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DRAFT
COMMITTEE LETTER OF INTENT
ON
CS FOR SENATE 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

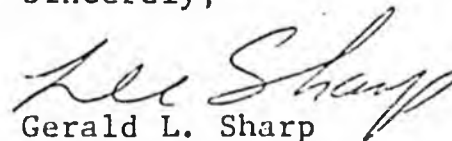
shall not be alienated or encumbered without the consent of the Secretary of Interior, and shall not be subject to taxation, to levy and sale in satisfaction of debts, contracts or liabilities, or to any claim of adverse occupancy or law of prescription . . .

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).

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

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT

OF

SENATE BILL 228

Before the Senate Judiciary Committee

Presented by:

Steven S. Anderson
Attorney for the Metlakatla
Indian Community

SUMMARY STATEMENT
IN SUPPORT OF
SENATE BILL 228

Existing Alaska state law makes substantial sums of state money available to local governments on an ongoing basis under several legislative programs, the Municipal Assistance Fund, AS 43.20.016, and the Municipal Tax Resource Equalization Program, AS 28.88.010. At the present time, the Metlakatla Indian Community does not qualify to participate in these programs because it is not a "municipality" as defined in these state statutes. Although the Metlakatla Indian Community provides the same kinds of governmental services as other local governments in Alaska, it is organized under federal, not state, law, and is not a qualifying "subdivision" of the State. Although Metlakatla has received funding from the State of Alaska, that has been either through special legislation, or because the State has held Metlakatla eligible as an "unincorporated community." The money made available under the unincorporated communities programs, however, are substantially less than those made available to organized local governments and certain programs, like the Municipal Assistance Fund, have not been extended to unincorporated communities at all.

The purpose of Senate Bill 228 is to extend the benefits of these state revenue sharing programs to the Metlakatla Indian Community. Although Metlakatla is organized under federal law,

it performs governmental functions that are closely analogous to those performed by state municipalities, and the state citizens resident there should receive the same indirect benefits.

The Metlakatla Indian Community is a federally-recognized Indian tribe located on the Annette Islands Reserve, which is the only remaining federal Indian reserve now existing in Alaska. Section 19(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act abolished all Indian reserves in Alaska with the express exception of Metlakatla. Metlakatla's government is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, 25 U.S.C. § 476, which authorized Indian tribes throughout the United States to establish written constitutions to formally organize their governments. The Metlakatla Indian Community performs substantial local government functions for the Reserve. The Community provides police and fire protection, water, sewer, and electric services, and garbage collection. Metlakatla's twelve-man governing council passes civil and criminal ordinances governing the conduct of persons on the Reserve, has established a judicial program, and conducts various social programs for the benefit of the residents of the Annette Islands Reserve. Under federal law, the Metlakatla Indian Community also enjoys the authority to levy taxes for the support of the Community's government. In short, the Metlakatla Indian Community performs governmental functions that closely resemble the functions of Alaska municipalities, the principal difference being that Metlakatla's authority arises pursuant to federal, not state, law.

The cost of providing these services to the more than 1300 residents of the Annette Islands Reserve is very substantial. In fiscal 1982, for example, Metlakatla's budget was approximately \$1.7 million. In the past, substantial proportions of this budget have been provided through grants and loans from the United States government. Under the Reagan administration, however, the cutbacks in the various federal programs extended to Indian tribes have been extraordinarily substantial, averaging 15% nationwide. Metlakatla, like other Indian tribes throughout the United States, has been substantially affected.

As a result of these cutbacks, and because of the general slowdown in the Community's economy due to the downturn in the salmon market and because of the depressed timber industry, the Metlakatla Indian Community has substantial need for State assistance. Senate Bill 228 would correct a serious inequity in state law by extending to the state citizens residing on the Annette Islands Reserve, the same indirect benefits of state revenue sharing now enjoyed by other Alaska state citizens located in similar communities throughout the state. The Metlakatla Indian Community therefore respectfully requests the enactment of Senate Bill 228.

MK/52383
M1/MIC/BILL

File

W013-1128

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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RICHARD A. DU BEY
BARRY D. ERNSTOFF
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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.

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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.
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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 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

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: Joseph McDonnell Date: 5/17/83
 Department: Revenue

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- 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.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR.
307 BAWDEN STREET
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

While in Juneau
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811



Senate

VICE CHAIRMAN
SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

MEMBER
SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

WESTERN STATES LEGISLATIVE
FORESTRY TASK FORCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE COUNCIL
OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

April 26, 1983

Mr. G. Thomas Koester,
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Law
Pouch K
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Tom:

I had anticipated that SB 228 would require careful handling along the way.

I have taken the liberty of furnishing copies of your April 21st letter to all those people who are actively involved in the legislation. At the moment, Tamara Cook, in-house counsel, is working with us and Metlakatla counsel to get the bill in order before I endeavor to prevail upon Senator Ferguson to move the bill.

Accordingly, at such time as Ms. Cook has had the time to digest the contents of your letter, we can put together our proposed committee substitute and run it by your office for your review and comments.

Very truly yours,

BEZ —

Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.

RHZ:lk

cc: Billy Berrier w/enc.
Tamara Cook w/enc.
Steve Anderson w/enc.

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.

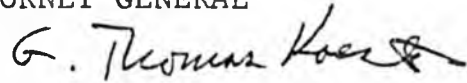
April 21, 1983

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

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. 1601-1628. 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

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE, MORISSET, ERNSTOFF & CHESTNUT
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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 Ziegler 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
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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
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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 Kubley

MK/3483
F2/MIC/BOR/L

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

March 4, 1983

Prepared By:

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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 Assitance 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 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/ELJG/P

TRIBAL OPERATIONS OFFICE - JAO
Alaska Tribal Status

JULY 1982

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
Afognak		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
Alatna	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 (Andreafsky)		X	X		X				
Angoon	X	X	X	X		X			X
Aniak	X	X	X		X	X			X
Anvik	X	X	X		X	X			v
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				
Atmantlauk	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
Chalonswick			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
Chukvuktoiganute		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 HIA	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	HONE 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
Huslia	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 (Diomedea)		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	BIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
King Cove		X	X		X	X		X	
King Island	X		X	X		X			
Kipnuk	X	X	X		X	X			
Kivalina	X	X	X	X		X			X
Klawock	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Knik			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	NONE RULE	1ST CLASS CITY	2ND CLASS CITY
Lime Village		X	X		X	X			
Litnik			X						
Louden	X								
Lower Kalskag		X	X		X	X			X
McGrath	X	X	X		X	X			X
Makok		X							
Manley 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
Hekoryuk	X	X	X	X		X			X
Hettlakatla	X			X		X			
Hentasta (Lake)	X	X	X		X				
Minchumina Lake		X							X
Minto	X	X	X	X		X			
Mt. Village	X	X	X		X	X			X
Nak-sua		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
Napaimitc		X	X			X			
Napakiak	X	X	X	X		X			X
Napaniak	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	
Nonalton	X	X	X		X	X			X
Noorvik	X	X	X	X		X			X
Northeast Cape		X				X			
Northway	X	X	X		X	X			
Nuiqsut (Nooiksut)	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
Rumapitchuk		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
Seamon 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	PIA MARCH 72 LIST	HOME RULE	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			
Tanana	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
Tuotutuliak	X	X	X		X	X			
Tunurak	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			
Unkumute (Unkumute)			X						
Unalaska		X	X		X	X		X	
Unalakleet	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
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

PAGE 1
FEBRUARY 22, 1987

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.
BOROUGHES AND SERVICE AREA								
0010	ANCHORAGE A.W.	180,740	6.25	\$6,005,670	\$7,565,322	\$0	\$0	\$13,570,992
0020	CITY S.A.	53,410	0.48	\$161,606	\$0	\$0	\$157,448	\$319,054
0030	EAGLE RIVER	7,639	0.78	\$37,384	\$60,281	\$0	\$0	\$97,665
0040	CHUGIAK	5,105	0.76	\$24,416	\$0	\$0	\$11,921	\$36,337
0060	GIRDWOOD	539	1.13	\$3,818	\$24,446	\$0	\$0	\$28,264
0070	GLEN ALPS	245	2.13	\$3,245	\$24,562	\$0	\$0	\$27,807
0080	FIRE S.A.	148,761	1.28	\$1,189,204	\$0	\$0	\$86,312	\$1,275,516
0090	ROADS & DRAINAGE	130,845	1.18	\$962,464	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$962,464
0095	LIMITED ROAD S.A.	5,172	0.77	\$25,002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,002
0100	POLICE S.A.	146,004	1.87	\$1,609,341	\$0	\$0	\$414,200	\$2,113,541
0110	PARKS & REC	148,710	0.57	\$531,363	\$0	\$0	\$342,741	\$874,104
0120	P & R/CHUGIAK	13,789	0.60	\$51,969	\$0	\$0	\$10,290	\$62,259
0130	SOLID WASTE S.A.	149,215	0.32	\$299,716	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$299,716
0140	CHUGIAK/SOLID WASTE	13,789	0.16	\$14,342	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,342
0150	BUILDING SAFETY	148,676	0.17	\$157,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$157,829
0160	CITY SA ROADS & DRAINAGE	53,410	0.08	\$26,958	\$0	\$0	\$1,226	\$28,184
0170	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			\$21,018,000

210	BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1,182	26.97	\$198,205	\$59,031	\$0	\$0	\$257,236
230	FAIRBANKS BOROUGH	51,659	2.21	\$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.	6,156	1.49	\$57,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,190

FY 1982 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

PAGE 2
FEBRUARY 22, 1982

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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								
	TOTAL			\$2,711,877	\$251,551			\$2,987,768
0270	HAINES BOROUGH	1,712	5.85	\$62,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,294
0280	FIRE DISTRICT	394	1.89	\$4,632	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,632
	TOTAL			\$66,926	\$0			\$66,926
0230	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	\$407,892
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	\$89,692	\$0	\$0	\$199,307
330	S.A. 4	1,848	0.56	\$6,482	\$0	\$0	\$5,450	\$11,933
340	S.A. 5	10,822	1.57	\$106,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$106,274
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			\$3,162,752
080	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	26,520	4.01	\$649,435	\$6,965	\$0	\$0	\$656,401
085	CENTRAL PENINSULA HOSPITAL	15,921	2.60	\$257,865	\$249,662	\$0	\$0	\$507,528
090	NIKISKI F.P.	3,136	1.53	\$29,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,891
095	SOUTH PENINSULA HOSPITAL	6,027	1.33	\$50,135	\$249,662	\$0	\$0	\$299,798
100	NORTH KENAI REC.	2,344	0.58	\$8,571	\$0	\$0	\$11,071	\$20,543
110	BEAR CREEK F.P.	674	2.82	\$11,830	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,830
	TOTAL			\$1,007,729	\$506,291			\$1,525,992
020	KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	11,373	9.12	\$643,174	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$643,174
030	SEWARDLINE S.A.	504	0.29	\$3,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,123

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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
0470	MAT-SU BOROUGH	19,123	7.42	\$731,340	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$731,340
0480	WASILLA F.P.	3,201	0.50	\$10,019	\$0	\$0	\$20,163	\$30,182
0490	BUTTE F.P.	2,068	0.68	\$8,839	\$0	\$0	\$10,659	\$19,498
0500	GREATER PALMER F.P.	2,498	0.49	\$7,635	\$0	\$0	\$20,182	\$27,817
0510	SUTTON F.P.	675	2.32	\$9,754	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,754
0520	NON AREA-WIDE	14,695	0.51	\$47,458	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,458
0525	TALKEETNA FLOOD S.A.	254	1.21	\$1,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,912
0530	TALKEETNA F.P.	371	0.61	\$1,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,420
0540	GARDEN TERRACE	65	1.62	\$654	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$654
0541	MIDWAY	1	0.00	\$0	\$1,417,588	\$0	\$0	\$1,417,588
0550	LAKES F.P.	1,485	1.35	\$12,551	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,551
	TOTAL			\$931,588	\$1,417,588			\$2,400,186
0560	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	7,098	9.71	\$428,833	\$258,665	\$0	\$0	\$687,498
0570	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	560	31.15	\$108,455	\$33,054	\$0	\$0	\$141,509

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 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.
FIRST CLASS CITIES								
1030	DILLINGHAM	1,670	24.03	\$249,506	\$23,318	\$0	\$0	\$272,824
1040	FAIRBANKS	25,568	15.67	\$2,492,152	\$1,850,514	\$0	\$0	\$4,342,666
1050	GALENA	805	22.08	\$110,500	\$28,363	\$0	\$0	\$138,863
1060	HAINES	1,017	23.97	\$151,555	\$26,064	\$0	\$0	\$177,619
1070	HOMER	2,588	13.27	\$213,571	\$45,188	\$0	\$0	\$258,759
1080	HOONAH	799	5.38	\$26,768	\$9,995	\$0	\$28,312	\$65,075
1090	HYDABURG	356	4.79	\$10,622	\$7,352	\$6,421	\$0	\$24,395
1100	KAKE	583	16.78	\$60,829	\$12,441	\$0	\$0	\$73,270
1110	KENAI	4,558	23.13	\$655,599	\$130,493	\$0	\$0	\$786,092
1120	KETCHIKAN	7,200	28.29	\$1,266,560	\$348,215	\$0	\$0	\$1,614,775
1140	KING COVE	513	21.13	\$67,388	\$18,906	\$0	\$0	\$86,294
1150	KLAWOCK	389	2.93	\$7,094	\$11,341	\$6,091	\$0	\$24,526
1160	KODIAK	4,678	17.83	\$518,592	\$36,650	\$0	\$0	\$555,242
1170	NENANA	592	21.76	\$80,097	\$41,289	\$0	\$0	\$121,386
1180	NOME	3,039	16.96	\$320,508	\$418,224	\$0	\$0	\$738,732
1190	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	\$236,554	\$0	\$0	\$658,582
230	SAND POINT	697	22.08	\$95,676	\$34,632	\$0	\$0	\$130,308
240	SAINT MARY'S	432	21.36	\$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	\$331,793	\$0	\$0	\$461,896
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

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.
SECOND CLASS CITIES								
5010	AKIACHAK	435	3.23	\$8,763	\$31,760	\$0	\$1,115	\$39,158
5020	AKIAK	197	0.00	\$0	\$9,564	\$22,790	\$0	\$32,754
5030	AKOLMIUT	695	4.30	\$18,600	\$103,534	\$0	\$0	\$111,734
5040	AKUTAN	189	8.11	\$151,277	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$151,277
5050	ALAKANUK	534	14.26	\$47,349	\$37,365	\$0	\$0	\$84,714
5060	ALEKNAGITK	152	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$21,965	\$0	\$31,568
5070	ALLAKAKET	158	0.00	\$0	\$8,722	\$25,207	\$0	\$33,929
5080	AMBLER	198	8.05	\$9,919	\$27,200	\$0	\$0	\$37,119
5090	ANAKTUVIUK PASS	235	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5100	ANDERSON	500	3.75	\$11,659	\$16,152	\$6,362	\$0	\$34,173
5110	ANGOON	445	1.43	\$3,983	\$12,476	\$9,034	\$13,274	\$38,767
5120	ANIYAK	338	5.28	\$11,100	\$33,361	\$0	\$0	\$104,461
5130	ANVIK	110	3.94	\$2,698	\$10,337	\$20,946	\$0	\$33,981
5140	ATMAUTLUAK	226	1.13	\$1,598	\$9,973	\$21,214	\$3,613	\$35,614
5150	BETHEL	3,549	23.49	\$516,963	\$255,489	\$0	\$0	\$772,452
5160	BREVIG MISSION	149	7.11	\$6,520	\$10,337	\$17,054	\$0	\$33,911
5170	BUCKLAND	211	6.03	\$7,917	\$0	\$25,724	\$0	\$33,641
5180	CHEFORMAK	230	7.61	\$10,887	\$9,964	\$11,903	\$0	\$32,754
5190	CHEVAK	491	2.55	\$7,811	\$11,521	\$13,473	\$0	\$32,805
5200	CHUATHMALUK	104	5.72	\$3,700	\$34,889	\$0	\$0	\$24,704
5210	CLARK'S POINT	78	12.74	\$6,177	\$9,603	\$15,788	\$0	\$31,568
5220	DEERING	155	18.80	\$18,118	\$10,337	\$5,526	\$0	\$33,981
5230	DELTA JUNCTION	245	0.00	\$0	\$37,876	\$0	\$4,987	\$42,863
5240	DIOMEDE	149	2.35	\$2,181	\$0	\$29,071	\$0	\$31,252
5250	EAGLE	186	2.11	\$2,450	\$6,423	\$19,325	\$0	\$28,198
5260	EEK	226	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5270	ERWICK	76	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5280	FLIN	228	3.93	\$5,571	\$15,507	\$13,076	\$0	\$30,754
5290	EMMONAK	568	6.32	\$22,318	\$34,594	\$0	\$0	\$56,912
5300	FORT YUKON	599	10.86	\$49,465	\$43,611	\$0	\$0	\$84,076
5310	FORTUNA LEDGE	243	3.87	\$5,856	\$25,533	\$1,877	\$0	\$33,266

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 = 0.92865027020026
 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								
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	\$32,011
340	GONDNEWS 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	\$33,313	\$0	\$33,637
430	KALTAG	239	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
440	KASAAN	64	0.10	\$43	\$7,422	\$16,933	\$0	\$24,399
460	KIANA	356	2.64	\$5,856	\$17,444	\$10,915	\$0	\$34,216
470	KIVALINA	249	4.16	\$6,441	\$0	\$27,200	\$0	\$30,641
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	\$25,999	\$0	\$25,999
55	LOWER KALSKAG	244	2.81	\$4,270	\$100,339	\$0	\$0	\$108,540
60	MANOKOTAK	290	1.51	\$2,737	\$10,894	\$17,980	\$0	\$31,611
70	MCCRATH	343	1.71	\$3,666	\$45,711	\$0	\$0	\$49,378
80	MEKORYUK	176	7.90	\$8,646	\$9,964	\$14,144	\$0	\$32,755
90	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	580	13.89	\$50,109	\$54,492	\$0	\$0	\$104,601
00	NAPAKTAK	283	7.25	\$12,764	\$17,686	\$2,553	\$0	\$33,004
10	NAPASKTAK	242	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$22,791	\$0	\$32,755
20	NEUHALEN	135	0.39	\$335	\$3,603	\$21,630	\$0	\$25,568

FY 1982 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = \$55,707,600
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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.
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	\$21,899	\$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	NUJASIT	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	\$32,632
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 HEIDEN	91	1.08	\$613	\$89,432	\$0	\$0	\$90,046
780	PORT LEONS	218	8.99	\$12,189	\$8,463	\$5,624	\$0	\$26,276
790	QUINIAGAK	409	3.01	\$7,660	\$13,856	\$11,366	\$0	\$32,882
800	RUBY	190	0.60	\$715	\$0	\$32,927	\$0	\$33,642
810	RUSSIAN MISSION	168	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
820	SAINT MICHAEL	258	2.33	\$3,750	\$10,337	\$19,894	\$0	\$33,982
830	SAINT PAUL	591	8.45	\$31,051	\$112,541	\$0	\$0	\$143,592
840	SAVOONGA	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	SCANNON BAY	249	2.36	\$3,667	\$3,802	\$24,995	\$0	\$32,555
870	SELAWIK	372	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
880	SHAGLUK	127	0.92	\$730	\$6,460	\$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	SHISHBARUF	425	3.06	\$8,092	\$6,396	\$19,363	\$0	\$33,852
920	SHUNGNAK	208	1.96	\$2,546	\$10,337	\$21,099	\$0	\$33,982
930	STERLING	107	2.73	\$3,172	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,172

FY 1982 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING ENTITLEMENTS

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = \$55,707,600
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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	\$
3000	TOKSOOK BAY	331	6.48	\$13,351	\$9,964	\$9,439	\$0	\$
3010	TULLUKSAK	234	2.93	\$4,265	\$119,882	\$0	\$0	\$
3015	TUNUNAK	301	1.92	\$3,611	\$9,964	\$19,179	\$0	\$
3020	UNALAKLEET	672	6.36	\$26,608	\$41,091	\$0	\$0	\$
3030	UPPER KALSKAG	128	2.52	\$2,007	\$36,827	\$0	\$0	\$
3040	WAINWRIGHT	410	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$
3050	WALES	143	1.21	\$1,079	\$0	\$30,174	\$0	\$
3060	WASILLA	1,928	0.33	\$4,026	\$124,026	\$0	\$0	\$
3070	WHITE MOUNTAIN	135	10.18	\$8,549	\$14,165	\$9,004	\$0	\$
3080	WHITTIER	211	33.93	\$44,509	\$16,125	\$0	\$0	\$
3090	EXT FIRE AREAS	7,443	0.00	\$0	\$69,053	\$0	\$0	\$
3100	NATIVE VILLAGE GOVT	1	0.00	\$0	\$1,275,683	\$0	\$0	\$1,
TOTAL				\$32,610,625	\$20,774,190	\$1,147,716	\$1,175,067	\$55,

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	HOSPITA CONST. AL
BOROUGH AND SERVICE AREAS						
0010	ANCHORAGE A.W.	400.60	0.00	\$463,885	\$688,405	\$5,483,87
0020	CITY S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0030	EAGLE RIVER	25.99	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0040	CHUGIAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0060	GIRDWOOD	10.54	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0070	GLEN ALPS	10.59	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0080	FIRE S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0090	ROADS & DRAINAGE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0095	LIMITED ROAD S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0100	POLICE S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0110	PARKS & REC	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0120	P & R/CHUGIAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0130	SOLID WASTE S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0140	CHUGIAK/SOLID WASTE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0150	BUILDING SAFETY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0160	CITY S/ ROADS & DRAINAGE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0170	SERVICE AREA 35	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0175	UPPER O'MALLEY	14.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0180	PORT OF ANCH.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0185	ROADS	58.16	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0190	AIRPORT S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
195	PUBLIC TRANSIT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
200	PARKING S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
210	BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	6.87	0.00	\$0	\$38,414	\$0
230	FAIRBANKS BOROUGH	93.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
240	ESTER F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
250	NORTH STAR F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
260	UNIVERSITY F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
270	HAINES BOROUGH	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. AT
0280	FIRE DISTRICT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0290	JUNEAU BOROUGH A.W.	0.00	0.00	\$231,942	\$159,576	\$33,210
0300	S.A. 1	14.23	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0310	S.A. 2	5.08	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0320	S.A. 3	38.67	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0330	S.A. 4	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0340	S.A. 5	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0350	S.A. 6	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0360	S.A. 7	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0370	S.A. 8	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0380	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	2.79	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0385	CENTRAL PENINSULA HOSPITAL	0.00	0.00	\$249,662	\$0	\$0
0390	NIKISKI F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0395	SOUTH PENINSULA HOSPITAL	0.00	0.00	\$249,662	\$0	\$0
0400	NORTH KENAI REC.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0410	BEAR CREEK F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0420	KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0430	SHORELINE S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0440	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	0.00	0.00	\$249,662	\$125,830	\$0
0450	FIRE DISTRICT I	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0455	SERVICE DISTRICT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0460	ROAD DISTRICT	15.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0470	MAT-SU BOROUGH	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0480	WASILLA F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0490	BITTIE F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0500	GREATER PALMER F.P.	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. AT
0510	SUTTON F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0520	NON AREA-WIDE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0525	TALKEETNA FLOOD S.A.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0530	TALKEETNA F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0540	GARDEN TERRACE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0541	MIDWAY	581.83	12.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0550	LAKES F.P.	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
0560	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	54.47	0.00	\$0	\$82,700	\$0
0570	SITKA BOROUGH	16.05	0.00	\$240,640	\$32,727	\$0
FIRST CLASS CITIES						
000	BARROW	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
010	CORDOVA	8.55	0.00	\$268,751	\$25,800	\$0
020	CRAIG	4.91	0.00	\$0	\$22,256	\$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	HOODAH	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	\$40,659
140	KING COVE	3.10	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
150	KLAWOCK	1.69	0.00	\$0	\$7,422	\$0
160	KODIAK	14.03	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
170	NENANA	13.26	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
180	NOME	13.60	0.13	\$323,049	\$51,637	\$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	\$7,980	\$0
220	PETERSBURG	9.48	0.00	\$240,640	\$21,101	\$0
230	SAND POINT	8.34	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
240	SAINT MARY'S	7.93	10.21	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
250	SELDOVIA	6.31	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. 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	AKTACHAK	1.53	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	ALAKAPUK	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	ANARTUMLIK PASS	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
100	ANDERSON	5.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
110	ANGON	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	CHUATHALUK	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	DIONEDE	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. ALL
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	ELIM	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	HOOPEY 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	KACHENAK	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
460	KIANA	2.20	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
470	KIVALINA	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
480	KOBUK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
490	KOTLIK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
500	KOTZEBUE	15.50	3.50	\$0	\$0	\$0
510	KOYUK	1.79	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
520	KOYUKUK	1.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
530	KUPREANOF	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
540	KWETHLUK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
550	LARSEN BAY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
555	LOWER KALSISKAG	3.86	40.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
560	MANOKOTAK	0.43	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
570	MCCRATH	10.95	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
580	NEKORYUK	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	\$0
620	NEWHALEN	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
630	NEW STUYAHOK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
640	NEWTOK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
650	NIGHTMUTE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
660	NIKOLAI	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
670	NONDALTON	1.50	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
680	NOORVIK	2.42	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
690	NULATO	5.80	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
700	NUIQSUT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
710	OLD HARBOR	4.45	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
720	OUZINKIE	3.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
730	PILOT STATION	2.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
740	PLATINUM	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
750	POINT HOPE	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
760	PORT ALEXANDER	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
770	PORT HEIDEN	26.60	0.00	\$0	\$9,603	\$0
780	PORT LIONS	3.39	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
790	QUINHAGAK	1.25	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
800	RUBY	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
810	RUSSIAN MISSION	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
820	SAINT MICHAEL	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
830	SAINT PAUL	37.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
840	SAVOONGA	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
850	SAXMAN	3.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
860	SCAMMON BAY	1.25	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
870	SELAWIK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
880	SHAGELUK	2.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
890	SHAKTOOLIK	3.50	18.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
900	SHELDON POINT	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$9,964	\$0
910	SHISHMAREF	1.98	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
920	SHUNGAK	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
930	STEBBINS	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
940	TANANA	31.69	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
950	TELLER	2.69	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
980	TENAKEE SPRINGS	2.00	0.00	\$0	\$7,700	\$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. ATT
.990	TOGLAK	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	UNALAKI EET	9.52	0.00	\$0	\$10,337	\$0
.030	UPPER KALSKAG	1.50	13.50	\$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	\$1,141,852
		TOTAL		\$4,028,354	\$2,476,985	\$7,943,272