

Leg. Finance - Finance Comte Files (1971-72) 8879

SB 1, 2, 10, 15, 28

277



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James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

SENATE

4730781

_____ Date

Mr. President:

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had CS 107

under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee
- reports it back without recommendation *by*
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ CHAIRMAN

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By PLUMMER

To: _____ HOUSE BILL NO. _____

_____ SENATE BILL NO. _____

AMENDMENT: Page _____ Line _____

Page 1, line 27: After "chief administrative official" and "or chief of police"

Page 1, line 27: After "SECTION 101.1(a)"

Page 1, between line 27 and 28: Add the following to read:

"(1) No individual, city or corporation shall be liable for the death of a child from the provision of child day care services. The provision shall apply to all individuals who are employed by the provider."

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Sixth State Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: CS SB 1
 Title: Police Standards Council
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 1/12/72
 Return Date Requested: 1/28/72
 Agency: Public Safety Program: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: _____

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

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

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0

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

It appears at this time that this agency will only contribute minor personal services which are already funded.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: January 14, 1972 PREPARED BY: S. A. Stauffer

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

March 24, 1972

The Honorable George Hohman
Chairman
House Finance Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: CSSB 1 am

Dear Sir:

The below named Chiefs of Police wish to go on record as supporting CSSB 1 am if the following amendment(s) are made:

SEC. 18.65.150 COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL. The council consists of the following persons:

(1) Three chief police administrative officers of participating local governments:

(2) Three officials of local government who have legislative or administrative responsibilities;

(3) The commissioner of public safety or his designee;

(4) The attorney general;

(5) one member of the public at large from a community of 2,500 or less.

SEC. 18.65.160 APPOINTMENT. The commissioner of public safety or his designee and the attorney general shall serve during his continuance in office. Other members of the council shall be appointed by the governor for terms of four years, except that no member may serve beyond the time he holds the office which made him eligible for

March 24, 1972

appointment. The terms of members initially appointed to the council by the governor shall be two for one year, two for two years, two for three years, and two for four years. A vacancy on the council shall be filled for the remainder of a member's unexpired term in the same manner as t' original appointment.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Scott, Jr.

Alaska State Chiefs Assn.
David Scott, Secretary

O. R. McKinley
O. R. McKinley, Cordova

Bill Bagron
Bill Bagron, Seward

Stan Landon
Stan Landon, Valdez

Tom Dillon
Tom Dillon, Bethel

Larry Carley
Larry Carley, Sitka

Bob Harrington
Bob Harrington, Petersburg

Walter Toorak
Walter Toorak, Barrow

Don Maxon
Don Maxon, Homer

Bob Sundberg
Bob Sundberg, Fairbanks

Gary Eilers
Gary Eilers, Palmer

Fred Maynard
Fred Maynard, Soldotna

John Winjum
John Winjum, Skagway

Jack Rhines
Jack Rhines, Kodiak

Barry Peggam
Barry Peggam, Kenai

Floyd Estes
Floyd Estes, North Pole

Robert Bacolas
Robert Bacolas, Juneau

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Honorable George Hohman DATE: February 17, 1972
Chairman
House Finance Committee

FROM: Glen K. Vernon SUBJ: CSSB 1 am "An Act
Fiscal Analyst establishing the
Alaska Police Stan-
dards Council."

In response to your request, I have reviewed CSSB 1 am entitled "An Act establishing the Alaska Police Standards Council." The following issues appear to be of primary concern regarding this bill:

(1) Some concern is expressed that the bill may tend to fragment a move toward a more centralized approach to the state's legal system. Of primary concern is the effect it may have upon the proposed Criminal Justice Institute concept.

(2) Some concern has been expressed that the passage of this bill might interfere with the receipt of LEAA grants. The contention is that if enough cities choose not to comply with training requirements, the 75% LEAA funding which is supposed to go to local areas would not be distributed, and the federal government might then discontinue the grants to Alaska for non-compliance. In fact, however, it appears that certain other states have imposed minimum training standards upon local police units without being challenged by the Federal government.

(3) One of the stronger objections to the bill is that it would violate the "home rule" concept, and that the state would soon begin to impose minimum standards on firemen, garbage collectors, and others.

(4) The bill is also opposed by some on the basis that it would impede hiring Native men to work as policemen who may lack basic educational skills to participate in a police training course.

(5) Concern has been expressed that an additional financial burden might be imposed upon small municipalities.

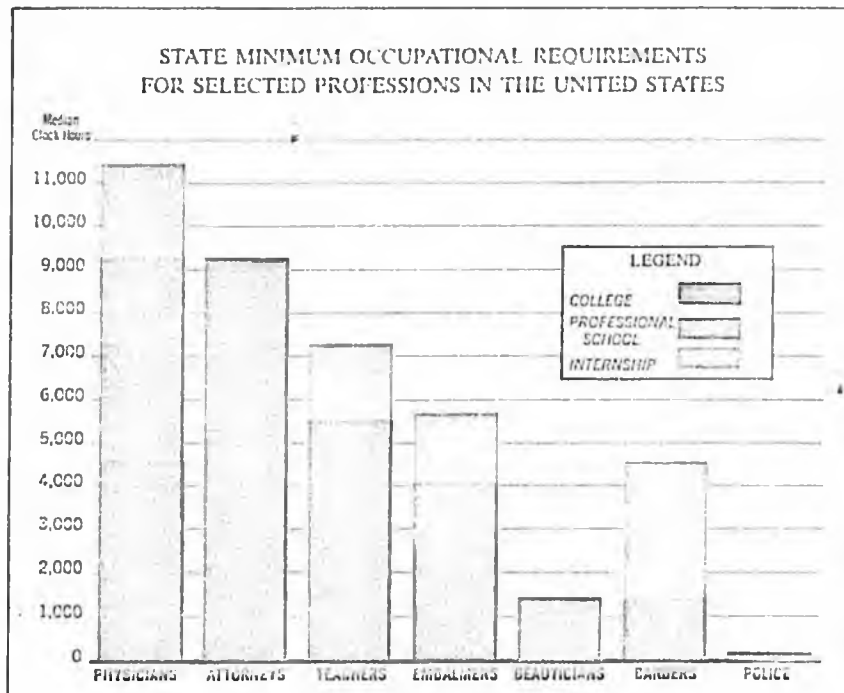
(6) Some groups have expressed support for the concepts contained in the bill, but express concern about composition of the council and other aspects. Some feeling has been expressed that there should be a waiting period to see if the desired training will be provided through action grants without any specific legislation.

From a fiscal standpoint, it does not appear that the bill will influence LEAA grants, nor does it appear that any significant fiscal impact will result from setting up the Police Standards Council.

GKV/db

A MODEL POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL ACT

By NORMAN C. KASSOFF
IACP Professional Standards
Division, Washington, D. C. 20035



◆ The technological advances of the twentieth century in the United States have been accompanied by a corresponding advancement in the living standards of its citizens that is unique in the community of nations. This industrial and economic growth has been paralleled by a universal desire to increase the educational level of our population. School building programs, whether for a new construction or

the expansion of present facilities, are bringing the opportunity to learn to a very large segment of our population. This emphasis on education is reflected by the prediction that within the next five years some forty percent of the adult population will have obtained the equivalent of a junior college education.

It follows then that the citizen of an enlightened society is not only

physical operations of law enforcement agencies all across this country. Never before in our history have the police been so closely observed, criticized, (whether rightly or wrongly), nor have they encountered court decisions that questioned certain police practices. As a result, the law enforcement officer has in some instances found himself incapable of readjustment because of the very nature of this social and legal upheaval.

His ability and the methods used to cope with these new challenges are directly related to the type and quality of training that the police officer has received. Often as not, as our courts have indicated, the American police officer is inadequately prepared to cope with the rapidly changing problems in the society, and it appears that his ability to function in this contemporary society is weakened.

What are the answers to this situation?

If the individual police agencies cannot or will not prepare the officer to meet this pressing challenge, then the individual states must be prepared to provide the leadership and to assist in any means possible to help law enforcement achieve a professional status. Every state is charged with the protection of the health and welfare of its citizens, and all states have, through their legitimate licensing authority, established standards of selection and training for services and professions that affect this important phase of our lives.

LICENSING AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Licensing as a means to select the more qualified and assure their proper training and education is not a new concept. It can be traced back to the ancient Hebrews, who required their healers and physicians to be of a certain age and practice for a certain period of time under the supervision of an experienced physician before they could use their "art upon the people." The move to professionalize through licensing

has been extended to many fields, but strangely enough, it has not been made applicable to a group which must make certain life or death decisions, decisions where a citizen's life, liberty and property may be arrested . . . the law enforcement officers (police) in the United States.

The development of professions in the United States, and indeed in the rest of the world, has been based upon (1) a careful selection of individuals to make certain they have the basic qualifications needed to perform, and (2) an established and tested body of knowledge that the practitioners must master and use in performing their tasks.

It was felt that certain requirements had to be established beforehand to guarantee satisfactory performance, not only during the training period but long after the individual became a member of the profession. The states had a vital interest in this area, for it was found they were the only ones who had the authority to enforce compliance with regard to any criteria laid down by the professional groups. Further, the citizens demanded and expected that the professional be an expert in his field, and so they assented by giving to their state representatives the authority through legislation to determine and regulate, on a state-wide basis, whether individuals holding themselves out as members of a profession, were indeed qualified. As professions developed, the selection process readjusted to place a greater emphasis on basic educational qualifications in order to insure a greater degree of success in the training and learning phase by individuals. This, as we shall see, has varied greatly between occupations and professions, but the trend has been in one direction: toward higher basic educational qualifications.

The training of a professional person has, over a period of time, improved in quality and quantity. The factors affecting this were demands by the society for more improved services from the professions, the information explosion, and the great strides made in the areas of science and technology.

These facts have led to a generally accepted standard of what is a profession; and have set in

MODEL POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL ACT

(Title should conform to state requirements. The following is a suggestion: "An Act establishing a Police Standards Council, providing certain educational and training requirements for members of police forces; and for related purposes.")

(Be it enacted, etc.)

Section 1. Findings and Policy

The legislature finds that the administration of criminal justice is of state-wide concern, and that police work is important to the health, safety and welfare of the people of this State and is of such a nature as to require education and training of a professional character. It is in the public interest that such education and training be made available to persons who seek to become police officers, persons who are serving as such officers in a temporary or probationary capacity, and persons already in regular service.

Section 2. Police Officer Defined

As used in this Act:

"Police officer" means any full-time employee of a police department which is a part of or administered by the state or any political subdivision thereof and who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the penal, traffic or highway laws of this State.

Section 3. Police Standards Council

(a) There is hereby established a Police Standards Council, hereinafter called "the Council," in the Executive Office of the Governor. The Council shall be composed of fifteen members, as follows: five chief administrative officers of local government police forces, at least three of whom shall be from forces maintained by incorporated municipalities; five officials or employees of local government who have general executive or legislative responsibilities with respect thereto so chosen as to represent county government and municipal government; [the head of the state police], one representative of higher education, two public members and the Attorney General.

(b) Except for the Attorney General and the [head of the state police] who shall serve during their continuance in those offices, members of the Council shall be appointed by the Governor for terms of four years; provided that no member shall serve beyond the time he holds the office or employment by reason of which he was initially eligible for appointment. Notwithstanding anything in this Section to the contrary, the terms of members initially appointed to the Council by the Governor upon its establishment shall be: three for one year, three for two years, three for three years, and three for four years. The Governor, at the time of appointment, shall designate which of the terms are respectively for one, two, three and four years. Any vacancy on the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, but for the unexpired term.

(c) The Governor annually shall designate the chairman of the Council, and the Council annually shall select its vice-chairman. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be designated and selected from among the members of the Council.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of any statute, ordinance, local law, or charter provision to the contrary, membership on the Council shall not disqualify any member from holding any other public office or employment, or cause the forfeiture thereof.

(e) Members of the Council shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for any actual expenses incurred as a necessary incident to such service.

(f) The Council shall hold no less than four regular meetings a year. Subject to the requirements of this subsection, the chairman shall fix the times and places of meetings, either on his own motion or upon written request of any [five] members of the Council.

(g) The Council shall report annually to the Governor and legislature on its activities, and may make such other reports as it deems desirable.

Section 4. Powers

In addition to powers conferred upon the Council elsewhere in this Act, the Council shall have power to:

1. Promulgate rules and regulations for the administration of this Act including the authority to require the submission of reports and information by police departments within this State.

2. Establish minimum educational and training standards for admission to employment as a police officer: (a) in permanent positions, and (b) in temporary or probationary status.

3. Certify persons as being qualified under the provisions of this Act to be police officers.

(Continued on next page)

4. Establish minimum curriculum requirements for preparatory, in-service and advanced courses and programs for schools operated by or for the state or any political subdivisions thereof for the specific purpose of training police recruits or police officers.

5. Consult and cooperate with counties, municipalities, agencies of this State, other governmental agencies, and with universities, colleges, junior colleges, and other institutions concerning the development of police training schools and programs or courses of instruction.

6. Approve institutions and facilities for school operation by or for the state or any political subdivision thereof for the specific purpose of training police officers and police recruits.

7. Make or encourage studies of any aspect of police administration.

8. Conduct and stimulate research by public and private agencies which shall be designed to improve police administration and law enforcement.

9. Make recommendations concerning any matter within its purview pursuant to this Act.

10. Employ a Director and such other personnel as may be necessary in the performance of its functions.

11. Make such evaluations as may be necessary to determine if governmental units are complying with the provisions of this Act.

12. Adopt and amend bylaws, consistent with law, for its internal management and control.

13. Enter into contracts or do such things as may be necessary and incidental to the administration of its authority pursuant to this Act.

Section 5. Required Standards

(a) Police officers already serving under permanent appointment on the effective date of this Act shall not be required to meet any requirement of subsections (b) and (c) of this Section as a condition of tenure or continued employment; nor shall failure of any such police officer to fulfill such requirements make him ineligible for any promotional examination for which he is otherwise eligible. The legislature finds, and it is hereby declared to be the policy of this Act, that such police officers have satisfied such requirements by their experience.

(b) At the earliest practicable time, the Council shall provide, by regulation, that no person shall be appointed as a police officer, except on a temporary or promotional basis, unless such person has satisfactorily completed a preparatory program of police training at a school approved by the Council, and is the holder of a Bachelor's degree from an accredited institution. No police officer who lacks the education and training qualifications required by the Council may have his temporary or probationary employment extended beyond one year by renewal of appointment or otherwise.

(c) In addition to the requirements of subsections (b), (c) and (f) of this Section, the Council, by rules and regulations, shall fix other qualifications for the employment and promotion of police officers, including minimum age, education, physical and mental standards, citizenship, good moral character, experience, and such other matters as relate to the competence and reliability of persons to assume and discharge the responsibilities of police officers, and the Council shall prescribe the means for presenting evidence of fulfillment of these requirements.

(d) The Council shall issue a certificate evidencing satisfaction of the requirements of subsections (b) and (c) of this Section to any applicant who presents such evidence as may be required by its rules and regulations of satisfactory completion of a program or course of instruction in another jurisdiction equivalent in content and quality to that required by the Council for approved police education and training programs in this State.

Section 6. Police Training Schools and Programs:

Grants Under the Supervision of Council and the State

(a) The Council shall establish and maintain police training programs through such agencies and institutions as the Council may deem appropriate.

(b) The Council shall authorize the reimbursement to each political subdivision and to the State 50 percent of the salary and of the allowable tuition, living and travel expenses incurred by the officers in attendance at approved training programs, providing said political subdivisions or state agencies do in fact adhere to the selection and training standards established by the Council.

Section 7. Appropriations

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Section, the Council shall be supported only by appropriations made by the legislature.

(b) The Council may accept any of its purposes and functions under this Act any and all donations, both real and personal, and grants of money

(Continued on page 15)

motion the machinery of the states to guarantee that the high standards of selection and training developed by the professions would be safeguarded from incompetence and frauds.

This has been done through the process of licensing by the several states and is related to a method of control for the benefit of society. In our country this control is based upon the fact, as we have seen, that the several states owe an obligation to their citizens to protect their health, safety and morals from those who might adversely affect it. The states, through their various legislatures, therefore, have enacted laws to safeguard these inherent rights, and indeed have the responsibility to see to it that they are continually protected.

This is not new or unique; it is a sociological phenomena—as any population expands, living becomes more complex. Safeguards are needed not only to protect the society from outright criminal activity of individuals, but also from the less apparent unskilled and untrained individual, whose services can affect the people. This latter area permits the several states to regulate a large variety of activities and occupations. The legislative function, thus, is to secure to all persons the safeguarding of their rights, including the enjoyment of their personal property as well as the equal use and enjoyment of public property. Whatever affects the health, safety and morals of the people is subject to legislative action, and so licensing by legislative edict evolved as a means for this type of protection.

This is not an unreasonable restraint on individual liberty or the society, it is a process that, by building the safeguards, actually protects the individual and the society.

The states have acted, in many areas through the licensing of many enterprises and occupations, with one thought in mind: *to improve the end result, whether it be a product or service, either personal or impersonal.*

A license or certificate for an occupation is a means of providing the legal guidelines and requirements for those who wish to enter an occupation that affects the health and welfare of the entire

society. It establishes a high uniform standard for the licensee and enforces adherence to the prescribed standards; it further provides the public with the information that the state, within its legal prerogatives, has made certain the practitioner is what he says he is, a professional.

The result: public confidence.

But it was not always so, for we learn from our mistakes.

A license is a permit granted by the sovereign to a person, firm or corporation to pursue some occupation or to carry on some business, subject to regulation under police power. This has been due in part to the efforts of state or national professional organizations raising their own technical standards. This upgrading seems to center about educational qualifications; for example, there is a trend among the states for barbering to require a high school education.

As our population continues to expand, our knowledge should also continue to grow. The result of this complex growth will be a more complex economy and we will begin to see the development of specialization in many more fields of occupations and professions. As a result of this, the trend toward licensure will be subjected to more and more pressure from the public in order to improve the services offered.

The trend for licensing or control has gone far beyond those occupations normally associated with professional status, as evidenced by a recent survey conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This survey included barbers, beauticians, embalmers, as well as doctors, lawyers and teachers, and was most enlightening. First, all of these occupations had set standards of selection commensurate with their needs; and second, they all had established a body of knowledge which was needed by the practitioner to adequately perform this task. The trend is there, the need has become obvious, and in the interest of the public, the states have seen fit to regulate the several occupations that can and do affect our society.

At the cost of human life and suffering, it took the medical profession many years to have the

from any governmental unit or public agency, or from any institution, person, firm or corporation, and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same. Any arrangements pursuant to this subsection shall be detailed in the annual report of the Council. Such report shall include the identity of the donor, the nature of the transaction, and the conditions, if any. Any monies received by the Council pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the [state treasury] to the account of the Council.

(c) The Council, by rules and regulations, shall provide for the administration of the grant program authorized by this Section. In promulgating such rules, the Council shall promote the most efficient and economical program for police training, including the maximum utilization of existing facilities and programs for the purpose of avoiding duplication.

(d) The Council may provide grants as reimbursement for actual expenses incurred by the State or political subdivisions thereof for the provisions of training programs to officers from other jurisdictions within the state.

Section 8. Severability

The provisions of this Act shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Act is declared to be contrary to the Constitution or laws of this State or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Act and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

Section 9. Repealing Clause

All acts or parts of acts not consistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 10. Effective Date

(Insert effective date.)

☆

state legislatures prohibit country store pharmacists and others from practicing medicine and calling themselves doctors without having graduated from accredited medical schools.

At the expense of many innocents going to jail, or heirs being involved in long drawn out litigation over the probating of a will, the public and the state realized the defense of a criminal case or a man's estate after his death were complex legal matters that required the special services of an individual who had received legal training and could demonstrate his learning.

It took several incidents of death to make the states realize that the handling and the preparation of a dead human body posed problems to health, sanitation and hygiene; that to deal effectively with these problems required an understanding of mortuary science, pathology, microbiology, chemistry and other related sciences. The result was the adoption by the states of a selection and training process for those seeking to become embalmers.

Besides some humorous results in haircutting, it took many serious scalp infections in heavily populated areas, for both the states and the barbers to realize that there was more to barbering than just cutting hair; there were questions of

hygiene, sanitation, nerve functions in the hand and face, chemistry of the hair and chemical composition of various lotions put on the scalp, all of which affected the type of service given in a barber shop. Together they drew a code of licensing for those practicing barbering to protect the general public and to provide a more efficient service to it.

PRESENT STATUS OF LICENSING: SURVEY RESULTS

The occupational survey conducted by the IACP included such considerations as age, residency, training, and reciprocity. Three of these occupations, the physician, the teacher, and the attorney, were chosen because the police officer of today performs each of these skills to some degree at some time during the course of his employment.

As a "physician" he must know the fundamentals of first aid for the sick and the injured, and practice this skill under the most trying conditions. In many instances he must know the law as thoroughly as a practicing attorney, and without the benefit of a large law library close at hand. The remaining three occupations—barber, beautician and embalmer—listed in the appendices are not less important,

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W — ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING

FINANCE DIVISION
POUCH WF — STATE CAPITOL

JUNEAU 99801

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable George Hohman DATE: February 17, 1972
Chairman
House Finance Committee

FROM: Glen K. Vernon⁽²⁾ SUBJ: CSSB 1 am "An Act
Fiscal Analyst establishing the
Alaska Police Stan-
dards Council."

In response to your request, I have reviewed CSSB 1 am entitled "An Act establishing the Alaska Police Standards Council." The following issues appear to be of primary concern regarding this bill:

(1) Some concern is expressed that the bill may tend to fragment a move toward a more centralized approach to the state's legal system. Of primary concern is the effect it may have upon the proposed Criminal Justice Institute concept.

(2) Some concern has been expressed that the passage of this bill might interfere with the receipt of LEAA grants. The contention is that if enough cities choose not to comply with training requirements, the 75% LEAA funding which is supposed to go to local areas would not be distributed, and the federal government might then discontinue the grants to Alaska for non-compliance. In fact, however, it appears that certain other states have imposed minimum training standards upon local police units without being challenged by the Federal government.

(3) One of the stronger objections to the bill is that it would violate the "home rule" concept, and that the state would soon begin to impose minimum standards on firemen, garbage collectors, and others.

(4) The bill is also opposed by some on the basis that it would impede hiring Native men to work as policemen who may lack basic educational skills to participate in a police training course.

(5) Concern has been expressed that an additional financial burden might be imposed upon small municipalities.

(6) Some groups have expressed support for the concepts contained in the bill, but express concern about composition of the council and other aspects. Some feeling has been expressed that there should be a waiting period to see if the desired training will be provided through action grants without any specific legislation.

From a fiscal standpoint, it does not appear that the bill will influence LEAA grants, nor does it appear that any significant fiscal impact will result from setting up the Police Standards Council.

GKV/db

CITY OF SEWARD



P. O. BOX 337
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664

CITY MANAGER CA 4-B214
COMPTROLLER CA 4-B216
INFORMATION CA 4-B215

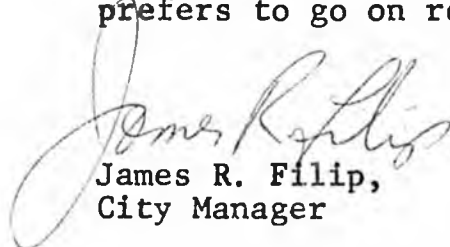
LEGISLATIVE MEMORANDUM

TO: House Finance Committee
FROM: City Manager James R. Filip
SUBJECT: CSSB-1 am
DATE: May 4, 1971

The City of Seward objects to the passage of the above captioned bill on the grounds that it will create an additional financial burden on small cities which provide police service.

The nature of the proposed legislation is such that it would appear to work against the persons it was intended to protect. This is possible because it will add additional standards of training and preparation which will result in increased salary costs and hence increased operating cost for local municipalities.

In view of this possible effect, the City of Seward prefers to go on record as opposing CSSB-1 am.


James R. Filip,
City Manager

cc: Sen. Palmer, Rep. Tillion, Rep. Specking.
City Manager Robert E. Sharp, Anchorage

9/11/71 - 10/8/71

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>
Conrad Walters	Kodiak
William G. Mahoney	Petersburg
Dane R. Amos	Seward
Charles M. Decker	Soldotna
Ronald R. Beattie	Yakutat
James A. Mullenix	Sitka
William L. Wood	Sitka
Max Akpik	Barrow
Walter Toorak	Barrow
Peter Black	Bethel
Wassillie Pleasant	Bethel
John M. Day	Cordova
Clifford E. Morris	Fairbanks
Douglas A. Collins	Homer
Dennis Gray	Hoonah
Ray W. Bryant	Juneau
Ronald Leighton	Ketchikan
John Preshaw	Ketchikan

2/19/72 - 3/24/72

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>
Joseph Thomas	Kake
Clifford S. Nokapigak	Barrow
Raynaldo Padilla	Kodiak
Edward L. Ward, Jr.	Nome
Jack Elvin Eddy, Jr.	Petersburg
Dale E. Laduke	Homer
Michael Rochon	Seward
Richard L. Douglas	Bethel
Michael J. Walker	Fairbanks
Kenneth E. Snyder	Fairbanks
Craig A. Forster	Fairbanks
Robert C. Turner	Sitka
Stanton A. Williams	Sitka
Hubert L. Davis	Juneau
David MacSeals	Juneau
Richard E. Barlow	Cordova
Terry Ellison	Cordova
Harry D. Schwartz	Dillingham
Daniel M. Wackier	Valdez
Albert Thomas	Fort Yukon
Ronald Joseph Glaser	Kenai
Phillip Russell Ensley	North Pole
Frank Jones	Kotzebue
Gerald M. McIntrye	Metlakatla
Richard Ross	Kenai
Paul Vandelmeer	Fairbanks
Gerald A. Baker	Palmer
Timon Lestenkof	St. Paul Island

9/11/71 - 10/8/71

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>
Conrad Walters	Kodiak
William G. Mahoney	Petersburg
Dane R. Amos	Seward
Charles M. Decker	Soldotna
Ronald R. Beattie	Yakutat
James A. Mullenix	Sitka
William L. Wood	Sitka
Max Akpik	Barrow
Walter Toorak	Barrow
Peter Black	Bethel
Wassillie Pleasant	Bethel
John M. Day	Cordova
Clifford E. Morris	Fairbanks
Douglas A. Collins	Homer
Dennis Gray	Hoonah
Ray W. Bryant	Juneau
Ronald Leighton	Ketchikan
John Preshaw	Ketchikan

LEAA FUNDS
43,000
60,000 Village Police

5 weeks @ \$4000
mullenix report

2/19/72 - 3/24/72

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>
Joseph Thomas	Kake
Clifford S. Nokapigak	Barrow
Raynaldo Padilla	Kodiak
Edward L. Ward, Jr.	Nome
Jack Elvin Eddy, Jr.	Petersburg
Dale E. Laduke	Homer
Michael Rochon	Seward
Richard L. Douglas	Bethel
Michael J. Walker	Fairbanks
Kenneth E. Snyder	Fairbanks
Craig A. Forster	Fairbanks
Robert C. Turner	Sitka
Stanton A. Williams	Sitka
Hubert L. Davis	Juneau
David MacSeals	Juneau
Richard E. Barlow	Cordova
Terry Ellison	Cordova
Harry D. Schwartz	Dillingham
Daniel M. Wackier	Valdez
Albert Thomas	Fort Yukon
Ronald Joseph Glaser	Kenai
Phillip Russell Ensley	North Pole
Frank Jones	Kotzebue
Gerald M. McIntrye	Metlakatla
Richard Ross	Kenai
Paul Vandelmeer	Fairbanks
Gerald A. Baker	Palmer
Timon Lestenkof	St. Paul Island

Bethel Session of the Village Police Officer's Training.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
ACTIVE, Mathew	Kasigluk
AKERELREA, Carlie	Scammon Bay
ALEXIE, Alek	Chuathbaluk
AMIK, Isaac	Kipnuk
ANTHONY, James	Holy Cross
ANDREW, Paul	Tuntutuliak
BAVILLA, Henry	Aleknegik
BILL, David, Sr.	TOKSOOK BAY
CARTER, Sam	Eek
CHALIAK, Chuck, Sr.	Marshall
EDWARDS, Moses	Holy Cross
EGOAK, Melvin	Akiak
ERIK, John	Chefornak
EVAN, Charlie	Fortuna Ledge
EVAN, Crim	Lower Kalskag
EVAN, Jack	Newtok
GEORGE, Edward, Sr.	Kwigillingok
GLOKO, Chris	Manokotak
HARE, David	Atmautluk
HOELSCHER, Damien	Hooper Bay
HOOPER, Martin	Tununak
JACKO, Norman	Pedro Bay
JAPHET, Nicholai	Tuluksak
JOHN, David	Crooked Creek
KINZY, John, Sr.	St. Marys
LEWIS, James	Kongiganak
MANN, Timothy	Kwethluk
MARK, John	Quinhagak
MATCHIAN, Felix	Chevak
McKINDY, Bobby	Aniak
MOORE, Robert	Emmonak
MORGAN, Leo	Aniak
PASITNAK, George	Akiachak
PASSAMIKA, Fred	Upper Kalskag
PITKA, William	Russian Mission
SMITH, Dale, Sr.	Mekoryuk
STRONGHEART, George, Jr.	Alakanuk
THOMPSON, Ephrim	Mt. Village
TOM, Peter	Nightmute
WILLIE, James	Napakiak

Nome Session of the Village Police Officer's Training.

NAME

VILLAGE

ADAMS, Bert	Kivalina
AMAKTOOLIK, William	Elim
AUKONGAK, Morgan	Nome
BARR, Lee	Kiana
CHARLES, Robert	Koyuk
CLEVELAND, Levi	Shungnak
DOUGLAS, Clarence	Koyuk
DOWNEY, Frank	Ambler
JACK, Timmy	Noorvik
JONES, Bert	Selawik
JONES, Frankie	Kotzebue
KAKARUK, Edward	Teller
LUTHER, Peter	Noatak
MOTO, Emerson	Deering
MURDOCK, Edward	Nome
KATCHATAG, Clarence	Shaktoolik
NOONGWOOK, Henry	Savoonga
OSEUK, Aaron	Gambell
OVIUK, Ronald	Pt. Hope
PELOWOOK, Gilbert	Savoonga
SOXIE, Francis	Unalakleet
WASHINGTON, Albert	St. Michael

VILLAGE POLICEMEN "P.E.P. " PROGRAM

Sam Carter	Eek, Alaska 99578
Isaac Amik	Kipnuk, Alaska 99614
James N. Willie	Napakiaak, Alaska 99634
Martin M. Hooper	Tanunak, Alaska 99681
Lee Bar	Kiona, Alaska 99749
Levi Cleveland	Shungnak, Alaska 99773
Francis E. Soxie	Unalakleet, Alaska 99684
Clarence W. Douglas	Koyuk, Alaska 99753
Edward Kakaruk	Teller, Alaska 99778
Gilbert Pelowook	Savoonga, Alaska 99769
Aaron Oseuk, Sr.	Gambell, Alaska 99742
George Strongheart, Jr.	X Alakanuk, Alaska 99554
Robert K. Moore	Emmonak, Alaska 99581
John S. Kinzy, Sr.	X St. Marys, Alaska 99658



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had CS 111 under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it do pass

recommends it do not pass

recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass

(and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee

reports it back without recommendation

(other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

[Signature] _____
[Signature] _____
[Signature] _____
[Signature] _____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

[Signature] recommends: [Signature]
[Signature] recommends: _____
_____ recommends: _____
_____ recommends: _____
_____ recommends: _____

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

HOUSE JOURNAL

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

Juneau, Alaska

Saturday

May 13, 1972

One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Day

Pursuant to adjournment, the House was called to order by Speaker Gene Guess at 10:56 a.m.

Roll call showed all members present except Messrs. Degnan, Fink, Hohman, Orbeck and Randolph. Messrs. Orbeck, Randolph and Warwick had been previously excused from a call of the House today. Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that Mr. Fink be excused from a call of the House today, May 13, 1972.

Mr. Huber objected.

Mr. E. Miller withdrew his motion.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that all other absent members be excused on official state business. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. Kerttula requested a call of the House.

Mr. E. Miller rose to a point of order.

Mr. Kerttula withdrew his call of the House.

Mr. E. Miller moved that the House continue with the orders of the day. There being no objection, it was so ordered. The prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Reverend Mark Boesser.

Mr. Ditman moved and asked unanimous consent that today's prayer be spread on the journal. There being no objection, it was so ordered; the prayer appears as follows:

"Lord, I understand that a historic site in Vancouver, B. C., near where Captain George Vancouver met Captains Galiano and Valdez heading the last Spanish exploring expedition on the British Columbia Coast is marked with the words,

'The Commanders exchanged information, established mutual confidence, and continued the exploration together.'
It sounds so simple. Yet, by way of analogy, as words describing a free conference committee they come on pretty strong, - in a good way.

Lord, unload us from the burden of prejudged positions enough to exchange information, and actually consider it;
give us enough mutual respect to relate to one another as responsible persons;

and may our continued explorations together be as fruitful for the benefit of Alaska in ways appropriate to these times as were those explorations of an earlier time and place.

Thank You. Amen"

The Chief Clerk certified as to the correctness of the journal for the one hundred and twenty-fourth day, May 12, 1972 with the following correction: Page 1196, line 6: delete "and returned to the Senate". Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that the journal be approved as corrected. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

SB 126 The Finance Committee has had SENATE BILL NO. 126 (relating to the professional Teaching Practices Act) under consideration and a majority of the members of the Committee recommends that it do pass. The report was signed by Mr. Hohman, Chairman, and concurred in by Hohman, Warwick, Haugen, Wright, Degnan and Ditman.

SENATE BILL NO. 126 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

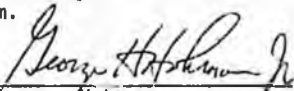
The Speaker stated that without objection, the reading of the Finance Committee Chairman's report on SENATE BILL NO. 126 would not be read and it would be printed in the journal. There being no objection, it was so ordered; the report appears as follows:

"FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

ON

SENATE BILL NO. 126

It was the intent of the committee in reporting back this bill that any increase in appropriations required to fund the program be covered by an increase in fees for teacher certification. The fiscal information supporting the bill indicates that a \$25 per year increase in the cost of teacher certification will be required to offset the increased costs of the program.


George Hohman
Chairman"

HB 480 The Finance Committee has had HOUSE BILL NO. 480 (establishing the Office of Administrative Adjudication) under consideration and a majority of the members of the Committee reports it back without recommendation. The report was signed by Mr. Hohman, Chairman, and concurred in by Hohman, Warwick, Haugen, Wright, Degnan and Ditman.

HOUSE BILL NO. 480 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar. HB 480

The Judiciary Committee has had COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 296 amended (establishing a point system for motor vehicle violations; and providing for an effective date) under consideration and a majority of the members of the Committee recommends it be replaced with HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 296 (establishing a point system for traffic-law violations; and providing for an effective date) and further reports it back without recommendation. The report was signed by Mr. Moran, Chairman, and concurred in by Moran, Rose, Barber and Hillstrand. Not concurring was Banfield who recommends do pass. CSSB 296 am

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 296 amended was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

The Judiciary Committee has had HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 120 (amending the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the administration and financing of the state court system) under consideration and a majority of the members of the Committee recommends it do pass. The report was signed by Mr. Moran, Chairman, and concurred in by Moran, Rose, Banfield, Barber and Hillstrand. HJR 120

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 120 was referred to the Finance Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Mr. Naughton moved the reconsideration of the vote on COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 250 (Judiciary) amended by the House (relating to runaway minors) be taken up at this time. CSSB 250 (Jud) am H

Mr. Harris objected.

Mr. Harris moved that COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 250 (Judiciary) amended by the House be held over in third reading until Monday, May 15, 1972.

Mr. Farrell objected. Mr. Farrell withdrew his objection.

There being no further objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that Mr. Fink be excused from a call of the House this legislative day.

Mr. Bowman objected. Mr. Bowman withdrew his objection.

There being no further objection, Mr. Fink was excused from a call of the House this legislative day, May -3, 1972.

Mr. E. Miller moved that Mr. Warwick's excuse from a call of the House today be lifted as he is present. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

CONSIDERATION OF THE DAILY CALENDAR
SECOND READING OF HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

HJR 137 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 137 (requesting that a new school be constructed at Chevak, Alaska to replace the one destroyed by fire) was read the second time with the Health, Welfare and Education Committee report (page 1193 of the journal).

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 137 be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed on final passage. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 137 was read the third time.

The question being: "Shall HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 137 pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 35 - Banfield, Barber, Bowman, Bradner, Chance, Colletta, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Ferguson, Fischer, Flynn, Guess, Haugen, Hillstrand, Hohman, Holm, Huber, McGill, McVeigh, E. Miller, M. Miller, Moore, Moran, Moses, Naughton, Peratrovich, Reed, Rose, Specking, Swanson, Tillion, Warwick, Whittaker, Wright.

Nays: 0 -

Excused: 5 - Fink, Harris, Kerttula, Orbeck, Randolph.

and so, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 137 passed the House and was referred to the Chief Clerk for engrossment.

SECOND READING OF HOUSE BILLS

HB 518 HOUSE BILL NO. 518 (appropriating for the operating and capital expenses of state government; and providing for an effective date) was read the second time with the Finance Committee report (page 1176 of the journal).

CSHB 518 Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 be adopted in lieu of HOUSE BILL NO. 518. There being no objection, COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 was adopted.

amendment No. 1 by Colletta:

Page 28, line 4: Add after "Office of Commissioner": "\$800,000"

Between lines 4 and 5 insert the following: "If the sale price received by the state for any of the bonds purchased under the authority of AS 37.10.079 exceeds the sum paid by the state,

the excess shall be paid by the CSMB
 commissioner of revenue to the 518
 issuing political subdivision."

Mr. Colletta moved and asked unanimous consent that amendment No. 1 be adopted.

Mr. E. Miller objected.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that the motion be tabled.

Mr. E. Miller withdrew his motion.

Mr. E. Miller moved that the motion be tabled.

The question being: "Shall the motion to adopt amendment No. 1 be tabled?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 25 - Bowman, Bradner, Chance, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Ferguson, Flynn, Guess, Hillstrand, Hohman, Holm, Huber, McGill, E. Miller, M. Miller, Moore, Moses, Naughton, Peratrovich, Reed, Swanson, Warwick, Whittaker, Wright.

Nays: 11 - Banfield, Barber, Colletta, Fischer, Harris, Haugen, McVeigh, Moran, Rose, Specking, Tillion.

Excused: 4 - Fink, Kerttula, Orbeck, Randolph.

and so, the motion was tabled.

amendment No. 2 by Colletta:

Page 30, line 11: Delete "Parking" and insert "Buildings and Parking \$10,500,000.00"

Mr. Colletta moved and asked unanimous consent that amendment No. 2 be adopted.

Mr. E. Miller objected.

Mr. E. Miller moved that the motion be tabled.

The question being: "Shall the motion to adopt amendment No. 2 be tabled?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 25 - Bowman, Bradner, Chance, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Ferguson, Flynn, Guess, Hohman, Holm, Huber, McGill, McVeigh, E. Miller, M. Miller, Moore, Moses, Naughton, Reed, Rose, Swanson, Warwick, Whittaker, Wright.

Nays: 11 - Banfield, Barber, Colletta, Fischer, Harris, Haugen, Hillstrand, Moran, Peratrovich, Specking, Tillion.

Excused: 4 - Fink, Kerttula, Orbeck, Randolph.

CSHB
518

and so, the motion was tabled.

amendment No. 3 by Warwick:

Page 5, line 1: Delete "\$21,756,600" insert
"\$22,213,700"/ Change various
totals to reflect the increase.

Mr. Warwick moved and asked unanimous consent that amendment No. 3 be adopted.

Mr. Moran objected.

Mr. Warwick withdrew amendment No. 3.

amendment No. 4 by the Judiciary Committee:

Page 26, line 24, insert: "Judiciary Branch
Land Acquisition
Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12, Block 30,
Original Townsite, City of
Anchorage, for expansion of
Anchorage Courthouse Building
\$525,000"

Mr. Moran moved and asked unanimous consent that amendment No. 4 be adopted.

Mr. E. Miller objected.

Mr. E. Miller moved that the motion be tabled.

Mr. E. Miller withdrew his motion.

Mr. E. Miller moved that the motion be tabled.

The question being: "Shall the motion to adopt amendment No. 4 be tabled?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 23 - Bowman, Bradner, Degnan, Ditman,
Ferguson, Flynn, Guess, Haugen,
Hillstrand, Hohman, Holm, Huber,
McGill, E. Miller, M. Miller,
Moore, Moses, Naughton, Reed,
Swanson, Warwick, Whittaker,
Wright.

Nays: 13 - Banfield, Barber, Chance, Colletta,
Farrell, Fischer, Harris, McVeigh,
Moran, Peratrovich, Rose, Specking,
Tillion.

Excused: 4 - Fink, Kerttula, Orbeck, Randolph.

and so, the motion was tabled.

amendment No. 5 by Hillstrand:

Page 29, line 29: Delete all of line 29, changing
appropriate totals accordingly.

Mr. Hillstrand moved and asked unanimous consent that amendment No. 5 be adopted.

Mr. E. Miller objected.

CSHB
518

Mr. E. Miller moved that the motion be tabled.

The question being: "Shall the motion to adopt amendment No. 5 be tabled?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 25 - Barber, Bowman, Bradner, Chance, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Ferguson, Fischer, Flynn, Guess, Hohman, Huber, McVeigh, E. Miller, M. Miller, Moore, Moses, Naughton, Reed, Rose, Swanson, Warwick, Whittaker, Wright.

Nays: 11 - Banfield, Colletta, Harris, Haugen, Hillstrand, Holm, McGill, Moran, Peratrovich, Specking, Tillion.

Excused: 4 - Fink, Kerttula, Orbeck, Randolph.

and so, the motion was tabled.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed on final passage. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 was read the third time.

The question being: "Shall COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 28 - Barber, Bowman, Bradner, Chance, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Ferguson, Fischer, Flynn, Guess, Haugen, Hohman, McGill, McVeigh, E. Miller, M. Miller, Moore, Moran, Moses, Naughton, Peratrovich, Reed, Rose, Swanson, Warwick, Whittaker, Wright.

Nays: 9 - Banfield, Colletta, Harris, Hillstrand, Holm, Huber, Kerttula, Specking, Tillion.

Excused: 3 - Fink, Orbeck, Randolph.

and so, COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 passed the House.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that the roll call on the passage of COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 be considered the roll call on the effective date clause. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. Tillion gave notice of reconsideration of his vote on COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 and moved and asked unanimous consent that it be taken up at this time. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

THIRD READING OF HOUSE BILLS

CSHB 518 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 was automatically before the House in third reading at this time.

The question to be reconsidered is: "Shall COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 29 - Barber, Bowman, Bradner, Chance, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Ferguson, Fischer, Flynn, Guess, Haugen, Hohman, Huber, McGill, McVeigh, E. Miller, M. Miller, Moore, Moran, Moses, Naughton, Peratrovich, Reed, Rose, Swansen, Warwick, Whittaker, Wright.

Nays: 8 - Banfield, Colletta, Harris, Hillstrand, Holm, Kerttula, Specking, Tillion.

Excused: 3 - Pink, Orbeck, Randolph.

and so, COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 passed the House on reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that the roll call on the passage of COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 be considered the roll call on the effective date clause. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 518 was referred to the Chief Clerk for engrossment.

SPECIAL ORDERS

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that Mr. Reed be excused from a call of the House the remainder of this legislative day. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 2:00 p.m. There being no objection, the House recessed at 12:34 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The House was called to order at 2:42 p.m.

SECOND READING OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that SENATE SCR CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 10 amended (requesting the Legis- 10 lative Council to study state fisheries problems) be recom- am mitted to the Rules Committee. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

SENATE BILL NO. 311 amended (effective date added) (relating SB to the issuance of commercial fishing licenses; and provid- 311 ing for an effective date) was read the second time with am the Resources Committee report (page 771 of the Journal). (eff date amendment No. 1 by McGill: added)

Page 1, line 16: After the period add a new section to read:

"* Sec. 2. AS 16.05.450(c) is amended to read:
(c) A [COMMERCIAL FISHING] gear license for a specific registration area may be issued only within the specific area for which the license is requested. Application for the gear license shall be made in person by the applicant at the place within the area designated by the commissioner.

Mr. McGill moved and asked unanimous consent that amendment No. 1 be adopted.

Mrs. Banfield objected.

The question being: "Shall amendment No. 1 be adopted?" SB
On voice vote, amendment No. 1 was adopted. 311

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that SENATE H
BILL NO. 311 amended by the House be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed on final passage. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

SENATE BILL NO. 311 amended by the House was read the third time.

The question being: "Shall SENATE BILL NO. 311 amended by the House pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 29 - Banfield, Barber, Bradner, Chance, Colletta, Ferguson, Fischer, Flynn, Guess, Har. Is, Hillstrand, Hohman, Huber, Kerttula, McGill, McVeigh, E. Miller, M. Miller, Moran, Moses, Naughton, Peratrovich, Rose, Specking, Swanson, Tillion, Warwick, Whittaker, Wright.

Nays: 3 - Haugen, Holm, Moore.

Excused: 8 - Bowman, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Fink, Orbeck, Randolph, Reed.

SB and so, SENATE BILL NO. 311 amended by the House passed the
311 House.

am
H

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that the roll call on the passage of SENATE BILL NO. 311 amended by the House be considered the roll call on the effective date clause. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

SENATE BILL NO. 311 amended by the House was referred to the Chief Clerk for engrossment.

Mr. Moore gave notice of reconsideration of his vote on SENATE BILL NO. 311 amended by the House on the next calendar day.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

SB Mr. Hillstrand moved the reconsideration of his vote on
385 SENATE BILL NO. 385 (relating to the investment of surplus retirement fund money; and providing for an effective date) be taken up at this time. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SENATE BILL NO. 385 was automatically before the House in third reading at this time and was read the third time.

Mr. Hillstrand moved that SENATE BILL NO. 385 be returned to second reading for the purpose of rescinding previous action in failing to adopt amendment No. 1.

Mr. E. Miller objected.

The question being: "Shall SENATE BILL NO. 385 be returned to second reading for the purpose of rescinding previous action in failing to adopt amendment No. 1?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 22 - Banfield, Barber, Bradner, Colletta, Ferguson, Flynn, Harris, Haugen, Hillstrand, Holm, Huber, McVeigh, Moore, Moran, Moses, Naughton, Orbeck, Peratrovich, Specking, Tillion, Warwick, Wright.

Nays: 11 - Chance, Fischer, Guess, Hohman, Kerttula, McGill, E. Miller, M. Miller, Rose, Swanson, Whittaker.

Excused: 7 - Bowman, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Fink, Randolph, Reed.

and so, SENATE BILL NO. 385 was returned to second reading.

amendment No. 1 by Hillstrand:

Page 1, lines 24 Delete after word "bonds" the
and 25: following: ", and preferred
and common stocks as the

commissioner of revenue considers proper investment for the funds" SB 385

Page 2, line 5: Delete "(8) mutual funds;"

Mr. Hillstrand moved the House rescind its previous action in failing to adopt amendment No. 1.

Mr. E. Miller objected.

The question being: "Shall the House rescind its previous action in failing to adopt amendment No. 1?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 21 - Banfield, Barber, Bradner, Colletta, Fischer, Harris, Haugen, Hillstrand, Holm, Huber, McVeigh, Moore, Moran, Naughton, Orbeck, Peratrovich, Specking, Swanson, Tillion, Warwick, Wright.

Nays: 12 - Chance, Ferguson, Flynn, Guess, Hohman, Kerttula, McGill, E. Miller, M. Miller, Moses, Rose, Whittaker.

Excused: 7 - Bowman, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Fink, Randolph, Reed.

and so, the motion carried and amendment No. 1 was adopted.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that SENATE BILL NO. 385 amended by the House be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed on final passage. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

SENATE BILL NO. 385 amended by the House was read the third time.

The question to be reconsidered is: "Shall SENATE BILL NO. 385 amended by the House pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 28 - Banfield, Barber, Bradner, Chance, Colletta, Ferguson, Fischer, Flynn, Harris, Haugen, Hillstrand, Hohman, Holm, Huber, McGill, McVeigh, Moore, Moran, Moses, Naughton, Orbeck, Peratrovich, Rose, Specking, Swanson, Tillion, Warwick, Wright.

Nays: 5 - Guess, Kerttula, E. Miller, M. Miller, Whittaker.

Excused: 7 - Bowman, Degnan, Ditman, Farrell, Fink, Randolph, Reed.

and so, SENATE BILL NO. 385 amended by the House passed the House on reconsideration of the vote and was referred to the Chief Clerk for engrossment.

HE 787 am Mr. Whittaker moved the reconsideration of the vote on HOUSE BILL NO. 787 amended (relating to liability for damage to underground utilities; and providing for an effective date) be taken up at this time. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

THIRD READING OF HOUSE BILLS

HOUSE BILL NO. 787 amended was automatically before the House in third reading at this time.

Mr. Whittaker moved and asked unanimous consent that the reconsideration of the vote on HOUSE BILL NO. 787 amended be held over in third reading until Monday, May 15, 1972.

Mr. Moran objected. Mr. Moran withdrew his objection.

There being no further objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that the House revert to Messages from the Senate. There being no objection, the House reverted to

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

HCS CSSB 2 A message from the Senate dated May 11, 1971 was read stating the Senate has failed to concur in the House amendment to COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 2 amended (relating to limitations upon oil and gas leases in certain areas) namely, HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 2 and respectfully requests the House to recede from its amendment.

Mr. E. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that the House recede from its amendment to COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 2 amended.

Mr. Warwick objected.

Mr. Warwick requested a call of the House.

The Speaker stated that the House would proceed with other business while the call was being satisfied.

Mr. Warwick withdrew his request for a call of the House.

Mr. E. Miller requested a call of the House.

The Speaker stated the call of the House had been satisfied.

The question being: "Shall the House recede from its amendment to COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 2 amended?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 23 - Barfield, Bowman, Bradner, Chance, Coileta, Ditman, Farrell, Flynn, Guess, Haugen, Hohman, Holm, Kerttula, McGill, E. Miller, M. Miller, Naughton, Peratrovich, Rose, Specking, Swanson, Tillion, Whittaker.

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 7, 1971

4:30 p.m.

Present: All members except Mr. Haugen. Joe LaRocca was also present.

CSSB 2 am Mr. Hohman moved and asked unanimous consent that the committee consider COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 2 amended (limitations upon oil and gas leases in certain areas).
No objection.

Mr. Fink said that Governor Miller had vetoed this bill last year. Mr. Fink felt that oil companies should be made to drill in a way that does not kill fish.

Mr. Hohman read a memo from Dale Wallington, Deputy Commissioner of Natural Resources, regarding this bill (see bill file).

Mr. Fink suggested an amendment which would delete all the words after "lands" and insert "prior to March 1, 1972".

The committee agreed on this amendment.

The committee agreed to hold this bill until a commitment was received from Free Conference that the bill with the amendment would not be changed.

Mr. LaRocca said that he felt this language would be acceptable. He pointed out that Fish and Game had objected to this bill because they were working on a master plan for classifying what would be off limits. He said they intend to have this study complete in two or three years. Mr. Wright requested that Mr. Hogan be asked to check into this.

Mr. Hohman moved and asked unanimous consent that Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 2 amended be passed from committee with individual recommendations but as amended by

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: The Honorable George Hohman
Chairman
House Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature

DATE : April 27, 1971

FROM: Dale Wallington *DW*
Commissioner

SUBJECT: SB-2

It is impossible for us to prepare a meaningful fiscal note on this bill since no oil discoveries have been made in the Bristol Bay area to date. However, I would like to make the following editorial comments regarding SB-2:

SB-2 would protect the valuable Bristol Bay fishery from danger of oil pollution caused by drilling and production operations on State-owned submerged lands and navigable waters. It would have some effect on the many existing oil and gas leases on uplands adjacent to Bristol Bay in that oil companies appear to be reluctant to develop these leases until such time as the offshore continuations of any oil-bearing structures, discovered on uplands, can be acquired. In this case, the State's interest in conservation is also involved; we do insist that every oil pool be developed in a manner so as to obtain the greatest possible recovery of petroleum--to accomplish this, offshore wells might be required,

The problem is twofold:

1. Can the oil industry operate in Bristol Bay without risk of damage to the fishing industry?
2. If oil and gas operations do pose a risk to the established fishing industry, is the risk worth taking?

To the first of these questions, the answer is clearly in the affirmative. Any development in waters required for fish habitat poses some risk. In the particular case considered in this bill, the amount of risk is not determinable at present; but, with study, the major dangers can be identified.

We know now that State supervision can reduce minor spills of oil to negligible amounts; that blowouts of producing wells can be prevented by close supervision and checking of safety chokes; that drilling risks can be reduced by careful checking of blowout preventers and state requirements for cementing casing. State experience in Cook Inlet is valuable, and we have a competent dedicated organization of professional petroleum men.

April 27, 1971

However, we do not have the answers to all problems. What are the storm and ice problems in Bristol Bay, and how do they vary in different parts of the Bay? In what portions of Bristol Bay would oil development most seriously threaten fishing? In what portions would the threat be minimal?

I believe that these and other questions of similar nature can be answered after studies are made. Since they are not answerable today, I have no basis on which to argue against the intent of SB-2. However, there is ample reason to study the risk and balance it against the risk inherent in the statutory closure of Bristol Bay to oil and gas leasing.

In 1969 the value of oil and gas produced in Alaska was \$219,000,000; the value of all fisheries products was \$138,000,000.

More important than the gross value of production is the relative employment between the two major industries. Figures for employment in fishing were not readily available, but it appears that at least seven persons depend wholly or in part on fishing to each person employed by the petroleum industry. This ratio should be modified substantially by the fact that a much larger percentage of nonresidents are employed in fishing and related industries than are employed by the petroleum industry.

In terms of direct revenue to the State, the ratio is reversed. In fiscal 1970, direct production taxes and royalties on oil and gas paid \$26,670,268 to the State; production taxes on fish yielded \$2,536,864. Obviously, statewide services and employment are benefited greatly by oil and gas production, and future State programs are dependent upon an active oil and gas industry, definitely including the finding and development of new oil fields.

The truth is that the State is in the oil business in a big way. We may never again see the huge sum received in a single oil sale such as the one at Prudhoe Bay, but the future of the State is clearly bonded to the anticipation of additional lease bonuses and production income. We cannot afford to close any potentially productive area to oil and gas leasing unless the risk of damage to an existing industry outweighs the risk of closure.

That there is a national need for Alaskan oil has been stated frequently and is underlined by a consideration of the two graphs attached to this memorandum.

Rather than locking Bristol Bay oil and gas in a statutory prohibition against drilling, I would suggest something on the order of a compromise proposed by the Commissioner of Fish and Game, Wallace Noerenberg. The Legislature, by resolution, could request the Governor to close Bristol

The Honorable George Hohman

- 3 -

April 27, 1971

Bay to oil and gas leasing until such time as studies would show those portions of the area that could be opened safely to leasing and would prescribe the stipulations that must be attached to leases and drilling permits. As a part of this proposed study, our Department would analyze all available information in an effort to outline the more promising portions of Bristol Bay for oil and gas development.

Attachments

Original sponsor: Hammond

Offered: 2/2/71
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 2

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to limitations upon oil and gas
7 leases in certain areas."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 38.05.140 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

10 (f) The submerged and shorelands lying north of 57°, 30 minutes
11 north latitude and east of 159°, 49 minutes west longitude within the
12 Bristol Bay drainage are designated as the Bristol Bay Fisheries
13 Reserve. Within the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve no surface entry
14 permit to develop an oil or gas lease may be issued on state owned or
15 controlled lands.

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1 IN THE SENATE

BY HAMMOND

2 SENATE BILL NO. 2

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to limitations upon oil and gas
7 leases in certain areas."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 38.05.140 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

10 (e) The submerged and shore lands lying north of 56°, 23 minutes
11 north latitude and east of 159°, 49 minutes west longitude within the
12 Bristol Bay drainage are designated as the Bristol Bay Fisheries
13 Reserve. Within the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve no oil, gas or
14 mineral leases or permits may be issued on state owned or controlled
15 lands.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had 5/10 under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ CHAIRMAN

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

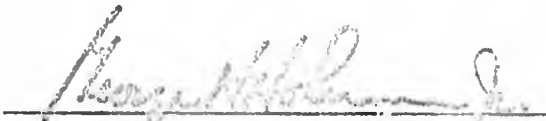
ON

SENATE BILL NO. 10

The committee on finance has had Senate Bill No. 10 under consideration and a majority of the members of the committee has recommended that it do pass. However, the committee wishes to make a brief statement concerning the bill part of the record.

The Department of Natural Resources, in a letter dated March 19, 1971, has assured the committee it has "...agreed to loan the Kodiak Livestock Association sufficient monies to construct the facility (a slaughterhouse in Kodiak, built to standards of the Federal Wholesome Meat Act) from the Agricultural Loan Fund... the loan will be from a specially controlled account under the administration of the Loan Administrator and will not be considered part of the capitalization of the Agricultural Loan Fund."

The committee wishes to emphasize that the appropriation transfer is approved with the understanding that it does not represent an increase in the capitalization (now at the \$5 million level) of the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund.


Rep. George Hohman, Chairman
House Finance Committee

1 IN THE SENATE

BY PALMER AND POLAND

2 SENATE BILL NO. 10

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act transferring funds from the Department of
7 Economic Development to the Department of Natural
8 Resources, Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund; and
9 providing for an effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. The sum of \$125,000, which was appropriated by ch. 250
12 SLA 1970 to the Department of Economic Development for slaughterhouse
13 facilities at Kodiak, is transferred from the Department of Economic
14 Development to the Department of Natural Resources, Agricultural Revolving
15 Loan Fund.

16 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval
17 or on the day it becomes law without approval.

18
19 *Ed Naughton*
20 *Write investor in*
21 *Kodiak + tell him of*
22 *progress.*
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MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO:

Honorable C. R. Lewis
State Senate

DATE : February 9, 1971

FROM: Irene E. Ryan, Commissioner
Department of Economic Development

SUBJECT: Kodiak Slaughterhouse

The attached recapitulation of events pertaining to the Kodiak Slaughter facility indicates that the \$125,000 capital improvement appropriation should have been made to the Department of Natural Resources.

As mentioned in the summary paragraph of the attached memorandum, the time limitations placed upon the project by the Federal Wholesome Meat Act required that the facility be completed prior to the upcoming slaughtering period.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WILLIAM A. EGAN, Governor

POUCH K, STATE CAPITOL - JUNEAU 99801

February 11, 1971

Senator C.R. Lewis
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Lewis:


Attorney General John Havelock has asked that I respond to your letter of February 9, 1971 regarding Senate Bill No. 10.

It is our office's understanding that the funds in question were previously appropriated by the legislature to the Department of Economic Development. The departments involved analyzed the situation and determined that it was more appropriate that these funds be transferred to the Department of Natural Resources, Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund. Our office was advised of this anticipated transfer during the calendar year 1970. We advised the departments that such inter-departmental transfer was improper.

The Department of Economic Development is desirous of making this transfer, as the Department of Natural Resources, Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund is in fact more directly involved in such matters. Because of the expertise within the Department of Natural Resources it would appear that this department is in a better position to administer this fund.

Very truly yours,

JOHN E. HAVELOCK
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By 
Ray M. Harding
Assistant Attorney General

JEH:RMH:dw

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO:

Chuck Herbert, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

DATE : January 26, 1971

FROM: Irene E. Ryan, Commissioner
Department of Economic Development

SUBJECT: Kodiak Slaughterhouse

The following is a chronological listing of circumstances pertaining to the Kodiak Slaughterhouse facility:

- 3-25-70 Kodiak Stockgrowers Association met with members of Senate and House concerning the proposed project. Mr. Ray Manning, Legislative Council, drafted proposal for inclusion of funds in the Department's FY 1970-71 appropriation.
- 4-1-70 Department conducted economic feasibility study and cash flow analysis.
- 4-28-70 Department forwarded memorandum to Governor's Office outlining the need for the new facility and recommending that the State complete the project and enter into a lease-purchase agreement with the ranchers. The disposition of the requested appropriation was to be discussed.
- 5-6-70 Letter from Governor Miller to House and Senate Finance Committees calling for the appropriation of \$125,000 for the stated purpose.
- 6-19-70 Notice of FY 1970-71 appropriation of \$125,000 to the Capital Improvements program for the Department was forwarded to Division of Buildings. *John*
- 7-13-70 Memorandum from T. E. Kelly to E. W. Bunes suggested transferring the appropriation to the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund which would change the State's involvement from one of ownership and lessor of the project to one of loaning the appropriation to the Stockgrowers' Association.
- 7-14-70 It was determined that the Senate had not recorded minutes of the subject discussion; the House Committee did not discuss the project; Budget & Management had no mention of legislative intent; the Governor's Office had no additional stipulations for the appropriation.

MEMORANDUM: Chuck Herbert
January 26, 1971
Page Two

- 7-22-70 Borough of Kodiak executed quitclaim deed for the land upon which the project was to be completed, transferring title to the State.
- 8-12-70 Hubbard visited slaughterhouse site and returned to Anchorage to recommend that the appropriation be made available to the Loan Fund within the Department of Natural Resources.
- 9-8-70 Kodiak Livestock Co-op (name changed from Kodiak Stockgrowers Association) contracted with Lewis J. Beaty to supervise all activities pertaining to the erection of the slaughterhouse.
- 10-14-70 E. W. Bunes advised T. E. Kelly that it would be administratively impossible to transfer the \$125,000 Capital Improvement appropriation to Natural Resources. Inasmuch as the State was to own and lease the facility there would be three sequential steps which must be taken in order to culminate the project.
- 10-21-70 Department of Public Works was notified of the above situation and that it would be necessary for the facility to be constructed under the supervision and at the direction of the State.
- 11-3-70 The National Bank of Alaska, Kodiak, was advised that the State would subsequently contract with Beaty for the construction of the facility and was assured that financing costs incurred because of State caused delays would be paid by the State.
- 11-7-70 A meeting with Public Works, Natural Resources and Economic Development deemed that the purpose and intent of the appropriation dictated that the project proceed expeditiously and with all due process. It was suggested and affirmed that the Agricultural Loan Fund Board consider the project with the knowledge that the Legislature would be requested to transfer the \$125,000 appropriation from Economic Development to reimburse the Loan Fund. Certain members of the Legislature affirmed this proposal and an enabling bill was pre-filed.

In summary, the appropriation was made to the Department with the intent that Public Works would administer the project. Due to the time limitations dictated by the Federal Wholesome Meat Act, the project was commenced by the contractor using his own capital and resources. Inability to transfer a capital improvement appropriation between departments resulted in the suggestion that the Agricultural Loan Fund be utilized as an interim method of financing the project. Fund stipulation calling for first deed of trust for loan security has halted action.

The purpose and intent of the appropriation was to provide an approved slaughter facility to serve the cattle industry of Alaska, particularly on Kodiak and adjacent islands. Keeping this in mind, I am confident that acceptable fiscal arrangements can be made.

SENATE BILL 10

This bill simply transfers the \$125,000 which was appropriated last year to the Department of Economic Development for the purpose of building a slaughter house facility in Kodiak to the Agricultural revolving Loan Fund. The reason is that the Department of Economic Development, through the Department of Public Works, could not complete the facility in time to comply with the deadline of the Federal Wholesome Meat Act. So the necessary monies for the project were obtained from the Agricultural Revolving Loan fund. Senator Poland and I assured them that we would introduce this piece of legislation transferring the \$125,000 to the Loan Fund.

In other words, the money that was appropriated for the Kodiak facility is going to the Kodiak facility but via the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund.

If anyone so desires, I would be happy to go into this deeper.

March 19, 1971

The Honorable George Hohman
Chairman, House Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Hohman:

For your records, the \$125,000 requested to be transferred from the Department of Economic Development by HB-10, was appropriated to construct a slaughterhouse in Kodiak. Because of the Wholesome Meat Act, the Federal Government slaughter on Kodiak Island would have been discontinued without the aid of this facility.

Unfortunately, the past Legislature appropriated the money to Economic Development rather than to the Department of Natural Resources. Subsequently, it was found that the Division of Buildings, Department of Public Works, could not construct the slaughter facility in time for this upcoming slaughter season. Also, it was determined that Economic Development did not have authority for contracting such a facility. In order to expedite matters, land for the Kodiak slaughterhouse was made available by the City of Kodiak and the Department of Natural Resources agreed to loan the Kodiak Livestock Association sufficient monies to construct the facility from the Agricultural Loan Fund. It was deemed necessary to do this since Mr. Joe Beaty had invested some \$30,000 of his own money in obtaining equipment and construction material in order to complete this facility on time.

Those legislators interested in this undertaking have agreed to sponsor a bill transferring the money from Economic Development to the Agricultural Loan Fund for this purpose. The loan will be from a special controlled account under the administration of the Loan Administrator and will not be considered a part of the capitalisation of the Agricultural Loan Fund.

Very truly yours,

Dale Wallington
Deputy Commissioner

SB 10

Kodiak Borough

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH M—JUNEAU 99801

WILLIAM A. EGAN, Governor

March 19, 1971

The Honorable George Hohman
Chairman, House Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

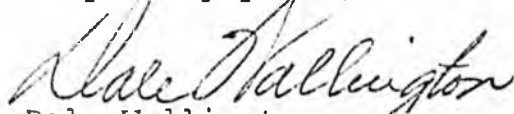
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Very truly yours,


Dale Wallington
Deputy Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: ✓

Chuck Herbert, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

DATE: January 26, 1971

FROM:

Irene E. Ryan, Commissioner
Department of Economic Development

SUBJECT: Kodiak Slaughterhouse

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- 5-6-70 Letter from Governor Miller to House and Senate Finance Committees calling for the appropriation of \$125,000 for the stated purpose.
- 6-19-70 Notice of FY 1970-71 appropriation of \$125,000 to the Capital Improvements program for the Department was forwarded to Division of Buildings.
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- 7-14-70 It was determined that the Senate had not recorded minutes of the subject discussion; the House Committee did not discuss the project; Budget & Management had no mention of legislative intent; the Governor's Office had no additional stipulations for the appropriation.

MEMORANDUM: Chuck Herbert
January 26, 1971
Page Two

- 7-22-70 Borough of Kodiak executed quitclaim deed for the land upon which the project was to be completed, transferring title to the State.
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- 10-21-70 Department of Public Works was notified of the above situation and that it would be necessary for the facility to be constructed under the supervision and at the direction of the State.
- 11-3-70 The National Bank of Alaska, Kodiak, was advised that the State would subsequently contract with Beaty for the construction of the facility and was assured that financing costs incurred because of State caused delays would be paid by the State.
- 11-?-70 A meeting with Public Works, Natural Resources and Economic Development deemed that the purpose and intent of the appropriation dictated that the project proceed expeditiously and with all due process. It was suggested and affirmed that the Agricultural Loan Fund Board consider the project with the knowledge that the Legislature would be requested to transfer the \$125,000 appropriation from Economic Development to reimburse the Loan Fund. Certain members of the Legislature affirmed this proposal and an enabling bill was pre-filed.

In summary, the appropriation was made to the Department with the intent that Public Works would administer the project. Due to the time limitations dictated by the Federal Wholesome Meat Act, the project was commenced by the contractor using his own capital and resources. Inability to transfer a capital improvement appropriation between departments resulted in the suggestion that the Agricultural Loan Fund be utilized as an interim method of financing the project. Fund stipulation calling for first deed of trust for loan security has halted action.

The purpose and intent of the appropriation was to provide an approved slaughter facility to serve the cattle industry of Alaska, particularly on Kodiak and adjacent islands. Keeping this in mind, I am confident that acceptable fiscal arrangements can be made.

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER / POUCH M -- JUNEAU 99801

March 30, 1971

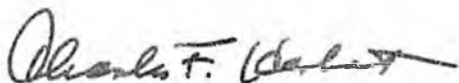
The Honorable George Hohman, Chairman
House Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Hohman:

The Department of Natural Resources hereby assures you and your committee that upon passage of Senate Bill No. 10, which would transfer \$125,000 from the Department of Economic Development to the Department of Natural Resources, the funds will be loaned to the Kodiak Livestock Association for the purpose of constructing a slaughter facility on Kodiak Island.

The loan will be made from a specially controlled account and all repayments of capital will be made to the General Fund. Under no circumstances would this loan be considered part of the capitalization of the Agricultural Loan Fund.

Very truly yours,



Charles F. Herbert
Commissioner

In all relations, to state aid for school construction to organized boroughs
and cities which are school districts; and providing for an effective date.

Committee Report

H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on _____ has had _____

under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that
CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____
committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ CHAIRMAN

Original sponsor: Palmer

Offered: 3/31/71
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 15

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to state aid for school construction
7 to organized boroughs and cities which are school
8 districts; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 43.18.100(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

11 (a) During each fiscal year the state shall allocate to an
12 organized borough or a city which is a school district one-half of
13 the following sums, exclusive of any funds received from state or
14 federal sources for school construction costs:

15 (1) payments made by the borough or city during the fiscal
16 year two years prior for the retirement of principal and interest on
17 bonds, notes, or other indebtedness incurred to pay costs of school
18 construction;

19 (2) the amount of payments that would have been expended
20 by a borough or city two years prior for the retirement of principal
21 and interest on bonds, notes or other indebtedness incurred to pay
22 costs of school construction had the borough or city issued bonds,
23 notes or other indebtedness of 10 years duration bearing interest
24 at the rate of six per cent a year to finance the costs rather than
25 paying those costs through taxes or other local sources.

26 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approv-
27 al or on the day it becomes law without approval.
28
29

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

COPIES: THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE MAKING THE REQUEST
THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
THE DIVISION OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT
RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Subject BB SB CS SB #15
 requested by House Finance Committee
 referred to Nathaniel H. Cole date of request 4/23/71
 completion date requested _____ date received _____

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY 71	FY 72	FY
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	\$	\$	\$
200 TRAVEL			
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES			
400 COMMODITIES			
500 EQUIPMENT			
600 LAND AND EMPLOYEES			
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SHARED REVENUE	177,000	165,000	
TOTAL	\$ 177,000	\$ 165,000	\$
FUNDING DETAIL			
GENERAL FUNDS	\$	\$	\$
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNAPPORTIONED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS	177,000	165,000	

Man Months
 Permanent Positions
 Temporary Positions

FISCAL ANALYSIS

The estimates on CS SB #15 for both FY 71 and FY 72 are based on information on file in the Department of Education dating back to 1962. It is predicated on the basis of 10% principal and interest on the balance of the principle at the beginning of each year. This fiscal note speaks only to Section 1(a)(2), lines 19-25 of CS SB #15. Section 1(a)(1), lines 15-18 are included in the Department's FY 71 appropriation and supplemental request and 72 budget request.

DATE 4/26/71

SIGNATURE



NAME & TITLE Nathaniel H. Cole, Director, Adminis. Services

Original sponsor: Palmer

Offered: 3/31/71
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 15

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to state aid for school construction
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10 * Section 1. AS 43.18.100(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

11 (a) During each fiscal year the state shall allocate to an
12 organized borough or a city which is a school district one-half of
13 the following sums, exclusive of any funds received from state or
14 federal sources for school construction costs:

15 (1) payments made by the borough or city during the fiscal
16 year two years prior for the retirement of principal and interest on
17 bonds, notes, or other indebtedness incurred to pay costs of school
18 construction;

19 (2) the amount of payments that would have been expended
20 by a borough or city two years prior for the retirement of principal
21 and interest on bonds, notes or other indebtedness incurred to pay
22 costs of school construction had the borough or city issued bonds,
23 notes or other indebtedness of 10 years duration bearing interest
24 at the rate of six per cent a year to finance the costs rather than
25 paying those costs through taxes or other local sources.

26 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approv-
27 al or on the day it becomes law without approval.
28
29



RECORDS



CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date



Alaska State Legislature
House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Pouch V

Juneau, Alaska 99801

February 21, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. George H. Hohman, Chairman, Finance Committee
FROM: Rep. ^{WJ} William J. Moran, Chairman, Judiciary Committee
SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 28, as amended in the Senate
(Violent Crimes Compensation Board)

I am attaching to this memorandum a copy of the Judiciary Committee report on the subject bill, copies of the materials furnished by the Attorney General and Commissioner of Public Safety, and a clipping from the Ketchikan Daily News for February 8, 1972. I leave you, therefore, with the delight of projecting the costs of this proposal. But, then, as noted in the final paragraph of the Committee report, you financiers have such expertise in these matters.

Enclosures

Judiciary Committee Report

on

SENATE BILL NO. 28, as AMENDED

Senate Bill No. 28, as amended in the Senate, was referred to this committee on January 28, 1971. The committee considered the bill on several occasions, and, while finding no fault with its purpose, believed that additional information was required to permit an informed judgment. On March 15, 1971, the committee wrote the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Public Safety to request that statistics on violent crimes be compiled during the nine months following to assist the committee in determining the extent of the problem and to project some probable costs in compensating the victims of certain violent crimes.

The committee again wrote the Attorney General and Commissioner of Public Safety on January 24, 1972, to request that the compiled information be furnished. A reply was received from the Commissioner on February 2, 1972, and from the Attorney General on February 8, 1972. The Attorney General reported only that, during the last nine months of 1971, the District Attorneys within the Department of Law "processed the files" of 444 defendants charged with crimes listed in the bill. The Commissioner of Public Safety compiled "...such information as is available concerning victims of violent crimes" during 1969 through 1971. By allowing \$10,000 for a death and \$2,200 for injuries (the latter sum being the figure used as average injury costs by the National Safety Council in preparing accident loss computations), the Commissioner estimated that the costs of compensation under the bill for 1971 could have been \$390,800; for 1970, \$317,600; and for 1969, \$231,400. The Commissioner furnished the committee the data from which the projections were made.

It is agreed that the data available to the committee does not permit accurate cost projections. Senator Terry Miller, sponsor of the bill, stated that the projections for Alaska were grossly inflated when compared with similar compensation costs for the State of New York. (In addition to New York; New Jersey, California, Hawaii, Maryland, and Massachusetts have provisions for the compensation of the victims of violent crimes, and similar bills are under consideration in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Michigan, Florida, Missouri, and Ohio. The City of Milwaukee is also reported to be considering such a compensation program. Washington, Delaware, Kansas, and Arkansas considered, but did not adopt compensation bills. Colorado and Rhode Island will probably consider such measures this year.)

For comparison purposes, it has been reported that Massachusetts, which has had a violent crimes compensation system since July 1, 1968, paid \$4,498.58 in fiscal 1968-1969; \$60,885.76 in 1970; and \$27,162.33 for the first four months of 1971, the last period for which figures were available to the committee. The most frequent claim resulted from assault and battery. The number of crimes committed in Massachusetts for which compensation of the victim is provided, given the great disparity in population, must be many times the number of similar crimes committed in Alaska, whatever the comparison in crime rates.

The House Judiciary Committee has unanimously endorsed Senate Bill No. 28, as amended, believing, as was noted in the 1970 House Journal, at Page 889, in connection with a similar bill (SB-364 - Establishing a Violent Crimes Compensation Board) that

"...One of the most fundamental functions of a government is the protection of its citizens; therefore, when the various statutory deterrents, law enforcement activities, and the conditions of the society fail to provide this protection, it is only reasonable that the government compensate the victims of that failure."

Senate Bill No. 28, as amended, has a second referral to the House Finance Committee. This committee will furnish to the Finance Committee such information as is available to it for the development of the data necessary to the budgetary process. This committee recognizes the greater expertise of that committee and its experienced staff in making such projections.

William J. Moran, Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K — STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99801

February 8, 1972

Alaska State Legislature
House
Judiciary Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska

Re: Senate Bill No. 28 (Violent Crimes Compensation Board)

Dear Chairman Moran:

In response to your request of January 24, 1972, I will submit the information available from our records on this subject.

During the last nine months of 1971, the District Attorneys within the Department of Law processed the files of 444 defendants who were charged with crimes listed in Senate Bill No. 28.

Since our records only reflect those cases where an arrest was made it may not be a very meaningful statistic in the overall picture. I have spoken with the Commissioner of Public Safety and I believe that their report will be much more informative to the Committee because it will contain information on cases where no arrest was made.

If I may be of further service in this matter please advise.

Sincerely,



Norman C. Gorsuch
Deputy Attorney General

NC3:ss

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGA'Y, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH H — STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99801

February 4, 1972

Representative William J. Moran
Chairman, Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Reference: Senate Bill 28

Dear Representative Moran:

We have compiled such information as is available concerning victims of violent crimes during 1971, 1970 and 1969. Because precise data that we need was not available we have made interpolations based upon the best information we could draw from.

Assignment of cost figures to these interpolations is even more difficult because there are absolutely no reported data of that nature. To arrive at possible costs we allowed the maximum \$10,000 for a death and projected injuries at \$2,200, which is a figure used for injury cost by the National Safety Council in accident loss computations.

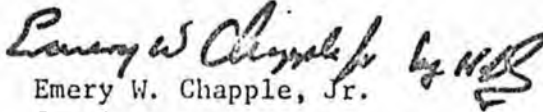
We find by these imprecise means that the cost of compensation during calendar 1971 might have been \$390,800.

Our 1970 figures were based upon the FBI Uniform Crime Report for 1970. These statistics indicated a possible cost of \$317,600.

The 1969 Uniform Crime Report statistics would indicate a possible cost of \$231,400.

I have enclosed the base data from which we arrived at these costs and hope that this may be of some use to you.

Very truly yours,


Emery W. Chapple, Jr.
Commissioner

Enclosures

FOLLOWING DATA PREPARED FOR USE IN CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 28,
COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

ALASKA STATE TROOPER CASES ONLY - 1971

20	HOMICIDES:	9 fall within the four items listed under Section 44.58.110 (b).
20	MANSLAUGHTER:	18 fall within the four items listed under Section 44.58.110 (b).
34	RAPES (Reported):	12 of which were unfounded. It is unknown how many of remaining 22 fall within the four items listed under Section 44.58.110 (b), however, it is felt very few if any. Depending upon interpretation of "personal injury" it is unlikely more than two would be compensational under SB 28.
12	ATTEMPTED RAPES	1 of which was unfounded. Remaining 11 as above.
193	ASSAULTS WITH DEADLY WEAPON	Which includes assault with intent to kill, maim, etc. Appears only ten to fifteen percent would be eligible for compensation. In most instances there either was no "personal injury"; relative involved; or person assaulted involved in criminal offense.
142	SEX OFFENSES (Reported):	This includes indecent acts with children; statutory rape; incest; lewd, indecent or obscene acts; crime against nature, etc. Again depending on interpretation of "personal injury", few (if any) would fall within category eligible for compensation.

CITY POLICE - 1971 (9 MAJOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS)

22	HOMICIDES	
4	MANSLAUGHTER	
71	RAPES	Breakdown as given above on AST cases not available from any of the city police departments.
10	ATTEMPTED RAPES	
385	ASSAULTS WITH DEADLY WEAPON	
235	SEX OFFENSES	

Some States Aid Victims of Crime

EDITOR'S NOTE—There has long been a clamor for society to compensate victims of crime. Seven states now have laws providing compensation to victims of crime or persons injured in aiding victims of crime, and with federal government backing, there may be more on the books soon. A report on the situation:

By LOUISE COOK
Associated Press Writer
Donna M. Morrissey, a young registered nurse, was shot i

the left shoulder by an unknown assailant as she got out of a car at a Boston skating rink Dec. 23, 1970.

While Donna was recovering, her father told her about a Massachusetts law which, under certain conditions, provides monetary compensation for victims of a criminal act.

On March 22, 1971, Donna filed a claim for compensation and after a June 14 hearing, the 25-year-old nurse was awarded \$765.20. Three months later, Donna received her money.

Massachusetts is one of six states in the nation with laws compensating victims of crime. A seventh, Nevada, compensates persons injured in aiding the victims of crime.

A bipartisan group of legislators hopes to encourage other states to enact similar laws and, as a stimulus, is preparing a bill for Senate action under which the federal government would pay 75 per cent of the costs of compensation programs established by the states in accordance with federal standards.

Arguments in favor of such legislation include:

William Brown, attorney general of Ohio: "We do everything we can to rehabilitate the criminal, so it's only fair that we help the victim."

Robert Morris, University of Chicago Law School professor, who helped draft a crime compensation bill pending in Illinois:

"It's an extraordinary community which says help your neighbor, but the hell with it if you get hurt."

In addition to Massachusetts, the states already with such victims-of-crime compensation laws are New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii and Maryland.

The Massachusetts law is a big boost to the compensation effort. Although the maximum award is only \$100, it allows the filing of claims for compensation by victims injured in a crime or by certain dependents of victims killed in a crime.

It allows the filing of claims for compensation by victims injured in a crime or by certain dependents of victims killed in a crime.

The law provides for compensation of up to \$10,000 to victims who have lost more

than \$100 or two continuous weeks of earnings or support, provided the sum is not covered by public or private insurance. All expenses—including medical costs—are included in the \$100 figure which is automatically deducted from any compensation payment. Donna Morrissey, therefore, actually received \$665.20 of her \$765.20 award.

Claims are filed in District Court and payments are determined by the court which must decide whether a crime was committed, whether the crime directly resulted in personal injury or death and whether police records show the crime was reported promptly.

The law took effect July 1, 1970 and the state attorney general, Robert F. Quinn, says most of the claims filed since then have resulted from assault and battery cases. The state paid \$4,473.53 in fiscal 1968-69, \$60,835.76 in 1970 and \$27,162.33 for the first four months of 1971—the last period for which figures were available.

The number of claims has been lower than expected, according to a spokesman in the attorney general's office. "Most people don't know about this program," he said. "I've even met lawyers who don't know what it is."

The proposal before Congress, in addition to picking up part of the tab for state compensation programs, also would provide compensation up to \$50,000 for victims of violent crimes committed in the District of Columbia, in national parks and forests, on Indian reservations and aboard airplanes and ships.

Even without the hope of federal money, many states and officials have been considering some sort of compensation law.

An Associated Press sampling showed proposals for such a law pending in a group of states that includes Pennsylvania, Georgia, Illinois, Milwaukee, Michigan, Florida, Missouri and Ohio. Washington, Delaware, Kansas and Arkansas legislators considered such measures in the past and defeated them and there are moves to introduce compensation bills in Colorado and Rhode Island.

ask Jay?

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Terry Miller
Alaska State Senate

FROM: Robert A. (Bert) Hall
Commissioner
Department of Health and Welfare

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note, Senate Bill 28

DATE: January 26, 1971

Pursuant to your request, attached is fiscal note pertaining to Senate Bill 28 (Violent Crimes Compensation Board).

RAH/JFH/be
Attachment

cc: Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Chairman, House Finance Committee

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
 FISCAL NOTE
 First Session - Seventh State Legislature

COPIES: THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE MAKING THE REQUEST, POUCH V
 THE LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEES' STAFF, POUCH Y
 THE DIVISION OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT, POUCH C
 RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

subject HB SB 28
 requested by _____
 referred to _____ date of request _____
 completion date requested _____ date received _____

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 32,100	\$ 34,600	\$ 34,600
200 TRAVEL	13,600	15,000	18,000
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	7,100	8,000	9,000
400 COMMODITIES	800	900	1,000
500 EQUIPMENT	2,300		
600 LABOR AND STRUCTURES			
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SHARED REVENUE	50,000	150,000	250,000
TOTAL	\$ 105,900	\$ 208,500	\$ 312,600

FUNDING DETAIL	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974
FEDERAL RECEIPTS			
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNIDENTIFIED FEDERAL FUND RECEIPTS	105,900	208,500	312,600
Man Months	24	24	24
Permanent Positions	2	2	2
Temporary Positions			

FISCAL ANALYSIS

As Sec. 44.58.110, SB 28 would limit payments for compensation for injuries or death resulting from incidences or offenses occurring on or after July 1, 1971, we assume that no obligations would be incurred until that date. The expenses of the Violent Crimes Compensation Board plus two employees, an administrator and secretary, are estimated at approximately \$55,900 for FY 1972 as detailed on the attached budget forms, \$58,500 for FY 1973, and \$62,600 for FY 1974.

No statistics are available which would indicate the probable amount of claims which might be awarded under the provisions of SB 28 during FY 1972 and subsequent years. Therefore, for planning purposes only we have included under Grants and Claims (Code 700) \$50,000 for FY 1972; \$150,000 for FY 1973; and \$250,000 for FY 1974. These amounts could be either inadequate or excessive depending on events and circumstances over which we would have no control.

In review of this bill, it is noted that page 1 addresses itself to sections of AS 18. The remaining pages all deal with sections in AS 44. This appears to be an inconsistency.

DATE January 26, 1971

SIGNATURE

V.L. Iverson

NAME & TITLE

V.L. IVERSON, DIRECTOR
DIV of ADM Svc, DEPT of
HW

STATE OF ALASKA
 Dept. of Administration
 Budget & Management Div.

EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT
 and
 SOURCE OF FUNDS

AGENCY	Health & Welfare	CODE	06
OPERATING PROGRAM			
ACTIVITY	Violent Crimes		
FUNCTION	Compensation Board		

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1972

CODE (1)	EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT (2)	1969-1970 Actual (3)	1970-1971 Authorized (4)	1971-1972 ESTIMATED			
				Department Request (5)	Increase (Decrease) (6)	Governor's Allowance (7)	Legislative Allowance (8)
100	PERSONAL SERVICES			32,100	32,100		
200	TRAVEL			13,600	13,600		
300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES			7,100	7,100		
400	COMMODITIES			800	800		
500	EQUIPMENT			2,300	2,300		
600	LANDS AND STRUCTURES						
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS AND SHARED REVENUE			50,000	50,000		
800	MISCELLANEOUS						
900	INTER-AGENCY CHARGES						
	TOTAL EXPENSES (Col. 3)						
	AMOUNT LAPSED (Col. 3)						
	TOTAL			105,900	105,900		
CODE	SOURCE OF FUNDS						
	FEDERAL RECEIPTS (See 02-15)						
	PROGRAM RECEIPTS (See 02-15)						
	INTER-AGENCY RECEIPTS (See 02-15)						
	SPECIAL FUND						
	SPECIAL FUND RESERVE ACCOUNT						
	UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND			105,900	105,900		
	TOTAL			105,900	105,900		

STATE OF ALASKA
 Dept. of Administration
 Budget & Management Div.

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES -
 100, PERSONAL SERVICES - NEW

AGENCY	Health & Welfare	CODE	06
OPERATING PROGRAM			
ACTIVITY	Violent Crimes		
FUNCTION	Compensation Board		

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1972

CLASSIFICATION TITLE (1)	PRIORITY (2)	PCN (3)	PAY RGE (4)	MTHLY. SALARY (5)	BUDGE- TARY USE (6)	TOTAL POSITION COST (7)	1971 - 1972 ESTIMATED										
							DEPT. REQUEST			GOVERNOR'S ALLOW.			LEGISLATIVE ALLOWANCE				
							NO. POS. (8)	NO. MO. (9)	ANNUAL AMOUNT (10)	NO. POS. (11)	NO. MO. (12)	ANNUAL AMOUNT (13)	NO. POS. (14)	NO. MO. (15)	ANNUAL AMOUNT (16)		
1 Administrator	1		22	1,621		29,707	1	12	19,452								
2 Secretary I	2		10	669		12,018	1	12	8,028								
3																	
4																	
5									27,480								
6																	
7 Employee Benefits @ 17%									4,620								
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	
16																	
17																	
18																	
19																	
20																	
21																	
22																	
23																	
24																	
25																	
PERMANENT - Full-Time Positions PERMANENT - Part-Time Positions TEMPORARY - (Full-Time Equivalent) NUMBER OF MAN MONTHS TOTAL ANNUAL AMOUNT							2										
								24									
										32,100							

STATE OF ALASKA
 Dept. of Administration
 Budget & Management Div.

REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1972

PROPOSED POSITION TITLE Administrator RANGE 22 LOCATION Juneau
 TYPE OF POSITION Permanent - Full Time REFERENCE: 02-13B, LINE 1

AGENCY	Health & Welfare	CODE	06
OPERATING PROGRAM			
ACTIVITY	Violent Crimes		
FUNCTION	Compensation Board		

CODE (1)	EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT (2)	EXPENDITURES (3)	DETAIL OF RELATED EXPENSES (4)
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	22,759	Salary \$19,452; Benefits \$3,307
200	TRAVEL	2,400	Transportation \$1,000; Per diem \$900; Car Rental \$500
300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	3,100	Communications \$1,000; Printing \$500; Office Space - \$2,000
400	COMMODITIES	500	Office supplies \$500
500	EQUIPMENT	948	Desk \$188; Chair \$60; Side Chairs \$75; Dicating unit - \$525; File cabinet \$100.
TOTAL		29,707	

NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION:

APPROVED CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS CODE	
RANGE	
APPROVED BY	
EFFECTIVE DATE	
LOCATION	
PCN	

CERTIFICATION BY DEPARTMENT HEAD	DATE