	SPS #4 to Tanana			SES 848-8001	99.81%						70 KW school oil +
CHEFORNAK	206	Lower Kuskokwim near coast		KPR-3 WHM-55 KOY-83		SES 787-8001	100%	KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM				65 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
CHEVAK	468	Lower Yukon East of Hooper Bay				VHF to Cape Romaz-off 543-2003		KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM				560 KW oil +
CHIGNIK BAY	78	Alaska Peninsula	SES #4 to Kanakanak	KNC-39 school		SES 749-8001							
CHIGNIK LAGOON	70	Alaska Peninsula	SES #4 to Kanakanak	KND-32 school KTD-28 KPG-8		SES 947-8001	100%						Private oil -
CHIGNIK LAKE	115	Alaska Peninsula	SES #4 to Kanakanak	KNE-27 school KNZ-24 KPI-78 school		SES 566-8001	49.59%						Private oil -
CHINIAK	111	Kodiak Island		KEP-78 school									
CHISTOCHINA	33	Copper River Area			CV	MW			KCAM-AM				500 KW Private oil
CHITINA	46	Copper River Area				SES 496-8001	100%	Mini TV	KCAM-AM				60 KW private oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
CHUATHBALUK	127	Kuskokwim River N.E. of Bethel				VHF to Aniak 543-2102		KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM				
CHUGIAK	489	Anchorage area			MTA	MW		All Anchorage	All Ancho-rage				
CIRCLE	76	Yukon Flats	SES 04 to Tanana		CU	SES 779-8001 3 trunks	100%						110 KW private oil +
CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS	36	Yukon Flats											
CLARK'S POINT	98	Bristol Bay				VHF to Dilling-ham 246-3347			KLDG-AM				20 KW school oil
CLEAR (Anderson)	470	No. of Mat-Su. Borough			GS	MW		All Fair-banks stations	AFSN & all Fair-banks stations	ETA			Oil +
CLOVER PASS	261	Ketchikan Borough			KPU			CK-TV (Canada) via trans.	KBRD-FM				

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
COFFMAN COVE	100	S.E.Alaska Prince of Wales Is.											
COHOE	120	Kenai Peninsula Lower Cook Inlet											
COLD BAY	340	Alaska Peninsula			ITC 145 phones	MES 9 trunks			AFSN via trans				1520 KW private oil +
COOPER LANDING	184	Kenai Peninsula			ITC 76 phones	MW 10 trunks		KENI TV via trans.					
COPPER CENTER	443	E. of Mat-Su. Borough			CV	MW		KFAR-TV via trans.	KCAM-AM				
CORDOVA	2,780	Prince William Sound			CPU 1121 phones	MES 31 trunks			KLAM-AM	ETA		Cordova Cable System	8150 KW oil +
COUNCIL	23	Seward Peninsula	SES #3 to Nome			SES 665-8001	85.44%		All Nome stations				1.5 KW school oil -

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
CRAB BAY	50	Prince William Sound			STC	MW							
CRAIG	587	S.E.Alaska Prince of Wales Is.			NU 185 phones	MW 9 trunks				ETA			1015 KW oil +
CROOKED CREEK	107	Interior-on Kusko-kwim River	SES #2 to Bethel	KWI-89 school		SES 432-8001	82.93%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK-AM				Private oil
DANGER BAY	140	Kodiak Island		WFM-20 school									
DEERING	133	Seward Peninsula N. Coast	SES #3 to Kotzebue		OTZ 32 phones	SES 4 trunks	100%		KOTZ-AM				140 KW oil +
DELTA JUNCTION	892	S.of North Star Borough			CT 594 phones	MW 20 trunks		All Fairbanks stations direct		ETA			
DILLINGHAM	1,656	Bristol Bay			NTC 395 phones	MES 20 trunks		Via trans	KL[illegible]-AM	ETA Legis. info.			2900 KW oil +
DIOMEDE	125	Off shore Seward Peninsula	VHF #3 to Nome			IMTS to Tin City		Mini TV					255 KW school wind/oil +

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DOT LAKE	81	S.E. of North Star Borough	883-2695		NU	MW		KUAC KTVF					
DORA BAY	35	S.E.Coast Prince of Wales Is. S.E.Alaska											
EAGLE	142	East of Fairbanks on border		KWO-93		SES 459-8001							
EAGLE RIVER	2,437	Anchorage area			MTA 5260 phones	MW 68 trunks		All Anchorage stations					
EAGLE VILLAGE	100	Upper Yukon River	SES #4 to Tanana			SES 729-8001	83.14%						
EEK	307	Kusko-kwim Bay				IMTS to Bethel 543-2004		KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK-AM				
EGEGIK	148	Alaska Peninsula				VHF to King Salmon 246-3430			KDLG-AM				

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EIELSON AFB (Fairbanks)	6,150				FMU			All Fairbanks stations	AFSN				
EIGHT FATHOM BITE		Prince William Sound											
EKUK	51	Bristol Bay Coast			VHF to Dilling-ham 842-5937				KDLG-AM				Private
EKWOK	111	Bristol Bay area-Nushagak River	SES #2 to Kanakanak	KXA-96 school		SES 464-8001	71.44%		KDLG-AM				75 KW school oil +
ELFIN COVE	30	S.E. Alaska No. tip of Chic-hagof Is.		KWC-95 KWK-6 KWD-48		VHF to Cape Spencer 697-3131							Private oil +
ELIM	218	No. side Norton Sound	SES #3 to Nome			SES 885-8001			All Nome stations direct				275 KW oil +
ELMENDORF AFB (Anchorage)	6,020				ATU	MW		AFSN All Anchorage stations direct	AFSN				

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EMMONAK	545	On coast near mouth of Yukon River	SES #2 to Bethel	KOV-64 school KXL-89 KZI-7	UUI 10 phones	SES 687-8001 3 trunks	100%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK-AM				950 KW oil +
ENGLISH BAY	120	Tip of Kenai Peninsula		KXH-62 KYT-4	GS	IMTS 235-8292							
FUNTER BAY		S.E. Alaska Admiralty Island		KWI-92 KWK-8									
EYAK		Prince William Sound near Cordova											
FAIRBANKS (Boro total=	30,462 60,227)		SES #4 to Tanana		FMUS 24,898 phones	MW 323 trunks		Com.TV-2 Pub. TV-1	Com.AM-3 Pub. FM-1	State Library ETA Legis. info.	*	Frontier Cable TV	
FALSE PASS	50	Alaska Peninsula	SES #1 to Anchorage			SES 548-8001	100%						710 KW private oil +
FT. GREELY	1,825					MW		AFSN	AFSN				

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FT. RICHARDSON	8,960				ATU	MW		AFSN All Anchorage stations	AFSN				
FT.WAINWRIGHT	9,097				GTU	MW 62 trunks		AFSN	AFSN				
FORT YUKON	637	Yukon Flats No. of Fairbanks	SES #4 to Tanana ATS 1		ITC 229 phones	MES 10 trunks		Mini TV		ETA			1035 KW oil +
FORTUNA LEDGE (Marshall)	210	Lower Yukon	SES #2 to Bethel	KIV-95 school		SES 639-8001		KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK-AM				
FRESHWATER BAY	50	Northern S.E. Alaska											
GAKONA	88	East of Mat-Su. Borough			GT	MW		KTVF KFAR via trans					
GALENA	957	Interior Yukon River	SES #4 to Tanana ATS 1		ITC 199 phones	MES 10 trunks		AFSN	AFSN	ETA			760 KW private oil +

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CAMBELL	447	St. Lawrence Island	SES #3 to Nome			SES 746-8001	100%	Mini TV	All Nome stations				581 KW oil +
GIRDWOOD	150	Anchorage area			GAB 306 phones	MW 20 trunks		KAKM KENI via trans.	All Anchorage AM sta-tions				
GLENNALLEN	360	East of Mat-Su. Borough			CV 1063 phones	MW 39 trunks		KFAR KTVF via trans.	KCAM-AM				
GOLOVIN	118	Seward Peninsula on Norton Sound	SES #3 to Nome			SES 775-8001	100%		KICY-AM KNOM-AM				70 KW school oil +
GOODNEWS BAY	248	S.W. end of Kuskokwim Bay				VHF to Cape Newenham		KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM				150 KW oil +
GRAYLING	181	Lower Kuskokwim	SES #2 to Bethel	KTD-27 KPI-3		SES 461-8001	84.76%	Mini TV					120 KW oil +
GUSTAVUS	70	Northern S.E. Alaska		KWC-61 KWC-7 KWB-62	STC 131 phones	MW 8 trunks							Private oil/gas

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HAINES	1,366	North end of S.E. Alaska Panhandle			GT 784 phones	MW 22 trunks			KINY-AM	ETA		Lynn Canal Cable	3500 KW oil +
HALIBUT COVE	45	S.W. end of Kenai Peninsula				IMTS 235-8000							
HAPPY HARBOR				WKD-79 WHO-8 WRN-24									
HEALY	50	No. of Mat-Su. Borough			MTA 288 phones	MW 16 trunks		KUAC-TV via trans.					
HOLY CROSS	302	Lower Yukon	SES #2 to Bethel	KWO-47 WNI-7		SES 481-8001	92.27%	Mini TV	KYUK-AM				150 KW oil +
HOMER	2,227	Kenai Peninsula			GST 1648 phones	MW 67 trunks		3 com. 1 pub. via trans.	KBBI-AM				
HOONAH	1,093	North end Chichagof Island S.E. Alaska			STC 316 phones	MW 12 trunks				ETA		Capital Cable Vision	1700 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
HOOPER BAY	610	Lower Yukon on coast	Ses #2 to Bethel	KWE-58 WCI-8	UUI 25 phones	SES 329-8001 3 trunks	100%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK-AM				575 KW oil +
HOPE	70	North end Kenai Peninsula			ATU 62 phones	MW 2 trunks							
HOUSTON	440	Mat-Su. Borough			MTA	MW							
HUGHES	98	Interior-on Koyukuk River	SES #4 to Tanana ATS 1	WDT-72 KHH-4		SES 889-8001							70 KW school oil -
HUSLIA	212	Interior-on River Koyukuk	SES #4 to Tanana ATS 1	KWX-68 KZN-8		SES 829-8001	86.39%						285 KW oil +
HYDABURG	381	S.W. Prince of Wales Is. S.E.Alaska			NU 86 phones	Tropo to Craig 7 trunks				ETA			oil +
HYDER	79	Ketchikan Borough			GT	MW							British Columbia +

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
IGUIGIG	40	West end Lake Illiamna	SES #2 to Kanakanak			SES 533-8001	0.00%						40 KW school oil -
ILLIAMNA	60	North shore Lake Illiamna			IT 59 phones	MES 8 trunks			KDLG				Private oil +
IVANOF BAY	46	Alaska Peninsula N.E. of Shumagin Islands	SES #2 to Kanakanak	KVD-35 KLE-8 KWI.-35		SES 669-8001	94.62%						Private oil -
JUNEAU	23,115	S.E. Alaska			JDTC 14529 phones plus centrex	MW 115 Jnu trunks 20 trunks Douglas 58 trunks Sterling*		KINY-TV KTOO-TV	KINY-AM KJNO-AM KTOO-FM	ETA Library Legis. info. etc.	*	B.C. Cable Co.	
KACHEMAK	271	South end Kenai Peninsula			GS	MW			KBBI				

* 63 trunks State Office

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KAKE	710	N.W. Kupreanof Island S.E. Alaska		KWE-50 KWL-3 KWD-53	STC 150 phones	MW 10 trunks		Mini TV		ETA			1600 KW oil +
KATOVIK	192	Beaufort Sea Shore				VHF to Barter Island		Mini TV	KBRW				250 KW oil +
KALSKAG		Lower Kuskokwim		KLR-60 KRZ-4		675-4352							
KALTAG	257	Interior Yukon River	SES #4 to Tanana	KWB-27 KWX-6		SES 534-8001	100%						775 KW oil +
KARLUK	75	Kodiak Island	SES #1 to Kodiak			SES 458-8001	30.11%						oil -
KASAAN	46	S.E. Prince of Wales Island S.E. Alaska		KXC-91 KZN-9 KXM-42		SES 542-8001	100%						
KASIGLUK	310	N.W. of Kuskokwim Bay				VHF to Bethel 543-2032			KDGL				250 KW 125 KW school oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
KASILOF	71	Kenai Peninsula			GST	MW		KTVA KAKM via trans.					
KENAI	4,421	Kenai Peninsula			GST 3009 phones	MW 79 trunks		KTVA KAKM KENI KIMO via trans.		ETA Legis. info.	*		
KENNY COVE	143	Near Cordova				MW			KLAM				
KETCHIKAN	8,542	S.E. Alaska			KPU 6445 phones	MW 74 trunks			KTKN-AM KRBD-FM	ETA Legis. info.	*	Ketchikan Alaska Television	
KIANA	344	N.W. Arctic	SES #3 Kotzebue		OTZ 51 phones	SES 3 trunks	100%	Mini TV	KOTZ				650 KW oil +
KING COVE	733	Alaska Peninsula			IT 109 phones	SES 4 trunks		Mini TV		ETA			1950 KW private oil +
KING SALMON		Bristol Bay Borough			B B Telco 157 phones	MES 12 trunks		AFSN					oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
KIPNUK	325	Lower Kuskokwim on coast	Ses #2 to Bethel			SES 598-8001	72.65%	Mini TV					120 KW school oil +
KIVALINA	264	N.W. Arctic Coast	SES #3 to Kotzebue		OTZ 34 phones	SES 3 trunks	100%	Mini TV	KOTZ				356 KW oil +
KLAWOCK	404	Prince of Wales Is. outer coast S.E. Alaska			STC 103 phones	MW 8 trunks							1650 KW oil +
KLUKWAN	150	Haines Borough			GT	Land line from Haines MW							685 KW oil +
KOBUK	61	N.W. Arctic	SES #3 to Kotzebue			SES 948-8001	69.25%						100 KW school oil -
KODIAK	5,754	S.E. of Alaska Peninsula			GS Telco 4814 phones	MES* 62 trunks		Mini TV	KVOK-AM KTMX-FM	ETA Legis. info.	*	KOTV, Inc. Cable	Oil +

* Kodiak Coast Guard 19 trunks.

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
KOKHANOK	90	S.E. shore Lake Illiamna				VHF to Illiamna 571-1200			KDLG				Private oil
KOLIGANEK	150	West of Lake Illiamna	SES #2 to Kanakanak			SES 586-8001	95.83%	AFSN via trans.	KDLG				75 KW school oil +
KONGIGANAK	260	No.shore Kuskokwim Bay	SES #2 to Bethel	KBQ-48 KMH-8		SES 696-8001	83.97%	KYUK-TV via trans.					Private oil
KOTLIK	305	So. shore Norton Sound	SES #2 to Bethel			SES 839-8001	72.13%	KYUK TV via trans.	KYUK				135 KW school oil -
KOTZEBUE	2,526	Central shore Kotzebue Sound			OTZ 574 phones	MES 27 trunks		Mini TV	KOTZ	ETA Legis. info.	*	Kotzebue TV Cable	3420 KW oil +
KOYUK	178	N.Central shore Norton Sound	SES #3 to Nome			SES 965-8001	100%						150 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
KOYUKUK	124	Interior on Koyu-kuk River	SES #4 to Tanana ATS 1			SES 929-8001	100%		All Nome stations				215 KW school oil +
KUPREANOF	42	S.E.Alaska near Petersburg											
KWETHLUK	44	Lower Kuskokwim				VHF to Bethel 543-2031		KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				125 KW 160 KW school oil +
KWIGILLINGOK	150	N.shore Kuskokwim Bay	SES #2 to Bethel	WCX-61 WEI-7		SES 769-8001	64.38%	KYUK TV via trans.	KYUK				70 KW school oil +
LARSEN BAY	133	Kodiak Island	SES #1 to Kodiak			SES 857-8001	84.54%	MI-1 TV					Private oil +
LEVELOCK	98	N. of Bristol Bay Borough				VHF to King Salmon		AFSN via trans.	KDLG				500 KW school oil
LIME VILLAGE	65	N.W. of of Kenai Peninsula Borough				VHF							Private oil

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
LOWER KALSKAG	218	Lower Kuskokwim				VHF to Aniak			KYUK				425 KW oil +
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	60	W. of North Star-borough	672-3221		MU 20 phones	SES 2 trunks			All Fair-banks stations				111 KW oil +
MANOKOTAK	250	Bristol Bay area				VHF to Dillin-ham		AFSN via trans.	KDLG				550 KW oil +
MARSHALL Fortuna Ledge	210	Lower Yukon	SES #2 to Bethel	KWI-93 KWJ-7		SES 639-8001	68.07%	KYUK via trans.	KYUK				100 KW oil +
MCGRATH	382	Interior	524-3368 PHS Phone ATS 1		GTC 136 phones	MES 11 trunks		Mini TV		ETA			780 KW oil +
MEKORYUK	174	Nunivak Island	SES #2 to Bethel	WKE-24 WCZ-2		SES 627-8001	37.50%	Mini TV					200 KW oil +
MENTASTA LAKE	68	East of Mat-Su. Borough				Land line from Tok MW			KLAM				45 KW oil

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
MESHIK	66	N. shore Alaska Peninsula				SES 976-8001	100%						
METLAKATLA	1,119	So. of Ketchikan			GT 381 phones	MW 10 trunks		Canadian TV via trans.					600 KW oil/hydro +
MINTO	190	Interior West of Fairbanks	524-3741 VHF			SES 798-8001	96.49%		All Fair-banks stations				240 KW oil +
MOOSE PASS	200	Kenai Peninsula			GT 99 phones	MW 6 trunks							
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	543	Lower Yukon	SES #2 to Bethel	WKE-51 WGU-9		SES 365-8001	100%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				700 KW oil +
MT. EDGECUMBE	835	Near Sitka			STC 711 phones	MW 12 trunks		KIFW-TV	KIFW				Hydro/oil +
MYERS CHUCK	40	Near Ketchikan		KWA-90 KZO-8 KXM-48		MW							Private oil
NAKNEK (Boro total)	1,685	Bristol Bay Borough			B & B Telco 114 phones	MES 5 trunks		AFSN via	JDLG				

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL.. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
NAPAKIAK	313	Lower Kuskokwim				IMTS to Bethel		KYUK-TV	KYUK				
NAPASKIAK	240	Lower Kuskokwim				IMTS to Bethel		KYUK-TV	KYUK				
NELSON LAGOON	40	Alaska Peninsula	SES #1 to Anchorage			SES 989-8001	100%		KDLG				120 KW oil/wind +
NENANA	503	West of Fairbanks			GST 347 phones	MW 14 trunks		KUAC KTVF KFAR via trans.	All Fair-banks stations	ETA			
NEW STUYAHOK	297	No. of Bristol Bay Borough	SES #2 to Kanakanak			SES 693-8001		AFSN via trans.	KDLG				120 KW oil +
NEWHALEN	105	No.shore Lake Illiamna				IMTS to Illiamna			KDLG				Private oil/wind
NEWTOK	154	Lower Kuskokwim near coast	SES #2 to Bethel	WKD-49 KAC-2		SES 369-8001	68.50%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				90 KW school oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
NIGHTMUTE	135	Lower Kuskokwim near coast	SES #2 to Bethel	KIX-65 WDJ-4		SES 587-8001	57.82%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				125 KW school oil -
NIKOLAEVSK	100	S. coast Alaska Peninsula				IMTS to Diamond Ridge			KBBI				
NIKOLAI	152	Interior		KXR-86 WQE-3		IMTS to Tatalina 524-3941							50 KW oil
NIKOLSKI	35	Aleutians	SES #1 to Anchorage			SES 786-8001	100%						120 KW oil +
NINILCHIK	500	Kenai Peninsula			GST 138 phones	MW 6 trunks							
NOATAK	293	N.W. Arctic	SES #3 to Kotzebue		OTZ	SES	100%	Mini TV	KOTZ				150 KW oil +
NOME	2,892	Seward Peninsula So. shore Norton Sound			GT 1557 phones	MES 39 trunks			KICY-AM KICY-FM KNOM-AM	FTA Legis. info.	*	Nome Cable	3420 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
NONDALTON	226	N.E. of Lake Illiamna		KNC-99 school		VHF to Illiamna							
NOORVIK	526	N.W. Arctic	SES #3 to Kotzebue		OTZ 72 phones	SES 3 trunks	100%	Mini TV	KOTZ				650 KW oil +
NORTH KENAI	3,489	Kenai Peninsula			GST 1104 phones	MW 33 trunks		Ancho-rage stations via trans.					
NORTH POLE	823	N. Star Borough	488-2785		GST 3039 phones	MW 43 trunks			KJNP + Fair-banks				
NORTHWAY	361	E. of Mat-Su. Borough near Canadian border	778-9924		ST 68 phones	MW 4 trunks							480 KW oil +
NUIQSUT	182	Shore of Beaufort Sea	SES #4 to Barrow			SES 493-8001	100%	Mini TV	KBRW				100 KW oil +

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NULATO	332	Interior on Yukon River	SES #4 to Tanana ATS 1	KWC-27 KWE-4		SES 898-8001		Mini TV					550 KW private oil +
NUNAPITCHUK	608	Lower Kuskokwim				IMTS to Bethel 543-2064			KYUK				600 KW 170 KW school oil +
OLD HARBOR	345	Kodiak Island	SES #1 to Kodiak			SES 286-8001	100%						150 KW oil -
OSCARVILLE	42	Lower Kuskokwim				IMTS to ethel 543-2066		KYUK-TV	KYUK				50 KW school oil -
OUZINKIE	177	Kodiak Island				VHF to Bethel 486-6300							140 KW oil +
PALMER	2,056	Mat-Su. Borough			MTA 3105 phones	MW 86 trunks		KENI-TV via trans.		ETA			
PAULOFF HARBOR	39	Aleutians											

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
PAXSON	391	East of Mat-Su. Borough			CV	MW		KFAR-TV via trans.	KCAM				
PEDRO BAY	50	S.E. shore Cook Inlet	SES #1 to Anchorage			SES 793-8001	100%						Oil -
PELICAN	211	Lisianski Inlet Chichagof Island S.E.Alaska			ST 65 phones	MW 8 trunks				ETA			1200 KW oil/hydro +
PERRYVILLE	130	S. shore Alaska Peninsula	SES #2 to Kanakanak	KWY-68 KBF-7		SES 877-8001	100%	Mini TV					230 KW oil +
PETERSBURG	3,197	S.E. Alaska			GT 1660 phones	MW 34 trunks		Mini TV	KFSK-FM	ETA		WPTV	5100 KW oil/hydro +
PILOT POINT	70	N. shore Alaska Peninsula	SES #2 to Kanakanak			SES 797-8001	100%	Mini TV	KDLG-AM				Private oil
PILOT STATION	301	Lower Yukon River	SES #2 to Bethel			SES 429-8001	100%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				560 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
PITKAS POINT	90	Lower Yukon area	SES #2 to Bethel	KBQ-47 KMH-5		VHF to St. Mary's	100%	KYUK-TV via trans	KYUK				
PLATINUM	58	S.W. shore Kuskokwim Bay				VHF to Cape Newman		Mini TV	KYUK				50 KW oil
POINT BAKER	50	N. tip Prince Wales Island S.E. Alaska		KPD-46 WDJ-8 KPC-44		SES 559-8001	100%		KFSK-FM				
POINT HOPE	464	W. shore N. Slope Borough	SES #3 to Kotzebue			SES 362-8001	94.22%	Mini TV	KOTZ				200 KW oil +
POINT LAY	130	N.W.shore N. Slope Borough	SES #4 to Barrow			SES 824-8001		Mini TV	KBRW				80 KW oil +
PORT ALEXANDER	101	So. tip Baranof Is. S.E. Alaska		KWB-78 KWE-2 KWP-94		VHF to Pt. Baker	100%		KFSK-FM				
PORT ALSWORTH	75	S.E. shore Lake Clark				SES 781-8001	73.25%						

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
PORT CHILKOOT	220	Near Haines S.E. Alaska				Land line from Haines MW							
PORT GRAHAM	125	Tip of Kenai Peninsula	SES #1 to Anchorage	KLR-99 WMD-7		MTS to Diamond Ridge	95.09%		KBBI				200 KW oil +
PORT HEIDEN (Meshik)	91	N. shore Alaska Peninsula	SES #2 to Bethel	KVD-39 KLE-9		SES (Meshik) 978-8001			KDLG				
PORT LIONS	232	Kodiak Island			IT 83 phones	MW to Kodiak 4 trunks						POTV Cable	785 KW oil +
PORT MOLLER	37	Alaska Peninsula											
PORTAGE CREEK	75	N.E. of Bristol Bay Borough				VHF to Dilling-ham		AFSN	KDLG				500 KW school oil -

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
QUINHAGAK	488	E. shore Kuskokwim Bay				VHF to Cape Newen-ham		KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				310 KW 135 KW school oil +
RAMPART	53	Interior West of Fairbanks	SES #4 to Tanana			SES 358-8001	100%		KJNP				22 KW school oil -
RED DEVIL	81	Lower Kuskokwim (Interior)	SES #2 to Bethel			SES 447-8001	100%		KYUK				oil -
ROWAN BAY	50	W. coast Kuiu Is. S.E. Alaska											
RUBY	220	Interior	SES #1 to Tanana ATS 1	KXA-95 KZD-4 KWB-292 KFM-79		SES 689-8001							100 KW oil +
RUSSIAN MISSION	167	Lower Kuskokwim	SES #2 to Bethel	KXF-69 KYL-2		SES 759-8001	73.62%		KYUK				55 KW oil +

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SAINT GEORGE	165	Pribilof Islands	SES #1 to Anchorage			SES 859-8001	90.34%	Mini TV					125 KW 300 KW oil +
SAINT MARY''	436	Lower Yukon	SES #2 to Bethel	KXA-27 KZO-2	United 40 phones	SES 8 trunks	100%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK	ETA			1300 KW oil +
SAINT MICHAEL	282	S.E.shore Norton Sound	SES #3 to Nome			SES 996-8001	64.15%		KYUK				400 KW 200 KW school oil +
SAINT PAUL	567	Pribilof Islands	SES #1 to Anchorage			SES 546-8001	100%	Mini TV					oil +
SAND POINT	773	Alaska Peninsula			IT 222 phones	MES 10 trunks		Mini TV		ETA			2400 KW private oil +
SAVOONGA	409	St. Lawrence Island				SES 399-8001	100%	Mini TV					450 KW 200 KW school oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
SAXMAN	272	Near Ketchikan S E. Alaska			KPU	Land line from Ketchi-kan MW			KRBD-FM KTKN-AM				
SCAMMON BAY	232	W. shore Bering Sea				VHF to Cape Roman-zoff							120 KW 60 KW school oil +
SELAWIK	505	E. of Kotzebue	SES #3 to Kotzebue		OTZ 74 phones	SES 3 trunks	100%	Mini TV	KOTZ				650 KW oil +
SELDOVIA	528	Kenai Peninsula			GST 184 phones	MW 9 trunks			KBBI				
SEWARD	1,778	Kenai Peninsula			GT 1495 phones	MW 40 trunks		KIMO KAKM KENI via trans.	KRXA-AM	ETA			oil +
SHAGELUK	223	Lower Yukon Interior	SES #2 to Bethel			SES 431-8001	81.52%	Mini TV KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				150 KW 35 KW school oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
SHAKTOOLIK	160	E. shore Norton Sound	SES #3 to Nome			SES 975-8001	70.77%		Nome stations				100 KW 40 KW school oil +
SHELDON POINT	143	Mouth of Yukon River				VHF to Cape Roman-zoff							
SHISHMAREF	373	N.W. shore Seward Peninsula	SES #3 to Nome		MTC 88 phones	SES 3 trunks			KOTZ				700 KW oil +
SHUGNAK	198	N.W. Arctic	SES #3 to Kotzebue		OTZ 45 phones	SES 3 trunks	100%	Mini TV	KOTZ				475 KW oil +
SITKA (Boro)	8,787	S. E. Alaska			STC 4138 phones	MW 58 trunks		KIFW-TV	KIFW-AM	ETA Legis. info.	*	KSA Cable	Oil/hydro +
SKAGWAY	877	N. end Lynn Canal S.E.			NU 445 phones	MW 14 trunks		Mini TV		ETA		Skagway Network TV	1530 KW oil +
SKWENTNA	30	Lower Cook Inlet											

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SLEETMUTE	100	Lower Kuskokwim (Interior)	SES #2 to Bethel			SES 449-8001	0.00%						School oil -
SOLDOTNA	2,365	Kenai Peninsula			GST 2870 phones	MW 76 trunks		KAKM-TV via trans.	KSRM-AM	Legis. info.			
SOUTH NAKNEK	142	Bristol Bay Borough				VHF to King Salmon		AFSN via trans.					
STEBBINS	309	S. shore Norton Sound	SES #3 to Nome			VHF to St. Michael	42.78%						150 KW 45 KW school oil
STERLING	460	E.of Kenai Lower Cook Inlet			GST	MW		KENI KTVA KIMO via trans.					
STEVENS VILLAGE	75	Yukon Flats No. of Fairbanks	SES #4 to Tanana ATS 1			SES 478-8001	0.00%						10 KW school oil -
STONY RIVER	100	Lower Kuskokwim (Interior)	SES #2 to Bethel			SES 439-8001	77.11%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				Private oil -

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SUTTON	76	Mat-Su. Borough			MTA	MW		KENI KTVA KAKM via trans.					
TAKOTNA	48	W. of McGrath Interior	524-3731 VHF			IMTS to Tatalina AFB			KDLG				9 KW school oil
TALKEETNA	182	Mat-Su. Borough			MTA 219 phones	MW 12 trunks		KTVA-TV via trans					
TANACROSS	128	S.E. of N.Star Borough	883-2737		NU	Land line from Tok MW		KTVF-TV via trans.					
TAKU LODGE		S.E. of Juneau Taku River		KWB-80 KWL-9									
TANANA	49[illegible]	Interior W. of Fairbanks	366-7200 PHS + ATS 1		YTC 105 phones	MES 6 trunks							1000 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
TATITLEK	111	Prince William Sound	SES #1 to Anchorage	KXC-93 KZO-3 WAU-791		SES 257-8001	100%	Mini TV					School oil -
TELIDA	35	Interior W. of Mat-Su. Borough				SES 843-8001	100%						School oil -
TELLER	258	Seward Peninsula			GTC 30 phones	MW 5 trunks							80 KW 66 KW school oil +
TENAKEE SPRINGS	141	Northern S.E. Alaska Chichagof Island				SES 736-8001	100%	Mini TV					250 KW private oil +
TETLIN	130	E. of Mat-Su. Borough near border				VHF to Tok							90 KW school oil
THORNE BAY	450	S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Is.			GTC 109 phones	MW 6 trunks		Mini TV					

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
TOGIAK	474	N. shore Bristol Bay	SES #2 to Kanakanak			SES 974-8001	58.17		KDLG				481 KW oil +
TOK	735	N.E. of Mat-Su. Borough			NU 386 phones	MW 16 trunks		KTVF KUAC via trans		ETA			2280 KW oil +
TOKSOOK BAY	336	Mainland opposite Nunivak Island	SES #2 to Bethel			SES 526-8001	100%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				481 KW oil +
TRAPPERS COVE	25	Aleutians											
TULUKSAK	258	Lower Kuskokwim				IMTS to Bethel		KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				100 KW school oil
TUNTUTULIAK	225	Kuskokwim Bay				IMTS to Bethel		KYUK-TV	KYUK				60 KW school oil
TUNUNAK	299	Mainland opposite Nunivak Island	SES #2 to Bethel			SES 599-8001	100%	KYUK-TV via trans.	KYUK				
TWIN HILLS	82	N.shore Bristol Bay	SES #2 to Kanakanak			VHF to Togiak	36.19%		KDLG				

Prepared by: House Research Agency

March 17, 1980

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
TYONEK	323	N.E. shore Cook Inlet			MTA 57 phones	MW 8 trunks			All Ancho-stations				
UNALAKLEET	632	Norton Sound			GT 126 phones	MW 8 trunks			Nome stations				875 KW 165 KW school oil +
UNALASKA	768	Aleutians			IT 349 phones	MES 15 trunks		Mini TV	KIAL-AM (AFSN trans.)	ETA			600 KW oil +
UPPER KALSKAG	166	Lower Kuskokwim				VHF to Aniak			KYUK-AM				
VALDEZ	4,066	Prince William Sound			CV 1999 phones	MES 69 trunks		KENI KIMO via trans.	KEEI-AM (KBYR trans.)	ETA	*	KCCS TV	
VENETIE	151	Yukon Flats	SES #4 to Tanana ATS 1			SES 849-8001	77.53%						95 KW school oil -
WAINWRIGHT	429	Shoreline Arctic Sea				VHF to Wain-wright DEW Line		Mini TV	KBRW-AM				350 KW oil +

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
WALES	109	West shore Seward Peninsula	SES #3 to Nome		MTC 31 phones	MW 3 trunks							185 KW oil +
WASILLA	2,184	Mat-Su. Borough			MTA 2109 phones	MW 92 trunks			Ancho-rage stations	Legis. info.	*		
WHALE PASS	190	Prince of Wales Is. S.E. Alaska											
WARD COVE	105	Near Ketchi-kan S.E. Alaska			KPU 637 phones	Land line from KPU MW 14 trunks			KRBD-FM KTKN-AM				
WHITE MOUNTAIN	115	S.E. Seward Peninsula	SES #3 to Nome			SES 625-8001	100%		Nome stations				
WHITTIER	292	N.W. shore Prince William Sound			WTC 75 phones	Land line from Portage Creek MW 4 trunks		Mini TV		ETA			

Prepared by: House Research Agency

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	EMERGENCY MEDICAL	HF RADIO	LOCAL TELCO.	LONG LINE	% AVAIL. JAN 1980	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV	POWER GENERATION INFORMATION
WILLOW	38	Mat-Su. Borough			MTA 239 phones	MW 10 trunks			Ancho-rage stations				
WOODY ISLAND	41	Near Kodiak Island			VHF to Kodiak								
WRANGELL	3,325	S.E. Alaska			GT 1278 phones	MW 24 trunks		Mini TV	KSTK-FM	ETA		WPTV,Inc.	7725 KW oil +
YAKUTAT	442	N.E.shore Gulf of Alaska			ST 261 phones	MES 14 trunks		Mini TV		ETA			2030 KW oil +

Prepared by: House Research Agency

Bush Phone Station Frequencies

SOUTHEASTERN (KETCHIKAN AREA)
2182, 2512, 3411, 4645, 4696, 2256T/2604R - Ketchikan Alascom

SOUTHEASTERN (JUNEARU AREA)
2182, 2512, 2566, 4645, 4668, 2694T/2784R - Juneau Alascom

BRISTOL BAY AREA
2264, 2509, 3201, 3340, 5195, 2466T/3164.5R - King Salmon Alascom

WESTERN ALASKA PENINSULA (ALEUTIAN AREA)
2182, 2509, 3201, 3340, 5195, 2691T/3241R - Cold Bay Alascom
or: 5134.5T/4370R - Unalaska

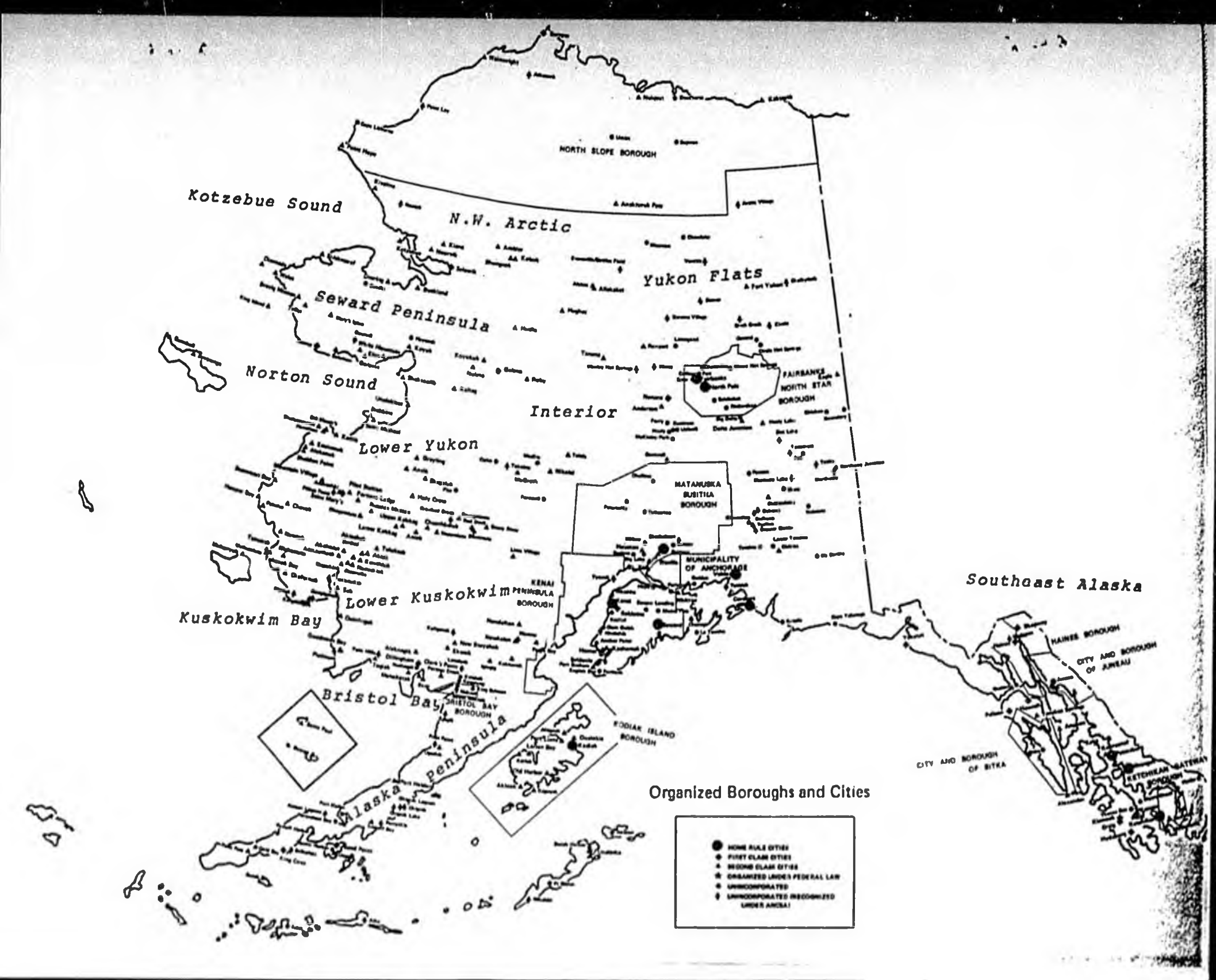
LOWER KUSKOKWIM (LOWER YUKON AREA)
2264, 3201, 3340, 3411, 5195, 2629T/2604R - Bethel Alascom

INTERIOR ALASKA
2264, 3201, 3293, 3411, 5195, 3354T/3165.7R - Fairbanks Alascom

SEWARD PENINSULA
2264, 3201, 3293, 3411, 5195, 2471T/2784R - Nome Alascom

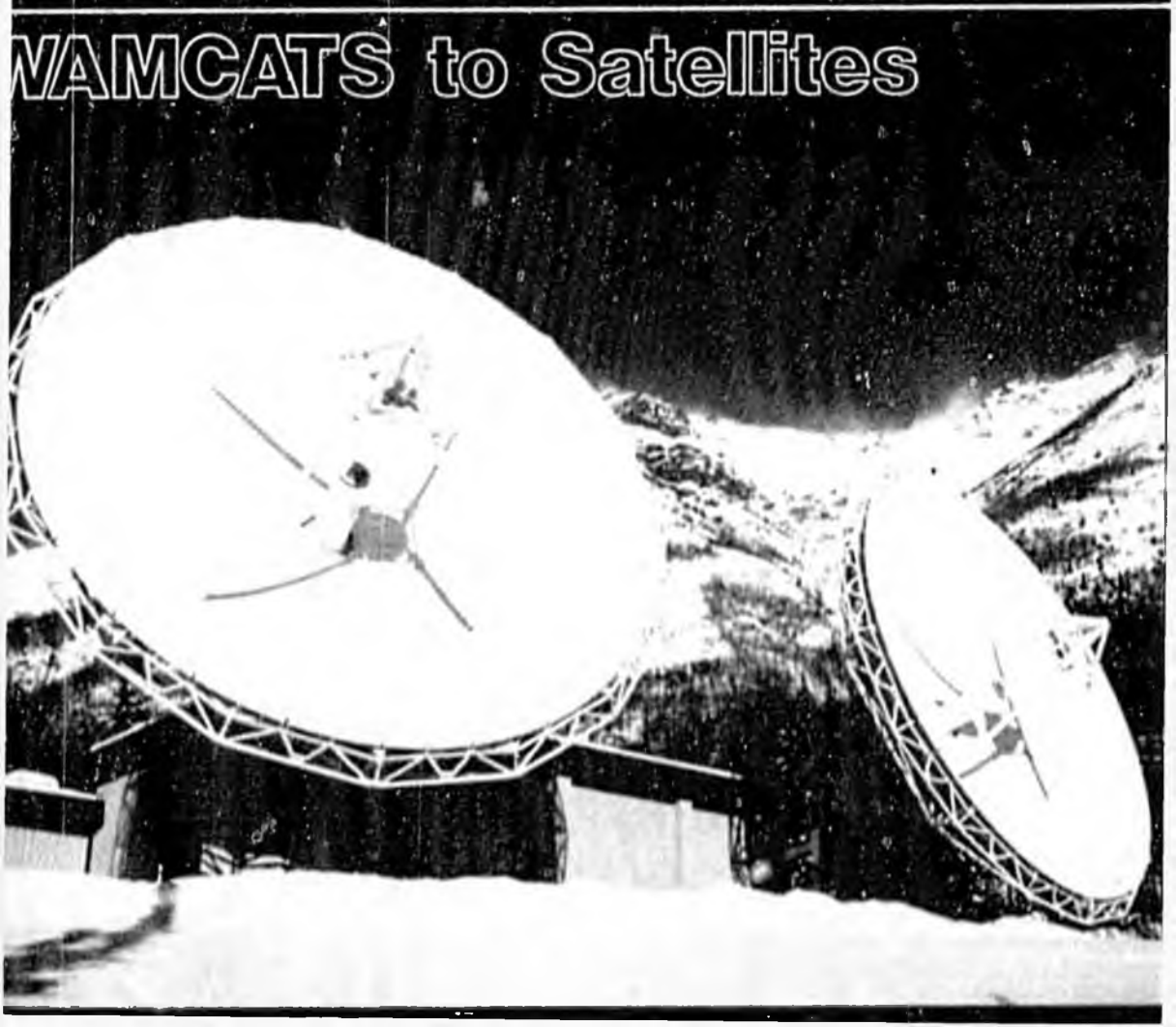
NORTHWESTERN ALASKA
2264, 3201, 3293, 3411, 5195, 2463T/2601R - Kotzebue Alascom

2182 - Marine Calling and Distress, for coastal stations
3293 - Public Health Service medical traffic, Interior, Seward Peninsula and Northwest Alaska
3340 - Public Health Service medical traffic, Southcentral and Western Alaska


NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH
Kotzebue Sound
N.W. Arctic
Yukon Flats
Seward Peninsula
Norton Sound
Interior
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH
Lower Yukon
MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOROUGH
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
Lower Kuskokwim
Southeast Alaska
Kuskokwim Bay
HAINES BOROUGH
CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU
Bristol Bay
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
Alaska Peninsula
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH
Organized Boroughs and Cities
HOME RULE CITIES
FIRST CLASS CITIES
SECOND CLASS CITIES
ORGANIZED UNDER FEDERAL LAW
UNINCORPORATED
UNINCORPORATED RECOGNIZED UNDER ANCSA I

Telecommunications on the Last Frontier

NAMCATS to Satellites

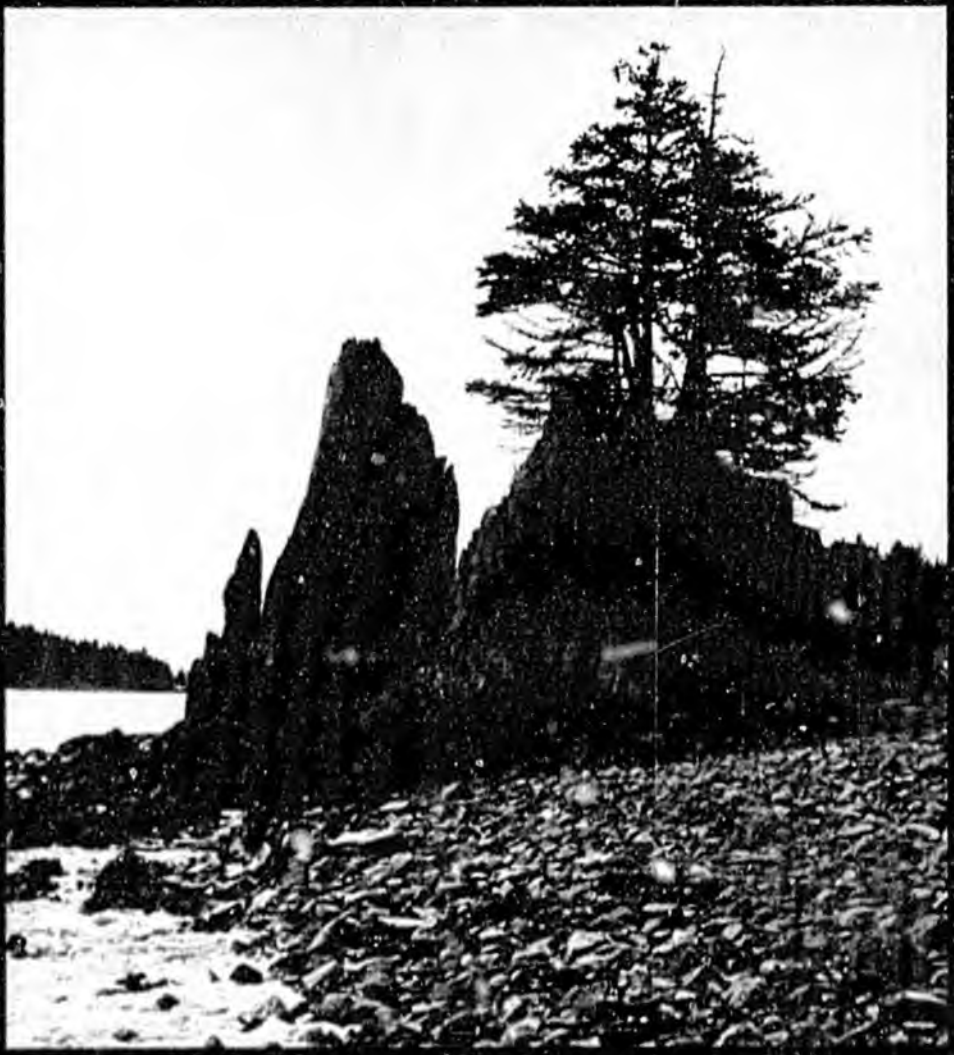


photographs

front cover
caribou hide and small earth station, Ambler
page one
beach on Kodiak Island
page seven
Army radio operator Ft Gibbon (1909) U S Army
page twenty-three
salmon drying on fish racks, Hooper Bay
back cover
Alascom's Eagle River "gateway" earth station

Contents

Introduction to Alaska



1

Alaska. the 49th State, has a population of just over 410,000 with nearly half living in the Anchorage area.

The state's capital, Juneau, with a population of 15,000 is the largest city in area: 3,018 square miles.

Alaska is the largest state in the union with 586,412 square miles — 1/5 the size of the United States — with 6,640 miles of coastline and 33,904 miles of tidal shoreline. From east to west the state is 2,400 miles long and the Alaska/Canada border stretches for 1,538 miles.

The size of the state requires four different time zones: Pacific, Yukon, Alaska and Bering.

North America's tallest mountain, Mt. McKinley, is located several hundred miles north of Anchorage and reaches to a height of 20,320 feet. The largest lake in the state is Iliamna, covering 1,000 square miles and the Yukon River is the longest river, flowing 1,400 miles in Alaska and over 1,800 miles in total.

The largest glacier is the Malaspina at 2,937 square miles. Alaska is bordered by the North Pacific Ocean, the Bering Sea, the Chukchi Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

The northernmost point of the United States is Point Barrow, Alaska on the edge of the Arctic Ocean. It is here, during the month of June, that the sun does not set, because of refraction of sunlight it appears to not set for four days. During the winter the sun does not rise for 67 days.

More than 200 islands, roughly 5,500 square miles, form the narrow arc separating the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. Nearly the entire chain is in the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Unimak, closest to the mainland, is 1,100 miles from Attu, the most distant. The 2,000 Aleuts still living on the islands are clustered mainly in the villages of Atka, Atka Island; Nikolski, Umnak Island and False Pass, Unimak Island. Fishing and crabbing provide the main economic base.

Because of its position on the globe, Alaska is subject to the whims of mother nature. The highest temperature recorded was 100 degrees at Fort Yukon. The lowest temperature was a minus 80 degrees at Prospect Creek Camp. The most snowfall in a season was recorded at Thompson Pass near Valdez with 974.5 inches. In the winter of 1935-36, Barrow received the least snowfall in a season: 3 inches.

Cost of food, clothing, housing and gasoline are 15% to 40% higher than in the Lower 48 states. In most of the bush areas, gas has been selling well over a dollar-a-gallon for many years.

Land is perhaps Alaska's most complex, controversial issue. When the United States acquired Alaska from Russia in 1867, almost 100% of the land became federally owned. Under the Alaska Statehood Act of 1959, the state was allowed to select 104.4 million acres of land from this federal domain. In the 1960's Alaska Natives began asking for their share of the state based on their historic use of the land. In 1966, the Federal Government imposed a land freeze until the land claims could be settled. In December 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This historic legislation awarded Natives title to a little over 40-million

1

Alaska has four different climatic zones and winter temperatures from one region to another can easily vary by 80°. In areas above the Arctic Circle, the sun will not rise for sixty-seven days.

2

The juncture of Alaska's southern coastline with the North Pacific Ocean forms the Gulf of Alaska. High seas, heavy winds and some of the highest tides in the world challenge the skill of those who cross its waters.

3

Located on a hill near the village of Russian Mission, the Russian Orthodox Church stands as a reminder of the heritage of the tiny Eskimo community.

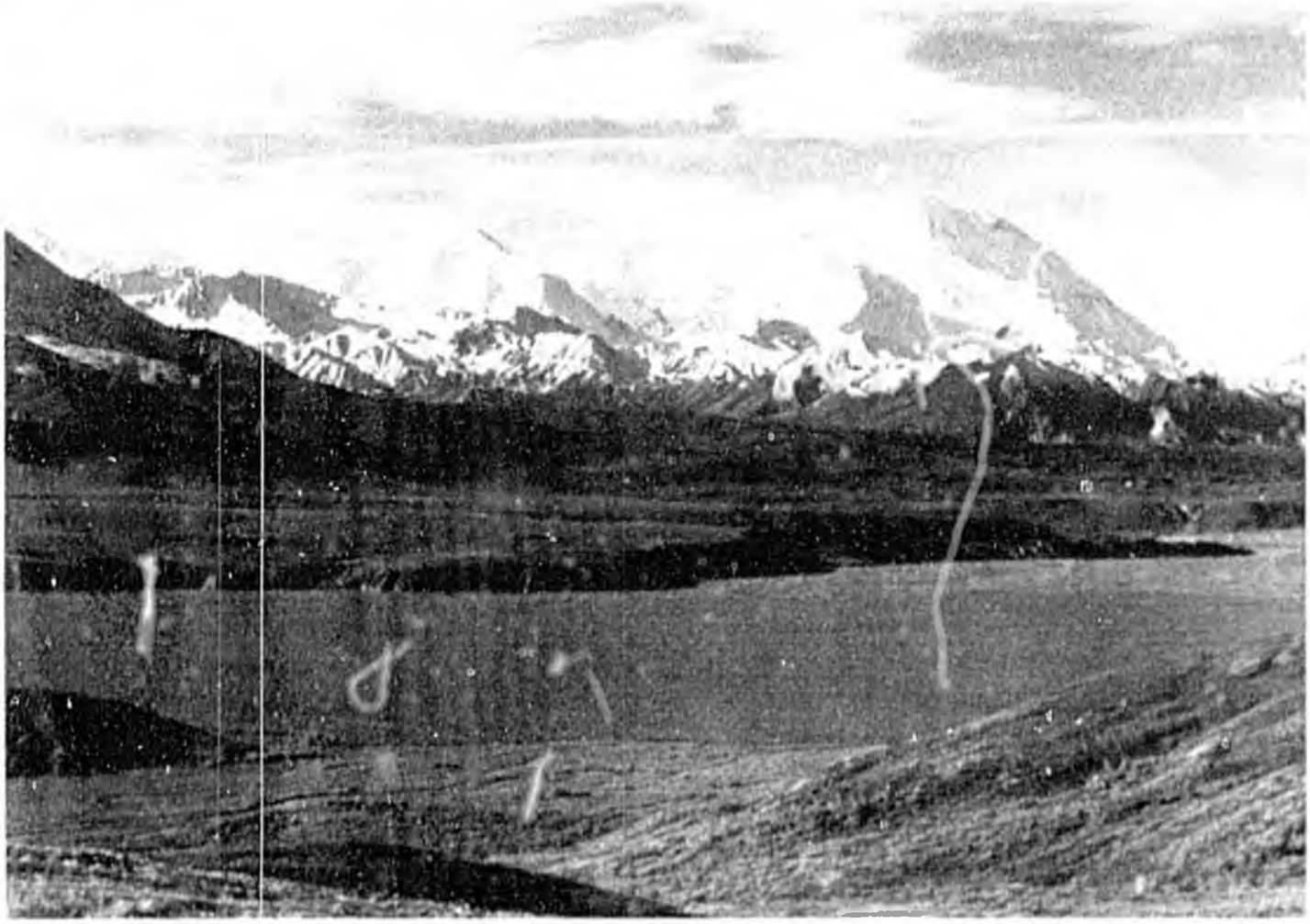
4

Mt. McKinley, over 20,000 feet high, is North America's highest peak. The first men to climb one of the two summits were members of the "Sourdough" party of Alaskans who reached the North Peak (which they believed to be the higher) on April 3, 1910. Another group, led by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, reached the South (true) summit on June 7, 1913.

2

3

4



acres of land and more than $900-million. Thirteen regional Native business corporations were established under the act. Section 17 (d) (2) of the act also mandated that up to 80 million acres of land could be withdrawn from selection and included as units of the National Park and Wildlife Refuge, National Forest and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. Recently Congress voted to put over 100 million acres of land within these designations.

Of the total population of Alaska Natives, roughly 40,000 are Eskimos, 25,000 are Indians and 7,000 are Aleuts. Many live in widely separated villages along the coastline and great rivers of the state. The village, rather than the tribe, is the unit and the Alaska tribe is the language group. Besides English, Alaska's languages include Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian, Aleut, several dialects of Eskimo and several dialects of Athabaskan.

Natives are migrating to the cities with about 5,000 living in Fairbanks and 10,000 in Anchorage.

Permanently frozen subsoil, continuous in polar regions, underlies the entire Arctic region to depths reported to reach 2,000 feet. Permafrost limits construction in the Arctic because building on it causes thawing and therefore heaving of the melted ground. Permafrost also prevents significant flow of ground water into streams and rivers in much of the interior and all of the Arctic, resulting in a nearly complete freezing of rivers in winter. It's also responsible for thousands of lakes dotting the Arctic tundra because ground water is held on the surface.

Alaskans are served by 33 radio stations, 10 commercial and public television stations and 34 newspapers. There is cable television serving several areas and many villages receive programming via satellite. Several towns have mini-tv stations, rebroadcasting the programming of the four Anchorage stations.

5

Fishing is one of Alaska's major industries, worth millions of dollars every season. The state has recently started to promote its abundant and untapped bottomfish resources. With the imposition of the 200-mile limit, the state is able to protect one of its most precious renewable resources.

6

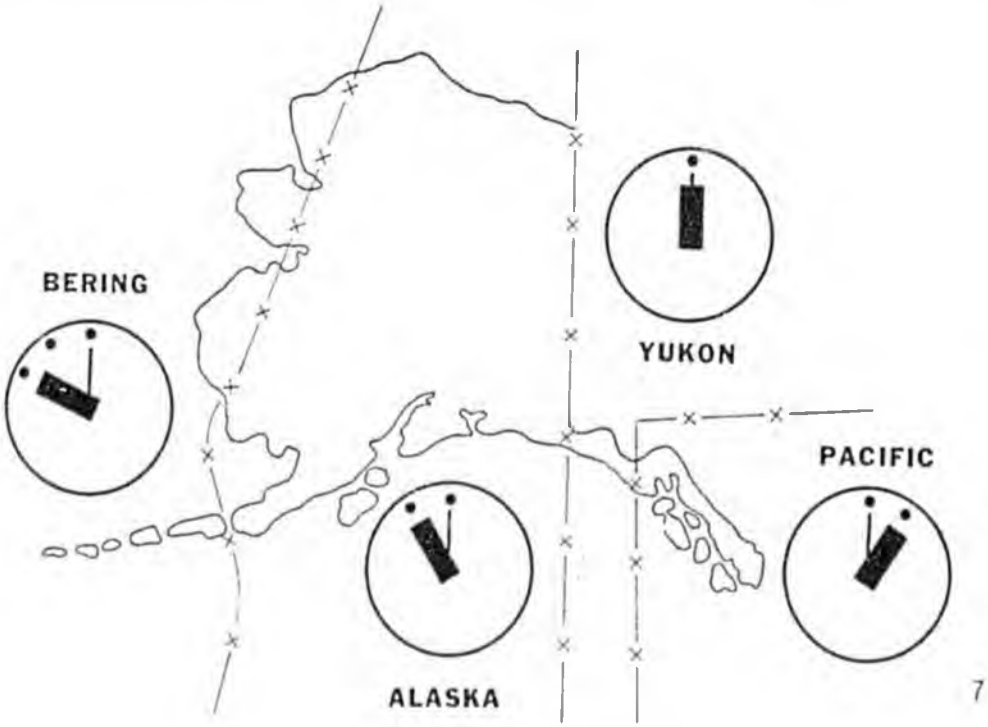
Timber is also one of the state's most abundant renewable resources. But with the imposition of the Antiquities Act, much of the prime timber country has been placed off limits to harvesting.

7

Because of its huge expanse — 586,000 square miles, over 2,000 miles from east to west — Alaska crosses four time zones: Pacific, Yukon, Alaska and Bering.

8

Shortly after Congress approved the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, thirteen regional corporations were formed to help distribute the land and wealth to the Natives. Originally 12 corporations were formed in the state, with the thirteenth formed outside Alaska to represent those Natives no longer living in the state.



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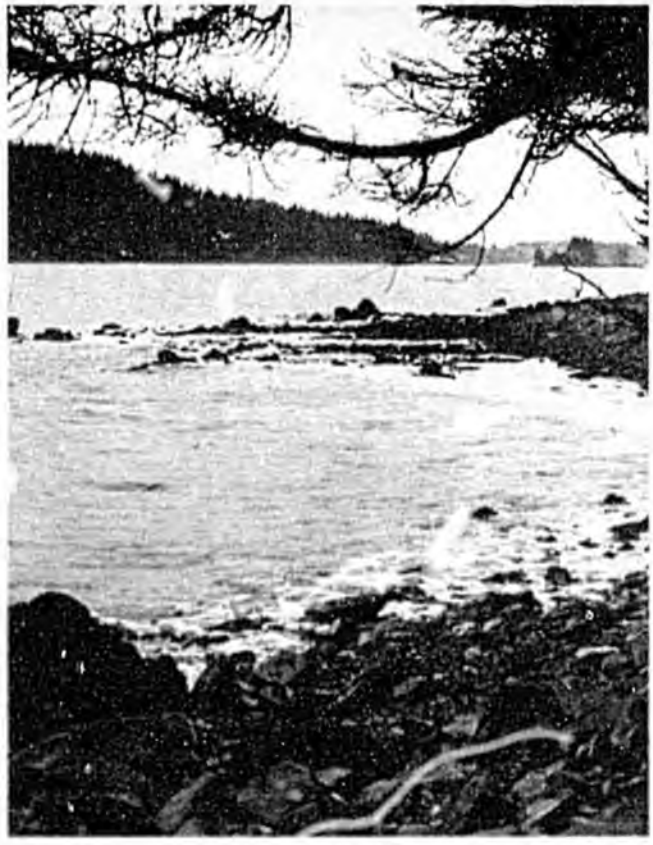


9

Alaska's coastline is some of the most rugged and beautiful in the world. It stretches for over 6,000 miles, longer than the coastline of the contiguous United States.

10

Alaska is one-fifth the size of the entire United States and when placed over a map of the contiguous states, actually stretches from Florida to California and from Canada to Texas.

9

10

History of Telecommunications in Alaska

1

2

Preface

Prior to the introduction of satellite technology in Alaska, public communications in the state was — to say the least — still in the dark ages of development. One to eight hour delays in placing long distance calls were common all across the state. In the bush, the situation was much worse. Villages not located near the scattered outposts of the U.S. Air Force's White Alice Communications System existed in a communications vacuum for a great deal of time. A village could be totally isolated from the rest of the world for days and even weeks at a time during winter storms or spring floods.

1
The ACS toll center in Anchorage utilized manual plug-in operator switchboards.

2
An Alaska Communications System receiver station at Adak, Alaska.

3
It's February 1947 and an ACS crew helps to dig out a train from a snow drift on the White Pass and Yukon Route Railroad in Canada that serves the northern tip of Southeast Alaska. The crew was repairing wire lines along the right of way.

4
The U.S. Army Transport Burnside was one of the many ships that participated in laying submarine cable for the old Washington/Alaska Military Cable System in the early 1900's. U.S. Army Photograph.

5
WAMCAT line inspectors stopped at an Army telegraph station at Wortman's cabin north of Valdez. U.S. Army Photograph.

1. Alaska Communications System

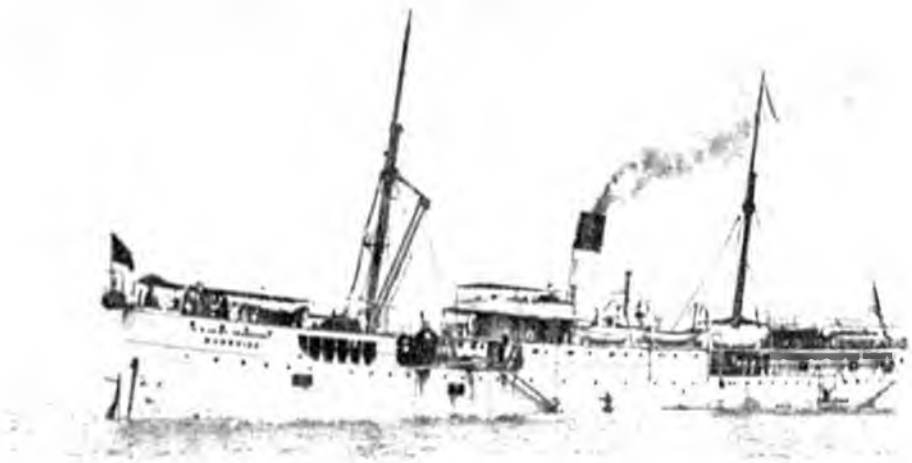
For 71 years, the Federal Government operated in Alaska what amounted to a commercial long lines communication system — a system begun at the turn of the century. Until that time, a single telegraph line from White Horse to Skagway was the *only* link Alaska had with the outside world. In 1900, Congress approved enough money to establish the Washington/Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System — better known as WAMCATS — and renamed the Alaska Communications System (ACS) in 1935.

During World War II, the ACS was greatly expanded. It continued to operate the telecommunications routes between cities and towns in Alaska and between Alaska and the United States while providing communications installation and maintenance support for the military. ACS also operated toll telephone switchboards which linked the local telephone facilities of the various cities and provided telephone interconnections with the outside.

Up until 1952, long distance telephone calls to the outside had to be made from phone booths located at ACS public counters in Alaska's major cities.

The ACS system would eventually be replaced by a commercial long lines carrier — Alascom, Inc.

3



4

5

At the height of modern technology in the 1950's this WACS site at Neklasson Lake near Palmer, Alaska was considered to be the finest in communications equipment for its day. But its days were numbered as scientists and engineers found ways to put large amounts of sophisticated technology into smaller and smaller parts while improving the quality and quantity of service.

2. White Alice Communications System

As the cold war with the Soviet Union developed, the military played an extended role in Alaska because of its strategic location at the top of the world bordering the Soviet Union. Both the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line and the WACS system were conceived in the early 1950's to respectively provide radar warning of approaching aircraft and military communications between scattered military aircraft control and warning sites and tactical airfields.

The WACS system, built in the 1950's, stretched from the Aleutians to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. WACS carried limited commercial traffic, but on a preemptible basis. In 1962, the Air Force took over the operation of the ACS from the Army. In the meantime, the amount of commercial traffic was increasing. In fact, by 1971, nearly 95 percent of the traffic on the ACS system was commercial, accounting for 4 million calls. Both ACS and WACS were fast becoming taxed to capacity and their inability to meet both the needs of civilian and military traffic would soon become apparent. In this respect, a [illegible] to be mounted

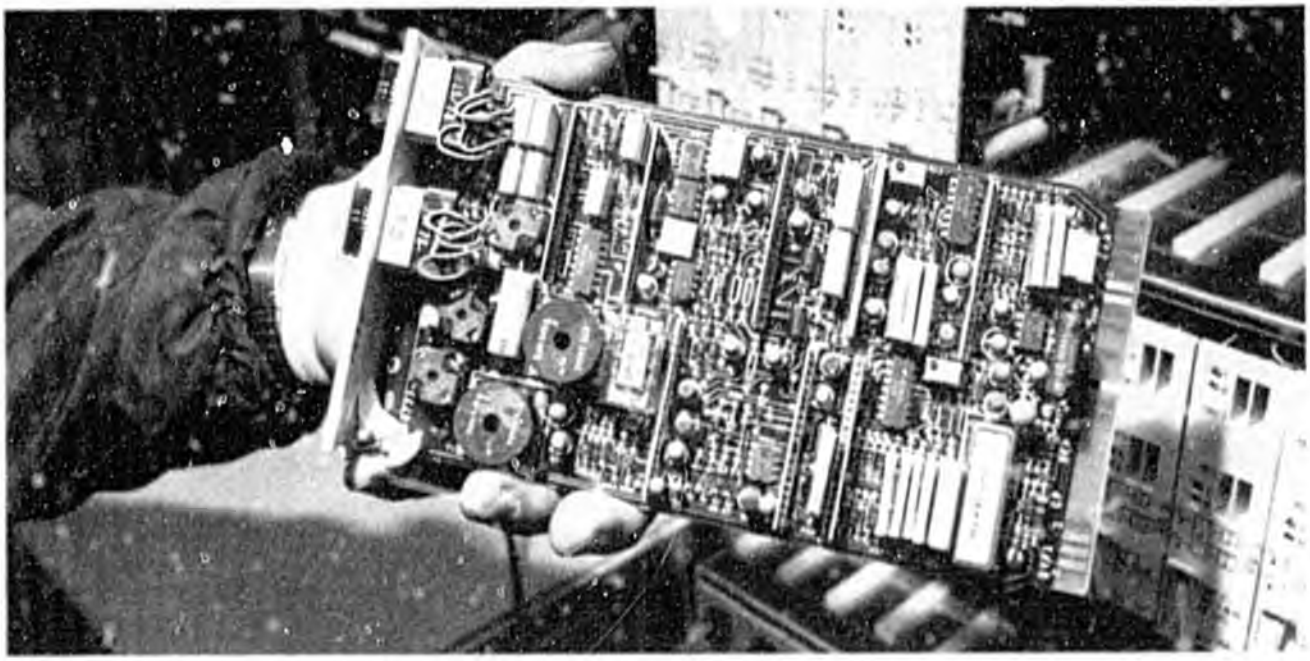
3. The Beginning of a New Era

In 1968, a Congressional symposium was held in Washington, D.C. focusing on the current state-of-the-art in international satellite communications (there was no domestic satellite communication at that time). It also concentrated on Alaska's unique communications problems and a proposal for a domestic satellite communications pilot program in the western U.S. by the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT).

The military also decided to sell its ACS system and carefully looked over bids from seven major communications corporations. In June 1969, the RCA corporation was announced as the successful bidder. Later that year RCA Alaska Communications was incorporated.

By January 1971, Alascom had assumed control of the ACS system. That was also the year of transition from an all military statewide communications system to the beginnings of a commercial long lines carrier — Alascom.

The ACS building on Government Hill, Anchorage, as it appeared at the time of its purchase by Alascom in 1971. The building was later expanded to house new switch systems, computer terminals and associated equipment.



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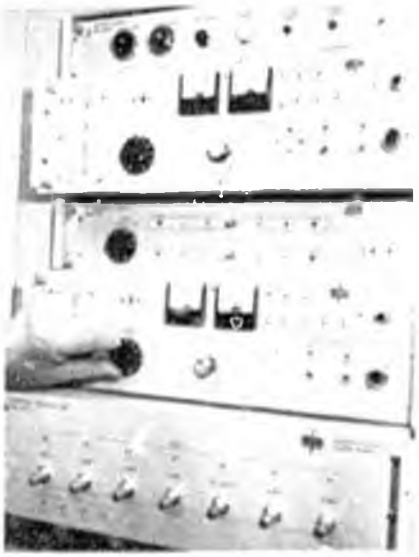

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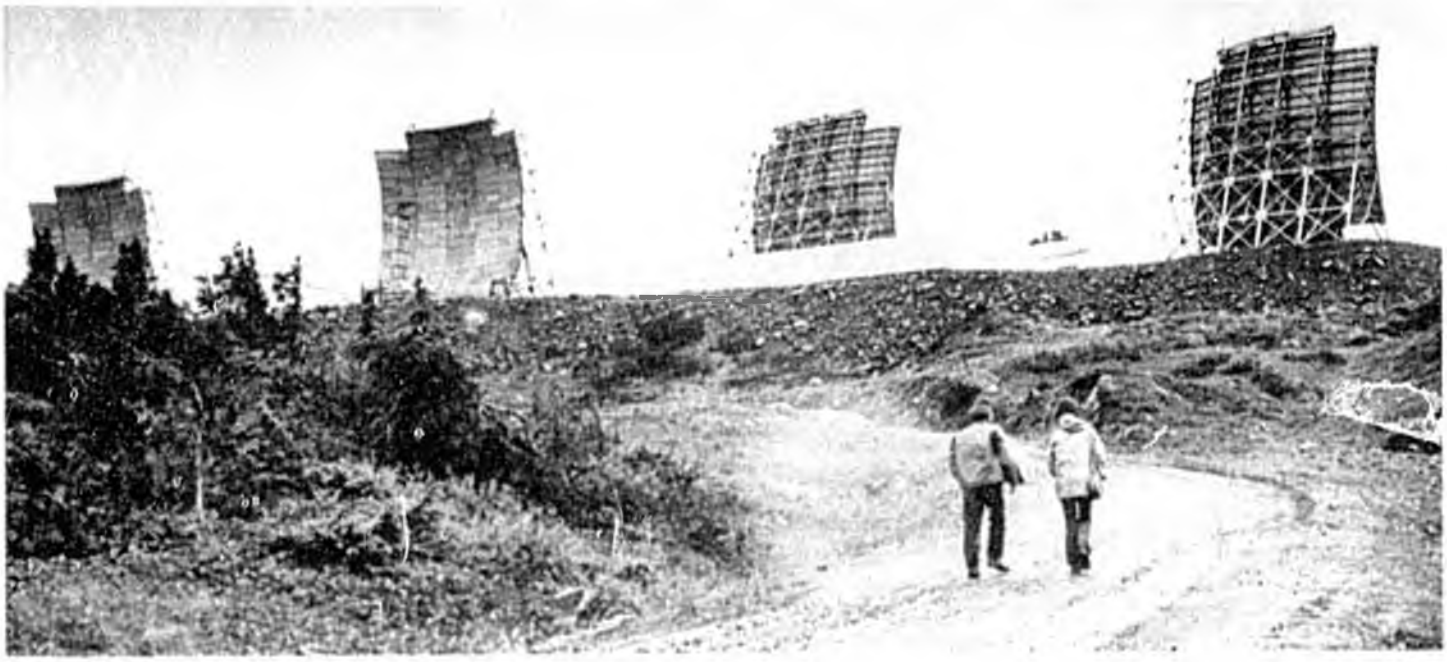


5

1
Modern day technology now makes it possible to reduce the size of components to fit into solid-state circuit boards that take very little space and use a lot less energy

2
Two Alascom employees stand near the five meter antenna of the earth station at Indian Mountain. The WACS site at this location was replaced by this smaller and more advanced facility

3
These frequency interchange units turn low level frequencies into high level frequencies that are carried by the satellite. They also unscramble the incoming high level frequencies coming into the earth station

4
Thousands of circuits are integrated on this solid state board and can be replaced if something should go wrong

5
Looking like four drive-in movie screens set on a hill, the tropospheric scatter antenna at Duncan Canal in Southeast Alaska are no longer active. The site was replaced by Alascom's Angoon to Ketchikan microwave system

a. WACS Replacement Program

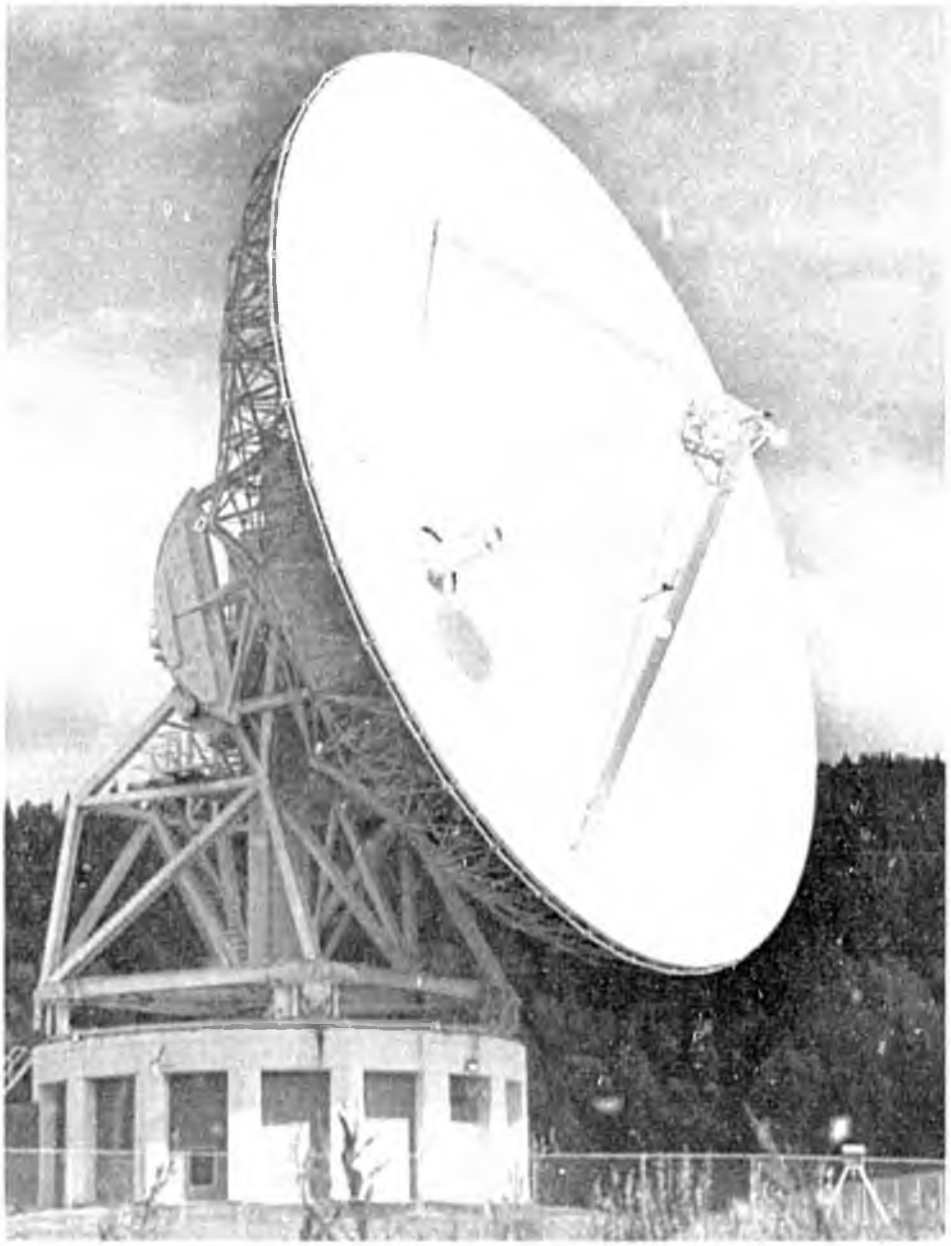
One of the most extensive communications systems in the world was the White Alice Communications System which provided long distance telephone and telegram service throughout much of Alaska. It was the first large scale project to use the tropospheric scatter method. This method utilizes huge antennas (resembling drive-in movie screens) to reflect high powered radio signals into the troposphere — a portion of the atmosphere located below the stratosphere. A tiny portion of the signal is recaptured as it bounces down to the next station. With some 60 stations, both tropo and microwave sites, and thousands of miles of circuits, the White Alice System was an extremely extensive and expensive network.

To supplement the facilities purchased from ACS, Alascom leased circuits on the WACS and immediately began to develop expansion programs to alleviate traffic bottlenecks. Between 1970 and 1973, Alascom completed several projects to expand the WACS including a program to add 280 circuits to the long distance network and the expansion of the WACS tropo link from Diamond Ridge to King Salmon which added urgently needed channels to the commercial system in that area.

By July 1974, Alascom reached an agreement with the Air Force giving the firm the operation and maintenance of the White Alice Southeastern "A" Route facilities from Palmer to Ketchikan with circuits leased back to the military for defense purposes.

By July 1976, Alascom had entered into a lease agreement with the Air Force to operate and control the remaining White Alice System. The lease enabled the company to begin a construction program to replace obsolete White Alice facilities with a network of 21 satellite earth stations.

In addition, Alascom built a 51-foot twin antenna earth station at Eagle River. While not part of the White Alice agreement itself, the Eagle River Earth Station is essential to the WACS replacement program. The new station serves as a second "gateway" providing relief for the Bartlett Earth Station at Talkeetna.



1

The Bartlett Earth Station at Talkeetna, 90 miles north of Anchorage, was purchased from COMSAT in 1973. It is an integral part of the nation's first domestic satellite system and one of the two "gateway" earth stations in Alaska. Bartlett's 30-meter dish is the largest ground facility of its kind in the state.

2

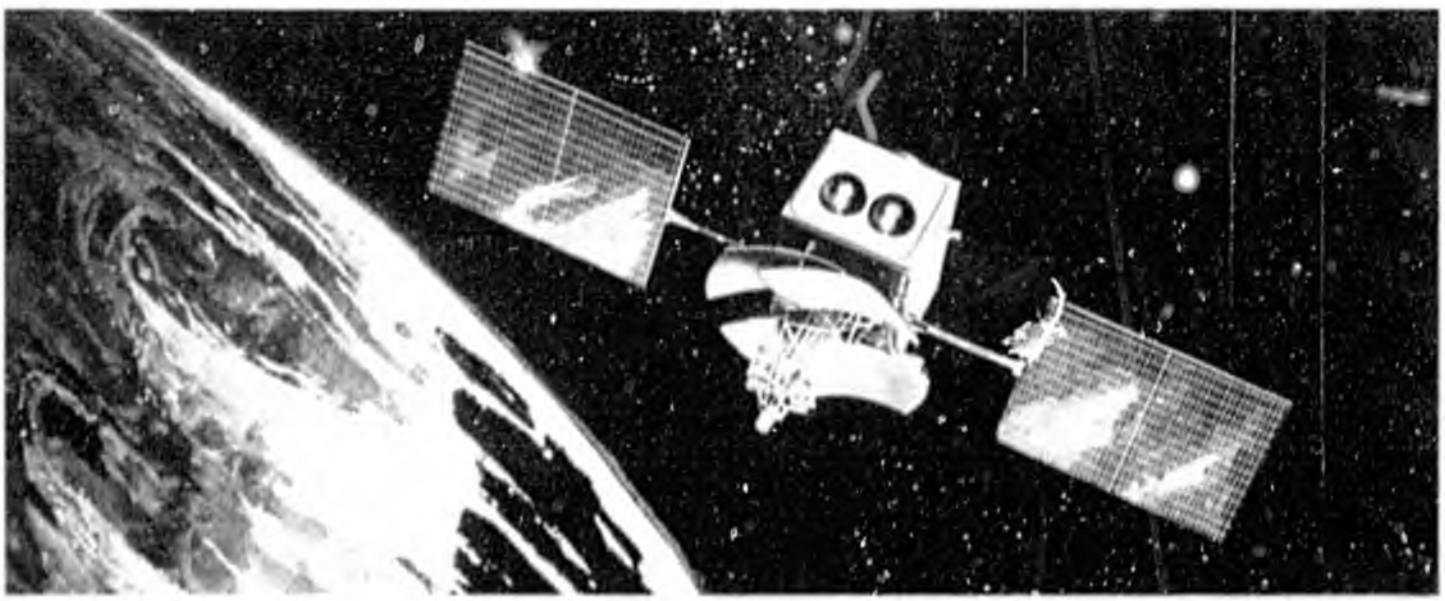
In this artists sketch, the RCA Satcom satellite is shown in position above the earth. Today, the Satcom I and II are the primary carriers of voice, video and data to, from and within Alaska. The large "slats" on either side of the satellite are solar panels which provide power for the "bird".

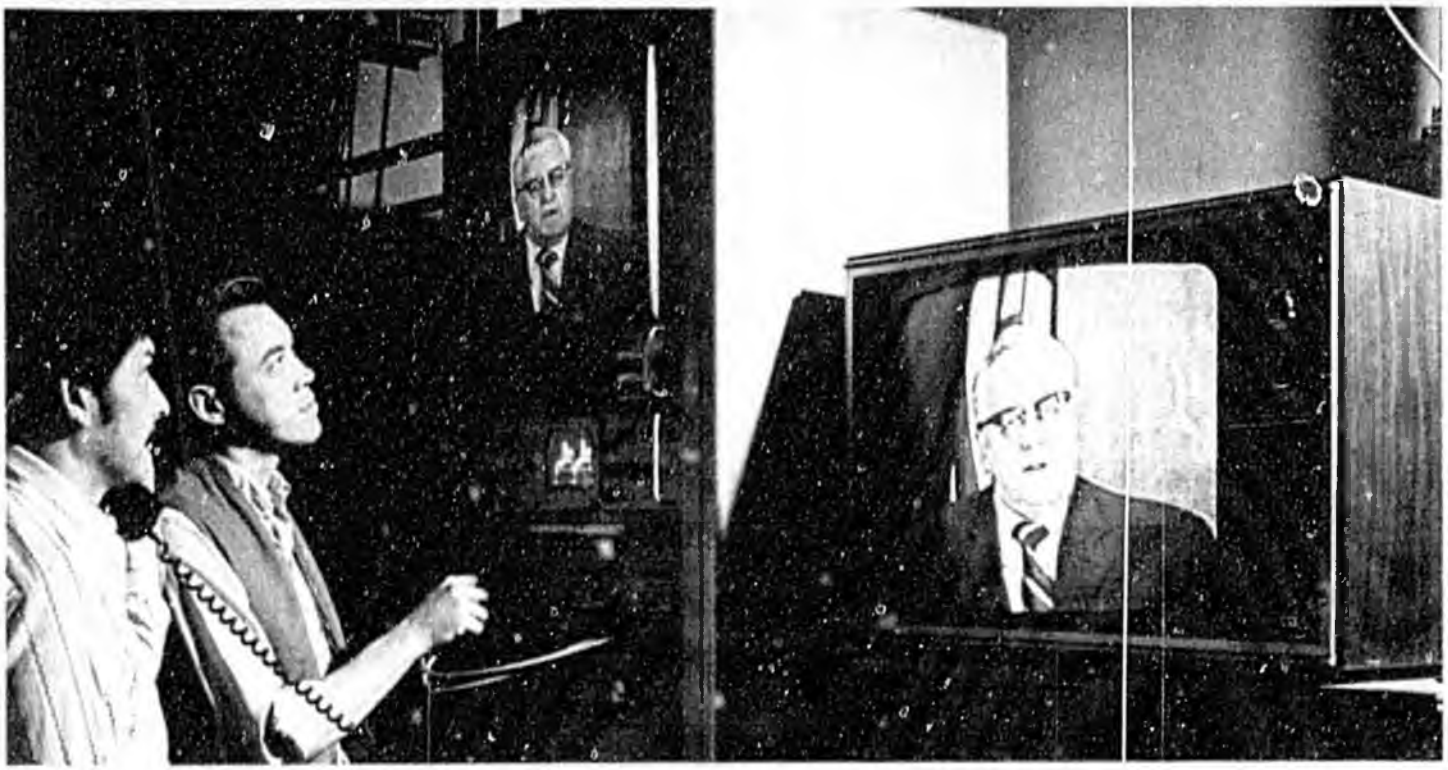
3

Former Governor William A. Egan is shown during a broadcast of a State of the State message during 1973 via the INTELSAT IV Satellite. In this picture, the governor is shown on the two video monitors at the Alascom Anchorage Toll Center, the one on the left is the color picture received from the Juneau earth station at Lena Point and the one on the right is the local TV reception for comparison. This was the first time the governor's message had been carried live via satellite to Anchorage and Fairbanks.

4

Alascom's small earth station and microwave repeater tower at Lena Point near Juneau.





3

b. COMSAT and Alascom

4

At the time Alascom was incorporated, COMSAT had already built a major earth station at Talkeetna to operate as part of the international system by using the INTELSAT-IV Pacific Ocean Satellite.

Since Alascom was the only user of the COMSAT Earth Station, the firm purchased it in December 1972. Shortly thereafter, Alascom constructed another smaller earth station at Lena Point near Juneau. In November 1973, the Lena Point Earth Station was re-oriented to face the Canadian Satellite, Anik I, which, for several reasons, was deemed responsive to Alaska's unique communications needs.

In December 1973, Alascom commenced domestic satellite operations in the U.S. utilizing the Canadian Anik I Satellite. Long distance telephone service between Alaska and the Lower 48 via satellite began the same month and on December 30, two football games were beamed live to Alaska over the new satellite link.

In granting Alascom's application to use the Canadian satellite, the FCC had stipulated that the traffic was to be transferred to a U.S. domestic satellite when a suitable one became available.

Western Union Telegraph Company launched its first WESTAR spacecraft in April 1974 and a second in October 1974. Alascom transferred its traffic to WESTAR in May 1975 and continued to use it until the launch of the RCA Satcom I and II Satellites in December 1975 and March 1976 respectively.

Alaskans had come a long way since seeing their very first live satellite broadcast on July 20, 1969 the day Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.

1

1
The television, as an educational tool, made its first appearance in Alaskan villages during the ATS-6 experiments.

2
One of the most poignant realizations during ATS experiments was that reliable communications in rural Alaska can literally make the difference between life or death.

c. ATS-1 and ATS-6 Satellites

In the early days of satellite experimentation, the state government, Congress and several federal regulatory agencies approved the first steps of what would eventually become one of the world's most sophisticated communications systems. The governing bodies authorized telecommunications experiments using NASA's ATS-1 Satellite. These experiments, although proving unsatisfactory for an operational system, made test use of medical and emergency radio channels available between local health aides and regional doctors. In the first two years of experimentation, lives were saved in 26 villages. ATS-1 was also used for educational radio experiments in over two dozen Eskimo, Indian and Aleut villages that lacked telephone service.

Television experiments began in 1974 with NASA's ATS-6 Satellite. Two-way video medical consultation and expanded data information were demonstrated. Local health aides were given professional assistance in diagnosis and treatment. And ATS-6 was used for educational experiments, allowing students in 15 rural communities to respond to Alaskan-produced TV courses in health education and English as a second language. During ATS-6 experiments, health aides were involved in training programs otherwise unavailable. Village parents and teachers helped design the educational programming, and were trained to operate the equipment. Recently, the ATS system was abandoned because the satellite was repositioned over the earth.

But as a result of the ATS experiments, it was apparent that reliable communications in rural Alaska can mean survival.

2

1

d. Direct Distance Dialing

Alascom introduced Direct Distance Dialing to Anchorage on February 6, 1972 and to Fairbanks on May 21, 1972. A few years later DDD was brought to the Southeastern area. At the same time, new switch additions, new buildings and associated equipment were installed to meet the demands of long distance calls to, from and within Alaska.

2

1 & 2

Manual operator switchboards have been replaced in Alaska's long-lines system by computer terminal stations such as this TOPS position. These have not only greatly improved service and efficiency but the operator's working environment as well.

3

3

Alascom technicians installed Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) units as part of a new DDD switching system at the Anchorage toll center. The new Northern Electric SP-1 switch helped handle dramatic increases in long distance traffic in Anchorage and other Alaska communities.

e. Microwave Systems

Terrestrial facilities, such as microwave systems, connect many of the more urban areas of the state

One major system serves central Alaska, running north from Anchorage to connect the Bartlett Earth Station and the Fairbanks Toll Center to the Canadian microwave route to the Lower 48 states. The same network extends sou. to connect Anchorage to Homer through Southwestern Alaska. It also serves communities along the way on the western Kenai Peninsula. Along the eastern portion of the Kenai Peninsula is yet another microwave route extending to local communities from Anchorage to Seward.

The second major microwave system was built in Southeast Alaska to help introduce DDD and replace many of the Air Force's WACS in the area. This includes a system between Lena Point and Sitka, Lena Point and Juneau and a 222 mile Angoon/ Ketchikan system. This system winds its way down Southeast Alaska traversing dense forests, narrow waterways and numerous mountain ranges often withstanding winds of 125 mph and tremendous loads and ice and snow.

1

Three ironworkers make their way down the large microwave antenna tower at Ketchikan, Alaska.

2

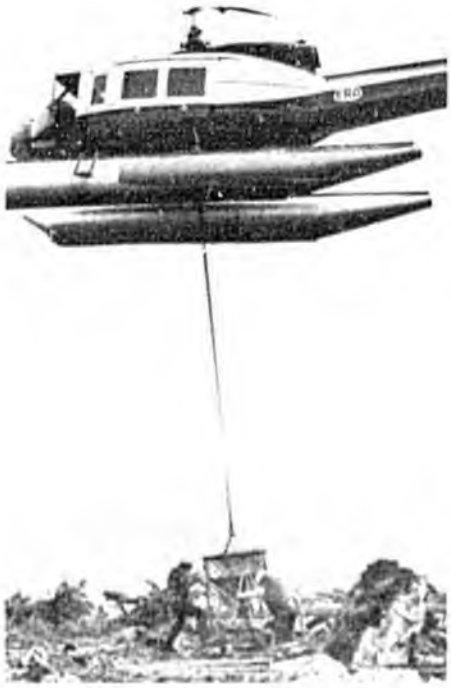
While the helicopter pilot checks his position, Alascom workers get ready to dump a load of concrete into the foundation forms for a microwave antenna along the 222 mile Angoon/Ketchikan microwave system. With the completion of this system, Direct Distance Dialing came to Southeast Alaska in 1976.

3

One of the many microwave repeater stations located between Anchorage a. Seward, a distance of 128 miles.

4

The Tern Peak passive microwave rep is located along the Anchorage-Seward microwave system. Passive repeaters generate no power but simply reflect microwave signals between active (power generating) repeaters.



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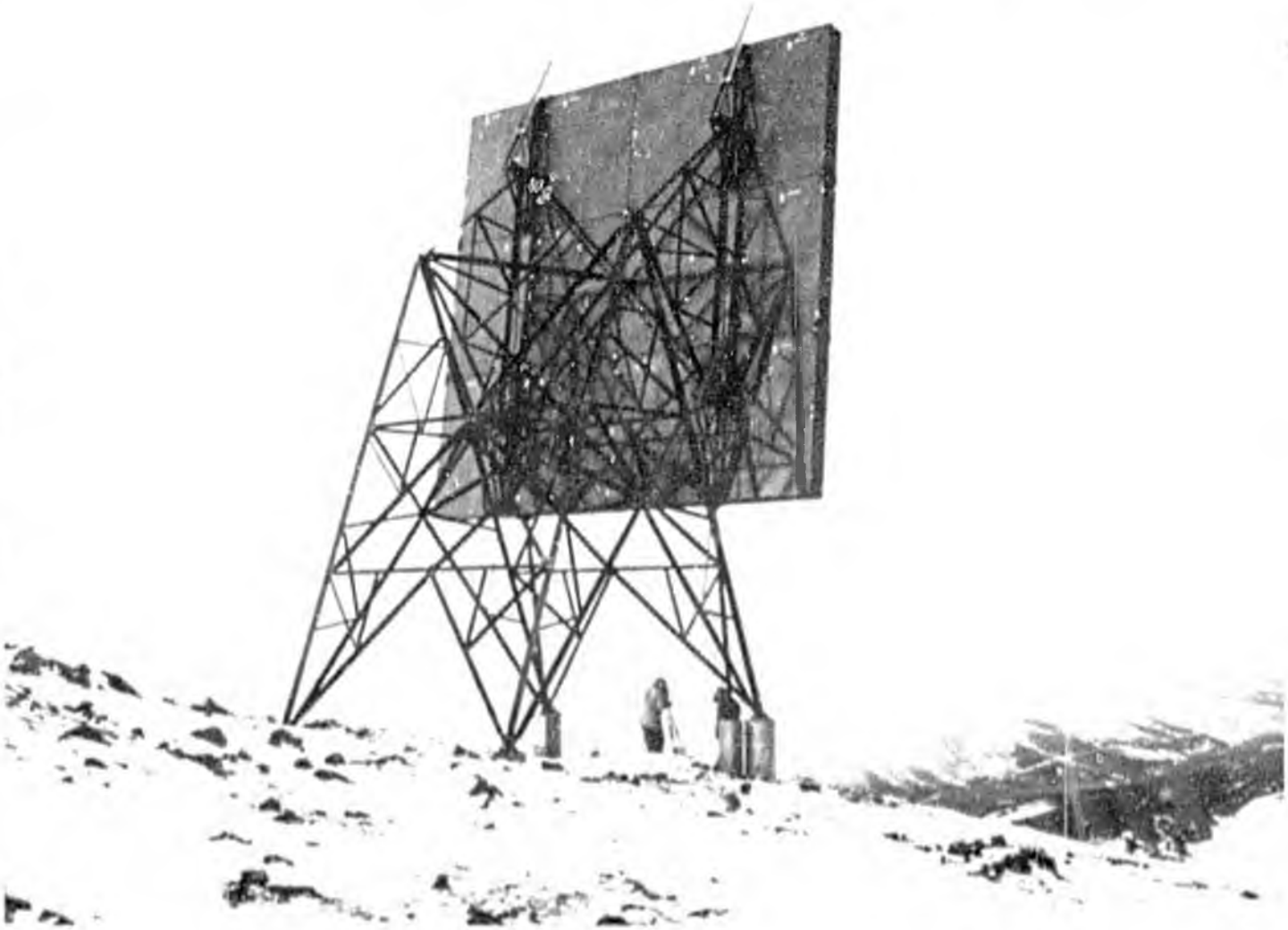

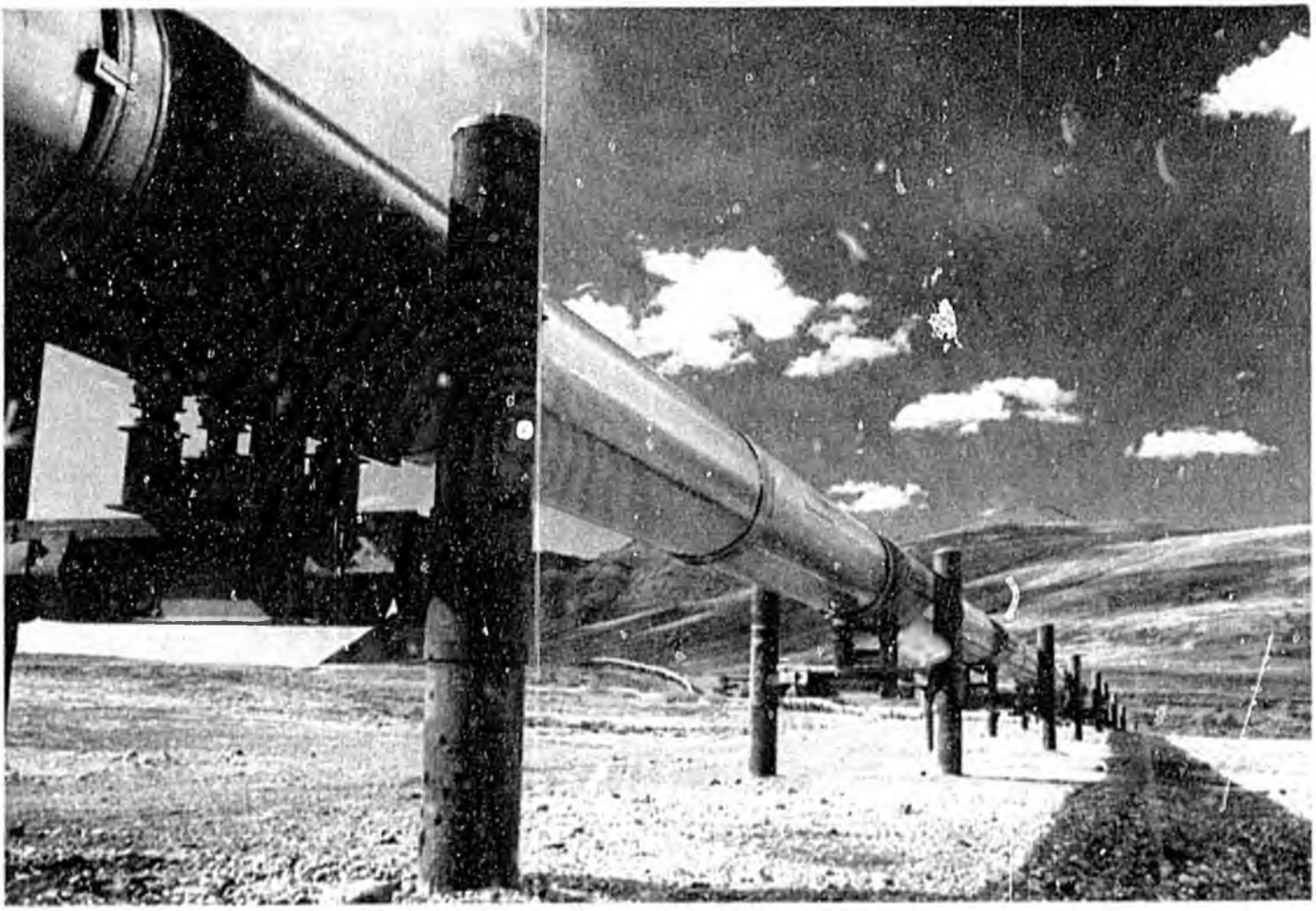

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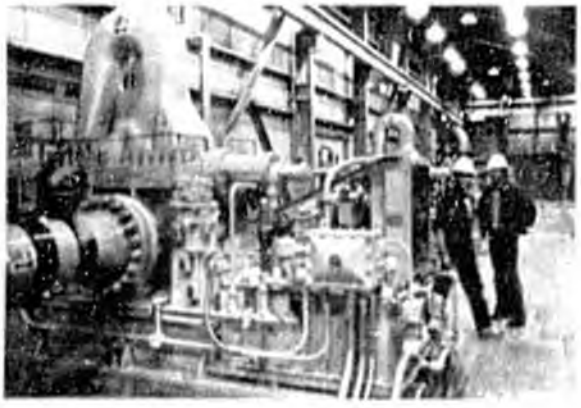

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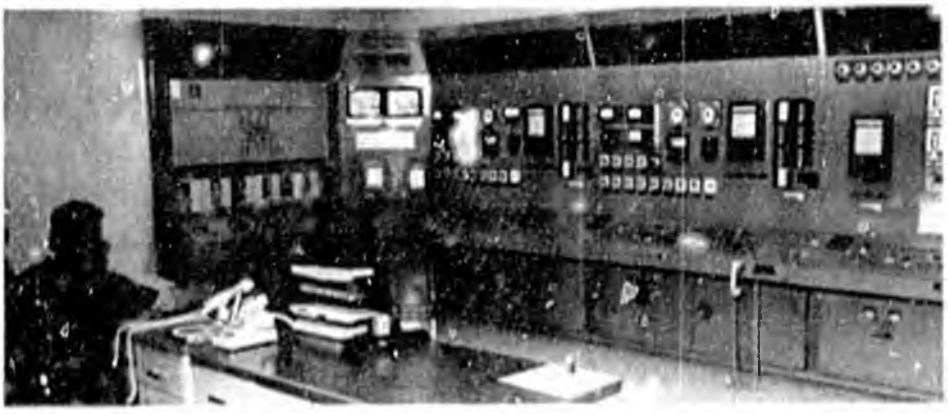


3

f. Trans-Alaska Pipeline Communications System

Flow of the oil through the pipeline is monitored and controlled in Valdez via the microwave/satellite network built by Alascom. The prevention of oil spills is a primary objective of the communications system. It will automatically shut down the line for instance, if seismometers detect an earthquake. The Backbone Communications System (BCS) is backed up by an alternate system which can take over instantly in the event of a failure.

The permanent communications system is made up of three fundamental parts: The Backbone Communications System (BCS), the Alternate Route Communications Sytem (ARCS) and the Block Valve Communications System (BVCS).

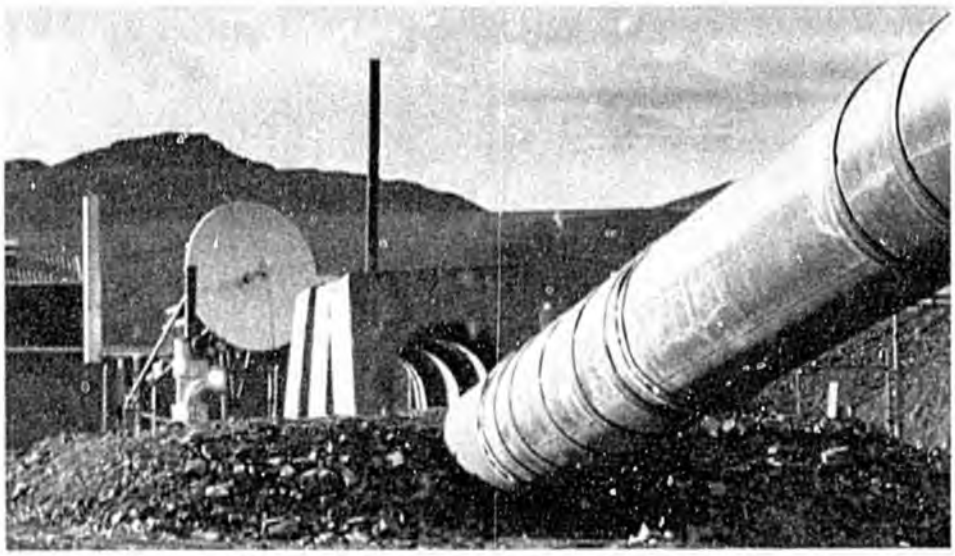
The BCS is a microwave communications system which enables Alyeska Pipeline Service Company to communicate along the route of the pipeline. Twenty-eight of the 40 relay

stations are placed on mountains adjacent to the pipeline corridor at elevations of up to 5,761 feet.

The ARCS is a satellite system which serves as a backup to the critical circuits on the BCS. The ARCS uses four earth stations communicating with each other via satellite and provides communications between several pump stations and to the Valdez terminal.

The BVCS enables Alyeska to communicate with remotely located block valves and channels to transmit seismic alarm signals from the block valves. These remote block valves are capable of stopping oil flow from either direction. They limit drainage in event of a leak and isolate pump stations, terminals or any damaged sections on the pipeline so that maintenance may be carried out.

All equipment had to be taken to remote sites via helicopter. Forty-eight power and equipment buildings were airlifted to the mountain tops along with fuel tanks and equipment all surplus materials and work debris were flown out.



4

5

1

The Trans Alaska Pipeline runs 800 miles from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez. Much of the pipeline is elevated above the ground to prevent heat transfer to the ice-laden soil.

2

Inside Pump Station Number Four huge generators help build up the oil pressure inside the pipeline for the trip over the Brooks Range.

3

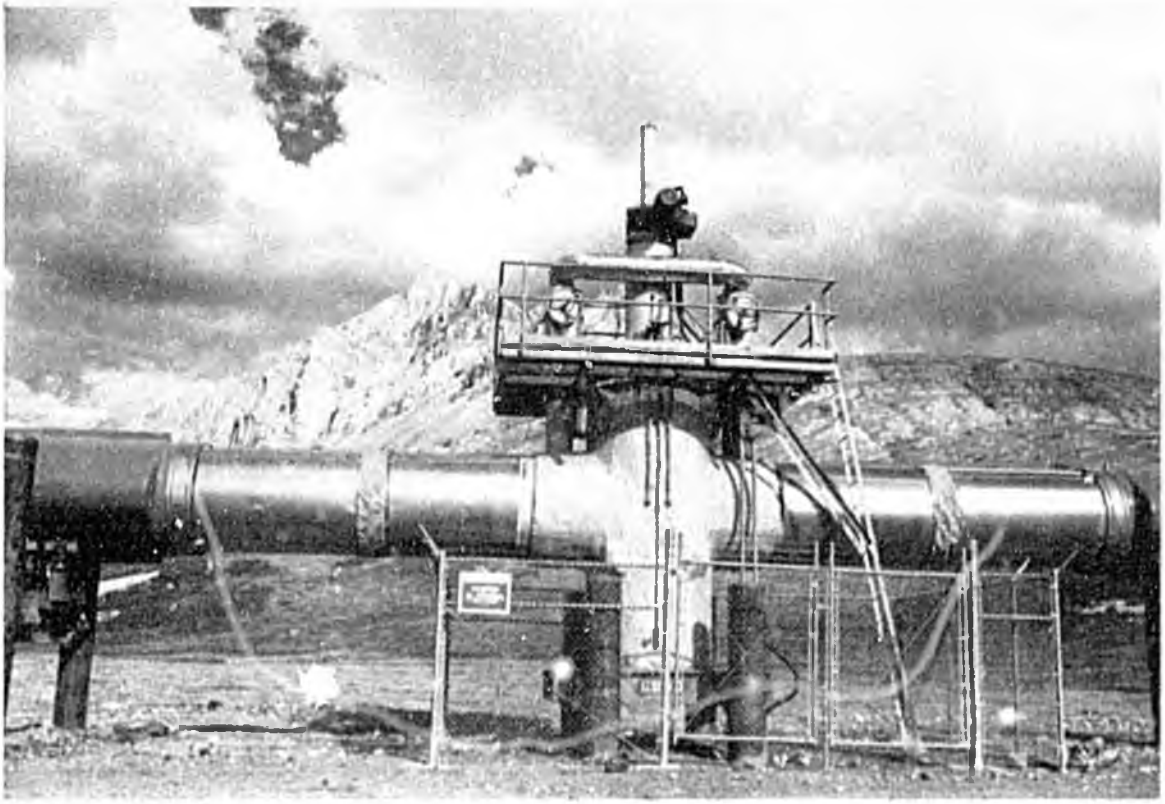
All vital functions of Pump Station Number Four are displayed in the main control room.

4

Alascom's earth station at Pump Station Number Four practically straddles the oil pipeline. Operation of the pipeline would be impossible without reliable communication links.

5

The Atigun Pass microwave repeater is a part of the pipeline Backbone Communication System. The mountaintop site is completely self-contained, two generators provide power and alternately turn off and on. Fuel must be transported to the facility by helicopter.



6

7

8

6

Remote controlled gate valves regula e the flow of oil through the pipeline. There are 62 .e valves built into the pipeline

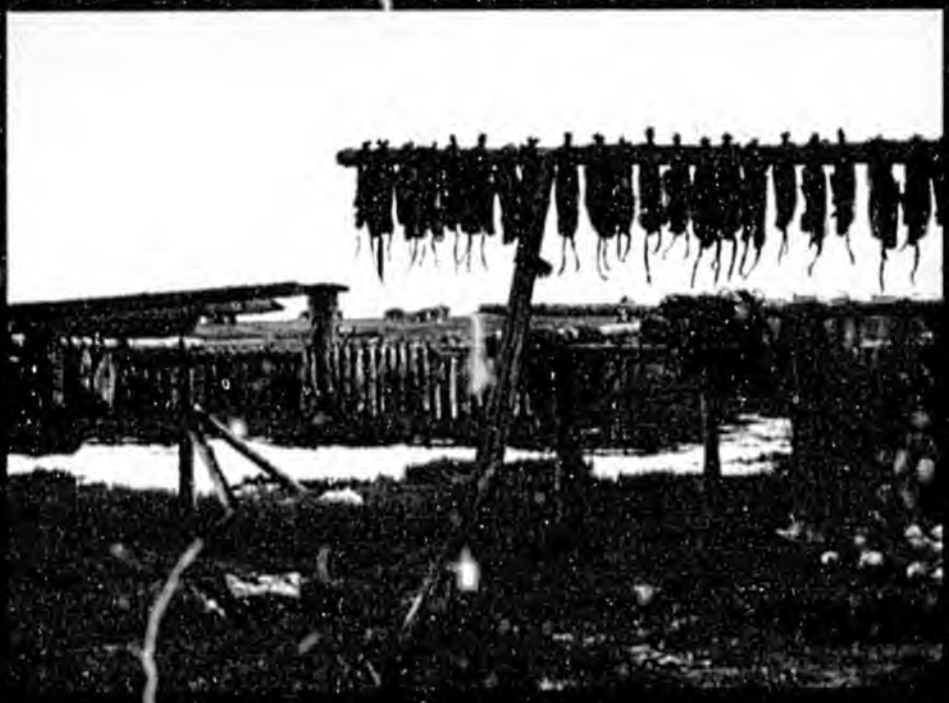
/

The earth station at Pump Station Number Four is one of four satellite facilities along the pipeline. These handle regular commercial traffic as well as pipeline operations

8

Alongside each gate valve is the communications equipment that receives messages and signals the valve to automatically open or shut. This building is supported on thermal pilings that dissipate any heat that enters the ground from the building

Telecommunications in the Alaska Bush



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1. Bush Villages

Alaska is the only state in the union, and one of the few areas of the world, where the majority of the native population still lives with much the same value system their ancestors had for the past several thousand years.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act affirmed the right of the Alaska Natives to their historical heritage and lifestyle. The number of isolated small villages that dot all areas of a state as large and with as hostile an environment as Alaska, testify to the determination of the villagers to preserve their way of life. Many are reluctant to forfeit their lifestyle despite what an urban dweller would consider to be quite obvious hardships. The rhythm of daily life in the village is dictated more by the change in natural surroundings, which can be extreme in Alaska, than by the urban schedule.

While these older values persist in much of Alaska, the advancement of the dominant culture, contributing sometimes gentle and other times radical change, inevitably continues. There is often some confusion generated at the points where old ways are replaced by new ways, no matter how benevolent the intentions. This manifests itself in a variety of contradictory situations found in the Alaskan bush. It can only be hoped that the situations, where new and stronger "hybrid" solutions between the two cultures can be found, will outnumber the attempts that realize no solution at all.

3

1

The old and new come together in Wales as the postmaster makes his round in an all-terrain vehicle, one of the few vehicles in the village. Wales is the most westerly point of the continent of North America.

2

Villagers of Little Diomede help unload supplies that have just arrived by barge. The village is isolated from the rest of the world for most of the year and supplies often run low before the next boat arrives. Across the way is Big Diomede Island, U.S.S.R., just three miles from Little Diomede Island.

3

Innovation is common in the bush. This woman is scraping a seal skin clean with a makeshift tool of bone and a hollow metal pipe.

4

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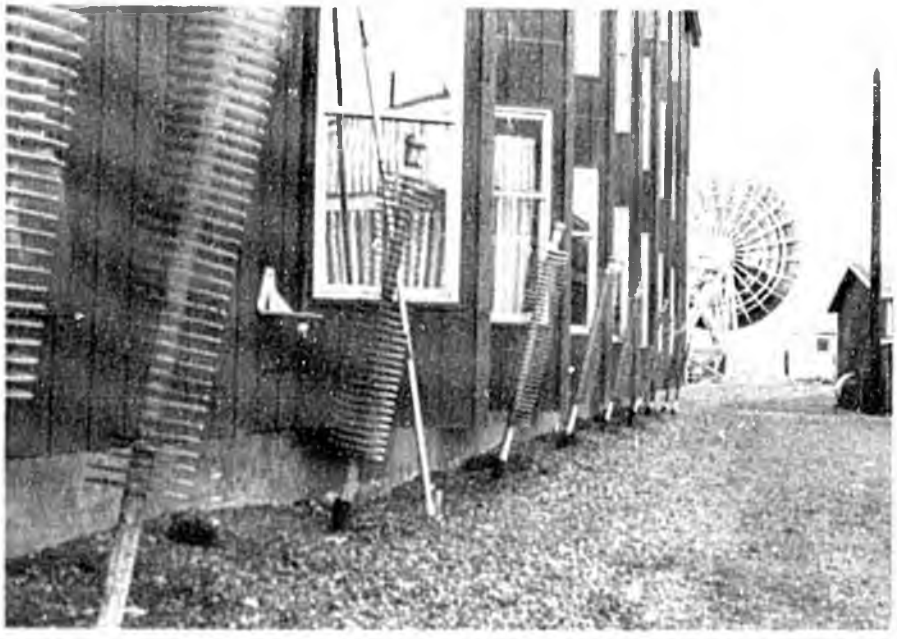

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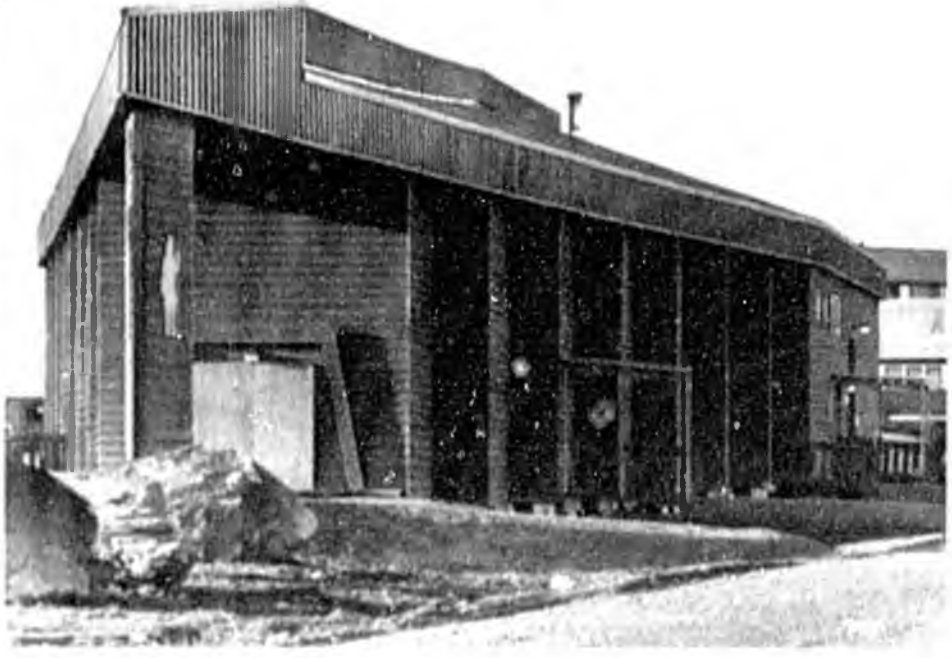


9

7

Children in the village of Ambler on the Kobuk River enjoy the long hours of summer sun. During the school year, they will attend classes at the local school. In the past, children had to leave their homes during the school year and attend regional schools. The state legislature recently funded a bill providing for construction of local schools in bush villages throughout the state.

8

The NANA Regional Corp. owns and operates the Nul Luk Vik Hotel in Kotzebue, located just west of Alascom's earth station. Special thermal poles are inserted into the ground around the perimeter of the hotel. The poles contain a substance that absorbs excess heat in the ground, becomes gaseous and rises to the top of the poles. As the gas dissipates its heat through the exposed fins it condenses and flows back down the pole into the ground to repeat the process indefinitely. This protects the foundation of the hotel from sinking into the ice-laden soil.

9

The NANA Regional Corporation building in Kotzebue, an example of the continuing progress and influence of the native regional corporations.

4

If progress is noted by the number of fast food chains making their imprint in the far north, then Dairy Queen must feel as though it has broken new territory. This outlet is located in Kotzebue.

5

Freshly skinned seals lie on the beach at Kotzebue, a sign that even though modern day technology exists in most areas of the state, the old fashioned ways of survival are still followed.

6

Hooper Bay, located on Alaska's west coast on the Bering Sea, has a population of about 500 people. The main source of food is fish, seal, walrus and whale. United Utilities provides local exchange service in this area of the state with switches in Hooper Bay, St. Mary's, Emmonak and Alakanuk.

10

America's closest point to the Soviet Union is Little Diomede, located on Little Diomede Island, just three miles from Big Diomede, U.S.S.R. Diomede is cut off completely from the outside world during parts of the year and getting there is tricky year round. Diomede has had an Alascom bush telephone since July of 1973.

11

Barrow, just south of Point Barrow, is one of the farthest north points in North America. In the summer, during June, the sun does not set. During December and through the winter months, the sun will not rise for 67 days.

12

Typical of the many "tarpaper" shacks of villages and towns across Alaska, this home is located in Kotzebue in the northwestern part of the state. Each year, residents of Kotzebue will hunt whale, seal, fish and walrus. Each year it becomes a fight to ensure that enough meat is available for the long winter months.

13

Fish racks, full of drying sheefish and salmon, are a common sight, not only in Ambler, but in most of the villages. The annual salmon migrations in Alaska have been an important food source for Alaska natives for hundreds of years.

2. Telephone Service

When Alascom filed its application to take over the ACS, Alaska had some 300 shortwave bush stations scattered throughout the state and located in fishing villages, isolated mining settlements and logging camps which tied into 14 land radio systems.

Telephone service to these bush stations was erratic and inefficient. If the call was for anyone other than the radio operator, the radio had to be kept available until the called party was located and came to the telephone. Transmission suffered atmospheric interference common to shortwave usage. Maintenance of the bush station equipment depended on the ability of the station owner and how much interest he had in providing good service.

Despite attempts to get a bush phone project installed as quickly as possible, Alascom had, from the beginning, become involved in a number of problems. Due to a federal land freeze, land permits could not be issued for the construction of mountain top facilities needed to link the radio telephone together. The red tape involved in getting simple paperwork processed frequently delayed construction into the winter months when it often [illegible] physically impossible to work in remote areas. Added to these problems was the ever increasing high cost of labor, transportation and materials. Originally committed to spend $[illegible] million to improve communications to rural Alaska, Alascom eventually spent some $[illegible] million on the radio telephone portion of the bush program alone.

1

2

1
Location of the village telephone was determined through meetings with the residents. They have been placed in city halls, health clinics, stores, personal homes and other places depending upon the desires of the villagers and the physical requirements needed to install the phone.

2
A worker at the Toksook Bay School makes a call over the two way radio [illegible] at one time was plugged into the IMTS System for communications. The IMTS was later replaced by a small earth station at Toksook Bay and a more conventional telephone is now used to place calls.

Problems in setting up a complete system in the state ranged from getting construction permits to developing ground receiver antennas large enough to meet FCC requirements. But, the company continued its radio telephone program and by 1975 installed an additional 47 village phones. By that time, Alascom fully realized the potential of satellite facilities in solving communications problems of an area the size of Alaska.

Alascom then entered into negotiations with the State of Alaska in which the state and the company would share the cost of constructing earth stations around the state and, in turn, own them jointly.

At first it was agreed that 20 small earth stations would be built. The number later climbed to 50, then 80 and finally to 100. The agreement called for the state to purchase specified equipment for the 15-foot earth stations. Alascom would be responsible for the installation and operation of the stations that were to bring a public telephone, emergency medical communications and eventually television to the remote areas of the state.

3

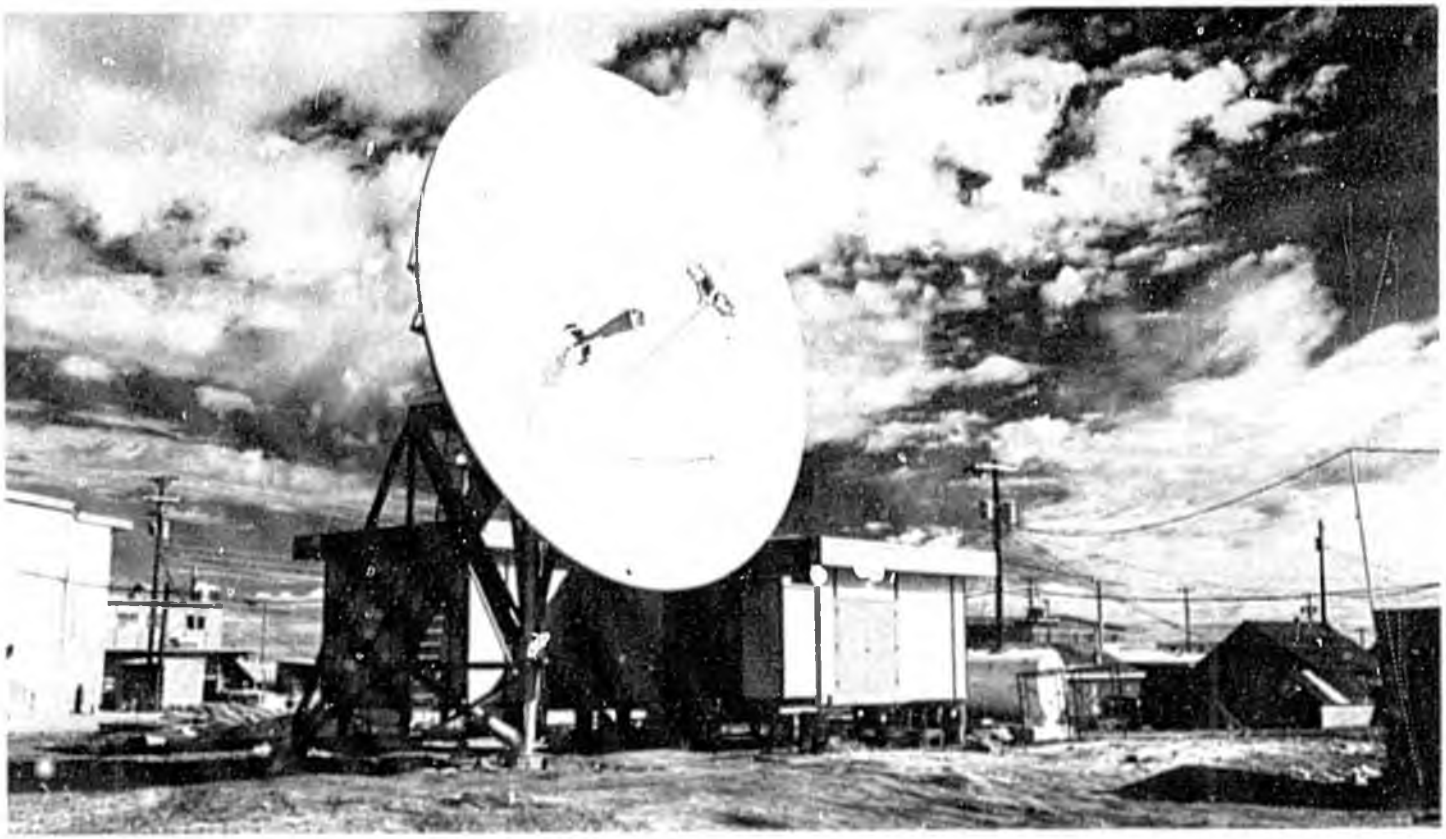
A young village girl of Ambler places a call to a nearby village. Villagers of Ambler not only enjoy the use of long distance calls via satellite, but also have their own local exchange.

4

With the rules of telephone courtesy posted near the phone, these villagers line up to use the phone.

3

4



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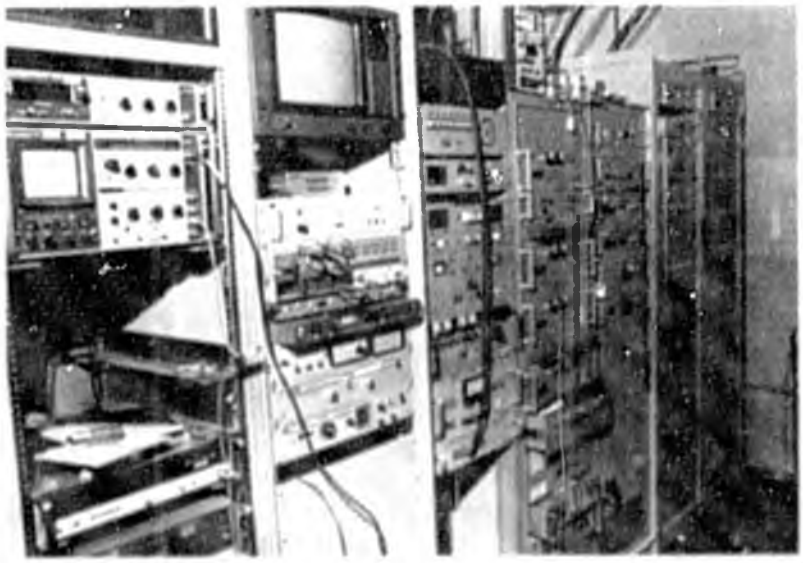

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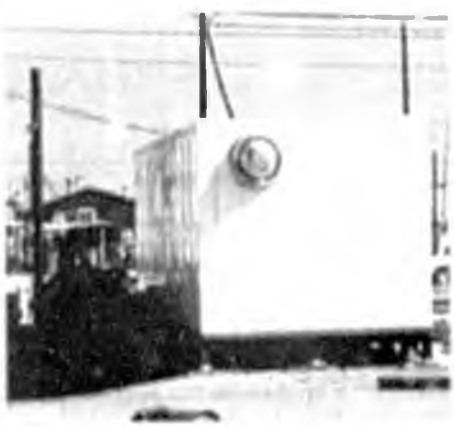


8

5

The earth station at Kotzebue is a major earth station. The angle to the satellite is very slight, indicating that this dish is well above the Arctic Circle.

6

Inside the Kotzebue Earth Station the equipment needed to handle television and long distance calls is considerably larger and more sophisticated than what is used in the village small earth stations.

7

The metal building next to the small earth station in Manley Hot Springs houses the earth station electrical components and the Manley Utility Co. local exchange switch.

8

The large refrigerator van houses the equipment of the OTZ telephone co-op local exchange in Kotzebue. OTZ is based in Kotzebue and presently operates local exchanges in eight surrounding bush villages.

3. Telemedicine Service

Since the early 1940's, health aides have been the main source of health care in the villages. Selected by the village council, the health aide receives training at the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage. The aide returns to the village supplied with a medical kit, a reference manual and some type of communications link — until recently, usually a shortwave radio.

However, it had been clear for some years that the Native Health Service had a problem of the highest priority for proper health care delivery to the bush via telecommunications. It remained a priority with the state and Alascom, and as a result, most of the villages served under the small earth station program were equipped with a second telephone dedicated to the Alaska Area Native Health Service (AANHS). Each village and the regional hospitals are assigned a channel with two regions on each channel. To make a call, the health aide pushes the assigned button and depresses the signal button on the telephone receiver. The aide would then call out the name of the village or hospital. The telephone does not ring. Instead, health aides listen for messages to come over the speaker.

The party line satellite channel allows aides to pick up information by listening to discussions between other health aides and the doctors. Aides are instructed to keep the volume low on the telephone speaker to protect the privacy of the patient during consultations.

1

2

3

1 & 2

Ambler Community Health Aide, Lillian Johnson, is the only trained medical person in that village of nearly 200 people.

3

Doctors at the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, as well as other regional hospitals, can be called by the Village Health Aide for consultations.

4

5

4

The sign outside the Native Health Center in Ambler clearly lets all the villagers know when and where the health aide will be. Point number four stresses that everyone should take good care of the Community Health Aide — for both your sakes!

5

The push-to-talk medical telephone used by the health aide is equipped with a speaker instead of a dial and five buttons. Four frequencies are available for calls between health aides and regional doctors with the fifth frequency reserved for calls between hospital personnel only.

6

The Community Health Aide in Noatak gives an examination to a patient.

1

2

4. Satellite Television

In mid-1975, Alascom began making plans to bring live television to bush areas of the state. In December 1976, the state and Alascom reached an agreement to provide TV transmissions via satellite to 23 rural villages. Five urban centers around the state also benefitted from the increase in live TV in their areas.

Satellite TV transmission to the bush began on January 15, 1977 as programming was sent to 11 of the 23 villages. By the early months of 1977, most of the 23 villages began receiving TV for the first time. To date, 72 villages are on the satellite TV program.

1

Live television from the Lower 48 is initially received in Alaska at one of Alascom's "gateway" earth stations. This technician is adjusting a test pattern at Bartlett Earth Station prior to live television reception. The earth station will retransmit the signal via microwave to the three commercial TV stations in Anchorage. The stations videotape the incoming programs.

2

The three commercial TV stations in Anchorage provide the video tape programming received from the earth station to the Tape Relay Center of the Alaska Satellite Demonstration Project. That office is in charge of TV programming to the Alaska bush. They will send their programs back through Alascom's circuitry to one of the "gateway" earth stations for instantaneous transmission to the small bush earth station.

3

The small earth station in Ambler receives television from the Tape Delay Center through one of Alascom's "gateway" earth stations.

4 & 5

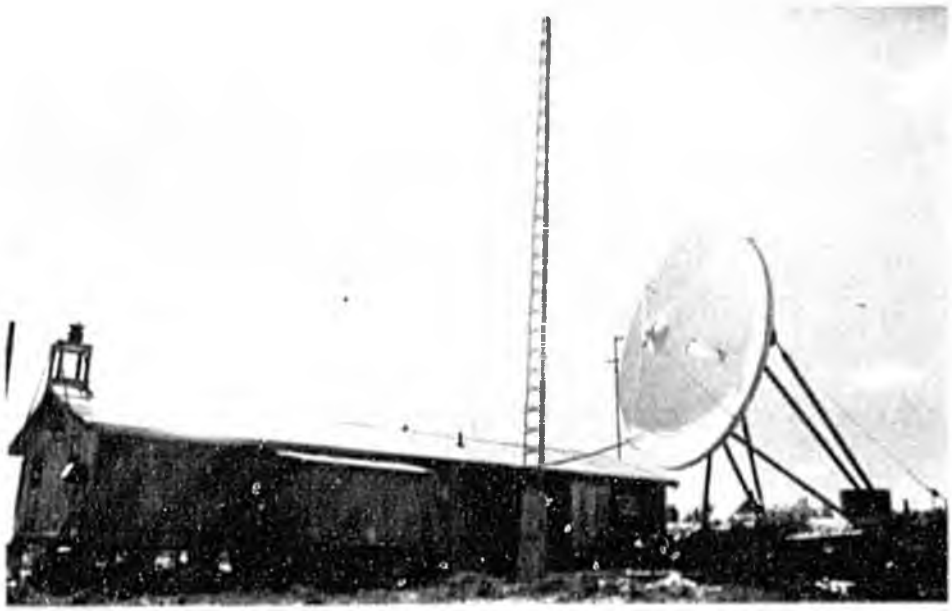
The small earth station television receiver and transmitter are located in a corner of a general store in Ambler. These components process the TV signal received over the earth station antenna and then instantly retransmit the television program within the village over a "mini TV transmitter" antenna for reception within village homes.

6

The "mini TV transmitter" antenna in Ambler

7

In the Kotzebue Teen Center, youngsters enjoy the end product of one of the most unique satellite television projects in the world.



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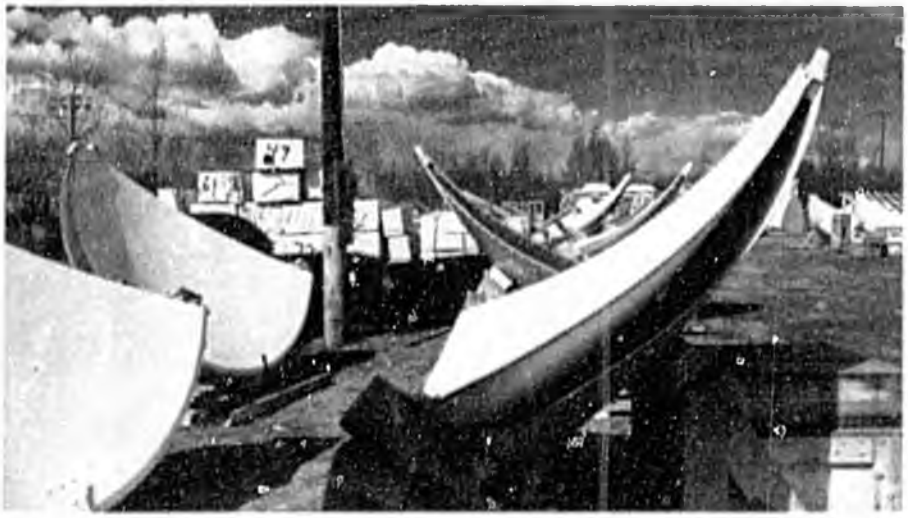

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5. Small Earth Station Construction

Today, 15-foot diameter antennas are installed and operating in 100 villages from above the Arctic Circle to far west in the Aleutian Chain. The Alaska Federation of Natives, which for many years had wanted to improve communications in outlying areas, was asked to form a committee to advise the state in selecting communities to receive the small earth stations.

Erecting these earth stations was costly and difficult. But village people — who understand that permafrost, tundra and muskeg all demand special treatment — participated as paid crew members. The villagers also know what it takes to survive the subterranean of 50 to 60 degrees below zero weather.

One or two weeks are normally required to install a small earth station but at Atka in the Aleutian chain it took six weeks due to storms and treacherous seas.

9

1

Portions of dish antennas sit unassembled in Anchorage, prior to being shipped to bush villages.

2, 4, & 5

The villagers in Noatak assisted Alascom crews as they assembled the earth station during the winter of 1975.

3

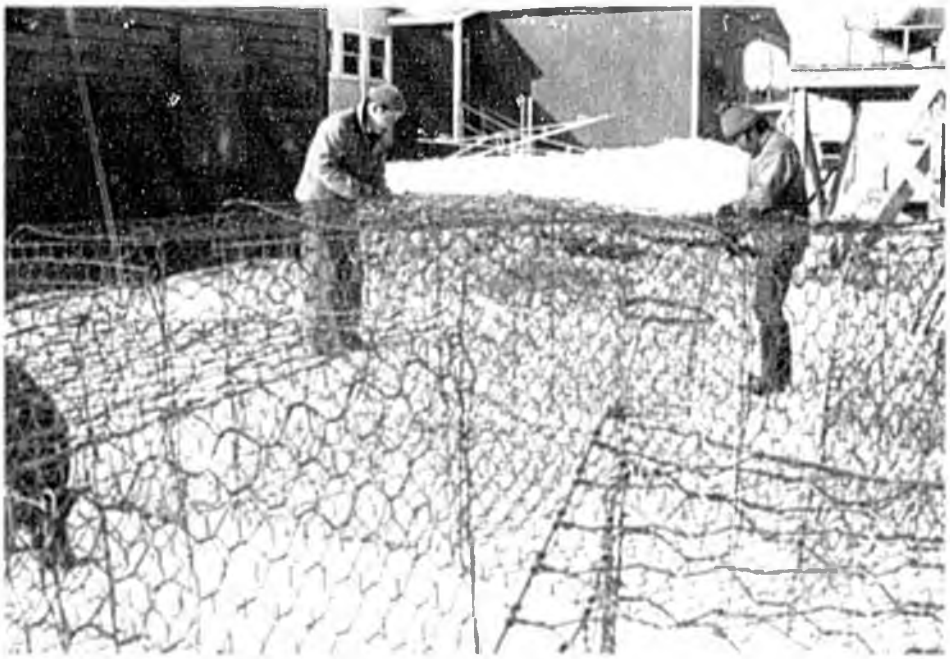
The early stages of construction have started on the small earth station at Noatak. A more modern type of sled — the snowmobile — is parked in front of the traditional dog sled. Behind the dog sled can be seen the disassembled pieces of the 15-foot diameter antenna for the earth station.

6 & 7

Villagers at Atka, in the Aleutian Chain, help assemble the wire gabions. The gabions are placed at the base of the three feet of the 15-foot dish antenna and filled with sandbags to act as a reliable foundation on unstable soil such as permafrost.

8 & 9

Detail of the gabions and sandbags.



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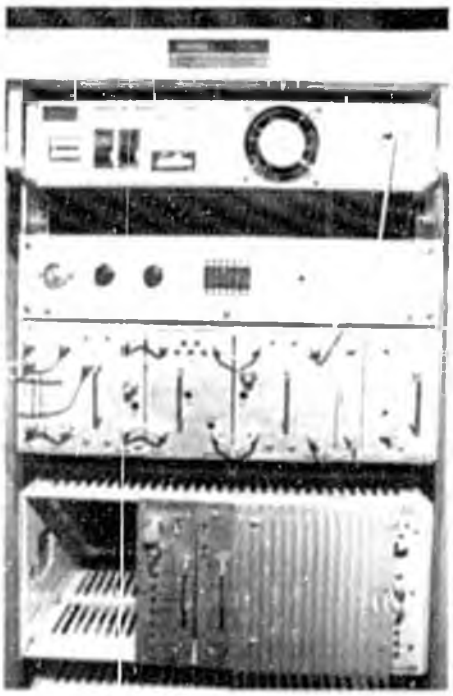


10

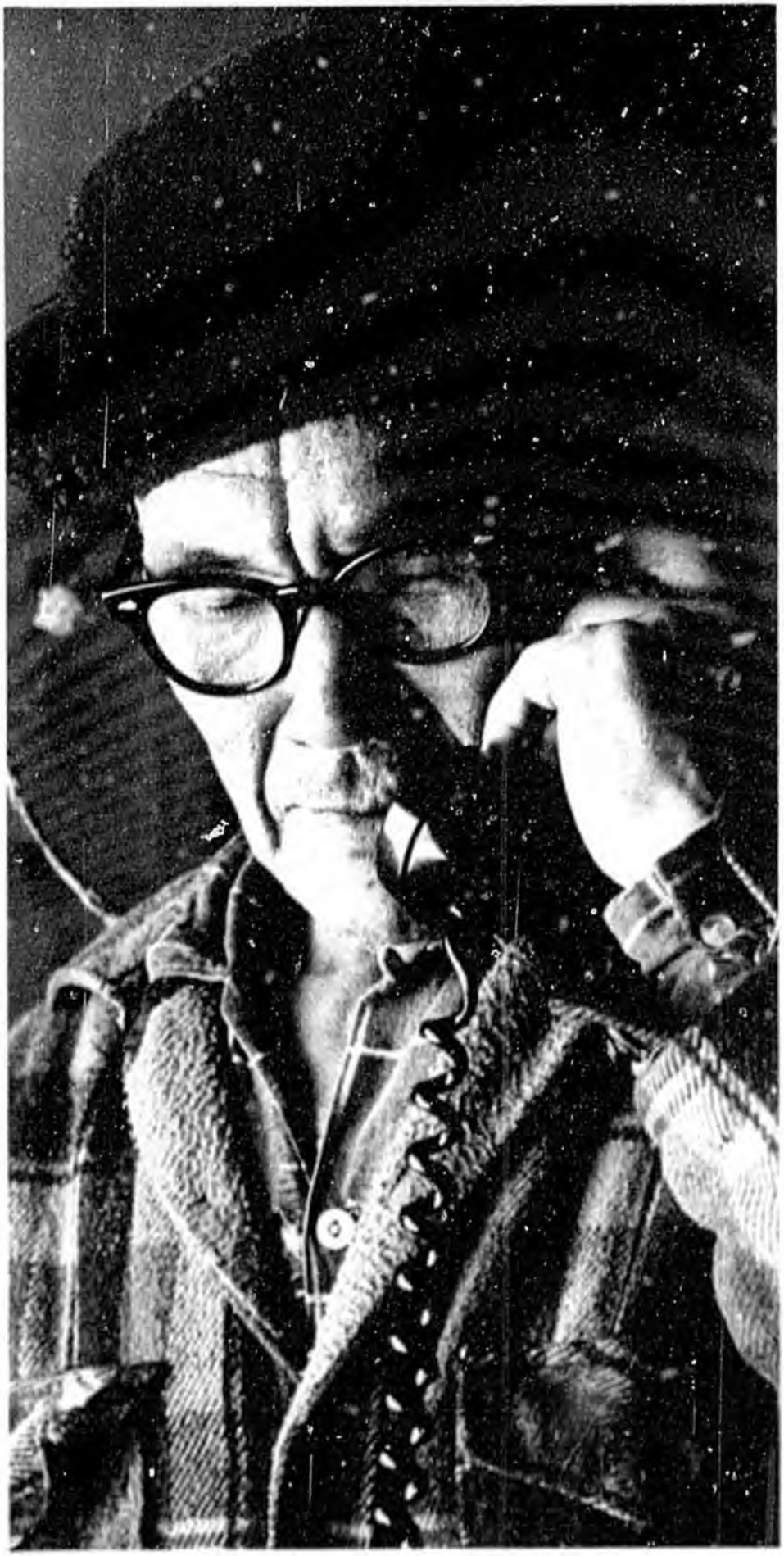
The Deering small earth station equipment and the local telephone exchange share space in the building directly behind the antenna

11

An Alascom engineer looks over the satellite components and the local telephone exchange system set up in the village of Deering, south of Kotzebue on Kotzebue Sound. The village is not only served by satellite, but has a local exchange owned and operated by the OTZ Telephone Cooperative

12 & 13

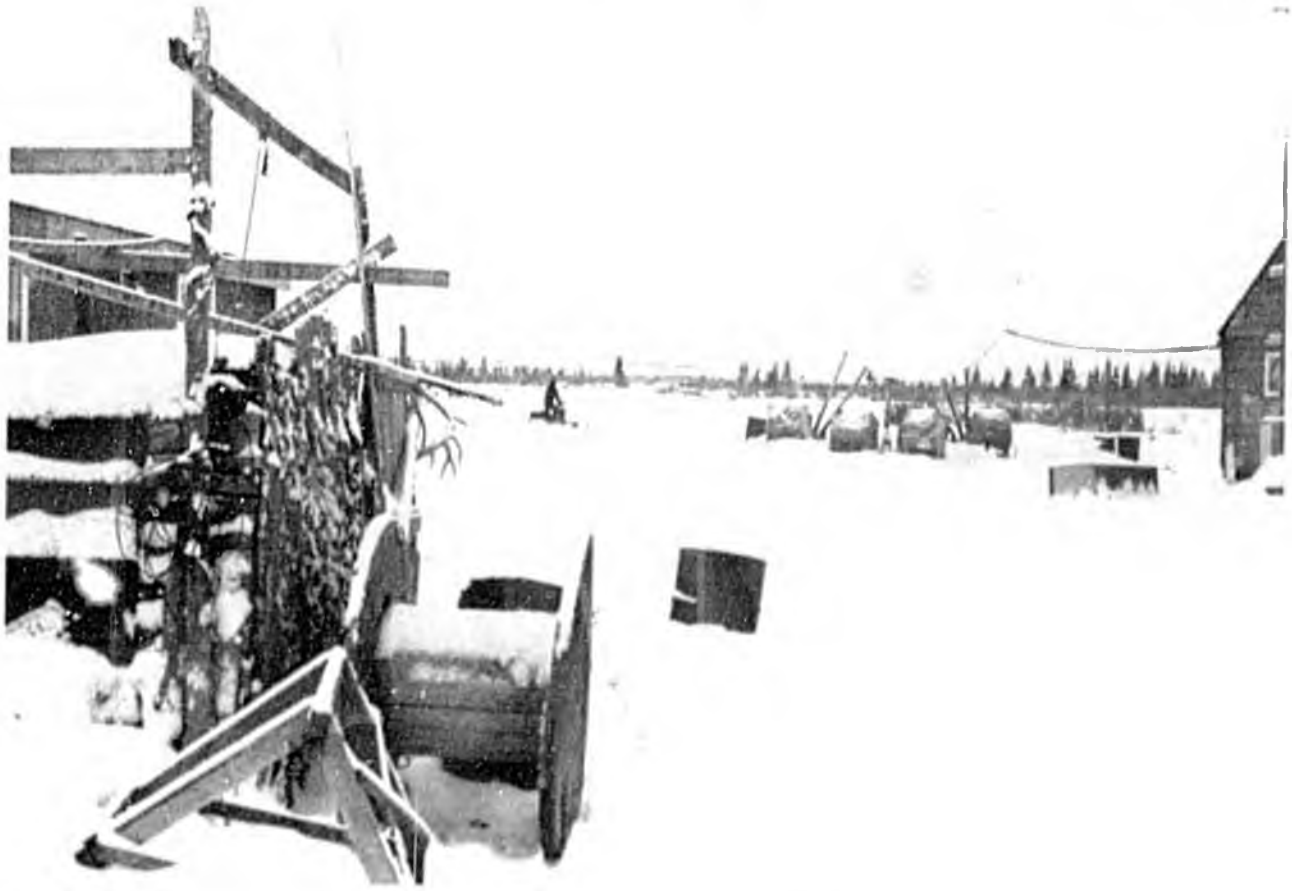
The heart of the small earth station is the component cabinet containing telecommunications equipment manufactured by California Microwave. The equipment is single channel per carrier and this cabinet in Deering is representative of the other small earth stations in Alaska



6. Summary

In the past decade, Alaska has made great strides in fulfilling the national policy of universal telephone service. This was accomplished in spite of the harsh environment and economic realities associated with remote communications systems.

Necessary future development in Alaska will be possible only with continuing national dedication to this policy.



Appendix

CONNECTING COMPANY EXCHANGE INFORMATION

July 6, 1979

NAME	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	LOCATIONS	B1	R1	# OF TELEPHONES
Anchorage Telephone Utility	Municipality owned	ANC-North	$18.40	$ 9.05	
		ATU North	18.40	9.05	
		ATU South	22.40	10.15	
		ATU East	22.40	10.15	127,744
		ATU West	18.40	9.05	
		ATU CTX	18.40	9.05	
		Girdwood	16.50	11.00	306
		Bird/Indian	16.50	11.00	62
		Hope	16.50	11.00	
Bettles Telephone Co., Inc.	Privately owned	Bettles	*	*	35
Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Co-op Inc	REA Co-op owned	King Salmon	24.00	16.00	157
		Naknek	24.00	16.00	114
Bush Telephone Inc	Privately owned	Aniak	20.00	13.00	100
Continental Telco	Holding Company	Delta Junction	30.70	20.95	594
		Nenana	30.70	20.95	347
		North Pole	30.70	20.95	3019
Glacier State Telco	Continental Telco owned	Homer	24.40	14.85	1648
		Seldovia	29.20	19.70	183
		Kenai	27.60	18.05	[illegible]
		N. Kenai	27.60	18.05	1103
		Kodiak	20.55	13.35	3813
		Kodiak CG	20.55	13.35	
		[illegible]	27.60	18.05	[illegible]
		[illegible]	27.[illegible]	18.05	2870
Juneau/Douglas	Continental Telco owned	Juneau	[illegible]	11.20	8892
		Douglas	[illegible]	11.20	919
		[illegible]	21.00	11.20	4718
		AK State Office	21.00	11.20	
Copper Valley Telephone Co-op	REA Co-op owned	Glennallen	[illegible]	12.00	1063
		Valdez	16.00	10.00	[illegible]
Circle Utilities	Privately owned	Circle City	*	*	
Cordova Telco Co-op	Municipally owned	Cordova	[illegible]**	8.55**	1121

Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System	Municipality owned	Fairbanks	18 40	10 35	24,898
General Telephone Company of Alaska	General Telco owned	Metlakatla	15 30	9 00	381
		Wrangell	16 50	11 00	1278
		Haines	14 30	8 00	784
		Petersburg	16 50	11 00	1660
		Barrow	21 00	14 00	1168
		McGrath	20 00	13 00	136
		Nome	14 40	9 05	1557
		Unalakleet	21 00	13 00	126
		Bethel	20 00	13 00	1745
		Seward	16 50	11 00	1495
		Moose Pass	16 50	11 00	99
		Annette	15 30	9 00	50
Great Land Telephone	Privately owned	Fort Wainwright	17 00	8 00	
Interior Telephone Company	Privately owned REA Financed	Fort Yukon	24 50	16 50	229
		Galena	24 50	16 50	199
		Cold Bay	24 50	16 50	145
		Cooper Landing	24 50	16 50	76
		Unalaska	24 50	16 50	349
		Hamm	24 50	16 50	59
		Port Lions	14 50	9 00	83
		Sand Point	14 50	9 00	222
		King Cove	24 50	16 50	109
Ketchikan Public Utilities	Municipality owned	Ketchikan	17 35	11 55	6445
		Ward Cove	24 50	16 75	637
Manley Utility Co	Privately owned	Manley Hot Springs	18 00	15 00	20
Matanuska Telephone Assn	REA Co-op owned	Healy	21 00	16 85	288
		Big Lake	23 15	15 45	995
		Cantwell	21 00	16 85	49
		Eagle River	23 15	15 45	5260
		Palmer	23 15	15 45	3105
		Talkeetna	24 95	18 25	319
		Willow	21 00	15 45	239
		Tyonek	20 20	13 45	97
		Wasilla	23 15	15 45	2109
Mukluk Telephone Co	Privately owned	Unalakleet	••	••	88
		Teller	••	••	30
		Wales	••	••	31

National Utilities Inc.	Privately owned	Tok	15.00	12.00	386
		Craig	12.00	10.00	185
		Hydaburg	12.00	10.00	86
		Skagway	10.75	8.00	445
Nushagak Telephone Co-op Inc.	REA Co-op owned	Dillingham	24.00	16.00	395
OTZ Telephone Co-op Inc.	REA Co-op owned	Kotzebue	21.00	14.50	574
		Ambler	21.00	14.50	33
		Buckland	21.00	14.50	34
		Deering	21.00	14.50	32
		Kiana	21.00	14.50	51
		Kivalina	21.00	14.50	34
		Noorvik	21.00	14.50	72
		Selawick	21.00	14.50	74
		Shungnak	21.00	14.50	45
Sitka Telephone Co.	Privately owned	Sitka	14.50	9.00	4138
		Mt. Edgecumbe	14.50	9.00	711
		Angoon	14.50	9.00	122
		Yakutat	14.30	8.00	261
		Hoonah	14.50	9.00	316
		Pelican	14.50	8.00	65
		Gustavus	14.50	9.00	131
		Kake	14.50	9.00	150
		Klawock	14.50	9.00	103
		Northway	25.00	15.00	68
		Thorne Bay	14.50	9.00	109
Summit Telephone	Privately owned	Summit	*	*	
United Utilities Inc.	Privately owned - REA Financed	St. Marys	27.50	16.00	40
		Emmonak	27.50	16.00	10
		Hooper Bay	27.50	16.00	25
		Alakanuk	27.50	16.00	25
Whittier Telephone	Privately owned	Whittier	16.50	11.50	75
Yukon Telephone Co.	Privately owned	Tanana	15.00	8.00	105

* No Tariff
** Tariff on file — not approved

Telecommunications on the Last Frontier

WAMCATS to Satellites

Public Safety

↙

communications - network — "manned" by their personnel

* maintained by DOT-PF

plans for expansion

all Public Safety dispatchers turn on the switch - if it doesn't work they go to DOT-PF (Admin. w/ E.O. #50)

NOW:

1) Div. of Communications (in DOT-PF) installs & maintains radios for troopers and Marine Transportation

2) the "AJIS" system and Marine Trans reservation system flows through the Div. Data Processing, in the Dept. of Admin.

With E.O.#50:

1) Div. Comm. will be in Dept. Admin. will still install & maintain radios for troopers & Marine Trans.

2) the "AJIS" System & Marine Trans reservation system will <u>remain</u> in Admin.

E. O. # 50

Admin.

System

div. of communication

tape delay center

services

3 telecommunication planners

Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission

Rural Alaska Television Network

Finance referral?

AK. Pub. Brd. — wants out of ~~[illegible]~~ telecomm. tape delay centre

plan
devel
prom
} public broadcast

Unanomous support for E.O. #50

Kathy Ulmer — 235-8934 home
235-8595

E.O. # 50
2-2-81

1. Karen Perdue

DOE
DOT > Admin.

2 Div. 1. systems (hardware)
2. services (support)

$ cost more? - extra positions
long run - save state $

2. Dick Smith — Admin.
fiscal notes - all budgets that exist
will have a budget amendment
700,000
(dep. comm. etc.)

Charlie's guns. - @ DOE & UA instructional T.V.

EMS

planning: H&SS
DOE
Pub. Safety

3. Charney — sep. of powers -

4. Elaine Mitchell --
Ak. Pub. Bid. Comm.
separate E.O.# 50

under E.O.# 50, the comm. can
relax

no Ed. channels by F.C.C.
loose tape-delay central
translators ("mini"- T.V. "station")
a clarification & simplification
of activity —
can pay attention to broadcasting
rather than budgeting

5. Steve Hole, DOE
memorandum of agreement
IST
Instructional TV section in DOE
"hardware" type stuff → admin.
& DOE will concentrate on
programing "software"
? electronic mail system ?

6. Jennifer Wilbe / DOE
dev. of "software" for programs
K-12 - Ed on Alaskan topics
MA -
would remain w/ E.O. #50

7. Charlie Martinez - Asp. Community Brd.

Elaine → tape-delay handled by
Public Brd. Comm. - perhaps
reduce staff —

8. Stuart Brown - consortium
could save $ on long distance calls
cable across - statewide to
gov't. offices

62894

Juneau
Anch.

Elaine Mitchell
Stowell Johnston

Ak. Pub. Brd. Comm.

24.30.130

H&SS - any special cases

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now - E.O. } 2 organization charts

——— control

- - - - admin. appeal

(watch Public Broadcasting)

(E.O. no institu. T.V. - Wilke)

call Wilke today - DOE who's testifying

Jack Wed.

Fed. Broadcasting Comm. –

statute → E.O. #50
(pg. 2 · line 21 – pg. 3)
takes teeth away from commission