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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT  
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 1/21/91

FURTHER: Resources  
Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: \_\_\_\_\_  
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
INTO OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_

L&C Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 27

"An Act establishing a fisheries business tax credit; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

- replace with \_\_\_\_\_ CS SB 27 (L + C)  same title
- attached amendment(s)  new title
- \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

fiscal note(s) REVENUE / 3-1-91

zero fiscal note(s) F+G / 3-18-91

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]  
 Chair: Signature and Recommendation

STATE OF ALASKA  
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 27

2

Revision Date: 3/13/91  
 Title: Fisheries Business Tax Credit  
 Sponsor: Sen. Zharoff  
 Requestor: Governor

Department Affected: Fish and Game  
 BRU: Commercial Fisheries  
 Component: Commercial Fisheries

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 

4	5	9
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Nick Clasy Phone: 465-4210  
 Division: Commercial Fisheries Date: 3/13/90  
 Approved by <sup>DEPUTY</sup> Commissioner: RON SEMERVILLE *[Signature]*  
 Agency: ADF+G Date: 3/13/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, CMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

**FISCAL NOTE**

**STATE OF ALASKA  
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

**BILL NO. SB27**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: Establishing a fisheries  
           business tax credit  
 Sponsor: Senator Zharoff  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Affected: Department of Revenue  
 BRU: Revenue Operations  
 Component: Income and Excise Audit  
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. | 1 | 1 | 3 |

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LANDS & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>CAPITAL</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>REVENUE</b>	0.0	(13,617)	(13,617)	(13,617)	0.0	0.0

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND	0.0	(13,617)	(13,617)	(13,617)	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.0	(13,617)	(13,617)	(13,617)	0.0	0.0

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: 0.0

**ANALYSIS:** Attach a separate page for analysis.  
 See Attached

Prepared By: Carl A. Meyer *Carl A. Meyer* Phone: (907) 465-2320  
 Division: Income and Excise Audit Division Date: February 26, 1991  
 Approved by Commissioner: Lee E. Fisher *Lee E. Fisher*  
 Agency: Department of Revenue Date: 2-1-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

February 26, 1991

SB 27  
FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

SB 27 would reestablish the fisheries business tax credit program, similar to the current credit program as provided for under AS 43.75.032, which expires December 31, 1991. The fisheries tax credit program provided by this bill is essentially structured after the current program except for the following differences:

<u>CURRENT CREDIT PROGRAM</u> <u>AS 43.75.032</u>	<u>SB 27 CREDIT PROGRAM</u> <u>AS 43.75.037</u>
Effective July 1, 1986	Effective January 1, 1992
Expires December 31, 1991	Expires December 31, 1994
Credits may be claimed for 3 consecutive years from 1987 through 1989	Credits may be claimed for 2 consecutive years from 1992 or 1993
Last tax year in which a credit may be claimed is 1991 (FY92)	Last tax year in which a credit may be claimed is 1994 (FY 95)

Both of the programs allow for a maximum credit not to exceed 50% of the tax liability and credits may not be approved for more than 50% of qualifying expenditures. Also, both programs provide that credits may not be carried back to prior tax years and that no credits are allowed to taxpayers in arrears with the department in payment of a fisheries business tax under AS 43.75.015.

The revenue effect is estimated based on the average tax credit generated per year under the current credit program. (\$68,083,151 total credits divided by five years, or \$13,616,630)

A position paper is attached.



C.M. 200 R714

**SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF**  
**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE**

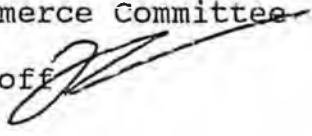
P. O. BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99815 (907) 486-5259  
DURING SESSION:  
P. O. BOX V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 465-3473 • 465-3474

DISTRICT N

ALASKA PENINSULA • ALEUTIAN CHAIN • BRISTOL BAY • KODIAK ISLAND • LAKE CLARK/LAKE ILIAMNA • PRIBILOF ISLANDS • SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Drue Pearce  
Chair  
Senate Labor and Commerce Committee

FROM: Senator Fred F. Zharoff 

DATE: April 23, 1991

RE: Senate Bill 27 - "An Act establishing a fisheries business tax credit; and providing for an effective date."

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SB 27 establishes a new two-year Fisheries Business Tax Credit program, modeled after the credit program that was in existence from 1987 through 1989.

The original program was a tremendous success in encouraging increased investment in Alaska's shorebased seafood processing facilities. According to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, over \$140 million was invested in Alaska seafood plants during the tax credit period. The credit gave many processors the opportunity to expand into groundfish and to make this resource a viable fishery for Alaskans.

SB 27 would reactivate the program for a limited time period, 1992 through 1993. Processors would be able to use up to fifty percent of their annual business tax liability for two consecutive years for capital expenditures that "increase product diversity, or production efficiency and capacity, or improve product quality".

The spinoff effects from the credit include:

- Economic development in Alaskan coastal communities.
- More year-round operation of seafood plants, which benefits resident Alaskan processing workers.
- More markets for Alaskan commercial fishermen.

The credit is particularly crucial at this time due to the competitive threat Alaska's shorebased groundfish processors face from the Outside-based offshore factory trawler fleet.

The following backup information is attached:

1. Sectional analysis.

2. Fiscal note from the Department of Fish and Game.
3. Letter from Mr. Barry Lester, chief executive officer of the Seafood Producers Cooperative.
4. Letter from Mr. William Dignon, president of Hoonah Cold Storage.
5. Letter from Mr. Alvin Burch, executive director of the Alaska Draggers Association.
6. Summary of the Department of Commerce report on the impact of the tax credit, March, 1990.
7. "Fisheries Business Tax Credit Study" by the Department of Commerce.
8. Department of Commerce report on tax revenue projections resulting from the tax credit.
9. Results of Fisheries Business Tax Credit survey.
10. Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute fact sheet about the seafood industry.
11. Tax credit research report by the Senate Advisory Council, November 22, 1988.
12. Tax credit research report by the House Research Agency, September 2, 1988.
13. Fish tax credit application.
14. Fisheries Business Tax Credit statutes and regulations.



SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P. O. BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99615 (907) 486-5250

DURING SESSION:

P. O. BOX V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 465-3473 • 465-3474

DISTRICT N

ALASKA PENINSULA • ALEUTIAN CHAIN • BRISTOL BAY • KODIAK ISLAND • LAKE CLAIK/LAKE ILIAMNA • PIRIBILOF ISLANDS • SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Senate Bill No. 27

"An Act establishing a fisheries business tax credit; and providing for an effective date."

SECTION 1

- (a) Establishes a new fisheries business tax credit program to be in effect for the years 1992 and 1993. Same criteria for credits as the previous program.
- (b) Prohibition on carrying back tax credit to prior tax years, but credit allowed to be carried forward within the two years available. Same provision in the previous program.
- (c) Allows tax credit for contributions to the A.W. "Winn" Brindle memorial scholarship account. Same language as previous program, except for clarification on when the credit can be claimed.
- (d) Total tax credit that may be claimed is capped at fifty percent of the taxpayer's business tax liability. Same language as previous program.
- (e) Prohibitions on granting tax credits. Same language as previous program.
- (f) Provides for application form. Same language as previous program.
- (g) Provides for timely consideration of application. Same language as previous program.
- (h) Definitions. Same language as previous program.

TAX CREDIT REPORT

Requires preparation of an annual report. Same language as previous program.

SECTION 2

Establishes tax credit for A.W. "Winn" Brindle memorial scholarship account, to take effect when the fisheries

business tax credit program sunsets. Language in paragraphs (a) through (d) copied from previous section.

SECTION 3

- (b) Allows municipalities to receive their 50 percent share of fisheries business taxes collected within municipal boundaries. Includes reference to the statute created by this bill.

SECTION 4

Technical amendment for consistency between previous tax credit program and program created in this bill.

SECTION 5

Repeals the requirements for the tax credit report (43.75.039), the definition of "capital expenditure" (43.75.140(1)), the definition of "product diversity" (43.75.140(7)), the definition of "product quality" (43.75.140(8)), and the effective date for Brindle scholarship contributions in the previous law (sec. 10, ch. 79, SLA 1986) upon the sunset date of the new tax credit program, January 1, 1995.

SECTION 6

FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT CLAIM IN TAX YEAR 1994.

Makes clear that fisheries businesses that have applied and received approval for two year tax credit projects in 1993 may claim the tax credit in 1994.

SECTION 7

Implements the credit for Brindle Scholarship contributions in Section 2 and the repeal of unneeded statutes when the program sunsets in Section 5.

SECTION 8

Effective date of January 1, 1992 for remaining sections.

# Alaska State Legislature

Senator Drue Pearce, Chair  
Senator Virginia Collins, Vice Chair  
Senator Dick Eliason  
Senator Rick Halford  
Senator Jay Kerttula



WHILE IN JUNEAU  
P.O. BOX V  
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(907) 465-3844

3111 C STREET, SUITE 150  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504  
(907) 561-2018

## SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

TO: Jack Chenoweth, Legal Counsel  
Legal Services Division

FROM: Rod Mourant, Committee Aide *Rod*  
Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

DATE: May 3, 1991

RE: SB 27 - Fish Business Tax Credit

I have attached a copy of the position paper from the Department of Revenue on this legislation. Included in the position paper is a section titled "Proposed Technical Amendments".

Please draft a proposed committee substitute working from draft 7-LS0016\A that includes proposed amendments number 2, 3, 5 and 6. Amendments number 2, 5 and 6 apply to sections 1 and 2 of the bill. Additionally include proposed amendment number 4 but exempting from credit items for which fish tax credit has already been granted, even if to a previous owner.

This bill will be heard on Monday, May 6th at 3:30 P.M..

Attachment

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rod Mourant  
Labor and Commerce Committee

FROM: Karl Ohls  
Sen. Zharoff's staff

DATE: April 29, 1991

RE: Proposed amendments to SB 27

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In order to assist you in your preparations for a meeting regarding the Department of Revenue's proposed amendments to SB 27, I wish to provide you with Sen. Zharoff's comments on the proposed amendments.

Technical Amendment #1

This is a policy amendment rather than a technical amendment.

One of the main purposes of the original tax credit legislation was to encourage investment in shorebased seafood processing facilities. There was no objection to a fisheries business using credits from revenues generated by a floating processing vessel as long as those credits were used for processing facilities built onshore. Likewise, the door was deliberately left open for fisheries businesses to take the tax credits generated by all their plants and concentrate them on the shorebased facilities where they would do the most good, such as the construction of an entirely new plant or an extensive renovation/expansion of an existing one.

The Department of Revenue's policy during the 1987-1989 tax credit period was to interpret the statute as described above. This was not an oversight, but a deliberate policy decision which we agree with.

For this reason, we would like to see this option left open for fisheries businesses and, therefore, oppose amendment #1 as proposed.

Technical Amendment #2

We have no objection. We only request the department -- while SB 27 is moving through the legislature -- to clarify with the processing industry the exact grounds on which the department may correct or revoke a previously approved tax credit.

With this amendment, we can see situations developing where a processor obtains preapproval for a project, goes ahead with the project, and then is told he is not entitled to the

credit. We think everyone would like to avoid these situations as much as possible.

Technical Amendment #3

We have no objection.

Technical Amendment #4

In the original tax credit legislation, the legislature added a provision denying tax credits for property sold or transferred between fisheries businesses having substantial common ownership. The purpose of this was to prevent processors from obtaining tax credits for equipment they bought from themselves.

The department's proposal to deny credits for the purchase of used equipment is something entirely new. As Sen. Halford pointed out, this would unnecessarily drive up costs for the fisheries businesses. The state would, in effect, "get less bang for the buck" on the credit. Used equipment frequently is available in the industry. We feel the state's best interest is served if this equipment can be placed back in service and utilized to increase production. It meets the legislation's goal of helping to generate economic activity in shore-based facilities.

We oppose this amendment as presently written.

Technical Amendment #5

We have no objection.

Technical Amendment #6

We have no objection.

Technical Amendment #7

We have no objection.

May 1, 1991

Drue -

RE: SB 27 Fish Tax Credit

Proposed technical amendments:

1) If a shore based and float based operation are owned by the same organization, under current law they must file separate tax returns. Further under proposed law the float operation can take a tax credit for shore based capital improvements. The proposed amendment makes it so only the shore based operation which makes a capital improvement may file for and use the tax credit. Zharoff opposes.

leave w.

→ 2) The department reviews and approves a capital improvement for a tax credit. This amendment limits credits to only dept. approved items. This would reduce and resolve audit conflicts. Zharoff supports.

→ 3) Puts in statute two year depreciation procedure that mirrors federal IRS law and is already in reg. Zharoff supports.

4) This amendment would disallow credit for simple acquisition of property from a related company. Zharoff opposes this amendment. We discussed only applying credit to new or used equipment or fixtures for which tax credit has not previously been claimed. It seems as though compromise language might be attainable if you want to spend the effort. DOESN'T APPLY TO PROP PREVIOUSLY CLAIMED

let's do compromise

→ 5) This denies fish tax credit to those in arrears on tax payments to the state. Zharoff supports.

→ 6) Requires the department to produce a fish tax credit form. Zharoff supports.

The department indicated that they have had no problem in determining what actions or items are eligible for credit consideration both in administration of the program and in audit hearings. They are very comfortable with the existent guidelines.

ING OK

Action?

CSSB 27( )

Changes from SB 27:

- 1) Pg 1 Ln 9 - 11 : This amendment clarifies for the department the meaning of "activity" and parallels IRS depreciation language.
- 2) Pg 1 Ln 13 - 14 and Pg 3 Ln 24 - 25 : Limits what is eligible for credit to the items approved by the department. It allows the department the flexibility to modify this authorization.
- 3) Pg 2 Ln 28 and Pg 3 Ln 27 - 28 : Limits credit to businesses current on taxes and assessments.
- 4) Pg 2 Ln 31 - Pg 3 Ln 1 - 2 and Pg 3 Ln 30 - 31 - Pg 4 Ln 1 : A business must apply for a Fisheries Business Tax credit on a form approved by the department.

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 27( )  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR ZHAROFF

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act establishing a fisheries business tax credit; and providing for an effective date."

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

3 \* Section 1. AS 43.75 is amended by adding new sections to read:

4           Sec. 43.75.037. FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT. (a) A fisheries business is  
5 entitled to a credit of not more than 50 percent of the business tax liability under AS 43.75.015  
6 for capital expenditures made during the tax year if an application qualifying for the credit is  
7 approved by the department in advance of the capital expenditure and before January 1, 1994.  
8 A fisheries business may claim a credit under this subsection for a maximum period of two  
9 consecutive years and may claim the credit for capital expenditures only for the equipment and  
10 improvements that are placed in service by the fisheries business no later than the last day of the  
11 first tax year for which the credit is claimed. An applicant for the credit may elect to begin the  
12 two-year period with tax year 1992 or 1993. A tax credit under this subsection may not be  
13 approved for more than 50 percent of a capital expenditure, and the approval of the application  
14 for credit may be modified or revoked by the department at any time.

1 (b) For purposes of this section, a capital expenditure qualifies for a tax credit if the  
2 expenditure

3 (1) increases product diversity or production efficiency and capacity, or improves  
4 product quality, at a shore-based fisheries business facility in the state; or

5 (2) contributes to the development of a cooperative seafood industrial park in the  
6 state.

7 (c) The portion of a capital expenditure that is eligible for a credit under this section but  
8 is claimed during a single tax year may not be carried back to a prior tax year but is available  
9 for the computation as a credit under this section for a subsequent tax year within the two-year  
10 period elected under (a) of this section.

11 (d) A fisheries business is entitled to a credit of not more than five percent of the  
12 business tax liability under AS 43.75.015 for contributions to the A. W. "Winn" Brindle memorial  
13 scholarship account under AS 14.43.250 that are made during the tax year or during the period  
14 in which the taxpayer may file the return and pay the tax for the tax year under AS 43.75.030.  
15 A fisheries business may claim a credit under this subsection for the 1992 or 1993 tax years.  
16 A tax credit under this subsection may not be approved for more than 100 percent of a  
17 scholarship contribution.

18 (e) The total tax credits that may be claimed under this section for a tax year for capital  
19 expenditures and scholarship contributions combined may not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer's  
20 business tax liability under AS 43.75.015 for the tax year.

21 (f) The department may not approve a tax credit under this section if

22 (1) the property for which the capital expenditure was made was the subject of  
23 a previous capital expenditure by another taxpayer for whom a corresponding tax credit under  
24 former AS 43.75.032 or this section has been approved;

25 (2) the property for which the capital expenditure was made was sold or  
26 transferred between fisheries businesses having substantial common ownership; or

27 (3) the fisheries business claiming the credit is in arrears in the payment of a  
28 seafood marketing assessment under AS 16.51.120 or a tax imposed by this title; for purposes  
29 of this paragraph, a taxpayer is not in arrears if the payment is under administrative or judicial  
30 appeal.

31 (g) The department shall prepare an application form for a credit under this section. A

1 fisheries business claiming the credit allowed by this section must submit an application for the  
2 credit on that form.

3 (h) The department shall approve or disapprove an application for a credit under this  
4 section not later than 60 days after receiving the application.

5 (i) In this section

6 (1) "cooperative" has the meaning given in AS 10.15.595;

7 (2) "seafood industrial park" means a seafood processing center with facilities to  
8 land, handle, and process or to ship or transship to any location all marketable species of seafood;  
9 a seafood industrial park may contain commercial facilities to support the activities of the park,  
10 and the labor force and vessels that operate at or from the park.

11 Sec. 43.75.039. TAX CREDIT REPORT. Not later than the 15th legislative day of each  
12 regular legislative session the Department of Revenue, in conjunction with the Department of  
13 Commerce and Economic Development, shall submit to the legislature a report on the fisheries  
14 business tax credit program under AS 43.75.037. The report must describe the expenditures for  
15 which a credit was approved during the previous tax year and, if possible, the increase in  
16 employment and processing capacity by the fisheries businesses for which the credit was  
17 approved.

18 \* Sec. 2. AS 43.75.037 is repealed and reenacted to read:

19 Sec. 43.75.037. TAX CREDIT FOR SCHOLARSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS. (a) A  
20 fisheries business is entitled to a credit of not more than five percent of the business tax liability  
21 under AS 47.75.015 for contributions to the A.W. "Winn" Brindle memorial scholarship account  
22 under AS 14.43.250 that are made during the tax year or during the period in which the taxpayer  
23 may file the return and pay the tax for the tax year under AS 43.75.030. A tax credit under this  
24 section may not be approved for more than 100 percent of a scholarship contribution, and the  
25 approval of the application for credit may be modified or revoked by the department at any time.

26 (b) The department may not approve a tax credit under this section if the fisheries  
27 business claiming the credit is in arrears in the payment of a seafood marketing assessment under  
28 AS 16.51.120 or a tax imposed by this title; for purposes of this subsection, a taxpayer is not in  
29 arrears if the payment is under administrative or judicial appeal.

30 (c) The department shall prepare an application form for a credit under this section. A  
31 fisheries business claiming the credit allowed by this section must submit an application for the

1 credit on that form.

2 (d) The department shall approve or disapprove an application for a credit under this  
3 section not later than 60 days after receiving the application.

4 \* Sec. 3. AS 43.75.130(b) is amended to read:

5 (b) For purposes of this section, tax revenue collected under AS 43.75.015 from a person  
6 entitled to a credit under former AS 43.75.032 or under AS 43.75.037 shall be calculated as if  
7 the person's tax had been collected without applying the credit.

8 \* Sec. 4. Section 7, ch. 79, SLA 1986, is amended to read:

9 Sec. 7. AS 43.75.130(c) is [AND 43.75.140(9) - (11) ARE] repealed January 1, 1992.

10 \* Sec. 5. AS 43.75.039, 43.75.140(1), 43.75.140(7), 43.75.140(8), and sec. 10, ch. 79, SLA 1986, are  
11 repealed.

12 \* Sec. 6. FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT CLAIM IN TAX YEAR 1994. Notwithstanding  
13 the amendment of AS 43.75.037 by sec. 2 of this Act, a taxpayer who elects to begin the two-year period  
14 for the fisheries business tax credit under AS 43.75.037 and whose project was approved by the depart-  
15 ment under AS 43.75.037 before January 1, 1994, may claim the fisheries business tax credit for tax year  
16 1994 for capital expenditures made by the taxpayer during the 1993 tax year.

17 \* Sec. 7. Sections 2 and 5 of this Act take effect January 1, 1995.

18 \* Sec. 8. Except for secs. 2 and 5, this Act takes effect January 1, 1992.

February 26, 1991

S B 27  
POSITION PAPER  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

S B 27 would result in a significant and continuing reduction to the state share of fisheries business taxes. S B 27 is modeled after the current fisheries business credit program provided in AS 43.75.032. Under this current program, over \$68,000,000 in tax credits have been generated, Table I, and a large portion of these credits will be utilized to reduce taxes in 1990 and 1991. S B 27 would become effective for the 1992 tax year thereby essentially extending the credit program without interruption for another three years to 1994.

The Fisheries Business Tax Credit is structured in such a manner that revenues shared back to municipalities are not impacted. Specifically, Sec. 3 of the legislation provides that shared taxes are determined before application of the credit. Pursuant to AS 43.75.130, 50% of fisheries business taxes are shared with the cities and/or boroughs in whose jurisdictions the fisheries resources are processed. This 50% sharing comes off the top leaving a maximum of 50% to the state. Since SB 27 would allow a credit in any one tax year up to 50% of the fisheries business tax liability, the state would receive no fisheries business tax revenue where a taxpayer claims a full 50% credit. In that situation, the state merely collects the tax and remits that full amount to the municipality. If all taxpayers fell into that situation, the state would retain no fisheries business taxes.

For calendar tax year 1989, tax credits represented 35% of the fisheries business tax liabilities before credits. Shared revenues represented 39% of tax liabilities before credits. Fisheries business taxes generated for the general fund represented only 26% of the tax liabilities before credits. Table II.

Since AS 43.75.137 enacted in legislation last session extends revenue sharing to all floating tax liabilities, as opposed to only those floating tax liabilities where the processing activities occur within a city or borough, the tax base for revenue sharing will increase. That will have two effects. First, the amount of shared revenues will increase. Second, the amount of fisheries business taxes generated for the general fund will decrease. The combination of the credit program and the change in revenue sharing for floating tax liabilities will therefore significantly impact the fisheries business tax revenues going into the general fund.

The Department has no information from past experience tending to suggest that these tax credits produce a positive benefit in relation to the \$68,000,000 cost. An Alaska Department of Labor report of "Nonresidents Working in Alaska 1988" found that seafood processing has traditionally had difficulty attracting resident workers and therefore employed high numbers of non-resident workers and 1988 was no exception. During the first two years of the current fisheries tax credit program, when \$86,000,000 of qualified expenditures were made, Appendix A, the number of non-resident workers in the processing industry increased by 2,689 workers from 1987 to 1988 while resident workers increased by only 48. Appendix B. Therefore, the report indicates the credit program did not provide any benefit in the form of new jobs for residents.

It would also appear that the processing industry is dominated by out of state businesses. The top ten fisheries businesses in 1989 are not resident firms to Alaska, employ on the average 57.4% nonresident workers, and account for 58.5% of the total fisheries business tax and 63.4% of the tax credits. Of the top twenty fisheries businesses, 11 are foreign owned and 6 others are headquartered out of the state. These twenty firms on the average employ 53.4% non-residents and account for 75% of the fisheries tax liability and 83.1% of the tax credits. Table III. If we can assume that the capital expenditures that increase product diversity or production efficiency and capacity, or improve product quality, are for the most part made in states other than Alaska and then imported into the state, then the benefit to the state in the form of increased Alaska investment may be significantly reduced.

Absent increased jobs for Alaska residents or increased Alaska investment providing other tangible benefits to the state and communities, it would be difficult to find a favorable cost/benefit analysis. The cost of the current program is known. That cost is \$68,000,000. Unless the benefits exceed that \$68,000,000, the state is needlessly foregoing revenues.

The Department would oppose any legislation of this nature that would have a negative cost in relation to the benefit. The effectiveness of tax expenditures in the form of tax credits is questionable. See Appendix E. However, the department leaves the cost/benefit question for others to address and defers expressing a position on this particular legislation at this time.

#### Proposed Technical Amendments

*LINK POINTS TO ACTUAL PROPOSALS*

1. Under AS 43.75.290, a fisheries business means a person who processes fisheries resources for sale. AS 43.75.020 requires that the person obtain a license for each processing plant. AS 43.75.015 imposes a fisheries business tax on that person based on the value of the resources processed. AS 43.75.030 requires each person to file a return and pay the tax. Therefore, since the maximum amount of the credit in a tax year is to be determined by reference to 50% of the business tax liability of the taxpayer, a taxpayer with multiple processing plants can aggregate the overall liability to maximize the credit generated from but one processing plant. In this manner,

S B 27  
POSITION PAPER  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE  
February 26, 1991

shore-based credits have been applied against liabilities generated from floating processors which are unrelated to the capital expenditure. If that is not an intended result, language starting at page 1, line 8 could be added to read:

For purposes of this section, a credit for capital expenditures made at one processing plant may not be applied against business tax liabilities attributable to other processing plants.

*LIMITS TO DEDUCTIBLE EXPENDITURES*  
2. The legislation suggests that a fisheries business is vested with a credit after it is approved by the department. In practice, companies have requested pre-approval of amounts to be expended and identified the specific items at a later date. Companies have also substituted items for those approved based on changed circumstances. The department on occasion has later determined, after granting approval, that other items do not qualify for the credit. In order to clearly allow the department to correct errors following pre-approval, language starting after the additional language in 1. could be added to read:

Pre-approval of the application for credit is subject to later revocation or correction by the department.

*EXAMPLE LAW*  
3. The legislation provides that a fisheries business may claim a credit for two years if "activity for which the claim of the credit is made occurs during the two-year period". The department is unclear as to what constitutes sufficient "activity". We would instead suggest the following language at page 1, line 8:

A fisheries business may claim a credit under this subsection for a maximum period of two consecutive years and may claim the credit for capital expenditures for equipment and improvements to depreciable property that are placed in service no later than the last day of the first tax year for which the credit is claimed.

A placed in service rule would be easier to administer and simply means that the property is in a condition or state of readiness and availability and is subject to depreciation for federal income tax purposes.

*USED NOT RELATED*  
4. AS 43.75.037(e)(2) of the legislation denies a tax credit for property sold or transferred between fisheries businesses having substantial common ownership. This provision applies to both new and used property. The legislation would not, however, deny a credit to a fisheries business that buys used property from other than a related company. The department would suggest that the following language be substituted for (e)(2) at page 2, line 22 to allow the credit for all new property and to deny it for all used property:

(2) the original or first use of the property for which the capital expenditure was made was not by the taxpayer.

5. AS 43.75.037(e)(3) of the legislation denies a tax credit to fisheries businesses in arrears under AS 43.75.015. Essentially, this means that a taxpayer in arrears under the fisheries business tax is not entitled to the credit while a taxpayer in arrears of salmon enhancement taxes, seafood marketing taxes, corporation net income taxes, or any other of the Alaska taxes other than fisheries business tax would be entitled to the credit. The department would suggest that the following language be substituted for (e)(3) at page 2, line 25 to deny the credit if any tax, penalty, or interest amount is in arrears:

(3) the fisheries business claiming the credit is in arrears in the payment of any liability under AS 43 and AS 16.51; for purposes of this paragraph, a taxpayer is not in arrears if the payment is under administrative or judicial appeal.

6. AS 43.75.037(f) provides that the department shall prepare an application form for the credit. To make the meaning somewhat more clear, the department would suggest the following language at page 2, line 27:

(f) A fisheries business shall submit an application for a credit under this section on a form required by the department.

7. The department's suggestions in 2, 5 and 6 above would also apply to Sec. 2.

*REQUIRE  
AN FORM  
APPLICATION*

TABLE I

FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDITS BY YEAR

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Tax Credits</u>
1987	\$ 7,547,133
1988	14,843,361
1989	13,159,344
Carryforwards to 1990 and 1991	<u>32,533,313</u>
Total Tax Credits	\$68,083,151

TABLE II

FISHERIES BUSINESS TAXES TO GENERAL FUND - 1989 TAX YEAR

	<u>Millions</u>
Shore-Based Tax Liability Before Credits	\$23.8
Fisheries Business Credits	<u>(13.2)</u>
Total Shore-Based Tax Receipts	10.6
Total Floating Tax Receipts	<u>13.9</u>
Total Fisheries Tax Receipts	24.5
Less Shared Tax Portion to Municipalities	<u>(14.8)*</u>
Net Retained Alaska Fisheries Business Taxes To General Fund	\$ 9.7

\* Based on FY 90 sharing statistics. 50% of shore-based tax liabilities before credits, as well as 50% of floating tax liabilities, each determined by the location of processing activities, are shared with cities and boroughs where the processing activities occur.

PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL FUND, CREDITS AND SHARED TAXES TO TOTAL TAXES-1989

	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Total Shore-Based Tax Liability	\$23.8	
Total Floating Tax Liability	<u>13.9</u>	
Total Fisheries Tax Liabilities	\$37.7	100%
Total Fisheries Tax Credits	(13.2)	35%
Total Shared Tax To Municipalities	<u>(14.8)</u>	39%
Total Fisheries Tax to General Fund	\$ 9.7	<u>26%</u>
		100%

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDITS  
1989 CALENDAR TAX YEAR

(A) Fisheries Business <u>Taxpayers</u>	(B) # with Foreign <u>Ownership</u>	(A) % with Alaska <u>Addresses</u>	(A) % with Out of State <u>Addresses</u>	(C) Avg. % of Nonresident <u>Employees</u>	(A) % of Tax <u>Liability</u>	(A) % of Tax <u>Credits</u>
Top 5	3	0%	100%	65.8%	44.8%	49.4%
Top 10	6	0%	100%	57.4%	58.5%	63.4%
Top 20	11	15%	85%	53.4%	75.0%	83.1%
All	-	-	-	60.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(A) From Department of Revenue Data

(B) DOR Data and "Foreign Ownership of Alaska Fish Processing Facilities",  
Research Request 90.167 for the Alaska State Legislature, April 3, 1990.  
Appendix C.

(C) DOR Data and "Residency Analysis of Alaska's Workers by Firm", 1988, by  
the Alaska Department of Labor, January 1990. Appendix D.

APR 3 1991



# HOONAH COLD STORAGE

HOONAH, ALASKA 99829

SALMON-FRESH-FROZEN

The Honorable  
Senator Drue Pearce  
P. O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

March 29, 1991

Dear Senator Pearce:

My father and I own Hoonah Cold Storage located in Hoonah, Alaska. Our cold storage has the ability to process and freeze 50,000# a day of seafood product. Our total production 5 years ago was 1,500,000# of salmon, black cod and halibut. Through HB 58 we were able to take advantage of The Fisheries Business Tax Credit at the time by expanding our cold storage. Because of this tax credit Hoonah Cold Storage has increased its production by almost double in the last few years. We are probably the largest business in the city of Hoonah and create more jobs than any other business. We are very grateful that this tax credit gave us the ability to expand.

As owners of Hoonah Cold Storage we are now anticipating further growth by adding additional processing room. We ask your assistance in supporting Senate Bill 27, The Fisheries Business Tax Credit. Passage of Senate Bill 27 will keep the seafood industry healthy and helps put money from our resource back into the economy.

Kind regards,

*William A. Dignon*  
William A. Dignon

President

Hoonah Cold Storage

WAD:hsh

CC: Governor Walter J. Hickel  
United Fishermen of Alaska



# SEAFOOD PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE

2875 ROEDER AVE. • BELLINGHAM, WA 98225  
PHONE (206) 733-0120 • TELEX 152-338 SPC B111 • FAX (206) 733-0513

February 15, 1991

The Honorable  
Senator Drue Pearce  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Pearce:

The Board of Directors and 315 member fishermen of Seafood Producers Cooperative ask your assistance in supporting Senate Bill 27, The Fisheries Business Tax Credit.

As member\owners of a 10 million dollar shore based seafood processing facility in Sitka, The Fisheries Business Tax Credit is vital in our efforts to increase our processing capacity, maintain growth, and stay competitive in an increasingly difficult world market. The growth of S.P.C. and other shore based processors in Alaska creates jobs, supports local businesses, and puts money from our fishery resource back into the State economy.

We appreciate your support of the Alaska seafood industry, its fishermen and processors. Passage of Senate Bill 27 will help keep our industry strong, competitive, and the leading supplier of premium quality seafood to the world market.

Sincerely,

SEAFOOD PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE

Barry S Lester  
Chief Executive Officer

fls

pc: Governor Walter J. Hickel  
United Fishermen of Alaska

(5)



907-486-3910  
Box 991

Kodiak, Alaska  
99615

March 29, 1991

Lee E. Fisher  
State of Alaska, Dept. of Revenue  
P.O. Box S  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0400

Dear Lee,

After reviewing the DOR recommendations on SB 27 I copied and delivered to the local canneries, the 7 points contained in the position paper. I have also had personal conversations with a number of owners and managers. Most of the comments I have received to date center on the first ammendment. They feel that credit should be allowed for on-shore development. The credit from a floater could be used to improve their shore based plant but not used to increase at sea processing.

A number of plants have pointed out to me that without the tax credit system they would not have invested in the white fish industry. One such plant did not operate in the winter 4 years ago. His present weekly payroll is around \$100,000. These are resident workers. The non-resident workers are here generally for the summer salmon season. Usually college kids who leave for school in the fall.

To say that the program does not produce a net benefit for the state is in grave error.

When you come to Kodiak I will introduce you to plant owners and operators and arrange tours to point out where the money has been used and what it means to the town.

Sincerely,

*al*

Alvin R. Burch  
Executive Director

cc: Senator Fred Zharoff  
Representative Cliff Davidson

*Harvesting Alaskan Shrimp and Whitefish*

13

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE  
DIVISION OF AUDIT  
ALASKA FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT APPLICATION  
A.S. 43.75.032

FOR THE PERIOD JUL 1 - DEC 31, 1986		ONE APPLICATION PER SHORE-BASED LOCATION
Name (Person, firm or corporation)	Fisheries Business License Number	
Mailing Address	Federal EIN or Soc. Sec. Number	
City, State, Zip Code	Daytime Telephone Number (            )	
Contact Person:		
Physical Location of Operation: (Note: If operating within a municipality you must indicate the name of the municipality)		

I. Enter the total actual or estimated value of capital expenditures made or to be made during the period July 1, through December 31, 1986 for which a fisheries business tax credit is being claimed. Attach to this application an itemized statement which includes the date each capital expenditure was made or will be made and give a brief explanation of how the capital expenditure qualifies. (See back of this page for definition of qualifying expenditures) I. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Enter the total dollar value of contributions made to an approved cooperative seafood industrial park. Enter the name and location of the approved park. \_\_\_\_\_  
Attach copy of cancelled check or receipt for this contribution. II. \_\_\_\_\_

III. Enter the total dollar value of contributions made to the A.W. Winn Brindle memorial scholarship account. Attach copy of cancelled check or receipt which documents this contribution. III. \_\_\_\_\_

Under section (b) of Alaska Statute 43.75.032, the fisheries business tax credit may be increased if the municipality requests the Department of Revenue to reduce the amount of shared revenues they would normally receive. To apply for this credit increase a copy of this application must be submitted to the municipality within 10 days after this application is submitted to the Department of Revenue.

OFFICE USE ONLY			
Application for credit:		Yes	No
Approved:	Date:	Audit Appeals	
Disapproved:	Date:	Enforcement	
		Public Service Licensing	

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT  
FISHERIES & MINING TAX UNIT  
(907) 465-2371

**15 AAC 75.060. EXPENDITURES ELIGIBLE FOR TAX CREDIT.** The following equipment and depreciable property are capital expenditures eligible for fisheries business tax credits under AS 43.75.032:

(1) refrigeration equipment, or new plant construction or improvements made to depreciable property which are integrally related to the original installation of refrigeration equipment, if the equipment, construction, or improvements are dedicated to and necessary for the performance of the following functions at a shore-based seafood processing facility in Alaska:

(A) manufacturing, storing, and delivering of ice;

(B) refrigerated holding or storing of processed seafood products, raw fish, or shellfish before processing or shipment; or

(C) seafood product freezing;

(2) fish processing equipment, or new plant construction or improvements made to depreciable property which are integrally related to the original installation of fish processing equipment, if the equipment, construction, or improvements are necessary for the manufacturing of the following products at a shore-based seafood processing facility in Alaska:

(A) round or dressed frozen fish or shellfish products;

(B) fresh or frozen cut or formed boneless portions;

(C) fresh or frozen fillet products;

(D) comminuted or minced fish products or products that are based on the use of comminuted or minced fish;

(E) surimi or products that are based on the use of surimi;

(F) fish or shellfish meal, oil, solubles, protein derivatives, pharmaceuticals, or biochemicals;

(G) canned salmon;

(H) smoked or cured seafood products;

(I) fish or shellfish products preserved by new or nontraditional methods, including aseptic handling, irradiation, controlled atmosphere storage, or the application of chemicals;

(3) to be eligible under (2) of this section, the equipment, construction, or improvements must be dedicated to and necessary for appropriate processing functions, such as vessel unloading, raw material or finished product storage, weighing, rae separation, cutting, skinning, bone separation, can filling, forming, washing, mixing, grinding, pumping, concentrating, can seaming, cooking, retorting, drying, pressing, can washing, packaging, labeling, or the addition of chemicals, colors, or flavoring. (Eff. 12/16/86, Register 101)

Authority: AS 43.75.032  
AS 43.75.140

**15 AAC 75.070. APPLICATION FOR FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT.** To qualify for the fisheries business tax credit for eligible expenditures, as defined in 15 AAC 75.060, made between July 1, 1986 and December 31, 1989, a fisheries business must apply for the credit in advance of the capital expenditure on forms prescribed by the department. On the form, the fisheries business shall provide the following information:

(1) the name of fisheries business;

(2) the fisheries business license number of each processing facility owned by the fisheries business;

(3) the mailing address for the fisheries business;

(4) telephone number for the fisheries business;

(5) the location of the processing facility for which eligible expenditures will be made;

(6) a list of all equipment and improvements to depreciable property to be purchased or constructed and a description of their functions related to the processing of fish;

(7) the approximate cost of each piece of equipment or improvement to depreciable property to be purchased or constructed;

(8) the estimated date that the equipment or improvement to depreciable property is to be purchased or constructed, and the date it first will be placed into service;

(9) if used equipment or a used improvement to depreciable property is to be purchased, a list of the names of the previous owners of the equipment or improvement, and the dates of their ownership (Eff. 8/12/87, Register 103)

Authority: AS 43.05.080  
AS 43.75.032  
Sec. 6, ch. 79, S.L.A. 1986

**15 AAC 75.080. PLACED IN SERVICE RULE.** (a) In order for a credit to be applied against a fisheries business tax liability, the equipment or improvement to depreciable property that is the subject of the credit must be effectively placed in service in the state.

(b) Equipment or improvements to depreciable property will be considered to have been placed in service in the earlier of the following tax years:

(1) the tax year in which, under the taxpayer's depreciation practice, the period for depreciation with respect to such improvements or equipment begins; or

(2) the tax year in which the equipment or improvement to depreciable property is placed in a condition or state of readiness and availability for a specifically assigned function integrally related to the manufacture of seafood products or fish processing functions described in 15 AAC 75.060.

(c) If otherwise qualifying as an eligible expenditure, the following property will be considered in a state of readiness and availability:

(1) parts acquired and set aside during the tax year for use as replacements for a particular machine in order to avoid operational time loss;

(2) operational fish processing equipment acquired during a tax year, where it is not practicable to use the equipment for its specifically assigned function in the fisheries business until the following year; and

(3) equipment acquired for a specifically assigned function which is operational but which is undergoing testing to eliminate defects.

(d) If the department has determined that certain expenditures are eligible for tax credit, but the expenditures do not reflect the full cost of the equipment or improvement to depreciable property because the total amount to be paid or incurred by the taxpayer is indeterminate, credit will be allowed to the taxpayer for the first tax year with respect to so much of the cost as has been paid or incurred as of the close of that year, and additional credit will be allowed to the taxpayer for subsequent eligible tax years with respect to additional expenditures made during each subsequent year.

(e) Notwithstanding (a) — (d) of this section and for fisheries business tax credit computation purposes only, equipment or improvements to depreciable property placed in service from July 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986 will be considered to have been first placed in service in tax year 1987. (E.F. 8/12/87, Register 103)

Authority: AS 43.05.080  
AS 43.75.032  
Sec. 6, ch. 79, S.L.A. 1986

**15 AAC 75.090. LIMITATION ON CREDIT.** (a) If a taxpayer is operating both shore-based and floating fish processor facilities in the same tax year that eligible capital expenditures are made, the total credit that may be claimed in that tax year may not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer's combined fisheries business tax liability incurred at all of the taxpayer's fish processing facilities. However, in no event will the fisheries business tax credit generated at a processing facility in one tax year be applied to the fisheries business tax liability incurred at another processing facility in a subsequent year if the other facility was not owned by the taxpayer in the tax year the capital expenditure was made. The following are illustrative examples:

(1) Company F solely owns and operates a shore-based processing facility in Alaska and a floating freezership. In 1987, the company spent \$1,000,000 in adding new refrigeration equipment and capacity to its shore-based plant. The company's 1987 fisheries business tax liability at its shore-based plant is \$200,000 and at its floating

facility is \$50,000. The 1987 fish tax credit is limited to \$125,000, one-half of the combined liabilities of both facilities. The remaining \$375,000 credit is available to offset taxes incurred in tax year 1988.

(2) Assume the same facts as in (1), except that in 1988 Company F acquires a second floating freezership and makes no additional eligible capital expenditures to its shore-based facility. For tax year 1988, the new company has a fish tax liability at its shore-based facility of \$200,000, at the original floating facility of \$50,000 and at the acquired facility of \$150,000. The 1988 fisheries business tax credit is again limited to \$125,000. The unused credit cannot be used to offset fisheries business tax incurred at the new facility, which was not owned in the year the relevant capital expenditure was made.

(b) A fisheries business tax credit will not be approved if the fisheries business has any arrears or outstanding liability to the state under AS 43.75 which could result in a lien under AS 43.10.035(a), irrespective of whether the arrears or outstanding liability arose out of the business activity of the facility for which the expenditure was made. An amount properly and timely disputed under the provisions of AS 43.05.240, and regarding which the appeal process under AS 43.05.240 is not concluded, does not constitute an amount in arrears or an outstanding liability.

(c) No credit will be approved for otherwise eligible expenditures made to acquire equipment or an improvement to depreciable property from another fisheries business in which there exists substantial common ownership. For purposes of this subsection, "substantial common ownership" means a 50 percent or greater direct or constructive ownership interest; constructive ownership will be determined according to the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 318 (Internal Revenue Code § 318) in effect on August 12, 1987. (E.F. 8/12/87, Register 103)

Authority: AS 43.05.080  
AS 43.75.032  
Sec. 6, ch. 79, S.L.A. 1986

## Article 2. Tax Imposed on Acquisition of Fisheries Resources

Section  
100. Tax imposed on acquisition of fisheries resources

**15 AAC 75.100. TAX IMPOSED ON ACQUISITION OF FISHERIES RESOURCES.** (a) A person who takes, purchases or otherwise acquires a fisheries resource, and who transports the fisheries resource to a point outside the taxing jurisdiction of the state, before

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER



WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 5  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0005  
PHONE: (907) 465-2300  
TELEFAX: (907) 465-2389

January 30, 1991

The Honorable Richard I. Eliason  
President of the Senate  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with AS 43.75.034, The Department of Revenue respectfully submits the following annual report on the Alaska fisheries business tax credit program.

In 1986, the Alaska Legislature enacted AS 43.75.032 authorizing a fisheries business tax credit program to businesses which make expenditures that increase product diversity or production efficiency and capacity, or improve product quality at a shore-based fisheries business facility in the state, or contribute to the development of a cooperative seafood industrial park in the state. The program allows fisheries businesses to reduce their tax liability by up to 50% for a maximum period of three consecutive years.

Although this statute sunsets December 31, 1991, only those expenditures incurred through 1989 are eligible for this tax credit program. Under a carryforward provision in the statute, fisheries businesses may claim unused credits on returns through tax year 1991.

Tax credits may not be claimed for more than 50% of eligible capital expenditures. However, AS 43.75.032 provides that an additional 25% of the expenditures may be used as credits for expenditures made in municipalities which adopt an ordinance directing the Department of Revenue to reduce its shared tax revenues by the additional expenditures taken as credits.

During 1990 we received one such ordinance from Anchorage. In any case, a taxpayer's credit may not exceed 50% of its tax liability.

The attached schedules provide details of the actual expenditures and credits claimed for each year since the inception of the program as well as a schedule outlining the amount of credits carried forward which may be applied against 1990 fisheries business tax returns, due March 31, 1991.

The Honorable Richard I. Eliason  
January 30, 1991  
Page 2

Credits claimed since the program's inception total \$35.5 million. We anticipate that fisheries businesses will claim the same amount of credits taken last year, approximately \$13 million.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development will forward their fisheries business tax credit annual report under separate cover.

Sincerely,

  
Lee E. Fisher  
Commissioner

LF:ped  
Enclosures  
91-9

Alaska Department of Revenue  
1987 Fisheries Business Tax Credit Data  
 For the Calendar Year 1987

Location	Actual 1987 Expenditure	Tax Credit Claimed
Alitak	\$ 196,732.00	\$ 139,756.02
Anchorage	1,000,000.00	48,390.67
Chignik	354,093.00	177,046.50
Cordova	2,072,296.63	523,268.88
Craig	0.00	29,697.03
Dry Bay	0.00	22,170.85
Dutch Harbor	428,552.00	100,331.24
Ekuk Spit	608,203.00	91,914.30
Excursion Inlet	687,135.00	85,472.54
Gustavus	23,129.00	3,265.00
Haines	0.00	57,841.18
Homer	1,411,928.00	323,270.92
Hoonah	349,428.62	47,265.70
Juneau	46,932.96	2,881.48
Kasilof	520,136.47	84,841.69
Kenai	984,368.95	696,296.30
Ketchikan	1,489,546.16	235,318.88
Klawock	0.00	3,147.53
Kodiak	8,865,416.97	1,310,126.60
Larsen Bay	127,574.49	63,787.25
Naknek	1,044,719.29	482,439.47
Nikiski	254,309.47	140,205.34
Pelican	61,134.17	36,680.50
Petersburg	2,054,740.00	421,545.21
Port Bailey	45,901.00	57,713.88
Port Graham	147,994.00	188,326.03
Seldovia	0.00	34,796.48
Seward	0.00	431,507.66
Sitka	1,594,246.19	280,089.09
Sterling	82,400.00	41,200.00
Togiak	64,092.57	32,046.29
Unalaska	16,898,360.00	352,921.28
Valdez	269,273.34	93,392.50
Wrangell	156,894.00	41,512.50
Yakutat	0.00	127,630.86
Various Alaskan Waters	<u>116,062.36</u>	<u>739,034.95</u>
Totals	<u>\$41,955,599.64</u>	<u>\$7,547,132.55</u>

Note: Fisheries tax credits may be applied against a taxpayer's combined liability. In some cases, taxpayers operate in more than one location and apply credits against tax liabilities attributable to locations where expenditures were not made.

Alaska Department of Revenue  
1988 Fisheries Business Tax Credit Data  
 For the Calendar Year 1988

Location	Actual 1988 Expenditures	Tax Credit Claimed
Akutan	\$ 4,820,629.37	\$ 341,863.83
Alitak	87,785.00	322,114.28
Anchorage	475,280.94	297,785.46
Bethel	51,000.00	47,983.54
Bristol Bay	24,528.52	0.00
Chignik	764,746.44	311,905.98
Chignik Lagoon	0.00	44,827.26
Cordova	2,862,781.99	1,010,042.31
Craig	0.00	65,216.69
Dillingham	0.00	159,951.52
Dry Bay	0.00	27,400.56
Dutch Harbor	450,000.00	56,111.37
Egegik Beach	103,152.00	44,910.36
Ekuk Spit	2,168,997.00	92,589.35
Excursion Inlet	23,326.00	131,304.30
Gustavus	72,100.00	5,079.58
Haines	39,000.00	100,451.64
Homer	0.00	304,323.35
Hoonah	0.00	59,649.40
Juneau	200,688.14	42,872.74
Kasilof	1,867,034.98	158,051.21
Kenai	2,112,044.30	1,058,882.73
Ketchikan	365,853.00	390,972.32
King Cove	2,422,436.00	815,984.52
Kodiak	8,024,062.01	1,962,944.87
Larsen Bay	228,376.00	114,188.00
Naknek	2,145,141.88	812,423.73
Nikiski	300,732.50	147,926.43
North Pole	56,231.79	2,431.86
Nulato	0.00	4,439.39
Pelican	47,581.87	30,928.22
Petersburg	3,307,455.27	593,381.90
Port Bailey	406,325.00	129,663.74
Port Graham	186,974.95	97,193.50
Port Moller	0.00	218,605.29
Sandpoint	0.00	202,032.84
Seldovia	0.00	57,296.57
Seward	80,562.00	329,478.83
Sitka	514,428.86	367,434.67
Sterling	235,000.00	0.00
Togiak	187,841.00	76,700.46
Unalaska	605,213.00	355,474.50
Valdez	7,422,829.37	286,662.97
Wrangell	81,007.95	57,766.31
Yakutat	936,060.93	176,353.40
Various Alaskan Waters	259,311.00	2,929,753.96
Totals	<u>\$43,936,519.06</u>	<u>\$14,843,360.67</u>

note: Fisheries tax credits may be applied against a taxpayer's combined liability. In some cases, taxpayers operate in more than one location and apply credits against tax liabilities attributable to locations where expenditures were not made.

Alaska Department of Revenue  
1989 Fisheries Business Tax Credit Data  
 For the Calendar Year 1989

Location	Actual 1989 Expenditures	Tax Credit Claimed
Akutan	\$26,683,888.70	\$ 240,844.29
Alitak	710,334.00	108,091.35
Anchorage	784,083.00	179,033.50
Bethel	956,997.00	75,494.65
Bristol Bay	72,670.00	0.00
Chignik	181,225.00	108,024.24
Chignik Lagoon	0.00	24,275.19
Cordova	2,253,982.52	804,173.71
Craig	0.00	112,409.83
Dillingham	757,404.06	406,267.23
Dry Bay	24,714.54	18,838.08
Dutch Harbor	10,402,398.00	229,876.48
Egegik Beach	46,568.00	29,949.64
Ekuk Spit	72,341.00	157,116.68
Excursion Inlet	662,119.00	201,414.99
Gustavus	0.00	5,174.76
Haines	0.00	45,821.20
Homer	28,000.00	73,358.34
Hoonah	0.00	49,899.20
Juneau	64,570.00	7,592.72
Kaltag	0.00	2,769.70
Kasilof	0.00	69,082.60
Kenai	1,724,372.91	507,041.41
Ketchikan	3,273,443.00	771,305.98
King Cove	716,822.22	905,293.43
Kodiak	3,827,958.45	1,425,793.13
Larsen Bay	157,176.66	42,599.65
Mountain Village	0.00	7,789.71
Naknek	2,470,643.89	1,288,456.94
Nikiski	0.00	130,941.01
North Pole	50,249.13	1,909.73
Nulato	0.00	1,446.46
Pelican	0.00	0.00
Petersburg	371,585.29	387,756.26
Port Bailey	247,952.00	23,913.68
Port Graham	0.00	7,756.50
Port Moller	0.00	163,256.58
Sandpoint	0.00	129,429.89
Seldovia	315,300.00	10,480.74
Seward	2,840,026.33	185,998.73
Sitka	420,820.22	353,287.79
Togiak	534,448.59	22,201.41
Unalaska	0.00	337,367.99
Valdez	94,676.95	253,478.52
Wrangell	206,325.00	63,676.17
Yakutat	239,952.81	130,317.40
Various Alaskan Waters	53,072.26	3,058,336.47
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>\$61,446,120.53</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,159,343.86</u></b>

Note: Fisheries tax credits may be applied against a taxpayer's combined liability. In some cases, taxpayers operate in more than one location and apply credits against tax liabilities attributable to locations where expenditures were not made.

Alaska Department of Revenue  
Schedule of Actual Credit Carryforward for 1990  
 As of January 18, 1990

Location	Actual Tax Credit Carryforward
Akutan	\$ 936,083.41
Alitak	105,880.46
Anchorage	154,919.36
Bethel	229,681.27
Bristol Bay	6,905.91
Chignik	53,055.51
Chignik Lagoon	105,880.46
Clarkspoint	936,083.41
Cordova	862,901.57
Craig	115,413.48
Dillingham	618,970.42
Dry Bay	119,721.92
Dutch Harbor	5,100,083.56
Egegik	105,880.46
Ekuk Spit	105,880.46
Excursion Inlet	105,880.46
Gustavus	31,700.66
Haines	108,622.71
Homer	2,778.50
Juneau	102,748.61
Kake	71,035.48
Kaltag	48,320.72
Kasilof	425,297.29
Kenai	738,793.51
Ketchikan	520,556.71
King Cove	352,789.40
Klawock	9,533.02
Kodiak	3,237,197.99
Larsen Bay	35,988.68
Mountain Village	724.15
Naknek	1,526,854.28
Nikiski	66,930.16
North Pole	48,898.88
Nulato	48,320.72
Petersburg	95,507.94
Port Bailey	105,880.46
Port Graham	206,039.86
Port Moller	352,789.40
Port Protection	405,143.24
Sandpoint	936,083.41
Seldovia	105,875.00
Seward	627,862.27
Sitka	122,145.24
Sterling	117,500.00
Togiak	130,743.12
Unalaska	302,606.50
Valdez	483,001.39
Wrangell	59,158.50
Yakutat	119,721.92
Various Alaskan Waters	<u>11,322,940.88</u>
Totals	<u>\$32,533,313.18</u>

Dunbar No. 571

EXHIBIT  
APPENDIX B

NONRESIDENTS WORKING IN ALASKA

1988

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska 1988

---

State of Alaska - Steve Cowper, Governor  
Department of Labor - Jim Sampson, Commissioner  
Administrative Services Division - Frank Spargo, Director  
Research & Analysis Section - Chuck Caldwell, Chief  
Sally Saddler, Research Supervisor

In cooperation with:

Alaska Department of Law, Douglas Bailey, Attorney General.

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Prepared by:

S. Brynn Keith	Labor Economist
Kathy Thomas	Labor Economist
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Also contributing to the development of this publication:

Rich Grayson	Programmer Analyst,
Jim Fowler	Graphic Artist
Josephine Ruby	Phototypesetter Operator

# CHAPTER 3

## Nonresident Workers in Alaska by Industry and Geographic Area

### What's in this Chapter

This chapter discusses nonresident workers and earnings in six of Alaska's major industries. Workers and earnings information is also broken out by geographic area.

### Number of Nonresidents Working in Alaska Increased During 1988

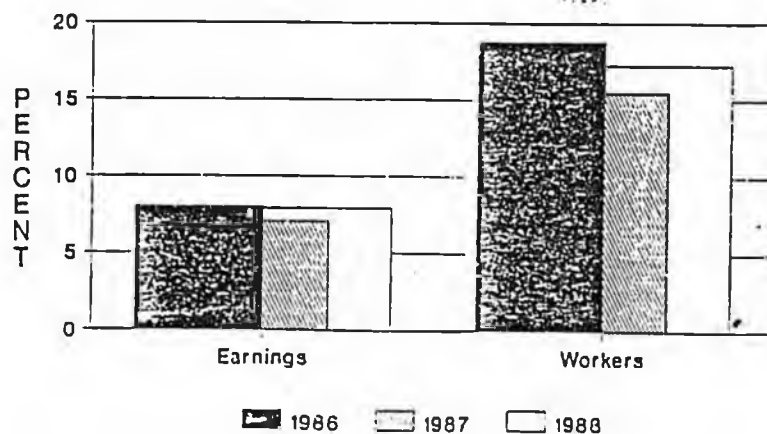
The number of nonresident workers in Alaska increased by over 5,500 individuals, bringing the nonresident total to 50,719 workers in 1988. The percentage of workers that were nonresidents increased by almost 2 percentage points to 17.3% between 1987 and 1988. Similarly, the percentage of earnings paid to nonresident workers rose during this period, from 7.0% in 1987 to just under 8.0% in 1988. Much of this increase in nonresident labor can be attributed to the excellent year in the seafood processing industry. Seafood processing has traditionally employed high numbers of nonresident workers; 1988 was no exception. (See Figure 3.1 on this page.)

### Food Processing

Alaska's food processing industry had another excellent year in 1988. Continued expansion in bottom fishing coupled with a high market value for most Alaska species contributed to the prosperity and growth of

Figure 3.1

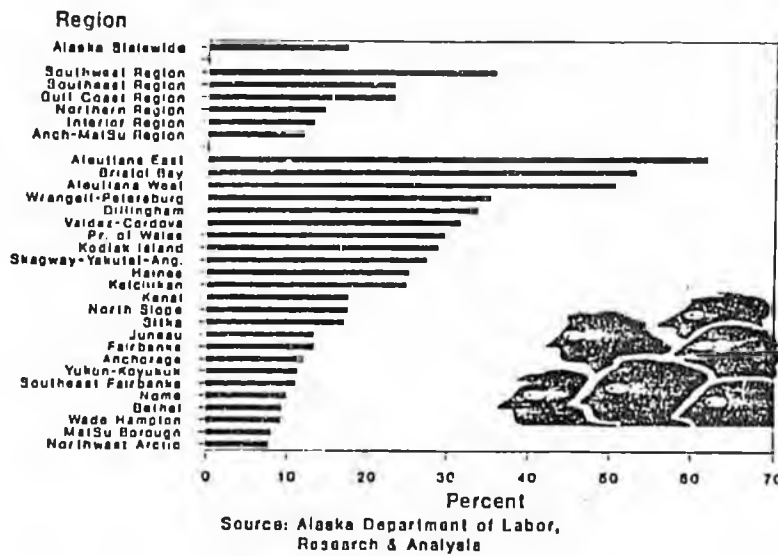
Percentage of Nonresident  
Earnings and Workers - Alaska 1986-1988



Source: Alaska Department of Labor,  
Research & Analysis

Figure 3.2

**Percentage of Workers Who Were Nonresidents  
By Geographic Zone, 1988**

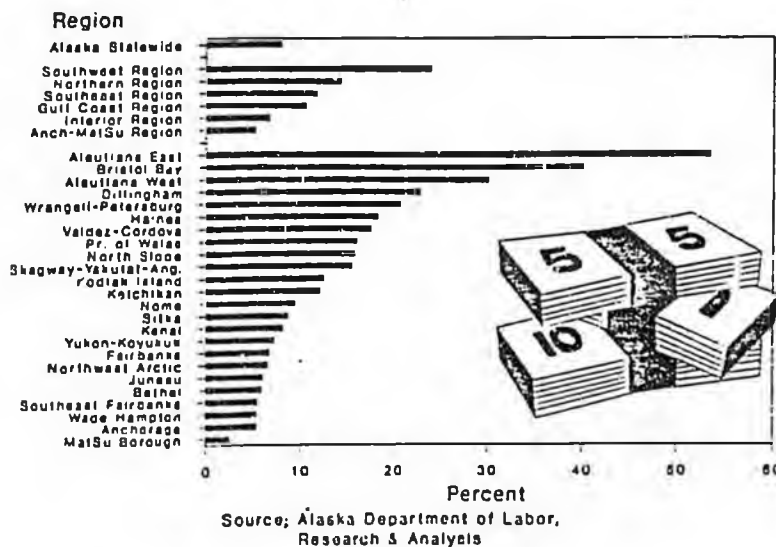


seafood processing employment. Seafood processing accounts for 96.0% of the activity in food processing.

The increase in food processing activity translated into both an increase in the number of workers and an increase in the average annual wage of workers. Historically, the food processing industry has had difficulty attracting resident workers in sufficient numbers to meet their needs. In 1988, almost the entire increase in required labor was picked up by the nonresident work force. The number of nonresidents increased by 2,689 workers between 1987 and 1988. By comparison, only 48 more residents were hired to fill the increased labor need in this industry.

Figure 3.3

**Percentage of Earnings Paid to Nonresidents  
By Geographic Zone, 1988**



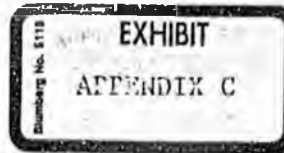
**Construction**

Alaska's construction industry continued to take a beating in 1988. However, the decrease in construction related employment between 1987 and 1988 was less than the decreases experienced in earlier years. Worker's earnings in all three construction industrial sectors, heavy, building and special trades, declined from 1987 to 1988.

The construction industry saw an increase in both the percentage of earnings going to nonresidents in 1988 as well as the percentage of the work force that was nonresident. In 1988, the percentage of nonresidents in

# Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



P.O. Box Y  
Juneau, AK 99811-3106  
Phone: (907) 485-3991  
Fax: (907) 483-3351

April 3, 1990

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Sam Cotten

FROM: Glenn T. Gray <sup>GTG</sup>  
Legislative Analyst

RE: Foreign Ownership of Alaska Fish Processing Facilities  
Research Request 90.167

You asked for a description of the ownership patterns of the Alaska seafood processing industry. Specifically, you wanted to know the extent of foreign ownership and financing of major on-shore facilities in Alaska and off-shore factory ships.

The first section of this memorandum summarizes foreign ownership patterns of the Alaska seafood processing industry. The next five sections discuss prior studies, sources of information, types of foreign control, the methodology used in this study, and the findings. A data base created for this research was used to produce tables about foreign ownership by geographical area, company name, company address, parent company, and country of investor.

## Summary

The results of this study reaffirm the findings of former studies. Foreign companies and individuals control a significant segment of the Alaska seafood processing industry, but the exact amount of control is difficult to quantify. Because of unreliable and incompatible data, we are uncertain if foreign ownership of Alaska's seafood processing industry has increased or decreased over the past decade. While some information about ownership of companies is available, financing arrangements and other forms of control are generally confidential. The State of Alaska collects information about the amount and value of seafood processed by each company, but this information is also confidential. State law requires companies to complete a biennial report listing alien affiliates and all shareholders with more than five percent of the shares. State officials, however, do not verify this information and it is considered incomplete and unreliable.

This study reveals that in 1989, at least 23 percent of shore-based plants and off-shore vessels had some foreign ownership. More than 66 percent of the vessels listed on *Pacific Fishing* magazine's 1989 Factory Trawler Directory have at least partial foreign ownership. The proportion of total seafood production that these companies represent is not known. However, because these

Representative Cotten  
April 3, 1990  
Page 2

firms operate large plants, it is presumed that the foreign-owned companies account for a disproportional share of production. In addition to ownership of processing companies, foreign companies may exert other kinds of influence through financing arrangements, technological know-how, product pricing, marketing, and ownership interties. Because these aspects of foreign influence are even more difficult to determine than ownership, this memorandum only describes direct ownership patterns of shore-based and off-shore processors.

### Prior Studies

Several attempts to quantify the extent of foreign ownership of the Alaska seafood processing industry have been made in recent years, but with inconclusive results. The Alaska State Legislature commissioned Orth and Associates to undertake a study in 1980 which appeared as *Foreign Investment in the Alaska Seafood Industry*. Orth and Associates based their findings on government documents and did not obtain information from industry representatives. They stated that "Alaska's effort to monitor alien investment has been based on confusing, sometimes misleading statutes that have been inadequately administered and weakly enforced (p. 9)."<sup>1</sup> Based on data from 1977, the study revealed that Canada and Japan were the major foreign investors in Alaska seafood processing. While U.S. processors targeted high-value species, Japanese-owned companies processed both high and low-value species. Orth and Associates found that firms with partial Japanese ownership processed 33 percent of the total value of all species processed.<sup>2</sup> However, Orth and Associates were unable to determine ownership of 35 percent of the 127 companies examined. The study contains an excellent description of complex interties between seafood processing companies as well as a summary of studies completed prior to 1980.

The federal General Accounting Office (GAO) initiated a study about foreign ownership in the U.S. seafood processing industry with an emphasis on Alaska. As revealed in the title of the 1980 report, *Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult to Assess*, the results were incomplete. The GAO sent a questionnaire to processors in Alaska and other states to determine foreign ownership and loans from foreign entities. The GAO reported that Japanese loans to processors were considerable and that some of the loans contained provisions to acquire a portion of the production as well as provisions to employ foreign technicians.

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<sup>1</sup>Reporting requirements concerning alien affiliates have since been strengthened (AS 10.06.808), but no one verifies the accuracy of this information.

<sup>2</sup> Japan's total share of the Alaska seafood market was in actuality less than 33 percent. This figure includes the total value of all production by firms with partial Japanese ownership even though some of these firms may have substantial U.S. ownership. This figure also disregards Canadian ownership because Canadian and U.S. firms were grouped together.

Alaska state agencies have also attempted to determine the extent of foreign ownership of Alaska's seafood processors. In 1981, the House Research Agency estimated that the fair market value of foreign ownership accounted for about one-third of the total investment in Alaska shore-based seafood processing facilities.<sup>3</sup> During the late 1980s, staff at the Office of International Trade, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Commercial Fisheries Development section, and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute produced informal lists of companies with probable foreign ownership.<sup>4</sup>

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council requested the GAO to investigate the extent of foreign ownership and control of the Alaska seafood processing industry. This study is not expected to be completed until late spring 1990<sup>1991</sup> (Wolf 1990).

#### Sources of Information

Nine state agencies require information from companies intending to process seafood in the state of Alaska.<sup>5</sup> Depending on the type of operation, seafood processors may be required to fulfill more than 37 different reporting requirements.<sup>6</sup> Table 1 provides a summary of some the reporting requirements that could be useful to determine the extent of foreign ownership of seafood processing facilities. Much of this information, however, is either confidential or unreliable. For example, data about the amount or value of seafood produced by a specific company are confidential. Furthermore, the biennial report data base maintained by the Corporations section of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED) has serious deficiencies. It contains information from corporations only and DCED staff do not verify the accuracy of information concerning foreign affiliation or share ownership. A review of

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<sup>3</sup>This conclusion involved an assumption that the value of all foreign-owned seafood processing facilities paralleled that of three major firms that changed ownership between 1979 and 1981.

<sup>4</sup>During telephone interviews for the current study, representatives of a few of the companies included on these lists maintained that they had no direct or indirect foreign ownership. A few other companies identified on these lists could not be located.

<sup>5</sup>Companies operating outside of state inland waters are not required to file with Alaska state agencies.

<sup>6</sup>The Department of Environmental Conservation, Alaska Permit Information Center, distributes a *Checklist for Seafood Processing Permits*. This document outlines State of Alaska reporting requirements for seafood processors but has not been updated since 1985 (see Attachment A).

the DCED data base for this research revealed that the information concerning foreign ownership is unreliable.<sup>7</sup>

Table 1  
A Summary of Reporting Requirements Useful to Determine the Extent  
of Foreign Ownership in the Alaska Seafood Processing Industry

<u>Department</u>	<u>Report</u>	<u>Confidential</u>
Commerce and Economic Development (DCED)	<u>Certificate of Authority</u> - "foreign" corporations (those incorporated outside the State of Alaska)	No
	<u>Biennial Report</u> - information about out-of- state corporations, alien affiliates and shareholders with greater than five percent ownership	No
Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G)	<u>Intent to operate forms</u> - completed by all those who intend to process fish	No
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission	<u>Annual Report</u> - information about amount and type of fish processed	Yes
Department of Revenue	<u>Affidavit for Non-residents</u> - affidavit and proof of bonding	Yes
	<u>Alaska Fisheries Business Tax Return</u> - data concerning the amount of fish processed	Yes
Department of Labor	<u>Alien labor certification request</u> - required for companies intending to hire foreign workers	Yes

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

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<sup>7</sup>Company representatives either misunderstand the reporting requirements or intentionally submit erroneous information. There may be confusion about the definitions of foreign corporations and alien affiliates. For the purposes of the DCED biennial reports, "foreign" means any out-of-state corporation and "alien" means an individual who is not a citizen or national of the United States. The definition for the terms alien and affiliate are not included on the biennial report form or on the accompanying instructions. There may also be some confusion about how to report foreign ties to a U.S. company with some out-of-country investors. When asked about direct or indirect foreign ownership during telephone interviews for this research, many company employees stated that their company was 100 percent American even though follow-up questions revealed that these companies either had foreign investors or were a subsidiary of a company with foreign ownership.

Should a company doing business in Alaska provide misinformation about alien affiliates, it would be easy to mask foreign ownership if the company were a subsidiary of an out-of-state company. State law requires companies to identify only those individuals or companies with more than a five percent ownership of the shares in the company doing business in Alaska. If the company is a subsidiary of an out-of-state company, no requirements exist to report ownership of the out-of-state company.<sup>8</sup> Additionally, most seafood processors do not issue public stock (Winograd 1981). Many of the companies listed on the DCED data base show no information about share ownership.

### Types of Control

Foreign influence over the Alaska seafood industry can be the result of foreign equity investment, foreign holding of debt, pricing agreements, marketing, technology transfer, and control of information (Orth 1980). Control through equity takes place when a foreign company or individual has complete or partial ownership in an American-based company or if a partnership exists with that company.<sup>9</sup> A foreign company or individual may control a seafood processing company through direct ownership or may have indirect control through ties to a parent company. Orth and Associates' 1980 study illustrated ownership interties between seafood processors and other companies (see Attachment B for an example of the complexity of interties). Control through debt may occur when an Alaska seafood processing company has a financial arrangement with a foreign company.<sup>10</sup> Alaska does not require disclosure of information concerning loans by foreign companies. Foreign companies may also exert control through information about seafood processing or the release of

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<sup>8</sup>In 1985, over 120 fishery operations in Alaska and surrounding waters were based out of Washington State (Natural Resource Consultants 1985). All of the 54 factory trawlers identified in *Pacific Fishing* magazine's 1989 Factory Trawler Directory have a Seattle address.

<sup>9</sup>A foreign company may own as much as 100 percent of a shore-based processing facility, but foreign ownership of off-shore processors is restricted. Since 1987, fishing and processing vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ--between the states's inland waters and the 200-mile limit) must be American-flagged vessels, must have at least 51 percent U.S. ownership, and the corporate board must have an American president and U.S. voting majority. Vessels operating off of Alaska prior to 1987 may have greater than 51 percent foreign ownership but they must be American-flagged, the corporate president must be an American and the majority of the board must also be American (Flanagan 1990).

<sup>10</sup>Control through debt may involve issuance of notes and bonds. Processors sometimes enter into preseason agreements where a foreign company may loan money to the processor with conditions such as the right of first refusal for processed seafood, established prices for product throughout the season, or a promise to employ foreign technicians or managers.

technological innovations. Foreign influence through pricing and marketing arrangements may also be significant. For example, the fisheries import quota system in Japan may give much control to Japanese processing and holding companies (Helgath and Rainery 1989).<sup>11</sup>

### Methodology

Several sources were utilized to construct a data base of seafood processors with probable foreign ownership. A report generated from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) 1989 Intent to Operate forms completed by processors provided a list of 523 shore-based and off-shore seafood processors.<sup>12</sup> Additional off-shore processors were identified from *Pacific Fishing* magazine's 1989 Factory Trawler Directory. Due to the large number of facilities, processors that appeared to be small, local operations were not added to the data base or investigated. The list was reduced to 347 processors.

Next, each of the 347 processors was checked against the DCED corporate biennial report data base.<sup>13</sup> A computer print-out was generated for all companies that were on both data bases. Where complete information was provided, with no obvious errors, information about alien affiliates and share ownership were assumed to be correct and entered into the data base created for this report. Corporations indicating ownership by individuals were eliminated from further investigation unless the names of the individuals appeared to be foreign. Due to time constraints, some of the companies not listed on the DCED data base were not contacted if they appeared to be small operations.

Four different print-outs were generated by sorting the data base by company name, corporate address, location of shore-based facility, and vessel name. These print-outs were compared to determine possible interties between

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<sup>11</sup>Japan imports 95 percent of Alaska's seafood exports (McDowell Group 1989). Control through marketing may occur through sales contracts, sales agreements, and the relationship between processors and Japanese trading and fishing companies (Orth 1980).

<sup>12</sup>Some off-shore seafood processors operating only in the EEZ completed intent to operate forms with the ADF&G even though they are not required to do so.

<sup>13</sup>The DCED data base contains only information for seafood processors that are corporations and there is no enforcement to assure corporations have filed with the department or that the information filed is correct (Shultz 1990).

processing facilities and to avoid listing a facility twice.<sup>14</sup> Next, we contacted company spokespersons to verify foreign ownership and associations between processing facilities.<sup>15</sup> Processing facilities with verified foreign ownership were sorted by vessel name or shore-based site to provide the information on the enclosed map (see Attachment C). The data base has also been sorted to create lists of processors by company name (see Table 2), vessel name (see Table 3), site of shore-based facility (see Table 4), parent company (see Table 5), and country of foreign investor (see Table 6). Following Table 6 is a list of sources for information included in Tables 2 through 6.

The completeness and accuracy of the data in this report hinge on three important assumptions. First, it is assumed that seafood processors provided correct and truthful information to both telephone and written requests. Second, it is assumed that information from government reports, when used, is accurate. Third, it is assumed that the small, local processors excluded from the data base did not have foreign ownership.

Because government data about production is confidential and seafood processing personnel were reluctant to provide this information during telephone interviews, this report does not contain an analysis of ownership in relation to the amount or value of seafood production.

## Findings

Telephone inquiries to company headquarters and information derived from State of Alaska data bases reveal that at least 23 percent of Alaska shore-based and off-shore seafood processors have some foreign ownership.<sup>16</sup> Looking solely at the factory trawlers, more than 66 percent of the vessels have partial foreign ownership. Total foreign ownership of and/or influence over Alaska seafood processors is likely to be much greater for three reasons: 1) companies may tend to under-report foreign ownership due to confusion about reporting requirements about alien affiliates and indirect foreign ownership; 2) forms

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<sup>14</sup>Some companies create separate companies for each of their facilities although each of these companies are managed from one office. For example, Arctic Alaska has a fleet of 20 vessels, each incorporated under a different name. However, each of those corporations has the same contact person and Seattle address.

<sup>15</sup>Most of the company representatives provided ownership information without hesitation. However, some were reluctant to release information about ownership without a written request. Written responses were not received for nine vessels and four shore-based processors by the time this report was completed.

<sup>16</sup>This conclusion is based on the assumption that all shore-based and off-shore processors are included on the 1989 ADF&G Intent to Process data base and *Pacific Fishing* magazine's 1989 Factory Trawler list.

of influence other than equity have not been considered in this study; and 3) all processors are included in the ADF&G data base regardless of the size of operation. Including the many small processors in the calculations understates the magnitude of foreign control. Foreign companies are more likely to invest in larger operations, and these larger operations produce a greater share of the total value of seafood production. For example, if 23 percent of foreign-owned plants process 90 percent of the catch, the significance of foreign ownership is much greater than the percentage of foreign-owned firms suggests.

Foreign fishing is no longer permitted in the EEZ or in state inland waters, although joint ventures still occur at a reduced level.<sup>17</sup> Joint ventures provide an opportunity for U.S. fishermen to sell fish to off-shore foreign processors for fisheries where there is not enough domestic capability to process the fish. While joint ventures once accounted for a majority of the groundfish harvested in the EEZ, they accounted for only 27 percent of the total amount of groundfish harvested in the EEZ in 1989.<sup>18</sup> The amount of fish allocated to joint ventures has been declining rapidly and is expected to be phased out as American processors expand their capacity to process groundfish. A 1982 amendment to the Magnuson Act (Public Law 97-191) permits the governor to allow foreign processing of fish caught by U.S. fishermen in the state's inland waters, but this has not occurred since 1988.<sup>19</sup>

Since Orth and Associates' 1980 study, the pattern of countries involved in foreign ownership of Alaska's seafood processors has changed. While Orth and Associates found that Japan and Canada accounted for almost all foreign ownership, today other countries such as England, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Taiwan, and Korea have invested in Alaska shore-based and off-shore processors.

Americanization of the off-shore bottomfish fishery has led to some changes in foreign surimi production. A dramatic growth in U.S. surimi processing has resulted in a reduction of total Japanese surimi exports. In 1989, there was a 50 percent reduction in exports of surimi from Japan to the U.S. although Japanese exports of surimi to other countries increased (Parker 1989).

Because of unreliable and incompatible data, we are uncertain if foreign ownership of Alaska's seafood processing industry has increased or decreased over the past decade. Chuck Kleeschulte (1986) reported that Japanese

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<sup>17</sup>1987 was the last year that foreign allocations were made to foreign fishermen in the EEZ adjacent to Alaska (Flanagan 1990). The foreign catch of Alaska pollock reached the level of 350,000 metric tons in 1986 (Parker 1989). Theoretically, if domestic capability to process certain types of fish were to decline, foreign fishermen could again be permitted to fish in the EEZ.

<sup>18</sup>The 1989 groundfish harvest by joint ventures dropped to 535,275 metric tons. It decreased again in 1990 to only 81,894 metric tons (Wilson 1990).

<sup>19</sup>Joint ventures in Alaska internal waters would be permitted only if U.S. processor did not have the capacity to process the fish (Peyton 1990).

Representative Cotten  
April 3, 1990  
Page 9

ownership of shore-based facilities apparently declined during the first half of the 1980s. Rick Lauber, a lobbyist for the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, said that "most all of the Japanese holdings in Alaska would be up for sale if they could find a buyer at reasonable prices" (Kleeschulte 1986). Others believe that the trend of increasing foreign ownership continues (Helgath and Rainery 1989, Reynolds 1990). The elimination of foreign fishing allocations and the expected termination of joint ventures may encourage foreign investment in shore-based facilities and in majority U.S.-owned factory trawlers. An article in the March 14, 1990 issue of the *Juneau Empire* reported that as a result of the expected termination of joint venture arrangements, Nippon Suisan is investing between \$46 million and \$52.6 million to construct a fish-paste processing plant in Dutch Harbor. Considering the high degree of foreign ownership in the growing number of factory trawlers, the termination of foreign fishing in the EEZ, and an imminent phase-out of joint ventures, foreign investment in the Alaska seafood processing industry may be increasing and may be higher now than ten years ago.

I hope that you find this memorandum useful. Should you need additional information about foreign ownership of Alaska seafood processing facilities, please contact this office.

Attachments

Personal Communications

- Dinneford, Elaine, research analyst, Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, Juneau, telephone conversation, January 1990,
- Gore, Mary, Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, Juneau, interview, January 1990.
- Flanagan, David, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Juneau, telephone conversation, March 1990.
- Peyton, Paul, Commercial Fisheries Development, Business Development of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Juneau, telephone conversation, March 1990.
- Reynolds, Dick, Commercial Fisheries Development Section, Business Development Division, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Juneau, telephone conversation, January 1990.
- Schultz, JoAnn, supervisor Corporate Information, Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Juneau, interview and telephone conversation, March 1990.
- Wilson, Bill, North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, Anchorage, telephone conversation, March 1990. 271-2809
- Wolf, Bill, Aide for U.S. Senator Murkowski, Washington D.C., telephone conversation, January 1990.

(202) 224-3619

TABLE 2  
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COMPANY NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
AKC Corporation			?	Japan	Confidential	Northern Hero			
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Spirit		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Mariner		CP	
Alaska Pacific Seafoods	GF,SF,S,H,HE		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kodiak	OSP	
Alaska Trawl Fisheries	GF	H,F,S	100%	Korea	Daetm Corp.	Endurance		CP	278'
Alaskan Fisheries, Inc.	GF,CR		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Alaskan Enterprise		CP	
Alaskan Golden Bridge Corp.	C		100%	Japan	Doto Katsu Gyo		Anchorage	EF	
Aleutian Enterprise, Ltd.		?	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Aleutian Enterprise (sunk)		CP	162'
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	Northern Alaskan		FP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	All Alaskan		FP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		33%	England	Hillsdown		Kodiak	OSP	
Alyeska Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H		65%	Japan	Maurbeni, Taiyo		Unalaska	OSP	
American Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	American Enterprise		CP	210'
American Seafoods, Co.		S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecko	American Dynasty		CP	280'
American Seafoods, Co.		B,S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecko	American Empress		CP	306'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H,F,S,FM	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Island Enterprise			301'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Arctic Enterprise		FP	338'
Arctic King Fisheries	GF	S	100%	Japan	Kaiah Suisan Ltd.	Arctic Trawler		CP	296'
Arctic Fishing Co.	GF	H	?	Denmark	Hiltshals	Arctic		CP	181'
Azuma Corp., Ltd.	GF,C,SF		5%	Japan	Iwaji Syarui Co.		Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp. Ltd	GF		5%	Japan	Iwaji Syarui Co.		Aniak	OSP	
Bering Fishing Corp.	GF		4%	Korea	Confidential	Bering I		CP	
Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	S		25%	Japan	Maurbeni		Emmonak	OSP	
Bering Trawlers, Inc.		M	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bering Enterprise		CP	184'
Big Creek Fish, Inc.	S		8%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Egegik	OSP	
Bristol Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bristol Enterprise		CP	185'
Browns Point Jr. Venture	GF	H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Brown's Point		CP	197'
BTI II, Inc.	GF,C,S,H		49.9%	USSR	Sovryllot	Diomedes		FP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Endeavor		CP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF,H		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Surprise		CP	
Crystal Star, Inc	GF	H	9%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Clipper		CP	230'
Crystal Star, Inc	GF,SF	H	9%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Viking		CP	230'
Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd.	HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nissui	Galaxy		FP	
Eagle Fisheries L.P.		GF,H	11%	Taiwan	Zhong Xing Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
Emerald Resources Mgmt.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Alexandra (Construction)			335'
E.C. Phillips & Sons	GF,HE,S,SF		?	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	GF,S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Ketchikan	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Naknek	OSP	
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F	25%	Norway	Confidential	Northern Glacier		CP	201'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F,S	25%	Norway	Confidential	Pacific Glacier		CP	275'
Golden Alaska Seafoods	GF	F,FM	?	Japan	Nichiro	Golden Alaska		FP	302'
Harvester Enterprise		F, H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Harvester Enterprise		CP	188'
Int'l Pacific Enterprises			>50%	Japan	M. Aizawa	Alaskan Hero		CP	200'
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF	H	40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Vaerdal (Construction)		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF,C,H		40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Kjavola		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF		40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Zenith		CP	
Kanal Packers	S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
Ketchikan Seafoods, Inc.	S,H		100%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Ketchikan	OSP	
Kodiak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Kodiak Enterprise		CP	275'
Kodiak Seafood	S		51%	Japan	Confidential	Western Sea		EF	
Michelle Irene J.V.	GF	S,F	?	Norway	Confidential	Michelle Irene		CP	275'
M&T Seafoods	C,SF		?	Japan	Unknown		Ketchikan	OSP	
Nelbro Packing Co.	S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Naknek	OSP	3 conning lines

TABLE 2

## OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COMPANY NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Nalbro Packing Co.	HE,S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Petersburg	OSP	5 canning lines
North Pacific Processors	GF,C,F		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Cordova	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Nulnek	OSP	
Northern Eagle Partners	GF	S,F	<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Sunmi Holdings	Northern Eagle		CP	310'
Northern Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northern Enterprise		CP	
Northwest Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northwest Enterprise		CP	162'
Ocean Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Ocean Enterprise		CP	155'
Ocean Mist, Ltd.	GF		25%	Japan	Confidential	Aleutian Mist		CP	
Ocean Resources, Inc.	GF	H	10%	Japan	Ide Co.	Northern Aurora		CP	160'
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Sunmi Holdings	Northern Hawk			
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Confidential	Northern Jaeger			250'
Pacific Bounty, Inc.	GF		49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Progress		CP	
Pacific Bounty Fisheries L.P.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Unnamed (Construction)			
Pacific King Fisheries	GF	H	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Resolute		CP	245'
Pacific Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Enterprise		CP	155'
Pan Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		5%	Japan	Taiko America	Pacific Producer		FP	
Pelican Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Kaioh International		Pelican	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Dillingham	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		King Cove	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,C,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Port Moller	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Valdez	OSP	
Phoenix Processor Ltd.	GF,HE,C,S	F,FM,S	20%	Korea, Norway	DanJvan, G. Carlson	Ocean Phoenix		FP	680'
Polar Enterprise, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Polar Enterprise		CP	
Predator, Inc.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Predator		CP	132'
Pribilof Island Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		37%	Japan	Individuals		St. Paul	OSP	
Royal Aleutian Slds., Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		25%	Korea	Daewoo		Unalaska	OSP	
Royal Prince Fisheries	GF,SF	H,F,S	?	Norway	Confidential	Royal Prince		CP	217'
Royal Princess Fisheries	GF	F,M	66%	Norway	Sjovik Trowal	Valiant (Royal Princess)		CP	217'
Sans Souci Seafoods	C,S,H		100%	Japan	Kusangi Ent. Co.		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Sea Catcher Fisheries, Inc.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Heather Sea		CP	292'
Sea Hawk Pacific Seafoods		H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Claymore Sea		CP	244'
Seattle Enterprise, Inc.		F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Seattle Enterprise		CP	270'
Seven Seas Fishing Co.	GF,HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Blue Wave		FP	
Sir Richards Seafood	Roe		100%	Canada	Sir Richards Sld.		Aniak	EF	
Siika Sound Seafoods	S		66%	England	Hillsdown		Dry Bay	OSP	
Siika Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Siika	OSP	70,000 # /day
Siika Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Yakutat	OSP	150,000 # /day
Skipbladnir Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Wind		CP	
St. Paul Seafoods, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	S.Sasaki (US resident)		St. Paul	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	HE,S		100%	Japan	Marubeni		Togiak	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chamai		CB	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Galena	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Kaliag	OSP	
Trans-Aqua Int'l, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Toyo Menka K. Ltd.		Nulato	IB	
T-NP Joint Venture	HE		50%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kasilof	OSP	
Umlmak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Unimak Enterprise		CP	184'
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Barga Unisea		OSP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Nissui	Ominisea		CP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	75,000 tons/yr
Unisea, Inc.		FP	100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	150,000 tons/yr
U.S. Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	U.S. Enterprise		CP	224'
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Craig	CB	

TABLE 2  
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COMPANY NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,II		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Haines	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	C,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Alitak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Chignik Lagoon	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Egegik	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ekuk	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Elfin Cove	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,II		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Naknek	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H,SF		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Port Baily	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,II		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Yakobi	CB	
Western AK Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Taiyo Fishery Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
Western Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Western Enterprise		CP	
Westward Seafoods Inc.		S	100%	Japan	Taiyo		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Westward Wind, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Westward Wind		CP	
Whitney Foods	HE		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Husky II		FP	
Whitney Foods	HE,S,H		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Anchorage	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Kaliag	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Nulato	OSP	
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Canada	J.S. McMillan		Wrangell	OSP	

Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership

Alaskan Command Ltd.	GF	H				Alaskan Command		CP	184'
Arctic Storm, Inc.	GF	S, FM	?	Japan?		Arctic Storm		CP	343'
Deep Fishing Co.	GF					Deep Pacific		CP	
E.H. Bendiksen	GF,HE,S,H					Nushagak		FP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	S				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Egegik	CB	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,HE,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
Isafjord Fishing Co.	C					Isafjord		CP	
Marco Fisheries						Commodore			
Marco Fisheries						Northern Victor			
Marco Fisheries						Storm Petrel			
Pengwin, Inc.	C					Pengwin		CP	
T.E.A.M. Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S			Japan?			Togiak	OSP	

Key to Abbreviations

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gilted; (S) Surimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

TABLE 3  
OFF-SHORE ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY VESSEL NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Alaskan Fisheries, Inc.	GF,CR		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Alaskan Enterprise	CP	
Int'l Pacific Enterprises			>50%	Japan	M. Aizawa	Alaskan Hero	CP	200'
Aleutian Enterprise, Ltd.		?	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Aleutian Enterprise (sunk)	CP	162'
Ocean Mist, Ltd.	GF		25%	Japan	Confidential	Aleutian Mist	CP	
Emerald Resources Mgmt.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Alexandra (Construction)		335'
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	All Alaskan	FP	
American Seafoods, Co.		S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecke	American Dynasty	CP	280'
American Seafoods, Co.		B,S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecke	American Empire	CP	306'
American Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	American Enterprise	CP	210'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Arctic Enterprise	FP	338'
Arctic King Fisheries	GF	S	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Arctic Trawler	CP	296'
Arica Fishing Co.	GF	H	?	Denmark	Hirtshals	Arica	CP	181'
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Barge Unisea	OSP	
Bering Fishing Corp.	GF		49%	Korea	Confidential	Bering I	CP	
Bering Trawlers, Inc.		M	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bering Enterprise	CP	184'
Seven Seas Fishing Co.	GF,HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Blue Wave	FP	
Bristol Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bristol Enterprise	CP	185'
Browns Point Jt. Venture	GF	H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Brown's Point	CP	197'
Tagiak Fisheries, Inc.	SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chamai	CB	
Sea Hawk Pacific Seafoods		H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Claymore Sea	CP	244'
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Endeavor	CP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF,H		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Surprise	CP	
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Clipper	CP	230'
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF,SF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Viking	CP	230'
BTI II, Inc.	GF,C,S,H		49.9%	USSR	Sovryflot	Diomedes	FP	
Alaska Trawl Fisheries	GF	H,F,S	100%	Korea	Daerim Corp.	Endurance	CP	278'
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Mariner	CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Spirit	CP	
Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd.	HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nissui	Galaxy	FP	
Golden Alaska Seafoods	GF	F,FM	?	Japan	Nichiro	Golden Alaska	FP	302'
Harvester Enterprise		F, H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Harvester Enterprise	CP	188'
Sea Catcher Fisheries, Inc.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Heather Sea	CP	292'
Whitney Foods	HE		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Husky II	FP	
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H,F,S,FM	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Island Enterprise	CP	301'
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF,C,H		40%	Japan	N. Hogei	Kjevola	CP	
Kodiak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Kodiak Enterprise	CP	275'
Michelle Irene J.V.	GF	S,F	?	Norway	Confidential	Michelle Irene	CP	275'
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	Northern Alaskan	FP	
Ocean Resources, Inc.	GF	H	10%	Japan	Ide Co.	Northern Aurora	CP	160'
Northern Eagle Partners	GF	S,F	<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Eagle	CP	310'
Northern Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northern Enterprise	CP	
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F	25%	Norway	Confidential	Northern Glacier	CP	201'
Oceanrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Hawk		
AKC Corporation			?	Japan	Confidential	Northern Hero		
Oceanrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Confidential	Northern Jaeger		250'
Northwest Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northwest Enterprise	CP	162'
Ocean Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Ocean Enterprise	CP	155'
Phoenix Processor Ltd.	GF,HE,C,S	F,FM,S	20%	Korea, Norway	DonJuan, G. Carlson	Ocean Phoenix	FP	680'
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Nissui	Ominisea	CP	
Pacific Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Enterprise	CP	153'

TABLE 3  
OFF-SHORE ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY VESSEL NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F,S	25%	Norway	Confidential	Pacific Glacier	CP	275'
Pan Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		5%	Japan	Taiko America	Pacific Producer	FP	
Skipbladnir Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Wind	CP	
Polar Enterprise, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Polar Enterprise	CP	
Predator, Inc.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Predator	CP	132'
Pacific Bounty, Inc.	GF		49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Progress	CP	
Pacific King Fisheries	GF	H	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Resolute	CP	245'
Royal Prince Fisheries	GF,SF	H,F,S	?	Norway	Confidential	Royal Prince	CP	217'
Seattle Enterprise, Inc.		F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Seattle Enterprise	CP	270'
Umimak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Umimak Enterprise	CP	184'
Pacific Bounty Fisheries L.P.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Unnamed (Construction)		
U.S. Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	U.S. Enterprise	CP	224'
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF	H	40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Vaerdal (Construction)	CP	
Royal Princess Fisheries	GF	F,M	66%	Norway	Sjovik Trowal	Valiant (Royal Princess)	CP	217'
Western Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Western Enterprise	CP	
Kodiak Seafood	S		51%	Japan	Confidential	Western Sea	EF	
Westward Wind, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Westward Wind	CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF		40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Zenith	CP	
<b>Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership</b>								
Alaskan Command Ltd.	GF	H				Alaskan Command	CP	184'
Arctic Storm, Inc.	GF	S, FM	?	Japan?		Arctic Storm	CP	343'
Marco Fisheries						Commodore		
Deep Fishing Co.	GF					Deep Pacific	CP	
Isalfjord Fishing Co.	C					Isalfjord	CP	
Marco Fisheries						Northern Victor		
E.H. Bendiksen	GF,HE,S,H					Nushagak	FP	
Pengwin, Inc.	C					Pengwin	CP	
Marco Fisheries						Storm Petrel		

**Key to Abbreviations**

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FF) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-167C).

TABLE 4  
SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY LOCATION

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Alaskan Golden Bridge Corp.	C		100%	Japan	Doko Katsu Gyo	Anchorage	EF	
Whitney Foods	HE,S,H		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp., Ltd.	GF,C,SF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syarul Co.	Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp. Ltd	GF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syarul Co.	Aniak	OSP	
Sir Richards Seafood	Roa		100%	Canada	Sir Richards Sld.	Aniak	EF	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	C,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Aniak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chignik Lagoon	CB	
North Pacific Processors	GF,C,F		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Cordova	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing, Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Craig	CB	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Dillingham	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	S		66%	England	Hillsdown	Dry Bay	OSP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Dutch Harbor	OSP	75,000 tons/yr
Westward Seafoods Inc.		S	100%	Japan	Taiyo	Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Sans Souci Seafoods	C,S,H		100%	Japan	Kusangi Ent. Co.	Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Unisea, Inc.		FP	100%	Japan	Nissui	Dutch Harbor	OSP	150,000 tons/yr
Big Creek Fish, Inc.	S		89%	Japan	Yuasa Funashoku Am.	Egegik	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Egegik	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Ekuk	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Ellin Cove	CB	
Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	S		25%	Japan	Maurbeni	Emmonak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Excursion Inlet	CB	
Wards Cove Packing, Co.	GF,HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Excursion Inlet	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.	Galena	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing, Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Haines	CB	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Kaliag	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.	Kaliag	OSP	
Trans-Aqua Int'l, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Taya Menka K. Ltd.	Kasilat	OSP	
Kenai Packers	S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Kenal	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Kenal	OSP	
E.C. Phillips & Sons	GF,HE,S,SF		?	Japan	Maurbeni	Ketchikan	OSP	
M&T Seafoods	C,SF		?	Japan	Unknown	Ketchikan	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Ketchikan	OSP	
Ketchikan Seafoods, Inc.	S,H		100%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.	Ketchikan	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	GF,S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries	Ketchikan	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	King Cove	OSP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		33%	England	Hillsdown	Kodiak	OSP	
Westum AK Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Taiyo Fishery Co.	Kodiak	OSP	
Alaska Pacific Seafoods	GF,SF,S,H,HE		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Kodiak	OSP	
Eagle Fisheries L.P.		GF,H	11%	Taiwan	Zhang Xing Co.	Kodiak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Naknek	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Naknek	OSP	
Nelbra Packing Co.	S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.	Naknek	OSP	3 canning lines
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries	Naknek	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Nulato	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.	Nulato	IB	
Pelican Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Kaish International	Pelican	OSP	
Nelbra Packing Co.	HE,S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.	Petersburg	OSP	5 canning lines
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H,SF		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Port Bailey	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,C,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Port Moller	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown	Sitka	OSP	70,000 # /day

TABLE 4  
SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY LOCATION

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
St. Paul Seafoods, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	S. Sasaki (US resident)	St. Paul	OSP	
Pribilof Island Processors	GF, HE, C, S, H, SF		37%	Japan	Individuals	St. Paul	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	HE, S		100%	Japan	Marubeni	Togiak	OSP	
T-NP Joint Venture	HE		50%	Japan	Maurbeni	Togiak	Other	
Royal Aleutian Slids, Inc.	GF, HE, C, S, H		25%	Korea	Daewoo	Unalaska	OSP	
Alaska Seafoods	GF, HE, C, S, H		65%	Japan	Maurbeni, Taiyo	Unalaska	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF, HE, C, S, H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Valdez	OSP	
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.	GF, HE, C, S, H, SF		100%	Canada	J.S. McMillan	Wrangell	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S, H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Yakobi	CB	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF, HE, C, S, H, SF		66%	England	Hillsdown	Yakutat	OSP	150,000 # /day

Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership

Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	S				Int'l Oceanic Ent.	Egegik	CB	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR, C, S, H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.	Kodiak	OSP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR, HE, C, S, H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.	Kodiak	OSP	
T.E.A.M. Seafoods, Inc.	HE, S			Japan?		Togiak	OSP	

Key to Abbreviations

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (F/M) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-167D).

TABLE 5  
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY PARENT COMPANY

COMPANY NAME	FISH	PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF,SF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Viking		CP	230'
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Clipper		CP	230'
American Seafoods, Co.		S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecko	American Dynasty		CP	280'
American Seafoods, Co.		B,S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecko	American Empress		CP	306'
AKC Corporation			?	Japan	Confidential	Northern Hero			
Bering Fishing Corp.	GF		49%	Korea	Confidential	Bering 1		CP	
Browns Point Jr. Venture	GF	H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Brown's Point		CP	197'
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Endeavor		CP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF,H		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Surprise		CP	
Emerald Resources Mgmt.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Alexandra (Construction)			335'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F,S	25%	Norway	Confidential	Pacific Glacier		CP	275'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F	25%	Norway	Confidential	Northern Glacier		CP	201'
Kodiak Seafood	S		51%	Japan	Confidential	Western Sea		EF	
Michelle Irene J.V.	GF	S,F	?	Norway	Confidential	Michelle Irene		CP	275'
Ocean Mist, Ltd.	GF		25%	Japan	Confidential	Aleutian Mist		CP	
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Confidential	Northern Jaeger			250'
Royal Prince Fisheries	GF,SF	H,F,S	?	Norway	Confidential	Royal Prince		CP	217'
Sea Catcher Fisheries, Inc.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Heather Sea		CP	292'
Sea Hawk Pacific Seafoods		H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Claymore Sea		CP	244'
Alaska Trawl Fisheries	GF	H,F,S	100%	Korea	Daerim Corp.	Endurance		CP	278'
Royal Aleutian Slds., Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		25%	Korea	Daewoo		Unalaska	OSP	
Phoenix Processor Ltd.	GF,HE,C,S	F,FM,S	20%	Korea, Norway	Don Juan, G. Carlson	Ocean Phoenix		FP	680'
Alaskan Golden Bridge Corp.	C		100%	Japan	Dota Katsu Gyo		Anchorage	EF	
Nelbro Packing Co.	S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Naknek	OSP	3 canning lines
Nelbro Packing Co.	HE,S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Petersburg	OSP	5 canning lines
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		33%	England	Hillsdown		Kodiak	OSP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	All Alaskan		FP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	Northern Alaskan		FP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Yakutat	OSP	150,000 # /day
Sitka Sound Seafoods	S		66%	England	Hillsdown		Dry Bay	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Sitka	OSP	70,000 # /day
Arica Fishing Co.	GF	H	?	Denmark	Hirtshals	Arica		CP	181'
Ocean Resources, Inc.	GF	H	10%	Japan	Ida Co.	Northern Aurora		CP	160'
Pribilof Island Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		37%	Japan	Individuals		St. Paul	OSP	
Azuma Corp., Ltd.	GF,C,SF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp. Ltd.	GF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Aniak	OSP	
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Canada	J.S. McMillan		Wrangell	OSP	
Pelican Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Kaioh International		Pelican	OSP	
Arctic King Fisheries	GF	S	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ud.	Arctic Trawler		CP	296'
Pacific King Fisheries	GF	H	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ud.	Resolute		CP	245'
Sans Souci Seafoods	C,S,H		100%	Japan	Kusangi Ent. Co.		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Whitney Foods	HE		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Husky II		FP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Kallag	OSP	
Whitney Foods	HE,S,H		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Anchorage	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Nulato	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	HE,S		100%	Japan	Marubeni		Togiak	OSP	
Alaska Pacific Seafoods	GF,SF,S,H,HE		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kodiak	OSP	
Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	S		25%	Japan	Maurbeni		Emmonak	OSP	
E.C. Phillips & Sons	GF,HE,S,SF		?	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Kenai Packers	S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,C,F		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Cordova	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Naknek	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chamal		CB	

TABLE 5

## OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY PARENT COMPANY

COMPANY NAME	FISH	PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
T-MP Joint Venture	HE		50%	Japan	Maurbeni		Togiak	Other	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Craig	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Haines	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Naknek	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ellin Cove	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	C,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ahtak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Egegik	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H,SF		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Port Bailly	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ekuk	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Chignik Lagoon	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Yakobi	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
Alyaska Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H		65%	Japan	Maurbeni, Talyo		Unalaska	OSP	
Pacific Bounty, Inc.	GF		49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Progress		CP	
Pacific Bounty Fisheries L.P.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Unnamed (Construction)			
Predator, Inc.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Predator		CP	132'
Int'l Pacific Enterprises			>50%	Japan	M. Aizawa	Alaskan Hero		CP	200'
Golden Alaska Seafoods	GF	F,FM	?	Japan	Nichiro	Golden Alaska		FP	302'
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ud.		King Cove	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,C,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ud.		Port Moller	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ud.		Valdez	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ud.		Dillingham	OSP	
Seven Seas Fishing Co.	GF,HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ud.	Blue Wave		FP	
Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd.	HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nissui	Galaxy		FP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Nissui	Ominisea		CP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	75,000 tons/yr
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Barge Unisea		OSP	
Unisea, Inc.		FP	100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	150,000 tons/yr
Alaskan Fisheries, Inc.	GF,CR		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Alaskan Enterprise		CP	
Aleutian Enterprise, Ltd.		?	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Aleutian Enterprise (sunk)		CP	162'
American Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	American Enterprise		CP	210'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H,F,S,FM	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Island Enterprise		CP	301'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Arctic Enterprise		FP	338'
Bering Trawlers, Inc.		M	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bering Enterprise		CP	184'
Bristol Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bristol Enterprise		CP	185'
Harvester Enterprise		F, H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Harvester Enterprise		CP	188'
Kodiak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Kodiak Enterprise		CP	275'
Northern Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northern Enterprise		CP	
Northwest Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northwest Enterprise		CP	162'
Ocean Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Ocean Enterprise		CP	155'
Pacific Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Enterprise		CP	155'
Polar Enterprise, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Polar Enterprise		CP	
Seattle Enterprise, Inc.		F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Seattle Enterprise		CP	270'
Skipbladnir Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Wind		CP	
Unimak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Unimak Enterprise		CP	184'
U.S. Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	U.S. Enterprise		CP	224'
Western Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Western Enterprise		CP	
Westward Wind, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Westward Wind		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF,C,H		40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Kjevola		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF		40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Zenith		CP	

**TABLE 5  
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY PARENT COMPANY**

COMPANY NAME	FISH	PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Jubilae Fisheries, Inc.	GF	H	40%	Japan	N. Hogei	Vaerdal (Construction)		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Spirit		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Mariner		CP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Naknek	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	GF,S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Ketchikan	OSP	
Sir Richards Seaload	Roe		100%	Canada	Sir Richards Sfd.		Aniak	EF	
Royal Princess Fisheries	GF	F,M	66%	Norway	Sjovik Trowal	Valiant (Royal Princess)		CP	217'
BTI II, Inc.	GF,C,S,H		49.9%	USSR	Sovryflot	Diomedes		FP	
Northern Eagle Partners	GF	S,F	<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Eagle		CP	310'
Oceanrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Hawk			
St. Paul Seafoods, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	S.Sasaki (US resident)		St. Paul	OSP	
Pan Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		5%	Japan	Taiko America	Pacific Producer		FP	
Westward Seafoods Inc.		S	100%	Japan	Taiyo		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Western AK Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Taiyo Fishery Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Kaliag	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Nulato	IB	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Galena	OSP	
Trans-Aqua Int'l, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Toyo Menka K. Ltd.		Kasilof	OSP	
M&T Seafoods	C,SF		?	Japan	Unknown		Ketchikan	OSP	
Big Creek Fish, Inc.	S		89%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Egegik	OSP	
Ketchikan Seafoods, Inc.	S,H		100%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Ketchikan	OSP	
Eagle Fisheries L.P.		GF,H	11%	Taiwan	Zhong Xing Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
<b>Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership</b>									
Alaskan Command Ltd.	GF	H				Alaskan Command		CP	'184'
Deep Fishing Co.	GF					Deep Pacific		CP	
E.H. Bendiksen	GF,HE,S,H					Nushagak		FP	
Isafjord Fishing Co.	C					Isafjord		CP	
Marco Fisheries						Northern Victor			
Marco Fisheries						Commodore			
Marco Fisheries						Storm Patrol			
Pengwin, Inc.	C					Pengwin		CP	
T.E.A.M. Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S			Japan?			Togiak	OSP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	S				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Egegik	CB	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,HE,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
Arctic Storm, Inc.	GF	S, FM	?	Japan?		Arctic Storm		CP	343'

**Key to Abbreviations**

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-167E).

TABLE 6  
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN INVESTOR

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Nelbro Packing Co.	HE,S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Petersburg	OSP	5 canning lines
Nelbro Packing Co.	S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Naknek	OSP	3 canning lines
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Canada	J.S. McMillan		Wrangell	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Naknek	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	GF,S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Ketchikan	OSP	
Sir Richards Seafood	Roe		100%	Canada	Sir Richards Sfd.		Aniak	EF	
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF,SF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Viking		CP	230'
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Clipper		CP	230'
Anica Fishing Co.	GF	H	?	Denmark	Hirtshal	Arica		CP	181'
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	Northern Alaskan		FP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		33%	England	Hillsdown		Kodiak	OSP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	All Alaskan		FP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Sitka	OSP	70,000 # /day
Sitka Sound Seafoods	S		66%	England	Hillsdown		Dry Bay	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Yakutat	OSP	150,000 # /day
Oceanrawl, Inc.			<.9%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Confidential	Northern Jaeger			250'
Northern Eagle Partners	GF	S,F	<.4%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Eagle		CP	310'
Oceanrawl, Inc.			<.4%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Hawk			
AKC Corporation			?	Japan	Confidential	Northern Hero			
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Endeavor		CP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF,H		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Surprise		CP	
Kodiak Seafood	S		51%	Japan	Confidential	Western Sea		EF	
Ocean Mist, Ltd.	GF		25%	Japan	Confidential	Aleutian Mist		CP	
Alaskan Golden Bridge Corp.	C		100%	Japan	Doto Katsu Gyo		Anchorage	EF	
Ocean Resources, Inc.	GF	H	10%	Japan	Ide Co.	Northern Aurora		CP	160'
Pribilof Island Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		37%	Japan	Individuals		St. Paul	OSP	
Azuma Corp., Ltd.	GF,C,SF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp. Ltd.	GF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Aniak	OSP	
Pelican Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Kairoh International		Pelican	OSP	
Arctic King Fisheries	GF	S	100%	Japan	Kairoh Suisan Ltd.	Arctic Trawler		CP	296'
Pacific King Fisheries	GF	H	100%	Japan	Kairoh Suisan Ltd.	Resolute		CP	245'
Sons Souci Seafoods	C,S,H		100%	Japan	Kusangi Ent. Co.		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Whitney Foods	HE,S,H		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Anchorage	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Nulato	OSP	
Whitney Foods	HE		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Husky II		FP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Katag	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	HE,S		100%	Japan	Marubeni		Togiak	OSP	
Alaska Pacific Seafoods	GF,SF,S,H,HE		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kodiak	OSP	
Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	S		25%	Japan	Maurbeni		Emmonak	OSP	
E.C. Phillips & Sons	GF,HE,S,SF		?	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Kenai Packers	S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Naknek	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,C,F		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Cordova	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chamai		CB	
T-NP Joint Venture	HE		50%	Japan	Maurbeni		Togiak	Other	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Craig	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Haines	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Chignik Lagoon	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	C,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Alitak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Egegik	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	

TABLE 6  
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN INVESTOR

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ekuk	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Nalnek	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H,SF		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Port Bailey	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Yakobi	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ellin Cove	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Alyeska Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H		65%	Japan	Maurbeni, Taiyo		Unalaska	OSP	
Pacific Bounty, Inc.	GF		49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Progress		CP	
Pacific Bounty Fisheries L.P.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Unnamed (Construction)			
Predator, Inc.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Predator		CP	132'
Int'l Pacific Enterprises			>50%	Japan	M. Aizawa	Alaskan Hero		CP	200'
Golden Alaska Seafoods	GF	F,FM	?	Japan	Nichiro	Golden Alaska		FP	302'
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Dillingham	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,C,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Port Moller	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		King Cove	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Valdez	OSP	
Seven Seas Fishing Co.	GF,HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Blue Wave		FP	
Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd.	HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nissui	Galaxy		FP	
Unisea, Inc.		FP	100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	150,000 tons/yr
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Barge Unisea		OSP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	75,000 tons/yr
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Nissui	Ominisea		CP	
Alaskan Fisheries, Inc.	GF,CR		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Alaskan Enterprise		CP	
Aleutian Enterprise, Ltd.		?	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Aleutian Enterprise (sunk)		CP	162'
American Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	American Enterprise		CP	210'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H,F,S,FM	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Island Enterprise		CP	301'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Arctic Enterprise		FP	338'
Bering Trawlers, Inc.		M	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bering Enterprise		CP	184'
Bristol Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bristol Enterprise		CP	185'
Harvester Enterprise		F, H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Harvester Enterprise		CP	188'
Kodiak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Kodiak Enterprise		CP	275'
Northern Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northern Enterprise		CP	
Northwest Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northwest Enterprise		CP	162'
Ocean Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Ocean Enterprise		CP	155'
Pacific Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Enterprise		CP	155'
Polar Enterprise, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Polar Enterprise		CP	
Seattle Enterprise, Inc.		F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Seattle Enterprise		CP	270'
Skipbladnir Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Wind		CP	
Umimak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Umimak Enterprise		CP	184'
U.S. Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	U.S. Enterprise		CP	224'
Western Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Western Enterprise		CP	
Westward Wind, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Westward Wind		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF,C,H		40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Kjevola		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF		40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Zenith		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF	H	40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Vaerdal (Construction)		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Mariner		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Spirit		CP	
St. Paul Seafoods, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	S. Sasaki (US resident)		St. Paul	OSP	
Pan Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		5%	Japan	Taiyo America	Pacific Producer		FP	
Westward Seafoods Inc.		S	100%	Japan	Taiyo		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Western AK Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Taiyo Fishery Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Kallag	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Nulato	IB	

TABLE 6  
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN INVESTOR

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Galena	OSP	
Trans-Aqua Int'l, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Toyo Menka K. Ltd.		Kasilof	OSP	
M&T Seafoods	C,SF		?	Japan	Unknown		Ketchikan	OSP	
Big Creek Fish, Inc.	S		89%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Egegik	OSP	
Ketchikan Seafoods, Inc.	S,H		100%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Ketchikan	OSP	
Bering Fishing Corp.	GF		49%	Korea	Confidential	Bering 1		CP	
Alaska Trawl Fisheries	GF	H,F,S	100%	Korea	Daerim Corp.	Endurance		CP	278'
Royal Aleutian Sflds, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		25%	Korea	Daewoo		Unalaska	OSP	
Phoenix Processor Ltd.	GF,HE,C,S	F,FM,S	20%	Korea, Norway	DonJuan, G. Carlson	Ocean Phoenix		FP	680'
American Seafoods, Co.		B,S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tacecke	American Empress		CP	306'
American Seafoods, Co.		S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tacecke	American Dynasty		CP	280'
Brown's Point Jt. Venture	GF	H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Brown's Point		CP	197'
Emerald Resources Mgmt.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Alexandra (Construction)			335'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F,S	25%	Norway	Confidential	Pacific Glacier		CP	275'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F	25%	Norway	Confidential	Northern Glacier		CP	201'
Michelle Irene J.V.	GF	S,F	?	Norway	Confidential	Michelle Irene		CP	275'
Royal Prince Fisheries	GF,SF	H,F,S	?	Norway	Confidential	Royal Prince		CP	217'
Sea Catcher Fisheries, Inc.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Heather Sea		CP	292'
Sea Hawk Pacific Seafoods		H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Claymore Sea		CP	244'
Royal Princess Fisheries	GF	F,M	66%	Norway	Sjovik Trowal	Valiant (Royal Princess)		CP	217'
Eagle Fisheries L.P.		GF,H	11%	Taiwan	Zhong Xing Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
BTI II, Inc.	GF,C,S,H		49.9%	USSR	Sovrylot	Diomedes		FP	

Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership

Isafjord Fishing Co.	C					Isafjord		CP	
Alaskan Command Ltd.	GF	H				Alaskan Command		CP	184'
Marco Fisheries						Commodore			
Deep Fishing Co.	GF					Deep Pacific		CP	
Marco Fisheries						Northern Victor			
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	S				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Egegik	CB	
Marco Fisheries						Storm Petrel			
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
E.H. Benditsen	GF,HE,S,H					Nushagak		FP	
Penguin, Inc.	C					Penguin		CP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,HE,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
T.E.A.M. Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S			Japan?			Tagiak	OSP	
Arctic Storm, Inc.	GF	S, FM	?	Japan?		Arctic Storm		CP	343'

Key to Abbreviations

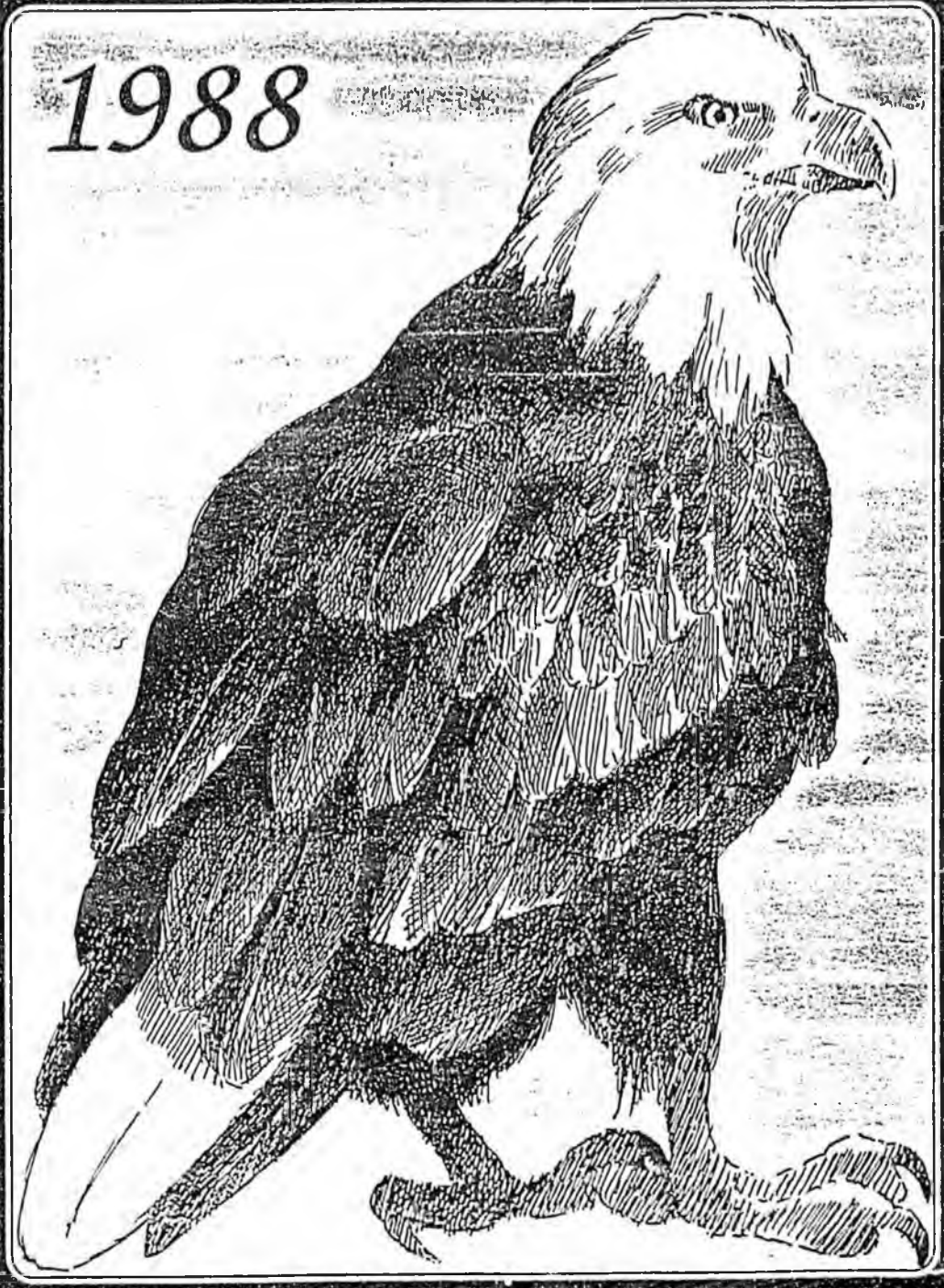
Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surtmi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-167F).

## SOURCES FOR TABLES 2 THROUGH 6

AKC Corp.  
Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Alaska Frontier Co.  
Alaska Trawl Fisheries  
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.  
American Seafoods  
Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corp.  
Arctic King Fisheries  
Azuma Corp, Ltd.  
Bering Fishing Corp.  
BTI II, Inc.  
Clipper Seafoods  
Crystal Star, Inc.  
Eagle Fisheries  
Emerald Resources Management  
E.C. Phillips & Sons  
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.  
Fishing News International  
Glacier Fish Company  
Golden Age Fisheries  
Golden Alaska Seafoods  
Juneau Empire  
Kodiak Seafood  
M&T Seafoods  
Nelbro Packing Co.  
North Pacific Processors  
Ocean Mist, Ltd.  
Ocean Resources, Inc.  
Oceanrawl, Inc.  
Pacific Bounty, Inc.  
Pelican Seafoods  
Phoenix Processor Ltd.  
Pribilof Island Processors  
Royal Aleutian Seafoods, Inc.  
Royal Princess Fisheries  
Sir Richard's Seafood  
Sitka Sound Seafoods  
St. Paul Seafoods  
T-NP Joint Venture  
Unisea, Inc.  
Whitney Seafoods  
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.

# Residency Analysis of Alaska's Workers by Firm



Alaska Department of Labor     Steve Cowper, Governor

**RESIDENCY ANALYSIS  
OF ALASKA'S WORKERS BY FIRM  
1988**

State of Alaska

Steve Cowper, Governor

Department of Labor

Jim Sampson, Commissioner

Published: January 1990

RESIDENCY ANALYSIS  
OF ALASKA'S WORKERS BY FIRM

1988

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## INTRODUCTION

AS 23.20.110 was changed by the legislature in 1988 to provide for release of the number of nonresidents hired by firms who have 20 or more employees during the year. The Alaska Department of Labor is required to release information that "contain(s) the results of the department's analysis of the employers' practices of hiring persons who are not residents of the state." Not all employers are subject to the new provisions of AS 23.20.110. Only those employers who have employees covered by unemployment insurance are included. Employees not covered by unemployment insurance include federal government, private railroads, agriculture, fishers, domestic and unpaid family workers, full commission retail sellers, and elected and appointed officials.

This report contains four sections: this introduction, methodology, key to the tables, and the actual tables. The methodology explains the technique used to obtain counts of employees, residents, and nonresidents. The methodology is followed by an explanation of the tables. The table contains the number and percentage of resident and nonresident employees. Employer's names are listed in alphabetical order in the tables.

## METHOD USED FOR DETERMINING RESIDENCY

Data used to compile this report come from three different sources. The list of employers included in this report comes from the ES-202 file of employment which is maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor. Unemployment insurance contribution reports filed by employers to the Alaska Department of Labor are used to determine the number of employees an employer had during the year. Permanent fund dividend files developed by the Alaska Department of Revenue are used to determine the residency of the employees.

### ES-202 File of Employment and Earnings

AS 23.20 states that this information is released only for those employers hiring at least 20 employees. The ES-202 file maintained in the Department of Labor is the only record of monthly employment of firms covered by unemployment insurance. To be included in the list of employers for this report an employer must have had employment of at least 20 during any month of 1988 as listed on the ES-202 file.

### Unemployment Insurance Contribution Report

All employers covered by the state's unemployment insurance system are required to submit unemployment insurance contribution reports each quarter. Each report contains a list of all employees who worked for the employer during the quarter. The total number of employees listed in the tables are an unduplicated count of people who worked for each employer anytime during 1988.

Though the employment for a firm may be consistent from quarter to quarter, total employees for the year can vary considerably depending on employee turnover. For example, if an employer had the same 25 employees each quarter with no employment turnover then the total number of employees for this employer would be 25. If another employer had 25 employees on its contribution report, but had a different set of 25 employees each quarter, the employer would have a total number of employees of 100. Industries that have a higher employee turnover usually have more seasonal activity such as the seafood processing or construction industries.

Employers submit the list of employees with their reports to the Department of Labor and they are key entered onto a computer. Some error may result. To identify the extent of the error, the Department of Labor randomly sampled 72 of the detailed reports of the employers in this report. The rate of error in the reports sampled was 0.10%. The possibility still exists that errors could occur in the employee lists of employers not reviewed.

### Permanent Fund Dividend

The permanent fund is a system whereby part of the earnings from mineral development in the state are deposited in a special account. The permanent fund is managed by the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation which is responsible for investing the permanent fund. A portion of the earnings from permanent fund investments are distributed annually to residents of the state in the form of permanent fund dividends.

To receive the 1988 permanent fund dividend (PFD) someone would need to reside in the state from October 1, 1987, through March 31, 1988. The residency requirement to receive the 1989 PFD is October 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989.

### Determining Residency

Employees listed on an employer's unemployment insurance contribution report are considered residents if they received a permanent fund dividend (PFD) in 1988 or applied for a PFD in 1989. Using both 1988 and 1989 dividend years increases the accuracy of the residency classification. The 1988 permanent fund dividend data will account for persons who were residents early in 1988 (January 1 - March 31, 1988) whether or not they filed for a 1989 PFD. The use of 1989 dividend data accounts for those individuals who became residents of Alaska between January and September 1988.

The method for determining residency is the same used in the publication "Nonresidents Working in Alaska, 1988". Rather than counting actual residents, the method counts 1988 permanent fund dividend recipients and 1989 applicants. The possibility exists where an employee could be a resident but not be counted as a dividend recipient or applicant. This approach produces a conservative estimate of the number of residents.

Limitations of using the permanent fund dividend as a gauge of residency include:

- (1) Individuals who established residency in Alaska between October 1, 1988, and December 31, 1989, are not counted as residents since they arrived in the state too late to qualify for the 1989 dividend.
- (2) Individuals who worked in Alaska at some point in 1988 and did meet the 30 day statutory requirement for Alaska residency but left the state prior to the 1989 filing date are not counted as residents.

(3) Permanent fund dividend recipients who did not provide a social security number on their application are not considered residents for the purpose of this analysis. Residency confirmation cannot be made with this methodology without a social security number match.

(4) Individuals who did not apply for a dividend check but were otherwise qualified to receive one are not counted as residents because there is no social security number match with the permanent fund dividend files.

#### KEY TO READING THE TABLES

The tables are organized into five columns: the employer name, the industry, total employees for the year, resident employees, and nonresident employees.

The employer name is listed alphabetically and appears as recorded on the employer's unemployment insurance account. Business names will occasionally show up more than once. Each location of a firm may have its own account number. In that event, a company would be listed more than once. If a firm is sold during the year, the new company could keep the same name. To prevent confusion for companies that switched owners during the year, the dates that the firm was in business are listed after its name.

When an employer starts business, a statement is completed by the company listing its primary activities. The employer is assigned an industry code based on the activity the company is engaged in at least 50% of the time. Some companies may be involved in more than one activity. These other activities will not be reflected in the industry column.

Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
1 HOUR FIREWEED	Services	52	45 ( 86.5%)	7 ( 13.5%)
1ST BANK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	139	132 ( 95.0%)	7 ( 5.0%)
1ST CARE	Services	46	42 ( 91.3%)	4 ( 8.7%)
1ST FED BANK OF AK S B	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	287	267 ( 93.0%)	20 ( 7.0%)
1ST INTERSTATE BANK OF AK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	29	29 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
1ST NATL BANK OF ANCHORAGE	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	851	823 ( 96.7%)	28 ( 3.3%)
40 MILE AIR LTD	Trans., Comm., Util.	47	40 ( 85.1%)	7 ( 14.9%)
A P GREEN SVCS INC	Wholesale Trade	24	24 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
A R A SERVICES INC	Retail Trade	735	271 ( 36.9%)	464 ( 63.1%)
A2A ROOFING INC	Construction	44	43 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
A&M INC	Retail Trade	127	109 ( 85.8%)	18 ( 14.2%)
A&M MOTORS INC	Retail Trade	36	33 ( 91.7%)	3 ( 8.3%)
AAA MOVING & STORAGE	Trans., Comm., Util.	102	82 ( 80.4%)	20 ( 19.6%)
ABAS ANSWERING SERVICE	Services	55	47 ( 85.5%)	8 ( 14.5%)
ABG BUS LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	75	69 ( 92.0%)	6 ( 8.0%)
ABM COMPANY OF THE WEST	Services	394	354 ( 89.8%)	40 ( 10.2%)
ABUSED WOMENS AID IN CRISIS	Services	48	43 ( 89.6%)	5 ( 10.4%)
ACCESS AK INC	Services	54	53 ( 98.1%)	1 ( 1.7%)
ACME FENCE CO INC	Construction	29	25 ( 86.2%)	4 ( 13.8%)
ACTION DISTRIBUTORS INC	Wholesale Trade	77	72 ( 93.5%)	5 ( 6.5%)
ACTION LOCKSMITHS	Services	37	30 ( 81.1%)	7 ( 18.9%)
ADAK REGION SCHOOLS	Services	174	122 ( 70.1%)	52 ( 29.9%)
ADAMS & ASSOCIATES INC	Services	431	377 ( 87.5%)	54 ( 12.5%)
ADULT LEARNING PROGRAM OF AK	Services	45	44 ( 97.8%)	1 ( 2.2%)
AERO TWIN INC	Retail Trade	33	29 ( 87.9%)	4 ( 12.1%)
AEROMAP U S	Services	35	35 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
AGS FOODS INC	Services	70	50 ( 71.4%)	20 ( 28.6%)
AHTNA CONST & PRIMARY PROD COR	Construction	53	52 ( 98.1%)	1 ( 1.9%)
AHTNA INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	67	62 ( 92.5%)	5 ( 7.5%)
AIR DATA COURIERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	39	35 ( 89.7%)	4 ( 10.3%)
AIR LAND TRANSPORT INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	72	67 ( 93.1%)	5 ( 6.9%)
AIR PHOTO TECH INC	Services	30	28 ( 93.3%)	2 ( 6.7%)
AIR TEK INC	Construction	58	50 ( 86.2%)	8 ( 13.8%)
AIR VAN LINES INTL INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	38	9 ( 23.7%)	29 ( 76.3%)
AIRPORT MACHINERY CO INC	Wholesale Trade	45	41 ( 91.1%)	4 ( 8.9%)
AK 100 INSURANCE INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	44	41 ( 93.2%)	3 ( 6.8%)
AK 13 CORP THE	Trans., Comm., Util.	186	160 ( 86.0%)	26 ( 14.0%)
AK ADVERTISERS	Services	34	31 ( 91.2%)	3 ( 8.8%)
AK AGGREGATE CORP	Manufacturing	100	93 ( 93.0%)	7 ( 7.0%)
AK AIRLINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	1,023	966 ( 94.4%)	57 ( 5.6%)
AK ANALYSTS/DITTMAN RESEARCH	Services	81	66 ( 81.5%)	15 ( 18.5%)
AK ATHLETIC CLUB	Services	87	73 ( 83.9%)	14 ( 16.1%)
AK AVIATION HERITAGE MUSEUM	Services	31	26 ( 83.9%)	5 ( 16.1%)
AK BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INC	Services	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
AK BOAT COMPANY INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	30	7 ( 23.3%)	23 ( 76.7%)
AK BOILER & HEAT EXCHANGER INC	Construction	64	41 ( 64.1%)	23 ( 35.9%)
AK BREAKFAST CLUB	Retail Trade	53	44 ( 83.0%)	9 ( 17.0%)
AK BUSINESS COLLEGE INC	Services	29	25 ( 86.2%)	4 ( 13.8%)
AK CABLEVISION INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	44 ( 83.0%)	9 ( 17.0%)

Note: A resident is an employee who either received a 1988 or applied for a 1989 permanent fund dividend.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor  
Date: 24 November 89

Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
AK CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS	Services	71	64 ( 90.1%)	7 ( 9.9%)
AK CHILDRENS SVC	Services	157	146 ( 93.0%)	11 ( 7.0%)
AK CLEANERS (01/88-06/88)	Services	255	245 ( 96.1%)	10 ( 3.9%)
AK CLEANERS INC (07/88-12/88)	Services	320	295 ( 92.2%)	25 ( 7.8%)
AK CLUB THE	Services	265	240 ( 90.6%)	25 ( 9.4%)
AK CML FSHNG & AGR BNK INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	25	25 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
AK COMMERCIAL CO	Retail Trade	1,156	1,022 ( 88.4%)	134 ( 11.6%)
AK COMPUTER INSTITUTE INC	Services	70	65 ( 92.9%)	5 ( 7.1%)
AK CONTINENTAL BANCORP & SUBSI	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	64	64 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
AK CONVENIENCE STORES INC	Retail Trade	131	111 ( 84.7%)	20 ( 15.3%)
AK CTR FOR FAM MEDI PC	Services	39	38 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
AK DISTRIBUTORS CO	Wholesale Trade	80	78 ( 97.5%)	2 ( 2.5%)
AK ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO	Trans., Comm., Util.	65	63 ( 96.9%)	2 ( 3.1%)
AK EXPLOSIVES LTD	Wholesale Trade	148	117 ( 79.1%)	31 ( 20.9%)
AK FAMILY VIDEO	Services	56	51 ( 91.1%)	5 ( 8.9%)
AK FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	102	95 ( 93.1%)	7 ( 6.9%)
AK FINANCE & INSURANCE CO INC	Retail Trade	112	102 ( 91.1%)	10 ( 8.9%)
AK FINANCIAL SVCS INC	Services	45	40 ( 88.9%)	5 ( 11.1%)
AK FISH & FARM PRODUCTS INC	Wholesale Trade	49	44 ( 89.8%)	5 ( 10.2%)
AK FRESH FARMS	Ag., For., and Fishing	52	42 ( 80.8%)	10 ( 19.2%)
AK FRESH SEAFOOD INC	Manufacturing	295	208 ( 70.5%)	87 ( 29.5%)
AK GATEWAY SCHOOLS	Services	250	243 ( 97.2%)	7 ( 2.8%)
AK GENERAL ALARM INC	Services	87	67 ( 77.0%)	20 ( 23.0%)
AK GOLD CO	Mining	157	125 ( 79.6%)	32 ( 20.4%)
AK GREEN HOUSES INC	Ag., For., and Fishing	100	91 ( 91.0%)	9 ( 9.0%)
AK HELICOPTERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	40 ( 75.5%)	13 ( 24.5%)
AK HOUSEWARES INC	Wholesale Trade	78	72 ( 92.3%)	6 ( 7.7%)
AK HOUSING FINANCE CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	146	143 ( 97.9%)	3 ( 2.1%)
AK IND HARDWARE INC	Wholesale Trade	175	168 ( 96.0%)	7 ( 4.0%)
AK INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES	Wholesale Trade	66	61 ( 92.4%)	5 ( 7.6%)
AK INFRMTN RADIO RDNG & ED SVC	Services	181	153 ( 84.5%)	28 ( 15.5%)
AK INTERSTATE CONST INC	Construction	75	47 ( 62.7%)	28 ( 37.3%)
AK LAUNDRY INC	Services	27	26 ( 96.3%)	1 ( 3.7%)
AK LEGAL SERVICES CORP	Services	92	83 ( 90.2%)	9 ( 9.8%)
AK MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES INC	Services	529	507 ( 95.8%)	22 ( 4.2%)
AK MARINE LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	58	44 ( 75.9%)	14 ( 24.1%)
AK MARITIME AGENCIES	Trans., Comm., Util.	31	27 ( 87.1%)	4 ( 12.9%)
AK MECHANICAL INC	Construction	139	115 ( 82.7%)	24 ( 17.3%)
AK METAL RECYCLING CO INC	Wholesale Trade	96	77 ( 80.2%)	19 ( 19.8%)
AK MOTOR COACHES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	38	37 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
AK MOVING & STORAGE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	54	52 ( 96.3%)	2 ( 3.7%)
AK MUSIC CO	Retail Trade	37	33 ( 89.2%)	4 ( 10.8%)
AK NAT'L INSURANCE CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	105	99 ( 94.3%)	6 ( 5.7%)
AK NATIVE INDUS COOP ASSN INC	Retail Trade	144	135 ( 93.8%)	9 ( 6.3%)
AK NATL BANK OF THE NORTH	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
AK NATURAL HISTORY ASSOC	Retail Trade	29	26 ( 89.7%)	3 ( 10.3%)
AK NEWS AGENCY INC	Wholesale Trade	79	73 ( 92.4%)	6 ( 7.6%)
AK NUGENS RANCH	Services	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
AK OILFIELD MECH & MAINT SVC	Services	114	104 ( 91.2%)	10 ( 8.8%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
AK PACIFIC SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	374	317 ( 84.8%)	57 ( 15.2%)
AK PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	Services	260	237 ( 91.2%)	23 ( 8.8%)
AK PAPER CO INC	Wholesale Trade	22	21 ( 95.5%)	1 ( 4.5%)
AK PETROLEUM CONTRACTORS INC	Mining	975	734 ( 75.3%)	241 ( 24.7%)
AK PIPE & SUPPLY	Wholesale Trade	71	69 ( 97.2%)	2 ( 2.8%)
AK POWER & TELEPHONE CO	Trans., Comm., Util.	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
AK PRECISION DRILLING	Construction	26	23 ( 88.5%)	3 ( 11.5%)
AK PRODUCE CO	Wholesale Trade	80	74 ( 92.5%)	6 ( 7.5%)
AK PUB INTEREST RES GROUP INC	Services	53	36 ( 67.9%)	17 ( 32.1%)
AK PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ASSOC	Services	47	43 ( 91.5%)	4 ( 8.5%)
AK PUBLIC TELEVISION INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	52	49 ( 94.2%)	3 ( 5.8%)
AK PULP CORPORATION	Manufacturing	690	553 ( 80.1%)	137 ( 19.9%)
AK QWIK LUBE INC	Services	48	42 ( 87.5%)	6 ( 12.5%)
AK RAILROAD CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	674	650 ( 96.4%)	24 ( 3.6%)
AK RENT A CAR INC	Services	221	185 ( 83.7%)	36 ( 16.3%)
AK REPERTORY THEATRE INC	Services	174	119 ( 68.4%)	55 ( 31.6%)
AK RIVERWAYS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	41	41 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
AK SALES & SERVICE INC	Retail Trade	439	409 ( 93.2%)	30 ( 6.8%)
AK SALMON BAKE	Retail Trade	30	28 ( 93.3%)	2 ( 6.7%)
AK SAUSAGE CO INC	Manufacturing	65	62 ( 95.4%)	3 ( 4.6%)
AK SEATOURS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	44	38 ( 86.4%)	6 ( 13.6%)
AK SECURITY INC	Services	213	190 ( 89.2%)	23 ( 10.8%)
AK SIGHTSEEING TOURS	Trans., Comm., Util.	276	157 ( 56.9%)	119 ( 43.1%)
AK SIZZLER #2	Retail Trade	244	200 ( 82.0%)	44 ( 18.0%)
AK SIZZLER #3	Retail Trade	116	97 ( 83.6%)	19 ( 16.4%)
AK SPORTSMANS MALL INC	Retail Trade	37	36 ( 97.3%)	1 ( 2.7%)
AK STATE BANK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	231	220 ( 95.2%)	11 ( 4.8%)
AK STATE BUILDING AUTHORITY	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	333	322 ( 96.7%)	11 ( 3.3%)
AK STATE EMPLOYEES ASSOC	Services	71	68 ( 95.8%)	3 ( 4.2%)
AK STATE EMPLOYEES FED CR UN	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	36	35 ( 97.2%)	1 ( 2.8%)
AK STATE FAIR INC	Services	221	203 ( 91.9%)	18 ( 8.1%)
AK STEEL CO	Wholesale Trade	28	27 ( 96.4%)	1 ( 3.6%)
AK SURGERY CENTER INC	Services	43	41 ( 95.3%)	2 ( 4.7%)
AK TEAMSTER EMPLOYER SVC CORP	Services	85	72 ( 84.7%)	13 ( 15.3%)
AK TERMINALS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
AK TITLE GUARANTY AGENCY INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	38	37 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
AK TRANSFER & STORAGE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	39	33 ( 84.6%)	6 ( 15.4%)
AK TRAVEL ADVENTURES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	64	46 ( 71.9%)	18 ( 28.1%)
AK TRAVEL SERVICE	Trans., Comm., Util.	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
AK TREATMENT CENTER	Services	94	81 ( 86.2%)	13 ( 13.8%)
AK TRUCK & RAIL INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	27	24 ( 88.9%)	3 ( 11.1%)
AK TRUCK CENTER	Manufacturing	34	34 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
AK TUG & SALVAGE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	92	44 ( 47.8%)	48 ( 52.2%)
AK UNITED DRILLING INC	Mining	261	215 ( 82.4%)	46 ( 17.6%)
AK UNLIMITED CO	Construction	56	54 ( 96.4%)	2 ( 3.6%)
AK USA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	840	737 ( 87.7%)	103 ( 12.3%)
AK USA INSURANCE INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	25	24 ( 96.0%)	1 ( 4.0%)
AK VILLAGE ELECTRIC COOP INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	71	67 ( 94.4%)	4 ( 5.6%)
AK WELDING CNTR INC	Services	26	19 ( 73.1%)	7 ( 26.9%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
AK WEST EXPRESS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	57	53 ( 93.0%)	4 ( 7.0%)
AK WHOLESALE INC	Wholesale Trade	30	25 ( 83.3%)	5 ( 16.7%)
AK WILD BERRY PRODUCTS INC	Manufacturing	16	39 ( 81.3%)	9 ( 18.8%)
AK WILDLAND ADVENTURES	Services	23	1 ( 4.3%)	22 ( 95.7%)
AK WOMEN RESOURCE CTR INC	Services	26	24 ( 92.3%)	2 ( 7.7%)
AK WOMENS HEALTH SERVICES INC	Services	39	37 ( 94.9%)	2 ( 5.1%)
AK YOUTH & PARENT FOUNDATION	Services	122	118 ( 96.7%)	4 ( 3.3%)
AK ZOO	Services	54	51 ( 94.4%)	3 ( 5.6%)
AKIACHAK NATIVE COMMUNITY	Services	62	57 ( 91.9%)	5 ( 8.1%)
AKIAK CITY OF	Public Administration	47	46 ( 97.9%)	1 ( 2.1%)
AKN FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	75	71 ( 94.7%)	4 ( 5.3%)
AKN FISHERIES CO	Manufacturing	156	96 ( 61.5%)	60 ( 38.5%)
AKN GLACIER SEAFOOD CO	Manufacturing	109	56 ( 51.4%)	53 ( 48.6%)
AKN GOURMET INC	Retail Trade	68	57 ( 83.8%)	11 ( 16.2%)
AKN HOTEL & BAR INC	Services	42	31 ( 73.8%)	11 ( 26.2%)
AKN SAMOVAR INN THE	Services	43	40 ( 93.0%)	3 ( 7.0%)
AKUTAN CITY OF	Public Administration	44	40 ( 90.9%)	4 ( 9.1%)
ALAKANUK CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	89	86 ( 96.6%)	3 ( 3.4%)
ALASCOM INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	891	868 ( 97.4%)	23 ( 2.6%)
ALCAN DISTRIBUTING COMPANY	Wholesale Trade	50	44 ( 88.0%)	6 ( 12.0%)
ALCAN ELECTRICAL & ENGINEER CO	Construction	144	135 ( 93.8%)	9 ( 6.3%)
ALEUT COMMN ST PAUL TRIBAL OFC	Services	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	Retail Trade	29	25 ( 86.2%)	4 ( 13.8%)
ALEUTIAN COMMERCIAL CO INC	Retail Trade	28	24 ( 85.7%)	4 ( 14.3%)
ALEUTIAN CONSTRUCTORS J/V	Construction	99	70 ( 70.7%)	29 ( 29.3%)
ALEUTIAN DRAGON FISHERIES	Manufacturing	207	39 ( 18.8%)	168 ( 81.2%)
ALEUTIAN PRIBILOF IS ASSN INC	Services	109	102 ( 93.6%)	7 ( 6.4%)
ALEUTIAN PROCESSORS INC	Manufacturing	172	65 ( 37.8%)	107 ( 62.2%)
ALEUTIAN QUEEN SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	137	9 ( 6.6%)	128 ( 93.4%)
ALEUTIAN REG SCHOOL DIST CTR	Services	56	55 ( 98.2%)	1 ( 1.8%)
ALGLO SERVICES INC	Retail Trade	152	15 ( 9.9%)	137 ( 90.1%)
ALKOD SEAFOOD INC	Manufacturing	429	260 ( 60.6%)	169 ( 39.4%)
ALL AK PROMOTIONS INC	Services	76	65 ( 85.5%)	11 ( 14.5%)
ALL AKN SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	756	406 ( 53.7%)	350 ( 46.3%)
ALLAKAKET CITY OF	Public Administration	45	45 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
ALLEN MARINE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	41	34 ( 82.9%)	7 ( 17.1%)
ALLEN-TAYLOR INC	Services	48	41 ( 85.4%)	7 ( 14.6%)
ALLIANCE BANK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	795	743 ( 93.5%)	52 ( 6.5%)
ALLIED PROCESSING INC	Manufacturing	242	154 ( 63.6%)	88 ( 36.4%)
ALLISONS PLACE INC	Retail Trade	48	45 ( 93.8%)	3 ( 6.3%)
ALLISONS PLACE INC (01/88-08/88)	Retail Trade	126	117 ( 92.9%)	9 ( 7.1%)
ALLSTATE INSURANCE CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	105	100 ( 95.2%)	5 ( 4.8%)
ALLVEST INC	Services	66	64 ( 97.0%)	2 ( 3.0%)
ALMA CORPORATION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	78	67 ( 85.9%)	11 ( 14.1%)
ALPHA CONSTR & ENGINEERING INC	Construction	92	90 ( 97.8%)	2 ( 2.2%)
ALPINE VETERINARY CLINIC	Ag., For., and Fishing	42	35 ( 83.3%)	7 ( 16.7%)
ALTEX ENTERPRISES INC	Construction	50	45 ( 90.0%)	5 ( 10.0%)
ALYESKA ELECTRIC INC #60147	Construction	53	49 ( 92.5%)	4 ( 7.5%)
ALYESKA PIPELINE SVC CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	986	948 ( 96.1%)	38 ( 3.9%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
ALYESKA RESORT	Services	453	416 ( 91.8%)	37 ( 8.2%)
ALYESKA SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	589	249 ( 42.3%)	340 ( 57.7%)
AMBLER CITY OF	Public Administration	96	87 ( 90.6%)	9 ( 9.4%)
AMER AIRLINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	35	28 ( 80.0%)	7 ( 20.0%)
AMER BLDG MAINT CO OF MN	Services	235	216 ( 91.9%)	19 ( 8.1%)
AMER EAGLE SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	27	3 ( 11.1%)	24 ( 88.9%)
AMER EDUC COMPLEX	Services	101	80 ( 79.2%)	21 ( 20.8%)
AMER GREETINGS CORP	Wholesale Trade	107	101 ( 94.4%)	6 ( 5.6%)
AMER GUARD & ALERT INC	Services	204	181 ( 88.7%)	23 ( 11.3%)
AMER HEART ASSN-AK AFFILIT	Services	48	40 ( 83.3%)	8 ( 16.7%)
AMER INTL ADJUST CO INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	25	21 ( 84.0%)	4 ( 16.0%)
AMER LINEN	Services	39	36 ( 92.3%)	3 ( 7.7%)
AMER NATL RED CROSS-NATL HDQTR	Services	30	26 ( 86.7%)	4 ( 13.3%)
AMER PRESIDENT LINES LTD	Trans., Comm., Util.	186	91 ( 48.9%)	95 ( 51.1%)
AMER RENTS INC	Services	35	34 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
AMER TIRE WAREHOUSE INC	Retail Trade	47	45 ( 95.7%)	2 ( 4.3%)
AMFAC DISTRIBUTION CORP	Wholesale Trade	46	42 ( 91.3%)	4 ( 8.7%)
AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY	Mining	80	72 ( 90.0%)	8 ( 10.0%)
ANCH CENTER FOR FAMILIES (07/88-12/88)	Services	83	79 ( 95.2%)	4 ( 4.8%)
ANCH CHILD ABUSE BOARD IN (01/88-06/88)	Services	79	77 ( 97.5%)	2 ( 2.5%)
ANCH CHRYSLER CENTER INC	Retail Trade	181	166 ( 91.7%)	15 ( 8.3%)
ANCH CIVIC OPERA ASSOC IN	Services	46	38 ( 82.6%)	8 ( 17.4%)
ANCH COLD STORAGE CO INC	Wholesale Trade	380	360 ( 94.7%)	20 ( 5.3%)
ANCH COMM MENTAL HLTH SVC INC	Services	187	176 ( 94.1%)	11 ( 5.9%)
ANCH CONV & VISITORS BUREAU	Services	34	31 ( 91.2%)	3 ( 8.8%)
ANCH DAILY NEWS INC	Manufacturing	576	542 ( 94.1%)	34 ( 5.9%)
ANCH DATSUN INC	Retail Trade	211	187 ( 88.6%)	24 ( 11.4%)
ANCH DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING CTR	Services	25	22 ( 88.0%)	3 ( 12.0%)
ANCH EYE & CONTACT LENS CENTER	Services	66	59 ( 89.4%)	7 ( 10.6%)
ANCH FOOD & BEVERAGE CORP	Retail Trade	232	194 ( 83.6%)	38 ( 16.4%)
ANCH FRACTURE & ORTHOPEDIC CL	Services	33	31 ( 93.9%)	2 ( 6.1%)
ANCH INTERNATIONAL INN	Services	273	208 ( 76.2%)	65 ( 23.8%)
ANCH INVENTORY SERVICE	Services	169	156 ( 92.3%)	13 ( 7.7%)
ANCH MEDICAL & SURGICAL CLINIC	Services	34	32 ( 94.1%)	2 ( 5.9%)
ANCH NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CTR	Services	72	63 ( 87.5%)	9 ( 12.5%)
ANCH PARKING AUTHORITY	Public Administration	39	37 ( 94.9%)	2 ( 5.1%)
ANCH PEDIATRIC GROUP	Services	25	21 ( 84.0%)	4 ( 16.0%)
ANCH PRINTING INC	Manufacturing	44	43 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
ANCH REFUSE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	173	170 ( 98.3%)	3 ( 1.7%)
ANCH REPROGRAPHICS CENTER INC	Services	50	45 ( 90.0%)	5 ( 10.0%)
ANCH SAND & GRAVEL CO INC	Manufacturing	88	86 ( 97.7%)	2 ( 2.3%)
ANCH SCHOOL DISTRICT 9011	Services	6,677	6,490 ( 97.2%)	187 ( 2.8%)
ANCH SENIOR CENTER INC	Services	49	47 ( 95.9%)	2 ( 4.1%)
ANCH SUPER 8 MOTEL	Services	48	42 ( 87.5%)	6 ( 12.5%)
ANCH TIMES PUBLISHING CO INC	Manufacturing	853	760 ( 89.1%)	93 ( 10.9%)
ANCH TRAVELODGE	Services	47	44 ( 93.6%)	3 ( 6.4%)
ANCH WESTWARD HILTON CORP	Services	604	554 ( 91.0%)	55 ( 9.0%)
ANCHOR RIVER INN	Services	72	70 ( 97.2%)	2 ( 2.8%)
ANGELOS	Retail Trade	66	57 ( 86.4%)	9 ( 13.6%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

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ANCOON CITY OF	Public Administration	120	114 ( 95.0%)	6 ( 5.0%)
ANIAK CITY OF	Public Administration	67	62 ( 92.5%)	5 ( 7.5%)
ANIITA SHOPS INC	Retail Trade	70	61 ( 87.1%)	9 ( 12.9%)
ANNETTE ISLAND SCHOOL DIST	Services	145	142 ( 97.9%)	3 ( 2.1%)
ANPAC INC	Manufacturing	583	439 ( 75.3%)	144 ( 24.7%)
ANVIL MINING JOINT VENTURE	Mining	103	69 ( 67.0%)	34 ( 33.0%)
AOKI BROS CONSTR CO	Construction	89	78 ( 87.6%)	11 ( 12.4%)
ARASERVE INC	Services	384	337 ( 87.8%)	47 ( 12.2%)
ARCHDIOCESE OF ANCHORAGE	Services	80	61 ( 76.3%)	19 ( 23.8%)
ARCO AK INC	Mining	3,017	2,795 ( 92.6%)	222 ( 7.4%)
ARCTIC ALASKA TESTING LAB	Services	36	35 ( 97.2%)	1 ( 2.8%)
ARCTIC BOWL/300 CLUB	Services	52	47 ( 90.4%)	5 ( 9.6%)
ARCTIC CAMPS & EQUIPMENT	Retail Trade	115	96 ( 83.5%)	19 ( 16.5%)
ARCTIC CATERING INC	Retail Trade	35	31 ( 88.6%)	4 ( 11.4%)
ARCTIC CIRCLE ENTS INC	Wholesale Trade	104	99 ( 95.2%)	5 ( 4.8%)
ARCTIC COILED TUBING INC	Mining	31	22 ( 71.0%)	9 ( 29.0%)
ARCTIC ENTERPRISE LTD	Manufacturing	39	3 ( 7.7%)	36 ( 92.3%)
ARCTIC FIRE SAFETY	Wholesale Trade	43	38 ( 88.4%)	5 ( 11.6%)
ARCTIC FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	385	81 ( 21.0%)	304 ( 79.0%)
ARCTIC NORTH SHDBLSTG&CTNG INC	Construction	82	71 ( 86.6%)	11 ( 13.4%)
ARCTIC OFFICE MACHINES CO INC	Wholesale Trade	88	80 ( 90.9%)	8 ( 9.1%)
ARCTIC PIPE INSPECTION INC	Mining	49	46 ( 93.9%)	3 ( 6.1%)
ARCTIC ROADRUNNER INC THE	Retail Trade	95	88 ( 92.6%)	7 ( 7.4%)
ARCTIC SLOPE CONSULTING GROUP	Services	87	87 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	52	52 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
ARCTIC SLOPE SERVICES INC	Services	157	144 ( 91.7%)	13 ( 8.3%)
ARCTIC SLOPE TEL ASSO-COOP INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	28	24 ( 85.7%)	4 ( 14.3%)
ARCTIC SUN DISTRIBUTORS	Wholesale Trade	37	32 ( 86.5%)	5 ( 13.5%)
ARCTIC SUPPLY CO INC	Wholesale Trade	26	25 ( 96.2%)	1 ( 3.8%)
ARCTIC SWEEPING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	31	26 ( 83.9%)	5 ( 16.1%)
ARG ENTERPRISES INC	Retail Trade	173	142 ( 82.1%)	31 ( 17.9%)
ARMENS MAZZIS INC	Retail Trade	71	61 ( 85.9%)	10 ( 14.1%)
ARMSTRONG AIR SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	30	23 ( 76.7%)	7 ( 23.3%)
ARROWHEAD TRANSFER INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	40	38 ( 95.0%)	2 ( 5.0%)
ARTIC SANDING & SNOW REMOVAL	Trans., Comm., Util.	32	26 ( 81.3%)	6 ( 18.8%)
ASBESTOS GENERAL INC	Construction	67	62 ( 92.5%)	5 ( 7.5%)
ASBESTOS REMVL SPEC OF AK INC	Construction	53	45 ( 84.9%)	8 ( 15.1%)
ASPLUND SUPPLY INC	Wholesale Trade	40	35 ( 87.5%)	5 ( 12.5%)
ASSN OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRES	Services	219	216 ( 98.6%)	3 ( 1.4%)
ASSOC BROKERS MNGT INC	Services	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
ASSOC FOR RETARDED CITIZENS	Services	126	108 ( 85.7%)	18 ( 14.3%)
ASSOCIATED GROCERS INC	Retail Trade	75	68 ( 90.7%)	7 ( 9.3%)
ATHLETIC CLUB THE	Services	41	38 ( 92.7%)	3 ( 7.3%)
ATKINSON CONWAY GAGNON	Services	41	39 ( 95.1%)	2 ( 4.9%)
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY	Mining	106	90 ( 84.9%)	16 ( 15.1%)
AUDI AIR INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	51 ( 96.2%)	2 ( 3.8%)
AURORA MOTORS INC	Retail Trade	44	43 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
AURORA NORTH FUEL SALES	Wholesale Trade	79	72 ( 91.1%)	7 ( 8.9%)
AUTO PARTS SERVICE OF ALASKA	Wholesale Trade	33	31 ( 93.9%)	2 ( 6.1%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Empl yees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
AUTO SERVICES CO INC	Retail Trade	44	42 ( 95.5%)	2 ( 4.5%)
AWARE SHELTER INC	Services	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
B M BEHREND'S BANK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	128	121 ( 94.5%)	7 ( 5.5%)
B N CONTRACTING SVC INC	Construction	24	21 ( 87.5%)	3 ( 12.5%)
B P O ELKS 1429 KETCHIKAN	Services	36	34 ( 94.4%)	2 ( 5.6%)
B&B DELI	Retail Trade	65	52 ( 80.0%)	13 ( 20.0%)
B&C SUPPLY STORES/AK AUTO INC	Retail Trade	239	228 ( 95.4%)	11 ( 4.6%)
B&M INC	Retail Trade	158	122 ( 77.2%)	36 ( 22.8%)
BAGOYS GALLERY OF FLOWERS	Retail Trade	34	28 ( 82.4%)	6 ( 17.6%)
BAKE SHOP THE	Retail Trade	28	25 ( 89.3%)	3 ( 10.7%)
BAKER AVIATION INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	56	46 ( 82.1%)	10 ( 17.9%)
BAKER HUGHES PRODUCTION TOOLS	Wholesale Trade	45	27 ( 60.0%)	18 ( 40.0%)
BAKERY RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	54	46 ( 85.2%)	8 ( 14.8%)
BANKSTON & MCCOLLUM PC	Services	27	24 ( 88.9%)	3 ( 11.1%)
BARANOF FISHERIES	Manufacturing	45	2 ( 4.4%)	43 ( 95.6%)
BARONA MAINTENANCE	Services	64	32 ( 50.0%)	32 ( 50.0%)
BARRATT INNS INC	Services	220	196 ( 89.1%)	24 ( 10.9%)
BARROW CITY OF	Public Administration	77	74 ( 96.1%)	3 ( 3.9%)
BARROW UTILITIES & ELEC COOP	Trans., Comm., Util.	69	64 ( 92.8%)	5 ( 7.2%)
BARTLETT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Services	297	279 ( 93.9%)	18 ( 6.1%)
BASIL TRATAROS J/V	Services	158	140 ( 88.6%)	18 ( 11.4%)
BASKINS ROBBINS OF AK	Retail Trade	288	261 ( 90.6%)	27 ( 9.4%)
BAUGH CONSTRUCTION & ENGR CO	Construction	50	47 ( 94.0%)	3 ( 6.0%)
BAYLY MARTIN & FAY OF AK INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	52	51 ( 98.1%)	1 ( 1.9%)
BEACHCOMBER INN	Services	31	24 ( 77.4%)	7 ( 22.6%)
BEAVER SPORTS	Retail Trade	44	43 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
BECHTEL CIVIL & MINERALS INC	Services	34	27 ( 79.4%)	7 ( 20.6%)
BECHTEL PETROLEUM INC	Services	245	31 ( 12.7%)	214 ( 87.3%)
BEEF & SEA RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	108	95 ( 88.0%)	13 ( 12.0%)
BEKINS MOVING & STORAGE CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	39	34 ( 87.2%)	5 ( 12.8%)
BELARDE BROS CONCRETE CO	Construction	34	30 ( 88.2%)	4 ( 11.8%)
BELARDI/DAWSON JV	Construction	36	26 ( 72.2%)	10 ( 27.8%)
BEN A THOMAS INC AK DIVISION	Manufacturing	47	26 ( 55.3%)	21 ( 44.7%)
BEN BOEKE ICE ARENA	Services	73	63 ( 86.3%)	10 ( 13.7%)
BEN LOMOND INC	Construction	61	55 ( 90.2%)	6 ( 9.8%)
BENDIX FIELD ENGR CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	106	3 ( 12.3%)	93 ( 87.7%)
BENJAMINS STORE INC	Retail Trade	46	38 ( 82.6%)	8 ( 17.4%)
BERING AIR INCORPORATED	Trans., Comm., Util.	89	81 ( 91.0%)	8 ( 9.0%)
BERING SEA FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	99	44 ( 44.4%)	55 ( 55.6%)
BERING SEA REINDEER PRODUCTS	Manufacturing	66	65 ( 98.5%)	1 ( 1.5%)
BERING SEA WOMENS GROUP	Services	33	35 ( 92.1%)	3 ( 7.9%)
BERING STRAIT SCHOOL DIST	Services	756	737 ( 97.5%)	19 ( 2.5%)
BERING STRAITS REG HOUS AUTH	Public Administration	113	107 ( 94.7%)	6 ( 5.3%)
BERYLS	Retail Trade	43	38 ( 88.4%)	5 ( 11.6%)
BEST WESTERN BIDARKA INN	Services	86	66 ( 76.7%)	20 ( 23.3%)
BETA CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	49	42 ( 85.7%)	7 ( 14.3%)
BETHEL BROADCASTING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	52	44 ( 84.6%)	8 ( 15.4%)
BETHEL CITY OF	Public Administration	249	230 ( 92.4%)	19 ( 7.6%)
BETHEL COMMUNITY SVC INC	Services	187	168 ( 89.8%)	19 ( 10.2%)

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Employee Residency Status  
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Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
BETTY ELIASON CHILD CARE CENTE	Services	53	49 ( 92.5%)	4 ( 7.5%)
BICYCLE SHOP INC THE	Retail Trade	39	35 ( 89.7%)	4 ( 10.3%)
BIDARKI RECREATION CENTER	Services	38	29 ( 76.3%)	9 ( 23.7%)
BIG BOY FACILITIES INC	Services	419	337 ( 80.4%)	82 ( 19.6%)
BIG CREEK FISH INC	Manufacturing	96	29 ( 30.2%)	67 ( 69.8%)
BIG DEAL INC	Services	27	26 ( 96.3%)	1 ( 3.7%)
BIG LAKE FOODMART	Retail Trade	50	43 ( 86.0%)	7 ( 14.0%)
BIG M CORPORATION	Construction	33	29 ( 87.9%)	4 ( 12.1%)
BIG THREE LINCOLN ALASKA INC	Wholesale Trade	47	47 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
BINGO DEPOT/FRONTIER SNACK BAR	Services	38	34 ( 89.5%)	4 ( 10.5%)
BIRCH HORTON BITTNER & MONROE	Services	100	91 ( 91.0%)	9 ( 9.0%)
BJ TITAN SERVICES CO	Mining	64	21 ( 32.8%)	43 ( 67.2%)
BLACKWELL LOG	Manufacturing	103	57 ( 55.3%)	46 ( 44.7%)
BLAZE CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	126	101 ( 80.2%)	25 ( 19.8%)
BOATEL ALASKA INC	Retail Trade	126	110 ( 87.3%)	16 ( 12.7%)
BOBS DISTRIBUTING CO INC	Wholesale Trade	55	51 ( 92.7%)	4 ( 7.3%)
BOBS SERVICES INC	Services	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
BOGLE & GATES	Services	34	34 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
BONANZA COUNTRY STORE	Retail Trade	84	77 ( 91.7%)	7 ( 8.3%)
BOOK CACHE	Retail Trade	216	207 ( 95.8%)	9 ( 4.2%)
BOWERS OFFICE PRODUCTS INC	Wholesale Trade	63	52 ( 82.5%)	11 ( 17.5%)
BOYER TOWING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	149	74 ( 49.7%)	75 ( 50.3%)
BOYLES BROS DRILLING CO	Mining	42	8 ( 19.0%)	34 ( 81.0%)
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF AK INC	Services	104	61 ( 58.7%)	43 ( 41.3%)
BP EXPLORATION (ALASKA) INC	Mining	1,699	1,453 ( 85.5%)	246 ( 14.5%)
BPS GUARD SERVICES INC	Services	87	75 ( 86.2%)	12 ( 13.8%)
BRADBURY BLISS & RIORDAN	Services	60	57 ( 95.0%)	3 ( 5.0%)
BRADLEY COMMUNICATIONS INC	Services	50	48 ( 96.0%)	2 ( 4.0%)
BRADLEY CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	93	59 ( 63.4%)	34 ( 36.6%)
BREAKWATER INN INC	Services	131	102 ( 77.9%)	29 ( 22.1%)
BRECHAN ENTERPRISES INC	Construction	131	120 ( 91.6%)	11 ( 8.4%)
BREEDEN CONSTRUCTION & MNTCE	Construction	47	41 ( 87.2%)	6 ( 12.8%)
BRICE INC	Construction	74	58 ( 78.4%)	16 ( 21.6%)
BRIDGESTONE/FIRESTONE INC	Wholesale Trade	37	31 ( 83.8%)	6 ( 16.2%)
BRILEYS VIDEO CINEMA	Services	59	54 ( 91.5%)	5 ( 8.5%)
BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORP	Services	298	268 ( 89.9%)	30 ( 10.1%)
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	Public Administration	75	67 ( 89.3%)	8 ( 10.7%)
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH SCHOOL	Services	107	101 ( 94.4%)	6 ( 5.6%)
BRISTOL BAY CONTRACTORS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	37	24 ( 64.9%)	13 ( 35.1%)
BRISTOL BAY HOUSING AUTHORITY	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	117	106 ( 90.6%)	11 ( 9.4%)
BRISTOL BAY LODGE INC	Services	25	6 ( 24.0%)	19 ( 76.0%)
BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOC	Services	166	157 ( 94.6%)	9 ( 5.4%)
BRISTOL INN	Services	149	112 ( 75.2%)	37 ( 24.8%)
BRISTOL MONARCH CORP	Manufacturing	51	2 ( 3.9%)	49 ( 96.1%)
BROADMOR MAINTENCE	Services	122	101 ( 82.8%)	21 ( 17.2%)
BROMAR INC/STANLEY THOMSON CO	Wholesale Trade	25	24 ( 96.0%)	1 ( 4.0%)
BROOKS #570	Retail Trade	75	66 ( 88.0%)	9 ( 12.0%)
BROWN & ROOT USA INC	Construction	323	221 ( 68.4%)	102 ( 31.6%)
BROWN & SONS AUTO PARTS INC	Retail Trade	55	48 ( 87.3%)	7 ( 12.7%)

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BROWN CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	88	75 ( 85.2%)	13 ( 14.8%)
BROWN DAVID L	Trans., Comm., Util.	38	35 ( 92.1%)	3 ( 7.9%)
BROWN JUG INC	Retail Trade	184	165 ( 89.7%)	19 ( 10.3%)
BROWNS ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO IN	Wholesale Trade	52	48 ( 92.3%)	4 ( 7.7%)
BUCKEYE TRANSIT	Trans., Comm., Util.	41	41 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
BUCKLAND CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	66	61 ( 92.4%)	5 ( 7.6%)
BUDGET RENT A CAR OF AK	Services	141	119 ( 84.4%)	22 ( 15.6%)
BULLWINKLES PIZZA PARLOR INC	Retail Trade	92	83 ( 90.2%)	9 ( 9.8%)
BURGER KING	Retail Trade	1,500	1,270 ( 84.7%)	230 ( 15.3%)
BURKS CLNNG & SNOW REMOVAL INC	Services	135	105 ( 77.8%)	30 ( 22.2%)
BURR PEASE & KURTZ INC	Services	43	39 ( 90.7%)	4 ( 9.3%)
BUTLER AVIATION-ANCHORAGE INC	Wholesale Trade	127	124 ( 97.6%)	3 ( 2.4%)
C E CORP	Retail Trade	71	59 ( 83.1%)	12 ( 16.9%)
C G ELECTRONICS INC	Retail Trade	41	39 ( 95.1%)	2 ( 4.9%)
C J M CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	40	38 ( 95.0%)	2 ( 5.0%)
C R ENTERPRISES	Retail Trade	31	26 ( 83.9%)	5 ( 16.1%)
C R LEWIS COMPANY INC	Construction	103	97 ( 94.2%)	6 ( 5.8%)
CADWALLADER TRUCKING INC	Retail Trade	59	51 ( 86.4%)	8 ( 13.6%)
CAFE DEL MUNDO	Retail Trade	44	37 ( 84.1%)	7 ( 15.9%)
CAFE EUROPA&EUROPA DOULANGERIE	Manufacturing	152	128 ( 84.2%)	24 ( 15.8%)
CAL WORTHINGTON FORD INC	Retail Trade	309	279 ( 90.3%)	30 ( 9.7%)
CALEB BRETT USA INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
CALISTA CORPORATION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	36	32 ( 88.9%)	4 ( 11.1%)
CALL EARL CHEVRON	Retail Trade	47	43 ( 91.5%)	4 ( 8.5%)
CAMAI CHILDCARE INC	Services	57	49 ( 86.0%)	8 ( 14.0%)
CANCO INC	Mining	133	118 ( 88.7%)	15 ( 11.3%)
CAMP DENALI	Services	41	23 ( 56.1%)	18 ( 43.9%)
CAMP FIRE AK COUNCIL	Services	284	255 ( 89.8%)	29 ( 10.2%)
CAMPBELL TOWING CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	67	40 ( 59.7%)	27 ( 40.3%)
CANADIAN FRACMASTER LTD	Mining	34	28 ( 82.4%)	6 ( 17.6%)
CAPE FOX TOURS INC	Retail Trade	51	44 ( 86.3%)	7 ( 13.7%)
CAPE SMYTHE AIR SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	139	117 ( 84.2%)	22 ( 15.8%)
CAPITAL OFFICE SUPPLY	Wholesale Trade	67	63 ( 94.0%)	4 ( 6.0%)
CAPITAL SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	197	147 ( 74.6%)	50 ( 25.4%)
CAPITOL COMM BROADCASTING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	60	59 ( 98.3%)	1 ( 1.7%)
CAPTAIN COOK HOTEL THE	Services	638	596 ( 93.4%)	42 ( 6.6%)
CAREERS VOCATIONAL TRNG SCHOOL	Services	42	40 ( 95.2%)	2 ( 4.8%)
CARIBOU CAFE	Retail Trade	39	31 ( 79.5%)	8 ( 20.5%)
CARLILE ENTERPRISES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	204	180 ( 88.2%)	24 ( 11.8%)
CARLS INC	Retail Trade	56	51 ( 91.1%)	5 ( 8.9%)
CAROUSEL CHILD CARE CENTER	Services	93	85 ( 91.4%)	8 ( 8.6%)
CARR GOTTSSTEIN INC	Retail Trade	3,961	3,629 ( 91.6%)	332 ( 8.4%)
CASTLE WAREHOUSE	Retail Trade	84	78 ( 92.9%)	6 ( 7.1%)
CASTROLYN CONSTR INC	Construction	40	37 ( 92.5%)	3 ( 7.5%)
CATCH 22 SHOPPERS SPREE	Services	100	91 ( 91.0%)	9 ( 9.0%)
CATERING CONTRACTORS INTL OF A	Services	64	50 ( 78.1%)	14 ( 21.9%)
CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NRN ALASKA	Services	136	123 ( 90.4%)	13 ( 9.6%)
CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SVC INC	Services	74	58 ( 78.4%)	16 ( 21.6%)
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES INC	Services	113	111 ( 98.2%)	2 ( 1.8%)

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Source: Alaska Department of Labor  
Date: 24 November 89

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CB TRUCKING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	41	38 ( 92.7%)	3 ( 7.3%)
CEM LEASING INC	Retail Trade	44	41 ( 93.2%)	3 ( 6.8%)
CENTENNIAL DEVELOPMENT CO	Construction	38	17 ( 44.7%)	21 ( 55.3%)
CENTER BOWL	Services	42	39 ( 92.9%)	3 ( 7.1%)
CENTRAL COUN TLINGIT & HAIDA	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	274	263 ( 96.0%)	11 ( 4.0%)
CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL INC	Construction	113	100 ( 88.5%)	13 ( 11.5%)
CENTRAL PENINSULA GENERAL HOSP	Services	247	236 ( 95.5%)	11 ( 4.5%)
CENTRAL PLUMBING & HEATING INC	Construction	52	47 ( 90.4%)	5 ( 9.6%)
CH2M HILL INC	Services	35	33 ( 94.3%)	2 ( 5.7%)
CHANNEL FLYING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	32	30 ( 93.8%)	2 ( 6.3%)
CHANNEL SANITATION CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	50	49 ( 98.0%)	1 ( 2.0%)
CHANNEL TWO BROADCASTING CO	Trans., Comm., Util.	142	129 ( 90.8%)	13 ( 9.2%)
CHAPMAN COLLEGE	Services	50	43 ( 86.0%)	7 ( 14.0%)
CHARTER COLLEGE/PRUDHOE BAY JO	Services	89	80 ( 89.9%)	9 ( 10.1%)
CHARTER NORTH HOSPITAL INC	Services	284	260 ( 91.5%)	24 ( 8.5%)
CHATHAM LOGGING & TIMBER INC	Manufacturing	84	43 ( 51.2%)	41 ( 48.8%)
CHATHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	180	170 ( 94.4%)	10 ( 5.6%)
CHATHAM STRAIT SEAFOODS CO	Manufacturing	399	199 ( 49.9%)	200 ( 50.1%)
CHEFORNAK CITY OF	Public Administration	40	38 ( 95.0%)	2 ( 5.0%)
CHEM & GEOL LABS OF AK INC	Services	38	35 ( 92.1%)	3 ( 7.9%)
CHENA HOT SPRINGS PARLOUR INC	Services	82	60 ( 73.2%)	22 ( 26.8%)
CHERRIER & KING & INLET TOWERS	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	58	48 ( 82.8%)	10 ( 17.2%)
CHEVAK CITY OF	Public Administration	57	53 ( 93.0%)	4 ( 7.0%)
CHEVRON USA INC	Wholesale Trade	48	46 ( 95.8%)	2 ( 4.2%)
CHIGNIK PRIDE FISHERIES	Manufacturing	119	4 ( 3.4%)	115 ( 96.6%)
CHILD...AFT CENTER	Services	48	42 ( 87.5%)	6 ( 12.5%)
CHILKAT BAKERY & RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	36	33 ( 91.7%)	3 ( 8.3%)
CHILKAT GUIDES / THE ART SHOP	Services	28	8 ( 28.6%)	20 ( 71.4%)
CHILKOOT LUMBER CO INC	Manufacturing	216	182 ( 84.3%)	34 ( 15.7%)
CHOGGIUNG LTD	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	108	88 ( 81.5%)	20 ( 18.5%)
CHUATHBALUK CITY OF	Public Administration	44	41 ( 93.2%)	3 ( 6.8%)
CHUCK E CHEESE	Retail Trade	87	73 ( 83.9%)	14 ( 16.1%)
CHUGACH ALASKA CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	27	20 ( 74.1%)	7 ( 25.9%)
CHUGACH ELECTRIC ASSN INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	451	433 ( 96.0%)	18 ( 4.0%)
CHUGACH FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	675	251 ( 37.2%)	424 ( 62.8%)
CHUGACH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	82	73 ( 89.0%)	9 ( 11.0%)
CHUGIAK CHILDRENS SVC INC	Services	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
CHUGIAK SENIOR CITIZENS INC	Services	43	41 ( 95.3%)	2 ( 4.7%)
CHUMLEYS URETHANE INC	Construction	74	57 ( 77.0%)	17 ( 23.0%)
CIMARRON HOLDINGS INC	Services	83	54 ( 65.1%)	29 ( 34.9%)
CINAMERICA THEATRES LP	Services	180	169 ( 93.9%)	11 ( 6.1%)
CITIGOLD ALASKA INC	Mining	44	39 ( 88.6%)	5 ( 11.4%)
CITY ELECTRIC INC	Construction	127	121 ( 95.3%)	6 ( 4.7%)
CITY MARKET	Retail Trade	26	26 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
CITY MARKET INC	Retail Trade	49	44 ( 89.8%)	5 ( 10.2%)
CITY MORTGAGE CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	44	44 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
CJS CAFE	Retail Trade	40	37 ( 92.5%)	3 ( 7.5%)
CLARION LAKEFRONT HOTEL	Services	340	313 ( 92.1%)	27 ( 7.9%)
CLARKS FISH COMPANY	Wholesale Trade	37	14 ( 37.8%)	23 ( 62.2%)

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CLEAN CONNECTION THE	Services	67	54 ( 80.6%)	13 ( 19.4%)
CLINKERDAGGER BICKERSTAFF	Retail Trade	197	172 ( 87.3%)	25 ( 12.7%)
CLINKERDAGGERS BICKERSTAFF PET	Retail Trade	149	123 ( 82.6%)	26 ( 17.4%)
CLIPPERTON INC	Manufacturing	77	5 ( 6.5%)	72 ( 93.5%)
CLUB CHINATOWN INC	Retail Trade	89	64 ( 71.9%)	25 ( 28.1%)
CLUB EVERGREEN INC	Services	46	24 ( 52.2%)	22 ( 47.8%)
CLUB PARIS	Retail Trade	33	26 ( 78.8%)	7 ( 21.2%)
CMH CONSULTANTS	Services	57	54 ( 94.7%)	3 ( 5.3%)
CO OP DRUG & PHOTO	Retail Trade	85	80 ( 94.1%)	5 ( 5.9%)
COASTAL MACHINERY INC	Wholesale Trade	31	28 ( 90.3%)	3 ( 9.7%)
COCHRAN ELECTRIC CO INC	Construction	21	20 ( 95.2%)	1 ( 4.8%)
COFFMAN ENGINEERS INC	Services	26	26 ( 92.9%)	2 ( 7.1%)
COJON CORPORATION	Services	93	35 ( 37.6%)	58 ( 62.4%)
COLD WEATHER CONTRACTORS INC	Mining	278	222 ( 79.9%)	56 ( 20.1%)
COLDFOOT SERVICES	Retail Trade	46	39 ( 84.8%)	7 ( 15.2%)
COLLECT AK NETWORK INC	Services	30	29 ( 96.7%)	1 ( 3.3%)
COLLEGE UTILITIES CORPORATION	Trans., Comm., Util.	29	24 ( 82.8%)	5 ( 17.2%)
COLLINS CONSTR INC	Construction	58	56 ( 96.6%)	2 ( 3.4%)
COLONIAL CHILDRENS CTR I & II	Services	40	36 ( 90.0%)	4 ( 10.0%)
COLUMBIA ENGINEERING CORP	Construction	108	60 ( 55.6%)	48 ( 44.4%)
COMINCO AMERICAN INC	Mining	77	70 ( 90.9%)	7 ( 9.1%)
COMMERCIAL CONTRACTORS	Construction	56	53 ( 94.6%)	3 ( 5.4%)
COMMUN ENTS DEV CORP OF AK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	35	35 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
COMMUNICATION EQUIP & SRVC INC	Services	26	26 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
COMPASS AHTNA	Retail Trade	107	102 ( 95.3%)	5 ( 4.7%)
COMPUTER CO THE	Services	51	47 ( 92.2%)	4 ( 7.8%)
COMPUTER GROUP LTD THE	Services	46	43 ( 93.5%)	3 ( 6.5%)
COMPUTER SCIENCES CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	58	57 ( 98.3%)	1 ( 1.7%)
COMPUTERLAND OF ANCH	Retail Trade	40	38 ( 95.0%)	2 ( 5.0%)
COMRIM SYSTEMS INC	Services	54	41 ( 75.9%)	13 ( 24.1%)
CONAM CONSTRUCTION CO	Construction	402	252 ( 62.7%)	150 ( 37.3%)
CONSERVATIVE DRILLING CO INC	Mining	50	43 ( 86.0%)	7 ( 14.0%)
CONSOL FREIGHTWAYS CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	32	30 ( 93.8%)	2 ( 6.3%)
CONSOLIDATED ENTERPRISES INC	Construction	43	38 ( 88.4%)	5 ( 11.6%)
CONSTR MACHINERY INC	Wholesale Trade	57	52 ( 91.2%)	5 ( 8.8%)
CONSTRUCTION & RIGGING INC	Construction	103	92 ( 89.3%)	11 ( 10.7%)
CONTINENTAL BAKING CO	Manufacturing	149	142 ( 95.3%)	7 ( 4.7%)
CONTINENTAL MOTOR CO INC	Retail Trade	149	124 ( 83.2%)	25 ( 16.8%)
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY	Mining	57	53 ( 93.0%)	4 ( 7.0%)
CONTINENTAL VAN LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	117	105 ( 89.7%)	12 ( 10.3%)
COOGAN CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	81	65 ( 80.2%)	16 ( 19.8%)
COOK INLET ACUACULTURE ASSN	Ag., For., and Fishing	36	28 ( 77.8%)	8 ( 22.2%)
COOK INLET HOUSING AUTHORITY	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	59	55 ( 93.2%)	4 ( 6.8%)
COOK INLET HOUSING DEV CORP	Services	143	138 ( 96.5%)	5 ( 3.5%)
COOK INLET PROCESSING INC	Manufacturing	841	634 ( 75.4%)	207 ( 24.6%)
COOK INLET REGION INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	100	97 ( 97.0%)	3 ( 3.0%)
COOK INLET SEA FOOD SVCS	Wholesale Trade	99	76 ( 76.8%)	23 ( 23.2%)
COOK INLET TRIBAL COUNCIL INC	Services	226	215 ( 95.1%)	11 ( 4.9%)
COOKE CABLE VISION INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	106	99 ( 93.4%)	7 ( 6.6%)

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COOKHOUSE THE	Retail Trade	23	21 ( 91.3%)	2 ( 8.7%)
COOPERS & LYBRAND	Services	42	42 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
COPPER RIVER FISHERIES COOP	Wholesale Trade	88	46 ( 52.3%)	42 ( 47.7%)
COPPER RIVER NATIVE ASSOC INC	Services	109	108 ( 99.1%)	1 ( .9%)
COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	170	166 ( 97.6%)	4 ( 2.4%)
COPPER VALLEY CONSTRUCTION CO	Construction	53	47 ( 88.7%)	6 ( 11.3%)
COPPER VALLEY ELECTRIC ASSOCIA	Trans., Comm., Util.	42	42 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
COPPER VALLEY TELE CO-OP INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	30	30 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
CORDOVA CITY OF	Public Administration	158	151 ( 95.6%)	7 ( 4.4%)
CORDOVA ELEC COOP INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	55	47 ( 85.5%)	8 ( 14.5%)
CORDOVA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	133	130 ( 97.7%)	3 ( 2.3%)
CORNERSTONE CORP	Retail Trade	110	100 ( 90.9%)	10 ( 9.1%)
CORROON & BLACK DAWSON & CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	80	78 ( 97.5%)	2 ( 2.5%)
COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP	Retail Trade	364	339 ( 93.1%)	25 ( 6.9%)
COUNTRY KITCHEN	Retail Trade	91	58 ( 63.7%)	33 ( 36.3%)
COUNTRY LANE INN/GRANDMAS INC	Services	166	103 ( 62.0%)	63 ( 38.0%)
COURAGEOUS SEAFOODS	Manufacturing	59	0 ( 0.0%)	59 (100.0%)
COVENANT HOUSE AK	Services	41	39 ( 95.1%)	2 ( 4.9%)
CRAIG CITY OF	Public Administration	78	69 ( 88.5%)	9 ( 11.5%)
CRAIG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	77	65 ( 84.4%)	12 ( 15.6%)
CRAIG TAYLOR EQUIP CO	Wholesale Trade	64	59 ( 92.2%)	5 ( 7.8%)
CRAIK LOGGING CO	Manufacturing	51	26 ( 51.0%)	25 ( 49.0%)
CRAWFORD & CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	42	41 ( 97.6%)	1 ( 2.4%)
CRAYCROFT CHRYS-PLY-DODG INC	Retail Trade	31	28 ( 90.3%)	3 ( 9.7%)
CREDIT BUREAU OF ALASKA INC	Services	46	38 ( 82.6%)	8 ( 17.4%)
CRIPPLE CREEK RESORT	Services	39	34 ( 87.2%)	5 ( 12.8%)
CRISIS INC	Services	31	28 ( 90.3%)	3 ( 9.7%)
CROWLEY ALL TERRAIN CORPORATIO	Trans., Comm., Util.	29	20 ( 69.0%)	9 ( 31.0%)
CROWLEY MARITIME CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	56	48 ( 85.7%)	8 ( 14.3%)
CRUSADER FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	50	10 ( 20.0%)	40 ( 80.0%)
CTI INC	Mining	64	38 ( 59.4%)	26 ( 40.6%)
CURTIS & CAMPBELL INC	Retail Trade	29	28 ( 96.6%)	1 ( 3.4%)
CX QUALEX	Services	36	33 ( 91.7%)	3 ( 8.3%)
D OF ALASKA INC	Retail Trade	528	455 ( 86.2%)	73 ( 13.8%)
D&A SHOPRITE	Retail Trade	47	44 ( 93.6%)	3 ( 6.4%)
D&A SUPERMAKET INC	Retail Trade	47	43 ( 91.5%)	4 ( 8.5%)
DAHMAN SEAFOODS INC	Wholesale Trade	72	51 ( 70.8%)	21 ( 29.2%)
DALCOR INC	Construction	32	32 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
DAVID GREEN & SONS INC	Retail Trade	27	26 ( 96.3%)	1 ( 3.7%)
DAVIS CONSTRUCTORS & ENGINEERS	Construction	40	37 ( 92.5%)	3 ( 7.5%)
DAVIS WRIGHT & JONES	Services	30	28 ( 93.3%)	2 ( 6.7%)
DAWSON CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	125	114 ( 91.2%)	11 ( 8.8%)
DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	66	64 ( 97.0%)	2 ( 3.0%)
DEBENHAM ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO	Wholesale Trade	88	83 ( 94.3%)	5 ( 5.7%)
DEEP SEA FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	166	4 ( 2.4%)	162 ( 97.6%)
DEERING CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	38	37 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
DELANEY WILES HAYES REITMAN	Services	44	41 ( 93.2%)	3 ( 6.8%)
DELTA AIR LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	325	309 ( 95.1%)	16 ( 4.9%)
DELTA CONSTR & ENGRNRNG INC	Construction	95	88 ( 92.6%)	7 ( 7.4%)

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Source: Alaska Department of Labor  
Date: 24 November 89

Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
DELTA JUNCTION CITY OF	Public Administration	36	33 ( 91.7%)	3 ( 8.3%)
DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	166	156 ( 94.0%)	10 ( 6.0%)
DENALI DRILLING INC	Construction	35	33 ( 94.3%)	2 ( 5.7%)
DENALI FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	58	56 ( 96.6%)	2 ( 3.4%)
DENALI FOODS INC	Retail Trade	689	591 ( 85.8%)	98 ( 14.2%)
DENALI MEDICAL SVCS PC	Services	136	129 ( 94.9%)	7 ( 5.1%)
DENALI STATE BANK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	24	23 ( 95.8%)	1 ( 4.2%)
DENALI TRANSPORTATION CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	117	107 ( 91.5%)	10 ( 8.5%)
DESIGN ALASKA INC	Services	29	26 ( 89.7%)	3 ( 10.3%)
DETEC SECURITY	Services	60	33 ( 55.0%)	27 ( 45.0%)
DEW MANAGEMENT SVC INC	Services	161	6 ( 3.7%)	155 ( 96.3%)
DHL AIRWAYS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	86	84 ( 97.7%)	2 ( 2.3%)
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING OF AK	Services	23	23 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
DIAMOND M FALCON COMPANY	Mining	115	1 ( .9%)	114 ( 99.1%)
DIAMOND SEAFOOD CO LTD	Services	34	0 ( 0.0%)	34 (100.0%)
DIGGERS INC	Retail Trade	104	86 ( 82.7%)	18 ( 17.3%)
DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP	Wholesale Trade	23	23 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
DILLINGHAM CITY OF	Public Administration	82	78 ( 95.1%)	4 ( 4.9%)
DILLINGHAM CITY SCHOOL DIST	Services	160	151 ( 94.4%)	9 ( 5.6%)
DIMATTIAS PIZZA & PASTA	Retail Trade	45	40 ( 88.9%)	5 ( 11.1%)
DIMOND CENTER BAKERY	Retail Trade	60	46 ( 76.7%)	14 ( 23.3%)
DIVERSIFIED CNTR SVCS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	89	45 ( 50.6%)	44 ( 49.4%)
DOCK SIDE RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	44	37 ( 84.1%)	7 ( 15.9%)
DOMINOES PIZZA INC	Retail Trade	351	277 ( 78.9%)	74 ( 21.1%)
DOMINOS PIZZA	Retail Trade	146	101 ( 69.2%)	45 ( 30.8%)
DOMINOS PIZZA	Retail Trade	77	67 ( 87.0%)	10 ( 13.0%)
DON ABEL BUILDING SUPPLY INC	Retail Trade	26	23 ( 88.5%)	3 ( 11.5%)
DON CHEMICAL CO INC	Manufacturing	33	27 ( 81.8%)	6 ( 18.2%)
DONNYBROOK BUILDING SUPPLY INC	Retail Trade	29	24 ( 82.8%)	5 ( 17.2%)
DOPPELMAYR COMPANY INC	Construction	34	30 ( 88.2%)	4 ( 11.8%)
DOUGLAS COLD STORAGE INC	Manufacturing	114	74 ( 64.9%)	40 ( 35.1%)
DOUGLAS IS PINK & CHUM INC	Ag., For., and Fishing	69	60 ( 87.0%)	9 ( 13.0%)
DOUGLAS MARKET	Retail Trade	33	23 ( 69.7%)	10 ( 30.3%)
DOUGLAS TRUCKING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	52 ( 98.1%)	1 ( 1.9%)
DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER INC	Mining	78	17 ( 21.8%)	61 ( 78.2%)
DOWL ENGINEERS	Services	49	47 ( 95.9%)	2 ( 4.1%)
DOWNTOWN DELI & CAFE	Retail Trade	42	42 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
DOYLES EXCAV & CONST CO	Construction	44	38 ( 86.4%)	6 ( 13.6%)
DOYON DRILLING INC J/V	Mining	221	189 ( 85.5%)	32 ( 14.5%)
DOYON LTD	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	51	49 ( 96.1%)	2 ( 3.9%)
DOY OF ANCHORAGE INC	Retail Trade	123	101 ( 82.1%)	22 ( 17.9%)
DRAGNET FISHERIES CO INC	Manufacturing	563	372 ( 66.1%)	191 ( 33.9%)
DROP IN / EL SOMBRERO	Retail Trade	46	40 ( 87.0%)	6 ( 13.0%)
DUNKIN DONUTS (01/88-11/88)	Retail Trade	264	218 ( 82.6%)	46 ( 17.4%)
DUNKIN DONUTS (12/88-12/88)	Retail Trade	70	58 ( 82.9%)	12 ( 17.1%)
DURETTE CONST CO INC	Construction	28	17 ( 60.7%)	11 ( 39.3%)
DUTCH HARBOR SEAFOODS LTD	Manufacturing	268	43 ( 16.0%)	225 ( 84.0%)
DUTY FREE SHOPPERS LTD PTRSHP	Retail Trade	325	317 ( 97.5%)	8 ( 2.5%)
DYNAIR SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	718	655 ( 91.2%)	63 ( 8.8%)

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DYNASTY RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	27	24 ( 88.9%)	3 ( 11.1%)
E C PHILLIPS & SON INC	Manufacturing	318	178 ( 56.0%)	140 ( 44.0%)
ESE CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	55	54 ( 98.2%)	1 ( 1.8%)
E&S DIVERSIFIED SVC INC	Services	147	83 ( 56.5%)	64 ( 43.5%)
EAGLE FISHERIES INC	(01/88-01/88) Manufacturing	316	236 ( 74.7%)	80 ( 25.3%)
EAGLE FISHERIES L P	(04/88-12/88) Manufacturing	564	371 ( 65.8%)	193 ( 34.2%)
EAGLE RIVER BOWL INC	(10/88-12/88) Services	38	32 ( 84.2%)	6 ( 15.8%)
EAGLE RIVER BOWL INC	(01/88-09/88) Services	90	79 ( 87.8%)	11 ( 12.2%)
EAGLE TIMBER INC	Manufacturing	87	51 ( 58.6%)	36 ( 41.4%)
EARLY LEARNING PRESCHOOL	Services	59	47 ( 79.7%)	12 ( 20.3%)
EARTH MOVERS OF FBKS INC	Construction	351	322 ( 91.7%)	29 ( 8.3%)
EAST FORTY BOWLING LANES	Services	227	201 ( 88.5%)	26 ( 11.5%)
EASTMAN KODAK CO	Wholesale Trade	27	27 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
EASTWIND INC	Construction	135	132 ( 97.8%)	3 ( 2.2%)
EASY TRAVEL SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	35	33 ( 94.3%)	2 ( 5.7%)
EBS APPAREL GROUP	Retail Trade	136	110 ( 80.9%)	26 ( 19.1%)
EBSS WEST INC	Retail Trade	77	66 ( 85.7%)	11 ( 14.3%)
EDS KASLOF SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	108	58 ( 53.7%)	50 ( 46.3%)
EEK CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	59	58 ( 98.3%)	1 ( 1.7%)
EERO VOLKSWAGEN OF ANCH INC	Retail Trade	77	68 ( 88.3%)	9 ( 11.7%)
EIELSON FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
EL TORO II RESTAURANT & MOTEL	Services	56	52 ( 92.9%)	4 ( 7.1%)
ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTORS INC	Wholesale Trade	27	27 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
ELECTRIC INC	Construction	93	88 ( 94.6%)	5 ( 5.4%)
ELECTROLUX CORP % TAX DEPT	Retail Trade	50	46 ( 92.0%)	4 ( 8.0%)
ELEVATION 92	(07/88-12/88) Retail Trade	66	61 ( 92.4%)	5 ( 7.6%)
ELEVATION 92	(01/88-07/88) Retail Trade	60	53 ( 88.3%)	7 ( 11.7%)
ELIM CITY OF	Public Administration	74	71 ( 95.9%)	3 ( 4.1%)
EMERSON G M DIESEL	Wholesale Trade	78	65 ( 83.3%)	13 ( 16.7%)
EMMONAK CITY OF	Public Administration	50	48 ( 96.0%)	2 ( 4.0%)
EMMONAK CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	51	50 ( 98.0%)	1 ( 2.0%)
EMMONAK WATER & SEWER PROJECT	Construction	24	23 ( 95.8%)	1 ( 4.2%)
EMPLOYMENT & TRNG CT OF AK INC	Services	319	305 ( 95.6%)	14 ( 4.4%)
ENSERCH AK CONST	Construction	451	365 ( 80.9%)	86 ( 19.1%)
ENSERCH AK SRVCS INC	Construction	112	99 ( 88.4%)	13 ( 11.6%)
ENSERCH CONSTRUCTORS J/V	Construction	183	163 ( 89.1%)	20 ( 10.9%)
ENSR CORPORATION (DELEWARE)	Trans., Comm., Util.	33	32 ( 97.0%)	1 ( 3.0%)
ENSTAR NATURAL GAS CO	Trans., Comm., Util.	251	245 ( 97.6%)	6 ( 2.4%)
ENVIRONMENTAL RECYCLING INC	Wholesale Trade	107	88 ( 82.2%)	19 ( 17.8%)
ENVIRONMENTAL SCI & ENGIN INC	Services	27	23 ( 85.2%)	4 ( 14.8%)
ENVIRONMENTAL ASEPTIC SVC ADMIN	Services	27	22 ( 81.5%)	5 ( 18.5%)
EPIC INSTRUMENTS INTL INC	Services	96	89 ( 92.7%)	7 ( 7.3%)
EQUIFAX SERVICES INC	Services	46	45 ( 97.8%)	1 ( 2.2%)
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSU SOC US	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	24	23 ( 95.8%)	1 ( 4.2%)
ERA AVIATION INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	549	446 ( 81.2%)	103 ( 18.8%)
ERNST & YOUNG	Services	93	86 ( 92.5%)	7 ( 7.5%)
ESTN MAINTENANCE & SVCS INC	Services	23	20 ( 87.0%)	3 ( 13.0%)
EUROPEAN MOTORS INC	Retail Trade	60	58 ( 96.7%)	2 ( 3.3%)
EVERGREEN LANDSCAPING INC	Ag., For., and Fishing	34	26 ( 76.5%)	8 ( 23.5%)

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EVERTS AIR FUEL INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	45	37 ( 82.2%)	8 ( 17.8%)
EXECUTIVE TRAVEL SERVICE	Trans., Comm., Util.	56	53 ( 94.6%)	3 ( 5.4%)
EXECUTONE OF ALASKA INC	Construction	32	31 ( 96.9%)	1 ( 3.1%)
EXPLORATION SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT	Mining	32	28 ( 87.5%)	4 ( 12.5%)
EXXON CORPORATION	Mining	30	27 ( 90.0%)	3 ( 10.0%)
F ROBERT BELL & ASSOC	Services	33	33 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
F W WOOLWORTH COMPANY	Retail Trade	185	168 ( 90.8%)	17 ( 9.2%)
FAITH DAY CARE & LEARNING CTR	Services	45	36 ( 80.0%)	9 ( 20.0%)
FAMILY MARKET FOODS	Retail Trade	52	45 ( 86.5%)	7 ( 13.5%)
FAMILY MEDICAL CLINIC	Services	50	43 ( 86.0%)	7 ( 14.0%)
FAMILY PRACTICE PHYSICIANS INC	Services	35	32 ( 91.4%)	3 ( 8.6%)
FAROS SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	110	66 ( 60.0%)	44 ( 40.0%)
FARWEST FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	464	183 ( 39.4%)	281 ( 60.6%)
FAT FREDDIES/SUCK N SHINE	Retail Trade	50	42 ( 84.0%)	8 ( 16.0%)
FAULKNER BANFIELD DOOGAN PC	Services	72	64 ( 88.9%)	8 ( 11.1%)
FAVCO INC	Wholesale Trade	39	38 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
FBKS ATHLETIC CLUB (01/88-10/88)	Services	34	32 ( 94.1%)	2 ( 5.9%)
FBKS ATHLETIC CLUB INC (10/88-12/88)	Services	28	26 ( 92.9%)	2 ( 7.1%)
FBKS CITY OF	Public Administration	239	231 ( 96.7%)	8 ( 3.3%)
FBKS COMM MENTAL HEALTH CTR	Services	117	113 ( 96.6%)	4 ( 3.4%)
FBKS ENTERPRISES PARTNERSHIP	Retail Trade	1,142	993 ( 87.0%)	149 ( 13.0%)
FBKS ENTERTAINMENT CTR INC	Services	244	205 ( 84.0%)	39 ( 16.0%)
FBKS MACHINE & STEEL	Manufacturing	95	83 ( 87.4%)	12 ( 12.6%)
FBKS MUN UTILITIES SYSTEM	Trans., Comm., Util.	327	320 ( 97.9%)	7 ( 2.1%)
FBKS NATIVE ASSOC INC	Services	163	161 ( 98.8%)	2 ( 1.2%)
FBKS NISSAN/VW/HONDA	Retail Trade	83	72 ( 86.7%)	11 ( 13.3%)
FBKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH	Public Administration	549	536 ( 97.6%)	13 ( 2.4%)
FBKS NORTH STAR SCHOOL DIST	Services	2,179	2,125 ( 97.5%)	54 ( 2.5%)
FBKS PRECASTERS INC	Manufacturing	44	36 ( 81.8%)	8 ( 18.2%)
FBKS PUB CO INC DIV OF	Manufacturing	233	219 ( 94.0%)	14 ( 6.0%)
FBKS REHABILITATION ASSOC	Services	137	131 ( 95.6%)	6 ( 4.4%)
FBKS SAND & GRAVEL INC	Manufacturing	63	60 ( 95.2%)	3 ( 4.8%)
FBKS SIZZLER	Retail Trade	112	85 ( 76.8%)	26 ( 23.2%)
FDIC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	208	189 ( 90.9%)	19 ( 9.1%)
FEDALASKA FED CR UN	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	148	138 ( 93.2%)	10 ( 6.8%)
FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	102	95 ( 93.1%)	7 ( 6.9%)
FELEC SERVICES INC	Services	544	466 ( 85.7%)	78 ( 14.3%)
FELTON CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	38	33 ( 86.8%)	5 ( 13.2%)
FIDDLEHEAD THE	Retail Trade	92	67 ( 72.8%)	25 ( 27.2%)
FISHING CO OF AK THE	Ag., For., and Fishing	387	212 ( 54.8%)	175 ( 45.2%)
FLANNIGANS RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	160	127 ( 79.4%)	33 ( 20.6%)
FLORCRAFT INC	Retail Trade	44	39 ( 88.6%)	5 ( 11.4%)
FLOWLINE AK	Construction	70	62 ( 88.6%)	8 ( 11.4%)
FLUOR DANIEL INC	Services	224	164 ( 73.2%)	60 ( 26.8%)
FLY BY NIGHT	Retail Trade	56	47 ( 83.9%)	9 ( 16.1%)
FLYING TIGER LINE INC THE	Trans., Comm., Util.	150	139 ( 92.7%)	11 ( 7.3%)
FOOD CENTER	Retail Trade	44	39 ( 88.6%)	5 ( 11.4%)
FOOD CENTER THE	Retail Trade	29	26 ( 89.7%)	3 ( 10.3%)
FOOD FACTORY	Retail Trade	168	140 ( 83.3%)	28 ( 16.7%)

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FOOD MANAGEMENT CONTROL INC	Retail Trade	83	78 ( 94.0%)	5 ( 6.0%)
FOOD SERVICES OF AMERICA INC	Wholesale Trade	52	49 ( 94.2%)	3 ( 5.8%)
FOOD SVC DISTRIBUTION CO INC	Wholesale Trade	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
FOODLAND SUPERMARKET INC	Retail Trade	208	182 ( 87.5%)	26 ( 12.5%)
FOSCO INC	Construction	49	43 ( 87.8%)	6 ( 12.2%)
FOUNTAINHEAD DEVELOPMENT INC	Services	295	270 ( 91.5%)	25 ( 8.5%)
FOUR STAR TERMINALS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	107	95 ( 88.8%)	12 ( 11.2%)
FOX FUEL/STEECE LOUNGE	Retail Trade	77	56 ( 72.7%)	21 ( 27.3%)
FRED MEYER SHOPPING CENTERS	Retail Trade	1,297	1,182 ( 91.1%)	115 ( 8.9%)
FRESH SOURDOUGH EXP BAKERY	Wholesale Trade	82	65 ( 79.3%)	17 ( 20.7%)
FRIENDSHIP AIR AK	Trans., Comm., Util.	208	177 ( 85.1%)	31 ( 14.9%)
FRONTIER AK STATE CREDIT UNION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	99	97 ( 98.0%)	2 ( 2.0%)
FRONTIER FLYING SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	51	48 ( 94.1%)	3 ( 5.9%)
FRONTIER SALOON	Retail Trade	52	27 ( 51.9%)	25 ( 48.1%)
FRONTIER TRAINING CTR INC	Services	49	45 ( 91.8%)	4 ( 8.2%)
FRONTIER TRANSPORTATION CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	58	53 ( 91.4%)	5 ( 8.6%)
FRONTIERSMAN THE	Manufacturing	59	56 ( 94.9%)	3 ( 5.1%)
FT WAINWRIGHT FED CREDIT UNION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	28	26 ( 92.9%)	2 ( 7.1%)
FT YUKON CITY OF	Public Administration	93	88 ( 94.6%)	5 ( 5.4%)
G&B WILSON ENTERPRISES (01/88-02/88)	Retail Trade	137	118 ( 86.1%)	19 ( 13.9%)
G&B WILSON ENTERPRISES INC (04/88-12/88)	Retail Trade	206	174 ( 84.5%)	32 ( 15.5%)
G&G FOODMART	Retail Trade	54	49 ( 90.7%)	5 ( 9.3%)
GALENA CITY OF	Public Administration	121	108 ( 89.3%)	13 ( 10.7%)
GALENA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	87	68 ( 78.2%)	19 ( 21.8%)
GAMBELL COMMON COUNCIL	Public Administration	124	119 ( 96.0%)	5 ( 4.0%)
GAMBELL NATIVE STORE	Retail Trade	39	38 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
GAN A YOO LIMITED	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	48	48 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
GARCIAS CANTINA & CAFE	Retail Trade	165	147 ( 89.1%)	18 ( 10.9%)
GARCIAS OF SCOTTSDALE	Retail Trade	290	229 ( 79.0%)	61 ( 21.0%)
GARCO CONSTRUCTION	Construction	41	38 ( 92.7%)	3 ( 7.3%)
GARY KING INC	Retail Trade	171	158 ( 92.4%)	13 ( 7.6%)
GASTINEAU HUMAN SERVICES CORP	Services	31	31 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
GASTINEAU SAND & GRAVEL INC	Mining	75	67 ( 89.3%)	8 ( 10.7%)
GASTON & ASSOCIATES INC	Construction	168	153 ( 91.1%)	15 ( 8.9%)
GDM INC	Services	20	19 ( 95.0%)	1 ( 5.0%)
GENERAL COMMUNICATION INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	159	152 ( 95.6%)	7 ( 4.4%)
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	Wholesale Trade	40	27 ( 67.5%)	13 ( 32.5%)
GENES INC	Retail Trade	65	59 ( 90.8%)	6 ( 9.2%)
GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE	Services	166	153 ( 92.2%)	13 ( 7.8%)
GEORGES FAMILY RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	97	63 ( 64.9%)	34 ( 35.1%)
GEORGIA PACIFIC CORPORATION	Wholesale Trade	34	32 ( 94.1%)	2 ( 5.9%)
GHEMM COMPANY INC	Construction	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
GIANT DCMS CARPET & DESIGN	Retail Trade	40	30 ( 75.0%)	10 ( 25.0%)
GILBERT ROBINSON INC	Retail Trade	171	146 ( 85.4%)	25 ( 14.6%)
GILBERT/COMMONWEALTH INC	Services	45	19 ( 42.2%)	26 ( 57.8%)
GILDERSLEEVE INC	Manufacturing	379	191 ( 50.4%)	188 ( 49.6%)
GILMORE HOTEL	Services	37	33 ( 89.2%)	4 ( 10.8%)
GINO MORENA ENTERPRISES	Services	71	63 ( 88.7%)	8 ( 11.3%)
GITTINGS CONST INC PAKAK JV	Construction	40	39 ( 97.5%)	1 ( 2.5%)

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GITTINS CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	63	60 ( 95.2%)	3 ( 4.8%)
GLACIER BAY LODGE INC	Services	99	16 ( 16.2%)	83 ( 83.8%)
GLACIER BAY YACHT TOURS	Nonclassifiable	65	41 ( 63.1%)	24 ( 36.9%)
GLACIER BEAR LODGE INC	Services	30	22 ( 73.3%)	8 ( 26.7%)
GLACIER VILLAGE SUPERMARKET IN	Retail Trade	314	279 ( 88.9%)	35 ( 11.1%)
GLOBAL SERVICES INC	Services	96	88 ( 91.7%)	8 ( 8.3%)
GODFATHERS PIZZA INC	Retail Trade	786	632 ( 80.4%)	154 ( 19.6%)
GOLD BELT INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	48	36 ( 75.0%)	12 ( 25.0%)
GOLD CREEK SALMON BAKE	Retail Trade	22	20 ( 90.9%)	2 ( 9.1%)
GOLDEN EAGLE MAINTENANCE INC	Services	45	37 ( 82.2%)	8 ( 17.8%)
GOLDEN FRONTIER ENTERPRISES	Retail Trade	596	478 ( 80.2%)	118 ( 19.8%)
GOLDEN HORN LODGE INC	Services	28	16 ( 57.1%)	12 ( 42.9%)
GOLDEN LION HOTEL	Services	110	96 ( 87.3%)	14 ( 12.7%)
GOLDEN NORTH FOODS/JUMBOS CAPT	Wholesale Trade	67	47 ( 70 %)	20 ( 29.9%)
GOLDEN NORTH HOTEL	Services	32	20 ( 62.5%)	12 ( 37.5%)
GOLDEN NORTH VAN LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	91	84 ( 92.3%)	7 ( 7.7%)
GOLDEN VALLEY ELEC ASSN INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	221	217 ( 98.2%)	4 ( 8%)
GOLDEN WHEEL AMUSEMENT CO	Services	236	189 ( 80.1%)	47
GOLF COMPANY INC THE	Services	34	32 ( 94.1%)	2 ( 5.9%)
GOLOVITZ CITY OF	Public Administration	60	57 ( 95.0%)	3 ( 5.0%)
GOOD TIME CHARLIES/AVTAC/AK	Retail Trade	48	34 ( 70.8%)	14 ( 29.2%)
GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO THE	Wholesale Trade	36	33 ( 91.7%)	3 ( 8.3%)
GORSUCH CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	40	38 ( 95.0%)	2 ( 5.0%)
GOURMET VENTURES INC	Retail Trade	298	260 ( 87.2%)	38 ( 12.8%)
GRACE DRILLING CO	Mining	150	136 ( 90.7%)	14 ( 9.3%)
GRANT & GRANT CONST & GAS & GO	Construction	35	32 ( 91.4%)	3 ( 8.6%)
GRAPHIC ART PLUS INC	Retail Trade	64	50 ( 78.1%)	14 ( 21.9%)
GRASLE & ASSOC-ELEC CONTRS	Construction	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
GRAYLING CITY OF	Public Administration	48	45 ( 93.8%)	3 ( 6.3%)
GREAT ALASKAN BUSH CO THE	Retail Trade	122	101 ( 82.8%)	21 ( 17.2%)
GREAT LAND HOTEL THE	Services	61	54 ( 88.5%)	7 ( 11.5%)
GREAT LAND SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	406	101 ( 24.9%)	305 ( 75.1%)
GREAT NW SEA PRODUCTS INC	Manufacturing	26	23 ( 88.5%)	3 ( 11.5%)
GREAT NW LANDSCAPING INC	Construction	50	43 ( 86.0%)	7 ( 14.0%)
GREATLAND GOLDEN HEALTH CLUB (01/88-06/88)	Services	50	45 ( 90.0%)	5 ( 10.0%)
GREATLAND HEALTH CLUB (07/88-12/88)	Services	50	46 ( 92.0%)	4 ( 8.0%)
GREEN CONNECTION INC	Services	78	73 ( 93.6%)	5 ( 6.4%)
GREEN CONSTRUCTION CO	Construction	629	525 ( 83.5%)	104 ( 16.5%)
GREENS CREEK MINING CO	Mining	262	225 ( 85.9%)	37 ( 14.1%)
GREYHOUND SUPPORT SVC INC	Services	54	45 ( 83.3%)	9 ( 16.7%)
GRIZZLYS GIFTS INC	Retail Trade	53	45 ( 84.9%)	8 ( 15.1%)
GROSS ALASKA INC	Services	122	110 ( 90.2%)	12 ( 9.8%)
GSL OILFIELD SVCS OF AK INC	Mining	121	68 ( 56.2%)	53 ( 43.8%)
GTE AK INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	60	55 ( 91.7%)	5 ( 8.3%)
GTE DIRECTORIES SALES CORP	Services	46	39 ( 84.8%)	7 ( 15.2%)
GTR FBKS CHAMBER OF COMM INC	Services	41	39 ( 95.1%)	2 ( 4.9%)
GUARDIAN SECURITY SYSTEMS INC	Services	249	217 ( 87.1%)	32 ( 12.9%)
GUESS & RUDD	Services	76	70 ( 92.1%)	6 ( 7.9%)
GWENNIE'S OLD AK RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	103	84 ( 81.6%)	19 ( 18.4%)

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Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
GWINS LODGE	Retail Trade	41	32 ( 78.0%)	9 ( 22.0%)
H C PRICE CONST CO	Construction	367	322 ( 87.7%)	45 ( 12.3%)
H&H CONTRACTORS INCORPORATED	Construction	134	118 ( 88.1%)	16 ( 11.9%)
H&R BLCK FBKS/CRIPPLE CRES	Retail Trade	33	35 ( 92.1%)	3 ( 7.9%)
H&R BLOCK	Services	75	68 ( 87.2%)	10 ( 12.8%)
HACOR INC	Retail Trade	177	157 ( 88.7%)	20 ( 11.3%)
HAINES BOROUGH SCHOOL DIST	Services	125	115 ( 92.0%)	10 ( 8.0%)
HAINES CITY OF	Public Administration	47	45 ( 95.7%)	2 ( 4.3%)
HAINES TERMINAL HIGHWAY CO	Wholesale Trade	52	47 ( 90.4%)	5 ( 9.6%)
HALCO ENTERPRISES	Construction	58	54 ( 93.1%)	4 ( 6.9%)
HALLIBURTON COMPANY	Mining	135	118 ( 87.4%)	17 ( 12.6%)
HALLIBURTON GEOPHYSICAL SVCS I	Mining	91	55 ( 60.4%)	36 ( 39.6%)
HALLIBURTON LOGGING SVC INC	Mining	50	46 ( 92.0%)	4 ( 8.0%)
HAMES CORPORATION	Retail Trade	247	211 ( 85.4%)	36 ( 14.6%)
HAMMER & WIKAN INC	Retail Trade	73	57 ( 78.1%)	16 ( 21.9%)
HANSON TRADING CO/KDC	Retail Trade	95	85 ( 89.5%)	10 ( 10.5%)
HARBOR ENTERPRISES INC	Retail Trade	59	47 ( 79.7%)	12 ( 20.3%)
HARBOR LTS PIZZA	Retail Trade	57	43 ( 75.4%)	14 ( 24.6%)
HARDING LAWSON & ASSOC INC	Services	46	42 ( 91.3%)	4 ( 8.7%)
HARDRIVES INC	Construction	27	20 ( 74.1%)	7 ( 25.9%)
HARLEY S TRUCKING	Construction	34	32 ( 94.1%)	2 ( 5.9%)
HARNESS CONTRACTING	Services	90	83 ( 92.2%)	7 ( 7.8%)
HARPER LODGE	Services	109	41 ( 37.6%)	68 ( 62.4%)
HARRIS CLUB PARTNERSHIP	Retail Trade	44	22 ( 50.0%)	22 ( 50.0%)
HARRISON CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	76	69 ( 90.8%)	7 ( 9.2%)
HARTIG RHODES NORMAN MAHONEY &	Services	34	32 ( 94.1%)	2 ( 5.9%)
HATHAWAY ENTERPRISES OF AK INC	Retail Trade	222	157 ( 70.7%)	65 ( 29.3%)
HAWLEY RESOURCE GROUP INC	Services	47	37 ( 78.7%)	10 ( 21.3%)
HAYDEN & HAYES CONSTR INC	Construction	55	43 ( 78.2%)	12 ( 21.8%)
HELI LIFT INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	42	38 ( 90.5%)	4 ( 9.5%)
HELLEN, PARTNOW & CONDON PC	Services	76	71 ( 93.4%)	5 ( 6.6%)
HELLENTHAL & ASSOCIATES INC	Services	117	96 ( 82.1%)	21 ( 17.9%)
HENRYS SERVICE INC	Services	55	37 ( 67.3%)	18 ( 32.7%)
HERITAGE NORTHWEST	Retail Trade	40	31 ( 77.5%)	9 ( 22.5%)
HERMENS AIR INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	173	147 ( 85.0%)	26 ( 15.0%)
HERMON BROS CONST CO INC	Construction	105	98 ( 93.3%)	7 ( 6.7%)
HICKEL INVESTMENT CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	154	144 ( 93.5%)	10 ( 6.5%)
HILLCREST DAY CARE CENTER INC	Services	32	29 ( 90.6%)	3 ( 9.4%)
HILLTOP SKI AREA	Services	133	125 ( 94.0%)	8 ( 6.0%)
HOBEN OFFICE EQUIPMENT INC	Wholesale Trade	30	26 ( 86.7%)	4 ( 13.3%)
HOFFMAN CONSTRUCTION CO OF AK	Construction	73	63 ( 86.3%)	10 ( 13.7%)
HOFFMAN MANAGEMENT CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	112	100 ( 89.3%)	12 ( 10.7%)
HOHSUI CORP	Wholesale Trade	25	0 ( 0.0%)	25 (100.0%)
HOLADAY PARKS INC	Construction	33	32 ( 97.0%)	1 ( 3.0%)
HOLY CROSS CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	64	63 ( 98.4%)	1 ( 1.6%)
HOME CENTER INC	Retail Trade	63	57 ( 90.5%)	6 ( 9.5%)
HOME HEALTH CARE	Services	105	95 ( 90.5%)	10 ( 9.5%)
HOME SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	134	121 ( 90.3%)	13 ( 9.7%)
HOMER CITY OF	Public Administration	129	121 ( 93.8%)	8 ( 6.2%)

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Employee Residency Status  
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Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
HOMER ELECTRIC ASSN INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	124	122 ( 98.4%)	2 ( 1.6%)
HOMER MEDICAL CLINIC	Services	25	25 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
HOMESTATE INS BRKRS OF AK INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	49	49 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
HONEYWELL INC	Construction	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
HOONAH CITY OF	Public Administration	49	47 ( 95.9%)	2 ( 4.1%)
HOONAH COLD STORAGE	Manufacturing	162	139 ( 85.8%)	23 ( 14.2%)
HOONAH PUBLIC SCHOOLS	Services	91	85 ( 93.4%)	6 ( 6.6%)
HOOPER BAY CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	147	141 ( 95.9%)	6 ( 4.1%)
HOOPER ELECTRIC CO	Construction	52	49 ( 94.2%)	3 ( 5.8%)
HOPE COTTAGE INC	Services	363	336 ( 92.6%)	27 ( 7.4%)
HORIZON LOG INC	Manufacturing	40	18 ( 45.0%)	22 ( 55.0%)
HOST INTERNATIONAL INC	Retail Trade	247	230 ( 93.1%)	17 ( 6.9%)
HOT LICKS HOMEMADE ICE CREAM	Retail Trade	49	45 ( 91.8%)	4 ( 8.2%)
HOTEL HALSINGLAND INC	Services	64	41 ( 64.1%)	23 ( 35.9%)
HOUSE COSMETICS INC	Construction	70	60 ( 85.7%)	10 ( 14.3%)
HOUSE OF BERNARD	Retail Trade	52	47 ( 90.4%)	5 ( 9.6%)
HOUSTON CONTRACTING CO-AK LT	Construction	317	264 ( 83.3%)	53 ( 16.7%)
HOW HOW INC	Retail Trade	72	58 ( 80.6%)	14 ( 19.4%)
HOWDIE HOMES INC/HOWDIE INV	Construction	45	41 ( 91.1%)	4 ( 8.9%)
HOWSERS SUPERMARKET LTD	Retail Trade	41	35 ( 85.4%)	6 ( 14.6%)
HUGHES THORSNESS GANTZ POWELL	Services	156	144 ( 92.3%)	12 ( 7.7%)
HUGOS ENTERPRISES	Construction	43	35 ( 81.4%)	8 ( 18.6%)
HULL CUTTING CO	Manufacturing	45	27 ( 60.0%)	18 ( 40.0%)
HUMANA HOSPITAL ALASKA INC	Services	851	793 ( 93.2%)	58 ( 6.8%)
HUMMINGBIRD SERVICES	Services	47	42 ( 89.4%)	5 ( 10.6%)
HUMPHREY LINE CONST INC	Construction	52	28 ( 53.8%)	24 ( 46.2%)
HUSKY FISHERIES	Wholesale Trade	56	36 ( 64.3%)	20 ( 35.7%)
HUSLIA CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	35	34 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
HUTCHINGS CHEVROLET INC	Retail Trade	74	70 ( 94.6%)	4 ( 5.4%)
HYDABURG CITY OF	Public Administration	47	42 ( 89.4%)	5 ( 10.6%)
HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL DIST	Services	64	58 ( 90.6%)	6 ( 9.4%)
HYDABURG FISHERIES	Manufacturing	106	63 ( 59.4%)	43 ( 40.6%)
IBM CORPORATION	Wholesale Trade	193	188 ( 97.4%)	5 ( 2.6%)
ICE SVCS INC	Services	72	55 ( 76.4%)	17 ( 23.6%)
ICICLE SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	1,785	740 ( 41.5%)	1,045 ( 58.5%)
IDITAROD AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	382	367 ( 96.1%)	15 ( 3.9%)
ILLILGAAT TUPOAAT INC	Services	68	63 ( 92.6%)	5 ( 7.4%)
IMAGINARIUM THE	Services	66	52 ( 78.8%)	14 ( 21.2%)
INDEPENDENCE PK MED SVCS INC	Services	51	47 ( 92.2%)	4 ( 7.8%)
INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM SNEP	Services	46	43 ( 93.5%)	3 ( 6.5%)
INDUSTRIAL INDEMNITY CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	91	89 ( 97.8%)	2 ( 2.2%)
INLET FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	1,042	672 ( 64.5%)	370 ( 35.5%)
INN SERVICES INC	Services	185	163 ( 88.1%)	22 ( 11.9%)
INSIDE AK TOURS INC	Services	34	29 ( 85.3%)	5 ( 14.7%)
INSPECTION SVC/SYSTech CONTROL	Services	42	35 ( 83.3%)	7 ( 16.7%)
INSULATION SVC INC	Construction	29	25 ( 86.2%)	4 ( 13.8%)
INSURANCE CO OF N AMERICA	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	28	28 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
INTERIOR FUELS CO	Wholesale Trade	52	47 ( 90.4%)	5 ( 9.6%)
INTERIOR GEN CONT/ARPT RD JV	Construction	37	33 ( 89.2%)	4 ( 10.8%)

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INTERIOR REGION HOUSING AUTH	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	46	44 ( 95.7%)	2 ( 4.3%)
INTERIOR TELEPHONE CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	48	42 ( 87.5%)	6 ( 12.5%)
INTERNAL MEDICINE ASSOC	Services	58	50 ( 86.2%)	8 ( 13.8%)
INTERNATIONAL SUPERIOR SERVICE	Retail Trade	88	78 ( 88.6%)	10 ( 11.4%)
INTL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL	Services	71	70 ( 98.6%)	1 ( 1.4%)
INTL IN-FLIGHT CATERING CO LTD	Retail Trade	317	298 ( 94.0%)	19 ( 6.0%)
INTL SEAFOODS OF AK INC	Manufacturing	608	438 ( 72.0%)	170 ( 28.0%)
INTL SERVICE CORP	Services	33	29 ( 87.9%)	4 ( 12.1%)
IRON OAK SUPPLY CORP	Wholesale Trade	39	38 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AK INC	Services	51	48 ( 94.1%)	3 ( 5.9%)
J B CROW & SONS INC	Wholesale Trade	59	23 ( 39.0%)	36 ( 61.0%)
J C COMPANY & ASSOCIATES	Services	93	68 ( 73.1%)	25 ( 26.9%)
J C PENNEY CO	Retail Trade	951	866 ( 91.1%)	85 ( 8.9%)
J&S STEAMWAY INC	Services	43	38 ( 88.4%)	5 ( 11.6%)
J&W EQUIPMENT INC	Wholesale Trade	59	34 ( 57.6%)	25 ( 42.4%)
JACKOVICH IND & CONST SUPPLY I	Wholesale Trade	23	21 ( 91.3%)	2 ( 8.7%)
JACKSON CONST/EQUIPMENT RENTAL	Construction	62	57 ( 91.9%)	5 ( 8.1%)
JADE CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	Services	30	30 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
JADON INC	Retail Trade	131	112 ( 85.5%)	19 ( 14.5%)
JALASKO INVESTMENTS INC	Services	193	183 ( 94.8%)	10 ( 5.2%)
JAMES M MONTGOMERY	Services	58	52 ( 89.7%)	6 ( 10.3%)
JAMESTOWN BAY WAREHOUSING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	47 ( 88.7%)	6 ( 11.3%)
JAPAN AIR LINES CO LTD	Trans., Comm., Util.	158	29 ( 18.4%)	129 ( 81.6%)
JAY JACOBS INC	Retail Trade	265	243 ( 91.7%)	22 ( 8.3%)
JB WHITE INC	Construction	82	76 ( 92.7%)	6 ( 7.3%)
JDF ENTERPRISES	Retail Trade	47	33 ( 70.2%)	14 ( 29.8%)
JDS CO	Retail Trade	172	136 ( 79.1%)	36 ( 20.9%)
JEFFREYS RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	169	149 ( 88.2%)	20 ( 11.8%)
JERMAIN DUNNAGAN & OWENS PC	Services	36	32 ( 88.9%)	4 ( 11.1%)
JERRYS HEALY SVC / TOTEM CAFE	Retail Trade	56	53 ( 94.6%)	3 ( 5.4%)
JEWEL LAKE BOWL	Services	54	49 ( 90.7%)	5 ( 9.3%)
JJ'S COFFEE SHOP	Retail Trade	64	54 ( 84.4%)	10 ( 15.6%)
JO-ANN FABRICS	Retail Trade	96	90 ( 93.8%)	6 ( 6.3%)
JOHN CABOT CO	Manufacturing	617	434 ( 70.3%)	183 ( 29.7%)
JOHNSON CONTROLS INC	Construction	26	26 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
JOHNSON LIEBER INC	Wholesale Trade	59	58 ( 98.3%)	1 ( 1.7%)
JOHNSON'S TIRE SERVICE INC	Retail Trade	133	117 ( 88.0%)	16 ( 12.0%)
JOHN ANTHONY'S INC	Services	91	86 ( 94.5%)	5 ( 5.5%)
JS CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	73	65 ( 89.0%)	8 ( 11.0%)
JUNEAU ARPT TRAVELODGE	Services	114	99 ( 86.8%)	15 ( 13.2%)
JUNEAU CITY & BORO PAY DEPT	Public Administration	911	880 ( 96.6%)	31 ( 3.4%)
JUNEAU EMPIRE	Manufacturing	67	65 ( 97.0%)	2 ( 3.0%)
JUNEAU RACQUET CLUB INC	Services	78	72 ( 92.3%)	6 ( 7.7%)
JUNEAU SCHOOL DIST CITY OF	Services	1,055	1,014 ( 96.1%)	41 ( 3.9%)
JUNEAU SIZZLER	Retail Trade	112	85 ( 75.9%)	27 ( 24.1%)
JUNEAU YOUTH SERVICES	Services	54	43 ( 79.6%)	11 ( 20.4%)
K I M C O INC	Construction	75	61 ( 81.3%)	14 ( 18.7%)
K&L DISTRIBUTORS INC	Wholesale Trade	168	163 ( 97.0%)	5 ( 3.0%)
KAA INC	Services	109	103 ( 94.5%)	6 ( 5.5%)

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KACHEMAK GEAR SHED/REDDEN OF C	Retail Trade	53	41 ( 77.4%)	12 ( 22.6%)
KAKE CITY OF	Public Administration	119	100 ( 84.0%)	19 ( 16.0%)
KAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	78	74 ( 94.9%)	4 ( 5.1%)
KAKE TRIBAL LOGGING & TIMBER C	Manufacturing	133	106 ( 79.7%)	27 ( 20.3%)
KALGIN ISLAND LODGE INC	Services	40	27 ( 67.5%)	13 ( 32.5%)
KALTAG CITY OF	Public Administration	66	65 ( 98.5%)	1 ( 1.5%)
KASH RADIO	Trans., Comm., Util.	42	37 ( 88.1%)	5 ( 11.9%)
KASHIM INN	Retail Trade	103	97 ( 94.2%)	6 ( 5.8%)
KASHUNAMIUT SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	110	108 ( 98.2%)	2 ( 1.8%)
KASIGLUK VILLAGE COUNCIL	Services	37	37 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
KATCO INC	Construction	79	76 ( 96.2%)	3 ( 3.8%)
KATMAI HOTEL	Services	56	43 ( 76.8%)	13 ( 23.2%)
KATMAILAND INC	Services	50	33 ( 55.0%)	27 ( 45.0%)
KATN TV CHANNEL 2	Trans., Comm., Util.	44	43 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
KAWERAK INC	Services	334	320 ( 95.8%)	14 ( 4.2%)
KAY-BEE TOY & HOBBY SHOP 841	Retail Trade	49	45 ( 91.8%)	4 ( 8.2%)
KEENER PACKING CO INC	Manufacturing	353	259 ( 73.4%)	94 ( 26.6%)
KELLY RYAN INC	Construction	46	36 ( 78.3%)	10 ( 21.7%)
KELLY SERVICES INC	Services	618	565 ( 91.4%)	53 ( 8.6%)
KEMP & PAULUCCI SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	464	342 ( 73.7%)	122 ( 26.3%)
KEMP PACIFIC FISHERIES I	Manufacturing	433	91 ( 21.0%)	342 ( 79.0%)
KEN BRADY CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	28	27 ( 96.4%)	1 ( 3.6%)
KEN WRAYS PRINTING INC	Manufacturing	42	41 ( 97.6%)	1 ( 2.4%)
KENAI AIR ALASKA INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	38	28 ( 73.7%)	10 ( 26.3%)
KENAI CITY OF	Public Administration	155	150 ( 96.8%)	5 ( 3.2%)
KENAI MERIT INN	Services	133	109 ( 82.0%)	24 ( 18.0%)
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	Public Administration	478	466 ( 97.5%)	12 ( 2.5%)
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL	Services	1,612	1,590 ( 98.6%)	22 ( 1.4%)
KENAI PENINSULA NEWSPAPERS INC	Manufacturing	51	50 ( 98.0%)	1 ( 2.0%)
KENAI SUPPLY INC	Wholesale Trade	140	131 ( 93.6%)	9 ( 6.4%)
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	Services	36	35 ( 97.2%)	1 ( 2.8%)
KENNECOTT CORPORATION	Mining	31	25 ( 80.6%)	6 ( 19.4%)
KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN/MARY J	Retail Trade	447	377 ( 84.3%)	70 ( 15.7%)
KEY BANK OF AK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	484	463 ( 95.7%)	21 ( 4.3%)
KEY PACIFIC MORTGAGE CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	52	52 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
KEYSTONE SERVICES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	25	24 ( 96.0%)	1 ( 4.0%)
KFAR RADIO	Trans., Comm., Util.	42	41 ( 97.6%)	1 ( 2.4%)
KHO CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	192	180 ( 93.8%)	12 ( 6.3%)
KIAK AM/KQRZ FM	Trans., Comm., Util.	117	108 ( 92.3%)	9 ( 7.7%)
KIANA CITY OF	Public Administration	84	80 ( 95.2%)	4 ( 4.8%)
KIEWIT CONSTRUCTION CO	Construction	59	53 ( 89.8%)	6 ( 10.2%)
KILA INC	Services	43	42 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
KING COVE CITY OF	Public Administration	64	55 ( 85.9%)	9 ( 14.1%)
KING COVE CITY SCHOOLS	Services	69	66 ( 95.7%)	3 ( 4.3%)
KING CRAB INC	Manufacturing	807	409 ( 50.7%)	398 ( 49.3%)
KING KO INN	Services	53	33 ( 62.3%)	20 ( 37.7%)
KING OSCARS INC	Services	111	91 ( 82.0%)	20 ( 18.0%)
KING SALMON MOTEL	Services	90	51 ( 56.7%)	39 ( 43.3%)
KINKOS COPIES	Services	39	37 ( 94.9%)	2 ( 5.1%)

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KINN ENTERPRISES PARTNERSHIP	Retail Trade	590	487 ( 82.5%)	103 ( 17.5%)
KINNEY SHOE CORP	Retail Trade	566	454 ( 80.2%)	112 ( 19.8%)
KIVALINA CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	50	48 ( 96.0%)	2 ( 4.0%)
KLAWOCK CITY OF	Public Administration	48	46 ( 95.8%)	2 ( 4.2%)
KLAWOCK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	74	63 ( 85.1%)	11 ( 14.9%)
KLAWOCK TIMBER ALASKA INC	Manufacturing	260	181 ( 69.6%)	79 ( 30.4%)
KLONDIKE ALASKA INC	Manufacturing	43	41 ( 95.3%)	2 ( 4.7%)
KLONDIKE CITY	Services	163	137 ( 84.0%)	26 ( 16.0%)
KLONDIKE INN LOUNGE & DINING II	Retail Trade	88	57 ( 64.8%)	31 ( 35.2%)
KLONDIKE INN RESORT	Services	36	31 ( 86.1%)	5 ( 13.9%)
KLUANE CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	90	62 ( 68.9%)	28 ( 31.1%)
KLUKWAN FOREST PRODUCTS INC	Manufacturing	884	605 ( 68.4%)	279 ( 31.6%)
KNIGHT WATCH SECURITY	Services	39	33 ( 84.6%)	6 ( 15.4%)
KNIK CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	46	31 ( 67.4%)	15 ( 32.6%)
KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOC	Services	159	150 ( 94.3%)	9 ( 5.7%)
KODIAK BUSKIN RIVER INN	Services	73	62 ( 84.9%)	11 ( 15.1%)
KODIAK BUSKIN RIVER INN	Services	83	61 ( 73.5%)	22 ( 26.5%)
KODIAK CITY OF	Public Administration	265	252 ( 95.1%)	13 ( 4.9%)
KODIAK COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL	Services	42	39 ( 92.9%)	3 ( 7.1%)
KODIAK ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION	Trans., Comm., Util.	58	56 ( 96.6%)	2 ( 3.4%)
KODIAK IS BORO SCHOOL DIST	Services	466	458 ( 98.3%)	8 ( 1.7%)
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	Public Administration	113	107 ( 94.7%)	6 ( 5.3%)
KODIAK ISLAND HOUSING AUTH	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	36	34 ( 94.4%)	2 ( 5.6%)
KODIAK OIL SALES INC	Retail Trade	27	23 ( 85.2%)	4 ( 14.8%)
KODIAK SALMON PACKERS INC	Manufacturing	182	19 ( 10.4%)	163 ( 89.6%)
KODIAK TRANSFER INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	40 ( 75.5%)	13 ( 24.5%)
KONOIKE CONSTRUCTION CO LTD	Construction	271	238 ( 87.8%)	33 ( 12.2%)
KOOTZNOOWOO GOVERNMENT SVCS	Manufacturing	25	22 ( 88.0%)	3 ( 12.0%)
KOROBKIN CONST	Construction	77	61 ( 79.2%)	16 ( 20.8%)
KOTLIK CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	74	74 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
KOTLIK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	Services	55	54 ( 98.2%)	1 ( 1.8%)
KOTZEBUE CITY OF	Public Administration	201	186 ( 92.5%)	15 ( 7.5%)
KOTZEBUE/KIC/RS STORE INC JV	Construction	69	60 ( 87.0%)	9 ( 13.0%)
KOYUK CITY OF	Public Administration	68	66 ( 97.1%)	2 ( 2.9%)
KOYUKUK CITY OF	Public Administration	50	48 ( 96.0%)	2 ( 4.0%)
KPMG PEAT MARWICK MAIN & CO	Services	89	85 ( 95.5%)	4 ( 4.5%)
KPXR RADIO	Trans., Comm., Util.	34	32 ( 94.1%)	2 ( 5.9%)
KSUA-FM	Trans., Comm., Util.	34	29 ( 85.3%)	5 ( 14.7%)
KTBY INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	33	31 ( 93.9%)	2 ( 6.1%)
KTN AIR SVC INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	67	65 ( 97.0%)	2 ( 3.0%)
KTN BOWL/O'DOWDS/LATITUDE 56	Services	132	106 ( 80.3%)	26 ( 19.7%)
KTN CHILDRENS HOME INC	Services	35	28 ( 80.0%)	7 ( 20.0%)
KTN CITY OF	Public Administration	464	434 ( 93.5%)	30 ( 6.5%)
KTN DAILY NEWS	Manufacturing	81	78 ( 96.3%)	3 ( 3.7%)
KTN GATEWAY BORO SCH DIST	Services	473	458 ( 96.8%)	15 ( 3.2%)
KTN GATEWAY BOROUGH	Public Administration	117	108 ( 92.3%)	9 ( 7.7%)
KTN GENERAL HOSPITAL	Services	348	310 ( 89.1%)	38 ( 10.9%)
KTN INDIAN CORP	Services	57	53 ( 93.0%)	4 ( 7.0%)
KTN MEDICAL CLINIC INC	Services	31	29 ( 93.5%)	2 ( 6.5%)

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Employee Residency Status  
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Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
KTN PULP MILL	Manufacturing	1,455	1,112 ( 76.4%)	343 ( 23.6%)
KTN READY MIX & QUARRY INC	Wholesale Trade	44	36 ( 81.8%)	8 ( 18.2%)
KTN SEAFOODS	Manufacturing	208	124 ( 59.6%)	84 ( 40.4%)
KTN SHIPYARD INC	Manufacturing	139	108 ( 77.7%)	31 ( 22.3%)
KTN WELDING WORKS INC	Services	43	39 ( 90.7%)	4 ( 9.3%)
KOITSARAK STORE INC	Retail Trade	53	45 ( 84.9%)	8 ( 15.1%)
KUMAGORO	Retail Trade	55	47 ( 85.5%)	8 ( 14.5%)
KUMIN ASSOCIATES INC	Services	32	28 ( 87.5%)	4 ( 12.5%)
KUSKOKWIM NATIVE ASSOC	Services	75	73 ( 97.3%)	2 ( 2.7%)
KUSKOKWIM TRAN PACIFIC AK FUEL	Wholesale Trade	100	66 ( 66.0%)	34 ( 34.0%)
KUSPUK SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	356	331 ( 93.0%)	25 ( 7.0%)
KUUKPIK STORE	Retail Trade	72	69 ( 95.8%)	3 ( 4.2%)
KWETHLUK INCORPORATED	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	45	42 ( 93.3%)	3 ( 6.7%)
KYOKUYO COMPANY LTD	Services	35	0 ( 0.0%)	35 (100.0%)
L CLARE INC	Construction	43	38 ( 88.4%)	5 ( 11.6%)
L&A CONSTRUCTION	Construction	51	39 ( 76.5%)	12 ( 23.5%)
L&C SERVICES INC	Construction	63	45 ( 71.4%)	18 ( 28.6%)
L&H ENTERPRISES INC	Construction	72	65 ( 90.3%)	7 ( 9.7%)
LA CASITA	Retail Trade	41	35 ( 85.4%)	6 ( 14.6%)
LA MEX	Retail Trade	251	221 ( 88.0%)	30 ( 12.0%)
LAB FLYING SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	66	42 ( 63.6%)	24 ( 36.4%)
LABELS	Retail Trade	50	47 ( 94.0%)	3 ( 6.0%)
LAFAYETTE INC	Manufacturing	88	9 ( 10.2%)	79 ( 89.8%)
LIDLAW TRANSIT INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	502	478 ( 95.2%)	24 ( 4.8%)
LAKE AND PENINSULA SCHOOL DIST	Services	321	300 ( 93.5%)	21 ( 6.5%)
LAKE SIDE GROCERY INC	Retail Trade	59	54 ( 91.5%)	5 ( 8.5%)
LAMONTS INC	Retail Trade	944	881 ( 93.3%)	63 ( 6.7%)
LAND TITLE CO OF AK INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	53	49 ( 92.5%)	4 ( 7.5%)
LANCING THE	Services	100	88 ( 88.0%)	12 ( 12.0%)
LANDIS & GYR POWERS	Manufacturing	28	26 ( 92.9%)	2 ( 7.1%)
LANDS END RESORT	Services	79	64 ( 81.0%)	15 ( 19.0%)
LANE POWELL MOSS MILLER	Services	30	28 ( 93.3%)	2 ( 6.7%)
LANGDON PSYCHIATRIC CORP	Services	26	22 ( 84.6%)	4 ( 15.4%)
LARRY FLYING SVC INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	40	37 ( 92.5%)	3 ( 7.5%)
LARSEN BAY CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	63	60 ( 95.2%)	3 ( 4.8%)
LARSONS HOMEMADE AKN ICECREAM	Manufacturing	61	53 ( 86.9%)	8 ( 13.1%)
LAWRENCE DERRY TRUCKING INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	33	23 ( 69.7%)	10 ( 30.3%)
LAWSON & SON SVC CO	Services	57	46 ( 80.7%)	11 ( 19.3%)
LAWYERS TITLE INS AGENCY INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	28	25 ( 89.3%)	3 ( 10.7%)
LEAR SIEGLER MGMT SVCS CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	90	44 ( 48.9%)	46 ( 51.1%)
LEASE KISSES CONSTRUCTION CO	Construction	78	75 ( 96.2%)	3 ( 3.8%)
LEASKS MARKET INC/ISLAND FOOD	Retail Trade	65	53 ( 81.5%)	12 ( 18.5%)
LEROY'S FAMILY REST	Retail Trade	44	35 ( 79.5%)	9 ( 20.5%)
LESLIE CUTTING CO	Manufacturing	64	34 ( 53.1%)	30 ( 46.9%)
LETTERSHOP INC	Manufacturing	45	41 ( 91.1%)	4 ( 8.9%)
LEWIS CHEVROLET/C&H RENTALS	Services	47	31 ( 66.0%)	16 ( 34.0%)
LFS INC	Wholesale Trade	49	18 ( 36.7%)	31 ( 63.3%)
LGL AK RESEARCH ASSOC INC	Services	40	28 ( 70.0%)	12 ( 30.0%)
LIGHTHOUSE INC THE	Retail Trade	54	38 ( 70.4%)	16 ( 29.6%)

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Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
LINDER CONSTRUCTION	Construction	30	25 ( 83.3%)	5 ( 16.7%)
LIQUIDATION SALES	Retail Trade	125	109 ( 87.2%)	16 ( 12.8%)
LIQUOR MART	Retail Trade	38	35 ( 92.1%)	3 ( 7.9%)
LITERACY COUNCIL OF AK 90211	Services	49	46 ( 93.9%)	3 ( 6.1%)
LITTLE ANGELS LRNG & CARE CTR	Services	57	46 ( 80.7%)	11 ( 19.3%)
LITTLE CAESARS	Retail Trade	53	45 ( 84.9%)	8 ( 15.1%)
LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE INC THE	Services	185	168 ( 90.8%)	17 ( 9.2%)
LOCKHEED SUPPORT SYSTEMS INC	Manufacturing	27	16 ( 59.3%)	11 ( 40.7%)
LONELY LADY	Retail Trade	54	39 ( 72.2%)	15 ( 27.8%)
LONGS DRUG STORES INC	Retail Trade	162	144 ( 88.9%)	18 ( 11.1%)
LOOMIS ARMORED CAR SVC INC	Services	46	45 ( 97.8%)	1 ( 2.2%)
LOS AMIGOS	Retail Trade	39	32 ( 82.1%)	7 ( 17.9%)
LOUNSBURY & ASSOC INC	Services	78	69 ( 88.5%)	9 ( 11.5%)
LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL DIST	Services	1,653	1,598 ( 96.7%)	55 ( 3.3%)
LOWER YUKON SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	761	733 ( 96.3%)	28 ( 3.7%)
LUCKY STRIKE BINGO	Services	60	59 ( 98.3%)	1 ( 1.7%)
LUCKY WISHBONE	Retail Trade	92	77 ( 83.7%)	15 ( 16.3%)
LUCKY WISHBONE INC	Retail Trade	72	64 ( 88.9%)	8 ( 11.1%)
LUNAS RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	57	30 ( 52.6%)	27 ( 47.4%)
LUNDEENS BODY SHOP INC	Services	30	23 ( 76.7%)	7 ( 23.3%)
LUTHERAN HOSP & HOMES SOCIETY	Services	1,160	1,039 ( 89.6%)	121 ( 10.4%)
LYLES HARDWARE & FURNITURE	Retail Trade	63	57 ( 90.5%)	6 ( 9.5%)
LYNCH CROSBY & SISSON	Services	35	34 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
LYNDEN AIR FREIGHT INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	186	172 ( 92.5%)	14 ( 7.5%)
LYNDEN TRANSPORT INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	116	112 ( 96.6%)	4 ( 3.4%)
M I DRILLING FLUIDS CO	Mining	85	83 ( 97.6%)	2 ( 2.4%)
M&O AUTO PARTS & EQUIPMENT I	Wholesale Trade	33	31 ( 93.9%)	2 ( 6.1%)
M-B CONTRACTING CO INC	Construction	78	70 ( 89.7%)	8 ( 10.3%)
MACDONALDS	Retail Trade	48	43 ( 89.6%)	5 ( 10.4%)
MACMURRAYS AK HALIBUT HOUSE	Retail Trade	38	34 ( 89.5%)	4 ( 10.5%)
MACOMBER CORP	Construction	42	38 ( 90.5%)	4 ( 9.5%)
MAD SHAWNS	Retail Trade	23	18 ( 78.3%)	5 ( 21.7%)
MADISON LUMBER & HARDWARE INC	Retail Trade	32	28 ( 87.5%)	4 ( 12.5%)
MAGONE MARINE SERVICES INC	Manufacturing	43	29 ( 67.4%)	14 ( 32.6%)
MAMMOTH OF ALASKA INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	112	110 ( 98.2%)	2 ( 1.8%)
MANILAO ASSOCIATION INC	Services	481	458 ( 95.2%)	23 ( 4.8%)
MANOKOTAK CITY OF	Retail Trade	68	65 ( 95.6%)	3 ( 4.4%)
MAPCO PETROLEUM INC OF AK	Manufacturing	149	141 ( 94.6%)	8 ( 5.4%)
MARATHON OIL CO	Mining	212	193 ( 91.0%)	19 ( 9.0%)
MARCENCO	Trans., Comm., Util.	70	44 ( 62.9%)	26 ( 37.1%)
MARK IT FOODS KODIAK INC	Retail Trade	21	20 ( 95.2%)	1 ( 4.8%)
MARK N PAK INC	Retail Trade	77	69 ( 89.6%)	8 ( 10.4%)
MARKAIR	Trans., Comm., Util.	983	894 ( 90.9%)	89 ( 9.1%)
MARKET BASKET INC	Retail Trade	629	573 ( 91.1%)	56 ( 8.9%)
MARRIOTT CORP	Retail Trade	328	321 ( 97.9%)	7 ( 2.1%)
MARSHALL CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	53	53 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
MARSTON PROPERTY MGNT INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	441	400 ( 90.7%)	41 ( 9.3%)
MARTECH CONSTRUCTION INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	69	60 ( 87.0%)	9 ( 13.0%)
MARTECH INTL INC AK DIV	Services	81	52 ( 64.2%)	29 ( 35.8%)

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MARTIN CONSTRUCTION	Construction	56	46 ( 82.1%)	10 ( 17.9%)
MARTINSON GRAVEL & CRANE INC	Mining	57	51 ( 89.5%)	6 ( 10.5%)
MARUBENI REIZO CO LTD	Wholesale Trade	34	0 ( 0.0%)	34 (100.0%)
MASTER BROKER DEMO SERVICE	Wholesale Trade	38	27 ( 71.1%)	11 ( 28.9%)
MAT SU BOROUGH SCHOOLS	Services	1,537	1,518 ( 98.8%)	19 ( 1.2%)
MAT SU RESORT	Retail Trade	139	114 ( 82.0%)	25 ( 18.0%)
MAT-SU COMMUNITY CNSLG CTR	Services	57	55 ( 96.5%)	2 ( 3.5%)
MAT-SU SVCS FOR CHLDRNSADT INC	Services	62	57 ( 91.9%)	5 ( 8.1%)
MATANUSKA ELECTRIC ASSN	Trans., Comm., Util.	167	163 ( 97.6%)	4 ( 2.4%)
MATANUSKA MAID	Manufacturing	119	112 ( 94.1%)	7 ( 5.9%)
MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOROUGH	Public Administration	339	331 ( 97.6%)	8 ( 2.4%)
MATANUSKA TELEPHONE ASSOC INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	266	258 ( 97.0%)	8 ( 3.0%)
MATANUSKA VLY FED CREDIT UNION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	53	52 ( 98.1%)	1 ( 1.9%)
MATRIX CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	45	40 ( 88.9%)	5 ( 11.1%)
MAYFLOWER CONTRACT SVCS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	548	524 ( 95.6%)	24 ( 4.4%)
MCDONALD RESTAURANTS OF AK INC	Retail Trade	94	81 ( 86.2%)	13 ( 13.8%)
MCDONALD'S OF JUNEAU	Retail Trade	272	224 ( 82.4%)	48 ( 17.6%)
MCDONALDS OF ADAK	Retail Trade	149	42 ( 28.2%)	107 ( 71.8%)
MCDONALDS OF HOMER (01/88-05/88)	Retail Trade	53	46 ( 86.8%)	7 ( 13.2%)
MCDONALDS OF HOMER (05/88-12/88)	Retail Trade	77	66 ( 85.7%)	11 ( 14.3%)
MCDONALDS OF KENAI	Retail Trade	125	112 ( 89.6%)	13 ( 10.4%)
MCDONALDS OF KETCHIKAN	Retail Trade	210	171 ( 81.4%)	39 ( 18.6%)
MCDONALDS RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	145	133 ( 91.7%)	12 ( 8.3%)
MCGRATH CITY OF	Public Administration	36	34 ( 94.4%)	2 ( 5.6%)
MCKAY ENTS CHURCHES & ALEXIS	Retail Trade	37	33 ( 89.2%)	4 ( 10.8%)
MCKINLEY BUILDING MAINTENANCE	Services	142	122 ( 85.9%)	20 ( 14.1%)
MCKINLEY GENERAL CONTRACTORS	Construction	71	66 ( 93.0%)	5 ( 7.0%)
MCLEAN CITY ELECTRIC SVC INC	Construction	49	46 ( 93.9%)	3 ( 6.1%)
MECCA INC	Retail Trade	62	44 ( 71.0%)	18 ( 29.0%)
MEDICAL PARK FAMILY GROUP	Services	122	102 ( 83.6%)	20 ( 16.4%)
MEKORYUK CITY OF	Public Administration	75	71 ( 94.7%)	4 ( 5.3%)
MENTASTA VILLAGE COUNCIL	Services	27	27 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
MERIDITH CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	48	45 ( 93.8%)	3 ( 6.3%)
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	75	73 ( 97.3%)	2 ( 2.7%)
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	Public Administration	614	510 ( 83.1%)	104 ( 16.9%)
METROPOLITAN MORTGAGE & SECURI	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	31	25 ( 80.6%)	6 ( 19.4%)
MIKE CUSACKS KING SLMN LDG INC	Services	32	11 ( 34.4%)	21 ( 65.6%)
MIKES JANATORIAL SERVICE	Services	78	65 ( 83.3%)	13 ( 16.7%)
MIKUNDA COTTRELL & CO INC	Services	29	24 ( 82.8%)	5 ( 17.2%)
MILA INC	Services	344	309 ( 89.8%)	35 ( 10.2%)
MILITARY MGNT SVCS INC	Retail Trade	124	117 ( 94.4%)	7 ( 5.6%)
MILL INC THE	Manufacturing	50	41 ( 82.0%)	9 ( 18.0%)
MILPARK DRILLING FLUIDS	Wholesale Trade	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
MINIT-LUBE	Services	62	54 ( 87.1%)	8 ( 12.9%)
MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO	Wholesale Trade	26	23 ( 88.5%)	3 ( 11.5%)
MINTO VILLAGE COUNCIL	Services	81	74 ( 91.4%)	7 ( 8.6%)
MITKOF LUMBER COMPANY INC	Manufacturing	192	92 ( 47.9%)	100 ( 52.1%)
MKB CONSTRUCTORS	Construction	78	48 ( 61.5%)	30 ( 38.5%)
MLK ENT INC	Services	73	64 ( 87.7%)	9 ( 12.3%)

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MOBIL OIL CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	24	21 ( 87.5%)	3 ( 12.5%)
MONSON ENTERPRISES	Trans., Comm., Util.	24	23 ( 95.8%)	1 ( 4.2%)
MOORE HTG AIR COND & REFRIG	Construction	41	35 ( 85.4%)	6 ( 14.6%)
MORRISON KNUDSEN CO INC	Construction	44	41 ( 93.2%)	3 ( 6.8%)
MORTGAGE GUARANTY INS CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	33	32 ( 97.0%)	1 ( 3.0%)
MOSELEY ENTERPRISES INC	Construction	53	50 ( 94.3%)	3 ( 5.7%)
MOSESIAN FARMS OF AK INC	Ag., For., and Fishing	201	178 ( 88.6%)	23 ( 11.4%)
MOTOROLA INC	Wholesale Trade	82	72 ( 87.8%)	10 ( 12.2%)
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CITY OF	Public Administration	76	73 ( 96.1%)	3 ( 3.9%)
MOVEABLE FEAST	Retail Trade	76	65 ( 85.5%)	11 ( 14.5%)
MOVING WORLD OF AK INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	79	70 ( 88.6%)	9 ( 11.4%)
MRS CINNABUNS FAMOUS AKN CINNA	Retail Trade	79	62 ( 78.5%)	17 ( 21.5%)
MT MCKINLEY FENCE COMPANY INC	Construction	28	24 ( 85.7%)	4 ( 14.3%)
MT MCKINLEY HOSPITALITY SVC IN	Retail Trade	34	13 ( 38.2%)	21 ( 61.8%)
MT MCKINLEY MUTUAL SAVINGS BNK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	40	38 ( 95.0%)	2 ( 5.0%)
MT VIEW TEXACO	Retail Trade	55	45 ( 81.8%)	10 ( 18.2%)
MUFFLERS ALASKA INC	Services	73	64 ( 87.7%)	9 ( 12.3%)
MUKLUK TELEPHONE COMPANY INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	42	33 ( 78.6%)	9 ( 21.4%)
MULDOON COMMUNITY DAY CARE	Services	44	37 ( 84.1%)	7 ( 15.9%)
MULDOON FOODLAND	Retail Trade	386	342 ( 88.6%)	44 ( 11.4%)
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCH PAYROLL	Public Administration	4,079	3,988 ( 97.8%)	91 ( 2.2%)
MURRAY PACIFIC SUPPLY CORP AK	Wholesale Trade	28	27 ( 96.4%)	1 ( 3.6%)
MUSH INN INC	Services	61	54 ( 88.5%)	7 ( 11.5%)
MUSIC LOGGING AK INC	Manufacturing	88	36 ( 40.9%)	52 ( 59.1%)
MUSICLAND STORES	Retail Trade	116	102 ( 87.9%)	14 ( 12.1%)
MYSTIC WAY INC	Manufacturing	28	0 ( 0.0%)	28 (100.0%)
MYSTROM ADVERTISING INC	Services	101	95 ( 94.1%)	6 ( 5.9%)
NABORS AK PETROLEUM SVCS INC	Services	36	33 ( 91.7%)	3 ( 8.3%)
NABORS ALASKA DRILLING INC	Mining	302	245 ( 81.1%)	57 ( 18.9%)
NAKAMURA & ASSOCIATES INC	Manufacturing	58	43 ( 74.1%)	15 ( 25.9%)
NAN JO OF ALASKA INC	Retail Trade	45	37 ( 82.2%)	8 ( 17.8%)
NANA DEVELOPMENT CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	134	127 ( 94.8%)	7 ( 5.2%)
NANA OILFIELD SERVICES INC	Services	44	36 ( 81.8%)	8 ( 18.2%)
NANA-COATES DIAMOND DRILL INC	Mining	43	15 ( 34.9%)	28 ( 65.1%)
NANA/MARRIOTT JOINT VENTURE	Retail Trade	495	446 ( 90.1%)	49 ( 9.9%)
NANCYS KETCHIKAN JEWELERS	Retail Trade	32	29 ( 90.6%)	3 ( 9.4%)
NAPA DISTRIBUTION CENTER	Wholesale Trade	62	56 ( 90.3%)	6 ( 9.7%)
NAPAKIAK CITY OF	Public Administration	42	42 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
NATCHIQ INC	Services	140	88 ( 62.9%)	52 ( 37.1%)
NATIONAL BANK OF AK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	1,423	1,351 ( 94.9%)	72 ( 5.1%)
NATIONAL SEA PRODUCTS CORP	Manufacturing	23	0 ( 0.0%)	23 (100.0%)
NATL MAINTENANCE SVC INC	Services	43	38 ( 88.4%)	5 ( 11.6%)
NATL OUTDOOR LEADERSHIP SCHOOL	Services	56	7 ( 12.5%)	49 ( 87.5%)
NATURAL PANTRY THE	Retail Trade	73	62 ( 84.9%)	11 ( 15.1%)
NATURALIZER SHCS	Retail Trade	44	40 ( 90.9%)	4 ( 9.1%)
NAUTILUS MARINE INC	Manufacturing	137	83 ( 60.6%)	54 ( 39.4%)
NCR CORPORATION	Wholesale Trade	31	30 ( 96.8%)	1 ( 3.2%)
NEA ALASKA INC	Services	31	28 ( 90.3%)	3 ( 9.7%)
NEAL & COMPANY INC	Construction	667	466 ( 69.9%)	201 ( 30.1%)

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NEESER CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	110	101 ( 91.8%)	9 ( 8.2%)
NELBRO PACKING CO	Manufacturing	636	237 ( 37.3%)	399 ( 62.7%)
NELSON MARINE & EQUIPMENT INC	Retail Trade	45	43 ( 95.6%)	2 ( 4.4%)
NENANA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	Services	69	68 ( 98.6%)	1 ( 1.4%)
NENANA ICE CLASSIC ASSOC INC	Services	101	93 ( 92.1%)	8 ( 7.9%)
NERLANDS HOME FURN INC	Retail Trade	72	69 ( 95.8%)	3 ( 4.2%)
NERLANDS INC	Retail Trade	47	45 ( 95.7%)	2 ( 4.3%)
NEW ENGLAND FISH COMPANY	Manufacturing	429	153 ( 35.7%)	276 ( 64.3%)
NEW HORIZONS TELECOM INC	Construction	32	29 ( 90.6%)	3 ( 9.4%)
NEW PEANUT FARM INC THE	Retail Trade	58	46 ( 79.3%)	12 ( 20.7%)
NEW SEWARD HOTEL	Services	81	67 ( 82.7%)	14 ( 17.3%)
NEW STUYAHOK CITY OF	Public Administration	39	38 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
NEW TOWN CHEVRON	Retail Trade	45	38 ( 84.4%)	7 ( 15.6%)
NEW WEST FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	66	9 ( 13.6%)	57 ( 86.4%)
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	86	77 ( 89.5%)	9 ( 10.5%)
NEWBURY ALASKA INC	Construction	51	50 ( 98.0%)	1 ( 2.0%)
NEWTOK CITY OF	Public Administration	66	63 ( 95.5%)	3 ( 4.5%)
NICHIRO GYOGYO KAISHA LTD	Wholesale Trade	22	0 ( 0.0%)	22 (100.0%)
NIGHTMUTE CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	66	65 ( 98.5%)	1 ( 1.5%)
NIKKO GARDENS	Retail Trade	33	28 ( 84.8%)	5 ( 15.2%)
NIKOLAI CITY OF	Public Administration	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA LTD	Wholesale Trade	69	0 ( 0.0%)	69 (100.0%)
NL INDUSTRIES USA INC	Mining	68	60 ( 88.2%)	8 ( 11.8%)
NN ADJUSTERS INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	40	33 ( 82.5%)	7 ( 17.5%)
NN AIR CARGO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	229	225 ( 98.3%)	4 ( 1.7%)
NN AIR FREIGHT INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	92	88 ( 95.7%)	4 ( 4.3%)
NN COMMERCIAL CO	Wholesale Trade	212	193 ( 91.0%)	19 ( 9.0%)
NN EAGLE PARTNERS L P	Manufacturing	195	95 ( 48.7%)	100 ( 51.3%)
NN FABRICATION CO	Services	87	69 ( 79.3%)	18 ( 20.7%)
NN GEOPHYSICAL OF AMERICA J/V	Mining	137	96 ( 70.1%)	41 ( 29.9%)
NN LIGHTS BINGO	Services	70	66 ( 94.3%)	4 ( 5.7%)
NN LIGHTS BROADCASTING CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	37	32 ( 86.5%)	5 ( 13.5%)
NN LIGHTS EDUCARE	Services	71	62 ( 87.3%)	9 ( 12.7%)
NN LIGHTS GARDEN CNTR INC	Retail Trade	53	42 ( 79.2%)	11 ( 20.8%)
NN LIGHTS INN	Services	220	66 ( 30.0%)	154 ( 70.0%)
NN LIGHTS NURSERY	Ag., For., and Fishing	28	19 ( 67.9%)	9 ( 32.1%)
NN LTS ROUND TABLE LTD	Retail Trade	313	277 ( 88.5%)	36 ( 11.5%)
NN OFFICE SUPPLY INC	Retail Trade	70	68 ( 97.1%)	2 ( 2.9%)
NN SALES CO OF AK INC	Wholesale Trade	71	62 ( 87.3%)	9 ( 12.7%)
NN SCHOLS	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	34	31 ( 91.2%)	3 ( 8.8%)
NN SE REG AQUACULTURE ASSN INC	Ag., For., and Fishing	74	61 ( 82.4%)	13 ( 17.6%)
NN STEVEDORING & HNLG CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	126	115 ( 91.3%)	11 ( 8.7%)
NN TELEVISION INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	173	150 ( 86.7%)	23 ( 13.3%)
NN TESTING LAB INC	Services	46	43 ( 93.5%)	3 ( 6.5%)
NN TIMBER CORPORATION	Construction	96	75 ( 78.1%)	21 ( 21.9%)
NO COUNTRY CREDIT UN	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	30	29 ( 96.7%)	1 ( 3.3%)
NOATAK VILLAGE COUNCIL	Services	48	47 ( 97.9%)	1 ( 2.1%)
NOME BUSINESS VENTURES INC	Retail Trade	77	66 ( 85.7%)	11 ( 14.3%)
NOME CITY OF	Public Administration	62	62 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)

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NOME COMMUNITY CENTER	Services	49	47 ( 95.9%)	2 ( 4.1%)
NOME JOINT UTILITIES	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	50 ( 94.3%)	3 ( 5.7%)
NOME NUGGET INN	Services	52	46 ( 88.5%)	6 ( 11.5%)
NOME PUBLIC SCHOOLS	Services	288	280 ( 97.2%)	8 ( 2.8%)
NONDALTON CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	74	69 ( 93.2%)	5 ( 6.8%)
NOORVIK CITY OF	Public Administration	100	97 ( 97.0%)	3 ( 3.0%)
NORDIC-CALISTA SERVICES NO 1	Mining	54	39 ( 72.2%)	15 ( 27.8%)
NORDSTROM :NC	Retail Trade	1,322	1,199 ( 90.7%)	123 ( 9.3%)
NORM AUBUCHON INC	Manufacturing	145	97 ( 66.9%)	48 ( 33.1%)
NORTH CARE PARTNERS	Services	41	39 ( 95.1%)	2 ( 4.9%)
NORTH EMPLOYMENT INC	Services	360	323 ( 89.7%)	37 ( 10.3%)
NORTH PACIFIC COLD STORAGE INC	Manufacturing	302	211 ( 69.9%)	91 ( 30.1%)
NORTH PACIFIC MARINE SVC INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	25	22 ( 88.0%)	3 ( 12.0%)
NORTH PACIFIC PROCESSORS INC	Manufacturing	1,322	711 ( 53.8%)	611 ( 46.2%)
NORTH PACIFIC RIM THE	Services	133	132 ( 99.2%)	1 ( .8%)
NORTH POLE CITY OF	Public Administration	35	33 ( 94.3%)	2 ( 5.7%)
NORTH SLOPE BORO SCHOOL DIST	Services	856	810 ( 94.6%)	46 ( 5.4%)
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	Public Administration	2,081	1,983 ( 95.3%)	98 ( 4.7%)
NORTH SLOPE RESTAURANT INC	Retail Trade	107	97 ( 89.0%)	12 ( 11.0%)
NORTH STAR COUNCIL ON AGING IN	Services	27	22 ( 81.5%)	5 ( 18.5%)
NORTH STAR HOSPITAL	Services	101	98 ( 97.0%)	3 ( 3.0%)
NORTH STAR TERMINAL & STEVEDOR	Trans., Comm., Util.	351	303 ( 86.3%)	48 ( 13.7%)
NORTHCARE MINOR EMER CNTR	Services	32	31 ( 96.9%)	1 ( 3.1%)
NORTHCOAST SEAFOOD PROC INC	Manufacturing	46	6 ( 13.0%)	40 ( 87.0%)
NORHLAND HUB INC	Wholesale Trade	220	196 ( 89.1%)	24 ( 10.9%)
NORHLAND MAINTENANCE CO INC	Mining	468	416 ( 88.9%)	52 ( 11.1%)
NORHLAND MORTGAGE CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	26	25 ( 96.2%)	1 ( 3.8%)
NORHLAND TRADING CO	Wholesale Trade	50	50 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
NORHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS INC	Manufacturing	34	31 ( 91.2%)	3 ( 8.8%)
NORTHPOINT-MILAM	Services	37	35 ( 94.6%)	2 ( 5.4%)
NORTHSTORE CORPORATION (01/88-03/88)	Retail Trade	422	371 ( 87.9%)	51 ( 12.1%)
NORTHSTORE VENTURES (04/88-12/88)	Retail Trade	951	821 ( 86.3%)	130 ( 13.7%)
NORTHWAY AIRPORT ENTERPRISES	Retail Trade	55	51 ( 92.7%)	4 ( 7.3%)
NORTHWEST AIRLINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	105	93 ( 88.6%)	12 ( 11.4%)
NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH	Public Administration	36	36 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH SCHOOD	Services	775	758 ( 97.8%)	17 ( 2.2%)
NORTHWEST MACK INC	Wholesale Trade	29	26 ( 89.7%)	3 ( 10.3%)
NORTHWEST MAINTENANCE & JANITO	Services	61	52 ( 85.2%)	9 ( 14.8%)
NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORP	Services	420	392 ( 93.3%)	28 ( 6.7%)
NORVAC SERVICES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	91	76 ( 83.5%)	15 ( 16.5%)
NORWEST FINANCIAL AK INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	29	26 ( 89.7%)	3 ( 10.3%)
NUL LUK VIK HOTEL	Services	100	96 ( 96.0%)	4 ( 4.0%)
NULATO CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	63	62 ( 98.4%)	1 ( 1.6%)
NUNAKAUIAK YUPIK CORPORATION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	55	53 ( 96.4%)	2 ( 3.6%)
NUNAM IQUA TRADING POST	Retail Trade	26	26 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
NUNAPITCHUK CITY OF	Public Administration	92	89 ( 96.7%)	3 ( 3.3%)
NUNAPITCHUK LIMITED	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	47	47 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
NUSHAGAK ELECTRIC COOP INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	39	37 ( 94.9%)	2 ( 5.1%)
NUTRI/SYSTEM WEIGHT LOSS CTRS	Services	86	70 ( 81.4%)	16 ( 18.6%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
NW INUPIAT HOUSING AUTHORITY	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	83	79 ( 95.2%)	4 ( 4.8%)
NYE FRONTIER FORD INC	Retail Trade	146	139 ( 95.2%)	7 ( 4.8%)
O KRAFT&SON INC/MILL BAY PHARM	Retail Trade	412	356 ( 86.4%)	56 ( 13.6%)
O'BRADYS BURGERS & BREW	Retail Trade	41	39 ( 95.1%)	2 ( 4.9%)
O'MALLEYS ON THE GREEN	Retail Trade	124	112 ( 90.3%)	12 ( 9.7%)
OAKEN KEG SPIRIT SHOPS	Retail Trade	150	141 ( 94.0%)	9 ( 6.0%)
OCEAN GREEN AK INC	Manufacturing	171	118 ( 69.0%)	53 ( 31.0%)
OCEAN MARINE SVCS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	49	30 ( 61.2%)	19 ( 38.8%)
OCEAN TECHNOLOGY LTD	Services	42	40 ( 95.2%)	2 ( 4.8%)
OCEANIC SEAFOOD COMPANY	Manufacturing	82	1 ( 1.2%)	81 ( 98.8%)
ODOM COVEY COMPANY	Wholesale Trade	26	25 ( 96.2%)	1 ( 3.8%)
OFFICE PLACE INC THE	Wholesale Trade	294	278 ( 94.6%)	16 ( 5.4%)
OFFICES UNLIMITED INC	Services	96	88 ( 91.7%)	8 ( 8.3%)
OFFSHORE SYSTEMS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	60	28 ( 46.7%)	32 ( 53.3%)
OFFSHORE SYSTEMS KENAI	Trans., Comm., Util.	42	39 ( 92.9%)	3 ( 7.1%)
OGDEN FACILITY MGMT OF AK INC	Services	434	384 ( 88.5%)	50 ( 11.5%)
OK LUMBER CO INC	Retail Trade	49	47 ( 95.9%)	2 ( 4.1%)
OLD HARBOR CITY OF	Public Administration	64	62 ( 96.9%)	2 ( 3.1%)
OLD TIME GROCERY INC	Retail Trade	123	105 ( 85.4%)	18 ( 14.6%)
OLGOONIK CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	140	129 ( 92.1%)	11 ( 7.9%)
OLSTEN CORP THE	Services	232	198 ( 85.3%)	34 ( 14.7%)
OMNI ENTERPRISES INC	Retail Trade	545	472 ( 86.6%)	73 ( 13.4%)
OPERATION & MAINT SVC INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	244	221 ( 90.6%)	23 ( 9.4%)
ORCA THEATERS	Services	54	47 ( 87.0%)	7 ( 13.0%)
ORIENTAL GARDENS	Retail Trade	46	44 ( 95.7%)	2 ( 4.3%)
ORUTSARARMUIT NATIVE COUNCIL	Services	29	24 ( 82.8%)	5 ( 17.2%)
OSBORNE CONSOL CO/OSBORNE CONS	Construction	126	95 ( 75.4%)	31 ( 24.6%)
OTIS ELEVATOR CO INC	Construction	31	30 ( 96.8%)	1 ( 3.2%)
OTIS ENGINEERING CORP	Mining	121	117 ( 96.7%)	4 ( 3.3%)
OTT ENGINEERS INC	Services	28	26 ( 92.9%)	2 ( 7.1%)
OTZ TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	43	41 ( 95.3%)	2 ( 4.7%)
OUNALASHKA CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	30	27 ( 90.0%)	3 ( 10.0%)
OUR LADY OF COMPASSION CARE CT	Services	524	480 ( 91.6%)	44 ( 8.4%)
OUR STORE	Retail Trade	50	46 ( 92.0%)	4 ( 8.0%)
OUTLOOK/MELCHINA PT/SUSITNA RI	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	114	98 ( 86.0%)	16 ( 14.0%)
P&M GARDEN SERVICES INC	Wholesale Trade	64	52 ( 81.3%)	12 ( 18.8%)
PACIFIC CONSTR SYSTEMS OF AK	Construction	160	153 ( 95.6%)	7 ( 4.4%)
PACIFIC CONSTRUCTORS INTL INC	Construction	182	148 ( 81.3%)	34 ( 18.7%)
PACIFIC FABRICS	Retail Trade	191	174 ( 91.1%)	17 ( 8.9%)
PACIFIC LINEN OUTLET CO INC	Retail Trade	57	48 ( 84.2%)	9 ( 15.8%)
PACIFIC MITSUBISHI	Retail Trade	65	63 ( 96.9%)	2 ( 3.1%)
PACIFIC POWDER CO	Wholesale Trade	70	48 ( 68.6%)	22 ( 31.4%)
PACIFIC RIM BROADCASTERS INC (04/88-12/88)	Trans., Comm., Util.	56	48 ( 85.7%)	8 ( 14.3%)
PACIFIC RIM BROADCSTRS (01/88-04/88)	Trans., Comm., Util.	46	41 ( 89.1%)	5 ( 10.9%)
PACIFIC RIM RESTR GROUP INC	Retail Trade	548	469 ( 85.6%)	79 ( 14.4%)
PACIFIC RIM TITLE INS AGENCY	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	39	38 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
PACIFIC SCIENCE CENTER	Services	20	19 ( 95.0%)	1 ( 5.0%)
PACIFIC TEL COM CONST CO	Construction	63	60 ( 95.2%)	3 ( 4.8%)
PACIFIC VENTURES INC	Construction	80	53 ( 66.3%)	27 ( 33.8%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
PALMER CITY OF	Public Administration	68	64 ( 94.1%)	4 ( 5.9%)
PAN PACIFIC SEAFOOD INC	Manufacturing	87	10 ( 11.5%)	77 ( 88.5%)
PAPA BEARS FAMILY DINING	Retail Trade	48	34 ( 70.8%)	14 ( 29.2%)
PAPA JOES	Retail Trade	64	43 ( 67.2%)	21 ( 32.8%)
PAPER CORPORATION OF AMERICA	Wholesale Trade	35	34 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
PARK PLAZA INC	Services	72	71 ( 98.6%)	1 ( 1.4%)
PARKER DRILLING CO ALASKAN BR	Mining	110	80 ( 72.7%)	30 ( 27.3%)
PARKS PLACE & CARIBOU CAFE &	Retail Trade	50	40 ( 80.0%)	10 ( 20.0%)
PARSONS CONSTRUCTORS INC	Mining	37	15 ( 40.5%)	22 ( 59.5%)
PARTS INC	Retail Trade	105	96 ( 91.4%)	9 ( 8.6%)
PAVING PRODUCTS INC	Construction	29	17 ( 58.6%)	12 ( 41.4%)
PAXSON LODGE INC	Retail Trade	52	40 ( 76.9%)	12 ( 23.1%)
PAY N PAK STORES INC	Retail Trade	95	89 ( 93.7%)	6 ( 6.3%)
PAY N SAVE (01/88-06/88)	Retail Trade	833	786 ( 94.4%)	47 ( 5.6%)
PAY N SAVE (07/88-12/88)	Retail Trade	913	865 ( 94.7%)	48 ( 5.3%)
PAYLESS CAR RENTAL SYSTEM	Services	64	56 ( 87.5%)	8 ( 12.5%)
PDQ PRINTING	Wholesale Trade	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
PEAK OILFIELD SVC CO	Services	606	464 ( 76.6%)	142 ( 23.4%)
PELICAN SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	216	88 ( 40.7%)	128 ( 59.3%)
PENINSULA AIRWAYS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	180	152 ( 84.4%)	28 ( 15.6%)
PENINSULA FORD INC	Retail Trade	30	30 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
PENINSULA MEDICAL CENTER ASSOC	Services	25	24 ( 96.0%)	1 ( 4.0%)
PENINSULA MOTEL ASSOC FBKS	Services	44	43 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
PENINSULA SANITATION CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	36	36 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
PENNSAVER;THRIFTY NICKEL;NICK	Manufacturing	37	34 ( 91.9%)	3 ( 8.1%)
PENTHOUSE THE	Retail Trade	70	53 ( 75.7%)	17 ( 24.3%)
PEPSI COLA BOTTLING COMPANY OF	Wholesale Trade	161	156 ( 96.9%)	5 ( 3.1%)
PERATROVICH NOTTINGHAM & DRAGE	Services	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
PERFECT CUPBOARD THE	Retail Trade	31	26 ( 83.9%)	5 ( 16.1%)
PERKINS COIE	Services	67	63 ( 94.0%)	4 ( 6.0%)
PERSEVERANCE THEATRE	Services	119	99 ( 83.2%)	20 ( 16.8%)
PETE PITTMAN PRODUCTIONS	Services	129	57 ( 44.2%)	72 ( 55.8%)
PETER PAN SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	1,169	533 ( 45.6%)	636 ( 54.4%)
PETERKIN DISTRIBUTORS INC	Wholesale Trade	56	52 ( 92.9%)	4 ( 7.1%)
PETERSBURG CHILDRENS CTR INC	Services	54	43 ( 79.6%)	11 ( 20.4%)
PETERSBURG CITY OF	Public Administration	177	154 ( 87.0%)	23 ( 13.0%)
PETERSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL	Services	58	58 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
PETERSBURG MOOSE LODGE #1092	Services	67	50 ( 74.6%)	17 ( 25.4%)
PETERSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	134	126 ( 94.0%)	8 ( 6.0%)
PETESA PETE JUNEAU	Retail Trade	34	29 ( 85.3%)	5 ( 14.7%)
PETRO STAR FUEL INC	Retail Trade	43	42 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
PETROLANE INC	Retail Trade	58	54 ( 93.1%)	4 ( 6.9%)
PHILLIPS INTERNATIONAL INN (01/88-05/88)	Retail Trade	66	42 ( 63.6%)	24 ( 36.4%)
PHILLIPS INTERNATIONAL INN (04/88-12/88)	Retail Trade	160	133 ( 83.1%)	27 ( 16.9%)
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO	Mining	44	41 ( 93.2%)	3 ( 6.8%)
PHOENIX FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	177	116 ( 65.5%)	61 ( 34.5%)
PHOENIX LOGGING CO	Manufacturing	285	167 ( 58.6%)	118 ( 41.4%)
PHOTO EXPRESS IMAGE CENTERS	Services	99	94 ( 94.9%)	5 ( 5.1%)
PHYSICIANS MEDICAL LAB INC	Services	37	37 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)

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Source: Alaska Department of Labor  
Date: 24 November 89

Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
PIERCE CARTWRIGHT CO INC	Wholesale Trade	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
PIERCE STREET ANNEX	Retail Trade	65	57 ( 87.7%)	8 ( 12.3%)
PILOT CORP	Manufacturing	59	54 ( 91.5%)	5 ( 8.5%)
PILOT STATION CITY OF	Public Administration	59	58 ( 98.3%)	1 ( 1.7%)
PINES CLUB THE	Retail Trade	90	74 ( 82.2%)	16 ( 17.8%)
PIONEER BAR & LIQUOR STORE	Retail Trade	33	26 ( 78.8%)	7 ( 21.2%)
PIONEER BROADCASTING CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	70	65 ( 92.9%)	5 ( 7.1%)
PIONEER HONDA	Retail Trade	128	123 ( 96.1%)	5 ( 3.9%)
PIPING DESIGN SERVICES INC	Services	289	258 ( 89.3%)	31 ( 10.7%)
PIQUINQ MANAGEMENT CORP	Services	368	340 ( 92.4%)	28 ( 7.6%)
PITNEY BOWES INC	Wholesale Trade	27	23 ( 85.2%)	4 ( 14.8%)
PIZZA HUT	Retail Trade	1,054	825 ( 78.3%)	229 ( 21.7%)
PIZZA MAN	Retail Trade	97	87 ( 89.7%)	10 ( 10.3%)
PLAY N LEARN CENTER INC	Services	123	103 ( 83.7%)	20 ( 16.3%)
PLAZA INN HOTELS INC	Services	158	141 ( 89.2%)	17 ( 10.8%)
POLAR MINING INC	Mining	55	48 ( 87.3%)	7 ( 12.7%)
POLARIS ENTERPRISES INC	Services	51	44 ( 86.3%)	7 ( 13.7%)
POOL ARCTIC AK	Mining	225	197 ( 87.6%)	28 ( 12.4%)
POOL ENGINEERING INC	Services	115	94 ( 81.7%)	21 ( 18.3%)
POP SHOPPE THE	Retail Trade	41	37 ( 90.2%)	4 ( 9.8%)
POPEYES ANCHORAGE	Retail Trade	197	94 ( 47.7%)	103 ( 52.3%)
PORPOISE ROOM/ADDIES BIG PADDI	Retail Trade	83	61 ( 73.5%)	22 ( 26.5%)
PORT GRAHAM CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	39	31 ( 79.5%)	8 ( 20.5%)
PORT LIONS CITY OF	Public Administration	70	65 ( 92.9%)	5 ( 7.1%)
PORT WEST INC	Retail Trade	376	320 ( 85.1%)	56 ( 14.9%)
PORTAGE GLACIER LODGE	Retail Trade	25	24 ( 96.0%)	1 ( 4.0%)
PORTRERHOUSE CLEANING & MAINT	Services	66	61 ( 92.4%)	5 ( 7.6%)
POSTAL INSTANT PRESS-	Manufacturing	32	29 ( 90.6%)	3 ( 9.4%)
PREMIER INDUSTRIES INC	Manufacturing	45	43 ( 95.6%)	2 ( 4.4%)
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITALITY HOUSE	Services	52	48 ( 92.3%)	4 ( 7.7%)
PRESSURE SVCS	Construction	58	54 ( 93.1%)	4 ( 6.9%)
PRESTON THORGRIMSON ELLIS ETAL	Services	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
PRETZEL FACTORY THE	Retail Trade	112	94 ( 83.9%)	18 ( 16.1%)
PREWITT ENTERPRISES	Trans., Comm., Util.	54	46 ( 85.2%)	8 ( 14.8%)
PRIBILOF ALEUT SEAFOOD CO	Manufacturing	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
PRIBILOF SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	44	40 ( 90.9%)	4 ( 9.1%)
PRICE SAVERS MEMBERSHIP WRHS	Wholesale Trade	415	382 ( 92.0%)	33 ( 8.0%)
PRICE WATERHOUSE	Services	42	42 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
PRINCE WM SOUND AQUACLT CORP	Ag., For., and Fishing	163	94 ( 57.7%)	69 ( 42.3%)
PRINCESS RESTAURANT (01/88-07/88)	Retail Trade	52	46 ( 88.5%)	6 ( 11.5%)
PRINCESS RESTAURANT (08/88-12/88)	Retail Trade	67	54 ( 80.6%)	13 ( 19.4%)
PROCTORS GROCERY INC	Retail Trade	46	40 ( 87.0%)	6 ( 13.0%)
PROFES STAF LSNG SVC INC (01/88-04/88)	Services	74	66 ( 89.2%)	8 ( 10.8%)
PROFESS STAFF LEASING SVC INC (04/88-12/88)	Services	106	97 ( 91.5%)	9 ( 8.5%)
PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SVCS INC	Services	251	230 ( 91.6%)	21 ( 8.4%)
PROGRESSIVE TRANSPORT INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	47 ( 88.7%)	6 ( 11.3%)
PROSPECTORS SOURDOUGH RESTR	Retail Trade	39	20 ( 51.3%)	19 ( 48.7%)
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL	Services	2,103	1,992 ( 94.7%)	111 ( 5.3%)
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	60	54 ( 90.0%)	6 ( 10.0%)

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PIERCE CARTWRIGHT CO INC	Wholesale Trade	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
PIERCE STREET ANNEX	Retail Trade	65	57 ( 87.7%)	8 ( 12.3%)
PILOT CORP	Manufacturing	59	54 ( 91.5%)	5 ( 8.5%)
PILOT STATION CITY OF	Public Administration	59	58 ( 98.3%)	1 ( 1.7%)
PINES CLUB THE	Retail Trade	90	74 ( 82.2%)	16 ( 17.8%)
PIONEER BAR & LIQUOR STORE	Retail Trade	33	26 ( 78.8%)	7 ( 21.2%)
PIONEER BROADCASTING CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	70	65 ( 92.9%)	5 ( 7.1%)
PIONEER HONDA	Retail Trade	128	123 ( 96.1%)	5 ( 3.9%)
PIPING DESIGN SERVICES INC	Services	289	258 ( 89.3%)	31 ( 10.7%)
PIQUINIQ MANAGEMENT CORP	Services	368	340 ( 92.4%)	28 ( 7.6%)
PITNEY BOWES INC	Wholesale Trade	27	23 ( 85.2%)	4 ( 14.8%)
PIZZA HUT	Retail Trade	1,054	825 ( 78.3%)	229 ( 21.7%)
PIZZA MAN	Retail Trade	97	87 ( 89.7%)	10 ( 10.3%)
PLAY N LEARN CENTER INC	Services	123	103 ( 83.7%)	20 ( 16.3%)
PLAZA INN HOTELS INC	Services	158	141 ( 89.2%)	17 ( 10.8%)
POLAR MINING INC	Mining	55	48 ( 87.3%)	7 ( 12.7%)
POLARIS ENTERPRISES INC	Services	51	44 ( 86.3%)	7 ( 13.7%)
POOL ARCTIC AK	Mining	225	197 ( 87.6%)	28 ( 12.4%)
POOL ENGINEERING INC	Services	115	94 ( 81.7%)	21 ( 18.3%)
POP SHOPPE THE	Retail Trade	41	37 ( 90.2%)	4 ( 9.8%)
POPEYES ANCHORAGE	Retail Trade	197	94 ( 47.7%)	103 ( 52.3%)
PORPOISE ROOM/ADDIES BIG PADDI	Retail Trade	83	61 ( 73.5%)	22 ( 26.5%)
PORT GRAHAM CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	39	31 ( 79.5%)	8 ( 20.5%)
PORT LIONS CITY OF	Public Administration	70	65 ( 92.9%)	5 ( 7.1%)
PORT WEST INC	Retail Trade	376	320 ( 85.1%)	56 ( 14.9%)
PORTAGE GLACIER LODGE	Retail Trade	25	24 ( 96.0%)	1 ( 4.0%)
PORTERHOUSE CLEANING & MAINT	Services	66	61 ( 92.4%)	5 ( 7.6%)
POSTAL INSTANT PRESS	Manufacturing	32	29 ( 90.6%)	3 ( 9.4%)
PREMIER INDUSTRIES INC	Manufacturing	45	43 ( 95.6%)	2 ( 4.4%)
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITALITY HOUSE	Services	52	48 ( 92.3%)	4 ( 7.7%)
PRESSURE SVCS	Construction	58	54 ( 93.1%)	4 ( 6.9%)
PRESTON THORGRIMSON ELLIS ETAL	Services	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
PRETZEL FACTORY THE	Retail Trade	112	94 ( 83.9%)	18 ( 16.1%)
PREWITT ENTERPRISES	Trans., Comm., Util.	54	46 ( 85.2%)	8 ( 14.8%)
PRIBILOF ALEUT SEAFOOD CO	Manufacturing	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
PRIBILOF SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	44	40 ( 90.9%)	4 ( 9.1%)
PRICE SAVERS MEMBERSHIP WRHS	Wholesale Trade	415	382 ( 92.0%)	33 ( 8.0%)
PRICE WATERHOUSE	Services	42	42 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
PRINCE WM SOUND AQUACLT CORP	Ag., For., and Fishing	163	94 ( 57.7%)	69 ( 42.3%)
PRINCESS RESTAURANT (01/88-07/88)	Retail Trade	52	46 ( 88.5%)	6 ( 11.5%)
PRINCESS RESTAURANT (08/88-12/88)	Retail Trade	67	54 ( 80.6%)	13 ( 19.4%)
PROCTORS GROCERY INC	Retail Trade	46	40 ( 87.0%)	6 ( 13.0%)
PROFES STAF LSNG SVC INC (01/88-04/88)	Services	74	66 ( 89.2%)	8 ( 10.8%)
PROFESS STAFF LEASING SVC INC (04/88-12/88)	Services	106	97 ( 91.5%)	9 ( 8.5%)
PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SVCS INC	Services	251	230 ( 91.6%)	21 ( 8.4%)
PROGRESSIVE TRANSPORT INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	47 ( 88.7%)	6 ( 11.3%)
PROSPECTORS SOURDOUGH RESTR	Retail Trade	39	20 ( 51.3%)	19 ( 48.7%)
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL	Services	2,103	1,992 ( 94.7%)	111 ( 5.3%)
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	60	54 ( 90.0%)	6 ( 10.0%)

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For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

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PUGET SOUND LOG & GRADING INC	Ag., For., and Fishing	46	41 ( 89.1%)	5 ( 10.9%)
PUGET SOUND TUG & BARGE CO	Trans., Comm., Util.	120	85 ( 70.8%)	35 ( 29.2%)
PUMP HOUSE RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	165	137 ( 83.0%)	28 ( 17.0%)
PURCELL SERVICES LTD	Services	151	138 ( 91.4%)	13 ( 8.6%)
Q-1 SERVICE	Services	210	192 ( 91.4%)	18 ( 8.6%)
QUADCO ALASKA INC	Wholesale Trade	26	25 ( 96.2%)	1 ( 3.8%)
QUALIFIED PERSONELL INC	Construction	281	94 ( 33.5%)	187 ( 66.5%)
QUALITY ASPHALT PAVING INC	Construction	87	75 ( 86.2%)	12 ( 13.8%)
QUALITY AUTO SUPPLY INC	Retail Trade	59	49 ( 83.1%)	10 ( 16.9%)
QUALITY FABRICATION INC	Construction	119	103 ( 86.6%)	16 ( 13.4%)
QUANTUM CHEMICAL CORP	Retail Trade	35	33 ( 94.3%)	2 ( 5.7%)
QUEEN FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	865	325 ( 37.6%)	540 ( 62.4%)
QUIK STOP INC	Retail Trade	200	179 ( 89.5%)	21 ( 10.5%)
QUINHAGAK CITY OF	Public Administration	93	88 ( 94.6%)	5 ( 5.4%)
QUINNAT LANDING HOTEL	Services	102	43 ( 42.2%)	59 ( 57.8%)
QWICK CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Mining	297	272 ( 91.6%)	25 ( 8.4%)
QWIK STOP INC	Retail Trade	162	142 ( 87.7%)	20 ( 12.3%)
R G & B CONTRACTORS INC	Construction	364	319 ( 87.6%)	45 ( 12.4%)
R H VALENTINE LOGGING CO	Manufacturing	130	65 ( 50.0%)	65 ( 50.0%)
R K MAC	Retail Trade	211	158 ( 74.9%)	53 ( 25.1%)
R S STORE INC	Retail Trade	67	61 ( 91.0%)	6 ( 9.0%)
R&M CONSULTANTS INC	Services	55	52 ( 94.5%)	3 ( 5.5%)
R&R BICYCLE FITNESS STORE	Retail Trade	37	32 ( 86.5%)	5 ( 13.5%)
R&R COURT REPORTERS INC	Services	33	31 ( 93.9%)	2 ( 6.1%)
R-A-L MECHANICAL INC	Construction	85	79 ( 92.9%)	6 ( 7.1%)
R.A. VRANCKAERT/KUUKPIK COR JV	Construction	115	105 ( 91.3%)	10 ( 8.7%)
RACE KETCH PHARMACIES INC	Retail Trade	45	43 ( 95.6%)	2 ( 4.4%)
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS ENG INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	31	30 ( 96.8%)	1 ( 3.2%)
RAILBELT SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	131	129 ( 98.5%)	2 ( 1.5%)
RAIN PROOF ROOFING CO INC	Construction	70	64 ( 91.4%)	6 ( 8.6%)
RAINBOW KING LODGE INC	Services	32	3 ( 9.4%)	29 ( 90.6%)
RAINIER INTERNATIONAL SEAFOODS	Manufacturing	130	69 ( 53.1%)	61 ( 46.9%)
RAL ENTERPRISES INC	Nonclassifiable	38	56 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
RASCO INC	Construction	63	54 ( 85.7%)	9 ( 14.3%)
RASMUSSENS ASPHALT MAINT INC	Construction	27	24 ( 88.9%)	3 ( 11.1%)
RAVEN ELECTRIC INC	Construction	39	32 ( 82.1%)	7 ( 17.9%)
RAX RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	60	46 ( 76.7%)	14 ( 23.3%)
RAYS INC	Retail Trade	56	45 ( 80.4%)	11 ( 19.6%)
RAYS WATERFRONT BAR & GRILL	Retail Trade	85	67 ( 78.8%)	18 ( 21.2%)
RAYTHEON SERVICE COMPANY	Wholesale Trade	63	26 ( 41.3%)	37 ( 58.7%)
RAYTHEON SUPPORT SVCS CO	Services	34	16 ( 47.1%)	18 ( 52.9%)
REACH INC	Services	160	144 ( 90.0%)	16 ( 10.0%)
RECORDS MANAGEMENT INC	Services	62	57 ( 91.9%)	5 ( 8.1%)
RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT INC	Retail Trade	137	126 ( 92.0%)	11 ( 8.0%)
RED DOG SALOON	Retail Trade	38	35 ( 92.1%)	3 ( 7.9%)
REDI ELECTRIC INC	Construction	92	91 ( 98.9%)	1 ( 1.1%)
REEVE ALEUTIAN AIRWAYS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	376	306 ( 81.4%)	70 ( 18.6%)
REGIS HAIRSTYLISTS	Services	56	55 ( 98.2%)	1 ( 1.8%)
REID BROS LOGGING & CONSTR IN	Manufacturing	196	106 ( 54.1%)	90 ( 45.9%)

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Source: Alaska Department of Labor  
Date: 24 November 89

Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
REID TIMBER INC	Manufacturing	60	45 ( 75.0%)	15 ( 25.0%)
RELIABLE TRANSFER CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	46	41 ( 89.1%)	5 ( 10.9%)
RELUCTANT FISHERMAN	Services	111	75 ( 67.6%)	36 ( 32.4%)
RENN CO INC THE	Services	92	87 ( 94.6%)	5 ( 5.4%)
RENNERS GAS N SAVES INC #1,2,3	Retail Trade	63	54 ( 85.7%)	9 ( 14.3%)
RG'S INVENTORY SPECIALISTS	Services	161	143 ( 88.8%)	18 ( 11.2%)
RIB CAGE INC THE	Retail Trade	181	152 ( 84.0%)	29 ( 16.0%)
RIBELIN LOWELL&CO INS BRKR INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	32	28 ( 87.5%)	4 ( 12.5%)
RIDENOUR & ASSOCIATES INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	44	43 ( 97.7%)	1 ( 2.3%)
RIDGETOP ROOFING AND GUTTER	Construction	48	38 ( 79.2%)	10 ( 20.8%)
RIDGWAYS INC	Services	73	70 ( 95.9%)	3 ( 4.1%)
RIO GRILL INC	Retail Trade	58	54 ( 93.1%)	4 ( 6.9%)
RITCHIE TRANSPORTATION CO INC	Manufacturing	55	47 ( 85.5%)	8 ( 14.5%)
RIVER TERRACE BUNK HOUSE	Services	82	69 ( 84.1%)	13 ( 15.9%)
RJH INC.	Construction	31	27 ( 87.1%)	4 ( 12.9%)
ROBERT R CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	25	22 ( 88.0%)	3 ( 12.0%)
ROBERTSON MONAGLE EASTAUGH PC	Services	56	53 ( 94.6%)	3 ( 5.4%)
ROCKFORD CORP	Construction	104	65 ( 62.5%)	39 ( 37.5%)
ROEN DESIGN ASSOCIATES INC	Services	25	21 ( 84.0%)	4 ( 16.0%)
ROGERS & BABLER	Construction	91	86 ( 94.5%)	5 ( 5.5%)
ROLL N ALASKA INC	Mining	43	35 ( 81.4%)	8 ( 18.6%)
ROMANOS INC	Retail Trade	98	91 ( 92.9%)	7 ( 7.1%)
RONALDS HAIR DESIGN INC	Services	42	38 ( 90.5%)	4 ( 9.5%)
RONS RENT IT CENTER INC	Services	117	104 ( 88.9%)	13 ( 11.1%)
ROSE PROPERTIES MGMT & INVEST	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	40	3 ( 90.0%)	4 ( 10.0%)
ROWAN DRILLING US	Mining	52	35 ( 67.3%)	17 ( 32.7%)
ROYAL ALEUTIAN SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	120	52 ( 43.3%)	68 ( 56.7%)
ROYAL FORK BUFFET RESTAURANTS	Retail Trade	362	310 ( 85.6%)	52 ( 14.4%)
ROYAL HWY TOURS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	295	227 ( 76.9%)	68 ( 23.1%)
ROYAL PACIFIC FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	461	342 ( 74.2%)	119 ( 25.8%)
RURAL AK COMM ACTION PROGRAM	Services	446	431 ( 96.6%)	15 ( 3.4%)
RUTH ANNS RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	50	37 ( 74.0%)	13 ( 26.0%)
RYAN AIR SERVICE INC (02/88-12/88)	Trans., Comm., Util.	192	179 ( 93.2%)	13 ( 6.8%)
RYAN AIR SERVICE INC (01/88-02/88)	Trans., Comm., Util.	170	157 ( 92.4%)	13 ( 7.6%)
S ANCH LEARNING CENTER INC	Services	71	63 ( 88.7%)	8 ( 11.3%)
SACHTJEN JAMES DVM	Ag., For., and Fishing	23	22 ( 95.7%)	1 ( 4.3%)
SACKS CAFE	Retail Trade	60	52 ( 86.7%)	8 ( 13.3%)
SADLERS FURNITURE INC	Retail Trade	71	68 ( 95.8%)	3 ( 4.2%)
SAFARI RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	57	48 ( 84.2%)	9 ( 15.8%)
SAFECO TITLE AGENCY CO INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	33	30 ( 90.9%)	3 ( 9.1%)
SAFWAY STORES INC/SEATTLE RET	Retail Trade	2,038	1,878 ( 92.1%)	160 ( 7.9%)
SALAMATOF SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	245	159 ( 64.9%)	86 ( 35.1%)
SALMON FALL RESORT LTD	Services	101	92 ( 91.1%)	9 ( 8.9%)
SALVATION ARMY AK DIV THE	Services	671	607 ( 90.5%)	64 ( 9.5%)
SAMSON MARINE FREIGHTWAYS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	77	40 ( 51.9%)	37 ( 48.1%)
SAMSON TUG & BARGE CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	37	35 ( 94.6%)	2 ( 5.4%)
SAMWHAN AMERICA INC	Construction	40	30 ( 75.0%)	10 ( 25.0%)
SAND POINT CITY OF	Public Administration	82	69 ( 84.1%)	13 ( 15.9%)
SAND POINT CITY SCHOOL DIST	Services	84	73 ( 86.9%)	11 ( 13.1%)

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SANDSTROM & SONS INC	Construction	35	31 ( 88.6%)	4 ( 11.4%)
SANDSTROM PLUMBING & HEATING	Construction	98	93 ( 94.9%)	5 ( 5.1%)
SANS SOUCI SEAFOODS	Manufacturing	48	30 ( 62.5%)	18 ( 37.5%)
SANTA C PRODUCTIONS INC	Services	41	36 ( 87.8%)	5 ( 12.2%)
SAUCY SISTERS CATERING	Retail Trade	187	162 ( 86.6%)	25 ( 13.4%)
SAVOONGA CITY OF	Public Administration	123	112 ( 91.1%)	11 ( 8.9%)
SAXMAN CITY OF	Public Administration	50	47 ( 94.0%)	3 ( 6.0%)
SCAMMON BAY CITY OF	Public Administration	52	51 ( 98.1%)	1 ( 1.9%)
SCHENK SEAFOOD SALES INC	Manufacturing	86	45 ( 52.3%)	41 ( 47.7%)
SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (01/88-05/88)	Mining	113	104 ( 92.0%)	9 ( 8.0%)
SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORP	Mining	114	104 ( 91.2%)	10 ( 8.8%)
SE AK FISHERIES A LTD PTR	Manufacturing	116	82 ( 70.7%)	34 ( 29.3%)
SE AK REGIONAL HLTH CORP	Services	370	339 ( 91.6%)	31 ( 8.4%)
SE REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	Public Administration	226	185 ( 81.9%)	41 ( 18.1%)
SE TIMBER INC	Manufacturing	411	188 ( 45.7%)	223 ( 54.3%)
SEA GALLEY RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	225	196 ( 87.1%)	29 ( 12.9%)
SEA LAND FREIGHT SVC	Trans., Comm., Util.	474	437 ( 92.2%)	37 ( 7.8%)
SEA LAND SVC INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	33	31 ( 93.9%)	2 ( 6.1%)
SEA LION CORP	Retail Trade	71	70 ( 98.6%)	1 ( 1.4%)
SEA NIK FOODS	Manufacturing	52	31 ( 59.6%)	21 ( 40.4%)
SEA ROSE ENTERPRISES F/V	Construction	55	52 ( 94.5%)	3 ( 5.5%)
SEA STAR STEVEDORE CO INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	228	224 ( 98.2%)	4 ( 1.8%)
SEACREST INC	Manufacturing	194	88 ( 45.4%)	106 ( 54.6%)
SEAFOODS FROM AK INC	Manufacturing	535	435 ( 81.3%)	100 ( 18.7%)
SEAHAWK SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	640	378 ( 59.1%)	262 ( 40.9%)
SEALASKA CORP	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	122	116 ( 95.1%)	6 ( 4.9%)
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO	Retail Trade	1,088	986 ( 90.6%)	102 ( 9.4%)
SEASONAL SEAFOODS	Wholesale Trade	31	20 ( 64.5%)	11 ( 35.5%)
SECURITY PACIFIC BANK AK,N.A.	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	159	158 ( 99.4%)	1 ( .6%)
SECURITY TITLE & TRUST AGENCY	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	55	49 ( 89.1%)	6 ( 10.9%)
SEEKINS FORD LINC MERC INC	Retail Trade	160	153 ( 95.6%)	7 ( 4.4%)
SELAWIK CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	138	129 ( 93.5%)	9 ( 6.5%)
SELAWIK IRA COUNCIL	Services	40	40 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
SELDOVIA CITY OF	Public Administration	42	40 ( 95.2%)	2 ( 4.8%)
SELEY INC	Manufacturing	181	149 ( 82.3%)	32 ( 17.7%)
SEND INTL OF AK	Services	49	39 ( 79.6%)	10 ( 20.4%)
SERVICE OIL & GAS INC	Wholesale Trade	32	31 ( 96.9%)	1 ( 3.1%)
SEVEN SEAS FISHING CO	Manufacturing	110	29 ( 26.4%)	81 ( 73.6%)
SEWARD CITY OF	Public Administration	184	177 ( 96.2%)	7 ( 3.8%)
SEWARD MARINE SERVICE INC	Manufacturing	134	88 ( 65.7%)	46 ( 34.3%)
SEWARD SHIPS CHANDLERY	Manufacturing	59	49 ( 83.1%)	10 ( 16.9%)
SEWARD STEEL WORKS	Services	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
SHAAN SEET INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	181	160 ( 88.4%)	21 ( 11.6%)
SHAKEYS PIZZA PARLOR	Retail Trade	603	464 ( 76.9%)	139 ( 23.1%)
SHATTUCK GRUMMETT INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	33	32 ( 97.0%)	1 ( 3.0%)
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	54	49 ( 90.7%)	5 ( 9.3%)
SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE	Services	106	103 ( 97.2%)	3 ( 2.8%)
SHELIKOFF LODGE	Services	46	31 ( 67.4%)	15 ( 32.6%)
SHELL WESTERN E&P INC	Mining	63	62 ( 98.4%)	1 ( 1.6%)

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SHERATON ANCHORAGE HOTEL (07/88-12/88)	Services	379	353 ( 93.1%)	26 ( 6.9%)
SHERATON ANCHORAGE HOTEL (01/88-07/88)	Services	361	334 ( 92.5%)	27 ( 7.5%)
SHIMEK & COMPANY INC	Retail Trade	48	45 ( 93.8%)	3 ( 6.3%)
SHISHMAREF CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	107	105 ( 98.1%)	2 ( 1.9%)
SHUNGNAC CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	45	45 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
SIG WOLD STORAGE & TRANSFER IN	Trans., Comm., Util.	110	99 ( 90.0%)	11 ( 10.0%)
SILVER BAY LOGGING INC	Manufacturing	424	224 ( 52.8%)	200 ( 47.2%)
SILVER LINING SEAFOODS LTD	Manufacturing	262	145 ( 55.3%)	117 ( 44.7%)
SILVER SPUR	Retail Trade	76	58 ( 76.3%)	18 ( 23.7%)
SILVERBOW INN/PTARMIGAN PTOURS	Services	51	45 ( 88.2%)	6 ( 11.8%)
SILVERTIP LODGES INC	Services	21	9 ( 42.9%)	12 ( 57.1%)
SITKA BORO SCHOOL DIST	Services	370	360 ( 97.3%)	10 ( 2.7%)
SITKA CITY & BOROUGH OF	Public Administration	198	184 ( 92.9%)	14 ( 7.1%)
SITKA COMMUNITY ASSOC 90026	Services	88	83 ( 94.3%)	5 ( 5.7%)
SITKA COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	Services	128	118 ( 92.2%)	10 ( 7.8%)
SITKA PARENTS ASSOCIATION	Services	90	81 ( 90.0%)	9 ( 10.0%)
SITKA SOUND OIL/SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	553	382 ( 69.1%)	171 ( 30.9%)
SIVUQAO INC	Services	44	41 ( 93.2%)	3 ( 6.8%)
SIZZLER FAM STEAK HSE/SOLDOTNA	Retail Trade	112	96 ( 85.7%)	16 ( 14.3%)
SKAGWAY AIR SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	32	27 ( 84.4%)	5 ( 15.6%)
SKAGWAY CITY OF	Public Administration	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	43	39 ( 90.7%)	4 ( 9.3%)
SKIPPERS SEAFOOD & CHOWDER HCU	Retail Trade	199	175 ( 87.9%)	24 ( 12.1%)
SKW/ESKIMOS INC	Construction	202	186 ( 92.1%)	16 ( 7.9%)
SLETAGER INC	Construction	47	40 ( 85.1%)	7 ( 14.9%)
SMALL WORLD INC	Services	100	82 ( 82.0%)	18 ( 18.0%)
SMITH ENTERPRISES INC	Retail Trade	64	50 ( 78.1%)	14 ( 21.9%)
SMYTH MOVING SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	50	48 ( 96.0%)	2 ( 4.0%)
SNOPAC PRODUCTS INC	Manufacturing	128	6 ( 4.7%)	122 ( 95.3%)
SNOW WHITE (01/88-09/88)	Services	109	105 ( 96.3%)	4 ( 3.7%)
SNOW WHITE CLEANERS	Services	57	56 ( 98.2%)	1 ( 1.8%)
SO SE REG AQUACULTURE ASSOC IN	Services	64	46 ( 71.9%)	18 ( 28.1%)
SODERBERG LOG & CONST CO	Construction	62	42 ( 67.7%)	20 ( 32.3%)
SOLDOTNA CITY OF	Public Administration	51	49 ( 96.1%)	2 ( 3.9%)
SOLDOTNA DAIRY QUEEN	Retail Trade	43	38 ( 88.4%)	5 ( 11.6%)
SOJIC CABLE TELEVISION OF AK	Trans., Comm., Util.	120	113 ( 94.2%)	7 ( 5.8%)
SONICS EXPLORATION INC	Mining	115	85 ( 73.9%)	30 ( 26.1%)
SOURDOUGH BROADCASTERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	34	29 ( 85.3%)	5 ( 14.7%)
SOURDOUGH EXPRESS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	102	96 ( 94.1%)	6 ( 5.9%)
SOURDOUGH FUEL	Retail Trade	30	28 ( 93.3%)	2 ( 6.7%)
SOURDOUGH MINING CO INC	Retail Trade	231	197 ( 85.3%)	34 ( 14.7%)
SOUTH COAST INC	Construction	323	245 ( 75.9%)	78 ( 24.1%)
SOUTH EASTERN ALASKA BROADCAST	Trans., Comm., Util.	29	24 ( 82.8%)	5 ( 17.2%)
SOUTH NAKNEK SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	161	33 ( 20.5%)	128 ( 79.5%)
SOUTH PENINSULA HOSPITAL INC	Services	186	167 ( 89.8%)	19 ( 10.2%)
SOUTHCENTRAL AIR INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	188	167 ( 88.8%)	21 ( 11.2%)
SOUTHCENTRAL FOUNDATION	Services	52	52 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
SOUTHCENTRAL INSURANCE INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	20	20 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
SOUTHEAST ISLAND SCHOOL DIST	Services	311	278 ( 89.4%)	33 ( 10.6%)

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SOUTHEAST SENIOR SVC	Services	204	195 ( 95.6%)	9 ( 4.4%)
SOUTHEAST STEVEDORING CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	865	804 ( 92.9%)	61 ( 7.1%)
SOUTHWEST REGION SCHOOLS	Services	426	415 ( 97.4%)	11 ( 2.6%)
SPECIAL EDUCATION SVC AGENCY	Services	46	41 ( 89.1%)	5 ( 10.9%)
SPEEDY AUTO GLASS	Services	33	32 ( 97.0%)	1 ( 3.0%)
SPENARD AUTO SUPPLY INC	Wholesale Trade	87	80 ( 92.0%)	7 ( 8.0%)
SPENARD BUILDERS SUPPLY INC	Retail Trade	51	481 ( 93.8%)	32 ( 6.2%)
SPENARD KIDDY DROP THE	Services	75	62 ( 82.7%)	13 ( 17.3%)
SPORTSWEST INC	Retail Trade	74	69 ( 93.2%)	5 ( 6.8%)
SPRING VALLEY INC	Construction	50	44 ( 88.0%)	6 ( 12.0%)
SO CONSTRUCTION	Construction	55	47 ( 85.5%)	8 ( 14.5%)
SQUIRE SHOP INC OF ALASKA THE	Retail Trade	57	51 ( 89.5%)	6 ( 10.5%)
ST ANNS NURSING HOME INC	Services	130	118 ( 90.8%)	12 ( 9.2%)
ST ELIAS OCEAN PRODUCTS	Manufacturing	330	125 ( 37.9%)	205 ( 62.1%)
ST ELIZABETH ANN SETON CORP OF	Services	32	27 ( 84.4%)	5 ( 15.6%)
ST GEORGE CITY OF	Public Administration	38	35 ( 92.1%)	3 ( 7.9%)
ST JUDE CENTER INC	Services	61	53 ( 86.9%)	8 ( 13.1%)
ST MARY'S SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	105	100 ( 95.2%)	5 ( 4.8%)
ST MARYS CITY OF	Public Administration	67	67 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
ST MICHAEL CITY OF	Public Administration	56	50 ( 89.3%)	6 ( 10.7%)
ST NICHOLAS WATER PRO CRAIG CI	Construction	40	36 ( 90.0%)	4 ( 10.0%)
ST PAUL CITY OF	Public Administration	111	103 ( 92.8%)	8 ( 7.2%)
STALEY DELISIO COOK & SHERRY I	Services	49	47 ( 95.9%)	2 ( 4.1%)
STALLONES	Retail Trade	34	33 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
STANLEY SMITH SECURITY INC	Services	316	272 ( 86.1%)	44 ( 13.9%)
STATE FARM FIRE & CASUALTY CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	71	66 ( 95.8%)	3 ( 4.2%)
STATE OF AK DEPT OF ADMIN	Public Administration	16,994	16,393 ( 96.5%)	601 ( 3.5%)
STATEWIDE SVCS INC	Retail Trade	273	244 ( 89.4%)	29 ( 10.6%)
STEBBINS CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	58	57 ( 98.3%)	1 ( 1.7%)
STEEL ENGR & ERECTION INC	Construction	53	50 ( 94.3%)	3 ( 5.7%)
STENFORD CORPORATION	Retail Trade	38	28 ( 73.7%)	10 ( 26.3%)
STEPHAN FINE ARTS INC	Retail Trade	48	45 ( 93.8%)	3 ( 6.3%)
STEPHEN D ROUTH PC	Services	65	62 ( 95.4%)	3 ( 4.6%)
STEVENS MAC ARLS/LATITUDE 62	Services	29	26 ( 89.7%)	3 ( 10.3%)
STEWART TITLE CO OF AK	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	49	48 ( 98.0%)	1 ( 2.0%)
STOP SHOP & SAVE INC	Retail Trade	81	76 ( 93.8%)	5 ( 6.2%)
STRAND INCORPORATED	Construction	115	112 ( 97.4%)	3 ( 2.6%)
SULLIVAN INCORPORATED	Manufacturing	133	74 ( 55.6%)	59 ( 44.4%)
SUMMIT LAKE LODGE	Retail Trade	35	20 ( 57.1%)	15 ( 42.9%)
SUMMIT PAVING & CONSTR INC	Construction	28	26 ( 92.9%)	2 ( 7.1%)
SUNSET INN	Retail Trade	123	101 ( 82.1%)	22 ( 17.9%)
SUNSHINE SCHOOLS	Services	104	91 ( 87.5%)	13 ( 12.5%)
SUNSHINE TRAVEL INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	36	36 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
SUPER 8 MOTEL OF KETCHIKAN	Services	49	41 ( 83.7%)	8 ( 16.3%)
SUPER VALU	Retail Trade	203	180 ( 88.7%)	23 ( 11.3%)
SUPERIOR MILLWORK INC	Manufacturing	34	31 ( 91.2%)	3 ( 8.8%)
SUPERIOR PLBG & HTG INC	Construction	54	48 ( 88.9%)	6 ( 11.1%)
SURVYORS EXCHANGE	Wholesale Trade	45	44 ( 97.8%)	1 ( 2.2%)

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SUSITNA GIRL SCOUTS	Services	69	52 ( 75.4%)	17 ( 24.6%)
SUTLIFFS HARDWARE INC	Retail Trade	58	53 ( 91.4%)	5 ( 8.6%)
SVERDRUP CORP	Services	106	88 ( 83.0%)	18 ( 17.0%)
SWALLING CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	54	51 ( 94.4%)	3 ( 5.6%)
SWINGER BOOK STORE	Retail Trade	44	36 ( 81.8%)	8 ( 18.2%)
T C I LTD	Construction	75	65 ( 86.7%)	10 ( 13.3%)
T FERGUSON CONSTRUCT INC	Construction	37	27 ( 73.0%)	10 ( 27.0%)
T N T EXCAVATION INC	Manufacturing	113	80 ( 70.8%)	33 ( 29.2%)
T&E ENTERPRISES INC	Retail Trade	41	31 ( 75.6%)	10 ( 24.4%)
TACKS GENERAL STORE	Retail Trade	36	35 ( 97.2%)	1 ( 2.8%)
TAG COMPANY INC	Retail Trade	51	41 ( 80.4%)	10 ( 19.6%)
TAG/WILSYK	Retail Trade	133	105 ( 78.9%)	28 ( 21.1%)
TAIYO FISHERY CO LTD	Manufacturing	30	0 ( 0.0%)	30 (100.0%)
TANADGUSIX CORPORATION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	43	43 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
TANAINA CHILD DEVELOPMENT CNTR	Services	49	46 ( 93.9%)	3 ( 6.1%)
TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE INC	Services	755	739 ( 97.9%)	16 ( 2.1%)
TANANA CITY OF	Public Administration	142	126 ( 88.7%)	16 ( 11.3%)
TANANA CITY SCHOOL DIST	Services	75	69 ( 92.0%)	6 ( 8.0%)
TANANA VALLEY MED SURG GRP INC	Services	175	169 ( 96.6%)	6 ( 3.4%)
TANANA VALLEY STATE FAIR ASSN	Services	151	117 ( 77.5%)	34 ( 22.5%)
TAQUAN AIR SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	64	53 ( 82.8%)	11 ( 17.2%)
TATSUDAS SUPERMARKET INC	Retail Trade	87	78 ( 89.7%)	9 ( 10.3%)
TAYWOOD-BERG-RIEDEL JV	Construction	539	447 ( 82.9%)	92 ( 17.1%)
TCBY YOGURT	Retail Trade	202	186 ( 92.1%)	16 ( 7.9%)
TEAM SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	210	132 ( 62.9%)	78 ( 37.1%)
TECHNICAL CONTRACTOR INC	Construction	109	99 ( 90.8%)	10 ( 9.2%)
TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF AK INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	38	38 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF NRTHLND	Trans., Comm., Util.	238	226 ( 95.0%)	12 ( 5.0%)
TEMPURA KITCHEN INC	Retail Trade	36	32 ( 88.9%)	4 ( 11.1%)
TEMSCO HELICOPTERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	365	289 ( 79.2%)	76 ( 20.8%)
TENAKEE SPRINGS CITY OF	Public Administration	33	31 ( 93.9%)	2 ( 6.1%)
TESORO AKN PETRO CORP	Wholesale Trade	188	185 ( 98.4%)	3 ( 1.6%)
TESTER DRILLING SERVICES	Construction	68	58 ( 85.3%)	10 ( 14.7%)
THOMPSONS CORNER	Retail Trade	56	47 ( 83.9%)	9 ( 16.1%)
THRIFTY CAR RENTAL	Services	42	40 ( 95.2%)	2 ( 4.8%)
TIGARA CORPORATION	Retail Trade	71	67 ( 94.4%)	4 ( 5.6%)
TIKCHIK NARROWS LODGE INC	Services	33	10 ( 30.3%)	23 ( 69.7%)
TIKI COVE/BLACK ANGUS/POL	Services	90	71 ( 78.9%)	19 ( 21.1%)
TIP TOP CHEVROLET INC	Retail Trade	82	75 ( 91.5%)	7 ( 8.5%)
TLC INC	Ag., For., and Fishing	43	40 ( 93.0%)	3 ( 7.0%)
TLINGIT & HAIDA REG ELEC AUTH	Trans., Comm., Util.	26	24 ( 92.3%)	2 ( 7.7%)
TLINGIT HAIDA REG HOUSING AUTH	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	100	95 ( 95.0%)	5 ( 5.0%)
TMI MANAGEMENT INC	Services	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
TMSTRS LOCAL 959	Services	92	91 ( 98.9%)	1 ( 1.1%)
TMT MANAGEMENT COMPANY	Services	666	565 ( 84.8%)	101 ( 15.2%)
TOGIAK CITY OF	Public Administration	95	86 ( 90.5%)	9 ( 9.5%)
TOGIAK FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	149	96 ( 64.4%)	53 ( 35.6%)
TOK COMMUNITY UMBRELLA CORP	Services	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
TOKSOOK BAY CITY OF	Public Administration	121	117 ( 96.7%)	4 ( 3.3%)

Note: A resident is an employee who either received a 1988 or applied for a 1989 permanent fund dividend.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor  
Date: 24 November 89

Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
TOKSOOK BAY TRADITIONAL COUNCI	Services	89	87 ( 97.8%)	2 ( 2.2%)
TOM SAWYERS INC	Retail Trade	56	42 ( 75.0%)	14 ( 25.0%)
TOM THUMB MONTESSORI SCH AKN L	Services	31	30 ( 96.8%)	1 ( 3.2%)
TONGASS TRADING CO/OUTFITTER	Retail Trade	94	84 ( 89.4%)	10 ( 10.6%)
TONY ROMAS OF ANCHORAGE	Retail Trade	97	76 ( 78.4%)	21 ( 21.6%)
TOOKALOOK SALES INC	Retail Trade	28	26 ( 92.9%)	2 ( 7.1%)
TOP AUTO STORES INC	Retail Trade	146	126 ( 86.3%)	20 ( 13.7%)
TOP FLITE LAUNDRY SVC INC	Services	63	60 ( 95.2%)	3 ( 4.8%)
TOPPERS OIL CORP INC	Retail Trade	198	184 ( 92.9%)	14 ( 7.1%)
TOTAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO	Wholesale Trade	23	22 ( 95.7%)	1 ( 4.3%)
TOTEM INN INC	Services	157	111 ( 70.7%)	46 ( 29.3%)
TOTEM OCEAN TRLR EXP INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	42	42 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
TOUCHE ROSS & CO	Services	54	52 ( 96.3%)	2 ( 3.7%)
TOUR ALASKA INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	87	67 ( 77.0%)	20 ( 23.0%)
TOWA AMERICA INC	Wholesale Trade	65	47 ( 72.3%)	18 ( 27.7%)
TRACK & TRAIL	Retail Trade	42	35 ( 83.3%)	7 ( 16.7%)
TRADING POST INC THE	Retail Trade	32	28 ( 87.5%)	4 ( 12.5%)
TRADING UNION INC THE	Retail Trade	53	49 ( 92.5%)	4 ( 7.5%)
TRAILER CRAFT INC	Wholesale Trade	30	28 ( 93.3%)	2 ( 6.7%)
TRAILS NORTH INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	25	22 ( 88.0%)	3 ( 12.0%)
TRANSALASKA DATA SYSTEMS INC	Wholesale Trade	178	170 ( 95.5%)	8 ( 4.5%)
TRANSAMER TITLE INS CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	39	36 ( 92.3%)	3 ( 7.7%)
TRANSIT MIX AK	Manufacturing	38	30 ( 78.9%)	8 ( 21.1%)
TRAVEL ACADEMY THE	Services	37	36 ( 97.3%)	1 ( 2.7%)
TRAVEL CENTER INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	127	122 ( 96.1%)	5 ( 3.9%)
TRAVEL ENTERPRISES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	43	41 ( 95.3%)	2 ( 4.7%)
TREND CONST & BREEZE INN MOTEL	Construction	172	127 ( 73.8%)	45 ( 26.2%)
TRF MANAGEMENT CORP	Services	54	51 ( 94.4%)	3 ( 5.6%)
TRI CON MINING INC	Mining	62	62 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
TRI R PROF NURSING SVC INC	Services	65	54 ( 83.1%)	11 ( 16.9%)
TRI STATE OIL TOOL INC	Services	31	18 ( 58.1%)	13 ( 41.9%)
TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORPORATION	Manufacturing	2,000	406 ( 20.3%)	1,594 ( 79.7%)
TRIPP INC	Retail Trade	38	32 ( 84.2%)	6 ( 15.8%)
TROY AIR INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	38	36 ( 94.7%)	2 ( 5.3%)
TRYCK NYMAN & HAYES	Services	62	60 ( 96.8%)	2 ( 3.2%)
TUBOSCOPE INC	Services	24	23 ( 95.8%)	1 ( 4.2%)
TUNDRA TOURS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	160	157 ( 98.1%)	3 ( 1.9%)
TUNUNAK CITY OF	Public Administration	71	66 ( 93.0%)	5 ( 7.0%)
TURNAGAIN CHEVRON SERVICE	Retail Trade	39	34 ( 87.2%)	5 ( 12.8%)
TURNER CONST CO INC OF AK	Construction	40	15 ( 37.5%)	25 ( 62.5%)
U I C CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	369	347 ( 94.0%)	22 ( 6.0%)
U S MARINE CORPORATION	Ag., For., and Fishing	34	30 ( 88.2%)	4 ( 11.8%)
U-HAUL CO OF ALASKA	Services	77	66 ( 85.7%)	11 ( 14.3%)
UDELHOVEN OILFIELD SYSTEM SVC	Construction	388	297 ( 76.5%)	91 ( 23.5%)
UKPEAGVIK INUPIAT CORPORATION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	125	117 ( 93.6%)	8 ( 6.4%)
ULMER BURGESS INC	Retail Trade	38	34 ( 89.5%)	4 ( 10.5%)
ULTIMATE SECURITY & DETECTIVE	Services	65	55 ( 84.6%)	10 ( 15.4%)
ULTRA TECHNOLOGY INC	Services	52	42 ( 80.8%)	10 ( 19.2%)
UNALAKLEET CITY OF	Public Administration	73	70 ( 95.9%)	3 ( 4.1%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
UNALAKLEET NATIVE CORP	Retail Trade	73	70 ( 95.9%)	3 ( 4.1%)
UNALASKA CITY OF	Public Administration	116	102 ( 87.9%)	14 ( 12.1%)
UNALASKA SCHOGL BOARD	Services	65	60 ( 92.3%)	5 ( 7.7%)
UNCLES INC	Retail Trade	35	26 ( 74.3%)	9 ( 25.7%)
UNDERWATER CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	161	136 ( 84.5%)	25 ( 15.5%)
UNION OIL CO OF CALIFORNIA	Mining	468	460 ( 98.3%)	8 ( 1.7%)
UNISEA INC	Manufacturing	639	186 ( 29.1%)	453 ( 70.9%)
UNISYS CORP	Wholesale Trade	29	27 ( 93.1%)	2 ( 6.9%)
UNITEC CONSTR INC	Construction	50	47 ( 94.0%)	3 ( 6.0%)
UNITED AIR LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	99	96 ( 97.0%)	3 ( 3.0%)
UNITED ENGINEERS & CONSTR INC	Services	21	1 ( 4.8%)	20 ( 95.2%)
UNITED FOOD SERVICES INC	Services	218	15 ( 6.9%)	203 ( 93.1%)
UNITED HEALTHSERV INC	Services	121	96 ( 79.3%)	25 ( 20.7%)
UNITED LUMBER CO INC	Retail Trade	153	143 ( 93.5%)	10 ( 6.5%)
UNITED PARCEL SVC INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	306	290 ( 94.8%)	16 ( 5.2%)
UNITED UTILITIES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	234	222 ( 94.9%)	12 ( 5.1%)
UNIVERSAL MOTORS INC	Retail Trade	102	95 ( 93.1%)	7 ( 6.9%)
UNIVERSAL SERVICES	Retail Trade	399	304 ( 76.2%)	95 ( 23.8%)
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA	Services	6,775	6,338 ( 93.5%)	437 ( 6.5%)
UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE/PAYROLL	Services	41	32 ( 78.0%)	9 ( 22.0%)
UNWIN SCHEBEN KORYNTA HUETTL I	Services	57	54 ( 94.7%)	3 ( 5.3%)
UPPER TANANA DEVELOPMENT CORP	Services	51	49 ( 96.1%)	2 ( 3.9%)
UPTOWN MOTEL	Services	110	90 ( 81.8%)	20 ( 18.2%)
URSIN SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	544	394 ( 72.4%)	150 ( 27.6%)
USIBELLI COAL MINE INC	Mining	118	115 ( 97.5%)	3 ( 2.5%)
UTILITY COMPANY INC	Construction	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
V F GRACE INC	Wholesale Trade	106	97 ( 91.5%)	9 ( 8.5%)
VALDEZ CITY OF	Public Administration	259	238 ( 91.9%)	21 ( 8.1%)
VALDEZ CITY SCHOOLS	Services	214	211 ( 98.6%)	3 ( 1.4%)
VALDEZ CREEK MINING CO INC	Mining	249	210 ( 84.3%)	39 ( 15.7%)
VALDEZ FISHERIES DEVELOP ASSN	Ag., For., and Fishing	80	50 ( 62.5%)	30 ( 37.5%)
VALDEZ FOODMART	Retail Trade	48	44 ( 91.7%)	4 ( 8.3%)
VALDEZ TASTEE FREEZ	Retail Trade	33	28 ( 84.8%)	5 ( 15.2%)
VALLEY HOSPITAL	Services	266	251 ( 94.4%)	15 ( 5.6%)
VALLEY HOTEL	Services	78	73 ( 93.6%)	5 ( 6.4%)
VALLEY LANES & GOLDEN NUGGET	Services	35	34 ( 97.1%)	1 ( 2.9%)
VALLEY MEDICAL CARE PC	Services	31	27 ( 87.1%)	4 ( 12.9%)
VALUE VILLAGE	Retail Trade	86	78 ( 90.7%)	8 ( 9.3%)
VAN DUSEN AIRPORT SVCS CO LTD	Trans., Comm., Util.	24	24 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
VECO INC	Mining	2,256	1,734 ( 76.9%)	522 ( 23.1%)
VIDEO EXPRESS	Services	75	60 ( 80.0%)	15 ( 20.0%)
VILLAGE INC THE	Retail Trade	40	34 ( 85.0%)	6 ( 15.0%)
VILLAGE INN INC	Services	170	129 ( 75.9%)	41 ( 24.1%)
VILLAGE INN PANCAKE HOUSE	Retail Trade	167	143 ( 85.6%)	24 ( 14.4%)
VIVA LA PASTA	Retail Trade	196	167 ( 85.2%)	29 ( 14.8%)
VOLUNTEERS OF AMER	Services	46	42 ( 91.3%)	4 ( 8.7%)
VRCA ENVIRONMENTAL SVCS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	125	90 ( 72.0%)	35 ( 28.0%)
W R GRASLE CO	Construction	114	100 ( 87.7%)	14 ( 12.3%)
WACKENHUT OF ALASKA INC	Services	121	91 ( 75.2%)	30 ( 24.8%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
WADE & DE YOUNG APC	Services	36	35 ( 97.2%)	1 ( 2.8%)
WADE OIL FIELD SERVICE CO INC	Mining	207	187 ( 90.3%)	20 ( 9.7%)
WALASHEK IND	Manufacturing	65	28 ( 43.1%)	37 ( 56.9%)
WALDENBOOK CO INC	Retail Trade	97	89 ( 91.8%)	8 ( 8.2%)
WALLACES BAKE SHOP CAFE & ICEC	Retail Trade	65	56 ( 86.2%)	9 ( 13.8%)
WALSKY CONSTRUCTION CO	Construction	96	67 ( 69.8%)	29 ( 30.2%)
WANG LABORATORIES INC	Wholesale Trade	35	33 ( 94.3%)	2 ( 5.7%)
WARDS COVE PACKING CO INC	Manufacturing	1,856	643 ( 34.6%)	1,213 ( 65.4%)
WARNING LITES OF ALASKA INC	Services	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
WASHINGTON ACOUSTICAL CO INC	Wholesale Trade	42	18 ( 42.9%)	24 ( 57.1%)
WASILLA CITY OF	Public Administration	59	57 ( 96.6%)	2 ( 3.4%)
WASILLA DENTAL CENTER INC	Services	32	31 ( 96.9%)	1 ( 3.1%)
WATERFALL GROUP LTD THE	Services	227	124 ( 54.6%)	103 ( 45.4%)
WATTERSON CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	52	51 ( 98.1%)	1 ( 1.9%)
WAYLAND BAPTIST UNIVERSITY	Services	89	67 ( 75.3%)	22 ( 24.7%)
WAYNE CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	40	35 ( 87.5%)	5 ( 12.5%)
WEAVER BROTHERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	39	34 ( 87.2%)	5 ( 12.8%)
WEBCO ALASKA INC	Wholesale Trade	32	30 ( 93.8%)	2 ( 6.3%)
WEIGHT WATCHERS OF ALASKA INC	Services	80	77 ( 96.3%)	3 ( 3.8%)
WEL ASKA CORPORATION	Trans., Comm., Util.	75	54 ( 72.0%)	21 ( 28.0%)
WENDY'S RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	95	82 ( 86.3%)	13 ( 13.7%)
WENDYS OLD FASHION HAMBURGERS	Retail Trade	53	40 ( 75.5%)	13 ( 24.5%)
WENDYS OLD FASHIONED HAMBURGER	Retail Trade	851	561 ( 65.9%)	290 ( 34.1%)
WENDYS OLD FASHIONED HAMBURGER	Retail Trade	104	89 ( 85.6%)	15 ( 14.4%)
WESLEYAN NURSING HOME INC	Services	85	80 ( 94.1%)	5 ( 5.9%)
WEST COAST STEVEDORING CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	93	90 ( 96.8%)	3 ( 3.2%)
WESTMARK HOTELS INC	Services	1,946	1,563 ( 80.3%)	383 ( 19.7%)
WESTOURS INC	Services	166	119 ( 71.7%)	47 ( 28.3%)
WESTOURS MOTORCOACHES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	509	389 ( 76.4%)	120 ( 23.6%)
WESTWARD TRADING COMPANY INC	Retail Trade	88	78 ( 88.6%)	10 ( 11.4%)
WETCO INC	Wholesale Trade	91	74 ( 81.3%)	17 ( 18.7%)
WGM INC	Services	73	62 ( 84.9%)	11 ( 15.1%)
WHALER THE	Retail Trade	40	31 ( 77.5%)	9 ( 22.5%)
WHITE MT LODGE	Services	28	26 ( 92.9%)	2 ( 7.1%)
WHITESTONE LOGGING INC	Manufacturing	453	265 ( 58.5%)	188 ( 41.5%)
WHITNEY FOODS	Manufacturing	386	305 ( 79.0%)	81 ( 21.0%)
WHITTIER CITY OF	Public Administration	86	79 ( 91.9%)	7 ( 8.1%)
WICK CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	82	69 ( 84.1%)	13 ( 15.9%)
WILBURS FLIGHT OPERATIONS	Trans., Comm., Util.	111	101 ( 91.0%)	10 ( 9.0%)
WILDER CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	273	247 ( 90.5%)	26 ( 9.5%)
WILLIAM STEWART ENTERPRISES	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	175	153 ( 87.4%)	22 ( 12.6%)
WILSON CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	54	43 ( 79.6%)	11 ( 20.4%)
WILSYK INC	Services	370	321 ( 86.8%)	49 ( 13.2%)
WINDANCE FISHERIES	Ag., For., and Fishing	40	15 ( 37.5%)	25 ( 62.5%)
WINDFALL GOLD MINING CORP	Mining	47	15 ( 31.9%)	32 ( 68.1%)
WINDJAMMER SEAFOODS	Manufacturing	70	51 ( 72.9%)	19 ( 27.1%)
WINEGARDNER INC	Services	174	160 ( 92.0%)	14 ( 8.0%)
WINGS OF ALASKA	Trans., Comm., Util.	73	63 ( 86.3%)	10 ( 13.7%)
WINK INTL GEO TECH INC	Construction	61	42 ( 68.9%)	19 ( 31.1%)

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Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
WM A EGAN CIVIC & CONVNTN CIR	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	174	152 ( 87.4%)	22 ( 12.6%)
WMCO-WILDERNESS MUSEUM CORP	Retail Trade	32	32 (100.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)
WODLINGER DRUG & PHOTO	Retail Trade	44	40 ( 90.9%)	4 ( 9.1%)
WOHLFORTH ARGETSINGER JOHNSON	Services	43	39 ( 90.7%)	4 ( 9.3%)
WOLVERINE SUPPLY INC	Construction	45	39 ( 86.7%)	6 ( 13.3%)
WOMEN IN CRISIS INC	Services	41	39 ( 95.1%)	2 ( 4.9%)
WOODARD CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	57	55 ( 96.5%)	2 ( 3.5%)
WOODBINE AK FISH CO	Manufacturing	131	26 ( 19.8%)	105 ( 80.2%)
WOODWARD CLYDE CONSULTANTS INC	Services	25	23 ( 92.0%)	2 ( 8.0%)
WORLD EXPRESS TRAVEL INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	58	56 ( 96.6%)	2 ( 3.4%)
WORLD WIDE MOVERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	148	129 ( 87.2%)	19 ( 12.8%)
WORMALD FIRE SYSTEM INC	Construction	29	26 ( 89.7%)	3 ( 10.3%)
WRANGELL CITY OF	Public Administration	124	119 ( 96.0%)	5 ( 4.0%)
WRANGELL FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	137	116 ( 84.7%)	21 ( 15.3%)
WRANGELL FOREST PRODUCTS LTD	Manufacturing	861	564 ( 65.5%)	297 ( 34.5%)
WRANGELL GEN HOSP & LONG TERM	Services	58	54 ( 93.1%)	4 ( 6.9%)
WRANGELL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	Services	111	108 ( 97.3%)	3 ( 2.7%)
WRANGELL STEVEDORING CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	51	49 ( 96.1%)	2 ( 3.9%)
WRIGHT AIR SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
WRIGHT SCHUCHART INC	Construction	69	56 ( 81.2%)	13 ( 18.8%)
WRIGHT SVCS INC	Services	121	101 ( 83.5%)	20 ( 16.5%)
WSTN AK CONTRACTORS J/V	Construction	179	55 ( 69.6%)	24 ( 30.4%)
WSTN AK COU BOY SCOUTS OF AMER	Services	32	30 ( 93.8%)	2 ( 6.3%)
WSTN AK FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	200	138 ( 69.0%)	62 ( 31.0%)
WSTN ATLAS INTERNATIONAL IN	Mining	257	190 ( 73.9%)	67 ( 26.1%)
WSTN AUTO ASSOCIATE STORE	Retail Trade	39	35 ( 89.7%)	4 ( 10.3%)
WSTN ENTERPRISES INC	Construction	48	44 ( 91.7%)	4 ( 8.3%)
WSTN FISH PRODUCERS INC	Manufacturing	83	3 ( 3.6%)	80 ( 96.4%)
WSTN MECHANICAL INC	Construction	39	38 ( 97.4%)	1 ( 2.6%)
WSTN PIONEER INC	Retail Trade	340	189 ( 55.6%)	151 ( 44.4%)
WTN GOLD EXPLORATION & MINING	Mining	223	162 ( 72.6%)	61 ( 27.4%)
WYATT INC	Retail Trade	54	48 ( 88.9%)	6 ( 11.1%)
XCEL SERVICES INC	Services	74	61 ( 82.4%)	13 ( 17.6%)
XEROX CORPORATION	Wholesale Trade	118	103 ( 87.3%)	15 ( 12.7%)
YAK INC	Manufacturing	272	80 ( 29.4%)	192 ( 70.6%)
YAKUTAT CITY OF	Public Administration	27	25 ( 92.6%)	2 ( 7.4%)
YAKUTAT CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	58	56 ( 96.6%)	2 ( 3.4%)
YES BAY LODGE	Services	32	12 ( 37.5%)	20 ( 62.5%)
YESTERDAYS RESTAURANT & SALOON	Retail Trade	242	196 ( 81.0%)	46 ( 19.0%)
YMCA OF ANCHORAGE	Services	174	162 ( 93.1%)	12 ( 6.9%)
YUKON DELTA FISH MARKET COOP	Manufacturing	194	174 ( 89.7%)	20 ( 10.3%)
YUKON FLATS SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	293	277 ( 94.5%)	16 ( 5.5%)
YUKON KOYUKUK SCHOOL DIST	Services	381	373 ( 97.9%)	8 ( 2.1%)
YUKON KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORP 90	Services	468	453 ( 96.8%)	15 ( 3.2%)
YUKON OFFICE SUPPLY	Wholesale Trade	71	58 ( 81.7%)	13 ( 18.3%)
YUKON OFFICE SUPPLY INC	Wholesale Trade	358	335 ( 93.6%)	23 ( 6.4%)
YUKON VENTURES AK	Services	26	22 ( 84.6%)	4 ( 15.4%)
YUPIIT SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	214	206 ( 96.3%)	8 ( 3.7%)
YUTANA BARGE LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	121	90 ( 74.4%)	31 ( 25.6%)

Note: A resident is an employee who either received a 1988 or applied for a 1989 permanent fund dividend.

Employee Residency Status  
For Employers With 20 or More Workers  
In Alaska - 1988

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
YUTE AIR ALASKA INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	50	31 ( 62.0%)	19 ( 38.0%)
ZALE DELEWARE INC	Retail Trade	166	148 ( 89.2%)	18 ( 10.8%)
ZAN INC	Retail Trade	79	66 ( 83.5%)	13 ( 16.5%)
ZAT INC	Retail Trade	88	77 ( 87.5%)	11 ( 12.5%)
ZEMAN LOGGING NORTH INC	Manufacturing	123	54 ( 43.9%)	69 ( 56.1%)
ZEPPUS	Retail Trade	44	38 ( 86.4%)	6 ( 13.6%)
ZUBECK INC	Construction	59	56 ( 94.9%)	3 ( 5.1%)

Note: A resident is an employee who either received a 1989 or applied for a 1989 permanent fund dividend.

Richard D. Pomp is the Director of the New York Tax Reform Commission and Professor of Law at the University of Connecticut School of Law. This article is based on a speech delivered at the 1983 National Conference of State Tax Administrators. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of any group with which the author is associated.

## NOTES

48. For an attempt at measuring the effectiveness of these provisions using computer modeling and microsimulations, see Staff Report *supra* note 9. That report underscores and reinforces nearly three decades of learning indicating that state taxation does not play a significant role in business locational decision making. The reason why legislative forays into the business tax laws of a state are unlikely to be successful can be summarized as follows. First, innumerable factors are important to a business in its decision where to locate. Depending on the type of business at issue, the locational decision can be influenced by plant or site availability, access to transportation, the quality of labor, proximity to markets and supplies, access to utilities, the regulatory environment, the quality of a state's schools, colleges or universities, the availability of housing, or a state's ambiance and quality of life. In a particular situation, one or more of these considerations may be determinative.

Second, taxes are only one of the many costs of doing business and the magnitude of these other costs may easily swamp the amount of state taxes involved. For example, based on an analysis by the staff of the New York Tax Study Commission of those corporations which allocate their income for purposes of the State franchise tax, a group that contributes approximately 70% of the corporate tax revenues, labor costs in New York are 53 times as large as their State corporate tax payments. A 2% wage differential is equivalent, therefore, to a 106% corporate tax differential. For a labor-intensive corporation, a few pennies difference in the hourly wages paid to employees might reduce its costs by more than any conceivable tax savings that would result from locating in one state rather than another. Indeed, many studies have concluded that regional differences in labor costs, construction costs, and energy costs are generally too large to be offset by differences in tax levels. See e.g., Cornia, Testa, and Stocker, *State-Local Fiscal Incentives and Economic Development*, Urban and Regional Development, Series No. 4, Academy for Contemporary Problems (1978).

Third, state and local tax payments are deductible for purposes of the federal corporate income tax. The effect of this deduction, the so called federal offset, is to reduce both the absolute burden of state and local taxes and the differences in burdens among the states. For example, consider a corporation subject to a 46% federal corporate marginal tax rate. Assume that this corporation is deciding whether to move from State A to State B. Taxes would be \$200 in State A

but would be only \$100 in State B, a \$100 difference. After taking into account the federal offset, however, the out-of-pocket cost of state taxes is \$108 in State A and \$54 in State B. The net difference in taxes between A and B is reduced to \$54 (\$108-\$54), from \$100 (\$200-\$100).

The effect of the federal offset has another important implication for policy makers. Because the federal offset reduces the value of the tax benefit that accrues to a firm from a reduction in its state taxes, some researchers have concluded that corporations favor government expenditures, such as job training and screening programs and improved transportation, over tax abatements. The former provide tax-free benefits to a corporation whereas a similar amount of tax abatement may be offset in part by an increase in its federal corporate income tax. See, e.g., Wheeler, *Interstate Differences in Tax Costs to Corporations: A Look at Some Accounting Studies*, in Michigan's Fiscal and Economic Structure *supra* note 1 at 275. From the perspective of a state, a tax incentive is an inefficient way to grant relief to a corporation. A state may forgo \$2 in revenue yet a corporation may, after taking into account the increase in its federal corporate income tax, receive less than \$2. The difference between what a state forgoes and what the corporation receives inures to the benefit of the federal fisc, revenue sharing in reverse.

Fourth, differences in state and local taxes may reflect differences in the level and quality of state and local public services, which also affect business locational decisions. Low taxes are not necessarily an attraction to businesses if they mean that the firm will have to supply at its own expense what is supplied through the public sector in other states or other jurisdictions. Furthermore, if low taxes means inferior schools, a state may lack the educated and literate labor force that is essential to certain types of businesses. According to some researchers, government expenditures on behalf of a firm are frequently viewed as worth more than tax abatements. *Id.* 256.

Fifth, to the extent that tax rate differentials are capitalized, their impact will be reduced. For example, low property taxes in one jurisdiction might mean that land sells for a higher price there than it would sell for in another jurisdiction having higher property taxes. In other words, land located in a high-property tax jurisdiction may sell for less than an equivalent parcel of land in a low-tax jurisdiction, assuming that differences in taxation are not reflected in differences in public services, which might also be capitalized.

Sixth, most companies contemplating a major locational decision plan to stay at their new site years longer than any group of elected officials are likely to be in office. Consequently, current tax levels, special concessions, or special features of the tax law may not be a reliable basis upon which to make a multi-million dollar investment. What one group of legislators might grant today by way of concession another might eliminate tomorrow, especially if financial conditions change significantly.

Seventh, state tax incentives may contain their own seeds of destruction. If incentives are effective at all, a state will gain only a short-lived advantage over other states that can be expected to adopt similar ones. A tax incentive that is adopted by all states, however, is equivalent in its effect on locational decisions to no incentive at all, except that tax revenue is needlessly lost. In reality, states are often afraid of letting any other state obtain an advantage and tax incentives are often adopted without evaluating the results that occurred elsewhere.

# State Tax Reform for the Eighties: The New York Tax Study Commission by Richard D. Pomp

The PASS account is just one example of a state tax expenditure—investment tax credits,<sup>45</sup> employment incentive credits,<sup>46</sup> and special treatment of investments in new small businesses<sup>47</sup> represent other, and more costly examples of provisions directed at economic development. The temptation to use the tax system in this manner is easy to understand. Any legislature has only limited tools for intervening in a state's economy, which is primarily at the mercy of the national economy. Legislators are often frustrated at not being able to alter or control significantly the course of economic events, and the temptation to do something (or to be perceived as doing something) about the state's economy is so great that many special tax incentives get adopted without any analysis or research. Because of the political pressure to adopt these measures, the burden of proof is often not on those who propose such incentives, but rather on those spoilsports who would oppose them until evidence is presented indicating their effectiveness.<sup>48</sup> Ironically, it is during periods of slow economic growth that the pressure to institute these special tax provisions is the greatest,<sup>49</sup> but it is then that a state can least afford any inefficiency, waste, or slippage in its tax structure.



# Multistate Tax Commission

## REVIEW

### A New York Perspective on Tax Incentives The Role of State Tax Incentives in Attracting and Retaining Business

by Richard D. Fomp\*

Chief Justice Marshall once wrote that the power to tax involves the power to destroy. This essay examines the 1985 version of that statement: whether the power not to tax involves the power to create. More specifically, are state tax incentives an efficient strategy for attracting and retaining businesses and their employees?

States, municipalities, and big businesses are currently playing a high stakes game. The premise of this game is that a healthy state economy can be created (or maintained) by providing tax incentives that affect a business's locational decision.<sup>1</sup> If a state does not meet the going ante in terms of incentives, it runs the risk that a business will locate in areas offering greater inducements. It is a high stakes game that pits neighbor against neighbor, North against South. If tax incentives are the new ammunition in the latest war between the states, as some commentators have claimed, then the courtship of General Motors for its Saturn plant must be the most recent battle.<sup>2</sup>

The use of tax incentives is not new. Tax policymakers and theorists have concerned themselves with the impact of taxes on business activity and employment since governments began levying taxes. From the

early years of the Union, state governments have sought to influence the character and pace of economic activity with tax policy, direct expenditures, public relations, and regulations.<sup>3</sup> During years of slow growth, states have increased their efforts to attract industry and to stimulate employment and income.

New York has actively used its tax laws in an attempt to attract and maintain businesses and their employees by adopting tax credits and other special provisions. Although these provisions may be cost-effective, the State has never demanded a rigorous or systematic evaluation either prior to or after their adoption. This failure is perhaps understandable because it is during periods of slow growth that the temptation and pressure to adopt these provisions without adequate research is greatest.<sup>4</sup>

In order to provide for an informed debate over the use of such provisions, and more generally to analyze the effect of New York's overall business tax structure, the Staff of the Legislative Commission on the Modernization and Simplification of Tax Administration and the Tax Law (Tax Study Commission) undertook a comprehensive study of these issues.<sup>5</sup> The Staff first reviewed over 30 years of research on the factors that influence where a business locates.<sup>6</sup> This body of learning suggests that locational decisions are extremely complex and that state business taxes are just one of innumerable factors that vary among jurisdictions. The majority of studies conclude that state and local business taxes do not significantly influence most business locational decisions.<sup>7</sup>

The Staff then attempted to determine whether this conclusion was valid regarding New York taxes. Are the State's business taxes out-of-line with those of other states so that studies on locational decisionmaking are not valid for New York? To answer this question, the impact of the corporate, sales, and property taxes on the after-tax rates of return of representative manufacturing firms was evaluated.<sup>8</sup> A computer model was used to simulate a representative manufacturing firm's

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profits over a period of time both in New York and in a variety of other locations in the United States. Simulations were made under existing law and under a number of possible changes. These simulations provided a basis for evaluating the impact of the State's overall tax structure on the after-tax rates of return of various manufacturing firms and the impact of the State's investment tax credit, the employment incentive credit, the recently repealed job incentive credit, and the double-weighted receipts factor, as well as changes in the corporate tax rate, the adoption of the federal rules on depreciation (ACRS), and the adoption of a so-called throwback rule.<sup>9</sup> Comparisons were made between New York and seven other states. The results of these simulations were consistent with the conclusions drawn from the literature review.

The combination of three decades of research and analysis and the microsimulations conducted specifically for New York suggest that changes in business taxes cannot be viewed as an effective means of influencing business locational decisions.<sup>10</sup> Interstate differences in corporate, sales, and property taxes among the states do not seem to have a large impact on after-tax rates of return. The reason why changes in the State's business taxes are unlikely to be a successful policy can be summarized as follows.

First, innumerable factors are important to a business in its decision about where to locate. Depending on the type of business at issue, the locational decision can be influenced by plant or site availability,<sup>11</sup> access to financing, access to and cost of transportation,<sup>12</sup> quality<sup>13</sup> and cost of labor,<sup>14</sup> proximity to markets,<sup>15</sup> the cost of utilities,<sup>16</sup> proximity to supplies,<sup>17</sup> proximity to other company facilities,<sup>18</sup> the regulatory environment, the quality of a state's schools, colleges and universities,<sup>19</sup> the cost of housing,<sup>20</sup> the level and quality of public services,<sup>21</sup> and the range of other amenities that enter into the general quality of life offered.<sup>22</sup>

Second, taxes are one of the many costs of doing business and the magnitude of these other costs may easily swamp the amount of state taxes involved. For example, a Staff analysis of those corporations which allocate their income for purposes of the State franchise tax—a group that pays approximately 70% of the corporate tax revenues—indicated that their labor costs in New York are 53 times as large as their State corporate tax payments. A 2% wage differential is equivalent in its effect on profits to a 106% corporate tax differential. For a labor-intensive corporation, a few pennies difference in the hourly wages paid to employees might reduce its costs by more than any conceivable tax savings that would result from locating in one state rather than another.<sup>23</sup>

Third, state and local tax payments are deductible for purposes of the federal corporate income tax. The effect of this deduction—the so-called federal offset, is to reduce both the absolute burden of state and local taxes and differences in burdens among the states. For example, consider a corporation subject to 46% fed-

eral corporate marginal tax rate. Assume that this corporation is deciding whether to move from State A to State B. Taxes would be \$200 in State A but would only be \$100 in State B—a \$100 difference. After taking into account the federal offset, however, the out-of-pocket cost of state taxes is \$108 in State A and \$54 in State B. The net difference in taxes between A and B is reduced to \$54 (\$108-\$54), from \$100 (\$200-\$100).<sup>24</sup>

Fourth, differences in state and local taxes may reflect differences in the level and quality of state and local public goods and services, and these goods and services also affect business locational decisions. Low taxes are not necessarily attractive to businesses if they mean that the firm will have to supply, at its own expense, what is supplied through the public sector in other states or other jurisdictions. Furthermore, if low taxes mean inferior schools, a state may lack the educated and literate labor force that is essential to certain types of businesses.<sup>25</sup> Of course, not all public goods and services are equally important to businesses.

Fifth, to the extent that tax rate differentials are capitalized, their impact will be reduced. For example, low property taxes in one jurisdiction might mean that land sells there for a higher price than it would sell for in another jurisdiction having higher property taxes. In other words, land located in a high-property tax jurisdiction may sell for less than an equivalent parcel of land in a low-tax jurisdiction, assuming that differences in taxation are not reflected in differences in public services, which might also be capitalized.<sup>26</sup>

Sixth, most relocating companies plan to stay at their new site years longer than any group of elected officials is likely to be in office. Consequently, current tax levels, special concessions, or special features of the tax law may not be a reliable basis upon which to make a multi-million dollar investment. What one group of legislators might grant today by way of concession another might eliminate tomorrow, especially if financial conditions change significantly. Fiscal stability and predictability may be more important than special concessions.<sup>27</sup>

Seventh, a state tax incentive that is granted by way of incorporating a similar federal provision may have no impact on a firm's decisionmaking if the future of the federal provision itself is in jeopardy. For example, states have been urged to adopt the federal provisions on depreciation (ACRS) in order to provide a tax incentive to businesses. Because the U.S. Treasury has proposed eliminating ACRS, it is highly unlikely that any business would make a major investment decision on the basis of whether a state had adopted ACRS.<sup>28</sup>

Eighth, state tax incentives may contain their own seeds of destruction. If incentives are effective at all, a state will gain only a short-lived advantage over other states because the latter can be expected to adopt similar ones.<sup>29</sup> A tax incentive that is adopted by all states is equivalent to no incentive at all, except that tax revenue is needlessly lost. In reality, however, states

are afraid of letting any other state obtain an advantage, and thus tax incentives are often adopted without evaluating the results that occurred elsewhere.

Ninth, some executives charged with the locational decision may be uninformed about the existence of tax incentives. For example, one researcher found that most firms were unaware of whether tax incentives even existed when making their locational decisions. In the case of those firms which were aware, only a small portion claimed that they would have located in another state in the absence of the incentives. Further, most firms making new investments did not even consider locating in any state other than their final choice.<sup>30</sup>

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***... the weight of the evidence indicates that business tax incentives cannot play a significant role in attracting or maintaining firms.***

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Finally, there are relatively few footloose firms that can be affected by tax incentives.<sup>31</sup>

Because the weight of the evidence indicates that business tax incentives cannot play a significant role in attracting or maintaining firms, their use probably results in a needless loss of State revenue. Unfortunately, the New York Legislature, like most legislatures, is unaware of the ongoing cost of various special provisions in the tax law. Aside from an initial revenue estimate that is sometimes made when a tax incentive is proposed the Legislature has not requested an annual accounting. Yet such costs can increase dramatically.

As an illustration, consider that no revenue estimate accompanied either the adoption of the New York investment tax credit (ITC) in 1969 or the related employment incentive tax credit (EIC) in 1975.<sup>32</sup> By 1982, however—the most recent year for which data is available—\$136 million of ITCs were claimed, with \$133 million of unused investment and employment tax credits carried forward into 1983. Indeed, the amount of unused credits carried forward into 1983 exceeded the total amount of credits claimed in 1980. Moreover, in 1982 two corporations used nearly 40 percent (\$57 million) of the total amount of ITCs and EICs used. Overall, from 1970 to 1982 more than two-thirds of a billion dollars of ITCs and EICs have been claimed. This rapid escalation in cost and the marked concentration of these credits have occurred without a full accounting to the Legislature.

In effect, tax incentives are tantamount to a spending program that is implemented through the tax system. For example, in lieu of enacting the ITC the State could have adopted an explicit spending program. Rather than filing a form claiming an investment tax credit with the Tax Department, the taxpayer could have filed the same form with a different agency, perhaps the Commerce Department. The Commerce Department would then have issued a check to the taxpayer, instead of the current approach in which the

corporation receives an implicit check through a reduction in its tax liability.

By choosing a tax incentive over an explicit spending program, the State surrenders control over the amount it expends each year on the ITC and the EIC and abdicates its responsibility for financial accountability. In a conventional direct spending program, the State appropriates a specific amount of funding. The appropriated amount represents the State's maximum revenue exposure and presumably reflects a Legislative judgment about the costs and benefits of that program relative to other programs competing for funding. Tax incentives, however, are more like an entitlement program, in which any taxpayer that meets the stated criteria qualifies for the benefit. The State cannot control the total expenditure in advance and the program has unpredictable financial consequences for the budget.

The lack of control over the cost of tax incentives is exacerbated by the Legislature's failure to review these credits in the same manner it reviews other spending programs. Direct subsidy programs are reviewed annually through the Legislative appropriation process. Using the tax system to implement a program to encourage capital investment avoids this process. Indeed, no published information is even available to facilitate periodic review. For example, until a report by the Staff of the Tax Study Commission, there was no publicly available document indicating the annual amount and distribution of ITCs or EICs claimed by corporations.<sup>33</sup> But the need for this evaluation may be greater in the case of a spending program that is implemented through the tax system than in the case of an explicit spending program. In the former case, the details are often buried in the technical and abstruse language that exemplifies the tax law. Furthermore, in periods when the budget is scrutinized in order to ferret out any possible waste, and painful decisions are confronted regarding the provision of services, the tax system escapes this same degree of fiscal vigilance. Tax incentives thus avoid the traditional cost-benefit analysis that is applied to other governmental programs.

In addition to the explicit loss in revenue, tax incentives impose inevitable administrative costs and result in "leakage" as taxpayers pursue aggressive tax planning techniques to qualify for the special benefits. These problems are not unique to the State. A recent example of possible abuse of the federal investment tax credit involves a major accounting firm. In a civil complaint, the Justice Department alleged that this firm engaged in a pattern and practice of misclassifying property that was clearly unqualified for the investment tax credit. For example, it was alleged that the firm encouraged its clients to classify concrete block walls as portable plug-in panels and to classify immovable industrial heating units as unit heaters so that they would not appear as buildings or structural components of buildings, which are ineligible for the federal ITC.<sup>34</sup>

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Indications exist suggesting that taxpayers are abusing the State ITC and EIC. For example, when the amount of EIC claimed by a corporation in 1980 was matched by a computer against the maximum amount of EIC that could have been claimed legitimately, it appeared that nearly one-half of the corporations claimed an EIC that was too high. These apparent errors involved about three-fourths of the value of the total EICs claimed in 1980, over \$30 million.<sup>35</sup>

Tax incentives also raise serious questions of equity. The State's investment and employment tax credits, for example, raise four different sets of equity considerations. First, over 97 percent of all corporate filers do not benefit from the ITC and over 99 percent do not benefit from the EIC, yet they indirectly bear the costs of these credits through higher rates. By contrast, these credits have allowed nearly 4,000 corporations, including some of the largest corporations in the State, to pay the \$250 minimum tax.

Second, even though the ITC and EIC are claimed primarily by manufacturers, the benefits are highly skewed. In 1982, less than 16 percent of all manufacturers claimed an ITC and less than six percent claimed an EIC. Two corporations received 40 percent of all the credits used in 1982 and ten corporations received 50 percent.

Third, corporations receiving an ITC pay lower taxes than do equivalent firms that are not investing in assets qualifying for the credit. If such corporations are competitors, the State has provided one group of firms with an "edge" over another. To take just one example, a corporation manufacturing or processing frozen gourmet dinners receives an ITC on its qualifying assets, whereas a fast foods restaurant is ineligible for the credit. If the credit is reflected in the price of the final product, frozen gourmet dinners have received a subsidy from the State while corporations producing a competing product have not. These haphazard effects are inevitable whenever the tax system is used to subsidize certain activities or investments over others. Since such effects are neither obvious nor easily traceable, they are unlikely to represent a conscious industrial policy by the State.

Fourth, most tax incentives favor capital rather than labor. Consequently, their effect might be to lower employment. An investment tax credit, for example, lowers the cost of capital relative to labor, which encourages businesses to shift from the use of labor to the use of capital, and can result in a decline in employment. In addition, much new equipment tends to be labor saving (e.g., robotics). Indeed, the more successful the ITC might be at inducing investment the less successful it might be at creating jobs. The New York data is consistent with this supposition.<sup>36</sup>

In addition to these problems, state tax incentives are inherently wasteful. Because of the federal offset, a state may forgo \$2 in revenue yet a corporation may, after taking into account the increase in its federal corporate income tax, receive barely more than \$1. The difference between what a state forgoes and what the

corporation receives inures to the benefit of the federal government—revenue sharing in reverse.<sup>37</sup>

Most tax incentives are also wasteful because their benefits are available to corporations whether they alter their behavior or not. To illustrate, a corporation receives the State investment tax credit for all of its qualifying purchases, including those which it would have made anyway. No attempt is made to limit the credit to investments in excess of those which would have occurred in any event.<sup>38</sup>

In addition, New York, like all other states, does not require that any tax savings from the use of an incentive be invested within the State. For example, not only does a corporation receive the ITC for investment that it would have made anyway, but it is then free to use such savings to finance activities in other states or to increase its dividends. Indeed, a recent study of the U.S. corporate income tax indicates that corporations receiving the largest amount of tax incentives actually reduced their investment and increased their dividends.<sup>39</sup>

Why, despite the evidence to the contrary, has it become an article of faith in some quarters that a state can affect locational decisions through changes in its business taxes? One common explanation is that business taxes are one of the few aspects of the economic milieu that a legislature can directly control. Transportation costs, the cost of labor, the price and availability of real estate, climatic conditions, and so forth are less susceptible to state intervention. A business seeking a reduction in its costs is likely to focus its political activities on tax relief—an area in which the legislature at least has the power to act.<sup>40</sup> Indeed, some corporate officials view themselves as having an obligation to the shareholders to pursue all possible tax incentives.<sup>41</sup>

From a legislature's viewpoint, taxes are one of the few costs of doing business that can be reduced and no doubt for this reason the temptation to do so is great. And, because legislatures may never demand an annual accounting of the cost of the various special provisions they have enacted, tax incentives may appear to be less costly than direct spending programs aimed at economic development. Moreover, legislators do not wish to be perceived as being opposed to jobs or economic development or as having the blood of a runaway plant on their hands. In addition, no state desires other states to get a jump on it. It is not surprising, therefore, that tax incentives are easy to legislate if only because they give lawmakers a feeling of having done something constructive.

A more cynical view is that tax incentives may allow some legislators to accomplish indirectly what they cannot do directly—lower taxes on business. Indeed, from a business lobbyist's perspective, the combination of high nominal rates and a narrow tax base may be preferable to low nominal rates and a broad base. A high nominal rate provides an effective club that can be waved in order to persuade a legislator to support some arcane change in the tax law. One of a lobbyist's

standard tools—the incantation of “business climate” and “economic development”—depends on high nominal rates for maximum impact.

Many New York legislators are aware of the substantial body of research indicating the ineffectiveness of tax incentives but nonetheless view such measures as symbolic of a favorable business climate. No easy way exists of evaluating this position because there is no acceptable definition or measurement of “business climate.” Many considerations affect a corporation’s view of New York’s business climate, and the issues important to one corporation—energy costs or transportation facilities—may be unimportant to another.<sup>42</sup> There is little doubt, however, that the level of taxes compared with the level and quality of public services is one factor that shapes a business’s perception. Firms that avail themselves of various tax incentives and receive the level of public services that they desire probably have a favorable view of the State’s business climate and of its tax law. For other corporations, the level of taxes rather than the level and quality of public services may shape their perceptions. Whether this view is shared by all corporations, however, is problematic. For the 91.3 percent (379,000) of all corporate taxpayers in 1982 that did not utilize the double-weighted receipts factor, or did not benefit from the lack of a throwback rule, or did not benefit from any of New York’s special credits, but bore the burden of the forgone tax revenue through higher rates,<sup>43</sup> the tax law may simply be viewed as a complicated morass of special provisions benefiting their competitors.<sup>44</sup> Such corporations may feel that the State’s business climate would be improved if these various provisions were eliminated with a correlative reduction in tax rates. As economists remind us, no “free lunch” exists. Revenue that is lost through wasteful tax provisions results in a combination of lowered services and higher taxes than would otherwise result and these effects must be considered by policymakers when evaluating tax incentives.

Commentators caution that the role that taxes play in a particular firm’s perception of a state’s business climate must be placed in perspective. Zoning regulations, construction permits, the attitude of those public officials with whom a firm most often deals, the speed with which telephone calls are returned from the public sector, the degree of government regulations and restrictions, the way businesses are treated by a tax department’s auditors, the level of civility that characterizes interaction with government personnel, the amount of “red tape” that exists, the number of forms and permits that must be filled out, and the governmental assistance offered to a new firm and its employees in relocating all contribute to perceptions of business climate. Perceptions of business climate are also based on intangibles and imponderables that defy analysis or quantification (*e.g.*, personal reasons of executives).

In this vein, a leading researcher suggests that:  
... states and localities should concentrate

on helping their manufacturers with the physical items which go into selecting a plant’s location, constructing it, and starting it up. States and localities should stand ready to offer the interested manufacturer (i) speedy and accurate information about potential sites, (ii) help in securing necessary environmental or zoning permits, and (iii) timely help with the roads, sewerage, water, waste treatment, and labor training which can make a real difference to the smooth start-up of a new manufacturing facility. I remain convinced that the industrial growth of the South has had more to do with Southern hospitality than with Southern tax rates. The regional differences in the use of such assistance as labor training suggests that supply does seem to create at least some of its own demand in these matters.

Recently there has been a rise in expediting mechanisms to counter the stifling effect that large bureaucracies have on industrial decision-making. Some cities and states have sponsored ombudsmen to guide businesses through the red-tape mazes. Such programs have received uniformly positive reactions. Such expediting is highly valued by many large companies, and explains, in part, the favorable opinions they have of the industrial development programs of North Carolina, South Carolina, Nebraska, and elsewhere. It is difficult for the average businessperson to know how to secure quick rulings on zoning variances, building permits, environmental standards and regulations, parking regulations, and tax assessments and abatements. The more government can cut the red tape, the more industry it can expect to retain. This exceedingly useful function could be promoted even more than it has been.<sup>45</sup>

To the extent that business taxes contribute to perceptions of business climate, some researchers argue that a state is better off with a broad tax base and low nominal rates than with a high nominal rate with numerous special provisions. On the one hand, such differences should not matter. The sophisticated tax manager of a corporation is likely to be more interested in the “bottom line” liability and less concerned with what the nominal rates might be. On the other hand, the tax manager of a corporation that is considering a number of expansion sites, including New York, may not be involved in compiling the initial list identifying which of the 50 states merit further consideration. Such a list may be compiled by persons such as the division general manager who might not be involved in preparing the state tax returns for the corporation. A state with a high nominal tax rate but having favorable allocation formulae, tax credits, or

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favorable rules on defining taxable income may be eliminated from consideration as an expansion site in favor of a state having a lower nominal rate but a less desirable tax law. Whether a state obtains the same advantages when it indirectly lowers business taxes by adopting special provisions rather than when it directly lowers visible tax rates is a fundamental and critical question.<sup>46</sup> In terms of improving its business climate, a state may be better off eliminating most or all of its special provisions and using the increased revenue to lower rates.<sup>47</sup>

One commentator has concluded that:

State tax policy should be designed so as to emphasize stability, predictability, and uniformity in state business taxation. The business tax climate is impaired more than anything else by tax policies that seem to single out particular industries or activities for special treatment, either favorable or punitive, creating a situation in which everything seems to be up for grabs. Tax concessions to specific firms or industries are to be avoided. On the contrary, state policy should emphasize the evenhanded application of the tax structure to businesses of all kinds.<sup>48</sup>

Whatever the perceptions are of New York's business climate, work by the Staff of the Tax Study Commission indicates that the State's business tax structure is generally in line with that of other states. Moreover, the effects of a range of policy options that were simulated, which included rather dramatic changes in the State's franchise tax, did not alter New York's ranking among the sites studied and were probably too insignificant to alter New York's attractiveness.<sup>49</sup>

Perhaps in recognition of the competitiveness of the State's business tax structure, attention has recently turned to the role played by New York's personal income tax. The effects of a state's personal income tax on the location of a business has not yet been studied with any rigor, primarily because the issue is not as susceptible to the kind of analytical tools that are applied to business taxes. The research discussed above covered only the corporate, sales, and property taxes and therefore its findings cannot be extrapolated to the State's personal income tax.

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***This essay . . . concludes that using business taxes as a significant part of an economic development strategy is virtually certain not to have the impact that proponents expect.***

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The conclusions and findings of the Tax Commission's research on New York, which are consistent with a substantial body of economic analysis, seriously question the emphasis the State has previously placed on the relationship between business taxes and economic development. In the past, it has been assumed

that a change in the business allocation formula, the introduction of an investment tax credit, the adoption of ACRS, the ability to allocate income to other states even if such income is not taxed by these other states, and similar special tax provisions, would significantly affect a business's locational decision. Like many issues that state policymakers confront, the question of the influence of taxes on the business locational decision cannot be definitively and conclusively answered. Knowledge in this area is and will remain imperfect, which, unfortunately, describes many of the other areas that policymakers are asked to address. Confronted with the lack of perfect information, policymakers should respond by determining the direction in which the bulk of the evidence points.

Clearly, a substantial body of evidence suggests that state business taxes are unlikely to affect significantly the locational decisions of firms. Businesses are not flocking to Mississippi, Louisiana, or Arkansas—low tax states. Conversely, Route 128 developed at a time when Massachusetts's unofficial sobriquet was "Taxachusetts." Apparently, low taxes do not inevitably attract firms any more than high taxes necessarily repel them. Of course, in some cases state and local taxes may be the determinative factor in a locational decision. It is also possible that taxes matter more for some types of firms than for others, and that the mix of taxes might also be important. For some businesses, an adverse tax picture reinforces other disadvantages that a state has. What the research suggests, however, is that these situations are infrequent and should not be the "tail that wags the dog."<sup>50</sup> This finding should not be misinterpreted, however, as an invitation for a state to increase cavalierly its taxes on business—at some point, deleterious effects can be expected.

The policy implications seem clear. Those who advocate using the tax system to influence business locational decisions, a position that is seemingly inconsistent with over 30 years of research, should have to support their case with a rigorous and periodic cost-benefit analysis. Because of the revenue and inequities at stake, the burden of proof should be on such advocates. Ironically, programs costing a few million dollars receive more scrutiny than tax incentives like the ITC and EIC, which cost more than the budgets of most State agencies.

De-emphasizing the use of business tax incentives as a tool for attracting and maintaining businesses should be viewed as a way of eliminating waste, inefficiency, and inequity in the tax system and is not tantamount to abandoning any meaningful program of economic development or to damaging the State's business climate. To the contrary, the money that would be raised from eliminating ineffective and inequitable provisions in the tax code could be used to finance rate reductions in the corporate and personal income taxes, to supplement existing State programs, or to fund new ones. Money raised from eliminating provisions that cannot survive a cost-benefit analysis could be used for human resource development, job

training, research and technological development, providing capital to finance growth and development, improving the State's infrastructure, and energy and natural resources management. To encourage economic growth, money is probably best spent on programs that increase the birth rate of local companies and the encourage the expansion of small, local companies. This essay does not address the specific merits of these programs, but only concludes that using business taxes as a significant part of an economic development strategy is virtually certain not to have the impact that proponents expect.

## NOTES

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1. See *State Taxation Policy* (ed. M. Barker 1983), p. xiii-iv.
2. See note 27 *infra*.
3. See M. Kieschnick, "Taxes and Growth: Business Incentives and Economic Development," p. 155, in *State Taxation Policy* *supra* note 1 at 155; S. Kanter, "A History of State Business Subsidies," *Proceedings of the National Tax Association—Tax Institute of America*, (1977) p. 148. Massachusetts granted the first tax incentive in the country in the 17th century. See R. Pomp, S. Kanter, K. Simonson, and R. Vaughan, "Can Tax Policy Be Used to Stimulate Economic Development," 29 *Am. L.R.* 207, 222 (1980). New Jersey granted a tax exemption to a manufacturing company established by Alexander Hamilton in 1791. See *Fortune*, March 5, 1984, p. 112.
4. A survey by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations found that support for business tax incentives is strongest when economic growth has been slowest. See "State Tax Incentives: How Effective Are They?" *CJED Commentary*, Jan. 1980, p. 3.
5. The Staff's work is summarized in a Report by the Staff of the Legislative Commission on the Modernization and Simplification of Tax Administration and the Tax Law, *Interstate Business Locational Decisions and the Effect of the State's Tax Structure on After-Tax Rates of Return of Manufacturing Firms* (December 31, 1984).
6. Nearly all of the research was conducted on the locational decisions made by existing firms that were expanding, establishing branch operations, or moving from one site to another. Little research has been conducted on the effect of state taxation on new business formation, although intuitively it would seem that state taxes would be less important than other factors, such as school and family ties and availability of financing.
7. Kieschnick, *supra* note 3 at 187 discusses numerous weaknesses in some of the existing empirical literature. His more carefully conducted research is consistent, however, with much of existing literature.
8. The Staff did not address the effect of local taxes on the location of businesses within the State—for example, whether a property tax abatement offered by Jurisdiction A is likely to be cost-effective. Any impact the personal income tax or payroll taxes might have on business locational decisions was also not addressed.
9. By using after-tax rates of return of representative manufacturing firms in selected industries a number of problems that mark other studies of comparative tax burdens were avoided. See Report of the Staff of the Legislative Commission on the Modernization and Simplification of Tax Administration and the Tax Law, *Interstate Tax Comparisons: Introduction and Overview* (1985); Kieschnick, *supra* note 3 at 190-198; Staff Report, *supra* note 5 at 31-36.
10. State tax incentives typically favor capital investment (e.g., the investment tax credit or the adoption of a depreciation regime like ACRS). These incentives can increase the level of investment in a state in two independent ways: by encouraging existing firms to invest more than they otherwise would or by encouraging firms to locate (or remain) in a state. Such incentives, however, are rarely defended as tools for increasing the level of investment in a state except through their impact on attracting new businesses. The simulations described in the text which included doubling the rate of the State's ITC, as well as eliminating it entirely, suggest that tax incentives cannot be seriously defended as a cost-effective means of increasing the level of investment by existing firms. For a further discussion, see Staff Report, *infra* note 2<sup>a</sup> and Staff Report, *infra* note 32.
11. The red tape involved in site assembly may be a much greater investment barrier than the price of land. See R. Vaughan, *State Taxation and Economic Development* (1979), p. 25.
12. Transportation costs affect both the revenue a firm receives from its sales and the prices it pays for its inputs. Availability of transportation linkages, such as the ease with which trucks can make deliveries and collections, or the proximity of a railroad spur, shipping pier, or major airport, can also be critical for some activities. Cities like New York, which have traditionally housed a large number of small firms whose products are fairly transportation-intensive, suffer from inadequate access to rail transportation and inconvenient access to truck routes. See *id.* 24.
13. Because training labor is expensive, businesses are attracted to areas that have a ready supply of skilled labor. Labor that is priced low relative to its skill was a major factor in the development of manufacturing in the South. See *id.* 24. Skilled labor also appears critical to attracting technology-

oriented firms. See note 19 *infra*.

14. The cost of labor may be a major consideration in competitive labor-intensive industries, for example, apparel, leather, furniture, and consumer electronics. Another labor consideration is whether the workforce is likely to be unionized. See R. Schmenner, *Making Business Location Decisions* (1982), p. 37. A company with seasonal needs for labor has to be located in an area with a large labor pool. See Vaughan, *supra* note 11 at 24.

15. A site near established markets may be essential for industries such as printing, plastics fabrication, paper conversion, and can manufacturing, which involve commodities that have a low value to weight ratio and thus have transportation costs that are a high percentage of the selling price of the goods. See Schmenner, *supra* note 14 at 37.

16. One of the factors cited by Bankers Trust for transferring part of its operations from New York to New Jersey was the lower cost of utilities, an important consideration presumably because of the large amount of electricity needed to run the company's computers. See *New York Times*, April 29, 1983, p. B3. Energy costs are commonly mentioned as one of the reasons why the banking and insurance industries are relocating part of their operations outside of New York City. See *New York Times*, March 2, 1982, p. D23; December 23, 1981, p. D14. State and local taxes, of course contribute to the cost of energy. The price and availability of office space is another factor contributing to the movement of firms from New York City to less dense regions, both within and without the State.

17. For example, paper mills typically locate near a supply of trees and water; fruit and vegetable processors are usually located near farms; and petrochemical complexes must be close to pipelines. See Schmenner, *supra* note 14 at 37.

18. Some manufacturing plants operate as satellites to a base or main plant and cannot be located too far from the main plant without stretching the lines of support too taut. Schmenner, *supra* note 14 at 37. Savin Corporation decided to build a plant in Union, New York because four of its feeder plants were already in the area. According to the corporation's senior vice president, "the choice wasn't made because of tax considerations." *Wall Street Journal*, July 1, 1980. Nonetheless, the State's Commerce Commissioner chose to describe Savin's decision as "a splendid example" of the drawing power of tax incentives. *Id.*

State officials responsible for economic development have an institutional interest in exaggerating the impact of tax incentives. When Church and Dwight built a new plant in Ohio, one economic development official claimed: "The tax incentive was the keystone of the deal." The corporate comptroller, however, stated that: "The tax abatement was a nice kicker at the end, but we chose Ohio mainly because of its strategic location for distribution and market growth." *Wall Street Journal*, June 30, 1978, p. 1.

19. High-tech companies, which are being wooed by many states today, are especially sensitive to the existence of prominent universities having graduate-level technical programs that produce a pool of potential employees. A recent example involves Microelectronics and Computer Technology Co., a joint venture of 12 major companies, including Control Data, Digital Equipment, Honeywell, RCA, and Sperry, which was courted by fifty-seven cities. According to the president of Microelectronics, in selecting Austin, Texas for its site the corporation emphasized "the output of technical people in the area," particularly electrical engineers and computer scientists with advanced degrees—and "not who's holding a gold watch to get you to come." *Wall Street Journal*, May 12, 1983. See also note 20 *infra*. The existence of high quality graduate programs no doubt explains the presence of high-tech firms along Route 128 in Massachusetts and in the "Silicon Valley" in California. But see *infra*.

According to recent reports, sweeping changes in educational policies are being pursued throughout the South by a growing number of persons who assert that the ability of their states to attract growth industries increasingly hinges on the educational depth of the work force. Many of these changes are being financed by increased taxes. *New York Times*, March 20, 1982, p. 26.

The Alabama Governor's Task Force on Economic Recovery expressed a similar concern: "Alabama's traditional combination of low taxes and minimum services no longer constitutes a sound basis for progress. . . . Today the premium is on the elements which support technology—the educational system, engineering resources, communications research." *New York Times*, June 14, 1983, p. A19.

Florida recently increased its budget for education by \$227.8 million through a variety of tax increases. The Florida Governor supported the tax increases with the slogan, "Education Means Business." *New York Times*, January 11, 1984.

This phenomenon is not limited only to the South. When voters approved the first Dayton, Ohio public school tax in twelve years, they were described as acting in part from a concern for jobs. *New York Times*, June 14, 1983, p. A18. Business executives in California have also called for tax increases to finance educational reforms. Business leaders fear that the poor quality of public education in California is undermining the ability of their companies to compete with foreign countries, especially Japan, which are perceived to have better education systems. *New York Times*, April 23, 1983, p. 7.

20. The high cost of housing in the Silicon Valley is apparently making it increasingly difficult for companies to attract employees and is causing some corporations to move to lower-cost areas. *Wall Street Journal*, May 11, 1983, p. 37. The cost of housing played a role in the selection of Austin, Texas by Microelectronics and Computer Technology Co., *supra* note 19. "The biggest economic factor was the cost of private housing. Taxes didn't play a significant role in our decision. . . . The governor of Texas put together a statewide task force of bankers, industrialists, educators and political figures. . . and they did some clever things to reduce the hassles of relocating—such as getting bank commitments for mortgage money below FHA rates, and starting a job placement center for spouses." *USA Today*, August 24, 1983, p. A8.

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21. Improvements in the level and quality of public services, such as a state's infrastructure, will benefit many firms, both large and small. By comparison, tax incentives tend to accrue to a small percentage of large firms.

22. According to one of the leading researchers on locational decision-making, corporations visit a potential site in order to gather information about the community—its attractiveness as a place to live and raise a family, its housing, schools, medical facilities, cultural and recreational activities, and its civic pride. Schmenner, *supra* note 14 at 20.

23. Many studies have concluded that regional differences in labor costs, construction costs, and energy costs are generally too large to be offset by differences in tax levels. See, e.g., Cornia, Testa, and Stocker, *State-Local Fiscal Incentives and Economic Development, Urban and Regional Development Series No. 4, Academy for Contemporary Problems* (1978).

24. To the extent that other costs of a business are also deductible, the relative differentials between such costs and taxes would be unchanged.

25. See *supra* note 19; C. Tiebout, "A Pure Theory of Local Expenditures," 54 *J. Political Economy* (1956), p. 416.

26. See W. Oates, "The Effects of Property Taxes and Local Public Services of Property Values: An Empirical Study of Tax Capitalization and the Tiebout Hypothesis," 77 *J. of Political Economy* (1969), p. 957.

27. Roger Smith, Chairman of General Motors, whose Saturn plant has been sought after by nearly every governor, stressed that "tax breaks can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." According to Smith, "we're going to be in business for the long term. . . you've got to look at more than just what the great big cookie is that's coming in on the plate." *Detroit Free Press*, March 18, 1985, p. 1A. Consistent with this philosophy, the first state GM eliminated as a site for the Saturn plant was Florida, a state that is perceived as having an extremely favorable tax climate (e.g., no personal income tax, no estate tax, a double-weighted receipts factor, as well as its recent elimination of worldwide combined reporting). See also text accompanying *infra* note 48.

28. For a fuller discussion, see Report by the Staff of the Legislative Commission on the Modernization and Simplification of Tax Administration and the Tax Law, *The Article 9-A Franchise Tax: Should New York Adopt ACRS?* (December 31, 1984). The issue of whether a state should adopt the federal rules on ACRS also illustrates a significant difference in perspective between federal and state tax law. When the Congress enacts special tax provisions designed to encourage investment, it is indifferent to where within the United States such activity occurs. A particular state does not share this perspective, however. If state law mirrors federal measures designed to encourage investment regardless of where it occurs, a state may lose revenue to support investment occurring beyond its borders, the benefits of which may not sufficiently rebound to that state. If the policy question is phrased as whether a state should adopt a tax incentive that results in a loss in revenue for investments made in other states, most officials would answer with a resounding "No." Yet, if New York were simply to adopt the federal rules on ACRS, as has been vigorously proposed by many persons, a corporation would receive the benefits of the faster depreciation for investment occurring both within and without the State. Indeed, most of the revenue loss that New York would experience from adopting ACRS would actually be attributable to investments made in other states. See *id.* In order to minimize this revenue loss, a state that wished to adopt ACRS should limit it only to in-state investment, which is the approach New York recently adopted. Even this approach, however, does not ensure that the resulting loss in revenue will be cost effective. See *id.*

29. For example, shortly after New York adopted its double-weighted receipts factor Massachusetts and Connecticut adopted similar provisions. See Report by the Staff of the Legislative Commission on the Modernization and Simplification of Tax Administration and the Tax Law, *The Article 9-A Franchise Tax: The Double-Weighted Receipts Factor* (May 1985).

30. Kleschnick, *supra* note 3 at 325. Moreover, some economists argue that business accounting and organizational structures can reduce the effectiveness of a tax incentive. Tax incentives operate at the overall company level by reducing the final tax. But the problem that generated the need for a tax incentive is often focused at the plant level, where the plant manager is faced with the decision to purchase equipment that would otherwise be unprofitable without the tax incentive. Consider, for example, the investment tax credit (ITC). Unless the tax savings at the overall level are allocated within the company to the particular plant, that plant manager might be saddled in the company's books with a high pre-ITC cost for the equipment. See Surrey, Warren, McDaniel & Ault, *Federal Income Taxation* (1972), Vol. 1, p. 271 at n. 21. Further, the plant manager or other persons in charge of purchasing equipment may be unaware of the credit. A staff member of Minnesota's Taxation Committee expressed a similar sentiment: "We've learned that accountants are better at discovering tax breaks than managers." See D. Frey, *Economic Development Tax Incentives: A Staff Perspective*, Paper Presented at the National Conference of State Legislatures, July 22, 1984.

31. *State Taxation Policy*, *supra* note 1 at 89.

32. The EIC can only be claimed by those firms which have claimed ITC. For a complete discussion, see Report by the Staff of the Legislative Commission on the Modernization and Simplification of Tax Administration and the Tax Law, *The New York State Investment and Employment Tax Credits* (March 11, 1985).

33. See *id.* The federal government annually publishes a supplement to the budget which estimates the cost of various tax incentives. See Budget of the United States Government, *Special Analysis G*. A few states publish a similar analysis.

34. See "Ernst & Whinney Faces Civil Charges for 'Deceptive' ITC Studies," *Tax Notes*, March 22, 1982, p. 770.

35. See Staff Report, *supra* note 32 at 56.

36. See *id.* at 30-33; 35-36.

37. A reduction in the rate of the franchise tax would also have the effect described in the text. A state program that was structured to provide a tax-free benefit to a corporation would not have such an effect, provided that

the program did not reduce a cost that a business would have otherwise incurred.

38. See Staff Report, *supra* note 32 at 36-37.

39. The study compared the investment patterns of 238 profitable non-financial corporations with the federal taxes they paid in 1981, 1982, and 1983 and concluded that "evidence that the billions of dollars the federal government spends each year on tax incentives to encourage investment have failed to achieve their purpose is overwhelming." See *The Failure of Corporate Tax Incentives: A Study of Three Years of Growing Loopholes and Lagging Investment*, Citizens for Tax Justice (1985), p. 4. The study found that the 50 lowest-taxed corporations had an average tax rate of minus 8.4 percent (i.e., they received tax refunds or sold their excess tax benefits) but reduced their investment by 21.6 percent. By contrast, the 50 corporations with the highest tax rates increased their investment over the same period by 4.3 percent while paying 33.1 percent of their profits in federal income taxes. Moreover, although the low-tax companies cut back on their new investment, they increased their dividends at a pace more than 30 percent greater than the high-tax companies.

40. The pressure exerted on some states to repeal worldwide combined reporting provides a recent illustration. See *supra* note 41 *infra*.

41. A spokesman for General Motors, for example, stated that the reason the corporation asked Baltimore for a tax abatement (in addition to non-tax benefits that were already granted) was that "we'd be very irresponsible to our shareholders not to request it." See New York State Comptroller, *Fiscal Research Report, Tax Concessions for Business Development* (January 1981), p. 3.

Michael Barker's description of the role of business is more cynical:

in virtually every state, businesses and their trade associations make an annual pilgrimage to the state capital, pleading for additional tax reductions or the creation of special investment incentives. Armed with studies and charts, they attempt to show why the state is suddenly in danger of losing jobs to other, more attractive areas. Usually, they stress that the tax reductions being advocated pose no long-term threat to the state's treasury and that prompt action on tax reductions will provide such a stimulus to private taxable activities that the changes will pay for themselves, producing no net loss in state or local revenues. But the alternative is always clear. Without action, disaster looms. The state's business climate will be severely damaged. Investment capital will flow elsewhere. Existing businesses will wither and die. Workers will go jobless. Tax revenues will fall as industry stagnates. Business interests will support other, more responsive candidates. A blight will move across the face of the land.

That such efforts continue to prove successful in the complete absence of any empirical evidence that state or local taxes play an important role in guiding business investment decisions is not surprising. Business lobbies are powerful in state capitals. What very few numbers do exist concerning the impact of taxes on business investment decisions have usually been furnished by the very people seeking tax relief. *State Taxation Policy supra* note 1 at xiii-xiv.

42. Various groups attempt to measure a state's "business climate." One well-known attempt by Alexander Grant has been described as lacking rigor and scientific methodology. See Wheeler, *Interstate Differences in Tax Costs to Corporations: A Look at Some Accounting Studies*, in *Michigan's Fiscal and Economic Structure* (Brazer & Laren eds., 1982). Professor Wheeler notes that the Alexander Grant study "does not claim to be, nor should it be construed to be, using scientific methodology in that a whole host of internal and external validity problems exist." *Id.* 252. The Grant study has been criticized for counting the same variable twice, relying on poor data sources, and improperly measuring the factors used. See Biermann, "The Validity of Business Climate Rankings: A Test," *Industrial Development*, March/April 1984, p. 17.

Attempts to measure a state's business climate often suffer from the problems encountered in measuring a state's tax burden: most business climate studies are not industry-specific and are thus too general to be very useful. Disparate industries are likely to have very different impressions of a state's business climate and a general study that ranks various aspects of doing business in a state cannot reflect the priorities of every sector of the economy.

Fantus Corporation contends that business climate studies are inappropriate and unusable in the site selection process. See Biermann, *supra*. Fantus described the Grant study, *supra*, as "a tremendous disservice for states and industries because it is so misleading. . . the ranking is subjective and uses general data that are misleading because they don't come to grips with the specific needs of companies in specific locations." *Id.* 23.

43. The North Carolina director of industrial development stated: "Existing industries in most cases pay for incentives, and we don't burden our industries with that. We treat everybody equally." *Wall Street Journal*, June 30, 1978, p. 17.

44. "Tax subsidies tend to provide windfalls to large, well-established companies and have little meaning for new small companies that offer the greatest potential for local economic development." Jack Faucett Associates, *Effectiveness of Financial Incentives on Investment in the Economic Development Administration's Designated Areas*, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (June 1976), p. iii.

45. Schmenner, *supra* note 14 at 58. Some persons have argued that tax concessions should be viewed in terms of their announcement effect—that the businessman is a hero who is admired and loved by the citizenry. Southern policymakers are often described as accomplished practitioners of this stroking policy. See Shannon, "State Income Taxes—Living with Complexity," *National Tax Journal* (1977), p. 339-340. Schmenner's recommendations would seem to serve this purpose.

In discussing the psychological effects of investment incentives on business climate one economist concluded, "Unfortunately, about all one

can do about such matters is to note their existence and our inability to say anything definite about them." Bird, *Tax Incentives for Investment: The State of the Art* (1980), p. 49 n. 10.

46. A 1979 survey conducted for the Chemical Bank asked the question: "If you had to choose between general tax relief and State assistance and incentives for business, which should be emphasized to improve the State's business climate?" Of the 898 businessmen questioned, 76% chose general tax relief. See New York State Comptroller, Fiscal Research Report, Tax Concessions for Business Development (January 1981), p. 4.

47. One representative of a prominent Massachusetts lobbying group was reported as stating that he would prefer an outright cut in the state's corporate income tax rate, but since that was hard to obtain, "tax incentives will have to do." Another lobbyist who was instrumental in the adoption of the Massachusetts job creation tax credit stated that his organization fully intended the credit to be a "gift" to companies to "compensate" them for the State's high tax rates. See Harrison and Kanter, *The Great State Robbery* (Working Papers for a New Society, Spring 1976), p. 57.

As this essay goes to press, Stanley Fink, Speaker of the New York State Assembly, is planning to introduce a bill that would eliminate many of the special provisions in the New York corporate tax, coupled with a dramatic reduction in the rates. His bill would reduce (or leave unaffected) the taxes paid by 99 percent of the corporations in the state. Speaker Fink's proposals are philosophically similar to those being proposed by the U.S. Treasury Department for reforming the federal corporate income tax.

48. Stocker, "A Fiscal Strategy of Ohio Economic Development," *LII Bulletin of Business Research* (May 1977).

49. The simulations conducted actually understate New York's attractiveness for four reasons. First, the State's tax law has extremely favorable rules on the taxation of dividends, interest, and capital gains. These rules were not simulated because only income from manufacturing activities was modeled.

Second, the manufacturing firms that were simulated were assumed to have a pattern of sales that would magnify and exaggerate the impact of adopting more stringent changes in the taxation of corporations. For example, the firms modeled were those which would experience nearly the greatest decline in after-tax rates of return if a throwback rule were introduced, or if a single-weighted receipts factor were adopted. The overall decline in after-tax rates of return which would actually accompany these changes, even though modest, were nonetheless overstated.

Third, the computer model assumes that an out-of-state firm would ex-

pand in New York through a branch rather than through a new subsidiary. If a combined report is filed, the tax consequences will be identical regardless of whether the out-of-state firm expands through a branch or through a subsidiary. If a combined report is not filed, however, very different tax consequences can result. By creating a subsidiary for its New York operations, an out-of-state corporation can achieve even more favorable tax results than those indicated in the Staff Report, *supra* note 5. Using orthodox tax planning techniques, the subsidiary can reduce its New York taxable income through payments to its parent (or other related corporations) for goods or services, such as legal fees, accounting fees, advertising expenses, stewardship costs, and interest. These expenses would be deductible as costs of doing business and thus reduce the corporation's New York taxable income. If the payee is subject to a lower tax rate than the payor, a net savings results. The creation of a branch in New York would not allow this same flexibility and thus the simulations understate the competitiveness of the New York tax structure.

Fourth, all other states were assumed to have adopted the federal ACRS rules on depreciation. To the extent that some of these states have decoupled, the simulations make New York appear less attractive than it is.

50. Theoretically, if only a few firms were influenced by a tax incentive to locate (or remain) in New York, the resulting benefits might still outweigh the various costs and inequities that are identified in the text. Evaluating the benefits generated when a firm is induced to locate in New York involves a complex set of issues: Are the kinds of firms or investments attracted by tax incentives consistent with the long-term interests of the State? Will the new corporation's employment, investment, and environmental policies comport with the needs of the local community? Will the new firm bring its own work force or absorb local unemployed persons? Will profits by the firm be invested locally or outside the State? Will raw materials and other inputs be purchased from local firms or from out-of-state firms? What services, such as water, transportation, and waste disposal will be required by the new firm and how will these be financed?

Once the benefits have been quantified, they can be compared to the costs of the tax incentive to see whether the incentive was a sound policy or whether there were more cost-efficient means of achieving the same goals. Although quantifying the benefits generated by a new firm is exceedingly complex, some commentators have concluded that the types of businesses most likely to be attracted by tax incentives pay low wages, offer poor working conditions, and provide unstable employment. See R. Vaughan, *supra* note 11 at 94 (citing Harrison and Kanter).

## MTC Annual Meeting Covered Wide Range of Tax Subjects

Representatives of twenty-eight states and of many businesses attended the Commission's Eighteenth Annual Meeting. This year's meeting consisted of programs on Sales and Use Taxes, Enforcement Efforts, Property Taxes, Corporate Income Taxes, and National Taxes.

### SALES AND USE TAXES

#### Untaxed Mail Order Sales from Out-of-State

##### *Plight of the In-State Retailer*

The first program addressed the burgeoning mail-order problem which faces the states. Arthur Wheeler, Executive Director of the North Dakota Retailers' Association, lamented the fact that so many sales are made into his state by out-of-state mail order sellers whom his State cannot require to collect and remit applicable use tax. Since the State cannot effectively enforce the payment of the tax by each individual buyer (it does not even receive any information with respect to such sales from the sellers), the result is, according to Wheeler, "an unrecognized form of tax relief for out-of-state direct marketers." In-state sellers must, he pointed out, collect and remit sales tax with respect to each sale of the same items as those which such out-of-state sellers market tax-free. He said that the

same situation prevails across the country. Many mail order sellers can be required to collect and remit the tax by virtue of the fact that they have a jurisdictional nexus in a state, i.e. they have sufficient contacts with the state to allow the State to impose the collection and remittance requirement on them. Thus, Sears Roebuck is subject to that requirement in all states because of the fact that it has at least one store in each state. However, under a 1967 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *National Bellas Hess v. Illinois Department of Revenue*, sellers who operate solely through the mails or have similarly minimal contacts with a state cannot be subjected to that State's tax collection jurisdiction.

Wheeler referred to proposed federal legislation which has been drafted by state tax administration officials for the purpose of extending the jurisdictional reach of the states to enable them to impose the collection requirement upon such out-of-state direct marketers. That proposal would cause the requirement to trigger when the seller exceeded a certain threshold level of sales into a state. Wheeler objected to the exemption of such sales below the threshold level, saying that that would still be unfair to in-state sellers and to buyers from in-state sellers. (It appears likely, however, that the tax collection requirement could apply to all sales, including those below the threshold, but

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## Fiscal Incentives: How Powerful a Stimulus to Economic Development?

*by Frederick D. Stocker*

State and local tax policy makers are finding themselves under growing pressure to design tax structures and policies so as to attract industry and jobs, and encourage economic growth. The response by policy makers goes beyond the long accepted principle that taxes should be designed so as to interfere as little as possible with the efficient functioning of the private economy. Current practices include more and more deliberate use of tax abatements and tax preferences, often on a selective basis, to attract specific firms to a particular state or local area. Along with this growing use of tax concessions as economic development tools, another time honored principle of tax policy—that tax bases should be kept broad and comprehensive, and tax rates low—has been pushed into the background.

The phenomenon has become more prominent as American industry has become less localized, with production and employment less

tightly bound to specific locations. Economic activity today consists less of heavy, bulky products, costly to transport to market. Increasingly, the emphasis is on services and on lightly prepackaged goods that can be produced about anywhere and transported long distances to markets. Location, therefore, is less important than it used to be, and tax considerations, along with other considerations not related to production, such as community amenities and climate, become more important.

The point of this paper is that, despite changes in basic economic structure that point toward a greater role for tax differences in economic location decisions, and despite the sometimes insistent demands for tax concessions of one sort or another, the actual significance of tax differences in location decisions is often wildly exaggerated. In fact, there is reason to believe that a state's economic climate may be enhanced more by turning

back on selective tax concessions and abatements, and instead emphasizing a policy of taxing business in broad, uniform, and comprehensive fashion.

### The Various Forms of Fiscal Incentives

Fiscal incentives, defined here as features of state/local tax structures that are designed to attract industry and enhance economic growth, come in many varieties and fall into a broad spectrum. At one end are those general features of the business tax structure that may be considered favorable to business, such as low-rate (or non-existent) corporate income tax, nontaxation of business inventories, and low property tax rates. Such tax provisions apply generally, across the board, to all business. At the other end of the spectrum are those provisions that apply in selective fashion to specific firms or plants, subject to authorization by some local body or state official. This paper is concerned with the latter type of fiscal incentive, i.e., with narrowly targeted tax exemptions, abatements, or concessions.

It may be noted that, in the opinion of some location economists, another form of fiscal incentive—the availability of tax exempt financing through industrial development bonds—is far more significant in location decisions than are tax abatements. Nevertheless, recent research on this subject suggests that this inducement also is rarely a determining factor in firms' location decision. A similar tentative conclusion is indicated by studies of state tax and regulatory exemptions for firms locating in urban enterprise zones.

### Reasons for Doubting their Effectiveness

Speaking specifically of such fiscal incentives as selective tax abatements or concessions, there are numerous reasons for doubting that they can have much effect.

First, there is a definite link between tax levels and public services. A state or locality that practices tax abatement on a generous scale impairs its revenue base and hence its ability to fund public services, including services that may be important to business firms and to their top echelon employees. The quality of public services is well recognized as a significant consideration in location decisions.

Second, state and local taxes are rarely a major cost factor to a business firm. Labor costs, and land costs, tend to be far more important, and they are highly variable from one place to another.

Moreover, the deductibility of state and local taxes for federal income tax purposes significantly reduces the *net* tax impact, along with any difference in net taxes across alternative locations.

Fourth, the quantitative significance of any net tax differential is normally swamped by dif-

ferences in such important nontax location factors as nearness to markets, availability of raw materials, access to transportation, and availability of essential utility services, as well as availability and cost of appropriately skilled labor, and availability of a suitable site.

Finally, it must be recognized that tax favors conferred on a new firm or industry are discriminatory toward those firms that are already there. It is not unknown for established firms, denied tax preferences that are granted to a new competitor, to pull up stakes and go somewhere else in retaliation.

### What the Evidence Shows

Several years ago Gary Cornia (now a member of the Utah State Tax Commission) and I carried out a survey of some four decades of published research designed to determine how effective fiscal incentives are in influencing business location decisions.<sup>1</sup> In the course of our study we reviewed some three dozen studies, all attacking the same question but in a variety of ways.

Three types of research studies were distinguished, based on their method. One group consists of case studies of hypothetical businesses, in which the researcher fabricates one or more hypothetical firms representing different sizes, growth rates, levels of capital usage, and profit. Tax levels are then estimated and compared for these businesses in different states or communities.

A second type of study relies on questionnaires, in which business executives are asked to identify and rank the factors that influence them in their location decisions, or, in some studies, asked directly how important taxes are in their decision process.

Third, some studies have attempted to use statistical techniques to isolate the elements that influence industrial growth. For example, multiple regressions models may be employed, with a variable included to represent the presence or absence of some tax incentive.

Without taking time and space to review the individual studies and their findings, I can indicate the general conclusion we came to by quoting from the summary: "State and local officials should not be misled as to the true effectiveness of fiscal incentives in attracting new business... nonfiscal factors nearly always dominate business location decisions."

Of course, all studies in this area face formidable methodological obstacles, and no one should be led into thinking that the last word has been said on the subject.

In an effort to overcome some of the shortcomings of other studies, an Ohio State University colleague of mine, George Morse, has carried out an ingenious study of the Ohio Reinvestment

*Continued on page 6*

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Area Tax Exemption (a program that allows local officials to grant a 15-year exemption for new buildings or other improvements on the land) in which he has carefully estimated the probable economic benefits and costs to the community from new investment, and then through survey techniques has attempted to determine what proportion of new investment is actually influenced by the availability of the exemption.<sup>2</sup> He was able thereby to estimate the *breakeven probability*, i.e., the minimum percentage of firms that must be influenced in their location or investment decisions for the tax abatement to be a beneficial development tool.

He found that from the community's perspective, the abatement would need to influence only some 14 percent of the firms in order to be a viable development strategy. And his survey suggested that about twice this percentage of firms was in fact likely to be affected by the availability of the tax abatement. However, this favorable benefit/cost ratio was largely the result of state school aid policies, which compensate districts in inverse proportion to their taxable property. In effect, he estimated, under our system in Ohio the state bears more than two thirds of the cost of the tax abatement. A similar benefit/cost comparison at the state level shows, not surprisingly, that the probable costs substantially outweigh the probable benefits to the state as a whole.

Morse's research thus supports the findings of many of the studies Cornia and I examined in indicating a more potent influence when the location choice is among various sites within the same general area or state, as contrasted with a choice among regions. In the latter decision, tax considerations are least likely to be significant.

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***... State and local officials should not be misled as to the true effectiveness of fiscal incentives in attracting new business... nonfiscal factors nearly always dominate business location decisions.***

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The effect of tax abatements is likely to be greatest, in other words, in precisely those situations in which the gain to one community comes at the expense of some neighboring community or other residents of the state. It is least likely to be effective as an interregional or international competitive strategy.

#### **An Alternative Fiscal Strategy**

Regrettably, the tendency in recent years to emphasize tax policies as an economic development device has diverted attention from the fact that taxes serve other purposes than economic

development—raising revenue, for one—and that other important principles need to be considered as well in shaping state tax policy. Among these might be noted the principle of tax equity, which suggests that businesses in similar economic situations should be taxed alike; the principle of neutrality, which suggests that, except for good reason, taxes should not deliberately favor one firm or industry at the expense of others; and the principle of simplicity in administration and compliance, which suggests avoiding drawing fine lines between what is taxable and what is exempt (such as the line between equipment bought for replacement and equipment bought for expansion.)

Also forgotten in the preoccupation with tax concessions and abatements is the second of Adam Smith's four Canons, certainty. Tax concessions and abatements fly in the face of the certainty principle, creating a situation in which a business firm's tax situation becomes negotiable, and everything seems to be up for grabs. Such a tax climate, it would seem, would be inhospitable to new investment and economic development.

Responsible businessmen have been known to say, sometimes for the record, that more important to them than some negotiated tax concession is a fiscal climate of stability, predictability, and uniformity in the application of tax laws.

If such statements can be taken at face value, they suggest that a more effective way of creating a favorable state fiscal climate would be to renounce policies of selective, negotiated concessions and to adopt instead a policy stressing the uniform, equal, predictable, and certain application of state taxes to all businesses. A state might place itself in a favorable light by, in effect, announcing to the world that, while it favors new businesses and stands ready to help new firms in any legitimate way, newcomers can expect to receive no tax advantage over any other business. All businesses will be taxed alike under broadly comprehensive, evenhandedly administered tax laws. And while no new firm will be exempt from taxes other firms must pay, likewise there need be no fear that a business, once established, will wake up some day and find itself paying some tax from which its competitor is exempt.

This radical notion that it would be good economic policy to tax business more or less uniformly and equally is often greeted with the response that this would be fine if all states agreed to abide by the same principle, but as long as some states are openhanded in granting tax concessions, all other states are forced to play the same game.

This misses the point. It is precisely because today all states are vying to offer the most

## NOTES

*...The states should stress the uniform, equal, predicable and certain application of taxes to all businesses.*

generous tax deal, and because the evidence suggests pretty clearly that these offers are not major determinants of the location decision, that the state that dares to turn its back on this game is likely to attract favorable attention.

I commend this to you as food for thought.

1. Gray C. Cornia, William A. Tesia, and Frederick D. Stoker, *State-Local Fiscal Incentives and Economic Development*, (Urban and Regional Development Series No. 4), Academy for Contemporary Problems, Columbus, June 1978.

2. George W. Morse and Michael C. Farmer, *Tax Abatement Location Investment Effects: Does the Ohio Reinvestment Area Tax Exemption Really Work?*, (Report ESS 605), Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, November 1983.

Frederick D. Stocker is a Professor of Economics and Public Administration at Ohio State University. This paper was originally presented at the Western States Association of Tax Administrators meeting in Boise, Idaho, on September 17, 1984.

## The State 'Unitary Tax' Dispute by Congressman Byron Dorgan

Most of the major newspapers in the United States have printed stories and editorials in the past year on the subject of a "unitary tax" dispute, an issue that has divided the U.S. and some of its allies and has reached all the way to the Oval Office in the White House.

The controversy is shrouded in the language of tax lawyers and corporate attorneys, but the dispute is really simple.

Some state governments, including the state that I'm from (North Dakota), require a corporation doing business in that state to report for income-tax purposes on a unitary worldwide combination basis.

Simply put, that means a corporation doing business all around the globe, and also in North Dakota, is asked to report to North Dakota a portion of its total income for the purpose of allowing North Dakota to compute the income-tax liability it owes the state.

That portion of income attributable to North Dakota is computed by requiring the corporation to report its payroll, property and sales in North Dakota and compare that to its payroll, property and sales everywhere else. These three fractions then are applied to the total income of that corporation, and that is the piece of the income pie attributable to North Dakota as a tax base.

Some Corporations have become very upset with that approach. They believe states are attempting to tax foreign income. That, of course, is not the case. The states are only attempting to tax a fair percentage of the total corporation's income as measured by the corporation's activity in that state.

The corporations say the state should use something called the "arm's-length method" of computing a corporation's state income tax. This method is similar to the old shell game at the carnival. You only get to look at one portion of the corporation's financial picture. The result is corporations price-transfer their profits around and play the shell game to avoid paying their state-tax liability. That's why they like this method.

Some corporations headquartered in Great Britain have been especially active in trying to convince the British government that they are being mistreated when they do business here.

All of that is pure nonsense. There is not a shred of evidence anywhere that the state governments, using the unitary worldwide combination approach, have overreached and are attempting to require more than an appropriate share of a corporation's tax base to be reported to the states for income-tax purposes.

Let me repeat—there's not a single credible instance that I know of in which injury to those corporations has been demonstrated, and I don't believe it ever will be, because the issue is pure myth.

When I was tax commissioner for the state of North Dakota, I learned very quickly that the problem is not that the states are overreaching to try to tax income that does not belong to them. The problem is that too many of the multinational corporations are underreporting their income and avoiding scandalous amounts of state income taxes.

Byron L. Dorgan, a Democrat from Bismarck, is North Dakota's U.S. representative. This article was originally published in *The Denver Post*, Oct. 13, 1984.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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### FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT STUDY

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

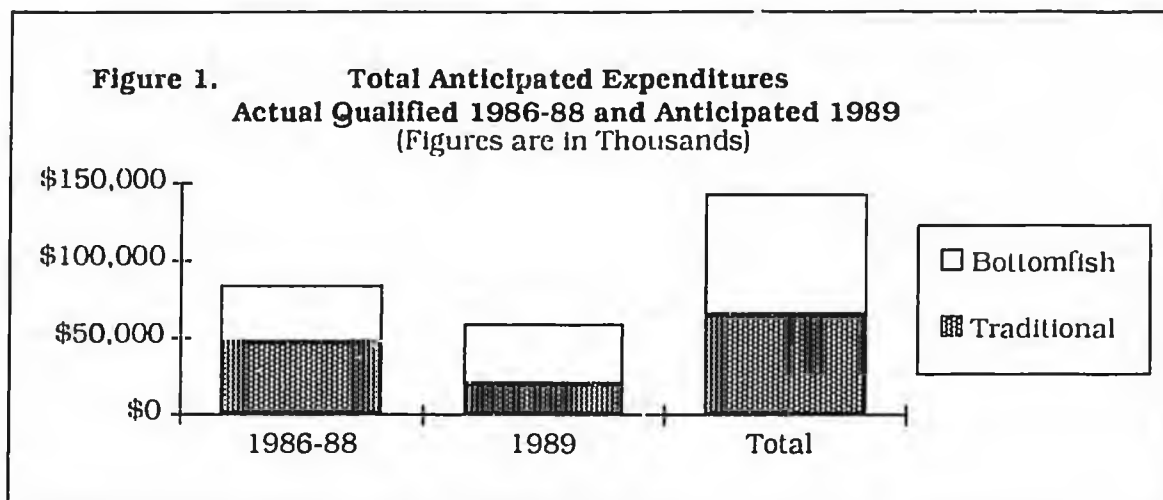
**Purpose.** This report addresses the effects of the Fisheries Business Tax Credit Program, and its stimulus to investments and employment. An attempt is also made to address several questions of interest: what types of investments are being made, where, and by what types of companies; what have the costs to the state been; and how much more will the existing program cost.

**The tax credit program.** The program offers a tax credit for capital expenditures that increase processing capacity, product quality, and value-added production. Credits are limited to 50% of a firm's tax liability and to 50% of qualified expenditures. It is scheduled to run for five years (1986-1991), with regulations defining 1986-1989 as the three year period during which qualifying expenditures must be made. Companies can elect to start their three year window of eligibility at any time during that period. Thus all projects must have been preapproved and substantially completed at this time. Credits can now be carried forward by companies who started their eligibility period in 1988 or 1989.

**Expenditures.** There is no uniform correlation between actual qualifying expenditures as reported on tax forms, expenditures preapproved by the Department of Revenue, total expenditures actually made and tax credits taken. Generally, actual qualifying expenditures are a minimum figure for total investment. For most firms, the limiting factor was 50% of their tax liability, not 50% of the qualifying expenditures. Overall, credits are expected to total about 35% of qualifying expenditures.

Actual qualifying expenditures reported on tax forms during the period 1986-1988 totaled \$83.4 million. The Department of Revenue has preapproved expenditures of about \$92.0 million for 1989, the last year that expenditures could be made and still qualify for credit. Since fisheries tax returns for 1989 are not due until March 31st, the actual dollar amounts will not be known for several months.

Using the experience of the previous two years, actual expenditures reported for credit will be approximately \$60 million, 65% of the amount preapproved. Total reported, qualifying expenditures are expected to total over \$140 million, but this is a minimum number for actual investment, as some



companies only report enough expenditure to match their tax liability, and some expenditures are disqualified for items such as bunkhouses, which are essential parts of the operations.

**Increase in Shorebased Plant Value.** Current estimates put the total insured or assessed value of seafood processing plants and equipment in Alaska at \$800 million to \$1 billion (Alaska Seafood Industry Study, 3/89). Estimated qualifying expenditures made during the past three years represent an increase of more than 15% of the total value of all active processing facilities in the state.

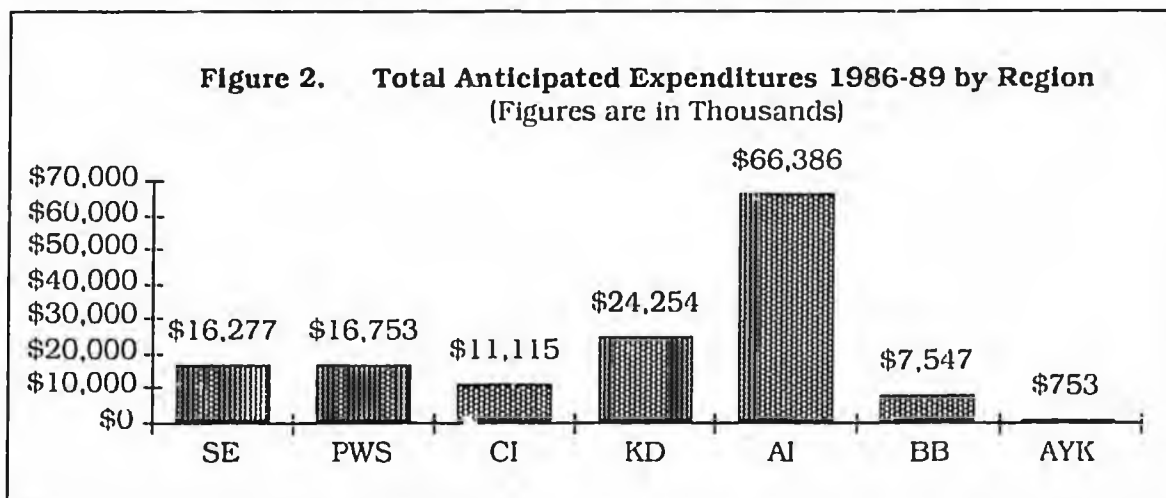
**Number of participants.** Sixty-seven firms representing 96 Alaska processing facilities have or intend to participate in the fisheries tax credit program. Expenditures actually qualifying for credit during the 1986-1988 period were made at 76 plants. Applications for expenditures during 1989 at an additional 13 facilities have been approved by the Department of Revenue. Credits only were taken on taxes generated by 7 facilities (and applied to expenditures at other plants owned by the same firm).

**Table 1. Size and Number of Facilities' Expenditures by Region**

Size of Expenditure (in thousands)	South East	Prince Will	Cook Inlet	Kod/ Chig	Aleut. Is.	Bristol Bay	AYK	Total
Less than \$10.0	2		1		1			4
\$10.0 - 100.0	7	1	2			2	2	14
\$100.0 - 500.0	8	3	3	5	1	2		22
\$500.0 - 1,000.0	1		8	5	2	3	1	20
\$1,000.0 - 2,000.0	4	2	4	2	1	1		14
\$2,000.0 - 5,000.0	2	2		3	1	1		9
\$5,000.0 - 10,000.0		1		1				2
\$10,000.0 - 20,000.0					4			4
Total	24	9	18	16	10	9	3	89

**Concentration of Major Investments.** It is estimated that through 1989, 22 firms will have made investments of more than \$1 million at each of 28 plants. This category of large investments will total about \$128 million or 89 percent of the total estimated expenditures of all participating firms.

The approximate size of expenditures and number of plants involved in each area of the state are outlined in Table 1. The expenditures column represents actual expenditures reported through 1988 plus 65% of 1989 expenditures preapproved by the Department of Revenue.



**Expenditures by Region.** The statewide total of estimated expenditures over the life of the tax credit program is put at \$143 million. Expenditures in the Aleutian Islands area are estimated at \$66 million or 46% of the total. The bulk of expenditures in the Aleutian Islands area are related to the construction of four very large bottomfish plants used for the manufacture of surimi, fillets and meal. See Figure 2.

Comparatively few expenditures were made in the Bristol Bay area (\$8 million) and AYK area (\$1 million).

**Credits Taken.** Reported expenditures totaled \$83 million during the 1986-1988, generating \$42 million in potential credits. Only about \$23 million in actual credits were applied, and the credit carry forward is about \$19 million. Generally, the credits taken by most major firms are limited by their tax liability and not by the size of their qualified expenditures.

**Credits Outstanding.** Theoretically, outstanding credits could equal \$66 million (half of the 1989 preapproved amount plus the amount carried forward). Estimating 65% of the preapproved amount as the actual qualifying expenditures that will be reported yields an estimated potential credit outstanding \$49 million, and a total potential credit figure of \$71 million.

The carryforward of most firms will be exhausted by 1990, so credits taken are expected to be higher 1988-1990, and lower in 1987 and 1991. Also, the record high ex-vessel prices of 1988 and the large volume of claims are likely to make that year the peak. Credits are likely to decline steadily after 1988, and to total between \$48 and \$55 million over the life of the program.

**Ownership.** Of the 89 facilities where expenditures have or will be made, on the order of 44 are owned by Alaska residents or Alaska-based corporations, 24 by foreign entities, and 21 by U.S. citizens or corporations headquartered outside of the state.

Forty-one percent of the credits actually applied through 1988 were taken by Alaskan firms, 29% by US firms, and 31% by foreign firms. Based on the tax liabilities of the companies involved, the 1989 approved expenditures and the amount of credits carried over from prior years, this ratio is not expected to change appreciably in the future.

**Value of the Tax Credit Program.** It is not possible to determine what investments in plant expansion and new equipment would have been made in the absence of a tax credit program. However, it is clear that the program is responsible for a substantially increased volume of capital investments in shorebased facilities, and probably in the ability of Alaskan and US firms to participate in shorebased bottomfish operations.

Six facilities with over \$5 million expended make up 45% of the total anticipated qualifying expenditures. Four are for new plants, with three bottomfish operations and one cannery. Two are major expansions of existing plants, both into surimi, fillet and meal production. The two Alaskan and one US firm involved all concentrated extensive tax credits from floating operations to build their plant. Principals in each firm report that the tax credit program was a major factor in their decision to invest onshore. The program was of lesser importance to the other three Japanese owned plants, who have very large fishing companies behind them, and who are constrained by law from investing in factory trawlers.

Of the total \$143 million in expected qualifying expenditures, \$79 million was spent on bottomfish facilities, and \$44 million on traditional species. The traditional species investments have considerably increased production capacity, especially refrigeration capacity, and have contributed substantially to production efficiencies.

**Increase in Employment.** It is not possible to determine the total increase of employment which was generated by plant expansions, because most were incremental expansions or improvements of existing facilities. More efficient equipment and production systems may even have resulted in the elimination of a few jobs. However, four new surimi plants alone which have already been completed or are in the final stages of construction will employ about 750 people full time. Another new facility constructed to handle more seasonal "traditional" species is expected to employ 200. Employment increases associated with firms participating in the tax credit program probably exceed 1,000 persons.

## FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM REPORT

### Type of investments made

Actual qualifying expenditures as reported on 1987-1988 tax returns were analyzed in detail. These expenditures were classified as being in support of either bottomfish processing or the processing of "traditional" species such as salmon, halibut, herring, and crab. Within those two categories the following classifications were established:

Dock/building repair or expansion: Minor and major expansion of existing processing buildings; utilities maintenance and upgrade (water, power, communications, waste disposal, outfalls); general plant wiring, plumbing, heating and other systems maintenance and upgrade; support facilities and equipment such as office, lunch room, generator shed, shop, supplies storage space, or loading dock.

New plant construction: Construction of a totally new building where one did not previously exist. Construction in association with an existing plant was included in this category if it involved the construction of a new building designed to handle products not previously processed.

Fish Handling equipment: Equipment and closely associated structures for moving, transferring and handling fish. Expenditures in this category were heavily weighted toward fish pumps, fork lifts and cranes, and also included conveyors, pallet jacks, trucks, hoists, elevators, carts, vans, and flumes.

Refrigeration/Ice: Refrigeration equipment, compressor buildings, freezers, refrigerated product storage facilities, refrigerated seawater holding systems, ice manufacturing equipment, and ice storage and delivery systems.

Salmon canning equipment ("Traditional" category only): Equipment used specifically in traditional salmon canning operations: Holding bins, weighing systems, fillers, seamers, can forming machinery, and steam production equipment. The efficiency of traditional canning facilities was substantially increased by the installation of equipment such as automated weighing and patching systems. A number of firms added one-quarter and one-half pound canning lines, which will increase the final product value.

Surimi/fillet equipment (bottomfish category only): Machinery for raw product buffer storage, heading, gutting, skinning, filleting, mincing, dewatering, mixing ingredients, candling, trimming and packaging products. Meal and oil plants associated with bottomfish surimi and fillet operations were included in this classification.

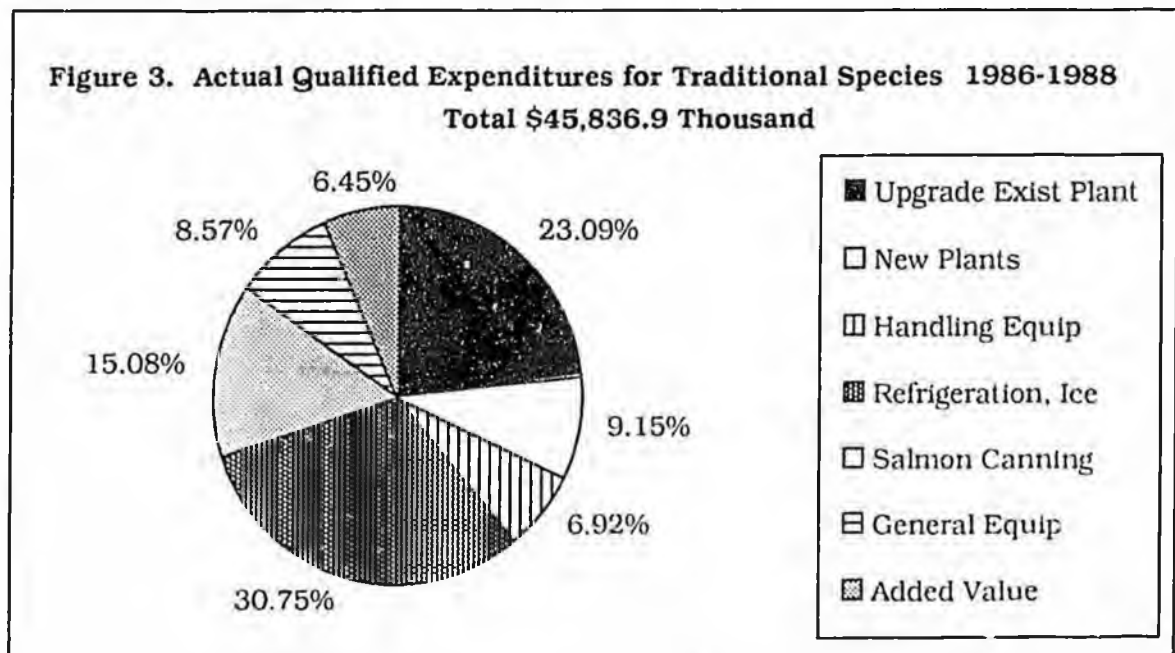
General processing equipment: Equipment usually associated with the processing of traditional species and products - salmon, herring, halibut, shellfish: Raw product holding and distribution systems, scales, tables, totes, headers and gutters, fish washing, glazing, strapping machines, crab cookers, herring graders, and equipment for egg processing (brine tanks, agitators).

Added value equipment ("Traditional" category only): Equipment specifically used in the production of value added products: Skinless/boneless canned salmon, retortable pouch products, fish meal and oil not especially related to bottomfish operations, smoking, salmon fillets and fillet log products, and equipment to facilitate air fresh operations.

**Traditional Species Investments.**

During the 1986-1988 period, \$45.8 million of the \$83.4 million total reported on tax returns was invested in facilities and equipment devoted primarily to the processing of traditional species. About half of that amount was invested in the improvement and expansion of existing buildings and docks and the installation of new freezing, cold storage and ice making capacity.

Of the \$92 million in expenditures preapproved for 1989, \$29 million will be devoted to the production of traditional species. About 65% of that amount, or \$19 million, is expected to be reported as qualified expenditures on tax returns. Over the life of the program, \$65 million in qualifying, reported expenditures will be invested. Further details about traditional species expenditures are provided in Table 2 and Figure 3.



**Table 2. Actual Qualified Expenditures 1986-1988 on Traditional Species**

	Utilities, buildings	New Plants	Handling Equipment	Refrig. Ice, Freezing	Salmon Canning	General Equipment	Added Value	Total
Southeast	\$2,133.1	\$0.0	\$580.7	\$2,814.9	\$3,518.8	\$695.2	\$912.9	\$10,655.6
Prince William Sd	\$1,007.3	\$4,169.7	\$1,555.8	\$1,672.6	\$2,854.8	\$738.1	\$1,663.7	\$13,662.0
Cook Inlet	\$2,904.9	\$0.0	\$481.8	\$3,170.9	\$4.1	\$1,304.8	\$71.0	\$7,937.5
Kodiak	\$1,083.9	\$23.8	\$265.6	\$2,415.9	\$174.4	\$903.7	\$0.0	\$4,867.3
Aleutian Islands	\$2,387.7	\$0.0	\$43.5	\$129.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$300.0	\$2,860.6
Bristol Bay	\$1,042.8	\$0.0	\$238.3	\$3,839.8	\$357.9	\$267.9	\$0.0	\$5,746.7
Arclic-Yuk-Kusk	\$22.5	\$0.0	\$6.0	\$49.1	\$0.0	\$20.3	\$9.3	\$107.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,582.2</b>	<b>\$4,193.5</b>	<b>\$3,171.7</b>	<b>\$14,092.6</b>	<b>\$6,910.0</b>	<b>\$3,930.0</b>	<b>\$2,956.9</b>	<b>\$45,836.9</b>

**Table 3. Actual Qualified Expenditures 1986-1988 on Bottomfish**

	Utilities, buildings	New Plants	Handling Equipment	Refrig. Ice, Freezing	Surimi, Fillet	General Equipment	Total
Southeast	\$33.6	\$0.0	\$8.9	\$63.0	\$0.0	\$18.8	\$124.3
Prince Will Sd	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Cook Inlet	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$14.0	\$14.0
Kodiak	\$720.8	\$1,789.0	\$388.8	\$1,775.7	\$8,417.6	\$394.9	\$13,486.8
Aleutian Islands	\$8,839.2	\$3,755.0	\$440.8	\$59.7	\$10,767.1	\$87.5	\$23,949.3
Bristol Bay	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Arc-Yuk-Kus	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,593.6</b>	<b>\$5,544.0</b>	<b>\$838.5</b>	<b>\$1,898.4</b>	<b>\$19,184.7</b>	<b>\$515.2</b>	<b>\$37,574.4</b>

**Table 4. Total Actual Qualified Expenditures 1986-88 and Estimated Qualifying Expenditures for 1989\***

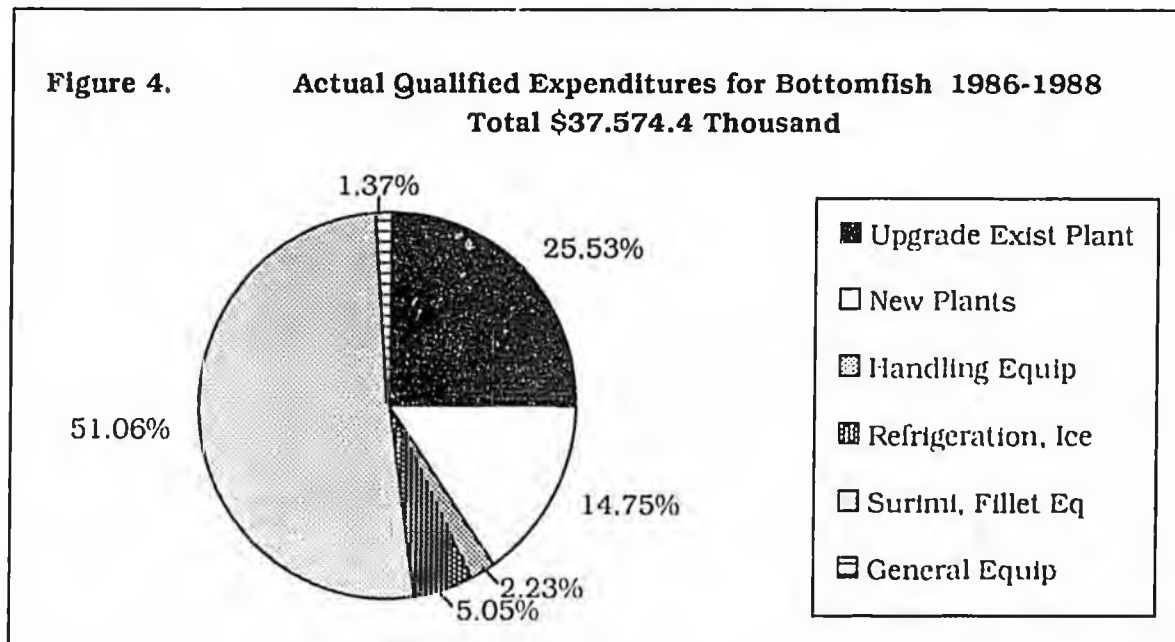
	Traditional Species			Bottomfish			Grand
	1986-88	'89 Est*	Total	1986-1988	'89 Est*	Total	Total
Southeast	\$10,655.6	\$5,224.2	\$15,879.8	\$124.3	\$272.7	\$397.0	\$16,276.8
Prince Will Sd	\$13,662.0	\$2,613.1	\$16,275.1	\$0.0	\$477.8	\$477.8	\$16,752.9
Cook Inlet	\$7,937.5	\$3,163.6	\$11,101.1	\$14.0	\$0.0	\$14.0	\$11,115.1
Kodiak	\$4,867.3	\$3,400.3	\$8,267.6	\$13,486.8	\$2,499.3	\$15,986.1	\$24,253.7
Aleutian Is.	\$2,860.6	\$1,719.9	\$4,580.5	\$23,949.3	\$37,856.3	\$61,805.6	\$66,386.1
Bristol Bay	\$5,746.7	\$1,799.9	\$7,546.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7,546.6
Arc-Yuk-Kus	\$107.2	\$645.3	\$752.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$752.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$45,836.9</b>	<b>\$18,566.2</b>	<b>\$64,403.1</b>	<b>\$37,574.4</b>	<b>\$41,106.0</b>	<b>\$78,680.4</b>	<b>\$143,083.5</b>

### Bottomfish Expenditures.

Bottomfish investments for the 1986-88 period totalled \$37.6 million. About three-quarters of the amount was invested in new plant construction and specialized equipment for the production of fillets, surimi and meal. Preapproved 1989 expenditures total \$63 million for bottomfish. If 65% of the amounts preapproved are actually reported for credit, 1989 qualified expenditures for bottomfish would be \$41 million. (Table 3 and Figure 4.)

Combining expenditures reported in 1987 and 1988 and 65% of the amounts preapproved in 1989 indicate that during the life of the tax credit program Alaska processors will spend at least \$79 million to initiate the production of bottomfish. See Table 4.

Note that qualifying expenditures represent a minimum figure for investment. Some expenditures are disqualified, and some companies only report enough expenditures to match their anticipated tax liability. For example, one new surimi plant has preapproved expenditures under the tax credit program of about \$11 million. This amount is apparently sufficient to maximize the firm's potential credits given its expected tax liability. However, reliable information indicates that the company will actually spend nearly \$60 million on the project.



**Table 5. Total Credits Applied 1986-88, Carryover, and Preliminary Approved Expenditures for 1989**

Regional Analysis Location	Number	Tax Credits Applied		Total		One-half	Maximum	Theoretical
		1987	1988	1986-88	Carryover	1989 App Expend	Theoretical Credits	Credits Outstanding
Southeast	24	\$1,435.8	\$2,044.9	\$3,480.7	\$1,909.1	\$1,228.4	\$9,618.1	\$6,137.5
Prince William Sd	10	\$1,733.1	\$1,860.3	\$3,593.4	\$3,237.8	\$2,377.6	\$9,208.8	\$5,615.4
Cook Inlet	17	\$1,131.5	\$1,660.1	\$2,791.6	\$1,324.6	\$2,433.5	\$6,549.7	\$3,758.1
Kodiak	15	\$1,985.6	\$3,062.8	\$5,048.4	\$4,163.2	\$4,538.2	\$13,749.7	\$8,701.3
Aleutian Islands	11	\$903.8	\$4,712.1	\$5,615.9	\$7,898.3	\$30,443.2	\$43,957.4	\$38,341.5
Bristol Bay	9	\$683.9	\$886.1	\$1,570.0	\$1,411.4	\$1,384.5	\$4,365.9	\$2,795.9
Arctic-Yuk-Kusk	3	\$0.0	\$21.4	\$21.4	\$32.2	\$496.4	\$550.0	\$528.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>\$7,873.7</b>	<b>\$14,247.7</b>	<b>\$22,121.4</b>	<b>\$19,976.6</b>	<b>\$45,901.7</b>	<b>\$87,999.6</b>	<b>\$65,878.3</b>

**Table 6. Total Credits Applied 1986-88, Carryover, and Estimated Qualifying Expenditures for 1989\***

Ownership Analysis		Tax Credits Applied		Total	1986-88	One-half	Maximum	Max Est
Location	Number	1987	1988	1986-88	Carryover	1989 Est. Qual Exp*	Estimated Credits	Credits Outstanding
Alaskan Owned	44	\$4,001.4	\$5,290.8	\$9,292.2	\$3,152.7	\$14,903.1	\$27,347.9	\$18,055.8
US Owned	21	\$1,489.2	\$4,795.8	\$6,285.0	\$1,675.1	\$5,431.4	\$13,391.5	\$7,106.5
Foreign Owned	24	\$1,989.3	\$4,161.1	\$6,150.4	\$15,148.8	\$9,501.6	\$30,800.8	\$24,650.4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>\$7,479.9</b>	<b>\$14,247.7</b>	<b>\$21,727.6</b>	<b>\$19,976.6</b>	<b>\$29,836.1</b>	<b>\$71,540.2</b>	<b>\$49,812.7</b>
Fac. > \$1 Million	28	\$5,164.8	\$10,131.7	\$15,296.5	\$18,548.3	\$25,346.8	\$59,191.5	\$43,895.0
Fac. > \$5 million	6	\$1,109.2	\$3,856.3	\$4,965.5	\$11,659.9	\$19,100.1	\$35,725.5	\$30,760.0
Firms > \$2 million	12	\$5,886.9	\$11,223.1	\$17,110.0	\$16,417.6	\$25,870.6	\$59,398.2	\$42,288.2

\*NOTE - The estimated '89 expenditures shown are 65% of the preapproved amount. See text for description.

### **Credits Taken**

While reported expenditures totaled \$83 million during the 1986-1988 period, only about \$23 million in actual credits were applied. Credits are limited to 50% of a firm's tax liability and to 50% of qualified expenditures. Generally, the credits taken by most major firms are limited by their tax liability and not by the size of their qualified expenditures. Qualified expenditures made in 1986-1988 generated potential credits of \$42 million, nearly twice as large as the amount actually applied. The credit carry forward is about \$19 million. See Table 5.

The Department of Revenue has preapproved expenditures in 1989 of \$92 million. Total theoretical credits potentially equal \$88 million (half of the 1989 preapproved amount plus the amount carried forward and the amount already claimed). However, based on past experience, qualified expenditures actually reported on tax returns will be about 65% of the amount preapproved (\$60 million), generating an estimated credit of \$30 million. Adding the 1989 estimated credit and the 1987 - 1988 carryover (\$19 million) gives a more probable maximum estimated credit outstanding of \$50 million. See Table 6.

### **Anticipated Total Revenue Impacts**

Investments in facilities and equipment placed in service during 1989 may be used to qualify for credit through 1991. However, credits actually applied will probably peak in 1988, with the smallest amounts taken in 1987 and 1991. The price and volume of fish and shellfish and thus tax receipts (and credits) are expected to be less in 1989 and 1990 than in 1988. By 1991 most firms with credits to carry forward will have exhausted their 3 year window. The overall credits actually applied during the life of the tax credit program are expected to total between \$48 and \$55 million, about 60% of the total credits potentially available (\$87 million).

### **Plant Ownership**

In order to show how the benefits of the tax credit program are distributed, an attempt was made to compare expenditures and credits applied according to the following ownership categories: U.S., Foreign and Alaska. There is no practical way to "officially" determine plant ownership and even arriving at consistent, meaningful definitions is difficult. However, ownership of most major facilities is common industry knowledge and it was felt that it would be more useful to do an imperfect comparison than to avoid the issue. Knowledgeable individuals, news reports and other sources were consulted to help arrive at the ownership designations used.

Firms are designated Alaskan owned if the president or general manager resides in the state, if it is owned by a resident corporation, or if it is generally thought of as a locally owned facility. There are instances where a firm may have begun operations in the state, has a significant proportion of resident stockholders and a substantial part of their management staff are residents, but for business

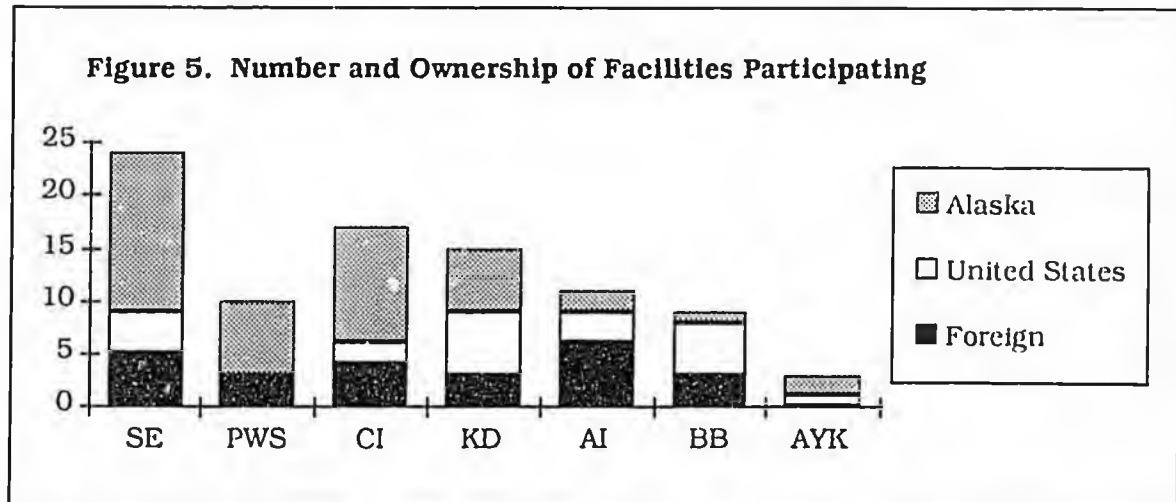
reasons the firm elected to move their corporate offices outside the state. Such firms are also termed Alaskan.

Firms are designated U.S. owned if they are known to be owned by outside corporations, if they have never had their headquarters in the state, if there are no known significant resident stockholders and if most management staff have their homes outside the state.

Firms are termed foreign owned if reports indicate that all or nearly all the company is held by foreign nationals or foreign corporations. In practice, foreign owners tend to have full ownership control of the firms in which they are heavily invested. Those firms classified as foreign in this paper are all thought to have 90% or more foreign ownership.

Of the 89 facilities where expenditures have or will be made under the tax credit program, on the order of 44 are owned by Alaska residents or Alaska-based corporations, 24 by foreign entities, and 21 by U.S. citizens or corporations headquartered outside of the state. See Table 6.

Forty-one percent of the credits actually applied through 1988 were taken by Alaskan firms, 29% by US firms, and 31% by foreign firms. Based on the tax liabilities of the companies involved, the 1989 approved expenditures and the amount of credits carried over from prior years, this ratio is not expected to change appreciably in the future.



### Concentration of Major Investments

Through 1988, 14 firms had made investments of more than \$1 million at 18 plants. These large investments amounted to \$65 million or about 77% of all investments made during the period. As a result of these investments, credits totaling \$18.2 million were actually applied. This amount represented 79% of all credits taken during the period. See Table 7.

Adding 65% of 1989 preapproved expenditures to those reported through 1988 gives an estimate of total expenditures through the life of the credit program. Through 1989, 22 firms will likely have made investments of more than \$1 million at each of 28 plants. This category of large investments will total about \$128 million or 89% of the total estimated expenditures of all participating firms.

Total expenditures by company for the life of the tax credit program are estimated below:

**Table 7. Company Expenditures by Size**

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Number of firms</u>	<u>\$Invested</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Over \$1 million	22	\$128 million	89%
over \$2 million	12	\$114 million	79%
over \$5 million	8	\$99 million	69%
over \$10 million	5	\$75 million	52%
over \$15 million	2	\$43 million	30%
over \$20 million	1	\$26 million	17%

### Areas

Area designations used in this paper are:

- SE: Southeast, includes Yakutat
- PWS: Prince William Sound, includes Seward
- CI: Kodiak, includes Chignik
- AI: Aleutian Islands, includes Sand Point, King Cove
- BB: Bristol Bay, includes Port Moller, Togiak
- AYK: Arctic, Yukon, Kuskokwim - includes points north of Togiak and interior rivers.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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*DIVISION OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT*

**Tax Revenue Projections**

**Purpose**

This paper attempts to predict the tax revenues that will accrue to the state in 1993, when most groundfish will be fully developed, compared to 1985, just prior to the fisheries business tax credit program. An attempt is made to distinguish between effects due to the tax credit program and external factors. Please note that these are best guesses supplied on request. Other observers may disagree on the particulars.

**Summary**

Fisheries business tax revenue is based on and is proportional to the ex-vessel values of the various fisheries. Those in turn depend on the price paid to fishermen and the volume of fish harvested. Table 1 compares revenue estimates for 1985 and 1993. Overall, revenues increase nearly 100%. The major increases are in groundfish, salmon and crab, and are largely due to the increase in value of the yen and the nearly doubling of prices for groundfish, sockeye salmon, and crab that followed. That effect is already apparent on tax revenues.

In addition, greatly increased production capacity in groundfish, increased tanner crab catches, and increased pink salmon prices due to a strengthening canned market have all added significantly to the value of the fisheries, and consequently to the tax revenues. These effects are all expected to continue through 1993.

Tax credit effects are most notable in the groundfish processing capacity and the quality, product diversity, and yield increases in salmon canning, particularly pink salmon in Prince William Sound. Of credits actually applied to date in the program over 50% are in these categories.

**Net Effect**

The anticipated increases in revenues that can reasonably be ascribed to investments in which tax credits played a major role total \$2.7 - 3.1 million annually. The vast majority of this is due to increased groundfish production. That portion represents about 10% of the total projected revenue increase 1985-1993. It is reasonable to assume that additional expenditures made in 1989 will also result in increased

revenues once more detail is available. However, it is not possible to predict just what the causative relationship would be at this time. Future revenue increases to the state will be based primarily on increased prices paid to fishermen in the traditional fisheries, increased production volume in the bottom fisheries, or increased tax rates, as when species become fully developed.

### Background.

The volume of bottomfish harvested or processed within the taxing jurisdiction of the state is expanding. However, heavy competition in the world market for whitefish is likely to dampen future price increases. Major price increases did occur with the strengthening of the yen, and it is possible that production declines for major competitors such as Atlantic cod could result in further modest price increases.

### Traditional species

Most traditional Alaska fisheries are fully subscribed and producing at near their historic highs. Future production increases will be due to management measures taken to gradually rebuild depleted stocks such as king crab, or increased salmon hatchery releases. Apparent trends in these areas were taken into account in the forecast, but are not expected to make large differences by 1993.

If a processor is able to obtain better prices in the marketplace through a superior product and thereby increase margins, the surplus revenues will almost certainly be devoted to capturing a larger percentage of the supply. Alternatively, capital improvements that improve yield or quality may be undertaken to increase margins. But it is virtually unheard of for seafood companies to pull significant surplus revenues out of the company. Almost inevitably, the successful processor reinvests and gets bigger or more efficient.

Competition with other processors for fish supplies quickly translate into better prices to the fishermen and greater tax revenues to the state. Many capital improvements made by processors under the tax credit program work to increase quality, improve recovery and permit the production of higher value products. These investments total 60% of the traditional species totals for which information is available. These improvements will contribute, ultimately, to higher tax revenues:

Ice and refrigeration capacity: Fish handled quickly during peak periods and kept cold will be of higher quality.

Handling Systems, including wet pumps: Chilled sea water holding and modern handling systems (wet pumps) increase yield and quality.

Fill Weight Control: Several canneries made expenditures to provide state of the art equipment for the control of fill weights and the recovery of meat from trim. Such controls can improve recoveries by at least 2 or 3 percent. This is the equivalent to a 2% percent price increase to the fisherman.

Skinless/Boneless Capacity: Three or four plants installed equipment for the production of skinless/boneless canned salmon. These products return a greater net margin than traditional canned products due to greater value added.

Smaller can sizes: Several plants installed canning lines for 1/2 and 1/4 pound cans. Smaller can sizes add more value to a given volume of product and return a higher margin.

### **Groundfish Production Volume**

Most plants with access to groundfish resources purchased filleting equipment and/or constructed surimi facilities and provided for the production of fish meal. The expansion of shorebased bottomfish processing facilities encouraged fish (generally caught outside three miles) to be processed within the state's taxing jurisdiction. It is estimated that the 7 groundfish plants with surimi capability currently operating or under construction will have the capacity to handle nearly 6 million pounds of pollock per day. They could potentially process half of the total pollock quota. Another six are set to produce fillets, and they add at least 25% more capacity.

### **Tax Credit Program Effects**

Bottomfish. Five of the surimi plants were constructed, at least in part, under the tax credit program. Most are owned by Japanese companies newly involved in processing Alaska seafood onshore, they have little tax liability and benefited little from the tax credit program. The bulk of the actual credits taken for surimi operations were used by a US company, with two Japanese companies with other Alaskan seafood operations benefiting to a lesser degree.

At least six other plants in Alaska increased their groundfish capacity under the tax credit program to produce fillet products from cod, rockfish, and flatfish as well as pollock. These are mostly Alaskan firms with substantial salmon and crab tax liabilities. Actual utilization of this capacity will depend on the outcome of allocation decisions between onshore and offshore processing components. Total

shorebased fillet plants projected for 1993 can probably handle about 2 million pounds per day, or 25% of the total shorebased groundfish volume.

The tax credit program had a major impact on plants producing 3-4 million pounds per day, and capable of producing about \$2-2.5 million annually in tax revenues. It is safe to say that the plants in which the state has a large investment through tax credits probably would not have been built by 1993 without the program, and the amount of shorebased processing capacity would be significantly less than it is now. In all likelihood, the factory trawl fleet would be taking a lot more of the quota, and further shore based processing would have been precluded.

Canned Salmon. The increase in canning capacity under the tax credit program was concentrated in high value added pink salmon products. At least six boneless/skinless and small can lines were added, increasing the total number of canning lines about 10%. Capacity was probably not increased more than 4%. Canning yield improvements of around 2% on round weight basis are likely for canned salmon as a whole. Value added production is likely to increase prices significantly in areas such as Southeast and Prince William Sound. Statewide the effect is likely to be equivalent to the yield improvements.

The cumulative effect of these improvements is likely to be an increase in price of around 5% for fish that are canned, and an equivalent increase in tax revenue. The effect on tax revenues is projected to be \$0.2-0.4 million.

Frozen Salmon. The largest contributions to tax revenues are from frozen sockeye. The major producing regions are Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, and Kodiak. Primary effects of the tax credit program in these areas are on freezing capacity, fish handling and ice. Major investments were made in freezing capacity by many canneries. The major effect of these investments is to allow more product to go to the frozen markets. While in some years the canned market is stronger, canning capacity is seldom limiting. Usually, freezing capacity is limited in shore plants, and it is fully utilized.

Also, a large fraction of the salmon historically has not been suitable for freezing, further limiting options. The combined effect of improving handling capabilities and freezing capacity is likely to be a net increase in freezing capacity of about 10% (wild guess). It is estimated that the increase in returns due to freezing and quality improvements would more than offset the loss in revenue due to freezing rather than canning, but that the overall increase in value for the fish would be less than 5%. Using a 5% figure results in an annual increase in revenue of about \$0.5 million.

Crab. Investments in crab were limited, and present crab capacity is more than adequate. No effect is predicted.

Finfish. Investment in freezing capacity will likely be used for halibut, herring and blackcod as well as salmon. The increase in capacity is probably less than 10% outside Bristol Bay, where little non-salmon processing occurs. The main effect is likely to be quality improvement during short openings. The net effect of freezing more quickly on revenues is likely to be negligible.

**Rationale/notes for Tax Projection Table  
Assumptions for 1993**

**Salmon**

Sockeye Frozen Shore: Price escalates with yen value, average of past four years plus inflation.

Sockeye Frozen Floating: Volume processed at sea forecast to be up from 27 to 35%.

Sockeye Canned: Canned % expected to be up slightly

Pink Frozen shore: Demand up for pinks because of lowest price position. Average harvests up because of hatchery production.

Pink Frozen floating: Volume processed at sea expected to be up slightly.

Pink Canned: 72% of total volume.

Other Salmon Frozen shore: Price increase expected to be modest because of coho and king competition with farmed fish and increased % of chum.

**Crab**

Tanner Shore: Price escalation follows yen value. Market acceptance of Opilio is proven and harvests have about maxed out. Bairdi appear poised for a major recovery, with large numbers of pre-recruits observed.

Tanner shore: % of processing at sea expected to be up slightly

King shore: Price escalation follows yen value, plus paucity of supply. Population expected to rebound somewhat.

**Finfish**

Herring sac roe floating: % processed a sea expected to decrease from 48% to 40% with decline of Togiak fishery. Overall volume expected to be down.

Herring sac roe shore: Price increases to be held to check by consumer resistance.

Halibut: IPHC says By-catch holding harvests in check. Price increases assume some system in place to make fresh available over longer period.

Blackcod: Volume has increased substantially due to elimination of foreign and JV harvests.

### Groundfish

Pollock shore: Domestic processing has increased eliminating foreign and JV harvests. 35% of domestic harvests in 1988 went to shore. Relative percentage is expected to be the same in 1993. Major surimi plants in Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Akutan and St. Paul will have the capacity to handle increased volume. Elimination of developing species tax classification by 1993 included.

Cod shore: Production increases are expected with opening of ports in the Pribilofs, pressure from the presence of excess processing capacity currently under construction and a strong underutilized resource. Elimination of developing species classification is expected.

Flatfish: Production and price increases are expected due to pressure from excess groundfish processing capacity, underutilized resource, and processing and marketing advancements which will improve the economics of yellowfin and arrowtooth production. Developing species tax classification will probably be retained through 1993.

Rockfish and POP: Production is expected to remain relatively flat due to depressed resource. Prices are expected to increase with inflation.

### Inflation.

Currently at 4 or 5 percent per year, but variations in the yen exchange rate from year to year can far outweigh this factor. This forecast of revenues assumes that the relative value of the yen will remain about as it is today.

**PROJECTED TAX REVENUES 1985 - 1993**

	1985 Base Year					1993					% of Overall Increase	Notes
	Harvest million lb	Price \$/lb	Value \$million	Tax Rate %	Revenue \$million	Harvest million lb	Price \$/lb	Value \$million	Tax Rate %	Revenue \$million		
<b>GROUND FISH</b>					<b>\$0.30</b>					<b>\$5.36</b>	<b>25%</b>	
Pollock												
Shore	5.6	\$0.04	\$0.2	1.0%	\$0.00	742.1	\$0.09	\$63.1	3.0%	\$1.89	9%	1
Float	45.0	\$0.04	\$1.8	3.0%	\$0.05	82.4	\$0.09	\$7.0	5.0%	\$0.35	1%	
Cod												
Shore	10.5	\$0.10	\$1.1	1.0%	\$0.01	290.0	\$0.20	\$58.0	3.0%	\$1.74	8%	1
Float	55.1	\$0.10	\$5.6	3.0%	\$0.17	80.0	\$0.20	\$16.0	5.0%	\$0.80	3%	
Flatfish												
Shore	0.5	\$0.17	\$0.1	1.0%	\$0.00	59.4	\$0.20	\$11.9	3.0%	\$0.36	2%	
Float	0.7	\$0.17	\$0.1	3.0%	\$0.00	6.6	\$0.20	\$1.3	5.0%	\$0.07	0%	
Rockfish/POP												
Shore	2.0	\$0.28	\$0.6	1.0%	\$0.01	14.4	\$0.30	\$4.3	3.0%	\$0.13	1%	
Float	6.3	\$0.28	\$1.7	3.0%	\$0.05	1.6	\$0.30	\$0.5	5.0%	\$0.02	0%	
<b>SALMON</b>					<b>\$14.16</b>					<b>\$21.09</b>	<b>34%</b>	
Canned												
Sockeye	30.1	\$0.98	\$29.5	4.5%	\$1.33	30.0	\$1.60	\$48.0	4.5%	\$2.16	4%	
Pink	218.9	\$0.24	\$51.7	4.5%	\$2.32	198.0	\$0.48	\$95.0	4.5%	\$4.28	9%	3
Frozen												
Shore												
Sockeye	142.1	\$0.98	\$139.4	3.0%	\$4.18	110.5	\$1.60	\$176.8	3.0%	\$5.30	5%	
Pink	80.1	\$0.24	\$18.9	3.0%	\$0.57	69.3	\$0.48	\$33.3	3.0%	\$1.00	2%	
Other	127.6	\$0.67	\$85.6	3.0%	\$2.57	132.0	\$0.70	\$92.4	3.0%	\$2.77	1%	
Float												
Sockeye	52.5	\$0.98	\$51.5	5.0%	\$2.58	59.5	\$1.60	\$95.2	5.0%	\$4.76	11%	4
Pink	5.1	\$0.24	\$1.2	5.0%	\$0.06	7.7	\$0.48	\$3.7	5.0%	\$0.18	1%	
Other	16.6	\$0.67	\$11.1	5.0%	\$0.56	18.0	\$0.70	\$12.6	5.0%	\$0.63	0%	

<b>CRAB</b>					<b>\$3.84</b>						<b>\$11.39</b>	<b>37%</b>	
Shore													
Tanner	54.2	\$0.63	\$34.4	3.0%	\$1.03	90.0	\$1.00	\$90.0	3.0%	\$2.70	8%	5	
King	5.2	\$1.96	\$10.2	3.0%	\$0.31	9.0	\$4.00	\$36.0	3.0%	\$1.08	4%		
Dungeness	9.7	\$1.26	\$12.2	3.0%	\$0.37	10.0	\$1.35	\$13.5	3.0%	\$0.41	0%		
Float													
Tanner	32.6	\$0.63	\$20.5	5.0%	\$1.03	60.0	\$1.00	\$60.0	5.0%	\$3.00	10%	5	
King	11.3	\$1.96	\$22.1	5.0%	\$1.11	21.0	\$4.00	\$84.0	5.0%	\$4.20	15%	5	
<b>FINFISH</b>					<b>\$3.43</b>						<b>\$4.50</b>	<b>5%</b>	
Shore													
Roe Herring	56.7	\$0.32	\$18.1	3.0%	\$0.54	36.0	\$0.35	\$12.6	3.0%	\$0.38	-1%		
Blackcod	14.7	\$0.90	\$13.2	3.0%	\$0.40	40.4	\$0.85	\$34.3	3.0%	\$1.03	3%		
Halibut	45.2	\$0.89	\$40.2	3.0%	\$1.21	50.0	\$1.40	\$70.0	3.0%	\$2.10	4%		
Float													
Roe Herring	52.3	\$0.32	\$16.7	5.0%	\$0.84	24.0	\$0.35	\$8.4	5.0%	\$0.42	-2%		
Blackcod	9.9	\$0.90	\$8.9	5.0%	\$0.44	13.5	\$0.85	\$11.5	5.0%	\$0.57	1%		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1090.5</b>	<b>\$0.55</b>	<b>\$596.7</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>\$21.72</b>	<b>2255.4</b>	<b>\$0.51</b>	<b>\$1,139.4</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>\$42.33</b>	<b>\$20.61</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>ACTUAL</b>					<b>\$21.10</b>					<b>Increase</b>	<b>95%</b>		

#### NOTES

- 1 Price doubled, tax rate will triple
- 2 Price doubled, tax rate will triple
- 3 Pink salmon prices have improved with canned market
- 4 Sockeye salmon prices have increased significantly with yen appreciation
- 5 Crab production has rebounded significantly, and price has climbed with yen
- 6 Overall, price is responsible for about 75% of the increase

**Survey on the Use of the Fisheries Business Tax Credit  
Senator Zharoff  
Conducted during 1988-89 Legislative Interim  
Questionnaire Results Compiled 3/14/89**

**Response:**

43 companies with onshore plants responded out of a possible 127.  
33% return.

These companies returned surveys for 64 processing plants, out of a possible 165. 39% of Alaska's onshore plants.

The companies that responded are estimated to account for 75% of the seafood processing capacity in Alaska.

**How many plants used the tax credit?**

92% of the plants used the tax credit.  
8% did not.

**How many additional jobs were created by the tax credit?**

77% hired additional workers.  
22% did not.  
1% switched existing workforce from seasonal to year-round employment.

**Did processors use the tax credit to diversify?**

77% used the tax credit to process new species or new products.  
23% did not.

**Did product capacity increase due to tax credit?**

88% increased production capacity with the tax credit.  
12% had no increase.

**Where was the tax credit money spent?**

79% said they spent the money for the tax credit improvements in the communities in which they operate (labor, construction materials, etc.).

5% did not.

9% did not know the amount.

7% said not applicable.

**Did the tax credit encourage processors to invest onshore rather than offshore?**

39% --because of the tax credit--invested in onshore plants rather than floating processors.

61% answered not a factor or not applicable.

**Did the tax credit affect prices?**

34% said that they were able to pay fishermen more for their fish because of improvements made with the tax credit.

58% said it had no effect on prices.

8% said question was not applicable.

2% did not know.

**Did the tax credit increase the length of the operating season?**

47% said they increased the length of their operating season because of tax credit improvements.

45% said it had no impact.

4% said not applicable.

4% said they would increase their operating season in the future.

**Was the tax credit used for freezers?**

14% used to diversify from a canning to a freezing operation.

86% answered no or not applicable.

52% of the plants that answered no already had freezing facilities.

# ASMI INDEX

April 1990

RECEIVED APR 3 1990

**Number of Seafood Jobs in Alaska .....19,000**

These are year-around equivalent jobs (70,000 people are employed during the peak season) and the seafood industry payroll is more than oil and gas, tourism, mining, and timber combined.<sup>1</sup>

**Number of Indirect Seafood Jobs in Alaska .....16,000**

Indirect and induced jobs based on a very conservative multiplier effect.<sup>2</sup>

**Alaska's Seafood Production Rank Among States .....#1**

The value of Alaska's seafood harvest ranks 5th among nations.<sup>3</sup>

**Average Seafood Worker's Monthly Wage .....\$2,582**

Slightly above Alaska's Industrial Average.<sup>2</sup>

**Average Tourism Worker's Monthly Wage .....\$1,354**

**Alaska Raw Fish Tax Receipts .....\$27 Million**

Alaska's fish industry is taxed at the average rate of other states.<sup>4</sup>

**Mine, Timber, Agriculture Industry Assessments .....Minimal**

If taxed at other state's average rates, these industries combined would pay \$10 million.<sup>4</sup>

**% of Farmed Salmon in 1982 Fresh/Frozen Markets .....5%**

Wild Alaska salmon accounted for 59%.<sup>5</sup>

**% of Farmed Salmon in 1987 Fresh/Frozen Markets .....32%**

Wild Alaska salmon's share declined to 43%.<sup>5</sup>

**% of ASMI Budget Paid by the State in FY 89 .....21%**

In 1981 the state paid 90% of ASMI's budget.<sup>6</sup>

**FY 89 Seafood Industry Contribution to ASMI .....\$3.3 Million**

ASMI's seafood marketing budget was \$10.6 million—for every \$1 the state gave, the industry gave \$1.57 and the federal government gave \$2.47.<sup>6</sup>

**FY 89 Industry In-Kind Contribution to ASMI .....\$1.7 Million**

This is in addition to the \$3.3 million in cash and includes service on ASMI's committees.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Department of Labor; <sup>2</sup> 1989 McDowell Fisheries Study; <sup>3</sup> National Marine Fisheries Service;

<sup>4</sup> UA Institute of Social and Economic Research; <sup>5</sup> Finfish Farming Task Force Report to the Alaska Legislature, 1990;

<sup>6</sup> Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute

# Alaska State Legislature

11

Senate Advisory Council



P.O. Box V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
Phone: (907) 465-3114

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
Alaska State Senate

ATTENTION: Frank Hoffman

FROM: Richard Rainery *RR*  
Senior Analyst

DATE: November 22, 1988

SUBJECT: Fisheries Business Tax Credit and Revenue Sharing Programs  
Research Request No. 88-003324

You have requested information concerning the consequences of implementing the Fisheries Business Tax credit program and the results of the municipal revenue sharing feature of the same tax, including the provision calling for phased activation of full revenue sharing for newly formed boroughs. While tax revenues derived from the sale of raw fish have been shared by the State of Alaska with the municipalities of origin for a number of years now, both the tax credit program and the new borough share phase-in are recent amendments to the law. As such, information concerning their influence on the seafood industry and municipal finances and economies is still sketchy. Your question is rather broad and while this memorandum will touch on all aspects of the tax credit and revenue sharing programs, the subject is broad as well. I refer you to a recent draft Senate Advisory Council report, Community Fisheries Development, which includes a discussion of state fisheries taxation policy for additional information. Copies have been provided to your office.

### I. Fisheries Business Tax Credit Program

Credits against the tax liabilities of seafood processing industry firms were made available for calendar years beginning in 1986. A firm may claim a credit of up to 50% of annual tax liability for the costs of certain capital investments at shoreside facilities. Eligible improvements, which must be approved in advance by the Alaska Department of Revenue (ADOR), include facilities which diversify products, increase efficiency, quality, and capacity or development of cooperative seafood industrial parks. The full amount of an approved credit may be applied against up to three years' tax liabilities. The basic intent of the tax credit, as well as some other aspects of the tax's structure, is to encourage expansion of existing facilities into new processes

and products and to entice new processing capacity to locate on Alaskan terra firma rather than operating at sea, which is the predominant trend at present, particularly in the groundfish fisheries.

Has the provision of the tax credit lured the seafood industry ashore? Within the near future there will be some fifty U.S. factory trawlers (most in excess of 200 feet in length) operating in the Alaskan Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), up from none just a few years ago. There are plans for at least two 600 foot processing vessels as well. These ships will not be replacing existing shore based capacity, but displacing the foreign processing components of at sea joint ventures as the "Americanization" of the EEZ continues. That process should be complete within about two years. It is predicted that 80% of the bottomfish catch will be processed at sea. A variety of factors assure that floating processing will predominate. Combined operations are more profitable, transshipment to tramp freighters is more efficient than calling at shore, better quality products are assured by immediate processing of catches, and suitable sites for plants are scarce on the Bering Sea coast. These are not absolutes, there are factors which favor shore based facilities<sup>1</sup>, but no reversal in the trend of the last few years is apparent yet.

Measuring the economic benefits of tax incentives in general is a difficult task. Despite the proliferation of special tax treatment for a variety of industries in states across the nation, rare has been the rigorous analysis of the economic effect of an incentive. Nor have state governments made concerted efforts to assess the revenue impacts of incentives. This is generally the case in Alaska. The fisheries business tax credit program is still too new to judge fairly and completely. It is true that, since the credit was implemented, processing companies have filed for and received approval from ADOR for a huge amount of expenditures for qualifying improvements. These are recorded in Table 1. It should be noted that these data are preliminary and "unaudited". Their value lies in their representation of gross magnitude rather than as a precise rendering of circumstances.

When lobbying for the enactment of the credit program, processing interests were careful not to claim that sensational growth of shore based processing capacity would result, but asserted that it was a necessary element in any meaningful attempt to spark such expansion. Approved applications for credits now exceed \$113 million in amount for calendar years 1987 and 1988. This represents a significant percentage of the assessed value of existing shore plants, perhaps as much as one third. Comprehensive estimates on statewide assessed values are not available, but a partial survey in 1987 identified about \$210,000,000 in capital assets (see Community Fisheries Development).

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<sup>1</sup>The fisheries business tax rate structure favors shore plants and capital and labor costs are lesser on land.

Table 1  
Fisheries Business Tax Credit Investments  
(Calendar Years 1987 and 1988)

	1987	1988*	Both Years
Approved Expenditure	\$55.2	\$58.6	\$113.8
Potential Credit	27.6	29.3	56.9
Actual Expenditure	37.6	39.9#	77.5
Actual Credit	18.8	19.9#	38.7
Credit Claimed	6.7	14.4	21.1

Source: ADOR, 1988.

\* As of November 1988.

# Estimates based on 1987 patterns.

Annual tax collections have ranged between about \$15 million and \$25 million since Fiscal Year 1980. One-half of total tax liabilities represents the upper limit on credits, if all processors had been eligible for the full 50%. It is not surprising that actual credits have been less than the approved level thus far; individual company tax bills are small enough that most larger credit amounts will have to be spread out over three years to be fully used. Credits claimed on 1987 tax returns reduced state revenues by \$6.7 million, only about one third the value of credits earned. 1988 expenditures are forecast to be only slightly higher than those of 1987, but credits will be more than double 1987 levels principally due to carryover from that year. State revenues have declined as a result. Increased harvest values have kept collections relatively high, but will not counterbalance the loss of income resulting from use of credits and the state's portion after revenue sharing has substantially decreased (see the next section for more details).

The fundamental issue, in light of this information, is whether the investments in question would have been made in the absence of the credit. The answer to that question is not clear. It presupposes knowledge of the innermost workings of corporate decisionmaking that is not usually available to government researchers. Certainly, it has been the position of business in general that tax incentives are meaningful and oftentimes essential elements in

certain decisions.<sup>2</sup> I certainly cannot dispute that position in this case. It is, however, not the claim of the Alaskan processing industry that these investments would not have occurred absent the credit. Rick Lauber, vice-president of the Pacific Seafood Processors Association (PSPA), says that he would not make that assertion. He does say that the level of investment since the enactment of the credit has surprised him, both the amount and the number of processors participating (over 40 in both years). He believes that the credit has definitely influenced the timing of investments. Given the rapid development of the Bering Sea bottomfish industry, that circumstance may be the real benefit of the credit, permitting the capture of a portion of the harvest for shore plants before the domestic processing sector becomes fully developed. It would seem, however, that the shore plant sector was in a "fish or cut bait" situation and in order to compete had to invest to adapt to the new fisheries and markets. The credit surely made those investments more attractive.

Mr. Lauber cited one case in which the credit was instrumental in a decision for a major expansion of one shore plant, although perhaps in an unforeseen manner. A major Aleutian processor had determined to expand capacity and diversify, but was debating whether to do so at an existing shore plant or to add to its fleet of floating processors. The plans of the newly formed Aleutians East Borough to assess a 2% tax on the sale of raw fish would have been the straw that tipped the scale in favor of at sea processing had it not been for the availability of the fisheries business tax credit. As a result, a \$14 million dollar expansion to the firm's shore plant went forward.

A significant portion of ADOR approved expenditures are for bottomfish processing. According to Dick Reynolds of the Office of Commercial Fisheries Development in the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, the following rough categories of investment were approved in 1987:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Docks, unloading, and holding facilities      | - \$ 4.7 million |
| 2. Ice or refrigeration/freezing facilities      | - 7.4 million    |
| 3. Buildings or utilities                        | - 16.2 million   |
| 4. Standard finfish/shellfish species processing | - 4.1 million    |
| 5. Other value added processing                  | - 2.4 million    |
| 6. Bottomfish fillets                            | - 8.9 million    |
| 7. Surimi  | - 9.9 million    |
| 8. Other (including fishmeal and oil processing) | - 4.4 million    |

Approximately \$40 million of the \$58 million total was identified by Mr. Reynolds as capital improvements for bottomfish processing plants, so it would seem as though the money (if indeed all these planned investments come to fruition) is largely being spent in that developing sector as intended by law.

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<sup>2</sup>Although most research has suggested incentives are not necessary or are poorly designed, there are respectable arguments on both sides of the issue.

At present little concrete information is available on how these investments, actual or prospective, will affect the Alaskan seafood industry and the overall state economy. The industry is presently booming, with the value of catches to fishermen and processors increasing on an annual basis, despite the fact that fewer of the most highly valued species, salmon, have been landed in each of the last two years. Construction of refrigeration facilities will enable processors to adapt to changing markets in which frozen salmon are displacing canned fish and in which frozen bottomfish fillets are an increasing piece of the pie. Frozen fish are generally higher in value than canned products and the fact that they may as well be held in inventory during periods of product surfeit should help to strengthen somewhat the market position of processors of Alaskan fish.

At this point it would be speculative to attempt to determine whether there have been any employment gains attributable to the credit program. While the credit focusses on capital investment, it is certain that some increased employment will result from capacity growth and product diversification. Whether new jobs will be filled by Alaskans or non-residents is the question. Recently about 70% of shore based processing jobs have been filled by non-resident seasonal workers. Statewide, seafood processing employment increased by 100 jobs (less than 1%) between August (a peak month) 1987 and August 1988. The increase appears to have been centered in Southeast Alaska, where little bottomfish is processed. If there is a substantial increase in workforce at bottomfish plants, that may be more likely to benefit the site communities since most such plants will operate on a year-round basis as opposed to the seasonal nature of the established fisheries. Even if labor is imported, many non-residents may perforce become de facto residents.

Although the financing of construction of new facilities is eligible under the credit program, no applications for new plants have been made says John Hansen, supervisor of the audit office of the Income and Excise Tax Division of ADOR. All approved expenditures have been for existing or previously planned investments. Credit use has yet to affect much of maritime Alaska; eligible investment occurred in but 22 communities in 1987. Some 63% of the dollar value of approved 1987 applications were from only three communities (Akutan, Kodiak, and Unalaska) and 87% originated in but 10 communities. In 1988, the top three (Kodiak, Unalaska, and Valdez) accounted for 60% of approved value, while the top ten sites had 89%.

A final note on the credit program: Mr. Lauber of PSPA asserts that the program could be of added benefit to the state, particularly in terms of resident employment if a clarification to the law were made. The processors believe that the construction of employee housing should qualify for the credit. ADOR has not agreed and has not approved such expenditures. PSPA contends that if apartment or detached housing were eligible under the program, permanent residents could be attracted to Alaskan communities. Many communities in which plants are located are chronically short of housing. The

provision of decent housing combined with year-round employment could, in Mr. Lauber's opinion, help to ameliorate the transient, temporary nature of most processing employment. He believes that if companies operating factory trawlers and other at sea processing vessels could qualify for credits for investments in housing, a number of such vessels could be enticed to homeport in Alaska. Of the fifty or so factory trawlers licensed to fish the Alaskan EEZ, no more than ten are homeported in Alaska. Increasing that number would obviously strengthen local and regional fishing and support sector economies.

II. The Fisheries Business Tax Revenue Sharing Program

The fisheries business tax has been a significant contributor to the state treasury (in relative terms) for only the last ten years. Total collections topped \$10 million dollars for the first time in FY 1979 and since FY 1981 have ranged from about \$19 million to \$26 million. Figure 1 displays state and municipal shares since FY 1979, with estimates for FY 1989 - 1990, and shortfalls in municipal shares for FY 1987 - 1988 when appropriations were insufficient for full funding. Since the 1981 amendment to the law which

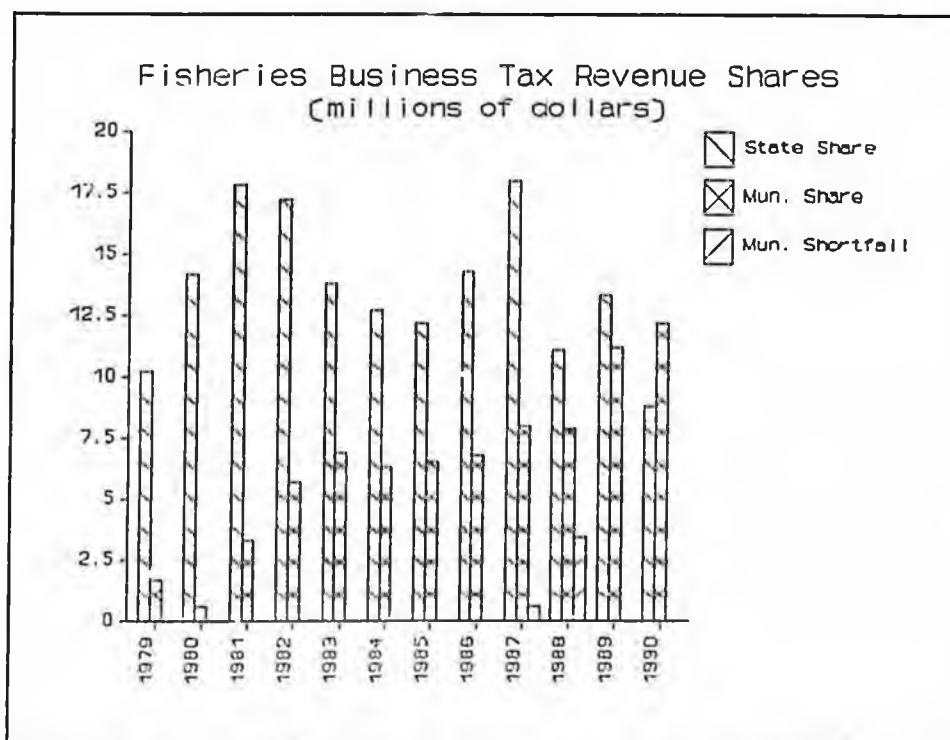


Figure 1 FY 1989 and FY 1990 shares estimated.

Source: ADOR, 1988.

increased the municipal share of locally generated revenues from 20% to 50%, municipal shares have been steadily rising. The proportion of state/municipal shares had settled into about a two thirds/one third pattern for the five years beginning in FY 1983. That relationship changed in FY 1988 as taxpayers began claiming credits. The state share dropped to only 49% of revenues with municipalities entitled to 51%, although the latter received only 35% as legislative appropriations were insufficient for full distribution.<sup>3</sup> Although total liabilities in FY 1988 were a record \$29.1 million, state revenues declined in absolute, as well as relative, terms, compared to the previous year. Strong harvests and good prices pushed up revenues, but the tax credit reduced the state share of the total by \$6.7 million for the year. Absent the credit, the rough FY 1983 - FY 1987 proportion of state/municipal shares would have prevailed.

ADOR projections of fisheries business tax revenues and the distribution of those revenues for the present and coming fiscal year (Elliot, pers. com., 1988) are as follows:

<u>FY 1989</u>	
State share	- \$13.3 million
Municipal share	- 11.2 million
Municipal shortfall	- 3.4 million
Credits	- 14.4 million
<u>FY 1990</u>	
State share	- \$ 8.8 million
Municipal share	- 12.2 million
Credits	- 8.9 million

The increased state share in FY 1989 reflects the high prices received by fishermen during 1988. The decline in FY 1990 is indicative of ADOR's opinion that those high prices will not be duplicated next year. The increase in the FY 1989 credit amount is the result of the carryover of approved but unclaimed FY 1988 credits (some \$23 million). As that carryover diminishes, the overall level of credits claimed is expected to decline in FY 1990. So for the period FY 1988 - FY 1990, the net state share of gross fisheries business tax collections is forecast to decline by \$30 million as a result of credits against the tax liabilities of processors. State revenues for the period are forecast to decline to levels comparable to those of FY 1979, before the present tax structure was adopted (FY 1989 must be regarded as an anomaly at present as inflated salmon prices raised the total ex-vessel value for those species for the 1988 calendar year by over 40% above the previous record).

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<sup>3</sup>The \$600,000 shortfall in FY 1987 distributions to municipalities was wiped out by a supplemental appropriation the following year. Supplemental funding for the FY 1988 shortfall has been requested by ADOR for FY 1990.

In 1987, the Alaska Legislature amended the revenue sharing formula for the fisheries business tax to provide for a phased implementation of the full share of revenues to be returned to newly formed boroughs for monies collected from organized municipalities within the boundaries of those boroughs. Under normal circumstances such monies are split evenly (25%/25%) between the community of origin and the encompassing borough. SB 162 altered the formula in AS 43.75.130 to give new boroughs a 5% share of revenue in the first year of operation, with the city retaining 45%. In each succeeding year, the borough share would increase by 5% and the city share decrease by 5% until the standard division came into effect at the commencement of the fifth calendar year of the borough's existence.

Only one borough, Aleutians East, has been incorporated since the effective date of the formula change. The Aleutians East Borough was incorporated on October 23, 1987, so the formula was applied only to the last quarter's tax receipts from the affected cities (Akutan, King Cove, and Sand Point). The borough has thus far received 5% of the revenues generated within those cities for just that final quarter of 1987. The formula amount was reduced further by the FY 1988 funding shortfall. Other municipalities received 70.39% of the revenue sharing funds due them; the Aleutians East Borough (and its constituent communities) received only 64.88% of the full entitlement as a result of their delayed submission of tax information to ADOR. Insufficient funding remained by that time to return the same portion of full funding to Aleutians East municipalities that was provided to the remainder of the state. The division of tax revenues (in thousands) generated in the borough for FY 1988 was as follows:

Aleutians East Borough	-	\$ 6.2	(shortfall - \$ 3.3)
City of Akutan	-	244.3	(shortfall - 132.2)
City of King Cove	-	372.4	(shortfall - 201.6)
City of Sand Point	-	108.5	(shortfall - 58.7)
Total	-	\$731.4	(shortfall - \$395.8)

It may appear as though the borough's share is substantially less than a 5% share of one quarter's tax collections. This impression is the result of the seasonal nature of fishery harvests. The bulk of the value of harvests are taken during the spring and summer quarters. In the last quarter of 1987, raw fish sales in these three cities amounted to only 13% of the year's sum.

Please inform us if there is any additional information you wish on this topic.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

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Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100  
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(907) 465-3991

September 2, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Bill Hudson  
ATTN: Sioux Plummer  
FROM: Gretchen Keiser *G. Keiser*  
Legislative Analyst  
RE: Fisheries Business Tax Credits  
Research Request 89.034

You requested the following information regarding the tax credits allowed for shore-based fish processors subject to the fisheries business tax (AS 43.75.011-140):

- 1) the history of the tax credits;
- 2) the costs to administer the tax credit program; and
- 3) a discussion of extending the tax credits.

We reviewed the legislative history of the fisheries business tax credits and contacted individuals within the Governor's Division of Policy and the Alaska Departments of Commerce and Economic Development, Revenue, and Fish and Game. This memorandum summarizes information available at this time, but it should be noted that additional assessments of the fisheries business tax credits will be forthcoming over the next few months as a result of staff work for the Governor's Fisheries Cabinet and in a Department of Revenue tax credit report to the legislature in early 1989, as required under AS 43.75.034.

HISTORY OF THE FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT

The fisheries business tax was amended in 1986 to allow for a tax credit for capital expenditures that ". . . 1) increase product diversity, or production efficiency and capacity, or improve product quality, at a shore-based fisheries business facility in the state, or 2) contribute to the development of a cooperative seafood industrial park in the

state . . .<sup>1</sup> A tax credit is limited to no more than 50 percent of a firm's tax liability in a given year, and a firm may claim a credit of up to 50 percent of a capital expenditure cumulatively over a maximum of three consecutive years. To be eligible for the tax credit, a fisheries business must submit an application to the Department of Revenue (DOR) and receive approval in advance of the capital expenditure. Finally, a municipality (by adopting an ordinance) may agree to forego a portion of its fisheries business tax refund from the state in an amount not exceeding an additional 25 percent of a fisheries business's capital expenditure over a maximum of three years. While a fisheries business may therefore be entitled to a cumulative tax credit of up to 75 percent of a capital expenditure, the combined state and municipal credits cannot exceed 50 percent of the business's tax liability in any given year. Under current statute, the tax credits will be repealed effective January 1, 1992 (Attachment B).

The enabling legislation was introduced in and passed by the Alaska House of Representatives in 1985 and subsequently passed by the Alaska Senate in 1986 [SCS CSHB 58(Fin) am S; Ch. 79 SLA 1986]. A fisheries business tax credit had also been considered by the previous legislature during the 1984 session. The intent of the legislation at the time was generally twofold:

- to provide an incentive for shore-based processors (many of whom had been battered in recent years by foreign exchange rates, high inflation, and poor profitability) to make investments to increase their processing capacity and product quality; and
- to assist existing processors in capturing new opportunities in bottomfish through expansion or to encourage new entrants to base their operations onshore. Respondents to a survey of seafood processors conducted by Senator Zharoff's staff in cooperation with the Office of Commercial Fisheries Development (in the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development) in early 1986 reportedly indicated that they would use funds to upgrade facilities in order to increase processing capacity, improve product quality, or process new product forms. The majority emphasized quality and new products.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Expenditures eligible for the tax credit are specified in state regulations and generally include equipment, new plant construction or improvements related to refrigeration and fish processing (15 AAC 75.060; Attachment A).

<sup>2</sup>Senate Advisory Council memorandum to Senator Zharoff, April 2, 1986 (No. 86-002917).

**THE TAX CREDIT PROGRAM: HISTORY TO DATE**

Under the current statute, expenditures made between July 1, 1986 and December 31, 1989 are eligible for tax credits, provided the processor received DOR's advance approval for the expenditure. The department, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED), promulgated regulations defining capital expenditures eligible for the fisheries business tax credit (1986) and regulations specifying information required on the credit application and rules governing placing in service of capital investments (1987).

A total of 90 credit applications were received in 1987 from 44 firms; 81 applications were approved in full or part. The approved expenditures would represent a total capital expenditure in shore-based seafood processing of about \$59 million, with individual investments ranging from \$1,500 to \$13.7 million. In 1988, 72 credit applications from 44 firms have been approved to date, representing about \$49 million in capital expenditures ranging from \$8,000 to \$16.5 million.

Table 1 summarizes the credit applications approved by region in 1987 and 1988 to date. The 1987 regional data reflect two major plant expansions in Unalaska and Akutan as well as several sizable expenditures in the Kodiak area. The 1988 regional data indicate one major project in Unalaska as well as two sizable expenditures in Valdez. Although a detailed departmental analysis of the 1987-88 credit applications is not yet completed, preliminary reviews indicate that, with the exception of the few above-mentioned major plant expansions, most firms are concentrating on expenditures to refurbish and upgrade existing facilities.

**TABLE 1  
 APPROVED FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS BY REGION**

Region	1987		1988 TO DATE	
	\$ 1,000	% of Total	\$ 1,000	% of Total
Southeast	\$ 8,595	14.6	\$ 1,939	4.0
Southcentral	4,879	8.3	17,053	34.9
Kodiak	13,311	22.6	8,013	16.4
Aleutians/AK Peninsula	29,750	50.6	16,903	34.6
Bristol Bay	2,308	3.9	4,842	9.9
Western/ Interior	0	0	108	0.2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$58,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$48,858</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Revenue

Steve Kettel, Director of the Division of Income and Excise Tax, estimates that the division spent roughly \$26,000 to administer the fisheries business tax credit program in FY 88. He projects that FY 89 costs will be about \$40,000, with the additional funds being spent performing audits of the tax credits as part of the division's routine audit functions.

The major cost of the tax credit program is the fisheries business tax revenues which the state will forego. Fiscal year 88 is the first year of revenue impact. At this time, we only have projections because the DOR is still processing CY 1987 tax returns. It appears that the fisheries business tax credits will cost the state about \$7 - \$8 million in FY 88 in foregone revenues.<sup>3</sup> However, actual FY 88 tax revenues from shore-based processors (canned salmon and others) are projected to drop only about \$5 million from \$17.5 million (in FY 87) to \$12 - \$13 million (in FY 88) because of greater tax-generating activity in shore-based processing. In addition, state revenues from floating processors are projected to increase from \$9 million (FY 87) to \$10 million (FY 88). The net effect is projected to be about a 15 percent decline in total state tax revenues from the fisheries business tax (i.e., from \$26.5 million in FY 87 to about \$22.5 million in FY 88).

The amount of municipal tax credits claimed on 1987 tax returns is unavailable at this time. The department has received several inquiries from various communities since inception of the tax credit program, but does not keep records of municipal ordinances which would be necessary in order for a tax credit to be applied to a specific firm's tax return. As the tax returns are processed, any claims for municipal tax credits are verified with local authorities. In general, there does not appear to be a great deal of activity with respect to the municipal portion of the tax credit program to date.

#### EXTENSION OF THE FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDITS

You asked for a general discussion of extending the fisheries business tax credits beyond the current expiration date of January 1, 1992. This section presents information gathered from a number of individuals familiar with the seafood processing industry and the existing tax credit program.

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<sup>3</sup>Bob Elliot, Research Section, Alaska Department of Revenue, personal communication, August 29, 1988.

As a starting point, expiration of the current fisheries business tax credit should be clarified. Under the existing program, shore-based processors can apply to DOR for approval of capital expenditures through CY 1989. A firm can elect to begin a three-year period of claiming a tax credit for approved expenditures during any tax year 1987 through 1989. Thus, tax credits initially claimed in 1989 could be applied through tax year 1991. However, the initiation of the application and tax credit claims process effectively ends December 31, 1989 under the current statute.

From a legislative perspective, the current statute needs to be amended during the 1989 session in order to continue the tax credit program beyond the end of year. The statute (AS 43.75 032-140) would need to be amended to change the date of repeal from January 1, 1992 to some future date, and the language regarding the initiation of a three-year claim period would need to be extended beyond 1989. Under this approach, the current program--geared toward a broad category of eligible capital expenditures by all shore-based processors and limited to a three-year tax credit claim period--would simply be continued.

According to Steve Kettel of the Division of Income and Excise Tax, the credit program could be simplified if the pre-approval application process were eliminated. He considers the process burdensome to both the taxpayer and the state and argues that it may not be necessary. As an alternative, the state might want to consider the approach taken under the former federal investment tax credits, allowed prior to federal tax reform in 1986. As I understand it, a firm would report a purchase when filing its tax return. The tax credit allowed would be a percentage of the cost based on useful life of the equipment purchased. I would suggest contacting Mr. Kettel if you wish to pursue this approach further.

Beyond merely extending the existing program, consideration has been given to

- extending the tax credit claim period from a three- to five-year period,
- extending the program to include floating processors which are homeported in Alaska,
- reducing the broad nature of eligible expenditures for all shore-based processors in order to target processors handling bottomfish, new products or developing species statewide and/or new small-scale processing facilities in rural communities,

- reducing the percentage of the capital expenditure currently recoverable through state tax credits; and/or
- requiring a municipal sharing of the tax credit burden. These points are briefly discussed below.

Senate Bill 433, introduced by Senator Zharoff during the 1988 legislative session, would have accomplished the first two points listed (Attachment C). Proponents of extending the credit period from three to five years argue that it would allow processors more flexibility in their investment decisions and would enhance their ability to recapture the full 50 percent of the capital investment.<sup>4</sup> According to Margie Antrium, fisheries business tax examiner for the Division of Income and Excise Tax, it appears that some businesses may not be able to take full advantage of the tax credit during a three-year period given their current level of tax liability. The effective tax credit may turn out to be somewhat less than 50 percent for some firms, especially those making major investments relative to their tax liability or those making additional investments each year. It is my understanding that the Governor's Fisheries Cabinet recently submitted a proposal for 1989 legislation which calls for a five-year tax credit period.

Extending the tax credit program to include floating processors which are homeported in Alaska would open the program to a few additional firms. According to Karl Ohls, aide to Senator Zharoff, this provision was not the major thrust of the 1988 legislation and he believes there may be questions regarding its constitutionality.

A number of individuals suggested that the current broad tax credit program could be revised and targeted toward investments in the processing of bottomfish, developing species, or new seafood products.<sup>5</sup> While the processing industry in general is in better financial condition today than

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<sup>4</sup>It should be noted that the 1985-86 legislation which established the fisheries business tax credit originally contained a five-year credit period provision. The original provision was amended as part of a major revision in the House Finance Committee.

<sup>5</sup>For your information, Attachment D provides the 1988 list of developing fish species, prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (as required under AS 16.05.050).

in the early to mid-1980s when the original legislation was enacted, proponents argue that the industry is highly competitive and that state assistance in capturing new opportunities is still justified. In general, however, the effectiveness of an investment tax credit is limited because much of the tax credit goes to rewarding firms for capital investments they would have made anyway.<sup>6</sup> To stimulate new investments (and at the same time limit the state revenue loss) the state may want to scale back the existing tax credit and target a few select types of investments.

A different proposal for targeting the tax credit program is geared toward encouraging the establishment of small-scale processing facilities (i.e., facilities that may cost less than \$1 million) in rural communities. The fisheries business tax credit is proposed as one tool in a coordinated state effort to realign existing bureaucratic organizations and funding sources in order to develop community-based fish processing cooperatives in rural Alaska.<sup>7</sup> Rather than supplant state support for the traditional "industrial" model of fisheries businesses, this proposal seeks to develop a companion effort geared toward rural Alaska and modelled after rural economic development successes in other countries.

As an alternative to the present tax credit program, it has also been suggested that the 50 percent recovery of the capital expenditure should be scaled back. From a theoretical viewpoint, a 50 percent tax credit can be considered quite generous, and limiting the tax credit to 25 percent or less would encourage more careful consideration of investments. In addition, the state bears most costs in revenue loss while it can be argued that municipalities enjoy most of the benefits in the form of jobs, increased property tax base and increased fish tax revenues if expansion occurs. To limit state revenue loss, a revised tax credit program could include a mandatory municipal share.

In conclusion, there are several ways to extend the fisheries business tax credits. We have only briefly touched on these ideas in this memorandum. It may be difficult to reach consensus, but key points to be considered during the discussion include 1) the effectiveness of tax credits in achieving state fisheries goals, 2) tax credits as a component of overall

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<sup>6</sup>See House Research Agency 85.159 for a more in-depth discussion of the effectiveness and equity of fisheries investment tax credits (Attachment E).

<sup>7</sup>Draft report prepared by the Senate Advisory Council for the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference, August 1988.

Representative Hudson  
September 2, 1988  
Page 8

corporate/fisheries tax policy, and 3) an acceptable level of fisheries business tax revenue loss in light of declining state revenues in the 1990s. Fisheries business tax credits are merely one of many tools available to the state with respect to the development and sustainability of its fishing industry.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this information or want further assistance.

Attachments

March, 1990

6

**Electronic Bulletin Board Improved:** The computerized AKBizNet was upgraded to include a limited-access "group bulletin board" for rapid dissemination of trade leads and general information to all of the Regional Development Organizations. Any ARDOR personnel not yet having access or wishing further information should contact Bill Paulick at DBD or the system operator, Ms. Penny Graber, in Anchorage at 274-7232. In response to the Governor's Conference on Small Business recommendations, a data base function will be added and AKBizNet will be further simplified. Users should find information much easier to access and download, in addition to more current listings of upcoming events.

#### MINERALS AND FOREST PRODUCTS

**Forest Practices Act:** Revisions to the Forest Practices Act passed out of both the Senate and House Resources Committee in mid-March. The bill moved on to the Finance committees without amendments to the final proposal drafted by a working group of industry, environmental, fisheries, and administration participants. Diane Mayer chaired the working group. Individual recommendations from committee members did accompany the bill. The House and Senate Finance Committees will be evaluating the \$1.2 million budget required for its implementation. Hearings are scheduled for early April. Passage and funding of the legislation is a high priority of the administration.

**Annual Placer Mining Conference:** The Fox Road House was filled with miners, display booths, presentations, and great food during the annual Placer Mining Conference March 22 - 24. The presentation of papers addressed a full range of exploration and processing techniques. This pre-season review of operations, along with the fair weather, brought on a heavy case of mining fever. DBD staff enjoyed the opportunity to meet with miners and legislators and also to listen to and discuss the concerns of the industry.

#### FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

**Infrastructure Paper:** A paper was prepared by the fisheries section which defines factors to be considered in planning for the development of port infrastructure projects. This paper was sent to more than 100 people for comment. It is expected to be of interest to community, regional and statewide development organizations, municipal leaders, ARDOR programs, port directors, financial institutions, and fisheries organizations.

**Ports and Harbors Task Force:** DBD is participating with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and other agencies in a project to define preferred alternatives for statewide port and harbor maintenance and expansion, and financing.

**Fisheries Business Tax Credit Report:** DBD completed an examination of the Fisheries Business Tax Credit Program and has prepared a report describing the effects of the program on employment and production capacity. The report has been circulated to appropriate legislative committees, administration personnel, and private sector representatives. Copies are available from the division.

The tax credit program provides for credits to be taken against Fisheries Business Tax liabilities incurred by shorebased processors. Credits may be taken during a three-year window based on capital expenditures made between 1986 and 1989 that increased processing capacity, improved product quality, and contributed to product diversification. Credits are limited to 50% of a firm's tax liability and to 50% of qualified expenditures. All projects must have been preapproved and substantially completed by the end of December, 1989. Credits can not be carried forward by companies who started their eligibility period in 1988 or 1989.

Current estimates put the total insured or assessed value of seafood processing plants and equipment in Alaska at \$800 million to \$1 billion (Alaska Seafood Industry Study, 3/89). Estimated quali-

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fying expenditures made under the tax credit program during the past three years represent an increase of more than 15% of the total value of all active processing facilities in the state. Reported expenditures totaled \$83 million during the 1986-1988 period, generating \$42 million in potential credits. Only about \$23 million in actual credits were applied, and the credit carried forward is about \$19 million.

The credits taken by most major firms are limited by their tax liability and not by the size of their qualified expenditures. Credits are likely to decline steadily after 1988, and to total between \$48 and \$55 million over the life of the program. The tax credit program is responsible for a substantially increased volume of capital investments in shore-based facilities, and probably in the ability of Alaskan and U.S. firms to participate in shore-based bottomfish operations.

Six facilities, each with over \$5 million expended, make up 45% of the total anticipated qualifying expenditures. Four of the facilities are new plants — three bottomfish operations and one salmon cannery. Two are major expansions of existing plants, both into surimi, fillet and meal production. Three of the firms involved, two Alaskan and one U.S. firm, all concentrated extensive tax credits from floating operations to construct their facilities. Principals in each firm report that the tax credit program was a major factor in their decision to invest onshore. Of the total \$143 million in expected qualifying expenditures, \$79 million was spent on facilities for the production of bottomfish and \$44 million on the production of traditional species. The traditional species investments have considerably increased production capacity, especially refrigeration capacity and have contributed substantially to production efficiencies.

It is difficult to determine the total increase in employment which was generated by plant expansions, because most were incremental expansions or improvements of existing facilities. More efficient equipment and production systems may even have resulted in the elimination of a few jobs. However, four new surimi plants alone which have already been completed or are in the final stages of construction will employ about 750 people full time. Another new facility constructed to handle more seasonal "traditional" species is expected to employ 200. Employment increases associated with firms participating in the tax credit program probably exceed 1,000 persons.

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For information on any of the items in this monthly report, contact the Division of Business Development offices in Juneau — 465-2017, Anchorage — 563-2165, or Fairbanks — 452-7464.

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