

S

B

166

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

2/9/81

Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on LABOR & COMMERCE has had SB 166

amending qualifications of an electric utility for power production cost assistance payable by the Alaska Power Authority

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

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

John King

2
Bob M. ...

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Bob M. ...

CHAIRMAN



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Labor & Commerce

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

COMMITTEE MINUTES: 2 March 1981

Senator Mulcahy opened the Committee meeting and called for testimony on CSSB 50. Testimony was provided by Art Zillig from the Department of Labor, and he explained that a further review of the proposed bill indicated that two changes were necessary. On page 4, delete the word "regular" (line 21), and on page 5, line 12, include (a) after the statute. The bill was then passed from committee.

The next bill addressed was SB 151, which included discussions by Sen. Rodey (pertaining to the cost of figuring interest), Sen Ziegler about the philosophical issue of the Legislature even addressing required interest to be paid by public utilities, and Sen. Hohman questioning the purpose of having this legislation. SB 151 will be discussed at a later committee meeting.

SB 160 was the final bill to be discussed. Sen. Mulcahy gave a summary of the bill, explaining that the community of Bettles had been inadvertently excluded from the benefit of power production cost assistance and hence a language change was necessary to include them within the original intent of the legislation. The bill was moved without further objections.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Labor & Commerce

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SB 166- Sackett

"An act amending the eligibility qualifications of an electric utility for power production cost assistance payable by the APA; ED

The present statute stipulates that in order to qualify for power production cost assistance through APA the utility must have at least 15% of its total energy sales to residential units.

Given the conditions of many rural areas, (few residential dwellings) it is often possible for one or two commercial consumers to account for 90% of the total energy sales, thus making the previous stipulation impractical and inequitable. Therefore the amended language should read at least 15% of the units served, thus enabling rural utilities to apply for power production cost assistance.

BETTLES LIGHT & POWER, INC.

BETTLES, ALASKA 99726 • (907) 692-5212

Senator John Sacket
Box 65
Galena, Alaska 99741

8-30-80

Dear John:

I would like to bring to your attention certain inequities which survived to become law as part of HES CSSB (Finance).

This bill established provisions for Power Production Cost Assistance to be administered by the Alaska Power Authority. The apparent intent was to help alliviate the high cost of Electrical Energy to Residential Consumers through state subsidy.

However, one of the two major stipulations for Utility elegibility states that: "The utility must have sold at least 15% of its total energy sales for residential use..."

This stipulation may be practical for Utilities serving large cities where a huge portion of the revenues would come from Residential sales but it does not take into account conditions in rural areas where Residential sales by percent of revenues may not come near equally 15% of many Utilities gross revenues.

It only takes one Air Taxi or Trading Post (i.e. one commercial consumer) in a Bush Village to more than equal 85-90% of Total energy sales.

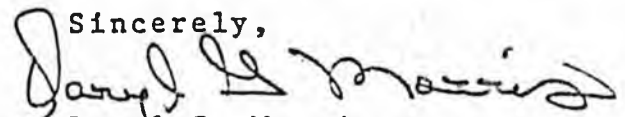
I believe the law should be altered to read: ...The Utility must have at least 15% of its total consumers classified as Residential Consumers to qualify under this program.

If this alteration were made, the intent of the bill would be kept and many bush utilities would be eligible rather than exempt as is now the case.

At this time Bettles Light & Power is not eligible to participate in this program and our residential consumers who are paying some of the highest Electrical rates in the State are not subject to relief.

I urge you to consider the ramifications of the bill as it is now written and work to alter its provisions so that all resident consumers may benefit.

Sincerely,



Daryl G. Morris

cc: "Pappy" H. Moss, Representative
Glenn Hackney, Senator
Carolyn Guess, Commissioner, APUC

DGM/kt

TO: Terry McGuire
Director of Finance

DATE: January 12, 1981

FROM: Lynn Dorrrough
Economist *LD*

SUBJECT: Power Production
Cost Assistance Program

As you requested, the following is a summary of possible modifications to the Power Production Assistance Program which were discussed in a meeting on January 6, 1981. State personnel present included Carolyn Guess, APUC Commissioner; John Farleigh, APUC Director; Terry McGuire, APA Finance Director; and Lynn Dorrrough, APA Economist. David Hutchens, Executive Director of Alaska Rural Electric Cooperative Association also attended the meeting. The possible modifications were discussed with the intent of improving the effectiveness of the program, while decreasing administrative demands on the participating utilities, the APUC, and the APA.

1. In the calculation of Adjusted Power Production Cost, as described in AS 44.56.162(c), it was suggested several modifications should be made. The amount of actual subsidy per KWH is determined by subtracting the adjusted power production costs from the actual power production costs. The existing adjusted power production cost has the effect of escalating the relative percentage subsidy paid in situations where the actual power production costs would exceed 40¢ per KWH. The proposed change has a tempering effect on the subsidy and an incentive to improve efficiency. It is suggested that AS 44.56.162 (c) be revised as follows:

(c) Power production cost assistance shall be paid to an eligible electric utility if the actual power production costs per kwh sold by the utility exceed its adjusted power production costs, as determined by the Commission. The adjusted power production costs of an electric utility are:

- (1) 15 percent of the portion of the actual power production costs which does not exceed 40 cents per kilowatt hour; plus
- (2) 100% of the portion of the actual power production costs which exceeds 40¢/kwh, plus
- (3) the base escalator; the base escalator is 7.65 cents per kilowatt hour adjusted annually by a percentage equal to the percentage change in the Anchorage consumer price index for the year. The consumer price index for all urban consumers for Anchorage is to be obtained from the

Terry McGuire
January 12, 1981
Page 2

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the first month of each fiscal year. The change in the production cost escalator is to be determined and implemented within 60 days of the availability of the new consumer price information.

2. In the determination of utility eligibility to participate in the Power Production Cost Assistance Program, it was suggested that the requirement that a utility have sold at least 15% of the total electricity sold in the year prior to initial eligibility to residential consumers be eliminated. The justification for this change is that in areas of high electrical cost the purpose of the program is to provide rate relief to the residential consumer. The allocation of other electrical uses in the areas is not directly related to the purpose of this program. Therefore, AS 44.56.162(e)(2) should be eliminated.
3. To determine monthly payments due to the utility, for reimbursement of the assistance provided to participants in this program, certain monthly information is required to be sent to the Alaska Power Authority by the participating utilities. It was suggested that some of the required information is not necessary for the APA to determine the amount of payment due, or forecast future demand on the program. These requirements are listed in AS 44.56.162(g). The ones suggested for elimination pertain to kilowatt hours generated during the preceding month and power production cost per kilowatt hour generated (number 4 & 6). The remaining five monthly reporting requirements would be renumbered in the correct sequence.
4. It was suggested that the section of the legislation related to notifying the participants in the program be modified to allow eligible utilities more flexibility in the placement of notification on billings sent to program participants. The section suggested for changes is AS 44.56.162(1) and the following is the possible new wording:

(1) If an electric utility receives a payment under this section, the utility shall furnish a notice to its electric service customers eligible under this program for each period for which the payment is received. The following notice is the suggested format, any deviation from it must be approved by the Alaska Power Authority and still must be consistent in content with the suggested format:

Terry McGuire
January 12, 1981
Page 3

"Notice to Customer"

For the current billing period the utility will be paid under the State of Alaska's Power Production Assistance Program (AS 44.56.162) to assist the utility and its customers in reducing the high cost of generation of electric energy.

Your total electrical service cost	\$
Less state assistance	\$
Your charge	\$

5. It was suggested that the existing eligibility definitions for participants, listed under AS 44.56.162(k) be revised to more specifically describe eligible participants. The following is the suggested new wording:

(k)(3) "Residential" means any consumer that qualifies to receive a residential tariff for regulated utilities and unregulated utilities (in such cases where unregulated utilities do not have a residential tariff, any customer with a primarily residential use is eligible if the customer account name is not the business associated with the residential units).

(4) "Local community facilities" means all water and sewer facilities, public outdoor lighting, harbor facilities, and those other community buildings whose operations are not paid for by the state, the federal government, or private commercial interests.

cc: Carolyn Guess
John Farleigh
David Hutchens

Also, the automatic repeater should be changed to a sunset review procedure.
DH



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

Department APUC Commerce & Econ. Development	Sponsor (Principal) Sackett	Bill Number SB No. 166
Department Position		
Division Director	Date	Commissioner <i>[Signature]</i> Carolyn S. Guess
		Date 2/24/81

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE

Comments		
<input type="checkbox"/> Position Noted	By	Date

SUMMARY

1. a) Related Bills (Similar or Conflicting)	1. b) Other Agencies Affected by Bill
2. a) Organizational Support for Bill	2. b) Organizational Opposition to Bill
3. Program Effects of Bill	

4. Fiscal Impact: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note Attached
5. Amendments Proposed:

6. Comments: The intent of this legislation is to allow presently ineligible utilities to become eligible for Power Production Assistance. It is the Commission's recollection that House Bill #758 of the 1980 Legislature which subsequently was amended and included in Chapter 83, SLA 1980 placed a restriction on eligible utilities because the original draft of the legislation allowed all consumer classes to participate in the program. It apparently was the intent of the drafters to exclude utilities that primarily serve commercial users. With the subsequent changes and resultant law, this exclusion was not eliminated when the legislature decided to limit the eligibility of customer classes to residential, charitable and local facilities.

The Commission is aware that under present law Bettles Light & Power, Inc., is ineligible for assistance for its qualifying customers because over 80 percent of its sales are to the FAA and approximately five percent to small commercial users. It thereby fails to meet the threshold that 15 percent of the total energy be sold to residential consumers. There may be other utilities in similar circumstances of which the Commission is unaware. This legislation would remedy what is perceived to be an inequity in the original legislation.

- (D) overhead line expenses;
- (E) underground line expenses;
- (F) transmission of electricity by others;
- (G) miscellaneous transmission expenses;
- (H) rents; and
- (I) maintenance costs for facilities associated with (A) — (E) of this paragraph; and
- (5) fixed costs relating to transmission, consisting of
 - (A) depreciation of transmission lines and equipment;
 - (B) taxes on transmission lines and equipment;
 - (C) insurance on or attributable to transmission lines and equipment; and
 - (D) interest on debt incurred for transmission lines and equipment.

(c) Power production cost assistance shall be paid to an eligible electric utility if the actual power production costs of the utility exceed its adjusted power production costs, as determined annually by the commission. The adjusted power production costs of an electric utility are

- (1) 15 percent of the portion of the actual power production costs which does not exceed 40 cents per kilowatt hour; plus
- (2) the base power production cost escalator; the base power production cost escalator is 7.65 cents per kilowatt hour adjusted annually by a percentage equal to the percentage of change in the Anchorage consumer price index for the year.

(d) An eligible electric utility may include as part of its revenue requirement for the purpose of setting rates charged for residential service, local community facilities service, and service to charitable organizations only the adjusted power production cost per kilowatt-hour sold. However, the utility's approved tariff shall show rates based on the actual cost of providing electric utility service and the state assistance derived from the power production cost assistance program under this section.

(e) The power production cost assistance program shall be administered by the authority based on a determination by the commission of adjusted power production cost of each electric utility eligible for power production cost assistance. An electric utility is eligible for power production cost assistance if

(1) the actual power production costs of the utility exceed the adjusted power production costs, as determined by the commission under (c) of this section;

(2) at least 15 percent of the total energy sold by an electric utility during the calendar year preceding the year in which power production cost assistance may be claimed was for residential use.

(f) The adjusted power production cost shall be calculated annually in the manner prescribed by (c) of this section and shall be based on the actual power production cost filed with the commission by each eligible

electric utility, cost shall be de approved perma current cost of commission sha full cost rate a T. + commissio production cost approved adjust determined und adjusted power

(1) an increa the approval of

(2) a perman commission, the cost:

(3) the autho submitted, mon

(4) the autho fund full payme

(g) Each elect production cost a authority within the total actual detailed breakdo the total kilowatt kilowatt-hours s power productio kilowatt-hours g power productio production cost p decrease in the c the commission au'hority shall n commission for a

(h) After revie subject to approp equal to the diffie the preceding mo per kilowatt-ho residential custo facilities owned month. Payment receipt from the However, if ther relating to the p

commission within 30 days of receipt of the report by the authority for review before payment. When a report is submitted to the commission for review under this section, payment shall be made by the authority within 30 days after submission. If appropriations are insufficient for payment in full, the amount paid to each electric utility is reduced on a pro-rata basis.

(i) If an electric utility receives a payment under this section, the utility shall furnish the following notice to its electric service customers eligible under this program, for each period for which the payment is received:

NOTICE TO CUSTOMER

For the current billing period the utility has been paid under the State of Alaska's power production cost assistance program (AS 44.83.162) to assist the utility and its customers in reducing the high cost of generation of electric energy.

Your total electrical service cost	\$
Less state assistance	\$
Your charge	\$

(j) For the purpose of this section,

(1) the terms used in (b) (1) — (4) of this section are defined as those items are defined in a recognized system of utility accounts designated by the commission;

(2) actual power production costs are the expenses and costs prescribed in this subsection less any other power production cost assistance provided to the electric utility.

(k) In this section,

(1) "charitable organization" means an organization, not organized for pecuniary profit, which is operated for the relief of poverty, distress, or other condition of public concern in the state; the term includes, but is not limited to, a church or religious organization;

(2) "commission" means the Alaska Public Utilities Commission;

(3) "local community facilities" means water and sewer facilities, public outdoor lighting, and community buildings whose operations are not paid for by the state, the federal government, or private commercial interests. (§ 42 ch 83 SLA 1980)

Section repealed effective July 1, 1985. — Section 51, ch. 83, SLA 1980.

Sec. 44.83.164. Assistance to utilities not regulated by Public Utilities Commission [Repealed effective July 1, 1985]. (a) A utility which is exempt from regulation under AS 42.05.711 may receive power production cost assistance under AS 44.83.162 without becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission if the utility is otherwise eligible for assistance and if the utility

(1) files w determine th a recognized

(2) makes electric utili the time and

(3) sets ra services, and part of its re power produ

(4) allows insure compl

(5) furnish gram the "N

(b) The pro amount of p assistance ap

Section repe 1985. — Section

Section 170. Power proje

Sec. 44.83. separate fund other money c appropriated

(b) The aut

(1) to electr cities, borough and nonprofit

(A) reconna applications, projects;

(B) construc small-scale po fuel storage fa

including ener energy conserv

tidal, geotherm energy sources

(C) reconnai construction, e supply includi

§ 44.83.164

the authority for
the commission
the authority
insufficient for
is reduced on

is section, the
electric service
for which the

paid under the
program (AS
using the high

§
§
§

efined as those
nts designated

ses and costs
roduction cost

not organized
erty, distre-ss,
n includes, but

Commission:
ower facilities,
operations are
ate commercial

ative July 1, 1985.

ted by Public
5). (a) A utility
1 may receive
3.162 without
'ublic Utilities
ance and if the

§ 44.83.170

STATE GOVERNMENT

§ 44.83.170

(1) files with the commission the audited financial data necessary to determine the adjusted power production cost in the form prescribed in a recognized system of utility accounts;

(2) makes the reports required in AS 44.83.162(g) required of an electric utility with a rate schedule approved by the commission within the time and in the form the Alaska Power Authority designates;

(3) sets rates charged for residential services, local community services, and for services to charitable organizations, by including as part of its revenue requirements for these services only the adjusted power production cost per kilowatt-hour sold;

(4) allows audits which the commission determines are necessary to insure compliance with this section; and

(5) furnishes its electric service customers eligible under this program the "Notice to Customer" specified in AS 44.83.162(i)

(b) The provisions of AS 44.83.162 relating to determination of the amount of power production cost assistance and payment of the assistance apply to assistance under this section. (§ 42 ch 83 SLA 1980)

Section repealed effective July 1, 1985. — Section 51, ch. 83, SLA 1980.

Article 5. Power Project Fund.

Section

170. Power project fund

Sec. 44.83.170. Power project fund. (a) There is established as a separate fund the power project fund which shall be distinct from any other money or funds of the authority, and which includes only money appropriated by the legislature.

(b) The authority may make loans from the power project fund

(1) to electric utilities, regional electric authorities, municipalities, cities, boroughs, regional and village corporations, village councils, and nonprofit marketing cooperatives to pay the costs of

(A) reconnaissance studies, feasibility studies, license and permit applications, preconstruction engineering, and design of power projects;

(B) constructing, equipping, modifying, improving, and expanding small-scale power production facilities, conservation facilities, bulk fuel storage facilities, and transmission and distribution facilities, including energy production, transmission and distribution, and waste energy conservation facilities which depend on fossil fuel, wind power, tidal, geothermal, biomass, hydroelectric, solar or other non-nuclear energy sources; and

(C) reconnaissance studies, preconstruction engineering, design, construction, equipping, modification, and expansion of potable water supply including surface storage and groundwater sources and

firm, association, organization, business trust, or society, as well as a natural person;

(8) "personal property" includes money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt;

(9) "property" includes real and personal property;

(10) "real property" is coextensive with land, tenements, and hereditaments;

(11) Repealed by § 2 ch 66 SLA 1965.

(12) "signature" or "subscription" includes mark when the person cannot write, with his name written near the mark by a witness who writes his own name near the person's name; but a signature or subscription by mark can be acknowledged or can serve as a signature or subscription to a sworn statement only when two witnesses so sign their own names thereto;

(13) "state" means the State of Alaska unless applied to the different parts of the United States and in the latter case it includes the District of Columbia and the territories;

(14) "writing" includes printing. (§ 4 ch 22 SLA 1962; am § 2 ch 66 SLA 1965; am § 10 ch 117 SLA 1968)

Cross references. — For additional definition of "peace officer," see AS 11.30.100. For further definition of "person," see AS 15.55.250. For additional definitions, see AS 15.60.010.

Effect of amendments. -- The 1965 amendment repealed paragraph (11).

The 1968 amendment substituted "state troopers" for "state police" in paragraph (6).

Quoted in Matanuska-Susitna Borough v. King's Lake Camp, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 472 (File No. 857), 439 P.2d 441 (1968); Stroh v. State Housing Authority, 7 Alas. L.J. No. 9, p. 647 (Sept., 1962); Stroh v. Alaska State Housing Authority, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 496 (File No. 924), 459 P.2d 480 (1969).

Sec. 01.10.065. Certified mail. When the use of registered mail is authorized or required by the laws of the state, certified mail, with return receipt requested, may be used. (§ 1 ch 66 SLA 1965)

Article 3. Effect of Statutes.

Section	Section
70. Time statutes take effect	90. Retrospective statutes
80. Computation of time	100. Effect of repeals or amendments

Sec. 01.10.070. Time statutes take effect. (a) All laws passed by the legislature become effective 90 days after enactment. The legislature may by concurrence of two-thirds of the membership of each house, provide for another effective date.

(b) The actual effective date of a bill having no effective date clause is determined by starting with the day after signature by the governor or the day on which he gives written notice that he is allowing it to become law without his signature, and counting 90 calendar days, the law becoming effective at 12:01 a.m., Pacific Standard time, on the 90th day.

(c) A law having an immediate effective date clause becomes

law at 12:01 or on the day ing the law t

(d) A law effective at 1 fied. (§ 5 ch

Effect of a amendment rew

Sec. 01.10. provided by the first day day, and the

This section laws of Oregon Alaska 292 (19 Alaska 174 (19

It merely s rule. Lowe v. (1941).

This statute claratory of t Alaska. Turnb F. Supp. 733 (

Alaska's co ute merely c law. Turnbull 104 (9th Cir.

Common la was establish which an act fell on a Sur was excluded tended to the Dworkin, Sup No 603), 407

The commc the period o act is to be week, an int cluded in th Dworkin, Suj No. 603), 40'

Legislative by virtue o: section, man clude Sunday time only w last day of a v Dworkin, (File No. 60

Exception computation exists a we' the common tion of a pe: briefly state

law at 12:01 a.m. on the day after it is signed by the governor or on the day after he has given written notice that he is allowing the law to become effective without his approval.

(d) A law which specified a definite effective date becomes effective at 12:01 a.m., Pacific Standard time, on the date specified. (§ 5 ch 62 SLA 1962; am § 8 ch 126 SLA 1966)

Effect of amendment.—The 1966 amendment rewrote this section.

Sec. 01.10.080. Computation of time. The time in which an act provided by law is required to be done is computed by excluding the first day and including the last, unless the last day is a holiday, and then it is also excluded. (§ 6 ch 62 SLA 1962)

This section was taken from the laws of Oregon. Mahan v. Sparks, 10 Alaska 292 (1942); Lowe v. Hess, 10 Alaska 174 (1941).

It merely states the common-law rule. Lowe v. Hess, 10 Alaska 174 (1941).

This statutory computation is declaratory of the common-law rule in Alaska. Turnbull v. Bonkowski, 274 F. Supp. 733 (D. Alas. 1967).

Alaska's computation-of-time statute merely expresses the common law. Turnbull v. Bonkowski, 419 F.2d 104 (9th Cir. 1969).

Common law.—A: common law it was established if the last day on which an act was to be performed fell on a Sunday, then that Sunday was excluded and the time was extended to the following day Wade v. Dworkin, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

The common-law rule is that when the period of time within which an act is to be performed exceeds or week, an intervening Sunday is included in the computation. Wade v. Dworkin, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

Legislative intent.—The legislature, by virtue of its enactment of this section, manifested its intent to exclude Sundays in the computation of time only when Sunday falls on the last day of a period in question. Wade v. Dworkin, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

Exception in common law as to computation of person's age.—There exists a well-recognized exception in the common law as to the computation of a person's age. This exception, briefly stated, is that a year must be

counted, not from the day of birth, but from the preceding day when limitation is figured. Turnbull v. Bonkowski, 274 F. Supp. 733 (D. Alas. 1967).

The computation-of-time statute is expressive of only the general common-law rule and does not presume to abrogate the well-established exception thereto governing the computation of a person's age. It follows that the statute has no application in calculating a person's age. Turnbull v. Bonkowski, 419 F.2d 104 (9th Cir. 1969).

The supreme court is enjoined by the legislature to observe the provision of AS 01.10.029, in resolving any issue relating to this section and its applicability to the five-day recount provision of AS 15.20.430. Wade v. Dworkin, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

Computing limitation under AS 15.20.430.—In computing the five-day period of limitation prescribed by AS 15.20.430, an intervening Sunday is to be included Wade v. Dworkin, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

Computation of the limitations period provided by AS 09.10.070 subsequent to the removal of the disability of minority is to be made by excluding the first day and including the last. Turnbull v. Bonkowski, 274 F. Supp. 733 (Alas. 1967).

Filing appeal.—Under this section, the day on which the judgment is entered should be excluded in computing the time within which an application for an appeal must be filed. Mahan v. Sparks, 10 Alaska 292 (1942).

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. S. 166 Title: An Act amending the eligibility qualification of an electric utility for power production cost assistance payable by the Alaska Power Authority; and providing for an effective date. Date February 13, 1981

Requested by Sackett

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Alaska Power Authority

Program Category Affected _____

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alaska Power Authority

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

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		40,000	100,000			

TOTAL

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		40,000	100,000			
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

This includes funding for the remainder of FY 1981. It assumes that even though the change is retroactive to January 1, 1981, no retroactive payments would have to be made to utilities currently not participating. Utility eligibility is determined for utilities by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission and payments would only be due from date of APUC certification for participation.

IV. DATE February 13, 1981 PREPARED BY Lynn Dorrough, Economist

AGENCY Alaska Power Authority

Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 277-7641

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