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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

3/29

JUDICIARY
FINANCE

(7)

FURTHER:

2/5/84

Date: 2/5/84

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had HB 597

"An Act relating to state aid for Indian tribes located on certain federally established Indian reserves; and providing for an effective date.

under consideration and recommends:

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

Introduced: 2/8/84
Referred: Community & Regional
Affairs, Judiciary and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MCBRIDE

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 590

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to state aid for Indian tribes
located on certain federally established Indian
reserves; and providing for an effective date."

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

10

* Section 1. INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that the
Metlakatla Indian Community qualify to receive state assistance commensu-
rate with the services provided by the Metlakatla Indian Community to the
residents of the Annette Island Reserve. Neither this Act nor any action
taken under it should be construed to expand or diminish the authority or
jurisdiction of any Native village council.

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* Sec. 2. AS 29.88.010(c) is amended to read:

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(c) For purposes of this section, locally generated revenue

18

(1) includes

19

(A) the actual revenue derived from the levy and

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collection of local taxes in the taxing unit for local government
services during the preceding fiscal year of the taxing unit;

21

22

(B) motor vehicle payments received by the municipal-

23

ity during the preceding fiscal year under AS 28.10.431;

24

(C) revenue from fees, rentals, leases, penalties,

25

licenses or permits received during the preceding fiscal year by

26

the local government [MUNICIPALITY] for a function or service

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over which it has control, including revenues derived from parks

28

and recreation services, mass transit, offstreet parking, and

29

garbage and solid waste disposal services;

1 (D) special assessments received during the preceding
2 fiscal year; and

3 (E) payments received by a local government [MUNIC-
4 IPALITY] from a utility that [WHICH] are in place of taxes levied
5 and collected by the local government [MUNICIPALITY];

6 (2) excludes

7 (A) revenue derived from the levy and collection of
8 local [MUNICIPAL] taxes and appropriated for the operating ex-
9 penses and debt service of utilities;

10 (B) revenue from interest earned on investments and
11 from the sale and lease of land or equipment; and

12 (C) all other revenue from whatever service derived.

13 * Sec. 3. AS 29.88.020(a) is amended to read:

14 (a) The department may require a local government [MUNICIPALITY]
15 to return a certification, signed by the appropriate local official
16 that [MUNICIPAL TREASURER OR MANAGER AND THE MAYOR, WHICH] provides an
17 estimate of the locally generated revenue received by the local gov-
18 ernment [MUNICIPALITY] during the preceding fiscal year.

19 * Sec. 4. AS 29.88.020(b) is amended to read:

20 (b) By October 15 of each year, the department shall make an
21 initial determination of the millage rate equivalent of each taxing
22 unit to be used for computing and distributing equalization entitle-
23 ments for the current fiscal year under this chapter. The department
24 shall base the initial determination on the estimates in the certi-
25 fication returned [BY A MUNICIPALITY] under (a) of this section.

26 * Sec. 5. AS 29.88.020(c) is amended to read:

27 (c) As early as possible, but not later than December 15 of each
28 year, the department shall make a final determination of the millage
29 rate equivalent of each taxing unit to use to compute and distribute

1 equalization entitlements under this chapter. The department shall
2 base the determination on audits, financial statements and other
3 financial reports prepared and submitted by the local government [A
4 MUNICIPALITY]. The department shall adjust the locally generated
5 revenue reported [BY A MUNICIPALITY] to exclude the [MUNICIPAL] reve-
6 nue claimed by the local government that [MUNICIPALITY WHICH] does not
7 qualify for inclusion in or recognition as locally generated revenue
8 for local government purposes under AS 29.88.010(c)(1). The adjust-
9 ment shall be made by deducting from total revenue claimed by the
10 local government [MUNICIPALITY] the amount of the department's esti-
11 mate of revenue that [WHICH] is not recognized for local government
12 purposes.

13 * Sec. 6. AS 29.88.020(d) is amended to read:

14 (d) The full and true assessed property value shall be deter-
15 mined by the department in the manner provided for the computation of
16 state aid to education under AS 14.17.140. When the determination of
17 locally generated revenue includes revenue of a utility received under
18 AS 29.88.010(c)(1)(E), the full and true assessed property value shall
19 include the computed assessed value of the utility, determined by
20 dividing the amount of the payment in place of taxes made by the
21 utility by the millage rate that [WHICH] would apply to the utility if
22 the utility were subject to levy and collection of local taxes [UNDER
23 AS 29.53.010 - 29.53.420].

24 * Sec. 7. AS 29.88.020(e) is amended to read:

25 (e) In addition to the computation for local governments that
26 [MUNICIPALITIES WHICH] levy and collect a property tax, the department
27 shall determine an estimated full and true assessed property value
28 under (d) of this section for

29 (1) each municipality that [WHICH] is a school district and

1 that [WHICH] does not levy and collect a property tax;

2 (2) each second class city or Indian reserve with a popu-
3 lation of 750 or more persons; however, a computation is not required
4 under this paragraph more often than once during a period of three
5 successive calendar years; and

6 (3) all other second class cities and Indian reserves, by
7 determining the average per capita full and true assessed property
8 value of all cities and Indian reserves having a population of less
9 than 750 persons in which an assessment has been completed by a munic-
10 ipality or for which a determination is not made under (1) or (2) of
11 this subsection.

12 * Sec. 8. AS 29.88.025 is amended to read:

13 Sec. 29.88.025. REPORTS. A payment of an equalization entitle-
14 ment may not be made to a local government [MUNICIPALITY] under this
15 chapter until the local government [MUNICIPALITY] has submitted its
16 certificate of estimated revenue and its financial report to the
17 department for the fiscal year preceding the year for which the equal-
18 ization entitlement is sought, together with a budget for the local
19 government's [MUNICIPALITY'S] current fiscal year. The financial
20 report shall include a listing of general revenue collected from taxes
21 levied and assessed by the local government [MUNICIPALITY] and any
22 other revenue that [WHICH], in the opinion of the local [MUNICIPAL]
23 officials, is eligible for inclusion in computations of the locally
24 generated revenue of the taxing unit.

25 * Sec. 9. AS 29.88.030(b) is amended to read:

26 (b) An equalization entitlement for a municipality determined
27 with reference to revenue other than revenue obtained from the levy
28 and collection of taxes may be used for areawide or nonareawide pur-
29 poses, at the discretion of the assembly or council.

1 * Sec. 10. AS 29.88.035 is amended to read:

2 Sec. 29.88.035. TAX EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT. The tax equalization
3 account is established. Money to carry out the provisions of this
4 chapter shall be allocated by the department to the account. The
5 amount allocated to the account shall be fully distributed by the
6 department as payments to local governments [MUNICIPALITIES] to ful-
7 fill each local government's [MUNICIPALITY'S] share authorized under
8 AS 29.88.010. The amount allocated to the account shall be distri-
9 buted by the department pro rata among eligible local governments
10 [MUNICIPALITIES].

11 * Sec. 11. AS 29.88.040(a) is amended to read:

12 (a) The department may adopt regulations necessary to implement
13 AS 29.88.010 - 29.88.045. The regulations shall include, among other
14 provisions,

15 (1) procedures and filing dates for submitting certifica-
16 tion and financial reports;

17 (2) procedures for obtaining information required to com-
18 pute and determine the local government's [MUNICIPALITY'S] millage
19 rate equivalent; and

20 (3) procedures by which the department shall notify a local
21 government [MUNICIPALITY] in writing of the reasons for a proposed
22 disallowance or adjustment of any factor bearing upon the determ.na-
23 tion of the local government's [MUNICIPALITY'S] entitlement and by
24 which the local government [MUNICIPALITY] will be provided reasonable
25 time in which to respond or to challenge the department's determina-
26 tion.

27 * Sec. 12. AS 29.88.040(b) is amended to read:

28 (b) The department shall make reasonable efforts to advise and
29 assist local governments [MUNICIPALITIES] in collecting information

1 and completing reports necessary for the determination of entitlements
2 under AS 29.88.

3 * Sec. 13. AS 29.88.040(c) is amended to read:

4 (c) The department shall, by regulation, classify for inclusion
5 or exclusion as a component of a local government's [MUNICIPALITY'S]
6 millage rate equivalent under AS 29.88.010 any tax revenue appropri-
7 ated for a utility not included in the definition set out in AS 29.-
8 88.045(4).

9 * Sec. 14. AS 29.88.045(3) is amended to read:

10 (3) "taxing unit" means an Indian tribe located on a fed-
11 erally established Indian reserve or a municipality and

12 (A) in a borough or unified municipality, a service
13 area or the entire area outside cities and outside federally
14 established Indian reserves;

15 (B) in a city, a differential tax zone;

16 * Sec. 15. AS 29.88.045 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

17 (5) "local government" means a municipality or an Indian
18 tribe located on a federally established Indian reserve;

19 (6) "Indian reserve" means a federally established Indian
20 reserve in existence before enactment of 43 U.S.C. 1601 - 1628 (Alaska
21 Native Claims Settlement Act) and continued in existence under 43
22 U.S.C. 1618(a).

23 * Sec. 16. AS 29.89.020 is amended to read:

24 Sec. 29.89.020. STATE AID TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR ROADS. (a) The
25 department shall pay to a local government that [MUNICIPALITY WHICH]
26 has power to provide for road maintenance and exercises that power,
27 \$2,500 a mile for each mile of road, street or highway maintained by
28 the local government, excluding (1) the official state highway system,
29 (2) roads, streets or highways not dedicated to public use, (3) roads,

1 streets or highways maintained under the local service road program
2 (AS 19.30.111 - 19.30.251), and (4) alleyways, in accordance with
3 regulations adopted by the Department of Transportation and Public
4 Facilities. A payment may not be made under this subsection for
5 maintenance of a road that [WHICH] is not used by automotive equip-
6 ment.

7 (b) A frozen waterway and a connection from an inhabited area to
8 a waterway that [WHICH] may be safely used for public transportation
9 by automotive equipment and is so used during a portion of a year is
10 eligible for a payment of \$1,500 per mile if the waterway and connec-
11 tion are maintained during the period of use by a local government
12 [MUNICIPALITY] or combination of local governments [MUNICIPALITIES].
13 The department, after consultation with the Department of Transporta-
14 tion and Public Facilities, shall determine which waterways and con-
15 nections qualify and, where the waterways or connections lie outside
16 the [CORPORATE] limits of a local government [MUNICIPALITY], which
17 local governments [MUNICIPALITIES] shall receive the payments under
18 this subsection, unless the local governments [MUNICIPALITIES] in-
19 volved have agreed in writing to a particular distribution.

20 * Sec. 17. AS 29.89.030(a) is amended to read:

21 (a) The department shall pay

22 (1) to a local government that [MUNICIPALITY WHICH] has the
23 power to provide hospital facilities and services and that [WHICH]
24 exercises that power, \$1,000 per bed for each bed actually used for
25 patient care, limited to the number of beds provided for in the con-
26 struction design of the hospital, or \$250,000 a hospital for those
27 hospitals with 10 or more beds, or \$50,000 a hospital for those hospi-
28 tals with less than 10 beds, as the local government [MUNICIPALITY]
29 may elect; money received under this paragraph may be used only for

1 hospitals and shall be apportioned among qualifying hospitals as the
2 local government [MUNICIPALITY] determines;

3 (2) on the basis set out in (1) of this subsection to a
4 local government [MUNICIPALITY] for a nonprofit hospital not operated
5 by a local government [MUNICIPALITY] if the local government [MUNICI-
6 PALITY] first certifies to the department that the nonprofit hospital
7 is in compliance with all standards for hospitals that [WHICH] have
8 been adopted by the local government [MUNICIPALITY]; money may not be
9 paid on behalf of a nonprofit hospital without this certification;
10 payments to the local government [MUNICIPALITY] shall be transferred
11 to the nonprofit hospital in accordance with the basis by which the
12 payment was generated by the hospital, and shall be applied to the
13 annual cost of operation and maintenance of the hospital or for the
14 provision of health care service at the hospital as the directors of
15 the hospital determine;

16 (3) to a local government [MUNICIPALITY] in which a health
17 facility is operated, \$2,000 per bed for each bed actually used for
18 patient care, limited to the number of beds provided for in the con-
19 struction design of the health facility, or \$8,000 per health facility
20 as the local government [MUNICIPALITY] determines.

21 * Sec. 18. AS 29.89.030(c) is amended to read:

22 (c) Money received by a local government [MUNICIPALITY] under
23 (a)(3) of this section shall be used for expenses of health services
24 or operation and maintenance of health facilities as the local govern-
25 ment [MUNICIPALITY] determines.

26 * Sec. 19. AS 29.89.050 is amended to read:

27 Sec. 29.89.050. STATE AID TO NATIVE VILLAGE GOVERNMENTS. The
28 state shall pay \$25,000 to a Native village government for a village
29 that [WHICH] is not incorporated as a city under AS 29.03.010.

1 ~~29.95.030~~ In this section, "Native village government" means

2 (1) a local governing body organized by authority of [THE
3 ACT OF CONGRESS OF JUNE 18, 1934 (] 25 U.S.C. [SEC.] 476 ()] other
4 than the governing body of an Indian tribe located on a federally
5 established Indian reserve existing before enactment of 43 U.S.C.
6 1601 - 1628 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) and continued in
7 existence under 43 U.S.C. 1618(a); or

8 (2) a traditional village council or, if there is no tradi-
9 tional village council, the paramount chief or other governing body of
10 a Native village that [WHICH] meets the requirements of [THE ALASKA
11 NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT (] 43 U.S.C. [SECS.] 1601 - 1628 (Alaska
12 Native Claims Settlement Act).

13 * Sec. 20. AS 29.89.100 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

14 (4) "local government" means a municipality or an Indian
15 tribe located on a federally established Indian reserve existing
16 before enactment of 43 U.S.C. 1601 - 1628 (Alaska Native Claims
17 Settlement Act) and continued in existence under 43 U.S.C. 1618(a).

18 * Sec. 21. AS 29.95.020(a) is amended to read:

19 (a) An Indian tribe qualifying for an entitlement under AS 29.88
20 or AS 29.89 shall receive a minimum payment of \$25,000 plus an area
21 cost-of-living differential for each fiscal year. A municipality
22 qualifying for an entitlement under AS 29.88 or AS 29.89 shall receive
23 a minimum payment of \$25,000 plus an area cost-of-living differential
24 for each fiscal year if:

25 (1) the municipality has conducted a regular election under
26 AS 29.28.010 - 29.28.050 during the fiscal year preceding the year for
27 which payment of an entitlement is authorized by AS 29.88 or AS 29.89
28 and has reported the results of the election to the commissioner of
29 the Department of Community and Regional Affairs;

1 (2) regular council meetings are held in the municipality
2 in accordance with the requirements of AS 29.23.210 during the fiscal
3 year preceding the year for which payment of an entitlement is author-
4 ized by AS 29.88 or AS 29.89 and a record of the proceedings is main-
5 tained;

6 (3) a municipal budget has been adopted for the fiscal year
7 during which payment of an entitlement is authorized by AS 29.88 or
8 AS 29.89 and an audit or financial statement for the preceding fiscal
9 year has been prepared and furnished to the Department of Community
10 and Regional Affairs in accordance with AS 29.23.560(a); and

11 (4) local ordinances adopted by the governing body of the
12 municipality have been codified in accordance with AS 29.48.180.

13 * Sec. 22. AS 29.95.020(b) is amended to read:

14 (b) The area cost-of-living differential payable to each Indian
15 tribe and municipality under this section shall be determined annually
16 by election district under the provisions of AS 39.27.030. Except as
17 provided in AS 29.95.030, application of the area cost-of-living
18 differential may not result in a payment which is less than the mini-
19 mum payment determined under (a) of this section. For purposes of
20 this subsection, the election districts used are those designated by
21 the proclamation of reapportionment and redistricting of December 7,
22 1961, and retained for the house of representatives by proclamation of
23 the governor September 3, 1965.

24 * Sec. 23. AS 29.95.020(c) is amended to read:

25 (c) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall pay
26 to each Indian tribe and municipality eligible to receive a minimum
27 payment under this section an amount equal to the difference between
28 the minimum payment determined under (a) and (b) of this section and
29 the sum of the amounts payable for the same fiscal year under AS 29.88

1 and AS 29.89.

2 * Sec. 24. AS 29.95.020 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

3 (f) In this section, "Indian tribe" means: an Indian tribe
4 located on a federally established Indian reserve in existence before
5 enactment of 43 U.S.C. 1601 - 1628 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement
6 Act) and continued in existence under 43 U.S.C. 1618(a).

7 * Sec. 25. AS 43.20.016(a) is amended to read:

8 (a) There is established within the Department of Revenue the
9 municipal assistance fund. The legislature may appropriate to the
10 fund during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 30
11 percent of the income tax revenue received by the state under AS 43.-
12 20.011(e) [AND AS 43.21] for the previous fiscal year. The Department
13 of Revenue shall distribute money from the fund to each Indian tribe
14 and municipality [ORGANIZED BOROUGH AND EACH CITY OF ANY CLASS] on an
15 annual basis as provided in (b), [AND] (c) and (e) of this section.
16 An Indian tribe or a municipality [A BOROUGH OR CITY] may not receive
17 payment under (b), [OR] (c) or (e) of this section until it submits to
18 the Department of Revenue a resolution approved by the governing body
19 [OF THE MUNICIPALITY] that requests the funds. Distribution of money
20 from the fund to an Indian tribe or a municipality [CITY OR ORGANIZED
21 BOROUGH] with a fiscal year beginning on January 1 shall be made on
22 February 1 of the state fiscal year for which the appropriation to the
23 fund is made. Distribution of money from the fund to all other Indian
24 tribes [CITIES] and municipalities [ORGANIZED BOROUGH] shall be made
25 on June 1 of the state fiscal year for which the appropriation to the
26 fund is made. A municipality [BOROUGH OR CITY] that incorporates
27 after December 31 of a state fiscal year is not eligible for a distri-
28 bution under this section until the following state fiscal year.

29 * Sec. 26. AS 43.20.016(c) is amended to read:

1 (c) If the amount in the fund at the time of distribution ex-
2 ceeds the base amount to be distributed under (b) and (e) of this
3 section, the excess amount shall be distributed to each Indian tribe
4 [BOROUGH] and municipality [CITY] on the basis of population. For the
5 purpose of this subsection, the population of each Indian tribe and
6 each [A] city within an organized borough shall be deducted from the
7 population of the borough. Population, for the purpose of this sec-
8 tion, shall be as certified by the commissioner of community and
9 regional affairs.

10 * Sec. 27. AS 43.20.016 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

11 (e) The base amount to be distributed during each fiscal year
12 from the municipal assistance fund to each Indian tribe within a
13 borough or unified municipality shall be a share of the amount dis-
14 tributed to the borough or unified municipality in which the reserve
15 is located based on the ratio of population in the reserve to the
16 total population in the borough or unified municipality. The base
17 amount to be distributed to each Indian tribe outside a borough or
18 unified municipality shall be the amount received as a base amount by
19 the city most closely approximating the reserve in population at the
20 time of the city's incorporation.

21 (f) In this section, "Indian tribe" means an Indian tribe
22 located on a federally established Indian reserve in existence before
23 enactment of 43 U.S.C. 1601 - 1628 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement
24 Act) and continued in existence under 43 U.S.C. 1618(a).

25 * Sec. 28. This Act takes effect July 1, 1984.

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

March 21, 1984

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

225 CORDOVA STREET - BLDG B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 264-2234

POSITION PAPER

RE: HB 590
SPONSOR: Representative McBride

PROGRAM EFFECTS:

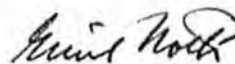
The bill would require the Department to pay State Revenue Sharing to Indian tribes located on federally established Indian reserves at the same level as funding currently is being provided to municipalities of the state. The Metlakatla Indian Community located on the Annette Island Reserve is the only recognized tribe located on an Indian reserve.

COMMENTS:

The Metlakatla Indian Community is a federally chartered city and as such provides a wide range of services to its residents. The community has an elected local government and is similar in many ways to cities organized under State law. As a functioning local government, Metlakatla must meet minimum levels of service and administer its local government based on standards set out in its federal charter. Section 8 (p.4, line 12) of this bill will require that Metlakatla meet the same reporting and documentation requirements that other municipalities under State law must adhere to in order to receive State Revenue Sharing funds.

The Department believes that Metlakatla operates as a municipal government and should be recognized as such and compensated accordingly. Therefore, the Department supports enactment of this legislation.

APPROVED:



Emil Notti, Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No.: HB 590
 Title: An Act relating to state aid for Indian tribes...
 Sponsor: Rep. McBride
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL Department of Community
 Agency Affected: and Regional Affairs
 Program Category Affected: Revenue Sharing
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

-EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	-0-	-0-		
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	-0-		

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Jon Cecil, Administrative Assistant Phone: 465-4733
 Division: Municipal & Regional Assistance Division Date: March 23, 1984

Approved by Commissioner: *Amie North* Date: 3/23/84
 Agency: DCRA

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 12/29/83

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 590
Title: An Act relating to state aid for
Indian tribes...

ANALYSIS:

Assumptions: It is impossible at this time to make a determination about the additional amount of State Revenue Sharing funds available to the Metlakatla Indian Community under AS 29.88 and AS 29.89. Depending upon such variables as population, millage rate, road mileage, number of health facilities, and amount of locally generated revenues, a final entitlement determination is impossible to predict. A current determination cannot be made at this time because of an unavailability of adequate information.

Positions:

Other Expenditures:

Funding:

Section Cost Analysis:

Computations: Dependent upon variables such as road mileage (\$2,500 per road mile/ \$1,500 per ice road mile), number of health facilities (\$8,000 per facility or \$2,000 per bed).

Economic Impact:

Impact on Local Government:

Attachments

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: HB 590
Title: State aid for Indian tribes

Sponsor: McBride
Requestor: C & RA, Judiciary, Finance
Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
Program Category Affected: Revenue
Collection and Management
BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Administrative Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: See attached.

Prepared By: Ervin B. Jones
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-2313
Date: 2/29/84

Approved by Commissioner: Bonnie McElroy
Agency: Revenue

Date: 3/13/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

HB 590

ANALYSIS:

Assumptions: I assume the substitution of the word "municipalities" in place of "organized boroughs and cities of any class" does not further broaden the field of eligible recipients of municipal assistance.

For purposes of municipal assistance, the Department of Revenue uses populations certified by the Commissioner of C&RA. The definition statement in Section 27 should be clarified as to which persons would be counted (i.e. all persons residing within the Indian reserve, or just members in good standing who reside in the reserve, or all members, regardless of residence).

This bill will have no effect on the administrative cost of the municipal assistance program in the Department of Revenue. The effect of section 27 will be to dilute the amount to be shared per capita, as a result of increasing the base amount shared. Since the population of the only known such Indian Reserve (Metlakatla) is approximately 1050 persons, the effect on other communities will be minimal.

SB 228 TITLE & SPONSOR SUMMARY

11:09 3/28/84 PAGE 1 OF 2

AMENDED TITLE:

AN ACT RELATING TO STATE AID FOR INDIAN TRIBES LOCATED
ON FEDERALLY ESTABLISHED INDIAN RESERVES;
AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

PRIME SPONSOR: ZIEGLER.

CO-SPONSORS:

CURRENT STATUS: 3/27/84 IN (S) RULES

SB 228 SENATE ACTION

11:09 3/28/84 PAGE 2 OF 2

DATE	SEQ	PAGE	LEGISLATIVE ACTION
04/05/83	01	0580	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
05/26/83	02	1121	C&RA -- CS03
06/21/83	03	1406	JUD -- C&RA CS01, NR03
06/21/83	04	1406	LETTER OF INTENT
03/27/84	05	2470	FIN -- C&RA CS(AM)05, NR02
03/27/84	06	2471	C&RA F/NOTE EQUALS ZERO
03/27/84	07	2471	DEPT REVENUE ZERO F/NOTE W/ANALYSIS RULES

**

**

SENATE JUDICIARY
STANDING COMMITTEE
June 15, 1983
1:30 p.m.

Members Present: Senator Bill Ray, Chairman
Senator Fritz Pettyjohn
Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Joe Josephson
Senator Dick Eliason

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

HB 163 Amended Title: An Act relating to harassment of persons lawfully engaged in hunting, fishing, camping, or trapping.

HB 323 Amended Title: An Act relating to residency and residency requirements; and providing for an effective date.

HB 126 Amended Title: An Act limiting the liability of aircraft owners or operators for personal injury or death to guest passengers.

HB 130 Amended Title: An Act relating to homesteads; and providing for an effective date.

SB 228 Amended Title: An Act relating to state aid for Indian tribes located on federally established Indian reserves; and providing for an effective date.

WITNESS REGISTER

Mr. Jay W. Nelson, Director
Alaska Environmental Lobby
No information provided.
Position Statement: Testified on HB 163.

Mr. Ron Somerville
representing the Alaska Sportsman Council
No information provided.
Position Statement: Testified on HB 163.

Mr. Steven S. Anderson
attorney for the Metlakatla Indian Community
No information provided.
Position Statement: Testified in favor of the bill.

Senator Rick Halford

Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V, Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-4958
Position Statement: Testified on HB 126.

Robert Maynard
Department of Law
Pouch KC, Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3600
Position Statement: Was available to answer questions.

Tamara Cook
Division of Legal Services
No information provided.
Position Statement: Testified and answered questions from
committee members.

Gail Horetski
Department of Law
Pouch KC, Juneau, Alaska 99811
Position Statement: Testified and answered question from
committee members.

PREVIOUS ACTION

- HB 163 Please refer to Senate Judiciary Committee minutes dated 05/25/83, 05/20/83 and Senate Resources Committee minutes dated 05/13/83. Please refer to House Rules Committee action before 04/22/83, House Judiciary Committee action before 04/20/83 and House Resources Committee action before 03/21/83.
- HB 323 Please refer to Senate Judiciary Committee minutes dated 06/13/83 and Senate State Affairs Committee minutes dated 06/09/83. Please refer to House Finance Committee action before 05/26/83, House Judiciary Committee action before 05/14/83 and House State Affairs Committee action before 04/20/83.
- HB 126 Please refer to Senate Labor & Commerce Committee minutes dated 05/24/83. No Senate Judiciary Committee previous action to record on HB 126. Please refer to House Judiciary Committee action before 05/17/83 and House Labor & Commerce Committee action before 04/14/83.
- HB 130 Please refer to Senate Resources Committee minutes dated 06/10/83 and 06/01/83. No Senate Judiciary Committee previous action

to record on HB 130. Please refer to House Finance Committee action before 04/21/83 and House Resources Committee action before 03/30/83.

SB 228

Please refer to Senate Judiciary Committee minutes dated 06/10/83 and Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee minutes dated 05/24/83.

ACTION NARRATIVE

TAPE 1 for 06/15/83, SIDE A.
Recording
Number 000

The meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee was called to order by Chairman Ray at 1:30 p.m. All members were present. Senator Rick Halford also was in attendance.

The first order of business was Senate Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for House Bill 163 (Jud) -- Relating to harassment of persons lawfully engaged in hunting, fishing, camping, or trapping. The bill was returned to the Committee for additional amendments.

Mr. Jay W. Nelson, Director of the Alaska Environmental Lobby, testified and pointed out three areas of major concern. The first being that the bill is perceived as being directed at environmentalists and that these groups resent the implementations. Secondly, he pointed out that at the present time there are no cases of harassment in this state and that the bill was initiated because of a case in British Columbia and in Massachusetts. He also pointed out that in private discussions he had with legislators, the consensus was that this statute would most likely never be used because of law enforcement being sparse in this State and, therefore, what is the necessity for this bill. Senator Josephson voiced his concerns and suggested that Mr. Nelson should perhaps use a reverse tactic, rather than make the accusation that the Legislature doesn't act until a problem exists. He pointed out that this piece of legislation was not directed to any environmentalist groups in the State, but the problem has occurred in other states, and, therefore, was initiated as a

preventative measure and that harassment of hunters will not be tolerated in Alaska. Mr. Nelson agreed with Senator Josephson, but feels that should this bill pass, it will not effect "environmentalists" in this state and reiterated that it would most likely not be enforceable. Senator Pettyjohn pointed out that guides who feel they have a vested interest in certain game areas, are actually using harassment tactics on hunters. Senator Josephson supports this legislation and explained his reasoning to the committee.

Senator Ray referred to Alaska Statutes Section 16.05.926 and stated he felt this section is superfluous, as it is already covered in the Alaska Statutes Section 16.05.925. Senator Rick Halford advised the committee that he had spoken to the prime sponsor and suggested that the section be deleted. Senator Pettyjohn concurred with the deletion and pointed out a number of problems that could occur if that section were not deleted.

Mr. Ron Somerville, representing the Alaska Sportsman Council, testified in support of the bill and the deletion of the AS 16.05.926 and reiterated to the committee that the bill was not directed to environmental groups. He also pointed out that this legislation would address seal hunting on the Pribilof Islands and marine mammal management in Alaska game reserves which are both "high priority issues." He further stated that Green Peace and other organizations have addressed these priorities and stressed the importance of establishing ground rules now, so that it is not just for the sports hunters but for commercial enterprises as well.

Senator Ray suggested on line 17, page 1 to insert the words "harassing or" after the word "hindering", whereupon Ms. Horetski, from the Dept. of Law, advised against this insertion and explained this would prohibit action rather than speech and explained that the first amendment allows people to speak their minds.

Senator Pettyjohn moved an amendment to delete Alaska Statutes Section 16.05.926,

and on page 2, lines 7 and 10, deleting references to that section, and there being no objections, it was so ordered.

Senator Pettyjohn moved to pass the bill from committee, as amended, with individual recommendations. All members signed "Do Pass".

The second order of business was Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 228 (C&RA) -- relating to state aid for Indian tribes located on certain federally established Indian reserves, whereupon Senator Ziegler, the prime sponsor, referred to Mr. Lee Sharp's letter of June 13th which explained that this bill would have no effect on the Juneau Indian Village.

Mr. Steven S. Anderson, attorney for the Metlakatla Indian Community, testified in favor of the bill. Mr. Anderson submitted written testimony and briefly explained that the main purpose of the bill is to extend the benefits of these state revenue sharing programs to the Metlakatla Indian Community. At present, under Alaska state law, only state municipalities which have been created by state law are eligible to receive revenue sharing monies. Although Metlakatla is organized under federal law, they actually perform the same type of governmental functions as state law municipalities do. He went on to explain that the bill had been drafted to apply only to the Metlakatla Indian Community, and explained that after the passage of the Native Land Claims Settlement Act, it is the only remaining Indian reserve in Alaska; that they have functioned as any other community, providing public works and services without state revenue sharing and that the citizens who are non-members of the Metlakatla Community do not have the same rights as the members. He cited the example that, non-members can not vote for Metlakatla's twelve-man governing council. Senator Ray stated that if the non-members could not vote, then perhaps the state should not provide them with money. Mr. Anderson responded that the limited amount of non-members have all the governmental benefits as everyone else, except the right to vote for mayor or council, although this doesn't apply to

school board and the expenditure of funds.

Senator Josephson questioned that if this bill were passed, would it be opening up a potential for other native groups and could Metlakatla be treated in this special manner. In Mr. Anderson's opinion, it could because the Metlakatla Community did not participate in the Native Land Settlement Act, they are the only Indian reserve in Alaska, and equitably speaking, other Indian communities are "incorporated" under state law. They receive federal funds as well as revenue sharing money as long as they live in or near a first or second class city. This perhaps creates a double payment standard, but with Metlakatla this would not happen.

Mr. Anderson responded to Senator Eliason's questions regarding federal benefits, stating that these benefits are also extended to other native tribes and reservations.

Senator Ray questioned whether or not the use of fish traps had been abolished, whereupon Mr. Anderson responded that the use of fish traps had not been abolished.

Discussion was had by the committee as to why the Metlakatla Indians opted not to petition for the Native Claims Settlement Act. It was pointed out that at the time of the petition, the people chose to remain a traditional Indian reservation.

Advantages were discussed and the reasoning behind the trade off and perhaps the principle value was the "fish traps" which was used to provide revenues for their community, but because of this trade off they did not receive the monetary benefits that the others did.

Mr. Anderson strongly expressed that they are not asking for anything special, but only that the Alaska citizens who live in Metlakatla be able to receive the comparable benefits which other Alaskan natives receive.

Discussion was had in reference to the non-members who live in Metlakatla and it was

suggested that perhaps state aide should be provided to those non-members (approx. 100). Mr. Anderson, reminded the Committee that the members are Alaskan citizens, too.

Senator Josephson briefly summarizes Mr. Anderson's testimony and feels that basically at the time of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the native reserves (seven total) were each given the right by election to either affiliate with a regional corporation, and become a village corporation under the act and take revenues and benefits of the act and go into the corporate shareholder mode or to opt out and retain their reserve status, by opting out they did not foresee that they would be creating a disability in terms of not being eligible for state programs.

Mr. Anderson explained that prospect of the Alaskan citizens who reside there, because other state citizens located in other locations in the state receive their share of these monies, using gym and library as an example, with the exception of the Alaska citizens who live on the Metlakatla reserve.

Senator Eliason questions revenue sharing before the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act if it did exist and what the federal cutback were at this time. If in fact because of the cutbacks is this not what the push for this bill all about, this of course being the case.

Senator Ray expressed his concerns of the broadening of the use of the word "local government" instead of "municipality". Ms. Tamara Cooke, representing Legislative Legal Counsel and drafted the bill, explained that the definition of "municipality" did not apply to the Community of Metlakatla.

Senator Josephson requested that should the bill pass from Committee he would like to have a "letter of Intent" explaining why Metlaktla is receiving this treatment, because he foresees other unincorporated communities requesting the same. Chairman Ray requested that Senator Josephson write a letter of intent, and rescheduled the bill for Friday, June 17th.

The third order of business was Committee Substitute for House Bill 323 (Fin) am - - residency requirements. Mr. Robert Maynard from the Dept. of Law was available to answer questions and explained the amendments which were incorporated into the work draft. The first amendment was sec. 9, page 6, amending the student loan residency requirement which would assure that if a dependent lives out of the state and qualifies for a student loan, because his parent or guardian is in this state, that dependent would have some contact in the state within five years. The second amendment is to delete sec. 10 on page 6, changing the residency of one who can collect bounties to six months.

Senator Pettyjohn moved to pass the bill out of Committee with individual recommendations. All members signed "Do Pass".

The final order of business was the following bill assignments:

SCSHB126 Limiting the liability of aircraft owners or operators for personal injury or death to guest passengers to Senator Eliason.

CSHB 130 Relating to homesteads to Senator Josephson.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

COMMITTEE LETTER OF INTENT
ON
CS FOR SENTATE BILL 228 (JUDICIARY)

In the Legislature of the State of Alaska
13th Legislature - 1st Session

The purpose of Senate Bill 228 is to extend to the Metlakatla Indian Community the benefits of two ongoing state revenue sharing programs, the Municipal Assistance Fund, AS 43.20.016, and the Municipal Tax Resource Equalization Program, AS 28.88.010 et seq. Under existing state law, the Metlakatla Indian Community is not eligible to participate in these programs because it is not technically a state-law "municipality." Senate Bill 228 applies only to the Metlakatla Indian Community and does not affect the legal status or rights of any Indian Reorganization Act entities, traditional councils or village or regional corporations organized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The Committee believes that in fairness the Metlakatla Indian Community must be distinguished from other Native organizations in Alaska with respect to state revenue sharing. The Metlakatla Indian Community has a legal status in Alaska that is absolutely unique. Because the Metlakatla Indian Community elected to forgo the benefits of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the reservation status of the Annette Islands Reserve was preserved. Metlakatla was the only reserve in Alaska to make this choice. Thus section 19 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act extinguishes all previously existing federal Indian reserves in Alaska

but specifically excepts the Annette Islands Reserve. As a federal Indian reservation, located on federal trust land, the Community cannot incorporate under state law.

It is true that the Metlakatla Indian Community is eligible for various federal assistance programs made available to tribes throughout the United States. However, the Metlakatla Indian Community enjoys no special advantage vis-a-vis other Alaska Native groups in this regard. Section 2(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provides that the Act does not diminish the responsibility of the federal government to Alaska Natives and Alaska Native groups. The various federal statutes extending benefits to Indian tribes have therefore been amended to provide that the term "tribe" includes the traditional councils, the Indian Reorganization Act entities, and the village and regional corporations located in Alaska. These entities, as well as the Metlakatla Indian Community, therefore receive federal aid under the Indian Self-Determination Act and other federal programs. Unfortunately, this federal aid for Indian entities throughout the United States has substantially eroded. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the federal cutbacks in Indian programs under the Reagan administration have averaged 45%. The Metlakatla Indian Community must now look to other sources for funding.

With respect to state aid, the Metlakatla Indian Community is at a special disadvantage compared to non-Native and predominately Native communities in Alaska. The Metlakatla Indian Community provides substantial governmental services for the approximately

1300 persons who reside on the Annette Islands Reserve, including both members and non-members of the Community. Its governmental expenses are commensurate with these responsibilities, averaging approximately \$1.7 million per year. But because the Metlakatla Indian Community is chartered under federal, not state, law, it is not eligible for the state revenue sharing benefits that are extended to other Alaska communities. In contrast, the other Native communities in Alaska, at least those of a size comparable to Metlakatla, are incorporated under state law and the Alaskans resident there enjoy the indirect benefits of state revenue sharing. For example, the City of Hydaburg is organized as a first class city and is eligible to receive state revenue sharing. At the same time, this predominately Native community also receives substantial federal benefits, under the Indian Self-Determination Act and other programs, because of the presence there of the Haida Corporation, an ANCSA village corporation, and the Haida Cooperative Association, an Indian Reorganization Act entity set up pursuant to section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act. The Metlakatla Indian Community is eligible to receive the federal but not the state benefits. Senate Bill 228 will eliminate this disparity of treatment between state citizens by extending the state revenue sharing benefits that other Alaska communities now enjoy to the Metlakatla Indian Community.

At the Committee hearing, concern was expressed that the phrase "local government," referring both to state law municipalities and to the Metlakatla Indian Community, was unnecessarily

broad. The Committee has discussed this matter with legislative counsel and recommends that this language be eliminated and that the phrase "municipality and federal Indian reserve tribe" be used to refer to the legal entities eligible for revenue sharing under these two state programs. The existing definition section, clarifying that the "federal Indian reserve tribe" refers only to Metlakatla, should be retained.



- File
THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA
155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

LAW DEPARTMENT - 586-5242

June 13, 1983

The Honorable Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Alaska State Senator
107 Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

File: Legislature - 1983 - General Correspondence

Subject: CSSB 228 (C&RA)

Dear Senator Ziegler:

Following your telephone conversation this morning I reviewed CSSB 228 (C&RA) to determine whether it would have any effect on Juneau area Indian tribes or the Indian-owned property on Willoughby Avenue often referred to as the Juneau Indian Village or the village.

It is my reading of the bill, particularly in light of the intent section, that it will have no effect on any Juneau area Indian tribe or on the village. The bill affects only those Indian tribes located on a "federally established Indian reserve" and there are no federally established Indian reserves in Juneau. In fact, all Indian reserves in Alaska except the Annette Island Reserve (Metlakatla) were revoked by Section 19(a) of ANCSA.

The village is a 1964 townsite plat known as the Juneau Indian Village Addition to the Juneau Townsite. The federal townsite trustee conveyed property to Alaska Natives occupying property within the Juneau Indian Village Addition by means of deeds entitled "Native Restricted Trustee Deed." The deeds, pursuant to 43 USC 733, provided that the land

shall not be alienated or encumbered without the consent of the Secretary of Interior, and shall not be subject to taxation, to levy and sale in satisfaction of debts, contracts or liabilities, or to any claim of adverse occupancy or law of prescription . . .

With the consent of the Secretary of Interior the restricted status of much of the village property has been lifted and the property conveyed to non-natives. The village is now a patchwork of restricted and non-restricted titles. In any event, the village created by the Juneau Indian Village Addition townsite plat was not then, and is not now, a federally established Indian reserve and would not be affected by CSSB 228 (C&RA).

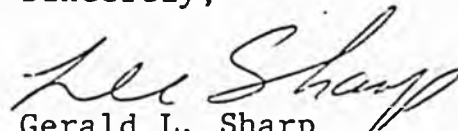
The Honorable Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Re: CSSB 228 (C&RA)

Page Two
June 13, 1983

In reading sections 27 and 28, the addition of the phrase "Indian tribe and" to the sections of Title 29 being amended caused me some concern over the fact that "Indian tribe" was not defined and could be read to mean any Indian tribe. However, upon reading AS 29.95.020 (a), (b) and (c) as amended by sections 26 through 28 of the bill, it becomes clear that the term "Indian tribe" is limited to Indian tribes qualifying for state aid under AS 29.88 and AS 29.89.

In summary, I do not believe the subject bill would have any effect on the Juneau Indian Village on Willoughby Avenue nor on any Indian tribe in the Juneau area.

Sincerely,


Gerald L. Sharp
City-Borough Attorney

GLS:jr

cc: Senator Bill Ray

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: SB 228
 Title: State aid for Indian tribes
 Sponsor: Ziegler
 Requestor: Senate Comm. & Reg. Affairs

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: Rev. Coll & Mgmt.
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:
 Administrative Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 COMMODITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
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REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis.

Prepared By: Ervin B. Jones Phone: 465-2313
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 5/16/83
 Approved by Commissioner: James K. Donohue Date: 5/17/83
 Department: Revenue

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- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

SB 228

IV. ANALYSIS:

This bill will have no effect on the administrative cost of the municipal assistance program in the Department of Revenue. The effect of section 30 will be to dilute the amount to be shared per capita, as a result of increasing the base amount shared. Since the population of the only known such Indian Reserve (Metlakatla) is approximately 1200 persons, the effect on other communities will be minimal.

Assumptions: I assume the substitution of the word "municipalities" in place of "organized boroughs and cities of any class" does not further broaden the field of eligible recipients of municipal assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

May 16, 1983

The Honorable Donald E. Gilman
Senator
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: CSSB 228

Dear Senator Gilman:

At your request we have reviewed the proposed CSSB 228. You asked whether the bill would affect the State's relationship with unincorporated communities or Native village governments. The bill amends the revenue sharing (AS 29.88 and AS 29.89) and municipal assistance (AS 43.20.016) programs to include Indian tribes located on federally established reserves which were not revoked by the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), 43 U.S.C. 1601-1623. The only community which fits this description is the Metlakatla Indian community.

We see no legal problem with including Metlakatla as a recipient of the various programs established to benefit local governments. However, we believe that the use throughout the bill of the term "Indian tribe", and the omission of any reference to Metlakatla, may suggest to a reader not intimately familiar with AS 29 and ANCSA, that the effect of the bill is much broader. This effect could be avoided by replacing all references to "Indian tribe" with "the Metlakatla Indian community." We believe that the specific reference to Metlakatla would not cause the bill to be viewed as a local or special act in violation of Alaska Const. art. II, § 19, because it would have precisely the same effect as the use of the term "Indian tribe" as defined in CSSB 228 -- that is, "Indian tribe" as defined in the bill is a class of one, Metlakatla being the only federally established Indian reserve in Alaska not revoked under ANCSA. In order to simplify the statute and avoid confusing the reader we suggest referring to Metlakatla specifically, as well as identifying it as the only federally established Indian reserve in Alaska.

We note that AS 29.89.050 "State Aid to Native Village governments" is amended in the bill, to clarify that Metlakatla may not qualify both as a local government and as a Native village government. We have advised in the past that AS 29.59.050

The Honorable Donald E. Gilman

May 16, 1983
Page 2

could be challenged on equal protection grounds by an unincorporated community which is not a Native village. We suggest repealing AS 29.89.050, and supplanting it with a provision for aid to unincorporated communities generally.


As a general practice in drafting legislation affecting Native villages in Alaska, you should consider including a provision of legislative intent to the effect that neither the act nor any action taken under it shall be interpreted to either expand or diminish the authority or jurisdiction any Native village council may have. This would reduce the possibility that any legislative act benefitting Native village communities may be interpreted to alter the relationship between the State and those communities.

We hope that this brief response is helpful in your consideration of CSSB 228.

Very truly yours,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


Laura L. Davis
Assistant Attorney General

LLD:d1m

cc: Tam Cook
Legislative Affairs Agency

STATE OF ALASKA

Bill Sheffield, Governor

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

May 6, 1983

POSITION PAPER

RE: CSSB 228

SPONSOR: Senator Zieqler

PROGRAM EFFECTS OF THE BILL

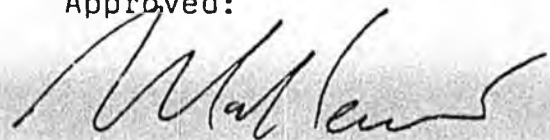
Allows federally established Indian reserves to be considered "local governments" for purposes of the State Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance grant programs. In effect, only one community, Metlakatla, would benefit from this legislation because it is the only Indian reservation in Alaska. Under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act no new reservations may be established in the State.

COMMENTS

The Department generally favors this bill from the perspective that it extends the benefits of two vital State aid programs to another type of municipality that is providing needed services to its residents. Metlakatla Indian Community is a federally chartered municipality and, therefore, is not empowered by Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes. However, it functions like a municipality and is providing a full range of local services to the Alaskans living on the reserve and should be afforded the most liberal interpretation possible under the State Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance programs.

The Department cannot comment on the possible legal ramifications or precedents that might occur with passage of this legislation as they relate to dealing with other unincorporated communities and Indian tribes. The Department defers to the Department of Law on this question.

Approved:



Mark Lewis, Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date _____, 1983

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 228
 Title: State Aid for Indian Tribes
 Sponsor: Ziegler
 Requestor: Senate Comm. & Regional Affairs

II. FISCAL DETAIL Community and Regional

Agency Affected: Affairs
 Program Category Affected: Development
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Local Government Assistance Division

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Richard Rainery
 Division: Commissioner's Office
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
 Department: Community and Regional Affairs

Phone: 465-4703
 Date: 5/6/83
 Date: 5/6/83

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STATE OF ALASKA

Bill Sheffield, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

April 21, 1983

The Honorable Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: SB 228 (Relating to State aid for Indian tribes located
on federally-established Indian reserves)

Dear Senator Ziegler:

Assistant Attorney General Larry D. Wood of the Department of Law office in Fairbanks recently brought this bill to my attention. In particular, he noted that the provisions of the bill would apply to an "Indian tribe located on a federally established Indian reserve." Neither "Indian tribe" nor "federally established Indian reserve" are defined or further identified in the bill.

As you may know, there is considerable uncertainty regarding those terms and concepts in Alaska. However, everyone seems to agree that the Metlakatla Indian Community qualifies as an "Indian tribe located on a federally established Indian reserve." Accordingly, if it is your intent to ensure that the Metlakatla Indian Community may receive state aid, we believe it would be desirable to amend the bill to reach only the Metlakatla Indian Community. We recognize that this may present some problem under the prohibition on local and special legislation in Art. II, sec. 19 of the Alaska Constitution. However, that provision of the Constitution prohibits local and special legislation only if a general law cannot be made applicable. Given the uncertainty regarding the concepts of "Indian tribe" and "federally established Indian reserve," we believe there is sufficient justification for limiting the reach of this bill to the Metlakatla Indian Community.

We will be happy to work with you, a designated legislative committee, or the Legal Affairs Division of the

The Honorable Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.

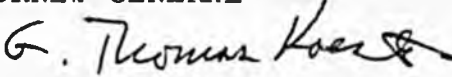
April 21, 1983

Page 2

Legislative Affairs Agency in working on this measure. We look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
G. Thomas Koester
Assistant Attorney General

GTK/rm

cc: Billy G. Berrier
Larry D. Wood

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE, MORISSET, ERNSTOFF & CHESTNUT
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

STEVEN S. ANDERSON*
RICHARD M. BERLEY
STEVEN H. CHESTNUT
RICHARD A. DUBAY
BARRY D. ERNSTOFF
GLENN M. FELDMAN**
FRANK R. JODZWIAK
MASON D. MORISSET
ROBERT L. PIRTLE
JAMES J. PURCELL
THOMAS P. SCHLOSSER
MARC D. SLONIM
SAMUEL J. STILTNER
JAMES L. VARNELL
JAMES B. WEBER
ALVIN J. ZIONTZ

* WASHINGTON AND ALASKA STATE BARS
** DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
ALL OTHERS WASHINGTON STATE BAR

METROPOLITAN PARK 15TH FLOOR
1100 OLIVE WAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
(206) 423-1255

TWX: 5104444047
TELECOPIER: (206) 423-7622

WASHINGTON DC OFFICE
1129 TWENTIETH ST. N.W.
SUITE 506
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 331-8690

PLEASE REPLY TO SEATTLE OFFICE

March 4, 1983

Sandra Borbridge
Special Assistant
Office of the Governor
Pouch A
Juneau AK 99811

Re: Metlakatla Indian Community's Eligibility for
Municipal Aid

Dear Sandra:

As we discussed the other day on the telephone, I have prepared a paper for Senator Ziebler outlining the basis for the Metlakatla Indian Community's request that various state statutes be amended so that the Metlakatla Indian Community qualifies for state revenue sharing and other state municipal aid programs. I enclose a copy for your reference. Since the Community's position as to precisely what programs it will seek to have amended is not yet clear, I would prefer that you withhold distribution of the paper.

In light of our earlier conversations, I would particularly call your attention to the section of the paper that discusses Metlakatla's position relative to other Native communities in Alaska. As I have explained to you, the Community does not in any way want to interfere with the efforts of other predominantly Native communities from securing state aid. At the same time, however, it must be recognized that the situation of the Metlakatla Indian Community is legally and practically unique.

Sandra Borbridge
Page Two
March 4, 1983

It is my position that it makes the most sense to approach the question of Metlakatla's inequality of treatment first and then approach the problems of state treatment of other Native communities on an ad hoc basis. As I emphasized in the paper, it is important to realize that other Native communities, as well as the Metlakatla Indian Community, receive substantial federal aid. They qualify under federal statutes for Indian Self-Determination Act funding and most other federal programs made available to Indian tribes generally. It is also important to recognize that most Alaska Natives residing in communities of a size comparable to Metlakatla are either at or near a state municipality. Such communities, of course, are eligible for state municipal aid, and the individual Natives who live there receive the indirect benefits of such aid.

The only Natives who would not receive indirect benefits on a scale comparable to Metlakatla, if the requested amendments are enacted, would be those Natives in the unorganized borough who live in smaller communities which are not organized under state law. To my knowledge, none of these communities approach the size of Metlakatla or deliver governmental services on a scale that Metlakatla does. They do not have the same need for revenues that the Community does. If there are any such communities, however, that do deliver substantial governmental services, I see no reason that their situation could not also be remedied by an amendment to the state law. They would be in a much stronger position, however, if Metlakatla got its amendments through first so that they could point to similarities in their situation to that of the Metlakatla Indian Community. On the other hand, for communities that are organized under state law, duplication of state funding would occur if revenue sharing were made available to traditional or IRA councils within the same geographic boundary.

My greatest concern is that the problems that Metlakatla faces should not be ignored simply because it is difficult to deal with the problems concerning the treatment of other Alaska Natives. Metlakatla's situation is not controversial - its governmental status and the extent of its responsibilities are quite clear.

Sandra Borbridge
Page Three
March 4, 1983

I will be happy to discuss this matter with you further at your convenience. Thank you again for your attention to Metlakatla's concerns.

Very truly yours,

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE, MORISSET,
ERNSTOFF & CHESTNUT



Steven S. Anderson

SSA:mk

Enclosure

cc: Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Representative Ron Wendte
Representative Jack McBride
Mayor Casey Nelson,
Metlakatla Indian Community
Council Members,
Metlakatla Indian Community
Gordon Thompson
Wally Kuley

MK/3483
F2/MIC/BOR/L

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE, MORISSET, ERNSTOFF & CHESTNUT
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

STEVEN S. ANDERSON*
RICHARD M. BERLEY
STEVEN H. CHESTNUT
RICHARD A. DU BEY
BARRY D. ERNSTOFF
GLENN M. FELDMAN**
FRANK R. JOZWIAK
MASON D. MORISSET
ROBERT L. PIRTLE
JAMES J. PURCELL
THOMAS P. SCHLOSSER
MARC O. SLONIM
SAMUEL J. STILTNER
JAMES L. VARNELL
JAMES B. WEBER
ALVIN J. ZIONTZ

METROPOLITAN PARK, 16TH FLOOR
1100 OLIVE WAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
(206) 623-1255

TWX: 9104444047
TELECOPIER: (206) 623-7622

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE
1129 TWENTIETH ST. N.W.
SUITE 506
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 331-8650

March 4, 1983

PLEASE REPLY TO SEATTLE OFFICE

* WASHINGTON AND ALASKA STATE BARS
** DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
ALL OTHERS WASHINGTON STATE BAR

Representative Ron Wendte
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau AK 99811

Re: Eligibility of the Metlakatla Indian Community
for State Municipal Aid

Dear Representative Wendte:

I am writing on behalf of the Metlakatla Indian Community to request your assistance in securing legislation to make the Metlakatla Indian Community eligible for various state revenue sharing programs, as well as for other financial aid which is now extended to the municipalities of the State of Alaska. I have already met with Senator Ziegler concerning this matter while I was in Juneau several weeks ago, and I understand that in your meeting with the delegation from the Metlakatla Indian Community they advised you of their concern to seek these amendments.

I enclose a copy of my letter to Senator Ziegler formally requesting his assistance, along with a position paper I have prepared outlining the basis for the Community's position. As you can see, it is premised primarily on the argument that the disqualification of the Metlakatla Indian Community from state revenue sharing unfairly discriminates against Alaska state citizens who live on the Annette Islands Reserve as compared to other citizens residing in comparable communities. It seems to me that state revenue sharing for such communities should not turn whether they are organized under federal or state law, but rather on whether they exercise substantial governmental functions and are in need of state assistance. Metlakatla, particularly in light of the substantial federal cutbacks under President Reagan's administration, should qualify on both counts.

I would very much like to meet with you personally to discuss these matters and think that it would be useful to have a delegation from the Community as well as the Community's lobbyist, Mr.

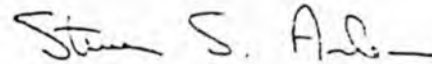
Representative Ron Wendte
Page Two
March 4, 1983

Kubley, present as well. We will be available to meet with you at your convenience.

In the meantime, I will be very happy to discuss any questions you may have concerning these matters over the telephone. Thank you again, on behalf of the Metlakatla Indian Community, for any assistance you can give.

Very truly yours,

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE, MORISSET,
ERNSTOFF & CHESTNUT



Steven S. Anderson

SSA:mk

Enclosure

cc: Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Mayor Casey Nelson,
Metlakatla Indian Community
Council Members,
Metlakatla Indian Community
Gordon Thompson
Wally Kubley

MK/3483
F1/MIC/WEN/L

0013-1128

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE, MORISSET, ERNSTOFF & CHESTNUT
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

STEVENS ANDERSON*
RICHARD M. BERLEY
STEVEN H. CHESTNUT
RICHARD A. DU BEY
BARRY D. ERNSTOFF
GLENN M. FELDMAN**
FRANK R. JOZWIAK
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ALVIN J. ZIONTZ

METROPOLITAN PARK, 16TH FLOOR
1100 OLIVE WAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
(206) 623-1235
TWX: 9104444047
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WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE
1129 TWENTIETH ST. N.W.
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March 4, 1983

PLEASE REPLY TO SEATTLE OFFICE

* WASHINGTON AND ALASKA STATE BARS
** DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
ALL OTHERS WASHINGTON STATE BAR

Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Metlakatla Indian Community Eligibility for State
Revenue Sharing

Dear Senator Ziegler:

I am writing on Metlakatla's behalf, as a follow-up to our conversation in Juneau, to request your assistance in securing legislation making the Metlakatla Indian Community eligible for State revenue sharing and other State financial aid which is available to Alaska's other municipalities, including a number of like size and comparable governmental responsibilities.

Although I know you are quite familiar with Metlakatla's status and its treatment under state law, I thought it might be helpful if I provided you with a detailed explanation of the basis for the Community's position. I have prepared a paper outlining Metlakatla's arguments which I enclose for your reference. It discusses the legal status of the Community, and what I see as the primary basis for expanding the eligibility requirements of the various State municipal assistance programs. The paper is preliminary because, except for the revenue sharing programs, it does not identify precisely the programs in which Metlakatla seeks to participate. I believe that will have to wait for additional discussions with you and Representatives Wendte and McBride.

As you know, the State of Alaska has in the past provided assistance to the Metlakatla Indian Community as it has to other communities throughout the State of Alaska. Most often, as in the case of the swimming pool project, the money has been made available as part of a specific legislative grant. The Community is well aware that this has been made possible primarily through your sponsorship.

Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Page 2
March 4, 1983

There are many on-going State assistance programs, however, for which the Community does not currently qualify. In several instances, the Community has received funds from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs under programs making the so-called "unincorporated communities" eligible for State financing. Metlakatla's classification as an "unincorporated community," however, is problematic.

Although the Metlakatla Indian Community is organized under federal law and is therefore not technically a state "municipality," in form and function it more closely resembles a "municipality" than it does an "unincorporated community." Metlakatla does not resemble those communities in the unorganized borough with no organized local government. The distributions authorized by the legislature for the unincorporated communities have been much less substantial than the distributions to the municipalities. Since Metlakatla has substantial "municipal" responsibilities, it has a correspondingly greater need for revenues than do the unincorporated communities, and it would seem that Metlakatla's eligibility for those programs should turn on the functions it performs for the Alaska citizens who reside on the Reserve, rather than on the fact that it is chartered by the United States rather than the State of Alaska.

At the present time, Alaska citizens who reside on the Annette Islands Reserve do not share the same opportunity as other state citizens residing in similar communities to enjoy the indirect benefits of state revenue sharing. The Legislature, it seems to me, has made a policy decision that some of Alaska's wealth should be made available to its citizens indirectly through the various state programs that provide direct financial aid to local governments. Such a distribution scheme has the advantage of ensuring that a substantial part of the money distributed will be invested in permanent civic improvements of long-range benefit to state citizens. When oil and gas revenues are distributed directly to individual state citizens, there is, of course, no such assurance. Considered from the perspective of the individual state citizen who lives on the Annette Islands Reserve, therefore, the State does not extend to the Metlakatlans the same indirect benefits it does to other state citizens residing in similar communities. This inequality of treatment is most clearly evident in the Municipal Assistance Fund where the State has elected to distribute 30% of the oil and gas income tax revenues to municipalities.

Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
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March 4, 1983

I am aware that some of the arguments the Community advances could also be made by other Native groups in Alaska. Neither I nor the Community have any desire to debunk the efforts of other needy Alaska Natives to obtain help from the State of Alaska. At the same time, the Community's status in Alaska law is unique and I do not think there is any unfairness in extending eligibility for municipal revenue sharing only to the Annette Islands Reserve, at least as a first step. Metlakatla's governmental and reservation status is crystal clear. The problem of treatment of other Alaska Natives can be approached on an ad hoc basis by determining which other Native communities provide governmental services similar to Metlakatla and yet are ineligible for State aid.

Most if not all of the other Native communities in Alaska with populations of the same magnitude as the Annette Islands Reserve are incorporated under state law as first or second class cities, or are located within an organized borough. As a result, Natives resident there enjoy the indirect benefits of the State distributions that Metlakatla is denied. And, as I explain more fully in the attached paper, these Native groups are also eligible for the same federal aid that is extended to Metlakatla since the various federal statutes extending aid to Native Americans have expanded the definition of "Indian tribe" to include the villages, the ANCSA village and regional corporations, and the traditional councils located throughout the State of Alaska. It is also significant, concerning equality of treatment, that the Metlakatla Indian Community and its members have been ineligible to participate in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act benefits that other Alaska Natives have enjoyed.

I would like to specifically request that you ask Tamara Cook of the Legislative Affairs Agency to assist on this project. As we discussed, she is currently working on the redraft of Title 29, the State Municipal Code, and is very familiar with the various State programs for municipal assistance. In addition, Senator Ziegler, I would also request that you authorize her to discuss these matters with me so that I can remain involved in the drafting process.

In analyzing the various State statutes, I have had considerable difficulty in determining which statutes the Community should seek to have amended. The clearest candidates are the two principal revenue sharing measures--the Municipal Assistance Fund, AS 43.20.016 discussed above, and the Municipal Tax Resource Equalization Program, codified in AS 29.88.010 et seq., and along with them, the

Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.

Page 4

March 4, 1983

corresponding program for State aid for miscellaneous municipal purposes found in AS 29.89. Not only do these revenue sharing measures clearly implicate the Community's concerns for unequal treatment of Metlakatla residents, but if extended to Metlakatla they would provide the advantage of an on-going source of support to replace, in part, the federal funding which has been evaporating under the Reagan administration.

At the same time there are a number of State programs providing monies to individual communities for particular purposes. An example is the Department of Environmental Conservation's program for assistance to municipalities for water, sewer and solid waste systems. The Attorney General has ruled that Metlakatla is ineligible for such assistance because it was not a "municipality." The problem I am having is that an attempt by Metlakatla to amend such statutes would substantially overlap with the proposal advanced to you independently by the Community for State aid for various priority projects. I am also concerned that the Metlakatla Indian Community not jeopardize its chances for increased State assistance by asking for too many changes at once. On the other hand, at least as a matter of logic, it might make sense to seek to make Metlakatla eligible for all State municipal aid programs. It seems to me that the Community and I will need your counsel on this point. A further complication arises because to the extent that the Community receives specific appropriations for individual projects (the water supply dam discussed in the Community's proposal, for example), it may not be necessary to seek to amend the general State statutes. I am clearly not in a position to make a unilateral decision as to which specific programs should be included.

Because of that uncertainty, the attached position paper is preliminary in certain respects and will probably have to be modified as the Community's position becomes more refined. I have no objections if you wish to distribute the paper and will leave that to your judgment. In light of the meeting you had last week with Governor Sheffield, I thought I should send copies of the paper to Representatives McBride and Wendte. I will ask them to consult with you as to whether they think the paper should be kept confidential at this point. I am also taking the liberty of sending a copy to Governor Sheffield's Aide for Indian Affairs, Sandra Borbridge, who has called me several times for briefing on the Community's position. I will also ask her to withhold distribution of the paper.

Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Page 5
March 4, 1983

I would like to have another meeting along with a Metlakatla delegation with you, Representative McBride and Wendte and Wally Kubley. I will be available to come back up to Juneau at your convenience and will, of course, be happy to testify in any hearings or provide any other assistance I can in attempting to secure these amendments. In addition, I am sure that Mayor Casey Nelson and the members of the Council and staff will be available to testify or help if that becomes useful.

Once again, I would want to express my thanks and the Community's thanks for your assistance and advice.

Very truly yours,

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE, MORISSET,
ERNSTOFF & CHESTNUT

Steven S. Anderson

Steven S. Anderson

cc: Representative Ron Wendte
Representative Jack McBride
Mayor Casey Nelson,
Metlakatla Indian Community
Council Members,
Metlakatla Indian Community
Wally Kubley
Gordon Thompson

Enclosure

SSA:asr/mm/mk

MK/3483
F2/MIC/ZIE/L

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

to: Ernst W. Mueller, Commissioner
Department of Environmental
Conservation

DATE: July 28, 1982

FILE NO: 366-747-82

TELEPHONE NO: 465-3600

FROM: WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: Metlakatla Indian
Community grant
eligible under
AS 46.03.030

By: Robert E. Price
Assistant Attorney General

AUG 02 1982

This is in response to your opinion request of June 7 in which you asked whether the Metlakatla Indian community is entitled to receive construction grant assistance under AS 46.03.030.

AS 46.03.030 provides for grants of state funds to a "municipality" for public water supply, sewerage and solid waste facilities.

AS 46.03.900(11) defines "municipality" as "an organized borough or an incorporated city outside an organized borough, and includes all classes of boroughs and cities whether home rule or otherwise."

The Metlakatla Indian Community is an entity organized under section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act, 25 U.S.C. 476. It is not incorporated as a city or organized as a borough under the law of the State of Alaska.

The definition of municipality in AS 46.03.900(11) does not include the Metlakatla Indian Community. It is not an organized borough or an incorporated city within the meaning of the statute. The Alaska Constitution, Article X, deals with local government within the context of boroughs and cities which are incorporated under state law. The definition of municipality in AS 46.03.900(11) should be construed within the framework of Article X of the Alaska Constitution inasmuch as it employs the words "borough" and "city" which are set out in the constitution.

There is no equal protection problem raised by the statute caused by the exclusion of the Metlakatla Indian Community from benefits under the statute because the basis of the exclusion is governmental and not race. The Metlakatla Indian Community may become a city or borough under state law upon compliance with the applicable provisions of Title 29. The equal protection clause does not deny to States the power to treat dif-

Ernst W. Mueller, Commissioner
Dept. of Environmental Conservation
366-747-82

July 28, 1982
Page 2

ferent classes in different ways so long as the classification is "reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike." Reed v Reed, 404 U.S. 71, 75-76, 30 L.Ed. 225, 229 (1971).

Further, this opinion does not mean that the legislature may not make grants to the Metlakatla Indian Community by designating that entity as eligible for a grant. See page 83 of 1982 SLA 101 for a grant to Metlakatla specifically within the group of municipalities. However, the statute must either include Metlakatla within a group, for example, as an unincorporated, or specifically describe the Metlakatla Indian Community as a grant recipient.

REP/jb

ELIGIBILITY OF THE METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY FOR
STATE REVENUE SHARING AND MUNICIPAL AID PROGRAMS

March 4, 1983

Prepared By:

Steven S. Anderson
ZIONTZ, PIRTLE, MORISSET,
ERNSTOFF & CHESTNUT
1600 Metropolitan Park
1100 Olive Way
Seattle, WA 98101

Attorneys for the
Metlakatla Indian Community

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to show the justification for amending Alaska's laws to make the Metlakatla Indian Community eligible for various state municipal aid programs. At the present time, the Community's treatment under Alaska law is somewhat confusing and inconsistent. On the one hand, the Alaska Attorney General has ruled that the Metlakatla Indian Community is not a "municipality" as that term is defined in various state statutes making state monies available to local governments. At the same time, however, the Attorney General has ruled that the Metlakatla Indian Community can be classified as an "unincorporated community" for certain purposes so as to be eligible for various state programs extending aid to such communities.

This paper will demonstrate that although the Metlakatla Indian Community is organized under federal law, and is therefore not a state law municipal corporation, it nevertheless functions as an established unit of local government, a fact recognized both by the State of Alaska and the United States.

Unlike the so-called "unincorporated communities," the Metlakatla Indian Community operates a "municipal" government and provides governmental services to the more than 1,300 residents of the Annette Islands Reserve. These services include police and fire protection, water, sewer and electrical service, as well as general government. Like other local governments, the Community enacts and enforces laws and has an established judicial system. For these reasons, classification of the Metlakatla

Indian Community as an "unincorporated community" ignores the realities of Metlakatla's extensive governmental operations and the needs it has for funding the services it provides. This paper will discuss in some detail the Community's status under federal and state law, the need for state revenues, and the reasons that Metlakatla's unique status justifies its inclusion within these state municipal aid programs.

THE METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY'S ELIGIBILITY FOR
STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER EXISTING ALASKA LAW

The State of Alaska now makes substantial sums of money available to local units of government throughout the state. This occurs not only through the State's revenue sharing programs but also through state statutes that make monies available to local governments for specific projects within local government responsibility. The primary revenue sharing programs include the Municipal Assistance Fund administered by the Department of Revenue, AS 43.20.016 and the Municipal Tax Resource Equalization Program found in AS 28.88.010 et seq. The examples of state aid for miscellaneous municipal purposes are numerous including such programs as state aid to municipalities seeking to build or improve water and sewer systems, AS 46.03.030, as well as the state program found in AS 29.89.030 et seq. providing aid for municipalities maintaining roads, operating health facilities, and maintaining volunteer fire departments.

For the most part, the Metlakatla Indian Community is not eligible for these programs because it is not a "municipality"

within the meaning of the various state statutes that make these programs available to local governments. Last year, for example, the Metlakatla Indian Community applied for aid to the Department of Environmental Conservation for a grant under AS 46.03.030 for improvements to the Community's public water system. The Department of Environmental Conservation requested an opinion from the Alaska Attorney General as to whether Metlakatla was eligible, and the Attorney General, on July 28, 1982, issued an opinion noting that the Metlakatla Indian Community was an Indian tribe organized under § 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act, 25 U.S.C. § 476 and was "not incorporated as a city or organized as a borough under the laws of the State of Alaska." As a result, the Attorney General ruled, Metlakatla was not a "municipality" within the meaning of the statute and was not eligible for state aid. The Attorney General went on to note, however, that there was no legal prohibition on the Legislature making grants available to the Metlakatla Indian Community if the Community were designated as eligible. A copy of the Attorney General's Opinion is attached.

On the other hand, the Metlakatla Indian Community has qualified for state aid in certain circumstances, either because the statute makes state aid available to persons or organizations other than "municipalities," or in the case of a number of state programs, because the aid has been made available to "unincorporated communities." For the most part, the amounts made available to the "unincorporated communities" are substantially less than

the amounts made available to "municipalities." For example, AS 29.88 makes a maximum grant of \$25,000 available to communities not incorporated under state law, while that amount is the minimum grant for municipalities and is subject to adjustment upward based on a formula set out in the statute. The singular exception was the Municipal Aid Program, Chapter 60, SLA 1981, which made grants available to both municipalities and incorporated communities calculated on a \$1,000 per capita basis. Metlakatla, like other incorporated and unincorporated communities throughout the State of Alaska will receive a substantial grant from the State under this program.

Presumably, there are several principal reasons that the Legislature has chosen to make larger sums available to municipalities than to unincorporated communities. First, municipalities have governmental responsibilities to perform and therefore need more assistance. Second, their stable governmental structures ensure that State monies are spent or invested in a responsible fashion; they are more accountable than "unincorporated communities." Third, in contrast to State programs distributing State wealth to individual Alaskans on a per capita basis, distributions of state money to local governments ensures that substantial portions of the money will be invested in permanent improvements of long-standing benefit to the citizens of the State.

Although the Metlakatla Indian Community is organized under federal rather than state law, it more closely resembles a "muni-

cipality" than it does an "unincorporated community." If the State of Alaska were to make its revenue sharing programs available to the Community, it would be assured that the money would be utilized responsibly by the Community in helping to meet its very substantial governmental responsibilities. It would result in permanent benefit to the State citizens who reside on the Annette Islands Reserve, both members and nonmembers of the Community.

THE UNIQUE LEGAL STATUS OF THE METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY IN ALASKA

The Metlakatla Indian Community is the governing body of the only remaining federal Indian reservation in Alaska, the Annette Islands Reserve. The Reservation was established by Act of Congress in 1891 and a stable council-form tribal government has been in effect continuously since that date. In 1944, the Metlakatla Indian Community adopted a Constitution under § 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act, 25 U.S.C. § 476, which provided a new federal framework for Indian tribal government. The form of the Community's government, however, remained essentially the same.

The Community's chief executive officer is the Mayor; it has a Secretary and Treasurer and its legislative body is a 12-person Council. The Community also has a judicial system headed by a federally-trained Magistrate. As a federally recognized Indian tribe the Metlakatla Indian Community enjoys the legal power to perform traditional local government functions. Like other tribes, it enacts and enforces civil and criminal laws and has

power to levy taxes, although its tax base is very limited. While Indian tribes enjoy a status in American law that is unique, for present purposes the Metlakatla Indian Community can be described as a federally chartered municipal corporation because it carries out the same types of governmental functions as do state-chartered municipal governments.

In Alaska, after the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was passed by Congress in 1971, Metlakatla's situation became unique. Under § 19(a) of ANCSA, all Indian reservations in Alaska, with the sole and express exception of the Annette Islands Reserve, were abolished. In addition, § 19(a) provides that no person enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community is eligible for benefits under the Act.

The unique status of the Metlakatla Indian Community was explicitly recognized by Congress in the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act of 1982. That statute provides that for certain federal tax purposes, Indian tribal governments shall be treated as states. The legal effect of the statute was to provide that Indian tribes, like state and local governments, would receive favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code. Thus, contributions made to Indian tribes are now tax deductible as are contributions made to state and local governments. Indian tribes are now entitled to immunity from certain federal excise taxes. And Indian tribes, like state and local governments, can now issue certain kinds of bonds, the interest on which is exempt from

federal income tax. The definition section of the statute provides that

The term 'Indian tribal government' means the governing body of any tribe, band, community, village, or group of Indians which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Interior, to exercise substantial governmental functions and in Alaska shall include only the Metlakatla Indian Community.

Section 203.

Consistent with its clear governmental status, the responsibilities of the Metlakatla Indian Community for the governance of the more than 1,300 people resident on the Annette Islands Reserve are substantial. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 1982, the Metlakatla Indian Community had total expenses of more than 1.7 million dollars. Of this sum, approximately one million dollars are associated with general government operations including expenses for building operations, road and street maintenance as well as the expenses of general accounting and administration. The other single most important expense was the Community's Police Department which accounted for 16.4% of the total budget. The following chart shows the breakdown of expenditures by the Metlakatla Indian Community on a dollar and percentage basis.

	Expenditures	Percent of Total
General Government	\$1,029,882	57.4%
Fire Department	\$ 55,284	3.1%
Rental Expenses	\$ 144,683	8.1%
Public Health and Sanitation Department	\$ 32,263	1.8%
Sewer System	\$ 6,088	0.3%
Police Department	\$ 294,368	16.4%
Water Department	\$ 30,928	1.7%
Garbage Department	\$ 52,730	2.9%
Cable Television Department	\$ 69,743	3.9%
Forestry Project	\$ 76,853	4.4%

This data does not include the operation of Metlakatla Power & Light, which is responsible for providing electric power to the Reservation. Metlakatla Power & Light is fully owned and operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community and generates power from both hydrogenerators and diesels.

In sum, although the Metlakatla Indian Community is organized under federal law, not under the laws of the State of Alaska, it nevertheless performs governmental functions and has governmental responsibilities that are every bit as extensive as the municipalities of the State of Alaska serving similar population bases. It has a corresponding need for revenues to meet these expenditures.

REASONS FOR EXTENDING MUNICIPAL REVENUE SEARING
AND OTHER STATE BENEFITS MADE AVAILABLE TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES
TO THE METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

1. The Residents of the Annette Island Reserve Are Citizens of the State of Alaska and Should Not Be Denied Benefits Enjoyed By Other State Citizens Through Their Units of Local Government.

It is important to remember that the residents of the Annette Islands Reserve, both members and nonmembers of the Metlakatla Indian Community, are state citizens. As such they qualify for any distributions of Alaska's wealth made available on a per capita basis to state citizens. Rather than distributing money directly to state citizens on a per capita basis, the Legislature has determined that state revenues should be shared with state citizens indirectly, through grants to individual municipal governments. The best example of this is the Municipal Assistance Fund, AS 43.20.016, under which 30% of the oil and gas corporate income tax revenues are distributed to state municipalities, the amount of the grant being directly proportional to the population of each municipality.

Metlakatla fully supports the substantial policy justification for distributing state wealth through this method. By giving the money to stable local governments, the Legislature is assured that the money will be spent responsibly. The Legislature can reasonably expect that the monies so distributed will be invested in ways that will be of lasting benefit to the citizens of the State, as when the local governments utilize the state grants to build public facilities used by state citizens.

But if the rationale for distributing state wealth to units of local government is that the Legislature wants to see substantial portions of the money permanently invested by responsible governments in a way that will be of lasting benefit to state citizens, there is no reason to distinguish the Metlakatla Indian Community. Although the Metlakatla Indian Community is chartered under federal, not state law, it exercises governmental functions just as state municipalities do. The Metlakatla Indian Community has had a stable and continuous tribal government for more than eight continuous decades. The Legislature can be assured that money distributed to Metlakatla will be applied in a responsible fashion and in ways that will provide lasting benefit to the state citizens who reside there. To deny Metlakatla participation in state revenue sharing and other municipal aid programs, is to deny Alaska state citizens residing at Metlakatla substantial benefits other citizens enjoy.

2. Because of the Very Substantial Cutbacks in Federal Aid to Indian Tribes, the Metlakatla Indian Community Is in Substantial Need of State Assistance.

Although in the past the Metlakatla Indian Community has received substantial federal aid, the situation has changed dramatically for the Metlakatla Indian Community, as for other Indian tribes, under the Reagan administration. On a national level, it is estimated by the National Tribal Chairmen's Association in Washington, D.C. that with the budget cuts of October, 1982, there has been a 45% reduction in federal dollars made available to Indians and Indian tribes on the various reservations through-

out the country. Even the Bureau of Indian Affairs concedes that there has been at least a one-third cutback in federal dollars made available to the tribes.

By way of illustration, on the Annette Islands Reserve, the following programs have received the following cutbacks:

Program	Fiscal Year 1982 Entitlement	Fiscal Year 1983 Entitlement	Percentage Reduction
CETA	\$326,000	\$162,000	50%
Indian Community Health Program	\$ 80,000	\$ 55,000	31%
EDA Grant	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	25%
Senior Citizens Program	\$112,000	\$ 82,000	29%
BIA Welfare Assistance	\$ 20,000	-0-	100%

The Metlakatla Indian Community has had very substantial difficulties in making up for these federal cutbacks. At the present time, the level of unemployment on the Annette Island Reserve is 61%. Employment does vary seasonally, but the primary reason for the extraordinarily high level of unemployment now is that the sawmill run by Louisiana-Pacific has closed.

Metlakatla also suffers substantially because of the depressed salmon market. Although the Community itself has had no salmon recalled from its Community operated cannery, the botulism scare has had a substantial impact. This directly impacts funding of the Community's government because profits from the Community cannery and cold storage enterprise are traditionally

applied to the Community's governmental operating expenses rather than being distributed on a per capita basis to the members of the Community.

In addition, although the Community has in the past been able to enjoy substantial revenues from timber sales, the prospect for future sales looks glum. Not only is the timber market presently depressed, but first growth timber has already been largely harvested and it will be many decades before the second growth timber is marketable. The Community estimates that only ten million board feet of original growth timber remain.

3. The Metlakatla Indian Community Functions More Like a "Municipality" Than an "Unincorporated Community" and Should Be Funded Accordingly.

As explained above, the Metlakatla Indian Community, like municipalities organized under state law, has considerable governmental functions and responsibilities. It provides a stable government, substantial municipal services such as water, sewer, and electricity, and police and fire protection to name only a few examples. It also provides substantial social services to the members and nonmembers of the Community who reside on the Annette Islands Reserve.

Unlike the "unincorporated communities" in the unorganized borough, the Metlakatla Indian Community has a need for revenue that is parallel to the governmental services it provides. The mere fact that its charter derives from federal law rather than state law is not a reasonable basis for disqualifying Metlakatla from state revenue sharing programs and other types of state

municipal aid. Amendment of the State statutes to give Metlakatla entitlement will substantially help to equalize the treatment of citizens of the Metlakatla Indian Community and other citizens resident in comparable communities throughout the State.

4. Extension of State Aid to the Metlakatla Indian Community Will Not Give the Community or Its Residents More Favorable Treatment Than Other Similarly Situated State Citizens.

Although the Metlakatla Indian Community does have a unique legal status in Alaska because it is a reservation and because it is excluded from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Community believes that its residents would not receive any undue advantage over other Alaska Natives if state laws were amended to make Metlakatla eligible for municipal revenue sharing. First, although the Metlakatla Indian Community gets federal aid because of its status as a federally recognized Indian tribe, it is important to recognize that the other Indian Reorganization Act entities and traditional councils in Alaska also receive the same aid. For example, the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 provides that the United States can contract with Indian tribes to allow the tribes to perform various functions that were formerly performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or other United States entities. Substantial federal funds, usually referred to as 638 funds, are provided to the Metlakatla Indian Community and other tribes under this program.

But Metlakatla enjoys no special benefit here because the Act defines "Indian tribe" to include not only the Metlakatla

Indian Community but also other Native groups in Alaska. The statute provides that the word "tribe" includes "any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians." Similarly, the Indian Financing Act of 1974, 25 U.S.C. § 1451 et seq., the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1980, 25 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq., the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq., and the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq., have all been extended to include other Native communities in Alaska.

Other federal programs, not administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as HUD, CETA and EDA programs, have been extended to other Alaska Native communities as well as to Metlakatla.

On the other hand, while ANCSA provides that the Metlakatla Indian Community was allowed to retain its reservation status, the statute also provides that the Metlakatla Indian Community and its members are not eligible for the benefits of the Act.

It is also important to realize that as to Natives who reside in communities of substantial size, similar to Metlakatla, state benefits are extended to them because, in most if not all situations, there is a municipality, either a first or second class city or a borough, located there. Attached to this paper is a document prepared by the Tribal Operations Office of the

Bureau of Indian Affairs showing the status of the various Native communities in Alaska. As can be seen, a very substantial number of the communities determined to be eligible by the BIA for federal assistance because of their "Indian" status are also incorporated under state law as a first or second class city. The Natives who reside in such communities, therefore, like other state citizens generally, are eligible for the benefits of state revenue sharing.

Also attached is a computer run by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs showing the amount of state revenue sharing entitlements for various state law municipalities under Title 29 for fiscal year 1982. Looking at those communities with populations similar to that of Metlakatla, one can see that the amounts of state money distributed under Title 29 to such communities are substantial. A few examples will suffice:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1982 Entitlement</u>
Bristol Bay Borough	1,182	\$ 257,237
<u>First Class Cities:</u>		
Craig	560	\$ 142,110
Haines	1,017	\$ 177,619
<u>Second Class Cities:</u>		
Akolmiut	695	\$ 151,277

Even communities with relatively small populations are receiving substantial amounts of state money. The community of

Lower Kalskag, with a population of 244, for example, qualifies for \$98,540 in revenue sharing for fiscal year 1982.

STATE PROGRAMS FOR WHICH THE METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY
DOES NOT QUALIFY

Revenue Sharing Measures.

The most important programs for which the Metlakatla Indian Community does not presently qualify are the on-going state revenue sharing programs. There are now two such primary programs in existence:

1. Municipal Assistance Fund--AS 43.20.016. Under this program, administered by the Department of Revenue, 30% of the general and petroleum corporate income tax revenues received by the State are distributed to municipalities--"organized boroughs and cities of any class." There is no specific statutory requirement as to how the funds should be used but the statute expresses the desire of the Legislature that local governments which levy property taxes should reduce those levies in reasonable proportion to the amount of increased state aid received.
2. Municipal Tax Resource Equalization--AS 29.88.010 et seq. The Department of Community and Regional Affairs administers a program under which the Department distributes state revenues to municipalities which are calculated based on a complex formula. The primary variable are population and the "millage rate equiva-

lent" which is determined according to the assessed property values in the locality. Metlakatla is not eligible for the revenue sharing program because it is not a municipality under the statute. AS 29.89.050 does provide, however, that Native Village governments, including local governing bodies organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, are eligible for a \$25,000 payment. Under the Revenue Sharing Program, however, \$25,000 is the minimum, not the maximum payment.

As noted above, the revenue sharing entitlements for various local governments in the State with a population similar to Metlakatla are often very substantial. The Bristol Bay Borough, with a population of 1,182, for example, has a 1982 entitlement of \$157,000. Haines, a first class city with a population of 1,017, has a 1982 entitlement of \$177,000. Akolmiut, a second class city with a population of 695, has a 1982 entitlement of \$111,734. It is impossible to determine at this time what Metlakatla's entitlement would be, but it would presumably would be substantially more than the \$25,000 it is now eligible to receive.

Other State Programs for Aid to Municipalities.

1. State Aid for Miscellaneous Municipal Purposes. AS 29.89 provides for additional state aid to municipalities for various purposes. AS 29.89.020 provides for state aid to municipalities for road maintenance. Metlakatla does not qualify for this program. The same

chapter also provides for state aid to municipalities for health facilities and hospitals. The Community does not qualify for this program. Title 29 does contain a program for which the Community does qualify, a \$10 per capita grant to volunteer fire departments which does not turn on the presence of a state law "municipality."

2. Public Library Construction Grants. AS 14.56.350 provides for the administration of a program of grants to municipalities for the construction and equipping of libraries. Metlakatla does not qualify under this grant program since it is not a municipality. Presumably Metlakatla also does not qualify for library assistance grants under AS 14.56.300.
3. Water, Sewer and Solid Waste Aid. AS 46.03.030 provides that the Department of Environmental Conservation may make grants up to 50% of the eligible costs for water supply, sewerage and solid waste facilities. Only municipalities are eligible. The State has also established a village safe water program, but Metlakatla does not qualify for this program either because only unincorporated communities with populations less than 600 persons are eligible.
4. Outdoor Recreational, Open Space and Historic Properties Development. AS 41.22.010 provides for a grant

program to municipalities to acquire, preserve or protect historic sites, buildings and monuments. Only municipalities qualify.

5. AS 41.20.355 established a program for the establishment of public ways for trails and footpaths. Again, only municipalities qualify.
6. Municipal Airport Aid. AS 35.05.020 et seq. provides for state aid to "political subdivisions" for airports. Presumably the Community would not qualify.
7. Port Facilities Development. AS 30.15.010 provides for state grants for port facilities construction to municipalities.

This list may not be exclusive.

CONCLUSION

This paper has been designed to provide general background concerning the State of Alaska's treatment of the Metlakatla Indian Community with respect to state municipal aid programs. It has demonstrated that although the Metlakatla Indian Community is organized under federal, not state law, it nevertheless performs governmental functions and has governmental responsibilities that are every bit as extensive as the municipalities in the State of Alaska serving similar population bases. The Community believes that its disqualification from participation in such programs, particularly the revenue sharing programs, discriminates against Alaska citizens residing on the Annette Island Reserve compared to state citizens in other similar communities. This disparate

treatment is not a result of a policy decision by the state legislature to exclude Metlakatla. It should be corrected by amendment of the State statutes.

MK/3483
F3/MIC/ELIG/P

TRIBAL OPERATIONS OFFICE - JAO
Alaska Tribal Status

JULY 1982

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANGSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
A'ognak		X	X						
Akhiok		X	X		X	X			X
Akiachak	X	X	X	X		X			X
Akiak	X	X	X	X		X			X
Akutan		X	X		X	X			X
Alakanuk	X	X	X		X	X			X
Alutna	X	X	X		X				
Aleknagik		X	X		X	X			X
Aleutian Pribilofs	X								
Alexander Creek									
Algaacig (St. Mary's)	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Allakaket	X	X	X		X	X			X
Ambler	X	X	X		X	X			X
Anaktuvuk Pass		X	X		X	X			X
Andreafsky (Andrefsky)		X	X		X				
Angoon	X	X	X	X		X			X
Aniak	X	X	X		X	X			X
Anvik	X	X	X		X	X			X
Arctic Village		X	X		X	X			

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Atka	X	X	X	X		X			
Atkasook (Atquasuk)	X	X	X		X				
Atnautluk	X	X	X		X	X			X
Ayakulik			X						
Barrow		X	X		X	X		X	
Beaver	X	X	X		X	X			
Belkofsky		X	X		X	X			
Bells Flats			X						
Bethel (Orutsaramuit)	X	X	X		X	X			X
Bettles (Bettles Field)	X		X		X	X			
Bill Hoore's		X	X						
Biorka		X							
Birch Creek	X	X	X		X	X			
Brevig Mission		X	X		X	X			X
Bristol Bay						X			
Buckland	X	X	X	X		X			X
Candle		X				X			
Cantwell	X	X	X		X	X			
Canyon Village		X				X			
Chalkyitsik	X	X	X		X	X			

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Chaloonawick			X		X	X			
Chaneliak						X			
Chanilut		X							
Chefornak (Cherfornak)	X	X	X		X	X			X
Chenega	X		X	X		X			
Chevak	X	X	X		X	X			X
Chickaloon	X		X		X				
Chignik	X	X	X		X	X			
Chignik Lagoon	X	X	X		X	X			
Chignik Lake	X	X	X		X	X			
Chilkat (Klukwan)	X	X	X	X		X			
Chistochina	X	X	X		X	X			
Chitina	X	X	X		X				
Chuathbaluk	X		X		X				X
Chukvuktoligamute		X							
Churabalik (Russian Mission-Kuskokwim)						X			
Circle	X	X	X		X	X			
Clark's Point		X	X		X	X			X
Cook Inlet	X								
Copper Center	X	X	X		X	X			

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Cordova						X	X		
Council			X						
Craig	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Crooked Creek	X	X	X		X	X			
Deering	X	X	X	X		X			X
Delta Junction						X			X
Dillingham	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Dot Lake	X	X	X		X	X			
Douglas				X		X			
Eagle	X	X	X		X	X			
Eek	X	X	X		X	X			X
Egegik	X	X	X		X	X			
Eklutna	X	X	X		X	X			
Ekuk		X	X		X	X			
Ekwok		X	X		X	X			X
Elim		X	X	X		X			X
Emmonak		X	X		X	X			X
English Bay	X	X	X		X	X			
Eyak	X		X		X				
Fairbanks	X						X		

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
False Pass	X	X	X		X	X			
Farewell						X			
Flat						X			
Fort Yukon	X	X	X	X		X			X
Gakona		X	X		X				
Galena		X	X		X	X		X	
Gambell	X	X	X	X		X			X
Georgetown		X	X			X			
Golovin		X	X		X	X			X
Goodnews Bay	X	X	X		X	X			X
Grayling (Holikachuk)	X	X	X	X		X			X
Gulkana	X	X	X		X	X			
Haines (Chilkoot)	X			X		X		X	
Hamilton		X	X			X			
Healy Lake			X		X				X
Holy Cross	X	X	X		X	X			X
Hoonah	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Hooper Bay	X	X	X		X	X			X
Hughes	X	X	X		X	X			X
Iluslia	X	X	X		X	X			X

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Hydaburg	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Igiugig	X	X	X		X				
Iliamna	X	X	X		X	X			
Inalik (Diomede)		X	X	X		X			X
Inupiat CAS				X		X			
Ivanof Bay		X	X		X	X			
Juneau	X	X	X				X		
Kaguyak		X	X						
Kake	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Kaktovik	X	X	X		X	X			X
Kalskag (Upper Kalskag)		X			X	X			X
Kaltag	X	X	X		X	X			X
Kanatak				X		X			
Karluk	X	X	X	X		X			
Kasaan		X	X	X		X			X
Kasigluk	X	X	X		X	X			
Kenaitze	X			X		X			
Kenai		X	X						
Ketchikan	X			X		X	X		
Kiana	X	X	X		X	X			X

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BI 72 LIST	MARCH HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
King Cove		X	X		X	X		X	
King Island	X		X	X		X			
Kipruk	X	X	X		X	X			
Kivalina	X	X	X	X		X			X
Klawock	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Kulik			X		X				
Kobuk		X	X		X	X			X
Kodiak	X	X	X				X		
Kokhanok		X	X		X	X			
Koliganek	X	X	X		X	X			
Kongiganak	X	X	X		X	X			
Kotlik	X	X	X		X	X			X
Kotzebue	X	X	X	X		X			X
Koyuk		X	X	X		X			X
Koyukuk	X	X	X		X	X			X
Kwethluk	X	X	X	X		X			X
Kwigillingok	X	X	X	X		X			
Larsen Bay (Anton)	X	X	X		X	X			X
Lelida						X			
Levelock	X	X	X		X	X			

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Lime Village		X	X		X	X			
Litaik			X						
Louder	X								
Lower Kalskag		X	X		X	X			X
McGrath	X	X	X		X	X			X
Makok		X							
Hanley Hot Springs	X	X	X		X	X			
Manokotak	X	X	X		X	X			X
Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)	X	X	X		X	X			X
Mary's Igloo		X	X						
Matanuska							X		
Medfra		X					X		
Mekoryuk	X	X	X	X		X			X
HetlakaUla	X			X		X			
Mentasta (Lake)	X	X	X		X				
Minchumina Lake		X					X		
Minto	X	X	X	X		X			
Mt. Village	X	X	X		X	X			X
Nabesna		X							
Naknek	X	X	X		X	X			

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Hapaimute		X	X			X			
Hapakiak	X	X	X	X		X			X
Napankiak	X	X	X		X	X			X
Nelson Lagoon		X	X		X	X			
Nenana	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Newhalen		X	X		X	X			X
New Stuyahok		X	X		X	X			X
Newtok	X	X	X		X	X			X
Nightmute	X	X	X		X	X			X
Nikolski		X	X	X		X			
Ninilchik	X	X	X		X	X			
Noatak		X	X	X		X			
Nikolai	X	X	X		X	X			X
Nome (Eskimo Comm.)	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Nondalton	X	X	X		X	X			X
Noorvik	X	X	X	X		X			X
Northeast Cape		X				X			
Northway	X	X	X		X	X			
Nuiqsuit (Hooiksut)	X	X	X		X				X
Nulato	X	X	X		X	X			X

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Numapitchuk		X	X	X		X			
Ohogamuit		X	X		X				
Old Harbor	X	X	X		X	X			X
Oscarville		X	X		X	X			
Ouzinkie	X	X	X		X	X			X
Paimute			X						
Palmer						X			
Paradise		X							
Pauloff Harbor (Sanak)		X	X			X			
Pedro Bay	X	X	X		X	X			
Pelican	X				X	X		X	
Perryville	X	X	X	X		X			
Petersburg	X			X		X	X		
Pilot Point	X	X	X		X	X			
Pilot Station	X	X	X		X	X			X
Pitka's Point		X	X		X	X			
Platinum	X	X	X		X	X			X
Point Hope		X	X	X		X			X
Point Lay	X	X	X	X		X			
Portage Creek		X	X		X	X			

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Port Graham	X	X	X		X	X			
Port Heiden	X	X	X		X	X			X
Port Lions		X	X		X	X			X
Port William			X						
Quinhagak (Kwinhagak)		X	X	X		X			X
Rampart	X	X	X		X	X			
Red Devil		X	X		X	X			
Ruby	X	X	X		X	X			X
Russian Mission (Kuskokwim)		X				X			
Russian Mission (Yukon)		X	X		X	X			X
St. George	X	X	X	X		X			
St. Michael		X	X	X		X			X
St. Paul	X	X	X	X		X			X
Salamatof		X	X		X				
Sand Point	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Savonoski		X							
Savoonga	X	X	X	X		X			X
Saxman	X	X	X	X		X			X
Scammon Bay		X	X		X	X			X
Selawik	X	X	X	X		X			X

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOMERULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Seldovia	X	X	X		X			X	
Shageluk	X	X	X	X		X			X
Shagtoolik (Shaktoolik)		X	X	X		X			X
Sheldons Point		X	X		X	X			X
Shishmaref	X	X	X	X		X			X
Shungnak	X	X	X	X		X			X
Sitka	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Skagway	X				X	X		X	
Slana		X							
Sleetmute		X	X		X	X			
Solomon			X						
South Naknek	X	X	X		X	X			
Squaw Harbor		X							
Stebbins	X	X	X	X		X			X
Sterling						X			
Stevens Village	X	X	X	X		X			
Stony River		X	X		X	X			
Takotna	X	X	X		X	X			
Tanacross	X	X	X	X		X			
Tonana	X	X	X	X		X			X

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	IRA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Tatitlek	X	X	X	X		X			
Tazlina	X	X	X		X				
Teller		X	X		X	X			X
Telida	X	X	X		X				
Tenakee (Springs)					X	X			X
Tetlin	X	X	X	X		X			
Tigara	X								
Togiak	X	X	X		X	X			X
Tok	X				X	X			
Toksook Bay	X	X	X		X	X			X
Tuluksak	X	X	X	X		X			X
Tuntutuliak	X	X	X		X	X			
Tununak	X	X	X	X		X			X
Twin Hills	X	X	X		X	X			
Tyonek	X	X	X	X		X			
Uganik			X						
Ugashik		X	X		X	X			
Unkumite (Unkumite)			X						
Unalaska		X	X		X	X		X	
Unalakleet	X	X	X	X		X			X

Village Name	638 GRANTS	ANCSA VILLAGE	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE BY BIA	JKA COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Uyak		X	X						
Unga		X	X						
Valdez						X			
Venetic	X	X	X	X		X			
Wainwright	X	X	X		X	X			X
Wales		X	X	X		X			X
White Mountain	X	X	X	X		X			X
Woody Island			X						
Wrangell	X			X		X	X		
Yakutat	X	X	X		X	X		X	
TOTALS	160	219	222	71	142	217	8	19	100

FY 1982 STATE REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS
FOR MUNICIPALITIES

FEBRUARY 22, 1982

(REPLACES 2/19/82 COMPUTER RUN)

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE
POUCH BH
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

(907) 465-4733 or 465-4736

FY 1982 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = \$55,707,600
 CHAPTER 88 APPROPRIATION = \$34,913,800
 CHAPTER 89 APPROPRIATION = \$14,047,800
 CHAPTER 90 APPROPRIATION = \$6,746,000

CHAPTER 88 PRORATION FACTOR = 6.43407506040690
 CHAPTER 89 PRORATION FACTOR = 0.92865022020026
 CHAPTER 90 PRORATION FACTOR = 0.83123348099043
 MINIMUM ENT. PRORATION FACTOR = 0.96709754619341
 HOLD HARMLESS PRORATION FACTOR = 0.99905232582675

KEY	MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	MILL RATE EQV.	CHAPTER 88 ENTITLEMENT	CHAPTER 89 AND 90 ENTITLEMENT	MINIMUM ENTITL. ADD ON	HOLD HARMLESS ENTITLEMENT	TOTAL FY 1982 ENTITL.
BOROUGH AND SERVICE AREAS								
010	ANCHORAGE A.W.	180,740	6.25	\$6,005,670	\$7,565,322	\$0	\$0	\$13,570,992
020	CITY S.A.	53,410	0.48	\$161,606	\$0	\$0	\$157,448	\$319,054
030	EAGLE RIVER	7,639	0.78	\$37,384	\$60,281	\$0	\$0	\$97,665
040	CHUGIAK	5,105	0.76	\$24,416	\$0	\$0	\$11,921	\$36,337
060	GIRDWOOD	539	1.13	\$3,818	\$24,446	\$0	\$0	\$28,264
070	GLEN ALPS	245	2.13	\$3,245	\$24,562	\$0	\$0	\$27,807
080	FIRE S.A.	148,761	1.28	\$1,189,204	\$0	\$0	\$86,312	\$1,275,516
090	ROADS & DRAINAGE	130,845	1.18	\$962,464	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$962,464
095	LIMITED ROAD S.A.	5,172	0.77	\$25,002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,002
100	POLICE S.A.	146,004	1.87	\$1,699,341	\$0	\$0	\$414,200	\$2,113,541
110	PARKS & REC	148,710	0.57	\$531,363	\$0	\$0	\$342,741	\$874,104
120	P & R/CHUGIAK	13,789	0.60	\$51,969	\$0	\$0	\$10,290	\$62,259
130	SOLID WASTE S.A.	149,215	0.32	\$299,716	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$299,716
140	CHUGIAK/SOLID WASTE	13,789	0.16	\$14,342	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,342
150	BUILDING SAFETY	148,676	0.17	\$157,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$157,829
160	CITY SA ROADS & DRAINAGE	53,410	0.08	\$26,958	\$0	\$0	\$1,226	\$28,184
170	SERVICE AREA 35	77,435	0.58	\$282,266	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$282,266
175	UPPER O'MALLEY	1	0.00	\$0	\$33,863	\$0	\$0	\$33,863
180	PORT OF ANCH.	180,740	0.35	\$397,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$397,677
185	ROADS	1	0.00	\$0	\$134,897	\$0	\$0	\$134,897
190	AIRPORT S.A.	180,740	0.01	\$17,127	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,127
195	PUBLIC TRANSIT	180,740	0.09	\$108,844	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,844
200	PARKING S.A.	180,740	0.13	\$150,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,294
TOTAL				\$12,150,548	\$7,843,375			\$21,018,066

210	BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1,182	26.97	\$198,205	\$59,031	\$0	\$0	\$257,236
230	FAIRBANKS BOROUGH	51,659	8.21	\$2,613,784	\$251,551	\$0	\$0	\$2,865,335
240	ESTER F.P.	944	0.76	\$4,468	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,468
250	NORTH STAR F.P.	5,575	1.05	\$36,425	\$0	\$0	\$19,636	\$56,061
260	UNIVERSITY F.P.	5,155	1.40	\$36,170	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,170

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BOROUGH AND SERVICE AREAS								
	TOTAL			\$2,711,877	\$251,551			\$2,987,768
270	HAINES BOROUGH	1,712	5.85	\$62,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,294
280	FIRE DISTRICT	394	1.89	\$4,632	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,632
	TOTAL			\$66,926	\$0			\$66,926
290	JUNEAU BOROUGH A.W.	21,080	14.81	\$1,932,690	\$424,736	\$0	\$0	\$2,357,427
300	S.A. 1	4,883	12.35	\$374,886	\$33,005	\$0	\$0	\$407,891
310	S.A. 2	1,378	6.60	\$56,586	\$11,782	\$0	\$0	\$68,368
320	S.A. 3	14,819	1.18	\$109,615	\$39,692	\$0	\$0	\$149,307
330	S.A. 4	1,848	0.56	\$6,482	\$0	\$0	\$5,450	\$11,933
340	S.A. 5	10,822	1.57	\$106,234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$106,234
350	S.A. 6	855	1.01	\$5,406	\$0	\$0	\$338	\$5,745
360	S.A. 7	326	0.76	\$1,554	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,554
370	S.A. 8	695	0.28	\$1,219	\$0	\$0	\$3,077	\$4,297
	TOTAL			\$2,594,675	\$559,217			\$3,162,759
80	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	26,520	4.01	\$649,435	\$6,965	\$0	\$0	\$656,401
85	CENTRAL PENINSULA HOSPITAL	15,921	2.60	\$257,865	\$249,662	\$0	\$0	\$507,528
90	NIKISKI F.P.	3,136	1.53	\$29,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,891
95	SOUTH PENINSULA HOSPITAL	6,027	1.33	\$50,135	\$249,662	\$0	\$0	\$299,798
00	NORTH KENAI REC.	2,344	0.58	\$8,571	\$0	\$0	\$11,971	\$20,543
10	BEAR CREEK F.P.	674	2.82	\$11,830	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,830
	TOTAL			\$1,007,729	\$506,291			\$1,525,992
20	KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	11,373	9.12	\$643,174	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$643,174
30	SHORTLINE S.A.	504	0.80	\$40,320	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,320

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BOROUGHES AND SERVICE AREAS								
	TOTAL			\$646,302	\$0			\$646,302
0440	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	8,358	6.84	\$355,490	\$375,493	\$0	\$0	\$730,983
0450	FIRE DISTRICT I	1,480	2.01	\$18,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,560
0455	SERVICE DISTRICT	1,207	1.16	\$8,748	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,748
0460	ROAD DISTRICT	230	4.00	\$5,727	\$37,449	\$0	\$0	\$43,176
	TOTAL			\$388,527	\$412,942			\$801,469
470	MAT-SU BOROUGH	19,123	7.42	\$831,340	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$831,340
480	WASILLA F.P.	3,201	0.50	\$10,019	\$0	\$0	\$20,163	\$30,182
490	BUTTE F.P.	2,068	0.68	\$8,839	\$0	\$0	\$10,659	\$19,498
500	GREATER PALMER F.P.	2,498	0.49	\$7,635	\$0	\$0	\$20,182	\$27,817
510	SUTTON F.P.	675	2.32	\$3,754	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,754
520	NON AREA-WIDE	14,695	0.51	\$47,458	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,458
525	TALKEETNA FLOOD S.A.	254	1.21	\$1,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,912
530	TALKEETNA F.P.	371	0.61	\$1,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,420
540	GARDEN TERRACE	65	1.62	\$654	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$654
541	MIDWAY	1	0.00	\$0	\$1,417,588	\$0	\$0	\$1,417,588
550	LAKES F.P.	1,485	1.35	\$12,551	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,551
	TOTAL			\$931,588	\$1,417,588			\$2,400,182
560	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	7,098	9.71	\$428,833	\$258,665	\$0	\$0	\$687,498
570	SITKA BOROUGH	7,927	13.58	\$669,578	\$311,990	\$0	\$0	\$981,568
FIRST CLASS CITIES								
000	BARROW	2,539	5.98	\$94,458	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,458
010	CORDOVA	2,223	29.61	\$409,286	\$317,530	\$0	\$0	\$726,816
020	CRAIG	550	31.15	\$179,255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$179,255

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FIRST CLASS CITIES								
030	DILLINGHAM	1,670	24.03	\$249,506	\$23,318	\$0	\$0	\$272,824
040	FAIRBANKS	25,568	15.67	\$2,492,152	\$1,850,514	\$0	\$0	\$4,342,666
050	GALENA	805	22.08	\$110,500	\$28,363	\$0	\$0	\$138,863
060	HAINES	1,017	23.97	\$151,555	\$26,064	\$0	\$0	\$177,619
070	HOMER	2,588	13.27	\$213,571	\$45,188	\$0	\$0	\$258,759
080	HOONAH	799	5.38	\$26,768	\$9,995	\$0	\$28,312	\$65,075
090	HYDABURG	356	4.79	\$10,622	\$7,352	\$6,421	\$0	\$24,395
100	KAKE	583	16.78	\$60,829	\$12,441	\$0	\$0	\$73,270
110	KENAI	4,558	23.13	\$655,599	\$130,498	\$0	\$0	\$786,097
120	KETCHIKAN	7,200	28.29	\$1,266,560	\$348,215	\$0	\$0	\$1,614,775
140	KING COVE	513	21.13	\$67,388	\$18,906	\$0	\$0	\$86,294
150	KLAWOCK	389	2.93	\$7,094	\$11,341	\$6,091	\$0	\$24,526
160	KODIAK	4,678	17.83	\$518,592	\$36,650	\$0	\$0	\$555,242
170	NEENANA	592	21.76	\$80,097	\$41,289	\$0	\$0	\$121,386
180	NOME	3,039	16.96	\$320,508	\$418,924	\$0	\$0	\$739,432
190	NORTH POLE	921	8.19	\$47,302	\$28,810	\$0	\$0	\$76,112
200	PALMER	2,275	17.10	\$241,893	\$287,228	\$0	\$0	\$529,121
210	PELICAN	172	22.30	\$23,852	\$10,735	\$0	\$0	\$34,587
220	PETERSBURG	3,001	22.62	\$422,028	\$286,554	\$0	\$0	\$708,582
230	SAND POINT	607	22.08	\$95,676	\$34,632	\$0	\$0	\$130,308
240	SAINT MARY'S	432	28.36	\$76,165	\$53,732	\$0	\$0	\$129,897
250	SELDOVIA	505	15.15	\$47,585	\$23,742	\$0	\$0	\$71,327
260	SEWARD	1,943	16.45	\$198,785	\$439,281	\$0	\$0	\$638,066
270	SKAGWAY	819	12.30	\$62,654	\$31,707	\$0	\$0	\$94,361
280	SOLDOTNA	2,445	15.43	\$234,580	\$61,866	\$0	\$0	\$296,446
290	UNALASKA	1,944	36.39	\$439,880	\$124,905	\$0	\$0	\$564,785
300	VALDEZ	3,279	6.38	\$130,103	\$31,793	\$0	\$0	\$161,896
310	WRANGELL	2,345	23.04	\$335,932	\$273,199	\$0	\$0	\$609,131
360	YAKUTAT	430	16.92	\$45,233	\$16,253	\$0	\$0	\$61,486

COND CLASS CITIES

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SECOND CLASS CITIES								
010	AKIACHAK	435	3.23	\$8,763	\$31,760	\$0	\$1,115	\$39,158
020	AKIAK	197	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$22,790	\$0	\$32,754
030	AKOLMIUT	695	4.30	\$18,600	\$109,534	\$0	\$0	\$111,734
040	AKUTAN	189	11.111	\$151,277	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$151,277
050	ALAKANUK	534	14.26	\$47,349	\$37,365	\$0	\$0	\$84,714
060	ALEKNAGIK	152	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$21,965	\$0	\$31,568
070	ALLAKAKET	158	0.00	\$0	\$8,722	\$25,207	\$0	\$33,929
080	AMBLER	198	8.05	\$9,919	\$27,200	\$0	\$0	\$37,119
090	ANAKTUVIUK PASS	235	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
100	ANDERSON	500	3.75	\$11,659	\$16,152	\$6,362	\$0	\$34,173
110	ANGOODN	445	1.43	\$3,983	\$12,476	\$9,034	\$13,274	\$38,763
120	ANIAK	338	5.28	\$11,100	\$93,361	\$0	\$0	\$104,461
130	ANVIK	110	3.94	\$2,698	\$10,337	\$20,946	\$0	\$33,981
140	ATMAITLUAK	226	1.13	\$1,598	\$9,973	\$21,214	\$3,613	\$35,398
150	BETHEL	3,549	23.43	\$516,963	\$255,489	\$0	\$0	\$772,452
160	BREVIG MISSION	149	7.11	\$6,590	\$10,337	\$17,054	\$0	\$33,981
170	BUCKLAND	211	6.03	\$7,917	\$0	\$25,724	\$0	\$33,641
180	CHEFORMAK	230	7.61	\$10,887	\$9,964	\$11,903	\$0	\$32,754
190	CHEVAK	491	2.55	\$7,811	\$11,521	\$13,473	\$0	\$32,805
200	CHUATHIHALUK	104	5.72	\$3,700	\$34,889	\$0	\$0	\$24,709
210	CLARK'S POINT	78	12.74	\$6,177	\$9,603	\$15,788	\$0	\$31,568
220	DEERING	155	18.80	\$18,118	\$10,337	\$5,526	\$0	\$32,981
230	DELTA JUNCTION	945	0.00	\$0	\$37,876	\$0	\$4,987	\$42,863
240	DIDOMFE	149	2.35	\$2,181	\$0	\$23,071	\$0	\$25,252
250	EAGLE	186	2.11	\$2,450	\$6,423	\$19,325	\$0	\$28,198
260	EEL	226	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
270	EKVOK	76	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
280	ELIN	228	3.93	\$5,571	\$15,507	\$13,076	\$0	\$30,754
290	EMMONAK	568	6.32	\$22,318	\$34,594	\$0	\$0	\$56,912
300	FORT YUKON	599	10.86	\$40,465	\$43,611	\$0	\$0	\$84,076
310	FORTUNA LEVEE	317	7.33	\$18,600	\$109,534	\$0	\$0	\$111,734

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SECOND CLASS CITIES								
320	GAMBELL	480	3.91	\$11,681	\$0	\$21,960	\$0	\$33,641
330	GOLOVIN	94	6.93	\$4,050	\$10,337	\$19,594	\$0	\$32,010
340	GOODNEWS BAY	167	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
350	GRAYLING	202	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
360	HOLY CROSS	233	5.16	\$7,477	\$23,259	\$3,670	\$0	\$34,407
370	HOOPER BAY	624	2.45	\$9,513	\$0	\$22,913	\$0	\$32,427
380	HOUSTON	583	0.11	\$416	\$73,996	\$0	\$0	\$74,413
390	HUGHES	71	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
400	HUSLIA	230	0.00	\$1	\$67,517	\$0	\$0	\$67,519
410	KACHEMAK	425	2.06	\$5,461	\$0	\$20,538	\$0	\$25,999
420	KAKTOVIK	201	0.25	\$323	\$0	\$33,318	\$0	\$33,642
430	KALTAG	239	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
440	KASAAN	64	0.10	\$43	\$7,422	\$16,933	\$0	\$24,398
450	KIANA	356	2.64	\$5,856	\$17,444	\$10,915	\$0	\$34,216
470	KIVALINA	249	4.16	\$5,441	\$0	\$27,200	\$0	\$30,994
480	KODUK	64	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
490	KOTLIK	339	3.48	\$7,339	\$9,964	\$15,451	\$0	\$32,755
500	KOTZERUE	2,250	14.66	\$205,125	\$56,856	\$0	\$0	\$261,981
510	KOYUK	203	5.40	\$6,817	\$16,120	\$11,235	\$0	\$34,172
520	KOYUKUK	95	8.75	\$5,167	\$13,568	\$15,352	\$0	\$34,088
530	KUPREANOF	49	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
540	KWETHLUK	451	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
550	LARSEN BAY	167	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$25,939	\$0	\$25,939
555	LOWER KALSKAG	244	2.81	\$4,270	\$100,339	\$0	\$0	\$108,540
560	MANOKOTAK	290	1.51	\$2,737	\$10,894	\$17,980	\$0	\$31,611
570	MCGRATH	343	1.71	\$3,666	\$45,711	\$0	\$0	\$49,378
580	MEKORYUK	176	7.90	\$8,646	\$9,964	\$14,144	\$0	\$32,755
590	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	580	13.89	\$50,109	\$54,492	\$0	\$0	\$104,601
600	NAPAKIAK	283	7.25	\$12,764	\$17,686	\$2,558	\$0	\$33,009
610	NAPASKIAK	242	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$22,791	\$0	\$32,755
620	NEWHALEM	135	0.39	\$335	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$335

FY 1982 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

PAGE 7
FEBRUARY 22, 1982

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = \$55,707,600
 CHAPTER 88 APPROPRIATION = \$34,913,800
 CHAPTER 89 APPROPRIATION = \$14,047,800
 CHAPTER 90 APPROPRIATION = \$6,746,000

CHAPTER 88 PRORATION FACTOR = 6.43407506040690
 CHAPTER 89 PRORATION FACTOR = 0.92865022020026
 CHAPTER 90 PRORATION FACTOR = 0.83123348099043
 MINIMUM ENT. PRORATION FACTOR = 0.96709754619341
 HOLD HARMLESS PRORATION FACTOR = 0.99905232582675

KEY	MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	MILL RATE EQV.	CHAPTER 88 ENTITLEMENT	CHAPTER 89 AND 90 ENTITLEMENT	MINIMUM ENTITLE. ADD ON	HOLD HARMLESS ENTITLEMENT	TOTAL FY 1982 ENTITLE.
SECOND CLASS CITIES								
630	NEW STUYAHOK	327	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$21,965	\$0	\$30,813
640	NEWTOK	175	0.81	\$891	\$9,964	\$21,399	\$0	\$32,755
650	NIGHTMUTE	135	7.12	\$5,977	\$9,964	\$16,814	\$0	\$32,755
660	NIKOLAI	88	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
670	NONDALTON	171	0.18	\$197	\$14,105	\$17,414	\$0	\$31,717
680	NOORVIK	508	2.89	\$9,152	\$13,155	\$6,932	\$0	\$34,239
690	NULATO	338	2.07	\$4,362	\$29,074	\$1,162	\$0	\$34,599
700	MUJOSUT	271	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
710	OLD HARBOR	334	0.18	\$387	\$11,110	\$14,867	\$0	\$26,365
720	OUZINKIE	170	1.39	\$1,473	\$7,739	\$17,041	\$0	\$26,254
730	PILOT STATION	323	5.17	\$10,398	\$6,227	\$16,005	\$0	\$32,631
740	PLATINUM	55	13.59	\$4,653	\$0	\$27,805	\$1,204	\$33,752
750	POINT HOPE	531	1.03	\$3,412	\$0	\$30,229	\$0	\$33,642
760	PORT ALEXANDER	90	2.59	\$1,450	\$0	\$23,609	\$0	\$25,060
770	PORT HEIDEM	91	1.08	\$613	\$89,432	\$0	\$0	\$90,045
780	PORT LIONS	218	8.99	\$12,189	\$8,463	\$5,624	\$0	\$26,276
790	QUINIWAGAK	409	3.01	\$7,660	\$13,856	\$11,366	\$0	\$22,372
800	RUBY	190	0.60	\$715	\$0	\$32,927	\$0	\$33,642
810	RUSSIAN MISSION	168	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
820	SAINI MICHAEL	258	2.33	\$3,750	\$10,337	\$19,894	\$0	\$33,982
830	SAINI PAUL	591	8.45	\$31,051	\$112,541	\$0	\$0	\$143,592
840	SAVONONGA	530	6.59	\$21,734	\$10,337	\$1,910	\$0	\$33,982
850	SAXMAN	276	0.00	\$0	\$7,422	\$16,976	\$0	\$24,398
860	SCAMMON BAY	249	2.36	\$3,667	\$3,892	\$24,095	\$0	\$32,555
870	SELAWIK	372	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
880	SHAGELUK	127	0.92	\$730	\$5,460	\$26,663	\$0	\$33,853
890	SHAKTOULIK	177	2.88	\$3,172	\$56,533	\$0	\$0	\$59,705
900	SHELDON POINT	103	5.67	\$3,636	\$9,964	\$19,154	\$0	\$32,755
910	SHISHAREF	425	3.06	\$8,092	\$6,396	\$19,363	\$0	\$33,852
920	SHUNGNAK	208	1.96	\$2,546	\$10,337	\$21,037	\$0	\$33,920

FY 1982 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = \$55,707,600
 CHAPTER 88 APPROPRIATION = \$34,913,800
 CHAPTER 89 APPROPRIATION = \$14,047,800
 CHAPTER 90 APPROPRIATION = \$6,746,000

CHAPTER 88 PRORATION FACTOR = 6.43407506040630
 CHAPTER 89 PRORATION FACTOR = 0.92865022020026
 CHAPTER 90 PRORATION FACTOR = 0.83123348099043
 MINIMUM ENT. PRORATION FACTOR = 0.96709754619341
 HOLD HARMLESS PRORATION FACTOR = 0.99905232582675

KEY	MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	MILL RATE EQV.	CHAPTER 88 ENTITLEMENT	CHAPTER 89 AND 90 ENTITLEMENT	MINIMUM ENTITL. ADD ON	HOLD HARMLESS ENTITLEMENT	TOTAL FY ENT
SECOND CLASS CITIES								
5940	TANANA	463	3.08	\$8,866	\$102,374	\$0	\$0	\$
5950	TELLER	229	7.51	\$10,695	\$19,027	\$4,545	\$0	\$
5980	TENAKEE SPRINGS	132	2.33	\$1,912	\$12,513	\$11,046	\$0	\$
5990	TOGIAK	511	2.69	\$8,559	\$24,609	\$0	\$0	\$
5000	TOKSOOK BAY	331	6.48	\$13,351	\$9,964	\$9,439	\$0	\$
5010	TULUKSAK	234	2.93	\$4,265	\$119,882	\$0	\$0	\$
5015	TUMUNAK	301	1.92	\$3,611	\$9,964	\$19,179	\$0	\$
5020	UNALAKLEET	672	6.36	\$26,608	\$41,091	\$0	\$0	\$
5030	UPPER KALSKAG	128	2.52	\$2,007	\$36,827	\$0	\$0	\$
5040	WAINWRIGHT	410	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$
5050	WALES	143	1.21	\$1,079	\$0	\$30,174	\$0	\$
5060	WASILLA	1,928	0.33	\$4,026	\$124,026	\$0	\$0	\$
5070	WHITE MOUNTAIN	135	10.18	\$8,549	\$14,165	\$9,004	\$0	\$
5080	WHITTIER	211	33.93	\$44,509	\$16,125	\$0	\$0	\$
5090	EXT FIRE AREAS	7,443	0.00	\$0	\$69,053	\$0	\$0	\$
5100	NATIVE VILLAGE GOVT	1	0.00	\$0	\$1,275,633	\$0	\$0	\$1,275,633
TOTAL				\$32,610,625	\$20,774,190	\$1,147,716	\$1,175,067	\$55,707,600

FY 1981 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS (112)

FEBRUARY 22, 1981

TOTAL ENTITLEMENT = \$55,707,600

KEY	COMMUNITY	PUBLIC ROAD MILES	ICE ROAD MILES	HOSPITAL ENTITLEMENT	HEALTH FACILITIES ENTITLEMENT	HOSPITAL CONST. AT
DROUGHTS AND SERVICE AREAS						
010	ANCHORAGE A.W.	400.60	0.00	\$463,885	\$688,405	\$5,483,87
020	CITY S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
030	EAGLE RIVER	25.99	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
040	CHUGIAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
060	GIRDWOOD	10.54	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
070	GLEN ALPS	10.59	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
080	FIRE S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
090	ROADS & DRAINAGE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
095	LIMITED ROAD S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
100	POLICE S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
110	PARKS & REC	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
120	P & R/CHUGIAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
130	SOLID WASTE S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
140	CHUGIAK/SOLID WASTE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
150	BUILDING SAFETY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
160	CITY SA ROADS & DRAINAGE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
170	SERVICE AREA 35	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
175	UPPER O'MALLEY	14.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
180	PORT OF ANCH.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
185	ROADS	52.16	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
190	AIRPORT S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
195	PUBLIC TRANSIT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
200	PARKING S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
210	BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	6.87	0.00	\$0	\$38,414	\$
230	FAIRBANKS BOROUGH	93.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
240	ESTER F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
250	NORTH STAR F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
260	UNIVERSITY F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
270	HAINES BOROUGH	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$

FY 1981 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS (112)

FEBRUARY 22, 1982

TOTAL ENTITLEMENT = \$55,707,600

KEY	COMMUNITY	PUBLIC ROAD		HOSPITAL ENTITLEMENT	HEALTH FACILITIES ENTITLEMENT		HOSPITAL CONST.	HOSPITAL
		MILES	ICE ROAD MILES					
280	FIRE DISTRICT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
290	JUNEAU BOROUGH A.W.	0.00	0.00	\$1231,942	\$159,576	\$3,211	\$0	\$0
300	S.A. 1	14.23	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
310	S.A. 2	5.08	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
320	S.A. 3	38.67	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
330	S.A. 4	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
340	S.A. 5	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
350	S.A. 6	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
360	S.A. 7	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
370	S.A. 8	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
380	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	2.79	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
385	CENTRAL PENINSULA HOSPITAL	0.00	0.00	\$249,662	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
390	NIKISKI F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
395	SOUTH PENINSULA HOSPITAL	0.00	0.00	\$249,662	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
400	NORTH KENAI REC.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
410	BEAR CREEK F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
420	KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
430	SHORELINE S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
440	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	0.00	0.00	\$249,662	\$125,830	\$0	\$0	\$0
150	FIRE DISTRICT I	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
155	SERVICE DISTRICT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
160	ROAD DISTRICT	15.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
170	MAT-SU BOROUGH	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
180	WASILLA F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
190	OUTIE F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
200	GREATER PALMER F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

FY 1981 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS (112)

FEBRUARY 22, 1982

TOTAL ENTITLEMENT = \$55,707,600

KEY	COMMUNITY	PUBLIC ROAD MILES	ICE ROAD MILES	HOSPITAL ENTITLEMENT	HEALTH FACILITIES ENTITLEMENT	HOSPITAL CONST. AD
510	SUTTON F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
520	NON AREA-WIDE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
525	TALKEETNA FLOOD S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
530	TALKEETNA F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
540	GARDEN TERRACE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
541	MIDWAY	581.89	12.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
550	LAKES F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
560	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	54.47	0.00	\$0	\$82,700	\$0
570	SITKA BOROUGH	16.05	0.00	\$240,640	\$32,727	\$0
FIRST CLASS CITIES						
000	BARROW	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
010	CORCOVA	8.55	0.00	\$268,751	\$25,800	\$0
020	CRAIG	4.91	0.00	\$0	\$22,266	\$0
030	DILLINGHAM	7.77	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
040	FAIRBANKS	87.20	0.00	\$268,751	\$165,551	\$1,181,859
050	GALENA	5.58	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
060	HAINES	10.44	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
070	HOMER	11.70	0.00	\$0	\$15,978	\$0
080	HOUNAH	4.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
090	HYDABURG	3.17	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
100	KAKE	5.17	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
110	KENAI	45.87	0.00	\$0	\$15,978	\$0
120	KETCHIKAN	16.60	0.00	\$231,942	\$37,110	\$40,650
140	KING COVE	3.10	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
150	KLAWOCK	1.69	0.00	\$0	\$7,422	\$0
160	KODIAK	14.63	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
170	NENANA	13.26	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
180	NOME	13.60	0.13	\$323,049	\$51,687	\$0
190	NORTH POLE	10.72	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
200	PALMER	19.36	0.00	\$240,640	\$0	\$0
210	PELICAN	1.10	0.00	\$0	\$7,989	\$0
220	PETERSBURG	9.48	0.00	\$240,640	\$23,101	\$0
230	SAND POINT	8.34	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
240	SAINT MARY'S	7.93	10.21	\$0	\$9,964	\$0

FY 1981 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS (112)

FEBRUARY 22, 1982

TOTAL ENTITLEMENT = \$55,707,600

KEY	COMMUNITY	PUBLIC ROAD MILES	ICE ROAD MILES	HOSPITAL ENTITLEMENT	HEALTH FACILITIES ENTITLEMENT	HOSPITAL CONST. AID
260	SEWARD	18.35	0.00	\$249,662	\$143,805	\$0
270	SKAGWAY	9.50	0.00	\$0	\$7,989	\$0
280	SOLDOTNA	24.78	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
290	UNALASKA	38.42	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
300	VALDEZ	15.80	0.00	\$278,818	\$8,922	\$0
330	WRANGELL	7.13	0.00	\$240,640	\$15,400	\$0
360	YAKUTAT	3.31	0.00	\$0	\$7,989	\$0
SECOND CLASS CITIES						
000	AKHTOK	4.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
010	AKIACHAK	1.59	9.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
020	AKIAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
030	AKOLMIUT	0.00	44.75	\$0	\$19,928	\$0
040	AKUTAN	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
050	ALAKANUK	4.00	8.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
060	ALEKNAGIK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
070	ALLAKAKET	2.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
080	AMBLER	5.22	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
090	ANAKTUVUK PASS	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
100	ANDERSON	5.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
110	ANGOOK	5.18	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
120	ANIAK	8.10	24.00	\$0	\$20,675	\$0
130	ANYIK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
140	ATMAUTLUAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
150	BETHEL	10.85	48.00	\$0	\$132,026	\$0
160	BREVIG MISSION	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
170	BUCKLAND	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
180	CHEFORNAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
190	CHEVAK	0.50	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
200	CHIATHALUK	4.00	6.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
210	CLARK'S POINT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
220	DEERING	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
230	DELTA JUNCTION	10.88	0.00	\$0	\$8,600	\$0
240	DIOMEDE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0

FY 1981 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS (112)

FEBRUARY 22, 1982

TOTAL ENTITLEMENT = \$55,707,600

KEY	COMMUNITY	PUBLIC ROAD MILES	ICE ROAD MILES	HOSPITAL ENTITLEMENT	HEALTH FACILITIES ENTITLEMENT	HOSPITAL CONST. ADJ
250	EAGLE	2.39	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
260	EEK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
270	EKWOK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
280	FLIM	1.60	0.00	\$0	\$10,338	\$0
290	EMMONAK	3.41	7.50	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
300	FORT YUKON	13.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
310	FORTUNA LEDGE	5.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
320	GAMBELL	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
330	GOLOVIN	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
340	GOODNEWS BAY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
350	GRAYLING	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
360	HOLY CROSS	4.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
370	HOOVER BAY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
380	HOUSTON	30.75	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
390	HUGHES	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
400	HUSLIA	17.70	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
410	KACHEMAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
420	KAKTOVIK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
430	KALTAG	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
440	KASAAN	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$7,422	\$0
450	KIANA	2.20	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
460	KIVALINA	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
470	KODUK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
480	KOTLIK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
490	KOTZEBUE	15.50	3.50	\$0	\$0	\$0
500	KOYUK	1.79	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
510	KOYUKUK	1.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
520	KUPREANDIF	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
530	KWETHLUK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
540	LARSEN BAY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
550	LOWER KALEKAG	3.86	40.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
560	MANOKOTAK	0.43	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
570	MCGRATH	10.95	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
580	MEKORYUK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
590	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	3.50	18.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
600	NAPAKIAK	2.48	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0

FY 1981 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS (112)

FEBRUARY 22, 1982

TOTAL ENTITLEMENT = \$55,707,600

KEY	COMMUNITY	PUBLIC ROAD MILES	ICE ROAD MILES	HOSPITAL ENTITLEMENT	HEALTH FACILITIES ENTITLEMENT	HOSPITAL CONST. AI
610	NAPASKIAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$
620	NEWHALEN	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$
630	NEW STUYAHOK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$
640	NEWTOK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$
650	NIGHTMUTE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$
660	NIKOLAI	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
670	NONDALTON	1.50	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$
680	NOORVIK	2.42	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$
690	NULATO	5.80	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$
700	NUIGSUT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
710	OLD HARBOR	4.45	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
720	OUZINKIE	3.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
730	PILOT STATION	2.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
740	PLATINUM	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
750	POINT HOPE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
760	PORT ALEXANDER	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
770	PORT HEIDEN	26.60	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$
780	PORT LIONS	3.39	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
790	QUINHAGAK	1.25	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$
800	RUBY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
810	RUSSIAN MISSION	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
820	SAINT MICHAEL	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$
830	SAINT PAUL	37.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
840	SAVDONGA	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$
850	SAXMAN	3.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
860	SCAMMON BAY	1.25	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
870	SELAWIK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
880	SHAGELUK	2.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
890	SHAKTOOLIK	3.50	18.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$
900	SHIELDON POINT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$
910	SHISHMAREF	1.98	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
920	SHUNGNAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$
930	STEBBINS	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$
940	TANANA	31.69	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$
950	TELLER	2.69	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$
980	TENAKEE SPRINGS	2.00	0.00	\$0	\$7,700	\$

FY 1981 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS (112)

FEBRUARY 22, 1982

TOTAL ENTITLEMENT = \$55,707,600

KEY	COMMUNITY	PUBLIC ROAD MILES	ICE ROAD MILES	HOSPITAL ENTITLEMENT	HEALTH FACILITIES ENTITLEMENT	HOSPITAL CONST. ATT
990	TOGIAK	5.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
000	TOKSOOK BAY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
010	TULUKSAK	9.50	43.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
015	TUNUNAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
020	UNALAKLEET	9.52	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
030	UPPER KALSKAG	1.50	16.50	\$0	\$0	\$0
040	WAINWRIGHT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
050	WALES	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
060	WASILLA	45.14	0.00	\$0	\$15,400	\$0
070	WHITE MOUNTAIN	1.52	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
080	WHITTIER	6.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
090	EXT FIRE AREAS	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$61,810
100	NATIVE VILLAGE GOVT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$1,141,862
		TOTAL		\$4,028,354	\$2,476,985	\$7,943,272