

Oversight :

Dept. of

C&RA

Overview of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs



**Mike Irwin, Commissioner
January 1999**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS AGENCY OVERVIEW

DCRA MISSION

To foster the development of self-reliant and productive individuals, families and communities by providing training, technical assistance and financial support.

MAJOR GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Strengthen Individuals

- Ensure that residents of small rural communities in Western Alaska get the maximum benefits from their participation in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program, a fisheries development initiative.
- Provide individual Alaskans with the job training programs they need through the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and the state-funded State Training and Employment Program (STEP).
- Provide employment and job training services via "One Stop" centers and electronic linking of agency programs.

Strengthen Families

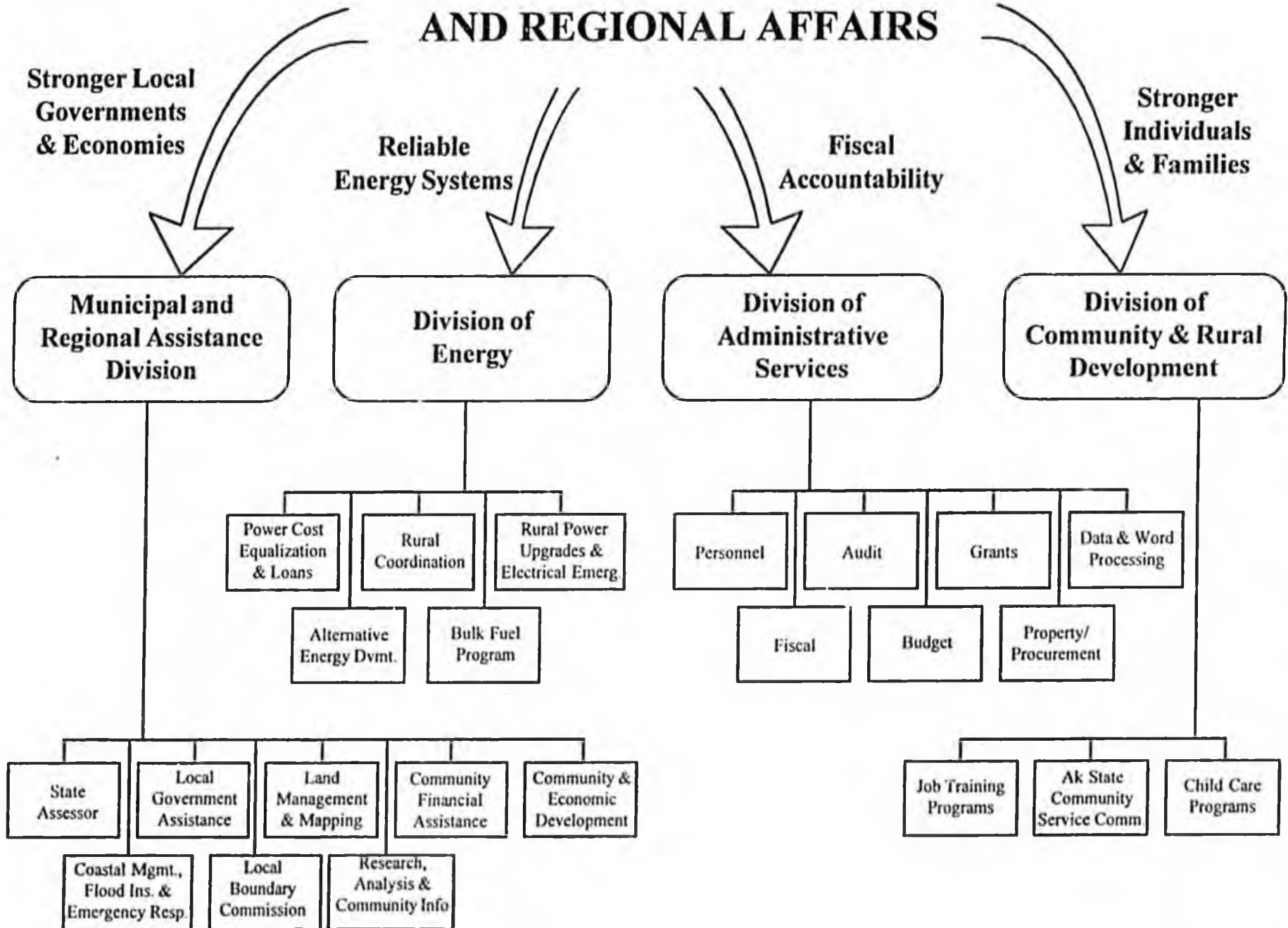
- Improve the overall quality of life of low-income children and parents through a comprehensive Head Start program of education, health, nutrition, social services, parent involvement and career development.
- Ensure parents access to affordable, high quality child care programs by providing funding and technical assistance to care givers and parents, allowing parents to take advantage of job training and work opportunities.

MAJOR GOALS AND STRATEGIES, Continued...

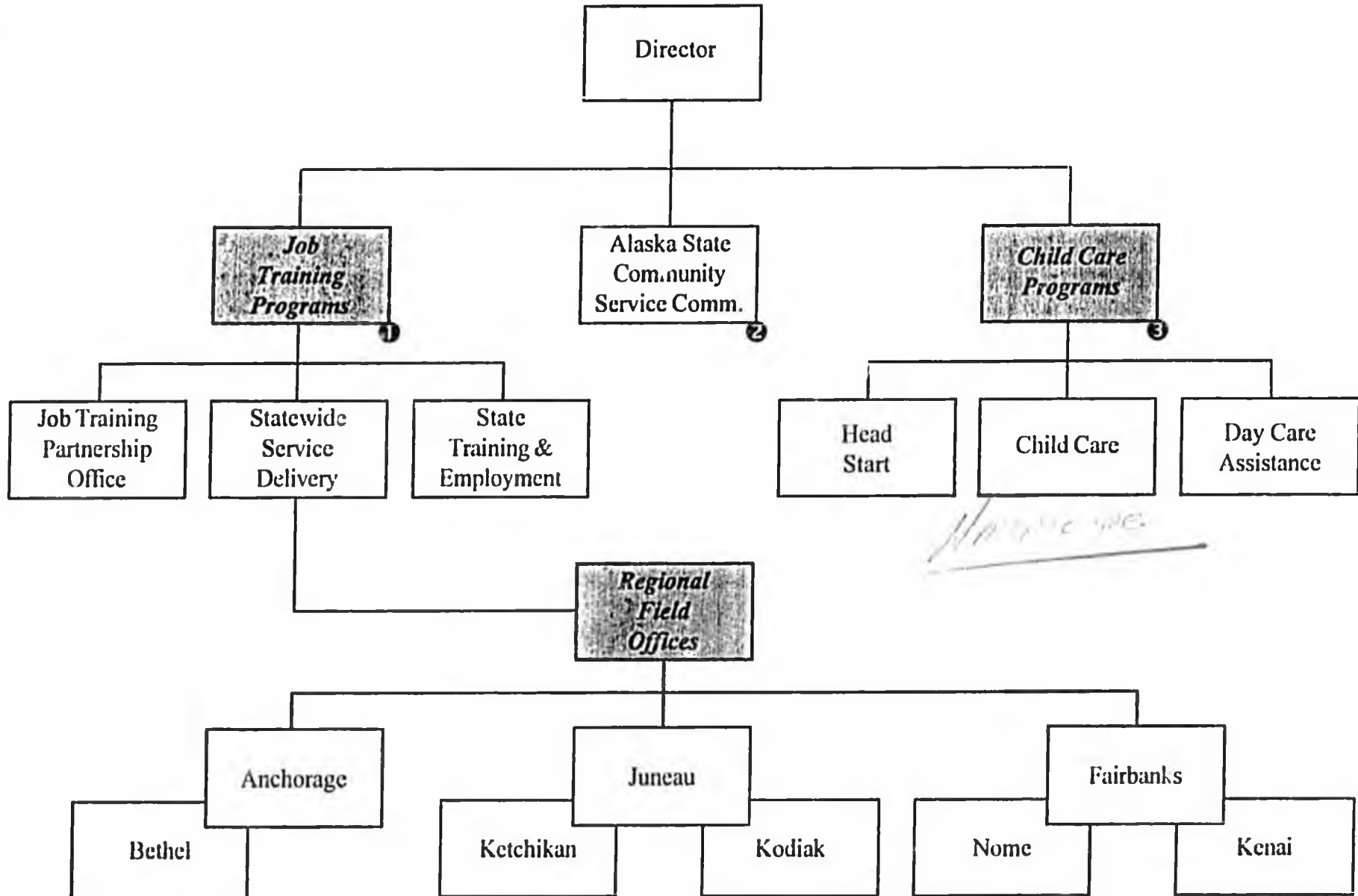
Strengthen Communities

- Increase the capacity of local government to effectively provide essential public services by providing communities training and on-site technical assistance.
- Enhance the availability and quality of basic local government services by providing financial assistance that supplements local revenue generation (State Revenue Sharing, Safe Communities, shared State Fisheries Business Tax, shared Federal National Forest Receipts, Federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes).
- Improve the safety and cost effectiveness of energy sources for power generation and heating in rural Alaska by constructing and repairing bulk fuel storage facilities.
- Promote local economic development by providing technical and financial support for community infrastructure critical to economic development and small business startup.
- Provide assistance, through coordinated response projects, to communities experiencing sudden economic dislocation as a result of major economic disruptions.
- Protect the State's investments in rural electric power systems through training of the local operators and administrators, and by providing technical and financial assistance to prevent disasters.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS



Division of Community and Rural Development



**DIVISION OF COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DCRD)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

PIC

1. JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS:

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP OFFICE (JTPO) — Administrative Order 122; P.L. 97-300; P.L. 104-193; P.L. 105-220; 20 CFR Parts 626-631 — Administers the federal JTPA at the state level; provides funds to local service delivery areas which provide services to participants.

JOB TRAINING SERVICE DELIVERY — Administrative Order 113; 19 AAC 60.01; AS 44.47; 20 CFR Parts 626-631; 29 CFR 97.24; P.L. 97-300; P.L. 104-193; P.L. 105-20; P.L. 105-33 — Provides training and employment opportunities to low-income adults, youth, and workers who have been dislocated due to industry closure. — *Fast Start* *Self Service* *7 imbr*

STATE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (STEP) — Chapter 95, SLA 1989; Chapter 17, SLA 1991 & 1993; Chapter 116, SLA 1996; Chapter 85, SLA 1998; AS 23.15.620; 8 AAC 87; 10 AAC 87.10-990 — Provides training and employment services to unemployed and likely to become unemployed Alaskans in order to reduce demand for unemployment insurance benefits.

U of Alaska

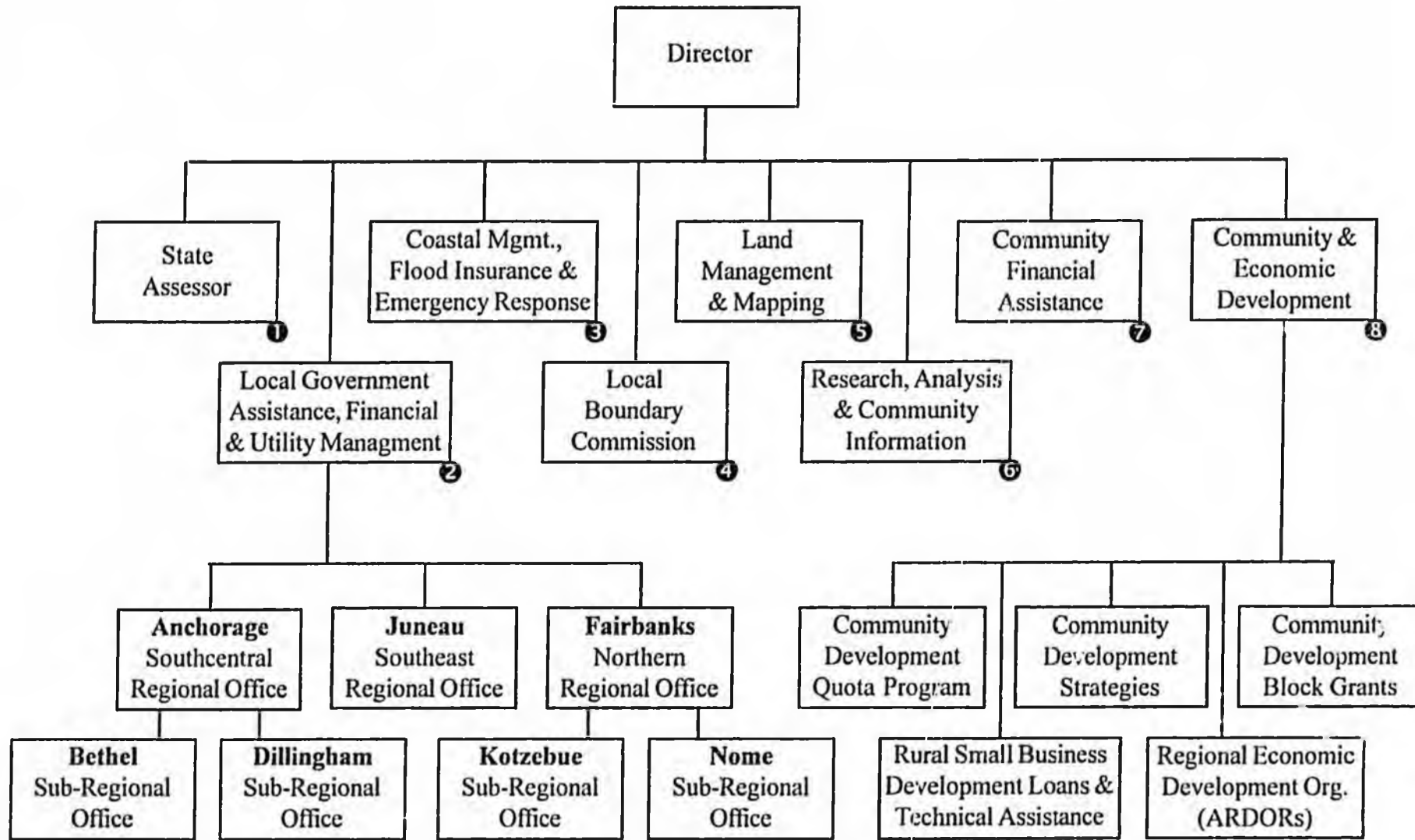
2. ALASKA STATE COMMUNITY SERVICE COMMISSION (ASCSC) — 45 CFR 2550 — Provides pass through grant funding and technical assistance to eligible Alaskan communities and volunteer service organizations to enhance the overall quality of life for community residents by expanding community and volunteer service development opportunities.

3. CHILD CARE PROGRAMS:

HEAD START — AS 37.07.080; AS 44.17.030; AS 44.47.050; AS 47.05.050 — Provides state/local match for the federal Head Start program.

CHILD CARE/DAY CARE ASSISTANCE — P.L. 104-193; AS 44.47.250-310; 45 CFR Parts 98-99; 19 AAC 65.011-901 — Provides day care assistance to low-income working/training parents and operating grants to child care facilities.

Municipal and Regional Assistance Division



MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION (MRAD) PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1. **STATE ASSESSOR** — AS 29.45.105; AS 29.45.090; AS 14.17.140(2); AS 44.47.050(1) and (19) — The State Assessor's duties include correction of major errors in municipal assessment, valuation or taxation procedures; and production of annual full and true value determinations for property taxing municipalities to be used for local tax limitations and the school foundation program.
2. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL AND UTILITY MANAGEMENT** — Article X, Section 14 of the State Constitution ("An agency shall be established... to advise and assist local governments. It shall review their activities..."); AS 44.47 — Program provides financial management, administrative, service delivery and planning assistance to local governments. Also provides the Rural Utilities Business Advisory (RUBA) Program.
3. **COASTAL MANAGEMENT, FLOOD INSURANCE, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE** — AS 44.47.050-44.47-095, AS 46.13.020 — Provides technical assistance and administers coastal resource districts for the federal Coastal Zone Management Program; ensures National Flood Insurance Program is provided to municipalities statewide; and participates in the State Emergency Response Commission.
4. **LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION** — Article X, Section 12 of the State Constitution; AS 44.47 and AS 29 — Commission makes determinations on incorporations of boroughs or cities, annexations, detachments, and dissolutions; performs feasibility studies; holds public hearings in affected areas.

ORGANIZATIONAL GRANTS — AS 29.05.180; AS 29.05.190 — Provides funds for two or three years on a descending scale to newly incorporated cities or boroughs, to defray the costs of transition to a new status.

5. **LAND MANAGEMENT AND MAPPING** — AS 44.47.050-100; SECTION 14(C)(3) OF P.L. 92.203 — Protects state and local government investments in buildings and facilities by actively working with agencies and communities to assure adequate site control for privately-funded projects. Also provides general land management assistance to communities. Provides training and assistance on planning, mapping and other requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which requires transfers of land from native corporations to municipalities or transfers in trust for future municipalities.

MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION, Continued...

MUNICIPAL LANDS TRUSTEE (MLT) — AS 44.47.150 — Provides a trustee relationship between the state and unincorporated communities. Holds in trust land transferred under ANCSA from native corporations until the communities incorporate.

6. RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND COMMUNITY INFORMATION:

DATA COLLECTION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT — Article X, Section 14 of the State Constitution (“An agency shall be established by law ...to advise and assist local governments. It shall ...collect and publish local government information.”) — Provides research, data collection, technical development, and maintenance activities for the following Department databases: the DCRA Community Database, which produces Community Profiles, custom data reports, and computer data files; the Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System (RAPIDS) Database, a compilation of both funded and potential capital improvement projects in rural communities; the Municipal Revenue/Expenditure Database; and the Municipal Officials Database, which produces the annual Municipal Officials Directory. Much of this information is available on the World Wide Web. The department’s web page, which was developed by this section, is averaging over 6,000 hits per day.

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA — AS 29.60.020, AS 29.60.150 — Provides technical support to municipalities for local population censuses or estimates, and certifies municipal populations for State Revenue Sharing and Safe Communities program purposes. Provides information and analysis of decennial U.S. Bureau of Census data to local, state, federal, and private requestors.

ISSUES ANALYSIS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS — Conducts research and analysis on special issues, and provides technical support for departmental projects.

7. COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SECTION:

STATE REVENUE SHARING — AS 29.60.010-300 — State program for local governments and unincorporated communities which provides funds for road maintenance, fire protection and health facilities. Provides an on-going source of revenue for communities with little or no tax base. Program in existence since 1969.

SAFE COMMUNITIES — AS 29.60.350-370 — State program for municipalities, the purpose of which is to reduce or maintain property taxes while providing important public services. The legislature may appropriate to the Safe Communities fund 30% or more of the Corporate Income Tax collected in the previous fiscal year.

MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION, Continued...

SHARED FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX PROGRAM — AS 29.60.450 — State funding for the program is transmitted from the Department of Revenue to DCRA and allocated to municipalities based on a demonstration by the municipalities that they suffered significant effects from fisheries business activities.

NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS PROGRAM -- AS 14.15.180 — Federal program whereby 25% of the income earned from activities within the national forest is distributed to boroughs and cities within the national forest. Federal law requires that the funds be expended only for the benefit of public schools and public roads.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT) PROGRAM — 19 AAC 52.010-.900 — Federal program which compensates cities in the Unorganized Borough for the location of federal lands within their vicinity. Payment is received by DCRA for each federal Census Area. DCRA then allocates and administers payment to each city within the Census Area on the basis of population.

8. COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS (CDBG) — AS 44.47.130 — Provides various services to low-income groups in the state with federal funds; provides funds for capital projects for community development.

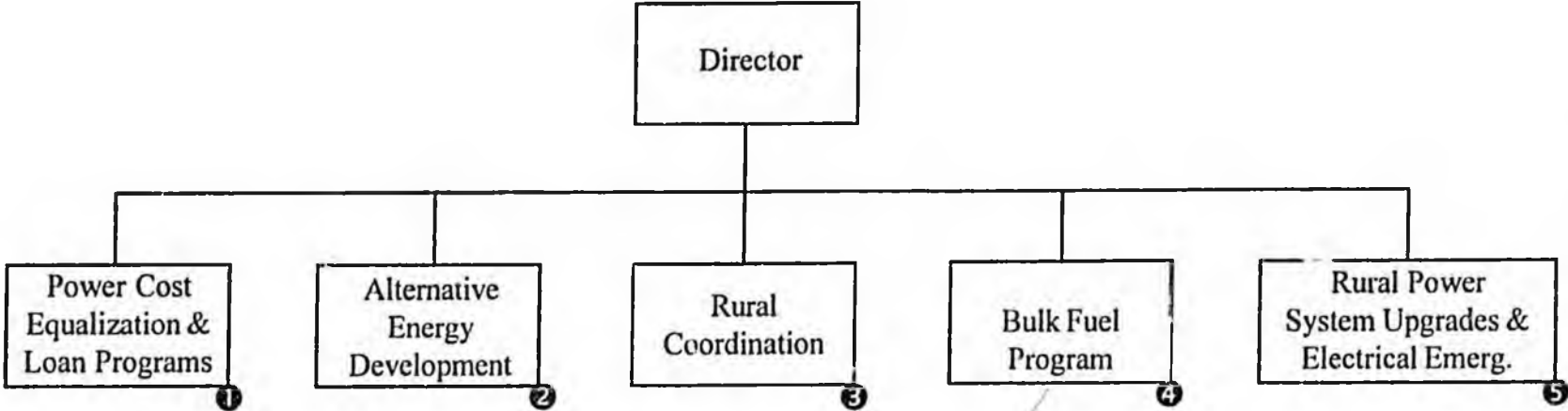
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTA PROGRAM (CDQ) — 6 AAC 93.010-900; 50 CFR 657.20, 675.27, 676.24 — Provides staff support and technical assistance to eligible communities and their economic development organizations in a private/public partnership to recommend allocation of Bering Sea fisheries resources.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY TRAINING & ASSISTANCE — AS 44.47.010, 080 & 130.

ALASKA REGIONAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM — AS 44.47.830 — Provides matching grants to regional organizations to prepare and implement regional economic development strategies. Referred to as the ARDOR program.

RURAL SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — AS 44.47; 19 AAC 70.010-900 — Implements and manages Rural Development Initiative Fund (RDIF) loans; provides department with assistance in development of new initiatives; provides technical assistance to field Economic Development Specialists.

Division of Energy



2000

**DIVISION OF ENERGY (DOE)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

1. POWER COST EQUALIZATION, LOAN PROGRAMS AND OTHER STATUTORY FUNDS:

POWER COST EQUALIZATION (PCE) – AS 42.45.100. Core element to ensure the financial viability of centralized power production in rural communities, and therefore increase the standards of living through the availability of communications, lighting, and the operations of a variety of infrastructures, including water and sewer systems, incinerators, etc.

POWER PROJECT LOAN FUND – AS 42.45.010. Provides financing for development of power projects, conservation facilities, bulk fuel storage, transmission and distribution lines, or potable water supplies.

BULK FUEL REVOLVING LOAN FUND – AS 42.45.250. Provides financing to rural communities with a population of less than 2,000 for the bulk purchase of petroleum fuels.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION REVOLVING LOAN FUND – AS 42.45.020. Provided financing to certified utilities to extend new electric service in areas they may serve. Program is no longer active other than to collect on prior loans.

FOUR DAM POOL TRANSFER FUND – AS 42.45.050. Fund holds a note payable by the Alaska Energy Authority/AIDEA for the long-term financing of the construction costs of the Four Dam Pool projects.

SOUTHEAST ENERGY FUND – AS 42.45.040. Provides for capital grants to the utilities participating in the power transmission intertie between the Swan Lake and Tyee Lake hydroelectric projects.

POWER COST EQUALIZATION AND RURAL ELECTRIC CAPITALIZATION FUND (PCE & RECF) – AS 42.45.100. Fund balance provides for the Power Cost Equalization and for Utility Improvement Matching Grants programs.

2. ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT: AS 42.45.400. Provides for:

- Planning, construction and financing assistance for alternatives to oil-fired systems (including renewable and alternative fuels, coal, wind, hydro, shallow gas deposits) and system enhancements (including waste heat recovery and village interties).

Division of Energy, Continued...

- Bioenergy Program for Alaska: This federally-funded program promotes the use of wood waste and municipal solid waste for conversion to energy.
- State Energy Program and Rebuild America Program: Federally-funded programs to provide energy conservation audits in schools, hospitals and public buildings.

3. RURAL COORDINATION:

RURAL ELECTRIC UTILITY COORDINATION – AS 42.45.400. Assist utilities in the development of management plans towards the concept of consolidation in the form of cooperatives or regional utilities; assists communities in applying for federal funds for energy programs and projects.

RURAL ELECTRIC UTILITY TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE – AS 42.45.400. Provides for training of rural utility operators, utility clerks and administrative staff. It includes the powerhouse operator training program funded by the State Training and Employment Program (STEP).

4. BULK FUEL PROGRAM:

BULK FUEL SYSTEM REPAIRS AND UPGRADES – AS 42.45.400. Provides for grants and contracts for the design and repair/upgrade of bulk fuel storage and handling facilities in rural Alaskan communities which are dependent on seasonal fuel delivery and long-term storage capability. Includes three Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) consolidation demonstration projects.

RURAL BULK FUEL TANK FARM PROGRAM – AS 42.45.400. Provides for assessment of tank farm conditions, emergency repairs, and comprehensive upgrade and consolidation of rural tank farm facilities.

5. RURAL POWER SYSTEM UPGRADES/ELECTRICAL EMERGENCIES PROGRAM:

RURAL POWER SYSTEM UPGRADES – AS 42.45.400. Provides for:

- Capital improvements to eliminate life, health and safety hazards and to enhance efficiency.
- Technical assistance to assess system deficiencies and design solutions.
- Project evaluation, including engineering, environmental and economic analysis of power projects.

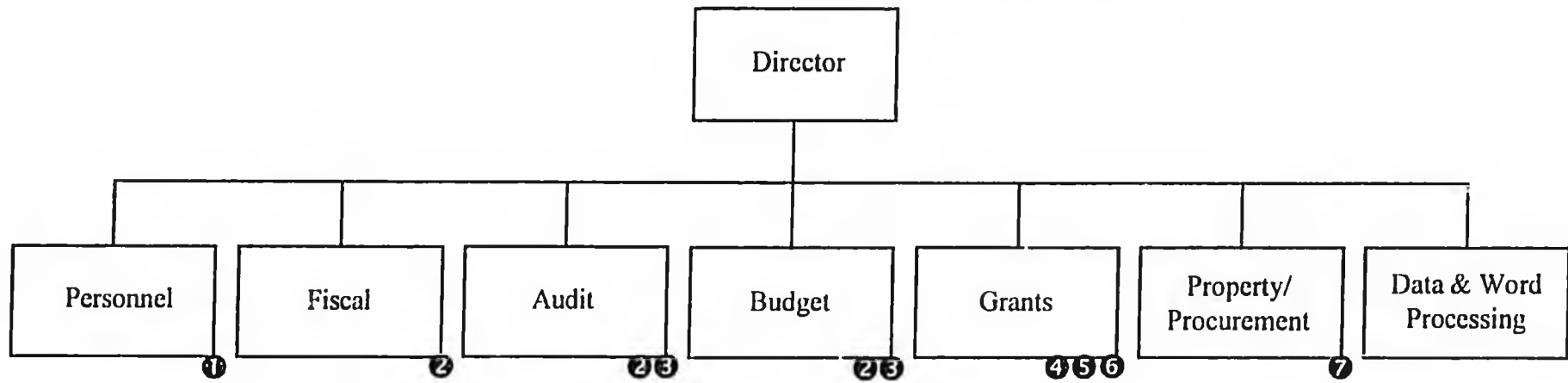
Division of Energy, Continued...

UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS – AS 42.45.180. Provides matching funds (75-25) to rural electric utilities participating in the PCE program for projects that will reduce the cost of electric power.

ELECTRIC SERVICE EXTENSION FUND – AS 42.45.200. Provides matching funds (60-40) to electric utilities to extend new service to residential customers and small businesses, and for utility improvements.

ELECTRICAL EMERGENCIES PROGRAM – AS 42.45.400. Provides funds and technical assistance in electrical emergencies when a community has lost the ability to generate or transmit power to its customers and the condition is a threat to life, health and property in the community and may result in the freezing of water and sewer systems, closure of public facilities due to lack of light and heat, loss of communications, etc.

Division of Administrative Services



**DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (DAS)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

The Administrative Services Division ensures departmental compliance with the following statutes and administers grants under three statutory programs.

1. **PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES — AS 39**
2. **FISCAL PROCEDURES ACT — AS 37.05.010 - 37.05.995**
3. **EXECUTIVE BUDGET ACT — AS 37.07.010 - 37.07.130**
4. **GRANTS TO NAMED RECIPIENTS — AS 37.05.316**
5. **GRANTS TO UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES — AS 37.05.317**
6. **COMMUNITY PROJECT MATCHING GRANTS — AS 37.06.020**
7. **PUBLIC CONTRACTS — AS 36**

Early Childhood Programs



Head Start Program Grantees

Kawerak

Brevig Mission
Diomedea
Ellm
Gambell

Colovin
Koyuk
Nome

Shismaref
St. Michael
Shatoolik
Teller
Wales
White Mountain

Rural CAP

Alakanuk
Chevak

Emmonak
haines
Homer

Hooper Bay
Hydaburg

Kake
Ketchikan
Kluti Kaah
kodiak
Kewthluk
Marshall
Mt. Village
Napaskiak

Noorvik
Savoonga
Selawik

Seward
Stebbins
Toksook Bay

Rural CAP/EHS
Akiak
Nunapitchuk

Pilot Station
St. Mary's

Chugachmiut

Nanwalek
Port Graham
Eyak

Tanana Chiefs

Holy Cross
Huslia

Kaltag
Koyukuk
McGrath
Nulato
Ruby
Tanana

Chugiak Children's Services

Big Lake
Chugiak

Eagle River
Houston
Palmer

Wasilla

Assoc. of Village Council Presidents

Akiachak
Bethel
Kalskag
Kasiqluk
Kotlik
Pilot Station
Quinhagak

Scammon Bay
Tuluksak

Tlingit & Haida Central Council

Angoon
Craig

Hoonah
Juneau
Klawock

Petersburg
Saxman
Sitka

Upper Tanana Development Corporation

Eagle
Northway
Tok

Metlakatla Indian Community

Metlakatla

Bristol Bay Native Association

Dillingham
Manokotak
Newhalen
New Sruyahok
Togiak

Southcentral Foundation

Anchorage

Adult Learning Programs of Alaska

Fairbanks

Fairbanks Native Association

Fairbanks Center Based
Fairbanks Early Head Start

New Grantees for FY 99

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association

King Cove
Sand Point
St George
St Paul
Unalaska

Native Village of Tyonek

Tyonek

Kenaitze Indian Tribe IRA

Kenai
Soldotna

Head Start Program FY 92 thru 98

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
Diagnosed Handcapped	263	300	376	404	397	405	440	2,535
Previous ILP		71	79	95	123	125	129	622
Soc Svs Referred by HS	2,154	1,256	1,508	1,613	2,080	1,969	1,824	12,404
Soc Svs Referred to HS	135	240	297	162	455	663	407	2,359
Medicaid Eligible		1,684	1,870	1,797	1,987	1,818	1,710	10,866
Medicaid Enrolled		1,291	1,619	1,771	1,784	1,757	1,690	9,912
Children w/private ins		207	295	313	459	221	271	1,766
Children uninsured		257	216	349	295	249	493	1,859
Children unins dental		236	182	341	296	300	509	1,864
Completed Med Screen	1,613	1,870	1,864	2,100	2,394	2,116	2,078	14,039
Needing Med Follow-up	414	468	569	549	812	628	747	4,189
Screened Dental	1,498	1,903	1,945	2,179	2,366	2,140	2,021	14,056
CDA completed this year	15	10	19	17	39	33	35	168
HS Staff	380	469	532	575	592	593	615	
Bilingual Staff	161	185	220	219	258	224	220	
Communities HS serves	68	9	88	88	92	94	94	
HS Groups	121	154	164	174	195	180	192	1,180
Volunteer Hours		66,487	73,759	69,360	85,145	94,118	96,763	485,632
Age @ Enrollment: Prenatal		23	12	12	14	27	15	103
0-1		100	145	119	114	103	167	748
1-2		87	120	138	117	143	165	768
2-3		163	224	465	395	320	491	2,058
3-4		1,012	1,231	1,440	1,238	1,400	1,345	7,666
4-5		1,262	1,290	1,085	1,337	1,183	1,033	7,190
Ethnicity: Native		1,879	2,081	2,106	2,161	2,177	2,157	12,561
Asian		40	56	76	63	88	83	406
Black		132	173	200	169	168	164	1,006
Hispanic		86	87	125	140	146	136	700
White		528	621	692	663	591	624	3,719
State \$	4,772,509	5,585,045	5,613,378	5,937,530	5,674,268	5,697,103	5,489,951	\$38,769,784
Federal \$	5,186,919	8,496,281	10,325,991	12,454,130	12,580,937	13,379,230	15,603,694	\$78,027,182
Community \$	1,767,556	2,241,876	2,565,979	2,815,473	3,210,660	3,546,717	4,249,339	\$20,397,600
Other	103,327	111,454	209,324	159,480	267,698	124,616	141,389	\$1,117,288
USDA \$	346,750	470,694	597,784	615,525	632,184	710,115	743,332	\$4,116,384
Total Investment	12,177,061	16,905,350	19,312,456	21,982,138	22,365,747	23,457,781	26,227,705	\$142,428,238
Federal Cost Per Child	2,875	3,629	3,761	3,821	3,897	4,611	4,828	\$3,780
Children State Funded	648	729	698	695	695	705	661	4,831
Children Federal Funded	1,248	1,709	1,939	2,041	2,103	2,128	2,207	13,375
Total Funded Child Slots	1,896	2,438	2,637	2,736	2,798	2,833	2,868	18,238

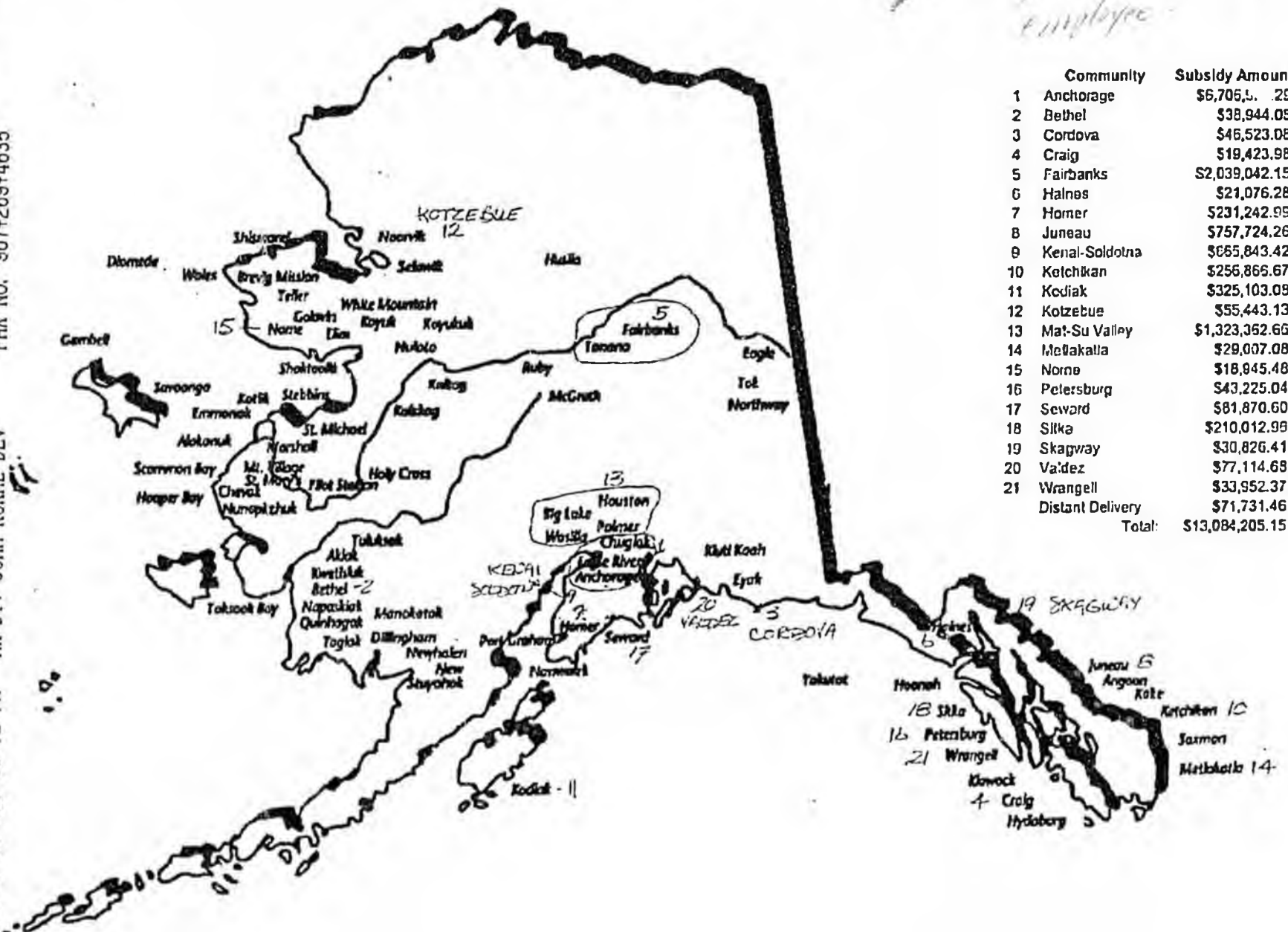
Child Care Programs By Community

FY 98

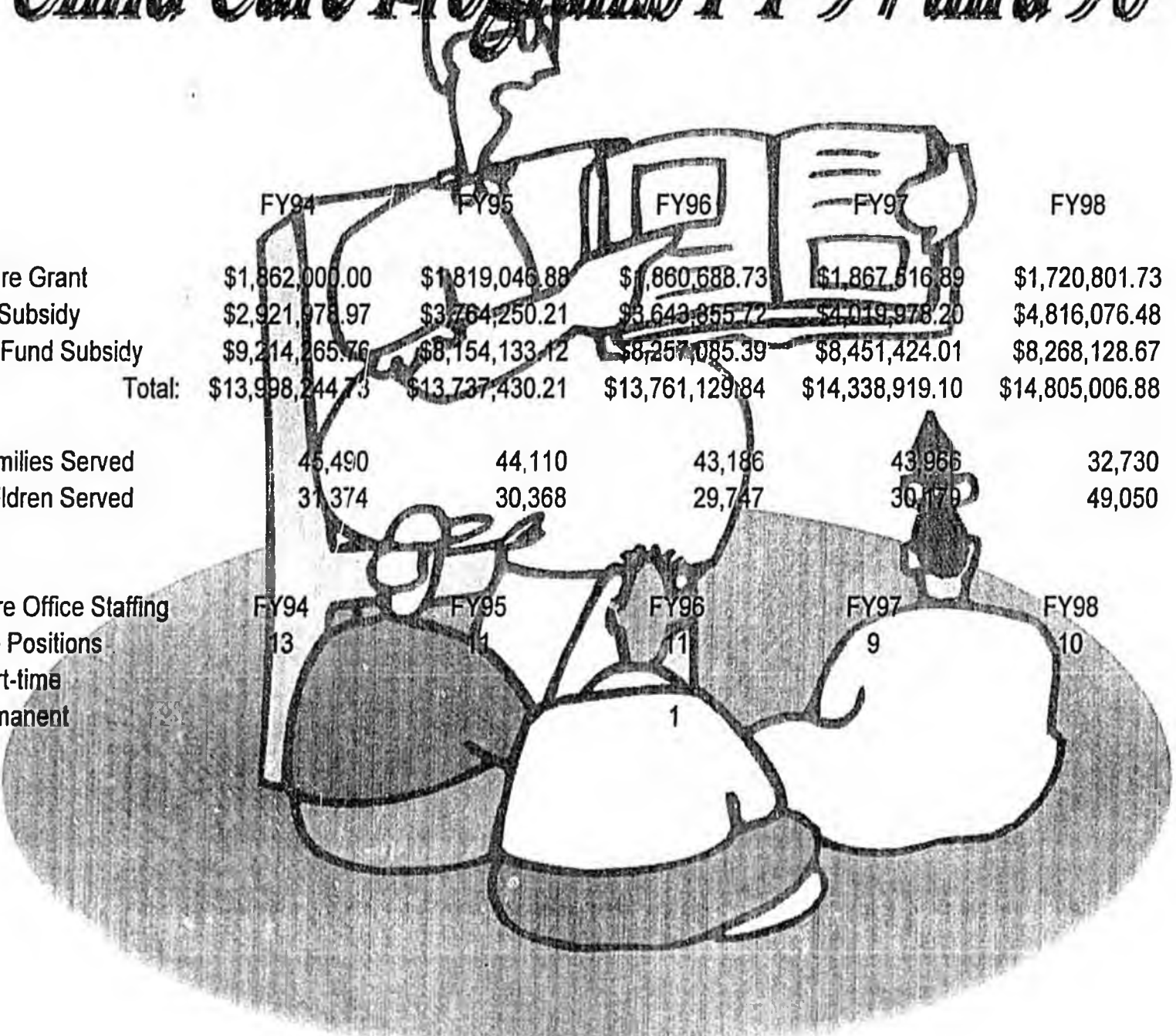
*Number with program
Sector only has state
employee*

Community	Subsidy Amount
1 Anchorage	\$6,705.29
2 Bethel	\$38,944.08
3 Cordova	\$46,523.08
4 Craig	\$19,423.98
5 Fairbanks	\$2,039,042.15
6 Haines	\$21,076.28
7 Homer	\$231,242.99
8 Juneau	\$757,724.26
9 Kenai-Soldotna	\$665,843.42
10 Ketchikan	\$256,866.67
11 Kodiak	\$325,103.08
12 Kotzebue	\$55,443.13
13 Mat-Su Valley	\$1,323,362.66
14 Metlakalla	\$29,007.08
15 Nome	\$18,945.48
16 Petersburg	\$43,225.04
17 Seward	\$81,870.60
18 Sitka	\$210,012.98
19 Skagway	\$30,826.41
20 Valdez	\$77,114.68
21 Wrangell	\$33,952.37
Distant Delivery	\$71,731.46
Total:	\$13,084,205.15

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AK DIV COMM RURAL DEV
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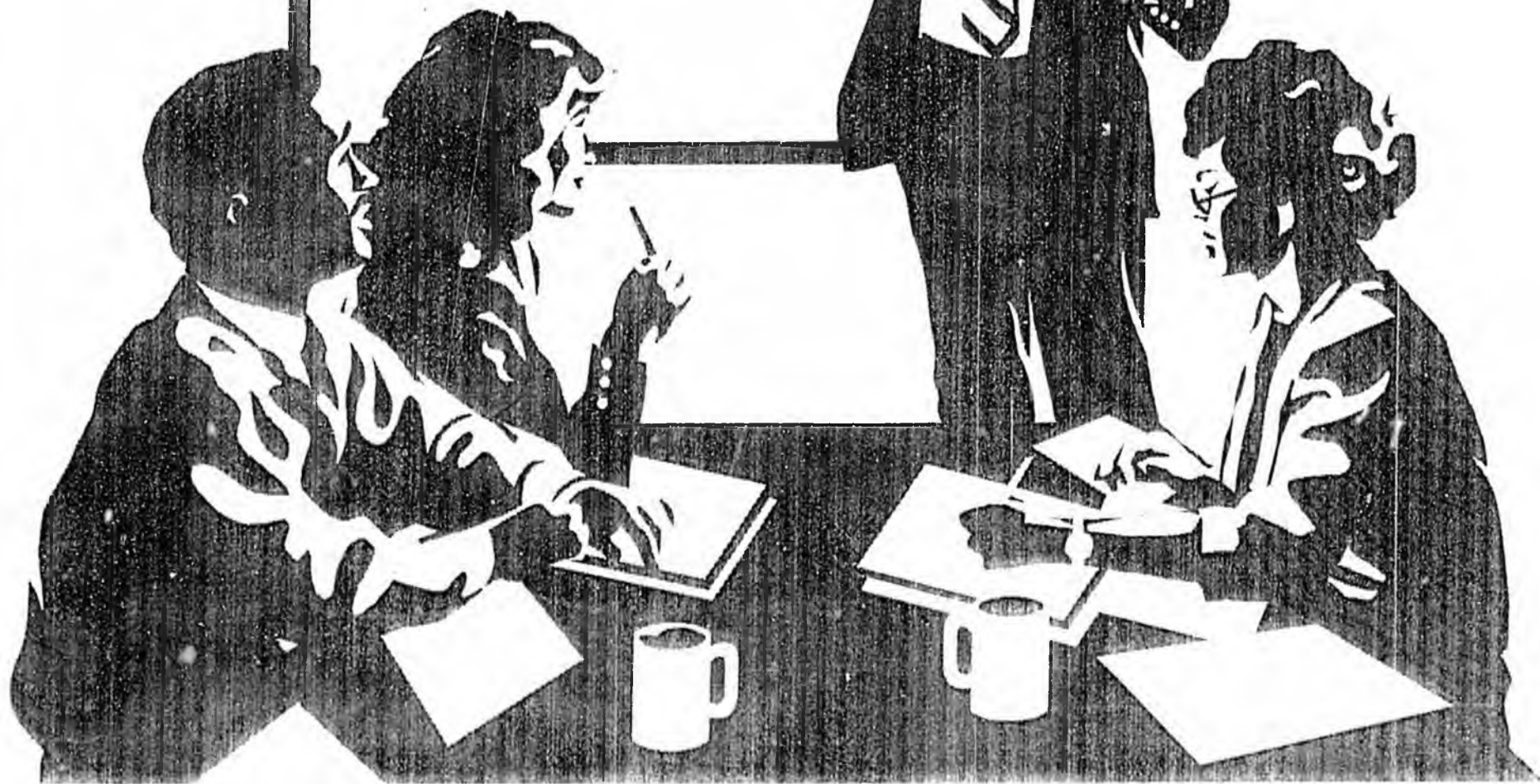
Child Care Programs FY 94 thru 98



	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
Child Care Grant	\$1,862,000.00	\$1,819,046.88	\$1,860,688.73	\$1,867,516.89	\$1,720,801.73
Federal Subsidy	\$2,921,978.97	\$3,764,250.21	\$3,643,855.72	\$4,019,978.20	\$4,816,076.48
General Fund Subsidy	\$9,214,265.76	\$8,154,133.12	\$8,257,085.39	\$8,451,424.01	\$8,268,128.67
Total:	\$13,998,244.73	\$13,737,430.21	\$13,761,129.84	\$14,338,919.10	\$14,805,006.88
Total Families Served	45,490	44,110	43,186	43,966	32,730
Total Children Served	31,374	30,368	29,747	30,179	49,050

Child Care Office Staffing	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
Full Time Positions	13	11	11	9	10	9
Perm Part-time						
Non-Permanent			1			1

Job Training Programs



Job Training Programs FY 96

FY 96		JTPA Adult Program		JTPA Yr Youth Program		Economic Dislocated Wkr		STEP	
ASW		964,033		474,281		830,566		1,331,515	
Balance of State		Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare
Participants		384	151	122	21	288	28	658	18
Terminees		234	91	93	15	155	14	512	12
Employed		133	44	42	5	103	7	246	3
Success Ratio		56.8%	48.4%	45.2%	33.3%	66.5%	50.0%	48.0%	25.0%
Anc/Mat Su		824,731		141,475		1,087,548		1,202,537	
Borough Area		Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare
Participants		358	169	68	30	280	13	468	26
Terminees		226	108	47	18	164	4	351	12
Employed		71	36	9	2	116	3	205	4
Success Ratio		31.4%	33.3%	19.1%	11.1%	70.7%	75.0%	58.4%	33.3%
Fairbanks		275,988		86,477		245,086		319,203	
Borough Area		Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare
Participants		106	73	78	43	89	10	112	17
Terminees		48	34	67	36	38	4	64	6
Employed		25	17	19	9	21	1	18	3
Success Ratio		52.1%	50.0%	28.4%	25.0%	55.3%	25.0%	28.1%	50.0%

Job Training Programs FY 97

FY 97

ASW

Balance of State

	JTPA Adult Program		JTPA Yr Youth Program		Economic Dislocated Wkr		STEP	
	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare
Funding		967,605		157,694		779,928		1,649,623
Participants	472	212	155	30	450	27	978	70
Termines	275	122	101	20	75	14	649	47
Employed	53	68	38	9	137	9	283	24
Success Ratio	55.6%	55.7%	37.6%	45.0%	77.8%	64.3%	43.6%	51.1%
Funding		741,883		115,747		893,538		1,287,340
Participants	217	208	90	38	211	26	581	51
Termines	189	89	42	16	93	10	417	28
Employed	61	34	18	6	69	8	331	22
Success Ratio	32.3%	38.2%	42.9%	40.0%	74.2%	80.0%	79.4%	78.6%
Funding		267,637		41,402		229,485		370,037
Participants	120	69	33	18	106	16	216	29
Termines	52	30	16	10	51	3	133	14
Employed	3	9	8	5	39	5	44	0
Success Ratio	28.8%	30.0%	50.0%	50.0%	76.5%	70.4%	10.4%	0.0%

Anc/Mat S
Borough Area

Fairbanks
Borough Area

Job Training Programs FY 98

FY 98

ASW

Balance of State

	JTPA Adult Program		JTPA Youth Program		Economic Dislocated Wkr		STEP	
Funding	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare
		1,074,877		166,327		1,155,950		1,506,687
Participants	606	289	176	34	497	50	1072	76
Terminees	369	193	107	26	248	18	692	34
Employed	239	129	33	11	176	9	393	19
Success Ratio	64.8%	66.8%	30.1%	42.3%	71.0%	50.0%	56.8%	55.9%

Anc/Mat Su
Borough Area

Funding	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare
		820,962		121,646		1,302,285		1,273,666
Participants	541	254	116	38	181	22	640	122
Terminees	292	130	70	25	128	14	541	116
Employed	156	77	35	15	94	10	395	79
Success Ratio	53.4%	59.2%	50.0%	60.0%	76.4%	71.4%	73.0%	68.1%

Fairbanks
Borough Area

Funding	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare	Total	Welfare
		281,201		41,251		293,965		336,847
Participants	140	70	81	31	157	16	224	39
Terminees	37	23	8	10	68	6	122	23
Employed	16	9	4	2	50	3	10	2
Success Ratio	43.2%	39.1%	22.2%	20.0%	73.5%	50.0%	8.2%	8.7%

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Component Summary - FY00 Operating Budget

Agency: Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Line	Budget Component	FY98 Act	FY99 CC	FY99 Auth	FY00 Adj	Gov	FY99 Auth to Gov	
Administration and Support								
1	Office of the Commissioner	688.5	529.4	530.8	530.8	530.8	0.0	0.0%
2	Administrative Services	1,687.4	1,758.8	1,767.7	1,767.7	1,925.4	157.7	8.9%
3	Data and Word Processing	633.0	736.2	738.2	738.2	798.2	60.0	8.1%
4	One Stop	1,526.7	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	0.0	0.0%
	* BRU Total	4,535.6	6,024.4	6,036.7	6,036.7	6,254.4	217.7	3.6%
State Facilities Maintenance								
5	State Facilities Maintenance				6.7	6.7	6.7	%
	* BRU Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	%
Renters' Equivalency Rebate								
6	Renters' Equivalency Rebate	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	0.0%
	* BRU Total	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	0.0%
National Forest Receipts								
7	National Forest Receipts	1,089.2	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	0.0	0.0%
	* BRU Total	1,089.2	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	0.0	0.0%
Municipal Revenue Sharing								
8	State Revenue Sharing	22,717.2	21,583.8	21,583.8	21,583.8	21,583.8	0.0	0.0%
9	Municipal Assistance	27,638.2	26,256.3	26,256.3	26,256.3	26,256.3	0.0	0.0%
	* BRU Total	50,355.4	47,840.1	47,840.1	47,840.1	47,840.1	0.0	0.0%
Local Government Assistance								
10	Training and Development	3,062.9	2,666.1	2,272.6	2,676.8	2,983.8	6,288.8	67.8%
11	State Assessor	148.8	149.3	150.2	150.2	150.2	0.0	0.0%
12	Local Boundary Commission	245.1	247.1	248.3	248.3	248.3	0.0	0.0%
13	Statewide Assistance	5,167.4	6,748.9	6,750.8	6,750.8	6,750.8	0.0	0.0%
14	National Petroleum Reserve Pgm		50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0%
	* BRU Total	8,564.2	9,861.4	9,471.9	9,876.1	10,183.1	6,288.8	38.2%
Community and Economic Development								
15	Community & Econ Develop	1,422.7	1,575.0	1,577.3	1,577.3	1,497.3	80.0	5.1%
	* BRU Total	1,422.7	1,575.0	1,577.3	1,577.3	1,497.3	80.0	5.1%

Component Summary - FY00 Operating Budget

Agency: Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Page	Budget Component	FY98 Act	FY99 CC	FY99 Auth	FY00 Adj	Gov	FY99 Auth to Gov	
Child Assistance								
16	Child Care	3,865.2	3,552.3	3,555.1	3,633.5	4,623.5	1,068.4	30.1%
17	Day Care Assistance Programs	15,844.5	18,966.1	18,966.1	18,880.1	21,635.1	2,669.0	14.1%
18	Head Start Grants	5,912.0	5,928.4	5,929.2	5,936.8	6,651.8	722.6	12.2%
	* BRU Total	25,621.7	28,446.8	28,450.4	28,450.4	32,910.4	4,460.0	15.7%
Employment Training/Rural Development								
19	Job Training Partnership Act	7,229.3	15,872.7	15,875.4	14,361.4	14,361.4	-1,514.0	-9.5%
20	State Training and Employment	1,788.8	1,732.3	1,732.3	1,512.3	1,512.3	-220.0	-12.7%
21	Statewide Service Delivery	6,843.3	10,690.7	10,697.5	12,417.5	12,417.5	1,720.0	16.1%
22	Community Development Assist	1,785.9	2,988.3	2,989.5	3,003.5	3,003.5	14.0	0.5%
	* BRU Total	17,647.3	31,284.0	31,294.7	31,294.7	31,291.7	0.0	0.0%
Rural Energy Program--Energy Operations								
23	Energy Operations	2,033.6	2,305.4	2,310.8	2,310.8	2,444.0	133.2	5.8%
24	Power Cost Equalization	18,664.2	17,000.0	17,000.0	17,000.0	17,000.0	0.0	0.0%
	* BRU Total	20,697.8	19,305.4	19,310.8	19,310.8	19,444.0	133.2	0.7%
Circuit Rider Program								
25	Circuit Rider	42.4	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	0.0%
	* BRU Total	42.4	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	0.0%
	*** Total Agency Expenditure	130,276.3	154,937.1	161,581.9	154,992.8	160,030.7	-1,551.2	-1.0%
	Federal Funds	20,378.6	45,308.9	51,913.8	43,818.0	44,075.0	-7,838.8	-15.1%
	General Funds	76,795.8	69,983.3	69,997.6	65,997.0	66,167.0	3,830.6	5.8%
	Other Funds	33,101.9	39,644.9	39,670.5	45,887.8	49,788.7	10,118.2	25.1%

Component Summary - FY99 Operating Budget

CBR/ILTF fund group Only

Agency: Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Budget Component	FY98 Act	FY99 CC	FY98 Est	FY00 Adj	Gov	FY99/00	FY99/00 to Gov
Administrative and Support							
1 Office of the Commissioner	481.3	419.3	464	420.4	420.4	0.0	0.0%
2 Administrative Services	1,329.5	1,216.8	1,213.3	1,223.3	1,223.3	0.0	0.0%
3 Data and Word Processing	314.3	395.9	370	397.0	397.0	0.0	0.0%
* BUD Total	2,125.1	2,032.0	2,047.3	2,040.7	2,040.7	0.0	0.0%
Seniors' Equivalency Rebate							
4 Seniors' Equivalency Rebate	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	0.0%
* BUD Total	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	0.0%
Municipal Revenue Sharing							
5 State Revenue Sharing	22,717.2	21,503.6	21,503.6	21,583.8	21,583.8	0.0	0.0%
6 Municipal Assistance	27,638.2	26,256.3	26,256.3	26,256.3	26,256.3	0.0	0.0%
* BUD Total	50,355.4	47,840.1	47,840.1	47,840.1	47,840.1	0.0	0.0%
Federal Government Assistance							
7 Training and Development	1,931.9	1,817.3	1,817.3	1,825.6	1,825.6	0.0	0.0%
8 Office Support	148.8	149.3	149.2	150.2	150.2	0.0	0.0%
9 Tribal Boundary Commission	245.1	247.1	247.3	248.3	248.3	0.0	0.0%
10 Statewide Assistance	339.6	373.1	374.6	374.6	374.6	0.0	0.0%
* BUD Total	2,665.4	2,586.8	2,588.4	2,598.7	2,598.7	0.0	0.0%
Community and Economic Development							
11 Community & Econ Develop	449.6	455.1	455.1	456.1	456.1	0.0	0.0%
* BUD Total	449.6	455.1	455.1	456.1	456.1	0.0	0.0%
Child Assistance							
12 Child Care	2,495.7	2,127.0	2,129.4	395.7	1,275.7	852.7	40.1%
13 Day Care Assistance Programs	11,118.0	7,211.1	7,211.1	4,211.1	4,211.1	-3,000.0	41.6%
14 Reservation Grants	5,735.2	5,728.4	5,729.2	5,736.8	5,736.8	7.6	0.1%
* BUD Total	19,348.9	15,066.5	15,069.7	10,343.6	11,223.6	3,884.1	25.5%
Employment Training/Rural Development							
15 Job Training Partnership Act	41.3	84.1	84.2	70.2	70.2	14.0	16.6%
16 Job Development Service Delivery	443.9	465.9	467.7	467.7	467.7	0.0	0.0%
17 Community Development	306.5	308.9	309.8	323.8	323.8	14.0	4.5%

Component Summary - FY00 Operating Budget

GF/CBR/ILTF fund group Only

Agency: Department of Community & Regional Aff

Page	Budget Component	FY98 Act	FY99 CC	FY99 Auth	FY00 Adj	Gov	FY99 Auth to Gov
	Employment Training/Rural Development						
	Assist.						
	* BRU Total	791.7	858.9	861.7	861.7	861.7	0.0 0.0%
	Rural Energy Program--Energy Operations						
23	Energy Operations	785.5	543.9	546.1	546.1	546.1	0.0 0.0%
	* BRU Total	785.5	543.9	546.1	546.1	546.1	0.0 0.0%
	Circuit Rider Program						
25	Circuit Rider	42.4	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0 0.0%
	* BRU Total	42.4	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0 0.0%
	*** Total Agency Expenditure	76,864.0	69,983.3	70,012.1	65,287.0	66,167.0	-3,845.1

Agency Totals - FY98 - FY99 Budget

Agency: Department of Community & Regional Affairs

	FY98 Act	FY99 CC	FY99 Auth	FY99 Gov	Gov	FY99 Auth to Gov	
Total for Agency	130,276.3	154,937.1	161,561.9	154,937.1	154,937.1	-1,651.2	-1.0%
Expenditure							
General Services	10,081.1	10,325.5	10,350.0	10,000.0	11,003.4	648.4	6.3%
Travel	1,082.6	1,209.3	1,227.3	1,200.0	1,261.9	34.6	2.9%
Telephone	3,148.0	5,957.2	6,290.3	5,000.0	6,077.4	312.9	4.9%
Utilities	146.0	230.9	231.1	200.0	241.1	9.7	4.2%
Printing	1,062.1	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	25.3	1.0%
Capital Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Capital Grants	114,756.5	135,414.2	141,521.0	130,000.0	130,512.7	-1,956.3	-1.4%
Contingencies	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Source of Funds							
General Repts	20,378.6	45,258.9	41,553.8	43,700.0	34,025.0	-7,838.8	-15.1%
State Match	1,871.5	771.6	772.7	772.7	772.7	0.0	0.0%
State Fund	74,920.5	69,162.5	69,175.7	69,400.0	69,465.1	-4,710.6	-6.3%
State Fund	3.8	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	0.0	0.0%
State Repts	12,932.7	20,489.6	20,496.2	20,700.0	30,534.2	10,038.0	49.0%
State Dev	97.1	97.8	98.0	97.0	98.0	0.0	0.0%
State Fund	68.2	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	-14.5	-100.0%
State Repts	669.8	1,030.1	1,031.7	1,000.0	1,138.2	103.5	10.0%
State Power Proj	608.6	728.8	731.3	731.3	802.5	71.2	9.7%
State Fund	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0%
State Fuel	47.2	48.8	49.0	49.0	49.0	0.0	0.0%
State Power Cost	16,664.2	17,000.0	17,000.0	17,000.0	17,000.0	0.0	0.0%
State Fund	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	-50.0	-100.0%
State Design	14.1	99.8	99.8	99.8	69.8	-30.0	-30.1%
State Fund	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0%
State Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	680.0	680.0	0.0%
Personnel							
Personnel Time	173.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	165.0	17.0	10.1%
Personnel Time	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%
Personnel	20.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0%

Power Cost Equalization Program Participant Information

Since 1985 the Power Cost Equalization Program has assisted 83 rural electric utilities, serving 140 communities, by paying part of their customers electricity costs. Prior to this time the Power Production Assistance Program (1980) and the Power Cost Assistance Program (1981) were in effect. To date during fiscal year 1999 the program has assisted 96 electric utilities, serving 195 communities. We anticipate one additional utility and community coming into the program during this fiscal year, bringing the total to 97 utilities and 196 communities.

FY99 PCE Program Participating Utilities

Akiok, City of		Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.	Kotlik Electric Service
Akiachak Ltd.		Bethel	Kotzebue Electric Assn., Inc.
Akiak City Council		Oscarville	Koyukuk, City of
Akutun Electric Utility		Backland, City of	Kuiggluum Kallugvia
Alaska Power & Telephone		Chalkyitsik Village Energy System	Kwethluk
Alatna	Healy Lake	Chenega Bay IRA Village Council	Kwig Power Company
Allakaket	Hollis	City of Chignik	Kwigllingok
Bettles	Hydaburg	Chignik Lake Electric	Larsen Bay Utility Company
Chistochina	Mentasta	Chignik Lagoon Power Utility	Levelock Electric Cooperative
Craig	Skagway	Chitina Electric, Inc	Lime Village Power System*
Dot Lake	Tetlin	Circle Electric, Inc.	Manley Utility Company
Evansville	Tok	Coffman Cove Utility Assn.	Manokotak Power Company
Haines	Tanacross	Coffman Cove	McGrath Light & Power
Alaska Village Electric Coop.		Naukati	Middle Kuskokwim Electric Coop.
Alakanuk	New Stuyahok	Whale Pass	Chauthbaluk Electmute
Ambler	Nightmute	X Cordova Electric Coop., Inc.	Crooked Creek Stony River
Andreafsky	Noatak	Cordova	Red Devil
Anvik	Noorvik	Eyak	Naknek Electric Ass. iation, Inc.
Brevig Mission	Nulato	Diomedea Joint Utilities	King Salmon South Naknek
Chevak	Nunapitchuk	Eagle Power Company	Naknek
Eck	Old Harbor	Eagle	Napakiak Ircinraq Power Co.
Elim	Pilot Station	Eagle Village	Napaskiak Electric Utility
Emmonak	Pitkas Point	Egegik Light & Power Co.	Naterkaq Light Plant
Gambell	Quinhagak	Ekwok Electric	Cheformak
Goodnews Bay	Russian Mission	Ellin Cove Electric Utility	Nelson Lagoon Electric Coop., Inc.
Grayling	Savoonga	False Pass Electric Assn.	Nikolai Light & Power Utility
Holy Cross	Scammon Bay	Far North Utilities	Nome Joint Utility System
Hooper Bay	Selawik	Central	Northway Power & Light Co.
Huslia	Shageluk	Circle Hot Springs	Northway
Kaltag	Shaktolik	G & K, Inc.	Northway Junction
Kasigluk	Shishmaref	Cold Bay	Northway Village
Kiana	Shungnak	Galena, City of	North Slope Borough Power & Light
Kivalina	St. Mary's	Golovin Power Utilities	Anakutuvuk Pass Point Hope
Koyuk	St. Michael	Gustavus Electric Company	Atkasuk Point Lay
Lower Kalskag	Stebbins	Gwitchyaa Zhee Utilities	Kaktovik Wainwright
Marshall	Togiak	Ft. Yukon	Nuiqsut
Mekoryuk	Toksook Bay	Hughes Power & Light	Nushagak Electric Coop., Inc.
Minto	Tununak	Igiugig Electric Company	Aleknagik Dillingham
Mountain Village	Upper Kalskag	I-N-N Electric Cooperative	Ouzinkie, City of
	Wales	Iliamna Nondalton	Pedro Bay Village Council
Alutiiq Power Company		Newhalen	Pelican Utility Company
Karluk		Ipnatchiaq Electric Company	Perryville, Native Village of
Andreanof Electric		Deering	Pilot Point Village Council
Atka		King Cove, City of	Platinum, City of
Aniak Light & Power Company		Kipnuk Light Plant	Port Heiden, City of
Arctic Village Electric Company		Kobuk Valley Electric Coop.	Puvurnaq Power Company
Atmautluak Tribal Utilities		Kokhanok Village Council	Kongiganak
Beaver Joint Utilities		Koliganek Village Council	Ruby, City of

FY99 PCE Program Participating Utilities (Continued)

Sand Point Electric, Inc.	Thorne Bay Public Utility	Tuntutuliak Community Service
Sheldon Point Electric, Inc.	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric	Assn.
Stevens Village Energy System	Authority	Umnak Power Company
St. George Municipal Electric Utility	Angoon	Nikolski
St. Paul Municipal Electric Utility	Chilkat Valley	Unalakleet Valley Electric
Takoma Community Association	Covenant Life	Cooperative
Tanalian Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Hoonah	Unalaska Electric Utility
Port Alsworth	Kake	Ungusraq Power Company
Tanana Power Company		Newtok
Tatitlek Electric Utility		Venetie Village Electric
Teller Power Company	Tuluksak Traditional Council Power	White Mountain, City of
Tenakee Springs Electric Utility	utility	Yakutat, City of

*Lime Village Power System has received certification from APUC and we anticipate their participation.
To date no funds have been disbursed to this utility.

Prior program participants who are not currently active:

Birch Creek Village Electric Utility; Clarks Point, City of, Rampart Village Energy Systems and Telida Village Utility.

OVERVIEW OF HOME RULE, FIRST CLASS, SECOND CLASS AND THIRD CLASS BOROUGHES

(prepared by LBC Staff/DCRA, January 16, 1998)

State law provides the following four classes of *organized* boroughs:

- ◇ home rule;
- ◇ 1st class;
- ◇ 2nd class;
- ◇ 3rd class (State law prohibits the creation of new third class boroughs).

State law requires that *every* organized borough exercise the following two powers *areawide* (i.e. throughout the borough):

- public education;
- tax assessment and collection where municipal taxes are levied.

Further, state law requires that every organized borough, except third class boroughs, provide the following three additional *areawide* powers:

- planning;
- platting;
- land use regulation.

Home Rule Boroughs. Home rule boroughs have charters (constitutions), while general law boroughs (1st, 2nd, and 3rd class) do not. Home rule boroughs, "may exercise all legislative powers not prohibited by law or by charter." Article X, §11, Ak. Const. In other words, the assembly of a home rule borough has any power that is constitutionally available to the state legislature, provided that power is not prohibited by state law or by the borough charter.

AS 29.10.200 lists 53 specific limitations on home rule municipalities found in Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes. (copy attached) There are certain other limitations on home rule municipalities found in other parts of the Alaska Statutes. Three examples of such are:

- ◇ AS 14.12.010 - 14.12.100 regarding organization and government of school system; and
- ◇ AC 21.03.060 regarding state preemption of insurance regulation;
- ◇ AS 43.20.290 regarding state preemption of authority to levy net income taxes on individuals.

Home rule boroughs are the most popular form of organized borough in Alaska, followed closely by second class boroughs.

- ◇ Half of the organized boroughs in Alaska are home rule boroughs (8 of 16, or 50%). These consist of the City and Borough of Sitka, City and Borough of Juneau, Municipality of Anchorage, City and Borough of Yakutat, Lake and Peninsula Borough, Denali Borough, Northwest Arctic Borough and the North

Slope Borough. The first three listed in the previous sentence are "unified home rule municipalities" (home rule boroughs in which no cities may exist).

- ◇ Just over half of all Alaskans live in home rule boroughs (313,670 of 606,999, or 51.7%).
- ◇ Four of the last five boroughs to form are home rule boroughs (Northwest Arctic in 1986; Lake and Peninsula in 1989; Denali in 1990, and Yakutat in 1992).
- ◇ The most populous borough in Alaska is a home rule borough (Anchorage, population: 254,269)
- ◇ The least populous borough in Alaska is also a home rule borough (Yakutat, population 802)

GENERAL LAW BOROUGHES.

Unlike home rule boroughs, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class boroughs derive their powers exclusively from State statutes. Still, state statutes grant general law boroughs the ability to assume a very broad array of powers.

First class boroughs:

Beyond the five mandatory areawide powers noted above, a first class borough:

- ◇ *may* exercise five powers *areawide* by adopting an ordinance (transportation, water pollution control, air pollution control, license day care facilities, animal control);
- ◇ *may* exercise any other power *areawide* which is not prohibited by law upon voter approval or transfer of powers from cities within the borough;
- ◇ *may* exercise any power not prohibited by law on a *nonareawide* basis (that portion of the borough outside of city governments) by adopting an ordinance;
- ◇ *may* exercise any power not prohibited by law on a *service area basis* by adopting an ordinance.

First class boroughs are not popular in Alaska. None of the 16 organized boroughs in Alaska is a first class borough. Its lack of popularity, perhaps, stems from the fact that the assembly of a first class borough has unchecked ability to assume nonareawide and service area powers.

Second class boroughs:

Beyond the five mandatory areawide powers noted previously, a second class borough:

- ◇ *may*, like a first class borough, exercise five powers *areawide* by adopting an ordinance (transportation, water pollution control, air pollution control, license day care facilities, animal control);
- ◇ *may* exercise any other power *areawide* not prohibited by law upon voter approval or transfer of powers from cities within the borough;

- ◇ *may exercise 13 specific powers on a nonareawide basis by adoption of an ordinance (transportation, fireworks regulation, animal control, solid waste collection and disposal, air pollution control, water pollution control, participate in federal/state loan programs for housing rehabilitation, economic development, local service roads and trails, emergency services communications, license motor vehicles and operators, development or redevelopment projects, hazardous substance control);*
- ◇ *may exercise any other power not prohibited by law on a nonareawide basis by holding a nonareawide election;*
- ◇ *may exercise any power not prohibited by law on a service area basis with voter approval in the service area, or if there are no voters in the service area, approval of all property owners.*

Second class boroughs are the second most popular form of organized borough. Seven of the 16 organized boroughs in Alaska are second class. They consist of the Bristol Bay Borough (population 1,254, incorporated 1962), Ketchikan Gateway Borough (population 14,728, incorporated 1963), Kodiak Island Borough (population 14,058, incorporated 1963), Kenai Peninsula Borough (population 46,807, incorporated 1964), Matanuska-Susitna Borough (population 50,759, incorporated 1964), Fairbanks North Star Borough (population 82,435, incorporated 1964), and Aleutians East Borough (population 2,240, incorporated 1987).

Third class boroughs.

As noted previously, a third class borough has two mandatory *areawide* powers – education and tax assessment/collection. Additionally, a third class borough may control hazardous substances on a *nonareawide* basis by adopting an ordinance. Further, a third class borough may exercise any other power not prohibited by law on a *service area* basis only. Voter approval for the assumption of service area powers is required.

There is one third class borough in Alaska, the Haines Borough (population 2,373, incorporated 1968). The legislature authorized the creation of third class boroughs in Alaska in 1968, but amended the law in 1985 to prohibit the incorporation of additional third class boroughs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ALASKA

Prepared by Local Boundary Commission Staff of the
Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Revised October 1998

Two types of municipal governments exist in Alaska - cities and organized boroughs. Each is defined and described below, beginning with city governments.

CITY GOVERNMENTS

A city is a municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Alaska. A city generally encompasses only a single community. Typically, the corporate boundaries of a city do not include large undeveloped geographical regions or large unpopulated areas. [19 AAC 10.040(b) - (c); 19 AAC 10.130(c) - (d)]. A city is also part of the borough in which it is located. [Art. X, § 7, Ak. Const.]

The powers and duties of a city depend upon a number of variables. These include the classification of the city (home rule, first class, or second class) and whether it is located within an organized borough. The powers and duties of a city may also be affected by its inclusion within a particular class of organized borough. Voter authorization may be required before a city may assume certain powers. A city may exercise limited services outside its corporate boundaries under particular

circumstances. [AS 29.35.020] Lastly, a city may provide different services or different levels of services to different parts of the territory within its boundaries. [AS 29.45.580]

There are presently 145 cities in Alaska. The classification of those 145 cities and their placement with respect to organized boroughs or the unorganized borough are listed in Table 1.

Cities may be reclassified with the approval of the Local Boundary Commission. [AS 29.04.040] A discussion of the different classes of cities follows.

Home rule cities have individual charters (constitutions) that principally establish their structure, powers, and duties. A home rule city may exercise all legislative powers not prohibited by law or charter. [Art. X, § 11, Ak. Const.] Most of the express limitations on home rule cities are found in AS 29.10.200. However, some additional limitations are imposed by other provisions of law. For example, AS 09.25.220(2) expressly includes political subdivisions of the State among those that are subject to the State's Open Records Act. [AS 09.25.100 - 09.25.220]

table • 1

Classification	Number Within Organized Boroughs	Number in the Unorganized Borough	Total
Home Rule	7	5	12
First Class	8	13	21
Second Class	<u>34</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>112</u>
Total	49	96	145

If a home rule city is within the unorganized borough, the city is required to operate a public school district. Further, if it is within the unorganized borough or a third class borough, the home rule city is also required to exercise planning, platting, and land use regulation within the boundaries of the city.

If a home rule city is within an organized borough, the borough operates a public school district serving the entire borough, including the area within the city.

Organized boroughs, except third class boroughs, are also responsible for platting, planning, and land use regulation throughout the borough. However, a first or second class borough (and possibly a home rule borough depending on its charter) may delegate to a city some or all of the platting, planning, and land use powers to be exercised within the city's corporate boundaries. The borough may also unilaterally rescind the delegation of planning, platting, and land use regulation powers.

Home rule cities may be incorporated directly or they may be formed through the adoption of a charter by the voters of a first class city. To incorporate directly as a home rule city, a community must have at least 400 permanent residents.

Home rule cities tend to be among the older and more populous cities in Alaska. Seven of the 12 were first incorporated as cities by 1912. Ten of the 12 home rule cities each have a population

greater than 2,500. The most populous is Fairbanks with 31,601 residents; Nenana is the least populous home rule city with 372 residents. Seven of the 12 home rule cities are within organized boroughs.

First class cities gain their powers from State statutes: they have no charters. A first class city may exercise a power not otherwise prohibited by law. [AS 29.35.250 - 29.35.260] Most of the State laws governing first class cities are codified in Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes.

However, as is the case for home rule cities, laws codified in other statutes may also apply to first class cities.

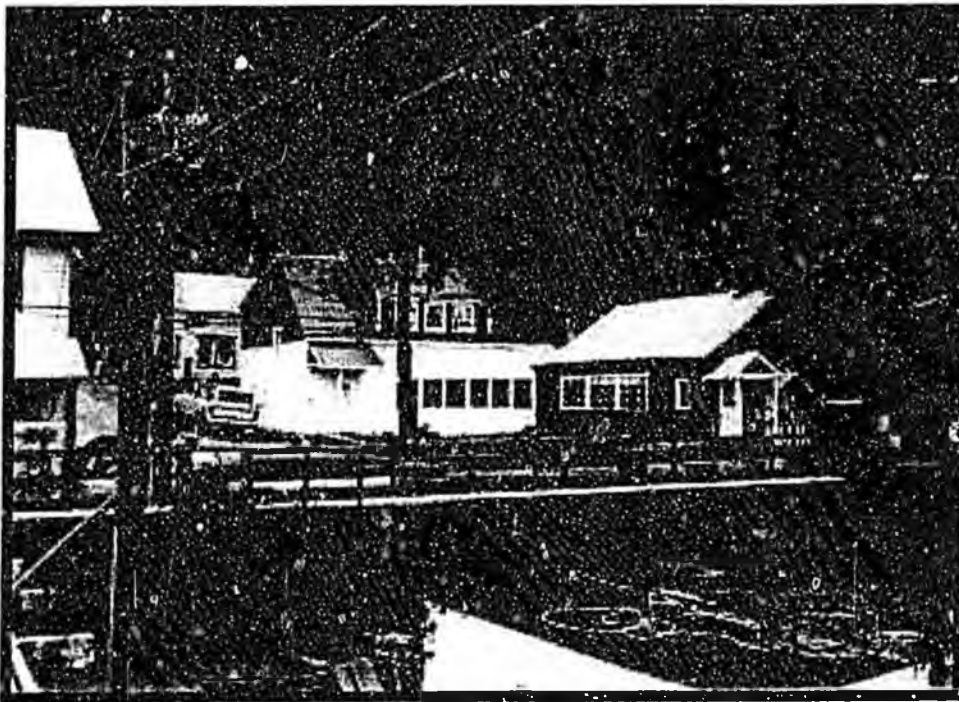
Duties of first class cities to provide education, platting, planning, and land use regulation are determined in the same manner described for home rule cities. However, if a first class city assumes powers

for platting, planning, and land use regulation, those powers must be exercised in accordance with AS 29.40 (whereas a home rule city need not exercise the powers in accordance with AS 29.40).

To incorporate as a first class city, a community must have at least 400 permanent residents. Like home rule cities, first class cities in Alaska tend to be among the more populous. Nine of the 21 first class cities have populations of at least 1,400. Wasilla is the most populous with 5,134 residents; Pelican is the least populous with 149.¹ Skagway



¹ Pelican, Seldovia and Tanana are all first class cities with populations less than 400. Pelican gained its current classification under a 1972 law that required the Local Boundary Commission to reclassify former cities of the first, second or third class having populations of less than 400. Seldovia and Tanana at one time had populations exceeding 400, but have since lost population.



Pelican is incorporated as a first class city in the unorganized borough

is the oldest first class city having been formed in 1900. Wasilla is the newest first class city having incorporated in 1974.²

Eight of the 21 first class cities are located in organized boroughs.

Second class cities also gain their powers from State laws and have no charters. Like a first class city, a second class city may exercise a power not otherwise prohibited by law.

A second class city has no power to establish a public school district under any circumstance. If a second class city is within the unorganized borough or a third class borough, it has the option

(but not the duty) to exercise planning, platting, and land use regulation within the boundaries of the city. Platting, planning, and land use powers in the manner discussed previously for first class cities.

To incorporate as a second class city, a community must have at least 25 permanent registered voters who are willing to petition for incorporation. Of the 112 second class cities, only three have

populations exceeding 1,000. Those are Bethel with 5,463 residents, and Kotzebue with 2,964 residents, and Hooper Bay with 1,039 residents. The least populous second class city is Kupreanof with only 24 residents.³ Sixty-three of the 112 second class cities have incorporated since 1970. Another 12 incorporated during the 1960's. The remaining 7 incorporated prior to 1960. The City of Eagle, which incorporated in 1901, is the oldest second class city in Alaska.

Table 2 on the following page summarizes the principal distinctions between home rule, first class and second class cities.

² Wasilla was incorporated as a second class city in 1974 and reclassified to first class status in 1984.

³ Obviously, Kupreanof would lack a sufficient number of voters to incorporate today. When it formed in 1975, there were more voters in the community. Incorporation was approved by the resident voters by a margin of 28 to 0.

table • 2

POWER	HOME RULE CITY	FIRST CLASS CITY	SECOND CLASS CITY	
			CITY	REFERENCE
Public Education	If the city is in the unorganized borough it must provide the service in accordance with AS 14. The city is not permitted to do so within organized boroughs.	Same as for a home rule city.	The city is not allowed to provide the service under any circumstance.	AS 29.35.260(b) AS 14.12.010 AS 14.12.025
Planning, Platting & Land Use Regulation	If the city is in the unorganized borough or a 3rd class borough, it must exercise the powers. If it is in an organized borough, it may be permitted by borough to exercise the powers.	Same as for a home rule city, except the power must be exercised in accordance with AS 29.40.	The city is not required to exercise the powers in any circumstance, but may be permitted in all cases in the manner described for first class cities.	AS 29.35.250(c) AS 29.35.260(c)
Property Tax	The city may tax up to 30 mills, except where a higher levy is necessary to avoid default on debt. Some home rule municipal charters require voter approval to authorize the levy property taxes.	The city may tax up to 30 mills except where a higher levy is necessary to avoid default on debt. Voter approval is not required by statute, however, some general law municipal governments have more restrictive limitations imposed at the local level.	The city may tax up to 20 mills, except where a higher levy is required to avoid default. Voter approval is required.	AS 29.45.550- AS 29.45.590;
Sales Tax	The rate of levy may be limited by charter. Voter approval may also be required by charter	Generally, there is no limit on the rate of levy of sales taxes; however, voter approval is required.	Same as for a first class city.	AS 29.45.700
City Council composition and apportionment	Determined by charter or ordinance.	6 members elected at-large, except the council may provide for election other than at-large.	7 members elected at-large, except the council may provide for election other than at-large.	AS 29.20.130
Election and Term of Mayor	Determined by charter or ordinance.	Elected at large for a 3 year term, unless a different term not to exceed 4 years is provided by ordinance.	Elected from the city council for a 1 year term, unless a longer term is provided by ordinance. Mayor is selected by the council (or by voters upon adoption of ordinance)	AS 29.20.230 AS 29.20.240
Vote by Mayor	Determined by charter or ordinance.	May vote to break a tie vote on the city council.	Votes on all matters.	AS 29.20.250
Veto Power of the Mayor	Generally determined by charter or ordinance, except veto is not permitted of ordinance prohibiting possession of alcohol.	Generally has veto power with the same exception noted for home rule cities.	Has no veto power.	AS 29.20.270
Power of Eminent Domain	Permitted by statute.	Permitted by statute.	Permitted, but requires voter approval.	AS 29.35.030
Ability to Attain Home Rule Status	Already has home rule status.	Voters may adopt home rule charter.	May not adopt home rule charter without first reclassifying to a first class city.	AS 29.10.010

ORGANIZED BOROUGH GOVERNMENTS

According to 1998 population figures, 537,868 Alaskans live within organized boroughs. That figure represents more than 86% of the total population of the state. Like cities, an organized borough is a municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Alaska. All of Alaska is divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized. [Art. X, § 3 Ak. Const.] Thus, unlike cities, organized boroughs can include large geographical regions and large unpopulated areas.

Each borough is required to embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible. [Art. X, § 3, Ak. Const.] However, that requirement is tempered by the "*express constitutional policy of minimizing the number of local government units.*" (emphasis added) [*City of Douglas v. City and Borough of Juneau*, 484 P.2d 1040 (Alaska 1971); *Jack Keane and Concerned Citizens of Bristol Bay v. Local Boundary Commission*, 893 P.2d 1239 (Alaska 1995)]

There are presently 16 organized boroughs in Alaska. Their powers depend upon their classification and other factors. Like cities, voter authorization of certain services may be necessary. Also like cities, a borough may exercise limited powers beyond its boundaries under particular circumstances. [AS 29.35.020]

Generally, boroughs may exercise powers on three different levels within their corporate boundaries.⁴ These levels are *areawide* (throughout the

entire borough), *nonareawide* (throughout the entire borough exclusive of the area lying within the corporate limits of city governments) and *service area*. A service area is an area in which the borough provides higher or different levels of service than it provides on an areawide or nonareawide basis. A city government may be included in a borough service area with the approval of either the city council or voters. [AS 29.35.450]

A service area may not be established if the service to be provided can be assumed by an existing service area, through annexation to a city or by incorporating a city. [Art. X, § 5 Ak. Const.]

The classification of each of the 16 existing organized boroughs in Alaska is shown below in Table 3.

t a b l e • 3

UNIFIED MUNICIPALITIES	3
HOME RULE BOROUGHS	5
FIRST CLASS BOROUGHS	0
SECOND CLASS BOROUGHS	7
THIRD CLASS BOROUGHS	1
TOTAL	16



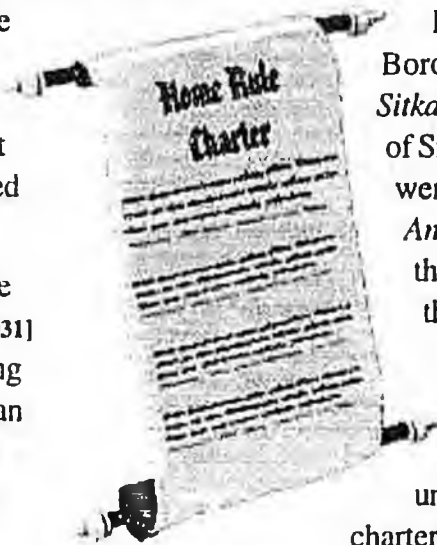
⁴ There are two exceptions. A unified municipality, by definition, has no "nonareawide" jurisdiction. Additionally, a third class borough is permitted to exercise only one power on a nonareawide basis (AS 29.35.220(c)).

Unified municipalities are solitary municipal governments.⁵ That is, no other municipal government may exist within the boundaries of a unified municipality.

Unified municipalities may be incorporated directly [AS 29.05.031] or they may be formed by joining one or more existing cities and an organized borough in which the cities are located. [AS 29.06.190]

A unified municipality, like a home rule city, has a charter that principally establishes its structure, powers, and duties. As a home rule government, a unified municipality may exercise all legislative powers not prohibited by law or by charter. [Art. X, § 11, Ak. Const.] Again, most (but not all) of the express limitations on home rule unified municipalities are found in AS 29.10.200.

There are three unified municipalities in Alaska, Juneau, Sitka and Anchorage. The "*City and Borough Juneau*" was created in 1970 through the unification of the City of Juneau, the City of



Douglas and the Greater Juneau Borough. The "*City and Borough of Sitka*" was formed in 1971 when the City of Sitka and the Greater Sitka Borough were unified. The "*Municipality of Anchorage*" was formed in 1975 when the Greater Anchorage Area Borough, the City of Anchorage, the City of Girdwood, and the City of Glen Alps were unified.

Home rule boroughs like unified municipalities have individual charters. Home rule boroughs may be incorporated directly [AS 29.05.031] or they may be formed through the adoption of a charter by a first class, second class, or third class borough. [AS 29.10.010]

Five of Alaska's 16 organized boroughs are "non-unified" home rule boroughs. These include four of the last five boroughs formed in Alaska. The five "non-unified" home rule boroughs are: the North Slope Borough, City and Borough of Yakutat, Denali Borough, Lake and Peninsula Borough, and Northwest Arctic Borough.

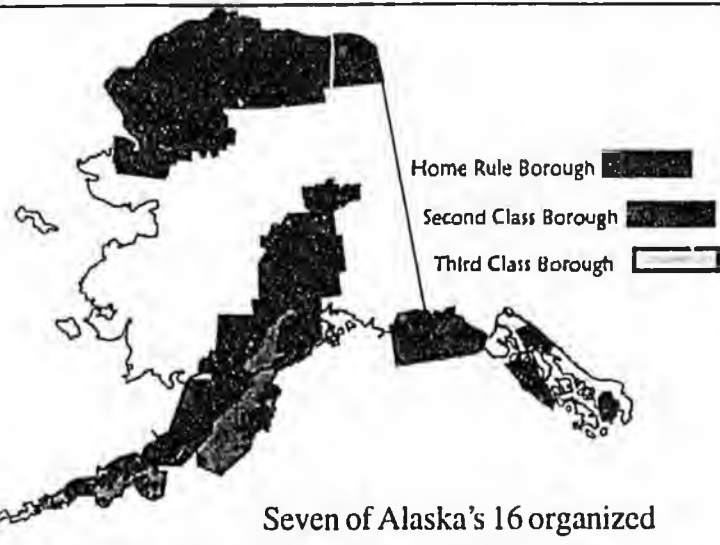
⁵ As in this instance, unified municipalities are typically characterized as boroughs for a number of reasons. First, unified municipalities are defined by the Local Boundary Commission as a borough (19 AAC 10.990(1)). Second, Alaska's constitution recognizes only two types of municipalities, cities and boroughs (Art. X, Sec. 2). Thus, a unified municipality must be one or the other, or both. If a unified municipality were a city, by definition, it could never be within an organized borough. Third, the legislature consistently treats unified municipalities as boroughs. For example, the statutes utilize the same standards for incorporation of a borough as they do for incorporation of a unified municipality (AS 29.05.031). By contrast, the legislature has established separate standards for incorporation of a city (AS 29.05.011). Another example is found in the fact that newly formed unified municipalities and boroughs are entitled to identical organization grants and other transitional assistance (AS 29.05.190; 29.05.210), whereas newly formed cities are entitled to different levels of organization grants and transitional assistance. Fourth, all three of the existing unified municipalities recognize themselves as boroughs in that each is governed by an assembly. Art. X, Sec. 4 of Alaska's constitution reserves the term "assembly" for the governing body of a borough, whereas Art. X, Sec. 8 of Alaska's constitution reserves the term "council" for the governing body of a city. Fifth, with regard to the prospect that a unified municipality is both a city and a borough, none of the existing unified municipalities call their governing bodies an "assembly-council". Sixth, none of the unified municipalities exhibit characteristics that are exclusive to city governments in any portion of the area within their corporate boundaries.

The City and Borough of Yakutat has no cities within its boundaries, however, it is not a unified municipality. It is technically possible that a city could be incorporated within the boundaries of the City and Borough of Yakutat. Each of the other home rule boroughs have cities within their boundaries.

First class boroughs gain their powers from State laws; they have no charters. Alaska has no first class boroughs. That may be largely due to voter preferences to avoid the substantial authority of the assembly of a first class borough with respect to the assumption of nonareawide powers and service area powers.

State law permits a first class borough to exercise by ordinance on a nonareawide basis any power not otherwise prohibited by law. [AS 29.35.200] Further, the assembly of a first class borough may by ordinance establish, operate, alter or abolish a service area to exercise any power granted a first class city or any power that a first class borough can exercise on a nonareawide basis. [AS 29.35.480] As is the case for first class cities, most of the laws governing first class boroughs are codified in Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes.

Second class boroughs are distinguished from first class boroughs principally in that voter approval is required to assume many nonareawide powers. Voter approval is also required for a second class borough to assume any power on a service area basis, except if the service area is uninhabited. In that case, all real property owners must consent to the assumption of the service area power.



Seven of Alaska's 16 organized boroughs are second class boroughs. They include the Bristol Bay Borough, which was incorporated in 1962 as Alaska's first organized borough. The Bristol Bay Borough, like the City and Borough of Yakutat, has no cities within its boundaries. However, it is technically possible for one of the three communities within the Bristol Bay Borough to form a city.

Five of the seven second class boroughs were formed directly or indirectly under the 1963 Mandatory Borough Act. Those five are: the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Kodiak Island Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough, and Fairbanks North Star Borough.⁶

The Aleutians East Borough is the other second class borough. It was formed in 1987.

Third class boroughs are distinguished from other organized boroughs in a number of ways. First, State law limits the areawide powers of a third class borough to education, and assessment and collection of taxes. [AS 29.35.220] While planning, platting, and land use regulation are required areawide functions for all other organized

⁶ Three other boroughs were formed under the Mandatory Borough Act. These were the former Greater Anchorage Area Borough, the Greater Sitka Borough and the Greater Juneau Borough.

boroughs, they are not required (or even permitted on an areawide basis) for a third class borough.

A third class borough may by ordinance exercise on a nonareawide basis, the power necessary to contain, clean up, or prevent a release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance. [AS 29.35.220]

It may also exercise any other power not prohibited by law, but it may do so only on a service area basis. Approval by the voters in a proposed service area is necessary for the assumption of powers on a service area basis in inhabited areas.

A third class borough may by ordinance establish a service area that includes only vacant, unappropriated and unreserved borough or State land. In the case of State property, the land must also be classified for disposal to individuals. Further, the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources must concur with the establishment of the service area encompassing such State lands.

The assembly of a third class borough is also the school board. [AS 29.20.300] A joint assembly and school board is possible in other boroughs provided there are no more than 500 students. The voters of other boroughs must also ratify an ordinance establishing a joint assembly and school board. [AS 14.12.110]

The Haines Borough is the only third class borough in Alaska. State law prohibits the formation of new third class boroughs. [AS



Haines Borough, Alaska's only third class borough

29.05.031] Although the Haines Borough totally surrounds Klukwan, the village is an enclave excluded from the jurisdiction of the Borough.

In 1979, the Alaska Department of Law issued an informal opinion concerning the powers of a third class borough. The opinion concluded, "While the assembly as an assembly might have no power to provide for a library until authorized to do so by the electorate, the assembly as a school board has ample power to provide for any number of educationally related facilities and services, e.g., libraries, swimming pools, playgrounds, gymnasias, museums, cultural centers, and the like and to make them available to the public generally." [April 24, 1979 informal opinion of Assistant Attorney General Rodger W. Pegues] The Haines Borough currently operates a cultural facilities center, museum, and public library on an areawide basis.

According to the 1997 Alaska Municipal Officials Directory, the Haines Borough also provides many services on a service area level (the Directory is prepared jointly by the Alaska Municipal League and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs using information provided by municipalities). These consist of platting & land use regulation, planning, fire service, road maintenance, medical service, docks and harbors, and emergency planning. The Borough also has nonareawide powers for containment, clean-up or prevention of a release of oil or hazardous substance.

Table 4 on the following three pages summarizes the principal distinctions between the various classes of organized boroughs.

THE UNORGANIZED BOROUGH

Unlike cities and organized boroughs, the unorganized borough is not a municipal corporation. Unorganized boroughs were intended to serve as a means to decentralize and regionalize

table • 4

POWER	UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY AND HOME RULE BOROUGH	FIRST CLASS BOROUGH	SECOND CLASS BOROUGH	THIRD CLASS BOROUGH
Public Education (education powers have been broadly interpreted by the Ak Dept of Law)	The borough or unified municipality must provide the service areawide in accordance with AS 14.	Same as for a home rule borough.	Same as for a home rule borough.	Same as for a home rule borough.
Planning, Platting & Land Use Regulation	The borough or unified municipality must exercise the powers areawide, but not necessarily in accordance with AS 29.40.	The borough must exercise the powers areawide; in accordance with AS 29.40; the borough may allow cities to assume such powers within their boundaries	Same as for a first class borough.	The borough may exercise the power only on a service area basis with approval by the voters or, in certain circumstances, with approval from DNR
Provide Transportation Systems, Water & Air Pollution Control, Animal Regulation	Determined by charter or ordinance.	May be exercised on an areawide, nonareawide or service area basis by ordinance.	May be exercised on an areawide or nonareawide basis by ordinance; approval from voters or property owners required for service area powers.	May be exercised only on a service area basis with voter approval or, in certain circumstances, with approval from DNR.
License Day Care Facilities	Determined by charter or ordinance.	May be exercised on an areawide, nonareawide or service area basis by ordinance.	May be exercised on an areawide basis by ordinance; voter approval required for exercise on a nonareawide or service area basis.	May be exercised only on a service area basis, with voter approval or, in certain circumstances, approval from DNR.
Regulate Fireworks, Provide Solid & Septic Waste Disposal, Housing Rehabilitation, Economic Development, Roads & Trails, EMS Communications, Regulate Motor Vehicles and Development Projects	Determined by charter or ordinance	May be exercised areawide upon approval of areawide voters or by transfer of powers from all cities; may be exercised by ordinance on a nonareawide or service area basis.	May be exercised areawide upon approval of areawide voters; or by transfer of powers from all cities; may be exercised by ordinance on a nonareawide basis; may be exercised on a service area basis with voter approval	May be exercised only on a service area basis with voter approval or, in certain circumstances, approval from DNR.

table • 4 cont.

POWER	UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY AND HOME RULE BOROUGH	FIRST CLASS BOROUGH*	SECOND CLASS BOROUGH	THIRD CLASS BOROUGH
Hazardous Substance Control	Determined by charter or ordinance	Same as above.	Same as above.	May be exercised by ordinance but only on a nonareawide basis.
Other Powers Not Prohibited	Determined by charter or ordinance	Same as above.	May be exercised areawide upon approval of areawide voters; or by transfer of powers from all cities and approval of nonareawide voters; may be exercised nonareawide upon approval of nonareawide voters; may be exercised on a service area basis with voter approval	may be exercised only on a service area basis, which requires voter approval or, in certain circumstances, approval from DNR.
Property Tax	Limited to 30 mills except where a higher levy is necessary to avoid default on debt; voter approval to levy property taxes is required by some charters	Same as home rule except there is no charter. Still some general law boroughs have more limited taxing authority established by local action.	Same as for a first class borough.	Same as for a first class borough.
Sales Tax	The rate of levy may be limited by charter and voter approval to levy sales taxes may be required by charter.	No limit exists on the rate of levy; however, voter approval is required to levy sales taxes.	Same as for a first class borough.	Same as for a first class borough.
Assembly composition and apportionment	Flexible; determined according to AS 29.20.060 - 29.20.120	Same as for a home rule borough.	Same as for a home rule borough.	Same as home rule; assembly is also the school board
Election and Term of Mayor	Established by charter or ordinance.	Elected at large for a 3 year term, unless a different term not to exceed 4 years is provided by ordinance.	Same as for a first class borough.	Same as for a first class borough.
Vote by Mayor	Established by charter or ordinance.	may vote to break a tie vote only if the borough has a manager form of government	Same as for a first class borough.	Same as for a first class borough.

table • 4 cont.

POWER	UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY AND HOME RULE BOROUGH	FIRST CLASS BOROUGH	SECOND CLASS BOROUGH	THIRD CLASS BOROUGH
Veto Power of the Mayor	Generally determined by charter, except veto not permitted of ordinance prohibiting possession of alcohol.	generally has veto power, except veto not permitted of ordinance prohibiting possession of alcohol.	Same as for a first class borough.	Same as for a first class borough.
Ability to Attain Home Rule Status	Already has home rule status.	Voters may adopt home rule charter.	Same as for a first class borough.	Same as for a first class borough.

State services and to foster local participation in the administration of state programs within regions not ready or suited for organized borough status.

Art. X, § 6 of Alaska's constitution stipulates that, "The legislature shall provide for the performance of services it deems necessary or advisable in unorganized boroughs, allowing for maximum local participation and responsibility. It may exercise any power or function in an unorganized borough which the assembly may exercise in an organized borough."

To carry out the constitutional mandate that the entire state be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized, the 1961 legislature enacted a law providing that all areas not within the boundaries of an organized borough constitute a single unorganized borough. [AS 29.03.010] That action was ostensibly taken to preserve maximum flexibility in the setting of boundaries for organized boroughs. At that time, no organized boroughs existed.

From its beginning, the unorganized borough has never embraced an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible as required by Art. X, § 3 of Alaska's constitu-

tion. In 1991 and 1992, the Local Boundary Commission defined model borough boundaries throughout the unorganized borough according to standards for setting boundaries of organized boroughs. [see Report on Model Borough Boundaries]

The legislature has enacted two key provisions to allow for local participation in the delivery of State services in the unorganized borough. These are described on the following page.

Regional educational attendance areas (REAs) are state service areas to provide public education to the unorganized borough, except within home rule and first class cities. The 1975 legislature required the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, in consultation with the Department of Education and local communities, to divide the unorganized borough into educational service areas. The criteria used to establish the boundaries of REAs are similar in many respects to the criteria for setting boundaries of organized boroughs. [AS 14.08.031] In a number of instances, the model borough boundaries set by the Local Boundary Commission in 1991-1992 follow the boundaries of REAs.

Initially, 21 REAAs were established. These were: Adak, Alaska Gateway (headquartered in Tok), Aleutian Region, Annette Island, Bering Strait, Chatham (headquartered in Angoon), Chugach (serving Prince William Sound), Copper River, Delta/Greely, Iditarod Area, Kuspuk, Lower Kuskokwim, Lower Yukon, Pribilof Islands, Southeast Island, Southwest Region, Yukon Flats, Yukon-Koyukuk, Railbelt (headquartered in Healy), Lake and Peninsula, and Northwest Arctic.

In 1985, Bureau of Indian Affairs

stopped funding schools in Akiachak, Akiak, Tuluksak, Chevak and Cheforiak. The

1985 Legislature passed a law allowing the formation of two "federal transfer regional educational attendance areas" to assume the operation of those schools, subject to voter approval.

One of the federal transfer REAAs encompassed the single community of Cheforiak. The other includes the communities of Akiachak, Akiak, and Tuluksak⁷.

Since the mid-1980's, five organized boroughs have formed. The formation of the Northwest Arctic Borough, Lake and Peninsula Borough and Denali Borough, resulted in the dissolution of the REAAs in those areas.

In the case of the other two new boroughs, the Aleutians East Borough and the City and Borough of Yakutat took in only portions of the REAAs in those regions. Thus, in those two instances, the REAAs remained in existence. In 1996, the Alaska Superior Court terminated the existence of the Adak REAA.

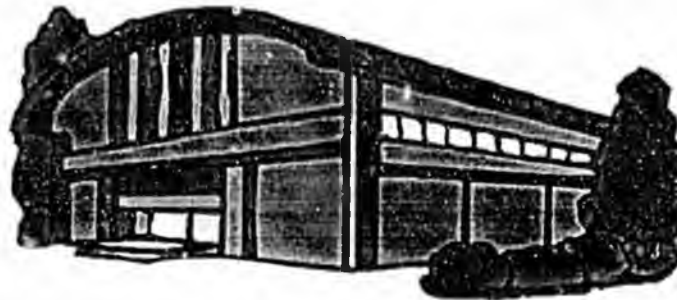
Coastal resource service areas (CRSAs) may be formed in the unorganized borough to perform certain duties under the Alaska Coastal Management Program [AS 46.40.010 - 46.40.210]. CRSAs are organized to develop and recommend for State and federal

approval a coastal management plan for the area within the boundaries of the CRSA. The State implements the plan. CRSAs are advisory only and have no implementing authority.

There are presently four CRSAs in the unorganized borough. These are the Aleutians West CRSA, the Bering Straits CRSA, the Bristol Bay CRSA, and the Cenaliulrit CRSA.

The Aleutians West CRSA has the same boundaries as the Aleutian Region REAA and includes the first class City of Unalaska. The Bering Straits CRSA conforms to the boundaries of the Bering Straits REAA. The first class City of Nome is excluded from the CRSA.

The Bristol Bay CRSA conforms to the boundaries of the Southwest Region REAA and includes the first class City of Dillingham.



⁷ Voters in Chevak approved the proposition to form the Kashunamiut REAA. Voters in the other communities, except Cheforiak, also approved the proposition to form the Yupit REAA. Consequently, Cheforiak became part of the Lower Kuskokwim REAA.

The Cenaliulriit CRSA encompasses four REAAs: Lower Yukon, Lower Kuskokwim, Kashunamiut and Yupiit REAAs. The latter two are the small federal transfer REAAs formed in 1985. The Cenaliulriit CRSA excludes the second class City of Bethel.

OTHER ENTITIES

Other entities may be established under State or federal law to provide public or quasi-public services to residents of Alaska. Some may be technically considered state agencies or subunits of local governments while others may have greater degrees of independence. Certain of these may operate inside or outside organized boroughs.

They include: local emergency planning districts; soil and water conservation districts, regional housing authorities, civil defense districts, consolidated health districts, telephone and electrical cooperatives, historical districts, grazing districts, public utility districts, registration districts and local improvement districts. It is beyond the scope of this discussion to provide any information about these other entities other than to recognize their existence.

TABLE 2

1998 Municipal Sales Tax, Special Tax and Revenues

Municipality	Sales Tax	Revenues	Special Tax	Revenues
Akhiok	No		No	
Akiak	No		No	
Akutan	No		1% Raw Fish Tax	\$501,686
Alakanuk	4%	\$88,304	No	
Aleknagik	No		No	
Aleutians East Borough	No		2% Raw Fish Tax	\$2,236,242
Allakaket	No		No	
Ambler	3%	\$16,552	No	
Anaktuvuk Pass	No		No	
Municipality of Anchorage	No		8% Bed Tax; 15% Tobacco Tax/Aircraft	\$8,946,372/ \$6,141,408/ \$189,363
Anderson	No		6% Utility Tax	\$23,105
Angoon	2%	NR	No	
Aniak	2%	\$48,598	No	
Anvik	No		No	
Atka	No		1% Raw Fish Tax/10% Bed Tax	\$7,968/\$450
Atkasuk	No		No	
Barrow	No		No	
Bethel	5%	\$3,238,303	3% Bed/5% Alcohol/Fish/MVRT/Gaming Fuel	\$1,036,633
Bettles	No		\$.02/gal Fuel Transfer Tax.	\$3,844
Brevig Mission	3%	\$12,683	No	
Bristol Bay Borough	No		3% Raw Fish Tax; 6% Bed Tax	\$98,971 / \$90,791
Buckland	2%	\$36,872	No	
Chefornak	2%	19,425	No	
Chevak	3%	\$69,043	No	
Chignik	No		1%salmon/2% other seafood	\$57,476
Chuathbaluk	No		No	
Clarks Point	5%	NR	No	
Coffman Cove	No		No	
Cold Bay	No		.02/gal. Fuel Tax/\$.01 gal dock fees	\$29,596/\$14,798
Cordova	6%	\$2,081,687		
Craig	5%	\$1,267,609	6% Liquor Tax	\$106,228
Deering	3%	\$5,572	No	
Delta Junction	No		No	
Denali Borough	No		Sev. Tax \$.05/yd; Bed Tax 7%	\$91,770 / \$1,228,345
Dillingham	5%	\$1,460,994	9% Bed Tax / 9% Liquor Tax	\$35,091/\$120,479
Diomedea	3%	\$3,686	No	
Eagle	No		No	
Eek	2%	\$15,900	No	
Egegik	No	No	1% Raw Fish Tax	\$522,144
Ekwok	No		No	
Elim	2%	\$27,776	No	
Emmonak	3%	\$82,730	No	
Fairbanks	No		8% Bed Tax/ 5% Alcohol Tax/ 8% Tobacco Tax	\$1,932,771/ \$888,278/ \$499,114
Fairbanks North Star Borough	No		8% Bed Tax	\$568,344
False Pass	2%	\$77,259	No	
Fort Yukon	3%	\$86,483	No	
Galena	3%	\$132,543	No	
Gambell	3%	\$85,683	No	
Golovin	No		No	
Goodnews Bay	No		No	
Grayling	No		No	
Haines	4%	\$1,193,071	No	
Haines Borough	1.5%	\$498,291	No	
Holy Cross	No		No	
Homer	3.5%	\$5,180,367	No	

Note: Revenue values are subject to final audit

NR = No Report Received

TABLE 2

1998 Municipal Sales Tax, Special Tax and Revenues - continued

Municipality	Sales Tax	Revenues	Special Tax	Revenues
Nulato	No		No	
Nunapitchuk	2%	\$19,606	No	
Old Harbor	3%	\$12,438	No	
Ouzinkie	3%	\$13,361	No	
Palmer	3%	\$2,133,203	No	
Pelican	4%	\$77,121	6% Bed Tax	\$769
Petersburg	6%	\$2,310,493	4% Bed Tax	\$35,232
Pilot Point	No		3% Raw Fish Tax	\$666,955
Pilot Station	4%	NR	No	
Platinum	No		No	
Point Hope	No		No	
Port Alexander	2%	\$3,572	No	
Port Heiden	No		No	
Port Lions	No		No	
Quinhagak	3%	\$48,999	No	
Ruby	No		No	
Russian Mission	No		No	
St. George	No		3% Raw Fish Tax/ 3% Fuel Transfer Tax	\$268,221/ \$22,299
St. Mary's	3%	\$87,335		
St. Michael	4%	NR	No	
Saint Paul	3%	\$407,971	3% Fish Tax	\$944,189
Sand Point	2%	\$278,978	2% Raw Fish Tax	\$295,893
Savoonga	3%	\$39,549	No	
Saxman	3.5%	\$106,838	No	
Scammon Bay	2%	NR	No	
Selawik	3%	NR	No	
Seldovia	3%	\$110,725	No	
Seward	3%	\$1,567,909	4% Bed Tax	\$84,666
Shageluk	No		No	
Shaktolik	2%	NR	No	
Sheldon Point	2%	NR	No	
Shishmaref	2%	NR	No	
Shungnak	2%	NR	No	
Sitka, City & Borough of	5%	\$5,594,072	4% Bed Tax/ \$.02/gal Fuel Tax	\$129,019/ \$16,274
Skagway	4%	\$1,779,323	8% Bed Tax	\$149,046
Soldotna	3%	\$4,170,818	No	
Stebbins	3%	NR	No	
Tanana	2%	\$21,123	No	
Teller	3%	NR	No	
Tenakee Springs	1%	\$8,258	6% Bed Tax	\$1,517
Thorne Bay	3%	\$132,565	No	
Togiak	2%	\$67,751	2% Raw Fish Tax	\$45,417
Toksook Bay	2%	\$2,178	2% Fishery Business Tax	\$1,237
Unalakleet	5%	\$248,331	No	
Unalaska	3%	\$5,320,303	2% Raw Fish Tax/ 5% Bed Tax	\$2,644,100 / \$116,215
Upper Kalskag	No		No	
Valdez	No		6% Bed Tax	\$290,860
Wainwright	3%	NR	No	
Wales	2%	NR	No	
Wasilla	2%	\$4,656,270	No	
White Mountain	1%	\$6,840	No	
Whittier	3%	\$124,176	Train Pass. Tax \$0.75 pp ea.way	\$33,062
Wrangell	7%	\$1,234,784	\$4 per night Bed Tax	\$25,730
Yakutat, City & Borough of	4%	\$391,804	1% Raw Fish Tax/4% Bed & Car Rental Tx	\$38,515/\$3,088
TOTAL TAXES REPORTED		\$111,964,332		\$36,194,866

Note: Revenue values are subject to final audit

NR = No Report Received

TABLE 3
1998 Local Property and Oil & Gas Property Tax Revenues

Municipality	Property Tax Revenues	Oil & Gas Revenues	Total Revenues	Chg Frm Previous Year	1998 Population	1998 Per Capita Revenue
Municipality of Anchorage	\$226,028,327	\$1,032,484	\$227,060,811	6.21%	258,782	\$877
Bristol Bay Borough	\$1,359,074	\$0	\$1,359,074	-11.88%	1,297	\$1,048
Cordova	\$1,418,313	\$34,570	\$1,452,883	29.71%	2,571	\$565
Craig	\$385,842	\$0	\$385,842	18.14%	2,145	\$180
Dillingham	\$1,139,729	\$0	\$1,139,729	12.82%	2,332	\$489
Eagle	\$8,621	\$0	\$8,621	5.83%	168	\$51
Fairbanks	\$5,921,817	\$0	\$5,921,817	21.70%	31,601	\$187
Fairbanks North Star Borough	\$53,451,720	\$4,659,535	\$58,111,255	9.45%	83,928	\$692
Haines	\$421,732	\$0	\$421,732	13.64%	1,463	\$288
Haines Borough	\$734,713	\$0	\$734,713	38.56%	2,467	\$298
Homer	\$1,237,249	\$0	\$1,237,249	1.58%	4,155	\$298
Houston	\$89,527	\$0	\$89,527	14.68%	939	\$95
City & Borough of Juneau	\$24,264,164	\$0	\$24,264,164	5.70%	30,684	\$791
Kachemak City	\$19,134	\$0	\$19,134	3.81%	419	\$46
Kenai	\$1,167,500	\$17,549	\$1,185,049	4.51%	7,058	\$168
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$30,384,451	\$7,459,926	\$37,844,377	2.54%	48,815	\$775
Ketchikan	\$3,212,148	\$0	\$3,212,148	-0.78%	8,460	\$380
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	\$7,756,496	\$0	\$7,756,496	16.38%	14,231	\$545
Kodiak	\$578,175	\$0	\$578,175	-1.80%	6,859	\$84
Kodiak Island Borough	\$6,447,202	\$0	\$6,447,202	19.37%	13,848	\$466
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	\$34,008,904	\$47,770	\$34,056,674	2.31%	55,747	\$611
Nenana	\$178,303	\$0	\$178,303	34.09%	435	\$410
Nome	\$1,872,002	\$0	\$1,872,002	25.47%	3,706	\$505
North Pole	\$389,739	\$0	\$389,739	9.16%	1,619	\$241
North Slope Borough	\$4,484,168	\$207,190,459	\$211,674,627	-5.47%	9,389	\$22,545
Palmer	\$378,262	\$0	\$378,262	-7.44%	4,318	\$88
Pelican	\$48,349	\$0	\$48,349	-18.61%	149	\$324
Petersburg	\$1,599,555	\$0	\$1,599,555	8.24%	3,398	\$471
Seldovia	\$117,049	\$0	\$117,049	4.43%	281	\$417
Seward	\$525,344	\$0	\$525,344	24.00%	3,040	\$173
City & Borough of Sitka	\$3,460,062	\$0	\$3,460,062	-0.02%	8,779	\$394
Skagway	\$813,773	\$0	\$813,773	3.10%	814	\$1,000
Soldotna	\$396,892	\$3,001	\$399,893	3.00%	4,134	\$97
Unalaska	\$3,707,799	\$0	\$3,707,799	-4.53%	4,285	\$865
Valdez	\$3,787,958	\$13,792,865	\$17,580,823	9.16%	4,155	\$4,231
Wasilla	\$455,494	\$0	\$455,494	-17.78%	5,134	\$89
Whittier	\$145,948	\$2,447	\$148,395	71.86%	306	\$485
Wrangell	\$822,531	\$0	\$822,531	-1.99%	2,589	\$318
City & Borough of Yakutat	\$185,415	\$0	\$185,415	-11.48%	810	\$229
Total Property Taxes	\$423,403,481	\$234,240,606	\$657,644,087	2.30%	Overall *	\$1,036
Overall Chg from Previous Year	6.51%	-4.51%	2.30%		Average **	\$689

Revenues are representative of revenues collected in 1998

**Excludes North Slope Borough and City of Valdez

* Includes North Slope Borough and City of Valdez

TOTAL LOCAL REVENUES GENERATED

Sales Tax Revenues	\$111,964,332
Special Tax Revenues	\$ 36,194,866
Local Property Tax Revenues	\$423,403,481
Oil & Gas Property Tax Revenues	\$234,240,606
Total Local Tax Revenues	\$805,803,285

TABLE 3A
1998 Per Capita Tax Revenues

This table lists only those municipalities which levy a sales, severance, property or other type of local tax

Municipality	Property Tax (Inc. Oil & Gas)	Sales Tax	Other Taxes	Total Taxes Reported	Population	Per Capita Revenue
North Slope Borough	\$ 223,927,729			\$223,927,729	9,189	\$ 24,369
Pilot Point			\$ 631,656	\$ 631,656	115	\$ 5,493
Egegik			\$ 520,037	\$ 520,037	127	\$ 4,095
Valdez	\$ 16,105,813		\$ 266,628	\$ 16,372,441	4,486	\$ 3,650
Skagway	\$ 789,339	\$ 1,439,288	\$ 200,978	\$ 2,429,605	816	\$ 2,977
Unalaska	\$ 3,883,672	\$ 5,136,874	\$ 2,744,734	\$ 11,765,280	4,251	\$ 2,768
Saint Paul		\$ 409,695	\$ 1,665,229	\$ 2,074,924	764	\$ 2,716
Bristol Bay Borough	\$ 1,542,313		\$ 1,245,863	\$ 2,788,176	1,270	\$ 2,195
Juneau, City & Borough of	\$ 22,955,513	\$ 21,366,928	\$ 1,628,624	\$ 45,951,065	30,396	\$ 1,512
Dillingham	\$ 1,010,231	\$ 1,530,223	\$ 293,034	\$ 2,833,488	2,252	\$ 1,258
Akutan			\$ 501,686	\$ 501,686	420	\$ 1,194
Ketchikan	\$ 3,237,355	\$ 6,505,683	\$ 321,392	\$ 10,064,430	8,552	\$ 1,177
Petersburg	\$ 1,477,725	\$ 2,321,972	\$ 29,919	\$ 3,829,616	3,432	\$ 1,116
St. George			\$ 202,643	\$ 202,643	184	\$ 1,101
North Pole	\$ 357,034	\$ 1,386,453		\$ 1,743,487	1,631	\$ 1,069
Soldotna	\$ 388,243	\$ 3,920,987		\$ 4,309,230	4,092	\$ 1,053
Sitka, City & Borough of	\$ 3,460,592	\$ 5,535,028	\$ 150,438	\$ 9,146,058	8,733	\$ 1,047
Lake & Peninsula Borough			\$ 1,898,549	\$ 1,898,549	1,816	\$ 1,045
Haines	\$ 371,111	\$ 1,120,670		\$ 1,491,781	1,429	\$ 1,044
Homer	\$ 1,217,985	\$ 3,079,629		\$ 4,297,614	4,126	\$ 1,042
Nome	\$ 1,491,937	\$ 2,120,880	\$ 59,459	\$ 3,672,276	3,656	\$ 1,004
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$ 36,908,696	\$ 11,264,619		\$ 48,173,315	48,098	\$ 1,002
Chignik			\$ 122,629	\$ 122,629	125	\$ 981
False Pass		\$ 59,984		\$ 59,984	64	\$ 937
Wasilla	\$ 553,962	\$ 4,047,727		\$ 4,601,689	4,917	\$ 936
Aleutians East Borough			\$ 2,183,802	\$ 2,183,802	2,355	\$ 927
Kodiak	\$ 588,752	\$ 5,518,872	\$ 93,096	\$ 6,200,720	6,749	\$ 919
King Cove		\$ 706,415		\$ 706,415	773	\$ 914
Cordova	\$ 1,120,123	\$ 1,106,081		\$ 2,226,204	2,467	\$ 902
Wrangell	\$ 839,195	\$ 1,435,398	\$ 18,857	\$ 2,293,450	2,543	\$ 902
Municipality of Anchorage	\$ 213,777,715		\$ 14,003,737	\$227,781,452	254,849	\$ 894
Craig	\$ 326,591	\$ 1,253,514	\$ 113,040	\$ 1,693,145	2,043	\$ 829
Seldovia	\$ 112,083	\$ 110,725		\$ 222,808	285	\$ 782
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	\$ 6,664,829	\$ 4,402,810	\$ 24,171	\$ 11,091,810	14,559	\$ 762
Yakutat, City & Borough of	\$ 209,452	\$ 358,139	\$ 31,787	\$ 599,378	833	\$ 720
Pelican	\$ 59,401	\$ 72,415		\$ 131,816	187	\$ 705
Denali Borough			\$ 1,320,115	\$ 1,320,115	1,899	\$ 695
Seward	\$ 423,664	\$ 1,567,909	\$ 84,666	\$ 2,076,239	2,999	\$ 692
Sand Point		\$ 570,802		\$ 570,802	870	\$ 656
Fairbanks North Star Borough	\$ 53,093,368		\$ 615,638	\$ 53,709,006	82,278	\$ 653
Kenai	\$ 1,133,914	\$ 3,400,151		\$ 4,534,065	6,971	\$ 650
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	\$ 33,286,942		\$ 242,836	\$ 33,529,778	52,669	\$ 637
Bethel		\$ 2,996,894		\$ 2,996,894	5,277	\$ 568
Palmer	\$ 408,665	\$ 1,926,360		\$ 2,335,025	4,167	\$ 560
Kotzebue		\$ 1,713,283	\$ 72,473	\$ 1,785,756	3,232	\$ 553
Nenana	\$ 132,977	\$ 83,105		\$ 216,082	440	\$ 491
Hoonah		\$ 414,111		\$ 414,111	906	\$ 457
Kodiak Island Borough	\$ 5,400,951		\$ 856,853	\$ 6,257,804	14,181	\$ 441
Cold Bay			\$ 45,673	\$ 45,673	120	\$ 381
Whittier	\$ 86,344	\$ 21,396		\$ 107,740	289	\$ 373
Haines Borough	\$ 530,258	\$ 357,526		\$ 887,784	2,421	\$ 367
Take		\$ 260,100		\$ 260,100	767	\$ 339
Unalakleet		\$ 234,832		\$ 234,832	803	\$ 292
Saxman		\$ 105,315		\$ 105,315	381	\$ 276
Fairbanks	\$ 4,865,869		\$ 3,337,088	\$ 8,202,957	31,850	\$ 258
Thorne Bay		\$ 132,565		\$ 132,565	625	\$ 212

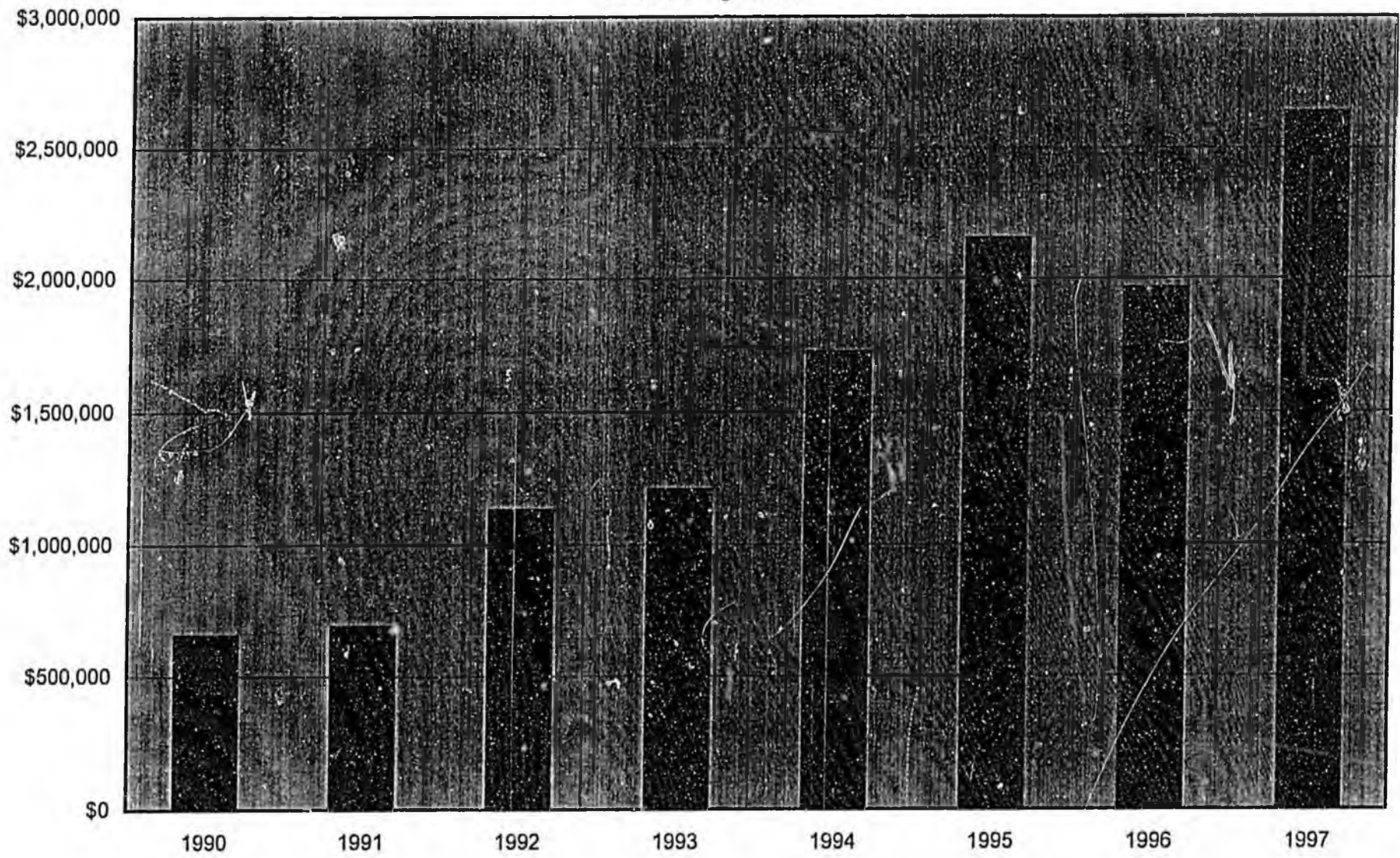
TABLE 3A (cont.)
1998 Per Capita Tax Revenues

This table lists only those municipalities which levy a sales, severance, property or other type of local tax

Municipality	Property Tax (Inc. Oil & Gas)	Sales Tax	Other Taxes	Total Taxes Reported	Population	Per Capita Revenue
St. Michael		\$ 63,055		\$ 63,055	341	\$ 185
St. Mary's		\$ 82,980		\$ 82,980	504	\$ 165
Larsen Bay		\$ 18,850		\$ 18,850	120	\$ 157
Alakanuk		\$ 92,500		\$ 92,500	651	\$ 142
Bettles			\$ 4,214	\$ 4,214	32	\$ 132
Emmonak		\$ 105,715		\$ 105,715	820	\$ 129
Hydaburg		\$ 44,876		\$ 44,876	425	\$ 106
Angoon		\$ 60,000		\$ 60,000	616	\$ 97
Chevak		\$ 69,579		\$ 69,579	721	\$ 97
Quinhagak		\$ 51,172		\$ 51,172	567	\$ 90
Mountain Village		\$ 60,178		\$ 60,178	738	\$ 82
Tenakee Springs		\$ 7,351	\$ 2,054	\$ 9,405	116	\$ 81
Houston	\$ 78,070			\$ 78,070	994	\$ 79
Kotlik		\$ 39,849		\$ 39,849	552	\$ 72
Atka			\$ 7,968	\$ 7,968	111	\$ 72
Teller		\$ 18,244		\$ 18,244	265	\$ 69
Pilot Station		\$ 37,315		\$ 37,315	547	\$ 68
Kiana		\$ 28,301		\$ 28,301	415	\$ 68
Kotlik		\$ 36,848		\$ 36,848	543	\$ 68
Noorvik		\$ 42,773		\$ 42,773	631	\$ 68
Napakiaik		\$ 23,000		\$ 23,000	354	\$ 65
Eek		\$ 16,500		\$ 16,500	277	\$ 60
Savoonga		\$ 35,274		\$ 35,274	622	\$ 57
Shishmaref		\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000	542	\$ 55
Ouzinkie		\$ 13,332		\$ 13,332	246	\$ 54
Old Harbor		\$ 15,923		\$ 15,923	301	\$ 53
Eagle	\$ 8,146			\$ 8,146	165	\$ 49
Hooper Bay		\$ 49,396		\$ 49,396	1,012	\$ 49
Anderson			\$ 27,154	\$ 27,154	565	\$ 48
Kachemak	\$ 18,432			\$ 18,432	398	\$ 46
Nuiqsut		\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000	435	\$ 46
Scammon Bay		\$ 20,217		\$ 20,217	459	\$ 44
Kwethluk		\$ 29,212		\$ 29,212	672	\$ 43
Nunapitchuk		\$ 19,744		\$ 19,744	489	\$ 40
Nightmute		\$ 8,134		\$ 8,134	217	\$ 37
Aniak		\$ 19,037		\$ 19,037	578	\$ 33
Sheldon Point		\$ 5,614		\$ 5,614	177	\$ 32
Nondalton		\$ 5,761		\$ 5,761	221	\$ 26
Port Alexander		\$ 2,445		\$ 2,445	94	\$ 26
Kivalina		\$ 5,586		\$ 5,586	357	\$ 16
Toksook Bay		\$ 6,953		\$ 6,953	496	\$ 14
Manokotak		\$ 5,200		\$ 5,200	387	\$ 13
White Mountain		\$ 613		\$ 613	193	\$ 3

Average Statewide Per Capita Revenue (Including North Slope) \$1,173
Average Statewide Per Capita Revenue (Excluding North Slope) \$ 848

Municipal Bingo Net Profit
(as reported on Municipal Audits and Financial Statements)
FY 90 through FY 97



FY 1997 Municipal Bingo Finances

City/Borough	Bingo Revenues (Net)	Bingo Gross Receipts	Bingo Expenditures
Akhiok	\$0	\$0	\$0
Akiak	\$0	\$0	\$0
Akutan	\$0	\$101,518	\$110,708
Alakanuk	\$23,395	\$84,358	\$60,963
Aleknagik	\$0	\$0	\$0
Aleutians East Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Allakaket	\$38,693	\$38,693	\$0
Ambler	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anaktuvuk Pass	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anchorage	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anderson	\$0	\$0	\$0
Angoon	\$0	\$0	\$0
Aniak	\$23,332	\$23,332	\$0
Anvik	\$0	\$0	\$0
Atka	\$0	\$0	\$0
Barrow	\$205,978	\$1,342,881	\$1,136,903
Bethel	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bettles	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brevig Mission	\$83,577	\$280,466	\$196,889
Bristol Bay Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Buckland	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chevak	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chignik	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chuathbaluk	\$0	\$0	\$0
Coffman Cove	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cold Bay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cordova	\$0	\$0	\$0
Craig	\$0	\$0	\$0
Deering	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta Junction	\$0	\$0	\$0
Denali Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dillingham	\$421,555	\$421,555	\$0
Diomede	\$0	\$100,453	\$128,622
Eagle	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eek	\$27,631	\$145,013	\$117,382
Egegik	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ekwok	\$0	\$0	\$0
Elim	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emmonak	\$161,394	\$993,562	\$832,168
Fairbanks North Star Borou	\$0	\$0	\$0
False Pass	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fort Yukon	\$14,593	\$645,986	\$631,393
Galena	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gambell	\$89,725	\$180,203	\$90,478
Golovin	\$0	\$0	\$0
Goodnews Bay	\$24,676	\$69,749	\$45,073
Grayling	\$0	\$0	\$0
Haines	\$0	\$0	\$0
Haines Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Holy Cross	\$0	\$0	\$0
Homer	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hoonah	\$0	\$0	\$0

FY 1997 Municipal Bingo Finances

City/Borough	Bingo Revenues (Net)	Bingo Gross Receipts	Bingo Expenditures
Hooper Bay	\$73,055	\$74,479	\$1,424
Houston	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hughes	\$0	\$0	\$0
Huslia	\$82	\$16,000	\$15,918
Hydaburg	\$0	\$0	\$0
Juneau	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kachemak	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kake	\$0	\$325,114	\$341,062
Kaktovik	\$126,978	\$371,154	\$244,176
Kaltag	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kasaan	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kenai	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ketchikan	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ketchikan Gateway Boroug	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kiana	\$0	\$0	\$0
King Cove	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kivalina	\$0	\$633,909	\$644,912
Klawock	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kobuk	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kodiak	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kodiak Island Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kotlik	\$0	\$52,464	\$53,138
Kotzebue	\$61,157	\$657,164	\$596,007
Koyuk	\$3,036	\$56,978	\$53,942
Koyukuk	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kwethluk	\$4,874	\$86,656	\$81,782
Lake & Peninsula Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Larsen Bay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$16,145	\$57,945	\$41,800
Matanuska-Susitna Boroug	\$0	\$0	\$0
McGrath	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mekoryuk	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mountain Village	\$107,915	\$245,358	\$137,443
Napakiak	\$64,335	\$448,875	\$384,540
Napaskiak	\$0	\$0	\$64,073
Nenana	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Stuyahok	\$0	\$0	\$0
Newhalen	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nightmute	\$20,097	\$68,405	\$48,308
Nikolai	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nome	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nondalton	\$0	\$0	\$0
Noorvik	\$13,590	\$577,127	\$563,537
North Pole	\$38,036	\$38,036	\$0
North Slope Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Northwest Arctic Borough	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nunapitchuk	\$0	\$0	\$0
Old Harbor	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ouzinkie	\$0	\$0	\$0
Palmer	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pelican	\$0	\$0	\$0

FY 1997 Municipal Bingo Finances

City/Borough	Bingo Revenues (Net)	Bingo Gross Receipts	Bingo Expenditures
Petersburg	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pilot Point	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pilot Station	\$43,611	\$43,611	\$0
Platinum	\$0	\$0	\$0
Point Hope	\$40,760	\$40,760	\$0
Port Alexander	\$0	\$0	\$0
Port Heiden	\$0	\$0	\$0
Port Lions	\$0	\$0	\$0
Quinhagak	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ruby	\$0	\$0	\$0
Russian Mission	\$7,000	\$27,000	\$20,000
Saint George	\$0	\$0	\$0
Saint Mary's	\$9,628	\$184,304	\$174,676
Saint Michael	\$0	\$0	\$0
Saint Paul	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sand Point	\$60,430	\$501,484	\$441,418
Savoonga	\$0	\$1,638,404	\$1,638,404
Scammon Bay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Selawik	\$163,353	\$226,006	\$62,653
Seldovia	\$0	\$0	\$0
Seward	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shaktoolik	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sheldon Point	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shishmaref	\$0	\$78,068	\$78,068
Shungnak	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sitka	\$0	\$0	\$0
Skagway	\$0	\$0	\$0
Soldotna	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stebbins	\$73,919	\$95,613	\$21,694
Teller	\$149,830	\$1,572,602	\$1,422,772
Tenakee Springs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Thorne Bay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Togiak	\$0	\$0	\$0
Toksook Bay	\$89,370	\$116,668	\$27,298
Unalakleet	\$356,158	\$356,158	\$356,785
Unalaska	\$0	\$0	\$0
Upper Kalskag	\$0	\$0	\$0
Valdez	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wainwright	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wales	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wasilla	\$0	\$0	\$0
White Mountain	\$0	\$6,062	\$6,062
Whittier	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wrangell	\$0	\$0	\$0
Yakutat	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals	\$2,637,908	\$13,024,173	\$10,872,471

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Mission

To foster the development of self-reliant and productive individuals, families and communities by providing training, technical assistance and financial support.

Major Goals and Strategies

1 Strengthen Individuals

- Provide individual Alaskans with the job training programs they need through the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and the state-funded State Training and Employment Program (STEP).
- Provide employment and job training services via "One-Stop" centers and electronic linking of agency programs.
- Ensure that residents of small rural communities in Western Alaska get the maximum benefits from their participation in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program, a fisheries development initiative.

2 Strengthen Families

- Improve the overall quality of life of low-income children and parents through a comprehensive Head Start program of education, health, nutrition, social services, parent involvement and career development.
- Ensure parents' access to affordable, high quality child care programs, allowing parents to take advantage of job training and work opportunities.

3 Strengthen Communities

- Increase the capacity of local government to effectively provide essential public services by providing communities training and on-site technical assistance.
- Enhance the availability and quality of basic local government services by providing financial assistance that supplements local revenue generation.
- Improve the safety and cost effectiveness of energy sources for power generation and heating in rural Alaska by constructing and repairing bulk fuel storage facilities.

- Ensure that the state's significant investment in rural water and sewer infrastructure is properly managed and maintained by providing technical assistance targeted at rural utility business management.
- Protect the State's investments in rural electric power systems through training of the local operators and utility clerks, and by providing technical and financial assistance to prevent disasters.

Key Performance Measures

- All six CDQ groups will have met the goal and milestones set out in their respective CDQ Community Development Plans.
- Head Start is anticipating expanding services to an additional 200+ families raising the number of participating families from approximately 22% to 25% throughout the 92 communities served.
- Child Care Programs should expand service to up to twenty five communities through grants in those communities. On average, over 5,960 children will be served each month.
- Bulk fuel storage facility problems will be fully resolved in up to eight communities by constructing new facilities.
- Technical and financial assistance will be provided to rural communities that have lost the ability to generate or transmit power.
- 12 more rural communities will have been provided adequate utility bookkeeping systems.
- In partnership with banks, issue at least 15 RDIF loans to start, strengthen or expand businesses.
- Support 12 regional economic development organizations serving urban and rural areas through the ARDOR program.

Major Changes and Key Issues

Focus Tightened for Division of Community and Rural Development

The department envisions the remaining components of this division as being the lead in responding to welfare reform and work force development reform for the Knowles Administration where day care/child care and job training will be keys to success.

State "One-Stop" Jobs Initiative Awarded Federal Grant

The U.S. Department of Labor has awarded the State of Alaska a three-year grant to help the state implement its "one-stop" Work Force Development System. Three One-Stop Job Center sites are currently open in Juneau, Ketchikan, and Eagle River with an additional center due to open in Bethel before the end of the year.

US Department of Labor Welfare to Work Grant

The Department will be receiving a grant of approximately \$5.4 million over two federal fiscal years to provide assistance and support in moving the hardest-to-employ welfare recipients from dependency to self-sufficiency. The objective is to assure that welfare recipients find and retain unsubsidized jobs.

Division of Energy Concentrates on Alternative Funding for Rural Programs

The Division of Energy is concentrating its efforts working as facilitator and in partnership with federal offices and rural communities to obtain federal funds for bulk fuel repairs and upgrades, power systems upgrades and alternative energy.

Power Cost Equalization Nears End of Funding

A Governor's Blue Ribbon Panel is reviewing the structure, impact and funding of the program to make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on ways of maintaining the objectives of the program within budgetary realities.

Rural Utility Business Assistance Strengthened

The RUBA program focuses on training local government staff to operate their utilities in a businesslike manner. In FY98 the Department received a \$500K grant from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to expand the RUBA program. With that money and a realignment of existing staff, the division has sharply increased its efforts to assure that small rural utilities operate efficiently.

Budget Summary	FY97 Actual	FY98 Authorized	FY99 Governor
Designated/Statutory Program Receipts	\$0.0	\$99.8	\$99.8
General Funds	\$81,509.5	\$77,479.2	\$81,262.4
Federal Funds	\$18,067.4	\$34,968.2	\$45,308.9
Other Funds - Interagency receipts, etc	\$29,888.6	\$31,359.1	\$35,467.3
TOTAL BUDGET	\$129,465.5	\$143,906.3	\$162,138.4
Positions - Full-time	174	165	170
Part-time and Seasonal	7	5	3
KEY PROGRAM AREAS (All Fund Sources)			
SAFE Communities - Revenue Sharing	\$53,572.3	\$50,358.0	\$50,358.0
Child Assistance	\$24,005.2	\$25,656.8	\$32,780.6
Job Training Partnership Act	\$6,255.3	\$11,430.0	\$15,872.7
Energy Operations	\$2,287.3	\$1,841.7	\$2,305.4



Representative John Harris
Alaska State Legislature

State Capitol, Rm. 110, Juneau, AK 99801-1182

MEMORANDUM

January 27, 1999

To: Representative Andrew Halcro, co-chair
Representative John Harris, co-chair
House Committee on Community and Regional Affairs

From: John Manly, committee staff *JM*

Subject: DCRA overview

The following DCRA personnel will be on hand for Thursday's committee overview of the department:

Lamar Cotten, Deputy Commissioner

— Remond Henderson, Dir., Division of Administrative Services

Percy Frisby, Dir., Division of Energy

Yvonne Chase, Dir., Division of Community and Regional Development

Ike Waits (for Pat Polland, Dir., Division of Municipal and Regional Assistance

Yvonne Chase will be participating by teleconference

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1996

Welcome to the House Committee on Community and Regional Affairs
Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair

Representative
Representative
Representative
Representative
Representative
Representative

Introduction of Committee Staff
Ivan's Committee Aide Tom Wright
Committee Secretary

Time and Days of Meetings
Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:00PM to 3:00PM
Saturdays at a time to be announced, if necessary

We ask that committee members remain present in the committee room to sign committee reports so staff does not have to track you down for a signature.

Rules

A quorum is necessary to vote to take any final committee action; a quorum for this committee is four members .

Committee Hearing Requirements

Requests for hearings must be submitted to the committee before noon Thursday. A copy of all packet items must be submitted before 9AM the day before a scheduled hearing. Packets will be available for review by noon. If the packet items are received late, between 9AM and noon, the sponsor must deliver 10 copies to my committee aide. If packets are not complete by noon, the bill will be rescheduled to the next date allowed under the notification rules.

The following are to be included in bill packets:

- Sponsor statement
- Sectional Analysis (if necessary due to length or complexity)
- Fiscal note(s)
- Position papers from affected agencies or departments
- Any additional supporting material.

Committee substitutes will be requested through the Co-Chairs only.

Substantive amendments will require an additional public hearing. Major amendments must be submitted to the Chair at least 24 hours before the bill is to be heard.

Teleconferences will be scheduled upon request of committee members or the public if enough interest is shown on a particular bill. Please contact the committee aide for those teleconference requests.

Committee packets will be available by at least noon the day before a hearing.

A file drawer is available for each committee member in the file cabinet.

Bills will be heard in the order scheduled.

Bills may be scheduled for a time specific.

Notice Requirement/Uniform Rules
Five day rule applies.

Previous Thursday rule applies.

Subcommittees

Assigned by the chair as needed. The sponsor of a bill will not be the chair of a subcommittee on that individual bill.

If you have any questions, please contact my committee aide, Tom Wright at 4942.