

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE-HOUSE / SENATE FINANCE COMM. FILES 8879

SB 25 cont. - SB 30 591 182

5/1/90 H (Jud)

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: An Act relating to common interest community managers.
 Sponsor: Senator Faiks
 Requestor: House Judiciary
 Agency Affected: Commerce & Econ. Dev.
 BRU: Occupational Licensing
 Components: Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
CAPITAL						
REVENUE	5.0	5.0	.5	6.0	.5	7.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
TOTAL	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary) No fiscal impact for FY 90.
 This fiscal note is based on the assumption that 50 individuals will be licensed initially, with a growth rate of at least five new applicants each year. The revenues to be generated are assuming licensees will pay \$50.00 per year and renew on a biennial cycle.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Officer Phone: 465-2144
 Division: Occupational Licensing Date: 4/28/90
 Approved by Commissioner: Larry Merculieff Date: 5/30/90
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)
 3253D-1/043090c

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS - CSSB 25 (L&C)

The differences in revenues and costs are expected to be covered by the division's operating budget until the fees are reassessed.

Calculations for this fiscal note assume that common interest community managers, like all other licensing programs, will be responsible for sharing in the administrative costs of the division. Therefore, based on 50 licensees, common interest community managers will be responsible for covering .019% of the administrative costs. The .019% is derived by dividing the anticipated number of licensees (50) into the total number of licensees (26,995), not including business licenses.

2/1/89
S(LIC) 1001 F

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act relating to common interest community managers.
Sponsor: Senator Faiks
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
PRU: Occupational Licensing
Components: Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE		5.0	.5	6.0	.5	7.0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER GF/PR		9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
TOTAL		9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This fiscal note is based on the assumption that 50 individuals will be licensed initially, with a growth rate of at least 5 new applicants each year. The revenues to be generated are assuming licensees will pay \$50 per year and renew on a biennial cycle. The difference in revenues and costs are expected to be covered by the division's operating budget, until the fees are reassessed.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Officer Phone: 465-2144
Division: Occupational Licensing Date: January 18, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: Larry Merculieff Date: 1/31/89
Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

Distribution (by preparer):

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

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1989

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. SB 25

Calculations for this fiscal note assume that common interest community managers, like all other licensing programs, will be responsible for sharing in the administrative costs of the division. Therefore, based on 50 licensees, common interest community managers will be responsible for covering .19% of the administrative costs. The .19% is derived by dividing the anticipated number of licensees (50) into the total number of licensees (26,995), not including business licenses.

S

B

2

7

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

2/14/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE

2/16/89

Mr. President:

Finance

Committee considered

SB 27

purchase of international investments by the Alaska permanent fund; and changing certain requirements related to the purchase of domestic investments by the Alaska permanent fund and recommended

- replace with _____ CS SB 27 (SA)) same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____) new title
- attached amendment(s) and technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

- FISCAL NOTE(S) zero fiscal impact appropriation no FN
- new updated previous DOR (500.0 ^{year} _{rule})
- same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Frank Fischer *Fischer*

Frank Fischer *Fischer*

Frank Fischer *Fischer*

Frank Fischer *Fischer*

Frank Fischer *Fischer*

Paul Fisher *Fischer* No Rec

Paul Fisher *Fischer* DO PASS

Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

Paul Fisher *Fischer* DO PASS

Frank Fischer *Fischer*

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: An Act relating to purchase of international investments by PFC.
 Sponsor: Senator Sturgulewski
 Requestor: Senator Sturgulewski

Agency Affected: Revenue
 BRU: Permanent Fund Corporation
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	35.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	35.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER	35.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
TOTAL	35.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

FY 89: Contractual services for manager search and associated costs.
 FY 90 - FY 94: Management fees.

Prepared by: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation Phone: 465-2047
 Division: _____ Date: February 13, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: David A. Rose, Executive Director Date: February 13, 1989
 Agency: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Original sponsors: Sturgulewski, Kelly,
Uehling, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 27 (State Affairs)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to purchase of international invest-
7 ments by the Alaska permanent fund; and changing
8 certain requirements related to the purchase of
9 domestic investments by the Alaska permanent fund;
10 and providing for an effective date."

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

12 * Section 1. AS 37.13.120(g)(8) is amended to read:

13 (8) domestic corporate debt securities that [WHICH] are
14 rated AA or better by a nationally recognized rating service, or
15 nondomestic corporate debt securities of comparable quality;

16 * Sec. 2. AS 37.13.120(g)(9) is amended to read:

17 (9) short-term

18 (A) domestic corporate promissory notes of the highest
19 ratings assigned by a nationally recognized rating service; or

20 (B) nondomestic corporate promissory notes of com-
21 parable quality, the interest on which may be payable in either
22 United States dollars or nondomestic currencies;

23 * Sec. 3. AS 37.13.120(g)(19) is amended to read:

24 (19) certificates of deposit, term deposits, or bankers'
25 acceptances that [, WHICH] are issued by a United States or nondomes-
26 tic bank or trust company located outside of the United States [IN A
27 FOREIGN COUNTRY] and are denominated in United States or nondomestic
28 currency, if either (A) they may be readily sold in a secondary market
29 at prices reflecting fair value, or (B) the issuing bank or trust

1 company has capital, [AND] surplus, and retained earnings at the date
2 of issue equaling at least \$500,000,000; investments made under this
3 paragraph are not subject to the collateral requirements for domestic
4 certificates under (m) of this section;

5 * Sec. 4. AS 37.13.120(g) is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

6 (21) securities of nondomestic governments and nondomestic
7 government agencies, the principal of, or interest on, which is pay-
8 able in either United States dollars or nondomestic currencies;

9 (22) securities of nondomestic corporations, including
10 common and preferred stock, whose dividends, if any, may be payable in
11 either United States dollars or nondomestic currencies.

12 * Sec. 5. AS 37.13.120(h) is amended to read:

13 (h) The board may enter into future contracts for the sale of
14 investments purchased under (g) of this section, or for the sale of
15 nondomestic currencies, only for the purpose of hedging an existing
16 equivalent ownership position in these investments [SECURITIES].

17 * Sec. 6. AS 37.13.120(i) is amended to read:

18 (i) [AT THE TIME OF EACH INVESTMENT, THE AGGREGATE INVESTMENT OF
19 THE ALASKA PERMANENT FUND IN EACH STATED CATEGORY OF INVESTMENT MAY
20 NOT EXCEED THE FOLLOWING STATED PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL INVESTMENTS OF
21 THE FUND: MORTGAGES UNDER (g)(16) OF THIS SECTION, 15 PERCENT; REAL
22 ESTATE INVESTMENTS UNDER (g)(20) OF THIS SECTION, 15 PERCENT; FOREIGN
23 CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OR THE EQUIVALENT UNDER (g)(19) OF THIS SEC-
24 TION, 20 PERCENT; CORPORATE STOCKS AND DEBT SECURITIES UNDER (g)(8),
25 (9), AND (18) OF THIS SECTION, 50 PERCENT.] The Alaska permanent fund
26 may at no time own more than five percent of the voting stock of a
27 corporation. Domestic stocks, except for bank and insurance company
28 stocks, must be listed at the date of purchase on an exchange regis-
29 tered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. At the time of

1 each investment the aggregate investment of the fund in each stated
2 category of investment may not exceed the following state percentage
3 of the total investments of the fund:

4 (1) mortgages under (g)(16) of this section - 15 percent;

5 (2) real estate investments under (g)(20) of this section -
6 15 percent;

7 (3) certificates of deposit, term deposits, or bankers'
8 acceptances under (g)(19) of this section - 20 percent;

9 (4) securities of nondomestic governments, nondomestic
10 government agencies, and nondomestic corporations under (g)(8), (21),
11 and (22) of this section, domestic corporate stocks and debt securi-
12 ties under (g)(8) and (18) of this section, and short-term nondomestic
13 corporate promissory notes under (g)(9)(B) of this section - 50 per-
14 cent.

15 * Sec. 7. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

January 9, 1989

SUBJECT: Investments by the Permanent Fund (SB 27)
TO: . Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook *TBC*
Director
Division of Legal Services

You have requested a sectional analysis of SB 27 dealing with investments of the permanent fund.

Sections 1 - 4 make changes to AS 37.13.120(g) which lists investments that the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation may make.

Section 1. Permits investments in nondomestic corporate debt securities of a quality comparable to a rating of AA or better.

Section 2. Permits investments in short-term nondomestic corporate promissory notes, the interest on which may be payable in U.S. or other currencies.

Section 3. Permits investments in certificates of deposit, term deposits, or banker' acceptances issued by a nondomestic bank or trust company in certain instances. Allows retained earnings to be considered in determining whether these types of investments may be made with respect to a particular issuing bank or trust company.

Section 4. Permits investments in securities of nondomestic governments and in securities of nondomestic corporations.

Section 5. Allows the board to enter into future contracts for the sale of nondomestic currencies.

Section 6. Sets out percentages of the total investments which each stated category of investments may not exceed.

TBC:gc
WKG5/059

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI
Senate President Pro Tempore
Chairman, Senate Rules Committee

2957 SHELDON JACKSON STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508


While in Juneau
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3818

Senate

M E M O R A N D U M

February 10, 1989

TO: Senator Rick Uehling, Co-Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairman 
Senate Rules Committee

RE: SB 27 "An Act relating to purchase of international investments by the Alaska permanent fund; and changing certain requirements related to the purchase of domestic investments by the Alaska permanent fund."

This bill would allow the Permanent Fund Trustees to authorize purchase of international investments as part of the fund portfolio.

I would appreciate your consideration of this bill for a Senate Finance Committee hearing. Frank Homan on my staff will be able to provide the background information on SB 27.

Thank you.



Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

P.O. Box 4-1000 Juneau, Alaska 99802-4100

(907) 465-2047 Telecopy (907) 586-2057

January 6, 1989

The Honorable
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
P. O. Box V
Room 427
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator ~~Sturgulewski~~ *Arliss*:

Thank you for pre-filing SB 27, "An Act relating to purchase of international investments by the Alaska permanent fund; and changing certain requirements related to the purchase of domestic investments by the Alaska permanent fund." As you know, this bill is supported by formal action of the Board of Trustees.

There are two primary reasons why the trustees are seeking passage of this legislation:

- 1) Investing a small portion of the Permanent Fund in non-U.S. securities will provide increased diversification in both the equities and fixed-income portfolios. Modern portfolio theory clearly indicates that the chief benefit of increased diversification is decreased investment risk. The trustees view minimizing investment risk, within the context of trying to earn a long-term real rate of return of three percent per year, as a fiduciary imperative.
- 2) Extensive research indicates that non-U.S. investments have outperformed U.S. investments in most of the past 17 years. While there is no guarantee that future performance will mirror historical performance, certainly there is great potential for increasing Permanent Fund returns by investing a small portion of the Fund in non-U.S. stocks and bonds.

In addition to decreasing risk and quite possibly increasing return, international investing by the Permanent Fund will provide valuable contacts with major non-domestic financiers, bankers and business leaders. This international outreach reasonably can be

Sponsor's BACK-UP

The Honorable Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
January 6, 1989
Page 2

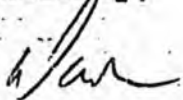
expected to enhance the State's efforts to boost Alaskan exports as well as in-state economic development.

Attached is a relatively-slim package of background material on the issue of international investing which you may find useful in upcoming legislative hearings. Corporation staff stands ready to provide whatever additional information you may desire or require.

As this bill, in substantially the same form, has been before the legislature in each of the last three sessions - and has met with very little opposition at any time - it is hoped that SB 27 will receive prompt attention and early passage in 1989.

Thanks again for your continuing interest and support for the Permanent Fund, and best wishes for a productive and harmonious session.

Sincerely,



David A. Rose
Executive Director

Attachment



ALASKA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

310 Second Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-2323

January 9, 1988

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Senate Rules Committee
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Arliss:

Thank you for introducing SB 27 relating to international investment by the Alaska Permanent Fund.

We have reviewed the Bill and strongly support the legislation.

The Alaska State Chamber favors passage for the following reasons:

1. The Fund has developed (and earned) a reputation for conservative, careful, and deliberate investment. It clearly has the professional competence to utilize the additional proposed investment tools for the betterment of the State and its citizens.
2. The expansion of investments to the international arena provides further diversification of the Fund's stock and bond portfolios. This blending and diversifying permits the Fund to continue its investment mission at lower risk than that currently being experienced.
3. Generally, foreign investments generate higher earnings than domestic investments. While this should not be a compelling argument for foreign investment, it is clearly indicative that expected returns, over time, will be at least equal to domestic investments.
4. Finally, and perhaps most important from our viewpoint, is the by-product benefit of foreign investment. The contacts made by the Fund will be extremely valuable. As it researches foreign corporations; confers, meets, and enters into business arrangements with major non-domestic bankers and financiers; and creates dialogue with business leaders throughout the world, the Fund will bring business visitors and potential investors to our state. As these visitors

Arliss Sturgulewski
January 9, 1989
Page 2

establish relationships with the Fund, they will gain firsthand exposure to Alaska and its business and economic opportunities.

The global outreach which will be facilitated by international investment is most timely in these difficult economic times for Alaska. We must do everything possible to expand our horizons and develop increased economic activity. Enactment and implementation of SB 27 will help us accomplish this.

We recommend its adoption.

Cordially,



George Krusz
President

GK:ly/102



Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

F.O. Box 4-1000 Juneau, Alaska 99802-4100
(907) 465-2047 Telex 099-46-323

PRESS RELEASE

NOTE: Please run this as a
guest editorial or commentary
on your opinion page.

DATE: March 17, 1988

**PERMANENT FUND TRUSTEES SEEK SUPPORT
FOR GLOBAL INVESTING**

COMMENTARY

BY

BYRON I. MALLOTT

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ALASKA PERMANENT FUND CORPORATION

The Board of Trustees of the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation is seeking passage this session of legislation which would allow us to invest a small portion of the Permanent Fund in international stocks and bonds. In this endeavor, we ask also for the support of the people of Alaska.

Global investing is not a recommendation we make lightly. As trustees, our primary responsibility has always been to invest your Permanent Fund conservatively in order to keep it safe for the long term. In today's extremely volatile financial markets, we believe the best way to protect the Fund is to diversify it as widely as possible. We also believe that international investments can help us in that effort, and can help us to keep your savings account safe - and growing.

The trustees are aware that a number of citizens may have concerns about investing the Permanent Fund in foreign securities. To those of you who have such concerns, we ask that you recall a similar proposal we made five years ago. At that time, the trustees sought and received legislative approval to begin investing a portion of the Permanent Fund in the U.S. stock market. Then, as now, there were those who opposed the new investment because they feared it would be too risky, or because they favored increased investments in Alaska. But, let's look at the record.

Investing in the stock market has proven to be a sound decision for the Permanent Fund:

- * Stocks have been, since 1982, the Fund's best performing type of investment.
- * Just last year, the capital gains realized by the Fund on the sale of common stock added over \$325 million to the Fund's net income (and \$50 to each Alaskan's 1987 dividend).
- * Notwithstanding the excellent long-term returns offered by stocks, and despite the fact that the law allows up to 50% of the Fund to be invested in stocks, the trustees have been very conservative, and have never allocated more than 25% of total Fund assets to this relatively risky investment class (we are presently at just under 12%).

* Even after the crash of last October, as of the end of February 1988, the Fund's stock portfolio was still worth \$184 million more than cost.

As for increasing investments in Alaska, it is clear that, over time, the amount of the Fund the trustees will be able to invest within Alaska will depend on the amount of diversification of the Fund elsewhere. In other words, the greater the diversification of the total portfolio, the less risk created by increasing investments in-state.

Today, there are two very good, fundamental reasons for supporting global investing for the Permanent Fund: (1) it will reduce the Fund's overall risk; and (2) it will increase the Fund's overall return.

These conclusions derive from our study of a number of statistical reports analyzing the performance of the world's financial markets since 1970. The studies are unanimous that inclusion of foreign investments in U.S.-only portfolios, for any significant period of time in the last 17 years, would have added return and reduced risk. The degree of these benefits varies from one study to another depending upon the particular time period used, the countries covered, and the types of investments, but the positive conclusions persist through all of them.

Let's look at the facts:

* In the last 20 years, the United States' share of the world's total stock market capitalization has shrunk from 67% to 33%, and many economists predict that this percentage will continue to shrink.

* Besides comprising only one-third of the world's total equity market capitalization, the U.S. now represents less than 45% of the world's total fixed-income (bond) market.

* In the last 10 years, the U.S. has had the best performing stock market only once. It has been outperformed nine times out of ten by the equity markets in countries such as Germany, Great Britain, Australia, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore.

* For the 17-year period, 1970 - 1986, the U.S. stock market earned a compound rate of return of only 8.3% per year compared to 14.2% per year for the combined non-U.S. markets.

* For the same 17-year period, U.S. fixed-income investments earned only 9.4% compared to 12.0% for the combined non-U.S. markets.

* More important than the higher returns, at least from the perspective of the Board of Trustees, was the relatively lower volatility experienced by the global investor during this 17-year period. Of the three types of portfolios -- U.S.-only, non-U.S. only, and combined U.S. and non-U.S. -- the safest (least volatility, least risk) was the global portfolio. This reduction of total portfolio risk is achieved by increasing diversification, and it is the main reason the trustees support global investing.

We don't know how the U.S. financial markets will perform compared to international markets over the next 20 years. The past evidence would indicate that we can earn more income for the Fund if we invest a bit in foreign securities, but the past provides no guarantee for the future. Perhaps the returns will be better in the U.S. in the future. We just don't know.

What we do know is that it is a big world out there, and that there are unforeseen dangers. We are all subject, more than ever, to unpredictable global influences on investments. The United States cannot stand apart from the rest of the world as an independent entity, the State of Alaska cannot, and neither can your \$9 billion Permanent Fund.

Prudence dictates that we put in place now well-constructed plans for an uncertain future. Providing for increased diversification through international investments is one sure way to protect the Permanent Fund's and Alaska's future.

Persons interested in receiving additional information on this subject are encouraged to contact our Juneau office. Please write to me or any of the trustees c/o the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, P.O. Box 4-1000, Juneau, Alaska 99802. Thank you for your support.

BASICS OF GLOBAL INVESTING

A pioneer in finding worldwide bargains tells (1) how he reduces risk, (2) why he's a long-term optimist, and (3) what his eight investment principles are.

By John Templeton

PRUDENT INVESTORS HAVE NEVER PUT ALL their eggs in one basket. The difference now is that baskets are accessible all over the world, not only in an investor's own land. We can buy and sell stocks from various countries, traded on various stock exchanges.

Why is this important?

For one thing, it is only common sense that, if you search worldwide rather than in only one nation, you are likely to find more investment bargains and possibly better bargains.

Even more important, investing worldwide reduces the risk of investing. During one day or one month most of the world's markets may seem to go in the same direction. But, over any period of three or five years, there is obviously a wide disparity in the direction of markets in different countries.

Just as it would not be wise to invest in only one stock or in one industry, so it is not wise to invest in only one nation.

We're back to putting our eggs in more than one basket—also known as diversification.

Diversification is a basic investment principle for reducing risk. This applies to diversification among different stocks, different types of assets, different industries—and also among different nations.

Global investing and asset allocation by an experienced investment counselor provides the ultimate in risk reduction by diversification.

You may suspect me of writing this way because I happen to be an investment counselor—and one who has been sold on global investing for more years than most. Still, when I became an invest-

ment counselor close to half a century ago, I did not foresee the extraordinary events that now give me profound reason to expect a bright long-term future for global investing.

Before noting some of these events, let me acknowledge that this bright future depends on the increasing prosperity of the world. And my firm's studies indicate that the next 30 years are likely to witness a rising rate of progress in almost all areas of life. This future progress may be even more rapid in developing nations than in those nations already prosperous. We expect the standard of living worldwide to quadruple in the next 40 years.

To be sure, there are problems. Every person has problems. Every family and nation has problems. There have always been problems. I have never known how or when or whether each problem would be solved, and some never have been solved.

But to concentrate on the problems could make investors blind to the big picture. On a worldwide basis, there are now *fewer* problems than there were in any one of those almost 50 years since I became an investment counselor. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that, for every problem, the world has had more than ten blessings. Here are a few of them.

When I was born in Tennessee in 1912 the uniform wage of an unskilled man was 10 cents an hour. Now the average North American factory worker earns a hundred times that. Even after adjustment for inflation the increase is more than tenfold.

In my lifetime real consumption per person worldwide—that is, the standard of living in real goods—has more than quadrupled. It's the first time in history that such quadrupling has occurred

Sir John Templeton writes from an experience of close to five decades as an investment counselor, a pioneer in roaming the world for investing opportunities. The dozen mutual funds that bear his name manage \$9 billion for 600,000 shareholders. He is the founder of a business management school, Council Templeton College, at Oxford University. His Templeton Foundation Prizes for Progress in Religion honor people who are doing new and original thinking in religion. Sir John has said, "I regard spiritual progress as more important than progress in all other areas combined."

in the span of a single person's life. Also in my lifetime, to choose but one significant detail, the number of miles of paved highway in North America has increased more than a hundredfold. So has the number of people who own automobiles.

In 1912 North America had no color film...no refrigerators...no radios...no transcontinental telephones...no fluorescent lighting...no traffic lights...no talking pictures...no plastics...no man-made fibers....

Even after the great boom in 1929 there were still no airlines...no Xeroxes...no telefax...no sports broadcasts...no antibiotics...no herbicides...no nylon...no frozen foods...no television...no transistors...no lasers...no genetic engineering...no nuclear energy...no man-made satellites in space....

The people of the world now benefit from using more than a hundred times as much electricity as they did a century ago. Through scientific development enormous improvements have been made in the quality of vegetables and crops and also in the quantity produced on each acre of farmland.

Indeed, 50% of all discoveries in natural science have been made in this century. In North America alone more than \$160 billion was dedicated to research and development last year. That is more in one year than the total expended on scientific research in all the world's history before my lifetime.

Another reason I am optimistic about the future is the steady development in management skills and tools. When I was born there were only two graduate schools of business. Now there are some 600 in the US and about 800 worldwide.

Life expectancy has doubled in the past two centuries in North America and possibly also

worldwide. No longer is humanity terrorized by leprosy, small pox, or a number of other diseases once fatalistically accepted.

The number of people in the world who will enjoy the benefits of pensions when they retire is more than a hundred times what it was a century ago. In the past 20 years a smaller fraction of the world's people have died from starvation than in any previous 20-year period. One person starving is too many. But for the first time in world history there are more people suffering from eating too much than from eating too little.

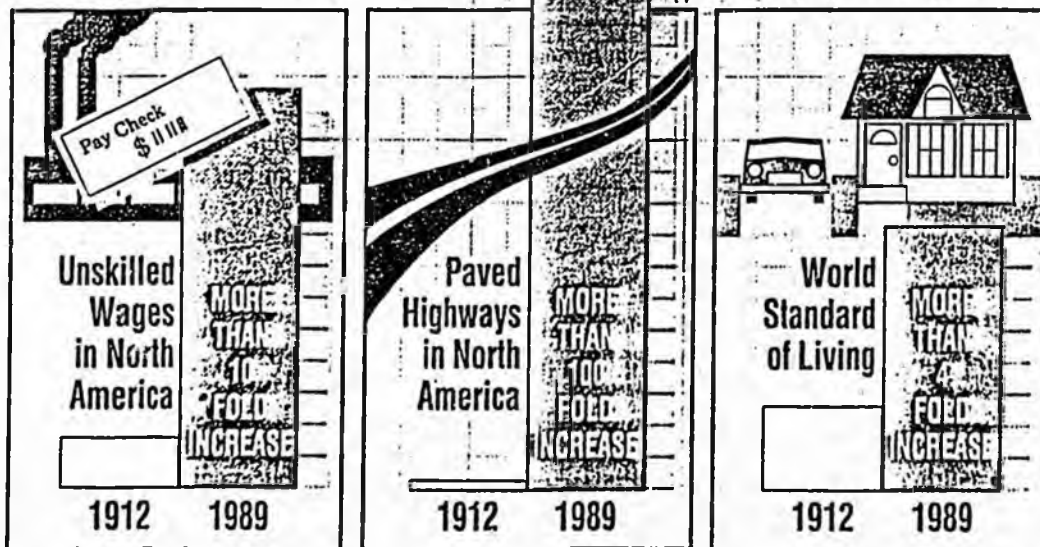
The list could go on. The point is that when I was born no one could imagine the variety of blessings that would come to the world in one lifetime. And now who can imagine the even greater new blessings that may be in store for our children and grandchildren?

It is in this context that I have high expectations for the future of investing in world markets.

Suppose that, as our studies tend to show, the standard of living in North America does quadruple again in 40 years. I hope nobody eats four times as much, but many will be having richness of life in travel, and luxury, and culture that they never dreamed of before—just as we now are enjoying things that our ancestors never dreamed of.

Also, we are likely to continue to have a bad thing: inflation. According to our studies, there probably is not going to be any year of deflation in the next decade. In North America there might be a year of 1% or 2% inflation, but there might also be some years when inflation gets temporarily

All in One Lifetime



For the first time in history the world standard of living has quadrupled in one person's lifetime—as the author notes, along with signs of progress in his own North America.

Graphic by Dave Herring

W

herever you look, an unusually large buying power is chasing a constantly shrinking supply of stocks. This may lead to higher prices in relation to earnings.

near 20%, as it did several years ago. If inflation goes up and down in cycles between 1% and 20%, it may average out to about 7% a year.

That's the same thing as saying that the cost of living will double every ten years—meaning that, in those 40 years while the *standard of living* is rising four times, the *cost of living* could be rising 16 times as high as now. So, in a country where this happens, the gross national product will have to be 64 times as high as it is now.

For the investor the meaning is this: If the gross national product goes up to 64 times where it is now, this rise will be reflected in higher sales volumes of corporations, higher profits, higher dividends—and quite possibly higher share prices.

It is not whistling in the dark to contemplate higher share prices while memories of the crash of October 1987 and the ensuing severe bear market are still fresh. For one of the few things I can assure is that every bear market is going to be followed by a bull market. In every bear market the wise thing for an investor to do is to get invested before the next great bull market gets going or gets very far up.

When will that be?

In my near half century of investment counsel-

ing I have never been able to predict when any bull market or bear market would start or stop. So I try to pursue a safer policy by buying in the latter half of a bear market, and that is what my company started doing on Oct. 20, 1987, after two months of a bear market so great that the amount of wealth that disappeared was 20 times as much as disappeared in the Crash of '29.

We were buying, because our studies indicated that the next bull market might be a big one. The previous bull market tripled the prices of stocks. Its successor might be bigger than that.

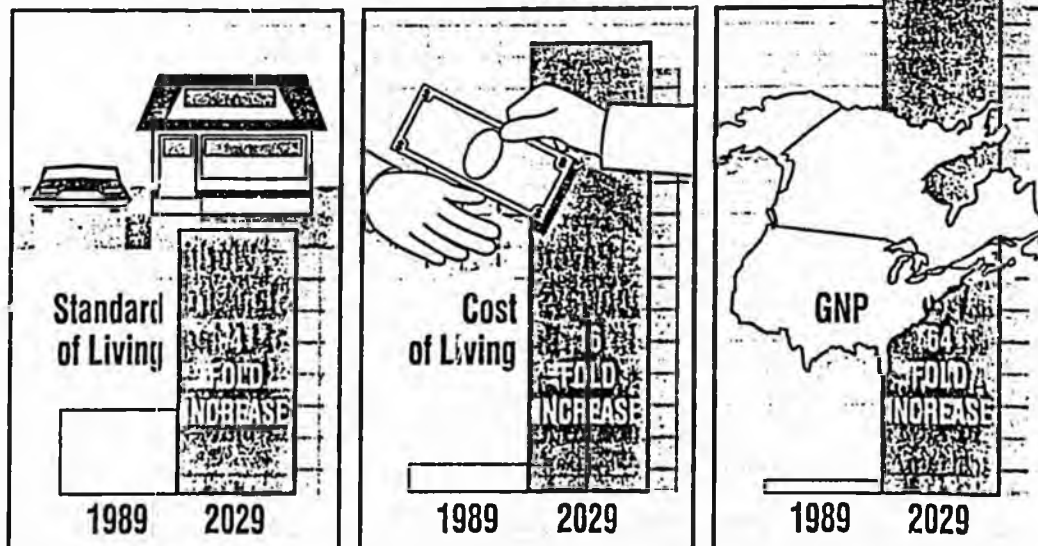
Why?

To speak only of the United States, our studies indicate that American earnings will rise by 40% in the next three years. Thus the new bull market could carry stock prices 40% higher than the last bull market did and still be no higher in relation to earnings.

There is another possible reason for shares to sell higher in relation to earnings: a shortage of shares to buy.

Throughout the history of major nations, every year has seen more shares outstanding than in earlier

If Present Trends Continue



Quadrupling North American standard of living and increasing cost of living by 16 times means GNP would be multiplied by 64. The result would be higher profits, higher dividends—and perhaps higher stock prices.

Graphic by Dave Herring

years, because underwriters kept issuing new shares. Until 1984. Then came the well-known rush of leveraged buyouts, company acquisitions, and the phenomenon of 700 major corporations buying in their own stock. Result: a shrinkage of \$80 billion worth of stocks. A similar shrinkage happened in each successive year. Before the end of last year no less than one-seventh of all the stocks in North America just weren't there anymore.

In a market of supply and demand, the supply of stocks was shrinking for the first time in the history of any major nation.

This circumstance alone wouldn't make share prices go surprisingly high—except for the other side of the equation: the amount of money available for investing.

More cash is available in North America than ever before in all history. The people of North America now have invested in common stocks a lower proportion of their savings than at almost any point in modern times. Only about 23% of the wealth of North America is in common stocks. Pension funds alone have grown to such a size that their total assets are bigger than all the common stocks existing in North America.

At the same time investors abroad are sending more and more money into the United States and Canada, especially from Europe and Japan. This influx is adding to the demand side of the equation, bidding up the prices of stocks in the long run.

Wherever you look, an unusually large buying power is chasing a constantly shrinking supply of stocks. This may lead to higher prices in relation to earnings and carry share prices higher than just the mere increase in earnings would carry them.

For such reasons the first bull market since the Crash of '87 is something not to miss. For long-term investors the outlook is truly amazing—not only because of supply and demand but because of the elements of general world progress mentioned earlier in the article.

To repeat, this progress is happening throughout the world. The headlines in countries such as Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina may still look dismal. But the fact is that in each of these countries the promise is there, and many of the companies there that are ripe for investment are succeeding by surmounting tremendous odds.

I think investors should always be cautious. No one knows when a bear market or a recession in business is going to occur.

But that doesn't keep me from buying common stocks. Suppose I do have to live through a decline of a third from where prices are now. I won't sell out at the bottom. I know that in the long run stocks will be worth more and maybe several times as much as they are now.

Are there secrets in this business of investing? I prefer to call them principles. Here are a few that have served me well:

1 To buy when others are despondently selling and to sell when others are greedily buying

requires the greatest fortitude but pays the greatest reward.

2 To avoid having all your eggs in the wrong basket at the wrong time, every investor should diversify.

3 If you search worldwide you will find more bargains and better bargains than by studying only one country—and also will gain the safety of diversification.



The new bull market could carry stock prices 40% higher than the last bull market.

4 If you buy the same securities as other people you will have the same results as other people.

5 Too many investors focus on *outlook* and *trend*; therefore, profit is made by focusing on *value*.

6 The time to sell an asset is when you have found a much better bargain. In the stock market the only way to get a bargain is to buy what most investors are selling.

7 Share prices fluctuate more widely than share values.

8 Achieving a good investment record is a lot harder than most people think.

And one final thought:

We acknowledge corruption and greed, but this is minor if we also recognize the enormous generosity and benevolence that prevails today. As evidence of spiritual progress, Americans alone are giving over 80 billion dollars annually to churches and to charity. This is ten times as much as was given in the entire world in any year before this century.

The laws of love and charity differ from the laws of mathematics. The more we give away, the more we have left. Love hoarded dwindles, but love given grows. If we give all our love, we will have more left than he who saves some. Giving love, not receiving, is important; but when we give with no thought of receiving, we automatically and inescapably receive abundantly.

WM

Expert touts overseas investment

Permanent fund would be safer, more profitable

By KIRK McALLISTER

THE JUNEAU EMPIRE
It's time for the Alaska Permanent Fund to go worldwide, according to an investment counselor, who has been advising fund managers since the state's oil wealth trust fund was created 12 years ago.

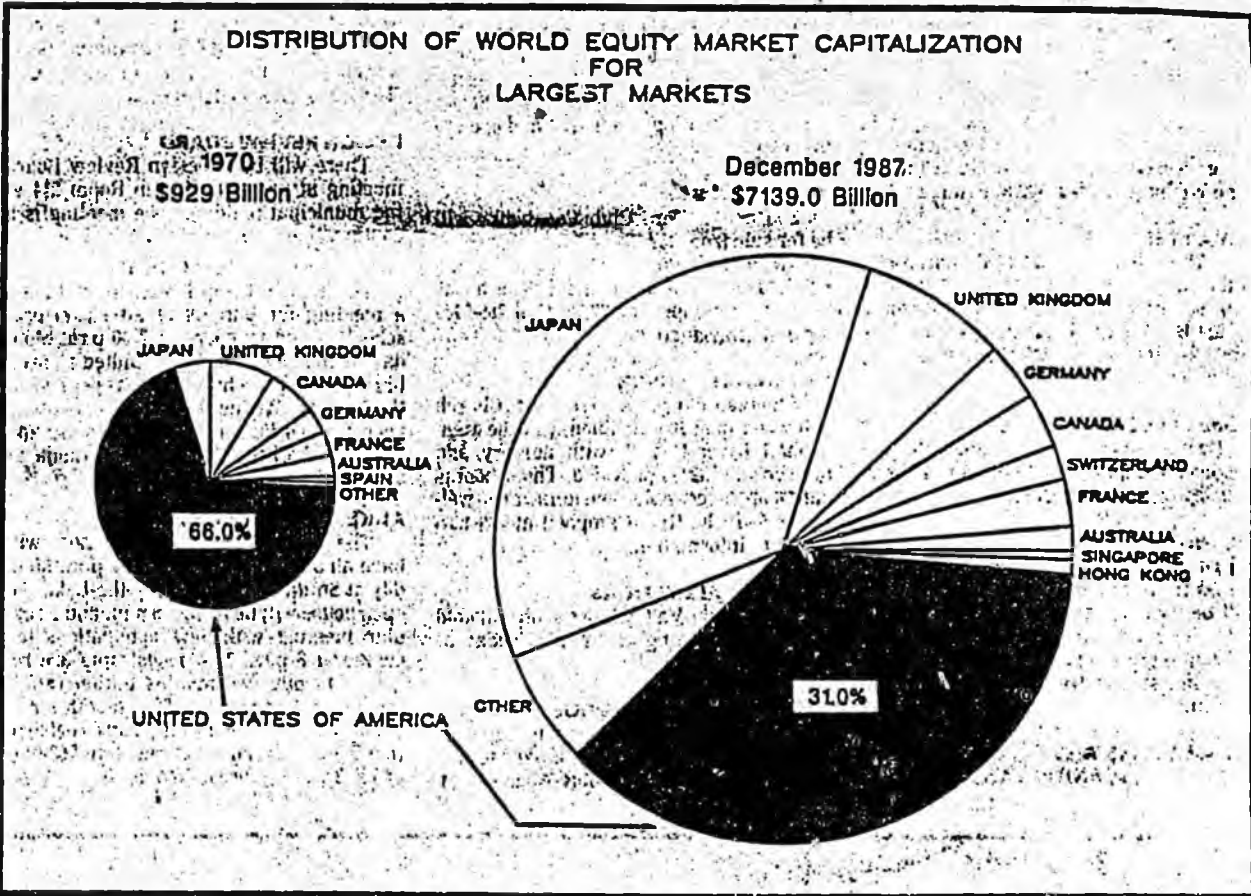
Bob Greeley, a California-based investment adviser, was in Juneau today to talk with Department of Revenue officials, Gov. Steve Cowper and some of the board of trustees of the permanent fund.

Greeley's recommendation is that it's time that up to 10 percent of the \$9.5 billion fund be invested in overseas stocks and bonds. The board of trustees sought that authority (up to 20 percent of the fund) from the legislature last session, but the attempt was killed in the Senate.

With the easing of trade barriers, emergence of worldwide markets and the declining dominance of the United States on the international financial scene, it only makes sense that a portion of the permanent fund be invested overseas, he said.

Greeley said if the permanent fund's investment objective remains getting the greatest amount of return for the least amount of risk, then overseas investing should be considered.

"I would recommend they start slowly (with international investing) make sure it works then proceed," Greeley said. "It's not automatic. Money must be worried about or it will end up with someone else."



Currently, the majority of the permanent fund is invested in U.S. government bonds, a safe but not highly profitable investment. Stocks or equities offer a higher rate of return, but are a bit riskier. Additionally, the United States has lost its dominance in the world's financial markets.

"In 1970, the United States controlled two-thirds of the world equity market; now it is just one-third. Given that new reality, an investment

portfolio needs to have overseas investments if it is to be truly diversified," Greeley said.

"Adding international investing adds stability and gives a higher rate of return," Greeley said.

There are some in the state who say the permanent fund should all be invested in Alaska much less overseas so Greeley knows he has a hard sell convincing people it's a good idea to invest abroad.

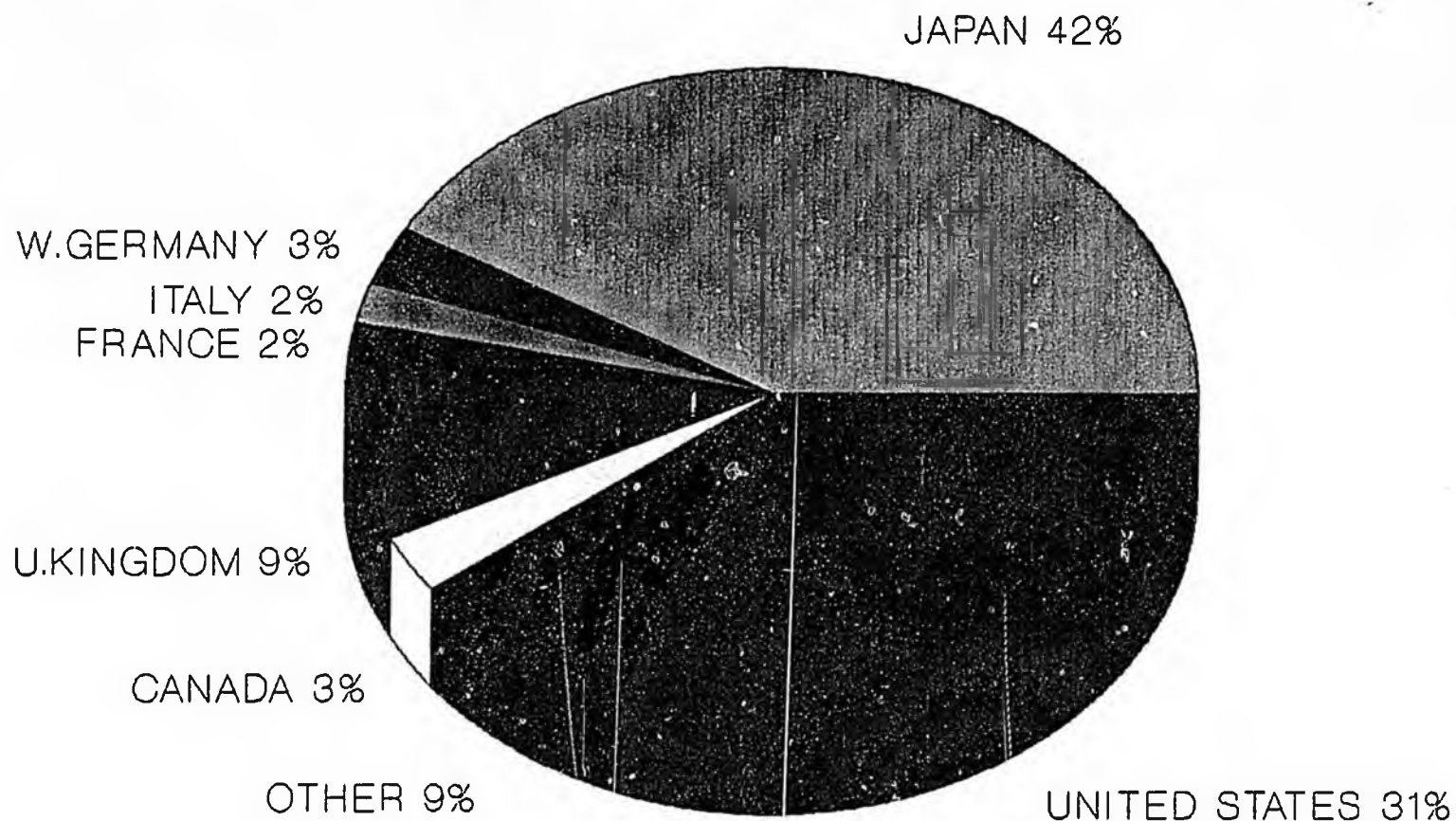
Newly elected chairman of the

board of trustees, Oral Freeman is one of those who is unconvinced. But, Greeley said, the more he (Freeman) listens the more he is considering the idea.

Greeley has extensive experience in overseas investing and oil wealth. He did several assignments for the government of Saudi Arabia where nearly 80 percent of the money was invested outside the country. He is currently manager of corporate investments for Hewlett-Packard.

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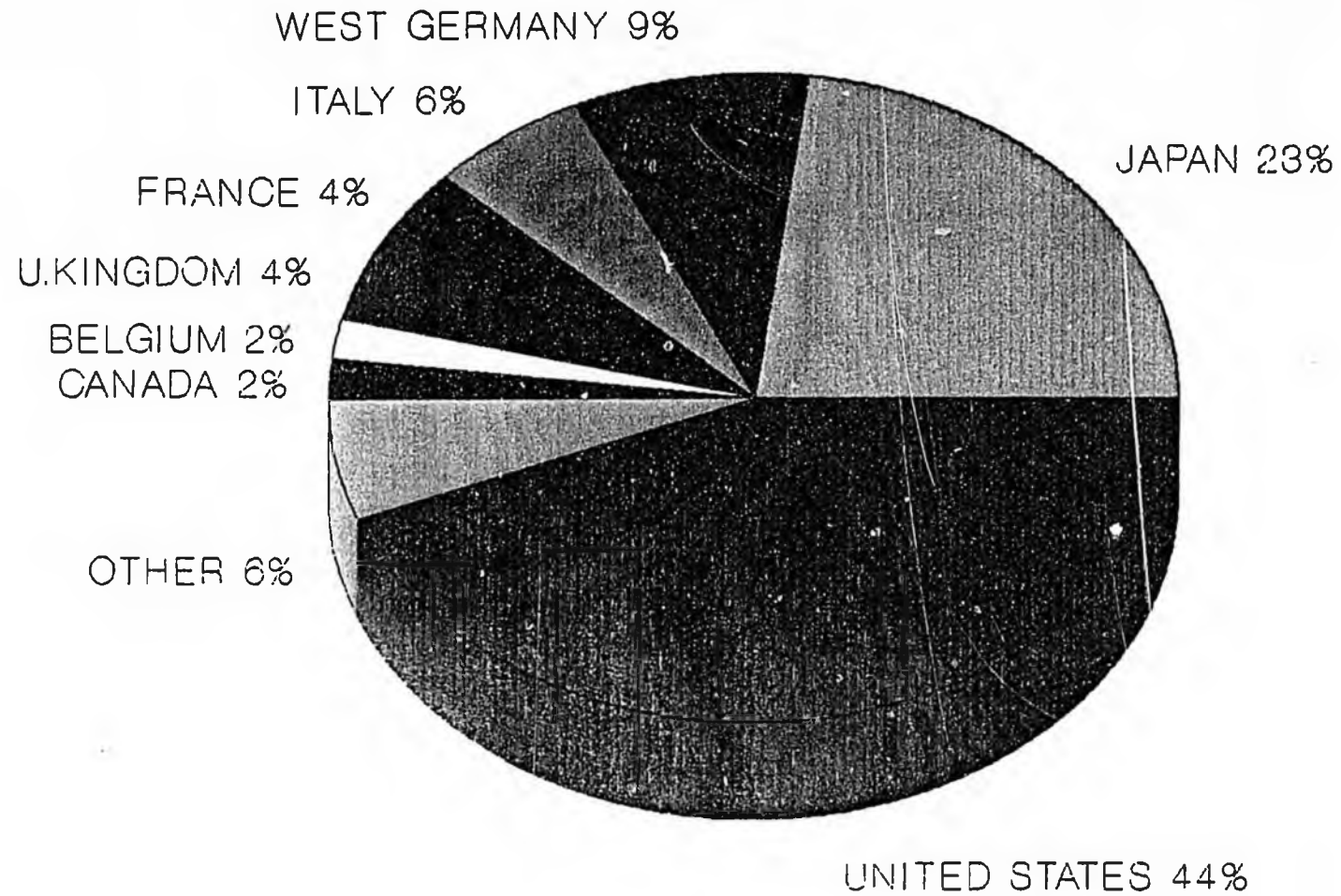
INVESTING IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS EQUITIES - \$7.1 TRILLION 1987



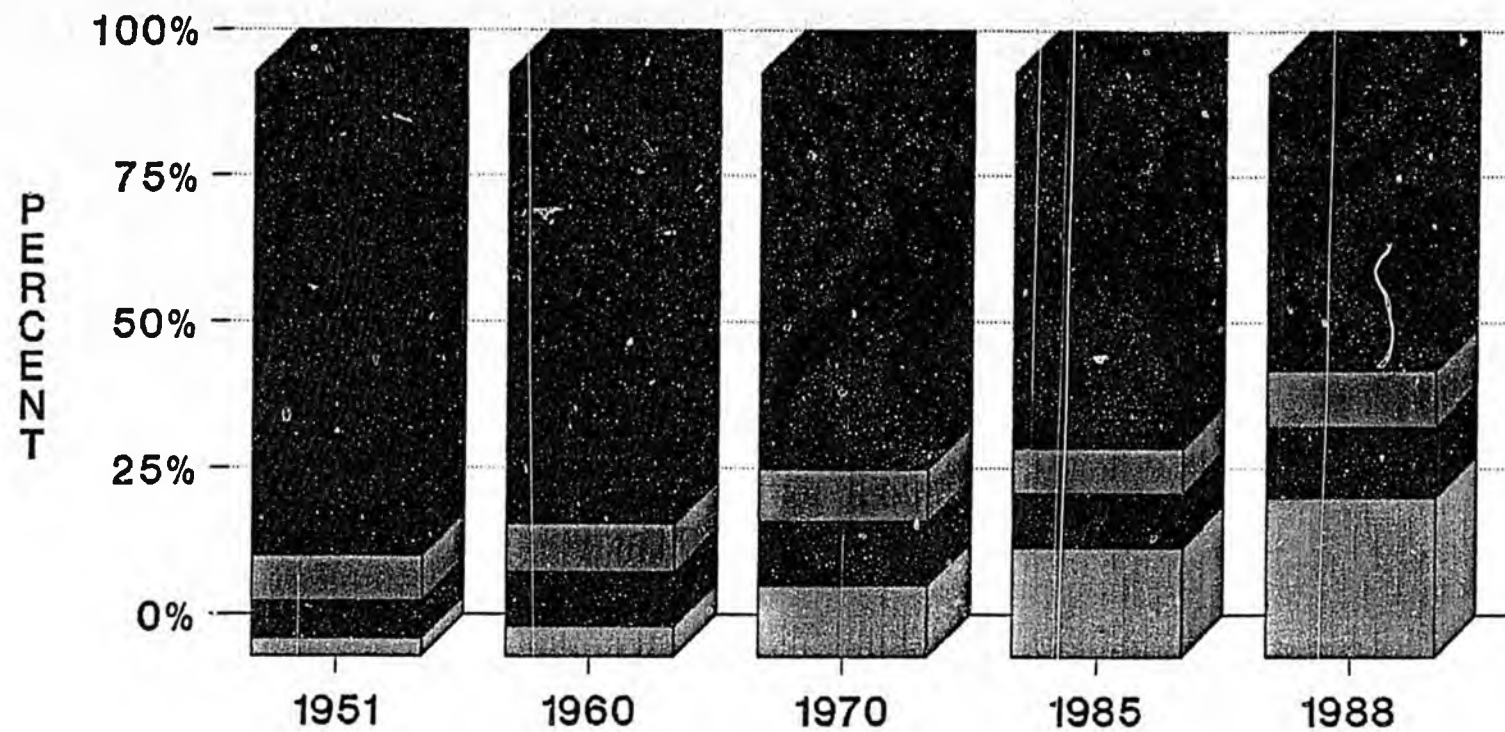
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INVESTING IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

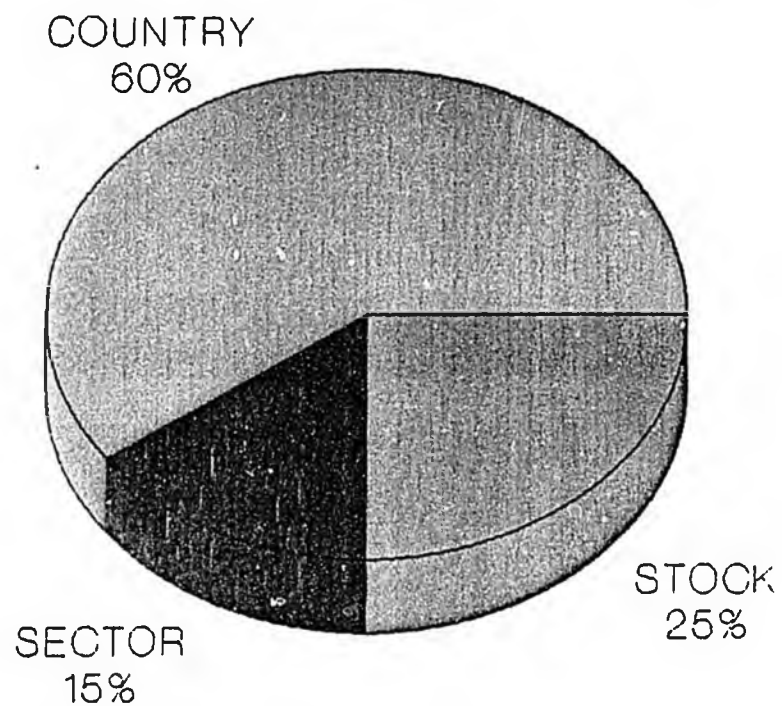
BONDS - \$9.4 TRILLION 1987



GLOBAL GNP



INTERNATIONAL INVESTING RETURN ATTRIBUTION *



* Results of a cross-sectional regression analysis study of 200 randomly created international equity portfolios of 50 stocks each.

TOTAL ANNUAL RETURN (U.S. DOLLARS)

	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Switzer- land</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>S&P 500</u>
1977	25.8	28.7	58.0	11.9		15.9	5.9	(2.1)	(7.2)
1978	26.9	21.9	14.6	21.8	18.5	53.3	45.1	20.4	
1979		12.1	22.1	43.6	83.5	11.9	28.5	51.8	18.5
1980		(7.3)	41.1	55.3	72.7	30.3	62.8	22.6	32.4
1981	(8.2)	(9.5)	(10.6)		(15.8)	15.8	18.3	(10.7)	(4.9)
1982	12.3	3.4	9.2	(22.6)		(0.5)	(16.7)	2.4	21.5
1983	25.9	19.3	17.2	56.0		24.9	31.7	33.4	22.4
1984	(3.8)	(11.1)	5.4	(12.6)	46.8	17.1		(7.6)	6.2
1985	140.9	108.9	53.4	21.0	51.6	43.9		16.1	31.7
1986	37.2	34.3	27.1	43.8	56.0	99.7	45.2		18.2
1987		(10.7)	31.6	6.7	(7.2)	42.4	0.8	11.6	5.2
1988	20.6		6.0	36.4	28.1	35.4	33.3	17.1	14.6



BEST PERFORMER



WORST PERFORMER

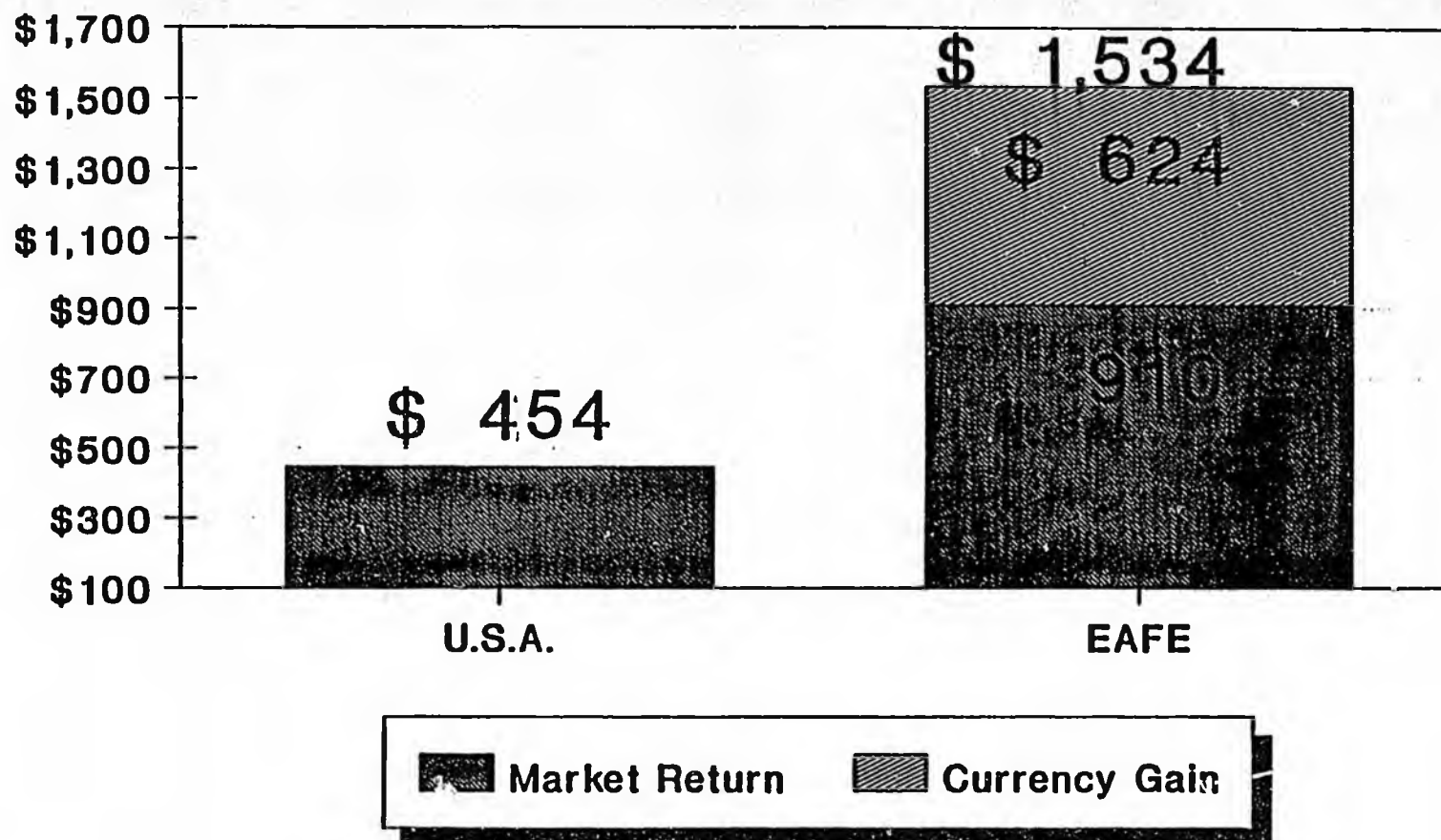
Largest Five Companies by Industry

	<u>Sales (\$MM)</u>		<u>Sales (\$MM)</u>
Automotive		Electrical Equipment	
General Motors	102	<u>Hitachi</u>	40
Ford	72	General Electric	39
<u>Toyota</u>	55	<u>Siemens</u>	33
<u>Daimler-Benz</u>	42	<u>Toshiba</u>	27
<u>Nissan</u>	35	<u>CGE</u>	24
Banking (Based on Assets)		Food & Household	
<u>Dai-ichi</u>	298	<u>Unilever</u>	31
<u>Sumitomo</u>	276	<u>Nestle</u>	28
<u>Fuji</u>	268	Procter & Gamble	17
<u>Mitsubishi</u>	242	Kraft	10
<u>Sanwa</u>	240	<u>Dalgerty</u>	9
Chemicals		Steel	
El duPont	31	<u>Nippon</u>	19
<u>BASF Group</u>	26	<u>Thyssen</u>	17
<u>Bayer Group</u>	24	USX	15
<u>Imperial Chemical</u>	20	<u>Nippon Kokan</u>	10
<u>Dow Chemical</u>	13	<u>Kobe</u>	9

Source: MSCI

WORLD EQUITY RETURNS

\$100 invested from 1970 through 1988



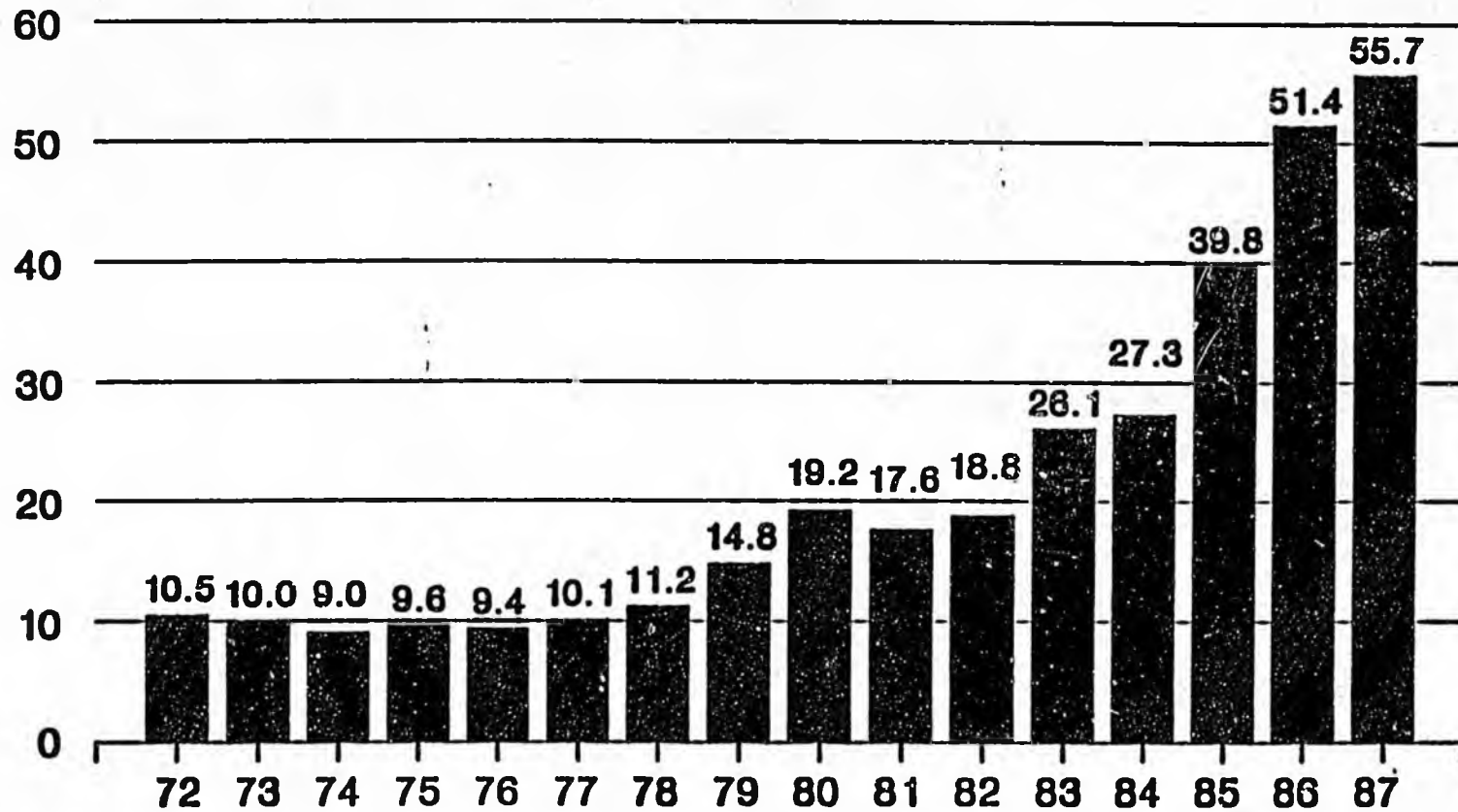
As of 1/1/89 with dividends reinvested

Source: MSCI

U.S. Holdings of Foreign Stock

1972 - 1987
(Year End Data)

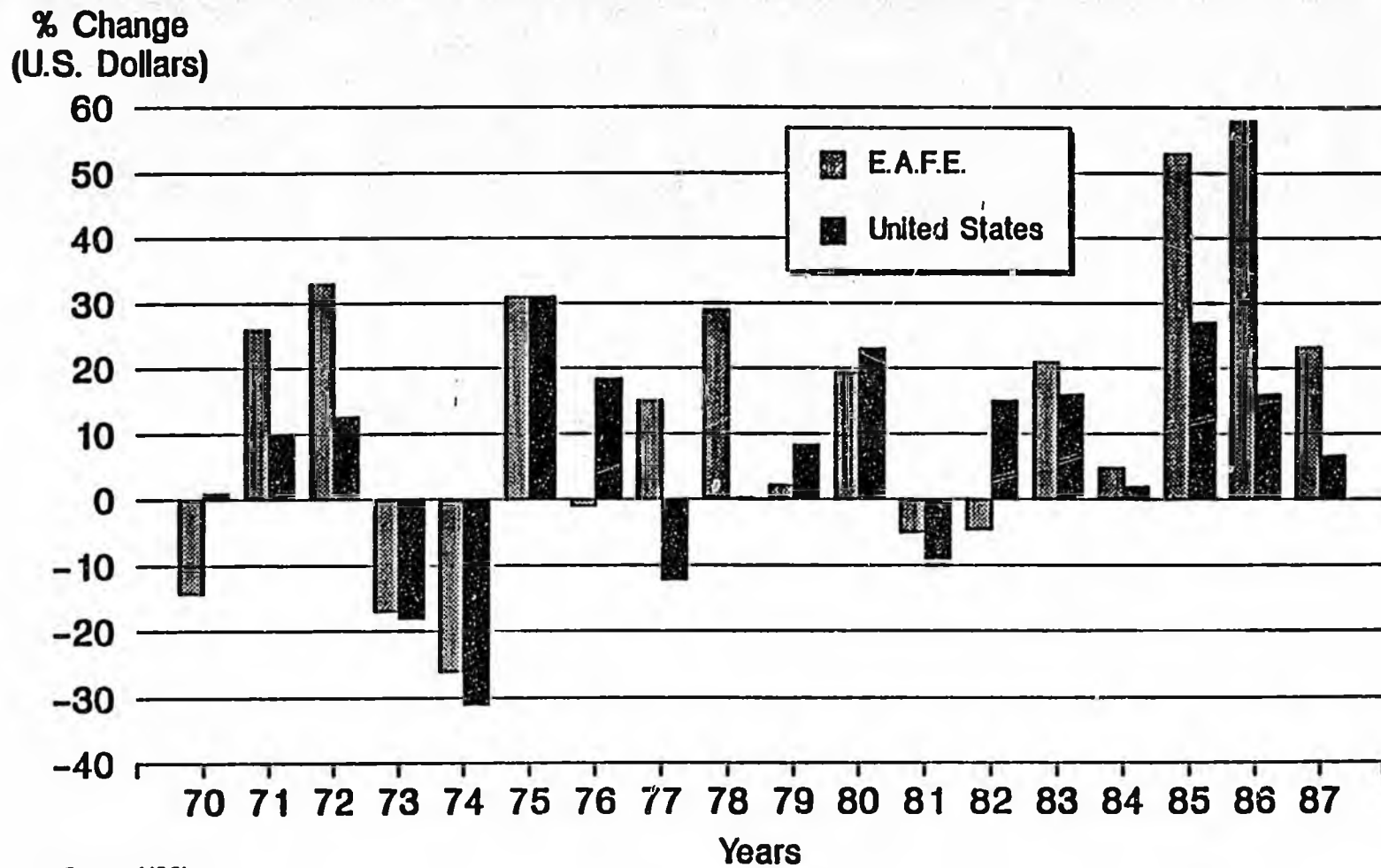
U.S. Holdings
(\$ Billions)



Source: Commerce Dept., Bureau of Economic Analysis

E.A.F.E. vs. United States

*Yearly Percentage Change
January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1987*

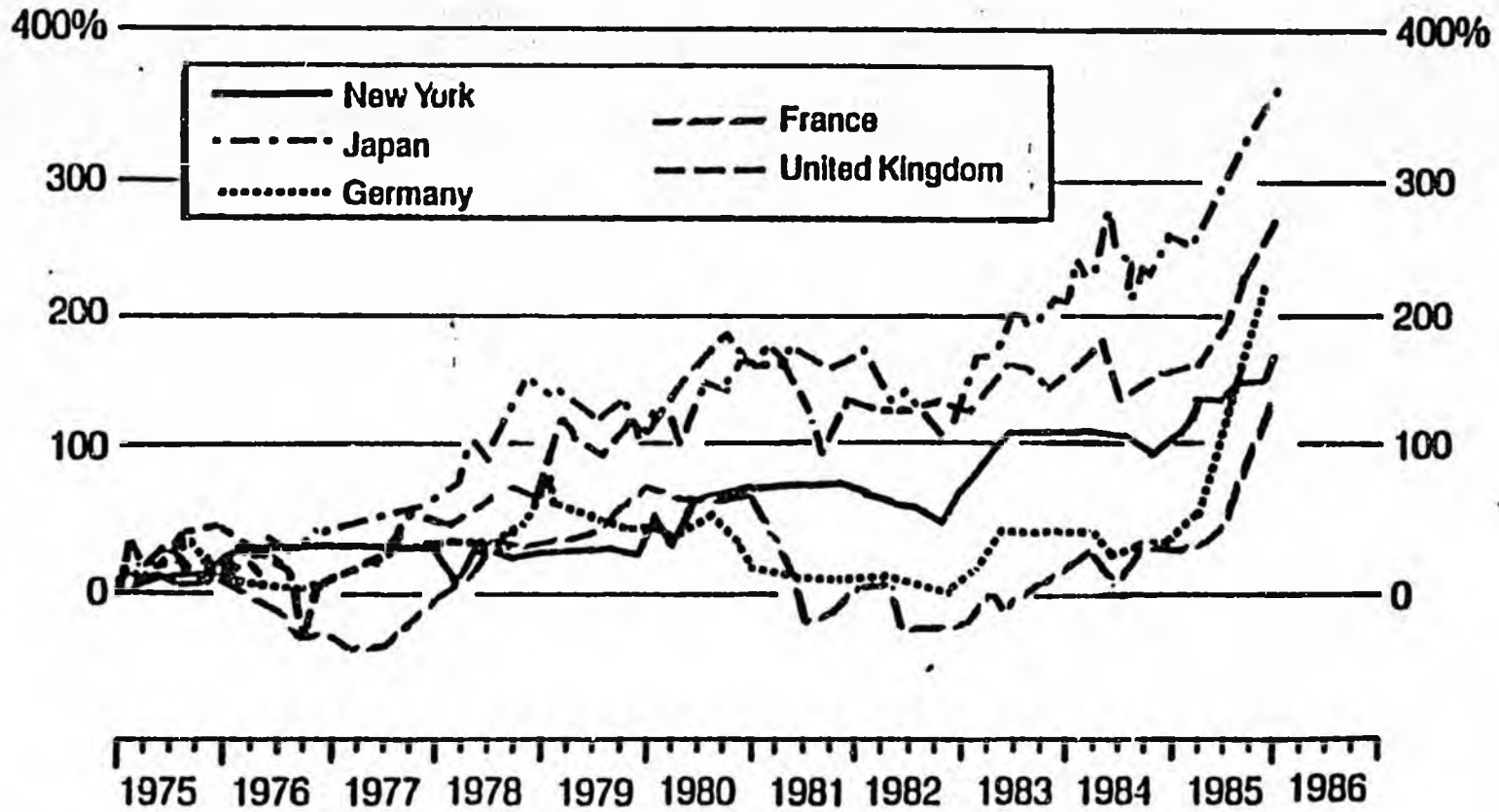


Source: MSCI

World Stock Markets

January 1975–January 1986

Zerobased
Price



Morgan Stanley Capital International Country Indices

**Historical Total Returns of Government Bonds in U.S. Dollars
(In percent)**

Country	1978***	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1978- 1988**	Annualized 1978- 1988**	Standard Deviation of Annual Returns
Australia*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-12.36	17.61	28.69	30.36	72.90	16.67	17.13
Canada	-2.38	-0.63	1.70	-2.41	35.73	9.57	8.80	17.51	17.16	8.57	20.81	179.45	18.92	11.13
France	31.90	0.15	-8.07	-16.07	1.88	-2.81	1.60	52.70	33.93	25.43	3.75	172.84	10.65	28.31
Germany	15.51	7.40	-10.58	-8.42	14.09	-8.06	-1.83	43.36	38.72	28.67	-6.30	152.89	9.81	18.62
Netherlands	7.69	16.24	-5.76	-8.55	15.85	-8.61	-2.61	42.66	36.14	32.01	-6.18	167.82	10.44	18.25
Switzerland	32.19	-8.59	-9.63	-1.65	1.18	-4.82	-14.66	34.36	35.16	32.60	-12.49	102.26	7.36	19.64
United Kingdom	3.83	12.40	28.88	-19.00	26.51	1.04	-13.11	40.59	15.28	47.52	2.96	233.10	12.90	20.06
United States	0.51	1.90	-8.79	3.86	31.33	4.06	14.29	28.48	21.63	-1.37	8.16	173.37	10.67	11.34
Japan	32.70	-21.46	22.88	5.50	9.20	12.55	2.69	37.31	43.57	39.87	4.24	363.49	16.72	19.33
Non-U.S. ^c	18.74	-4.98	13.68	-4.61	11.88	4.32	-1.96	37.15	33.92	36.17	2.95	260.43	13.80	15.45
World ^d	9.74	-1.74	7.82	-1.04	20.24	5.73	5.70	32.21	26.47	15.53	5.88	216.27	12.31	10.42

Source: Datastream

* Australian cumulative returns are for 1984 - 1988. World and Non-U.S. returns are weighted by market capitalizations.

** Numbers are calculated from January 1978 - December 1988.

*** 1978 total returns are calculated from January - December 1978, i.e., 11 months. The reported number is not annualized.

A/B
Original

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 27
PUBLISH DATE: 2/14/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act relating to purchase of international investments by PFC
Sponsor: Senator Sturgulewski
Requestor: Senator Sturgulewski

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Permanent Fund Corporation
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	35.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	35.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER	35.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
TOTAL	35.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

FY 89: Contractual services for manager search and associated costs.

FY 90 - FY 94: Management fees.

Prepared by: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation Phone: 465-2047
Division: _____ Date: January 25, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: David A. Rose, Executive Dir Date: January 25, 1989
Agency: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

Handwritten signature and date:
1/26/89

S

B

2

8

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE _____

3/23/89

Mr. President:

Finance Committee considered SB 28

prohibiting salaries for certain employees from exceeding the governor's salary; efd

and recommended

- replace with _____ CS _____) same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____) new title
- attached amendment(s) and technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____

4/12/89 Hearing on bill. Bill subsequently died in committee.

FISCAL NOTE(S) zero fiscal impact appropriation no FN
 new updated previous
 same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE 3-16-89
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER

FINANCE

**FISCAL NOTE(S) MUST BE ATTACHED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 3-22-89

1/9/89

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered SB 28

prohibiting salaries for certain employees from exceeding the governor's salary;efd

& reports it back as follows:

and recommended:

- replace with CS _____ same title
- attached amendment(s) and new title
- _____ letter of intent adopted
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____

OKM

FISCAL NOTE(S) attached zero fiscal impact
 appropriation no FN attached Gov. FN introduced w/ bill

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS
Al Adams
Tim Kelly

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
Five bills needs to be (No Lee)
excludes other of Adams

[Signature]
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee backup attached

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FISCHER AND COGHILL

2 SENATE BILL NO. 28

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act prohibiting salaries for certain employees
7 from exceeding the governor's salary; and providing
8 for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 22.05.140(c) is amended to read:

11 (c) Except as provided in AS 39.20.095, in [IN] addition to
12 annual salary, each justice is entitled to receive a geographic cost-
13 of-living adjustment, based on the location of the justice's primary
14 office assignment, equal to 3.5 percent of the justice's annual salary
15 times the number of pay step increases provided under AS 39.27.020 for
16 a state employee working in the same election district in those dis-
17 tricts for which AS 39.27.020 specified zero-to-five pay step in-
18 creases. In an election district for which AS 39.27.020 specifies
19 more than five pay steps, the number of pay step increases under this
20 section is limited to five. Any retirement benefits to which a jus-
21 tice may be entitled shall be computed only on the annual salary.

22 * Sec. 2. AS 22.07.090(a) is amended to read:

23 (a) Except as provided in AS 39.20.095, the [THE] monthly salary
24 of a judge of the court of appeals is equal to Step E, Range 29 of the
25 salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska. The compensa-
26 tion of a judge may not be diminished during the term of office,
27 unless by general law applying to all salaried officers of the state.

28 * Sec. 3. AS 22.10.190(c) is amended to read:

29 (c) Except as provided in AS 39.20.095, in [IN] addition to
S

1 annual salary, a superior court judge is entitled to receive a geo-
2 graphic cost-of-living adjustment, based on the location of the
3 judge's primary office assignment, equal to 3.5 percent of the [HIS]
4 annual salary times the number of pay step increases provided under
5 AS 39.27.020 for a state employee working in the same election dis-
6 trict in those districts for which AS 39.27.020 specifies zero-to-five
7 pay step increases. In an election district for which AS 39.27.020
8 specifies more than five pay steps, the number of pay step increases
9 under this section is limited to five. Any retirement benefits to
10 which a superior court judge may be entitled shall be computed only on
11 the annual salary.

12 * Sec. 4. AS 22.15.220(d) is amended to read:

13 (d) Except as provided in AS 39.20.095, in [IN] addition to
14 annual salary, a district court judge is entitled to receive a geo-
15 graphic cost-of-living adjustment, based on the location of the
16 judge's primary office assignment, equal to 3.5 percent of the
17 [JUDGE'S] annual salary times the number of pay step increases pro-
18 vided under AS 39.27.020 for a state employe working in the same
19 election district in those districts for which AS 39.27.020 specifies
20 zero-to-five pay step increases. In an election district for which
21 AS 39.27.020 specifies more than five pay steps, the number of pay
22 step increases under this section is limited to five. Any retirement
23 benefits to which a district court judge may be entitled shall be
24 computed only on the annual salary.

25 * Sec. 5. AS 37.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

26 Sec. 37.05.335. LIMITATIONS ON CERTAIN GRANTS. (a) Notwith-
27 standing AS 37.05.318, a state agency may not grant state money to an
28 organization or entity to which this section applies unless the orga-
29 nization or entity agrees to comply with the salary limit established

1 in AS 39.20.095 during the term of the grant. If an organization or
2 entity violates an agreement to comply with the limit established in
3 AS 39.20.095, it shall return any state money it has received for that
4 year and shall be ineligible to receive further funding under the
5 grant.

6 (b) This section applies to grants to a person, organization, or
7 entity that received at least 50 percent of its annual budget from the
8 state treasury during the previous fiscal year or that projects that
9 it will receive at least 50 percent of its budget from the state
10 treasury during the current fiscal year.

11 (c) When an amount is appropriated or allocated as a grant under
12 AS 37.05.315, 37.05.316, or 37.05.317, the department responsible for
13 administering the grant shall notify the named grant recipient of the
14 requirements of this section. The department shall request the recip-
15 ient to file its agreement to comply with the limit established in
16 AS 39.20.095 if required under (b) of this section. If the department
17 is requesting proposals from other qualified persons, organizations,
18 or entities under AS 37.05.316 or 37.05.317, the department shall also
19 notify them of the requirements of this section. The department shall
20 request them to file an agreement to comply with the limit established
21 in AS 39.20.095 if required under (b) of this section.

22 (d) In this section "state" has the meaning given in AS 39.20.-
23 095.

24 * Sec. 6. AS 39.20 is amended by adding a new section to read:

25 Sec. 39.20.095. SALARY LIMIT FOR CERTAIN PUBLIC EMPLOYEES. (a)
26 Notwithstanding the provisions of AS 23.40 (the Public Employment
27 Relations Act) and AS 14.20.550 - 14.20.610, the basic salary of an
28 officer or employee of the state may not exceed the salary of the
29 governor under AS 39.20.010.

1 (b) In this section

2 (1) "basic salary" is a person's salary including cost-of-
3 living adjustments, geographical differentials, length-of-service
4 increases, and adjustments in the nature of incentive, performance,
5 and year-end bonuses; "basic salary" does not include overtime compen-
6 sation, shift differentials, hazardous duty pay, travel per diem, or
7 travel allowances;

8 (2) "state" includes the executive, legislative, and judi-
9 cial branches of state government; the University of Alaska; school
10 districts; political subdivisions of the state, including municipal-
11 ities; and state instrumentalities, boards, commissions, and author-
12 ities if the instrumentality, board, commission, or authority receives
13 at least 50 percent of its annual budget from the state treasury.

14 * Sec. 7. AS 39.27 is amended by adding a new section to read:

15 Sec. 39.27.027. SALARY LIMIT. Notwithstanding AS 39.27.020 and
16 39.27.022, the basic salary of an officer or employee of the state may
17 not exceed the salary limit established under AS 39.20.095.

18 * Sec. 8. AS 42.40.110 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

19 (c) If the corporation receives at least 50 percent of its
20 yearly budget by direct appropriation or grant from the state trea-
21 sury, the board may not fix a basic salary for the chief executive
22 officer or approve basic salaries for other executive officers that
23 exceed the basic salary of the governor under AS 39.20.010. For
24 purposes of this subsection, "basic salary" has the meaning given in
25 AS 39.20.095.

26 * Sec. 9. AS 42.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

27 Sec. 42.40.715. EMPLOYEE SALARY LIMIT. Notwithstanding other
28 provisions of this chapter, if the corporation receives at least 50
29 percent of its yearly budget by direct appropriation or grant from the

1 state treasury, the basic salary of an employee of the corporation may
2 not exceed the salary of the governor under AS 39.20.010. In this
3 section, "basic salary" has the meaning given in AS 39.20.095.

4 * Sec. 10. Nothing in this Act terminates or modifies a collective
5 bargaining agreement or other contract if the agreement or contract is in
6 effect on the effective date of this Act. However, an employer subject to
7 this Act may not renew or extend a contract after the effective date of
8 this Act unless the contract complies with this Act.

9 * Sec. 11. Nothing in this Act infringes on the independence of the
10 University of Alaska or the Alaska Railroad Corporation except the pro-
11 visions that impose a salary limit on employees.

12 * Sec. 12. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).
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STATE OF ALASKA 1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE (REVISED)

Bill Version: SB 28
Publish Date: 3/23/89

REQUEST _____

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Department of Administration
Title: An act prohibiting salaries for BRU: Personnel
certain employees from exceeding Gov.'s salary
SPONSOR: Fischer and Cohill Components: Centralized Administrative Services
Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

This bill will not have a fiscal impact on the Division of Personnel. The fiscal impact on the executive branch will be minimal.

Prepared By: David K. F. Otto *KFL* Phone: 465-4430
Division: Personnel Date: 03/21/89

Approved by Commissioner: John M. Andrews *JMA* Date: 3/21/89
Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)
Senate Secretary

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS
FOR SB 28

SB 28 would limit basic salaries of officers and employees to not more than the salary of the Governor. The fiscal note analysis assumes that the salaries paid to officers and employees during 1988 will be reflective of those paid in future years. It shows that 35 employees in the Executive Branch are currently paid more than the Governor's base salary of \$81,648 per year.

The full year savings are currently distributed as follows:

Department of Law	\$ 90,192
Department of Health and Social Services	56,340
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities	20,964
Department of Revenue (Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation)	30,636
Department of Commerce and Economic Development (Alaska Power Authority)	1,164
Department of Administration	4,644
Department of Natural Resources	5,184
Office of the Governor	4,452
	<u>\$213,576</u>

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

January 26, 1989

SUBJECT: Sectional Analysis of SB 28 (Prohibiting certain salaries from exceeding the governor's)

TO: Senator Paul Fischer

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional analysis of SB 28, prohibiting salaries for certain employees from exceeding the governor's salary. As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional analysis or summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Sections 1 - 4 establish that the salary limit set out in section 6 of the bill applies to justices and judges of the state court system.

Section 5 prohibits state agencies from granting state money to an entity unless the entity agrees to comply with the salary limit during the term of the grant. The prohibition applies to entities that received at least 50 percent of their annual budget from the state treasury during the previous fiscal year or that expect to receive that much during the current fiscal year.

Section 6 prohibits the state from paying an officer or employee a basic salary that is greater than the salary of the governor. Definitions for "basic salary" and "state" are contained in subsection (b).

Section 7 prohibits the state from paying step differentials (commonly called geographic differentials) and longevity increments if payment would cause the salary to exceed the limit under AS 39.20.095, enacted in sec. 6 of the bill.

Sections 8 and 9 apply the salary limit to executive officers and employees of the Alaska Railroad if the railroad

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Senator Paul Fischer
Page 2
January 26, 1989

receives at least 50 percent of its yearly budget by direct appropriation or grant from the state treasury.

Section 10 limits the application of the Act to preserve constitutionally-protected contract rights during the life of the contract but requires compliance with the Act if the contract is renewed or extended.

Section 11 clarifies that although the salary limit applies to the University of Alaska and the Alaska Railroad, the Act does not in other ways infringe on the independence of the university or the railroad.

Section 12 is an immediate effective date clause.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TC:kb
wkk1:081

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



State Senate

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *P.F.*

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 28
(prohibiting certain salaries from exceeding the
governor's)

DATE: March 21, 1989

In the FY 90 Governor's recommended operating budget the following departments have proposed personal services base salaries (no benefits included) which exceed the governor's salary level, as shown in the Expenditure Detail Report:

University of Alaska

26 positions (base salaries ranging from \$109,213 to \$81,725)

Department of Revenue

6 positions (base salaries ranging from \$97,392 to \$82,992)

Note: 2 of the above positions include a base salary of \$62,508 with premium pay of \$25,000 for a total of \$87,508 and base salary of \$77,304 with premium pay of \$50,000 for a total of \$127,304

Department of Fish & Game

1 position with base salary of \$82,992

Department of Public Safety

8 positions (base plus premium pay salaries ranging from \$95,804 to \$82,577)

1 position with base salary only of \$82,992

SPONSOR'S BACKGROUND INFO.

MEMORANDUM

Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee
Page Two
March 21, 1989

Department of Transportation/Public Facilities

7 positions (base salaries ranging from \$88,428 to \$85,452)

Department of Corrections

1 positions with base salary of \$82,812

Department of Administration

3 positions (base salaries ranging from \$95,688 to \$82,812)

Department of Law

14 positions (base salaries ranging from \$106,800 to \$82,812)

Office of the Governor

3 positions (base salaries ranging from \$86,292 to \$82,812)

Department of Commerce

1 position with base salary of \$81,812

Department of Health and Social Services

2 positions (base salaries of \$82,812 and \$82,548)

The Departments of Natural Resources, Environmental Conservation, Military and Veterans Affairs, Education, Labor, and Community and Regional Affairs have no proposed positions where the base salary level exceeds that of the Governor.

PAF/sgn

Cowper 54th highest-paid state worker

JUNEAU EMPIRE
2-7-89

By CHUCK KLEESCHULTE

THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

Gov. Steve Cowper is the 54th highest-paid state employee, having moved up the list from the 116th spot he held when he took office, according to the state Division of Finance.

According to the list, about one-third of the state's highest-paid employees have received some type of pay increase during the past two years. Included among those who have received raises is Cowper. When he first took office Cowper was 116th on the list because the governor's salary had been cut 10 percent by former Gov. Bill Sheffield as part of budget reductions in 1986.

In 1987, Cowper restored full pay to all executive branch employees - including himself. The governor now receives \$81,648, placing him 54th in pay among regular executive, legislative and judicial branch employees.

While state employees haven't received an across-the-board pay increase in four years, some supervisors have seen their salaries rise, either because of merit increases or promotions.

The list doesn't include the cost of fringe benefits, which normally increase total compensation by 42 percent, or overtime costs.

The list also doesn't include the salaries of University of Alaska officials or the top officials of quasi-state agencies such as the Alaska Railroad or Alaska Housing Finance Corp.

Among all employees of state or quasi-state agencies, Frank Turpin is the leader in salary, receiving \$125,000 a year as head of the state-owned Railroad, said a railroad spokeswoman. Dr. Donald O'Dowd, president of the University of Alaska, earns \$103,990 a year, according to a university spokeswoman.

Among regular state employees, Harry Davis, the longtime district attorney in Fairbanks, is the highest paid, earning \$99,324 a year. Davis now makes slightly more than \$13,000 a year more than he made two years ago, thanks to a promotion and a change in geographical pay premiums that went into effect two years ago.

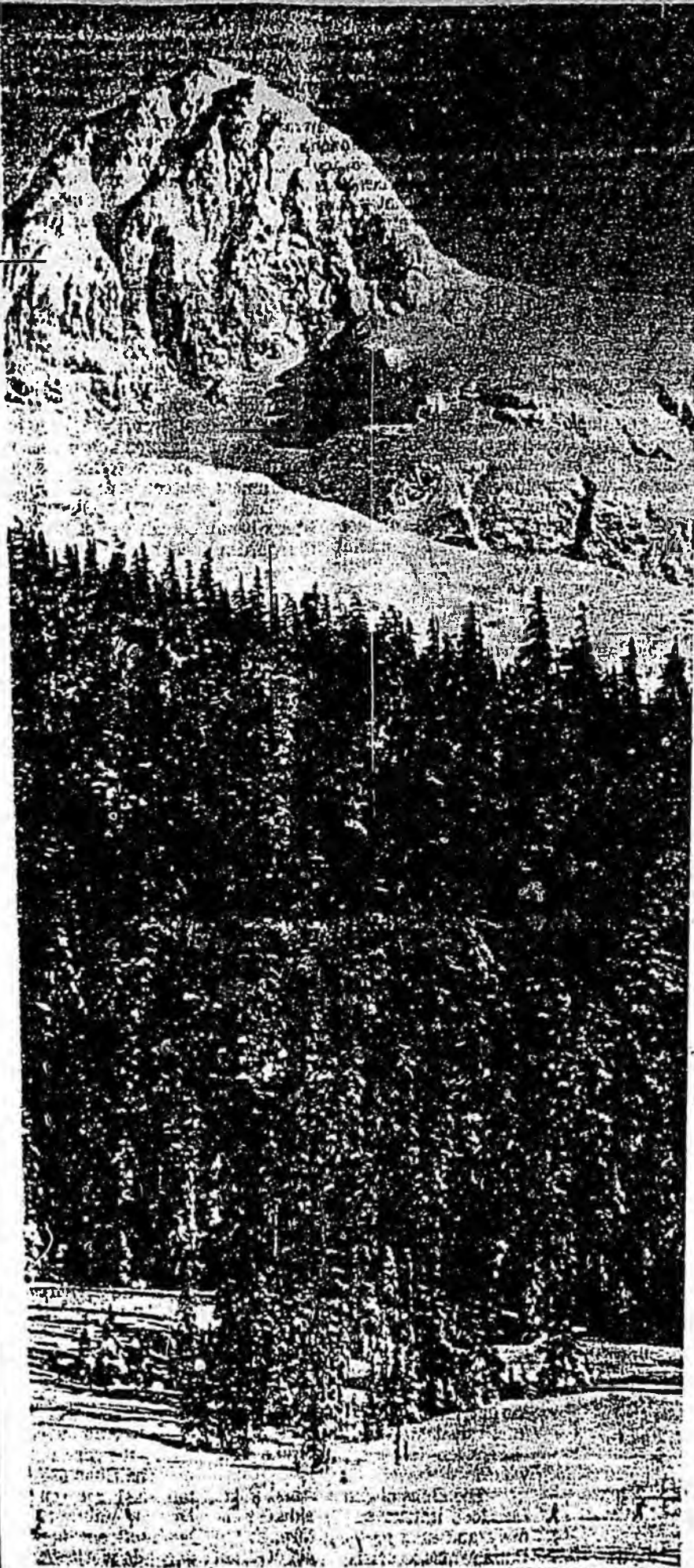
In second place is the Nome district attorney James Gould, who is making \$99,216. Psychiatrist Pierre Veuthey, clinic director of the Alaska Psychiatric Institute in Anchorage, is third with \$98,424. He has received slightly more than a \$17,000 hike during the past two years. Alaska Supreme Court Justice Jay Rabinowitz of Fairbanks is fourth with \$97,728.

Among the incongruities buried in the state's pay schedule is that 12 judges make more than Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Matthews and that 98 state workers make more than the commissioners of the state's 15 departments. Commissioners all make \$77,304 a year.

Keith Bush, director of the Division of Finance, explained that salaries vary by job, years of state service and location. Salary differentials, designed to help offset the higher costs of living in rural areas, are the driving force in raising many salaries above that of superiors, state officials said.

Don Wanie, finance system manager, also said merit increases boost longtime employees' salaries. Merit increases are 3.75 percent hikes yearly for the first six years followed by similar increases every two to four years based on good job performance ratings.

Please turn to Cowper, Page 8



MARK KELLEY/JUNEAU EMPIRE

ude: A mountain peak towers above cross-country skiers at Spaulding above Auke Bay last weekend.

BUDGET/AT A GLANCE

The following is a list of the top 141 state employees based upon their base pay. No overtime or special duty pay is included.

1. Harry Davis, attorney Fairbanks, \$99,324; James Gould, attorney Nome, \$99,216; Pierre Vuthey, clinic services director API Anchorage, \$96,424; Jay Rabinowitz, Alaska Supreme Court chief justice Fairbanks, \$97,728; Herbert Soll, prosecuting attorney Bethel, \$96,592; John Vacek, prosecuting attorney Nome, \$95,592; David Rose, international relations director Alaska Permanent Fund Juneau, \$94,400; James Hamill, staff psychiatrist Anchorage, \$93,148; Jerry Wessel, staff psychiatrist Anchorage, \$93,148; Charles Townsend, medical officer Anchorage, \$93,183.

11. William Means, international relations Juneau, \$91,140; John Bosshard, Superior Court judge Valdez, \$90,828; Gall Fratley, Superior Court judge Bethel, \$90,828; Michael Jeffery, Superior Court judge Barrow, \$90,828; Paul Jones, Superior Court judge Kotzebue, \$90,828; Charles Tunley, Superior Court judge Nome, \$90,828; Peter Bushre, international relations Alaska Permanent Fund Juneau, \$89,800; Dean Ackley, staff psychiatrist API Anchorage, \$89,280; Francis M. Criswell, forensic psychiatrist, Anchorage, \$89,280; Jesus Ortiz, international relations, Anchorage, \$89,280.

21. James P. Doogan, attorney Fairbanks, \$89,148; John Horn, division director, DOT Fairbanks, \$88,944; Mary Greene, Superior Court judge Fairbanks, \$88,128; Jay Hodges, Superior Court judge Fairbanks, \$88,128; Richard Savell, Superior Court judge Fairbanks, \$88,128; Niesje Steinkruger, Superior Court judge Fairbanks, \$88,128; Melvin Hoversten, division director in Dept. of Administration, communications Anchorage, \$86,292; Art Peterson, attorney Dept. of Law Juneau, \$86,292; John Katz, director of state federal relations, Washington, D.C., \$86,100; Ronald Lorenson, deputy attorney general Juneau, \$86,100.

31. Edmond Burke, associate justice Supreme Court Anchorage, \$85,728; Allen Compton, associate justice Supreme Court Anchorage, \$85,728; Warren Matthews, associate justice Supreme Court Anchorage, \$85,728; Daniel Moore, associate justice Supreme Court Anchorage, \$85,728; Rebecca Snow, attorney Fairbanks, \$85,728; David McCaleb, DOT engineer Fairbanks, \$85,644; Stephen Sisk, DOT engineer Fairbanks, \$85,452; Robert Venusti, DOT engineer Fairbanks, \$85,452; Roy Madsen, Superior Court judge Kodiak, \$85,416; Art Snowden, administrative director Alaska Court system Anchorage, \$83,724.

41. Ronald Davena, DOT engineer Nome, \$83,712; William H. Hawley, attorney Anchorage, \$83,292; Bill Murphree, attorney Fairbanks, \$83,220; Mark Wood, attorney Fairbanks, \$83,220; James Eason, Department of Natural Resources division director oil and gas, Anchorage, \$83,172; David Leblond, attorney Dept. of Law Anchorage, \$83,172; Bruce Abramson, attorney Dept. of Law Bethel, \$82,812; Everett Athens, attorney Dept. of Law Fairbanks, \$82,812; John

Hagey, attorney, Fairbanks, \$82,812; Bob LeResche, Alaska Power Authority executive director Juneau, \$82,812.

51. James Otlinger, attorney Dept. of Law, Kotzebue, \$82,812; Charles Cranston, Superior Court judge Kenai, \$82,716; Dr. John Middaugh, medical officer Anchorage, \$82,548; 54. Gov. Steve Cowper, Juneau, \$81,644; Roy Lynn Harper, sergeant Dept. of Public Safety, Kotzebue, \$81,218; John Coady, Fish and Game regional supervisor Nome, \$80,700; William Mellow, attorney Dept. of Law Juneau, \$80,280; Charles Gibson, area court administrator I, Fairbanks, \$80,208; Charles Mull, petroleum geologist DNR Fairbanks, \$80,208; Randy Olsen, attorney Dept. of Law Fairbanks, \$80,208.

61. Linda Wallon, attorney Dept. of Law Fairbanks, \$80,208; Bob Grogan, division director of governmental coordination Juneau, \$80,160; James Hansen, chief petroleum geologist, DNR Anchorage, \$80,160; David Mannheimer, attorney Dept. of Law Anchorage, \$80,160; Charles Northrip, executive director of the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission Juneau, \$80,160; Patrick Sharrock, division director of the Alaska Beverage Control Board Anchorage, \$80,160; William Van Dyke, petroleum manager Anchorage, \$80,160; Duane Craske, Superior Court judge Sitka, \$80,004; Beverly Cutler, Superior Court judge Palmer, \$80,004; Tom Jahnske, Superior Court judge Wrangell, \$80,004.

71. Mill Barker, deputy commissioner Dept. of Revenue Juneau, \$79,992; Robert Booher, division director Seward, \$79,992; Kenneth Brown, division director Fairbanks, \$79,992; Alexander Bryner, associate justice Court of Appeals, Anchorage, \$79,992; Robert G. Coals, associate justice Court of Appeals Anchorage, \$79,992; Stephanie Cole, deputy administrative director Alaska Court system Anchorage, \$79,992; David Cowee, DOT engineer Fairbanks, \$79,992; Gayle Horetski, deputy commissioner of Dept. of Public Safety Juneau, \$79,992; Louis Menendez, prosecuting attorney Dillingham, \$79,992; John Patterson, DOT engineer Fairbanks, \$79,992.

81. Garry Peska, chief of staff, Governor's Office Juneau, \$79,992; James Singleton, associate justice Court of Appeals, Anchorage, \$79,992; Laurence Soden, technical engineer DOT Fairbanks, \$79,788; Timothy Liters, first sergeant Dept. of Public Safety Nome, \$78,120; John Glass, first sergeant Dept. of Public Safety Bethel, \$77,652; Stephen Branchflower, attorney Dept. of Law Anchorage, \$77,376; Donald Bullock, revenue hearing examiner Juneau, \$77,376; Dean Guanelli, attorney Dept. of Law Juneau, \$77,376; Mary Henry, attorney Dept. of Law Anchorage, \$77,376; Carolyn Jones, attorney Dept. of Law Anchorage, \$77,376.

91. Tom Koester, attorney Dept. of Law Juneau, \$77,376; Ross Kopperud, attorney Dept. of Law Anchorage, \$77,376; Leonard Linton, attorney Dept. of Law Anchorage, \$77,376; Bob Maynard, attorney Dept. of Law Juneau, \$77,376; Jack McGee, attorney Dept. of Law Juneau, \$77,376; Michael Stark, attorney Dept.

of Law Juneau, \$77,376; Richard Svobodny, prosecuting attorney Juneau, \$77,376; Richard Tennant, attorney Dept. of Law Anchorage, \$77,376; John Andrews, commissioner Dept. of Administration, Juneau, \$77,304; Judy Brady, executive director of the Alaska Bond Bank Juneau, \$77,304.

101. Harold Brown, international relations, Anchorage, \$77,304; Kevin Callahan, attorney Kotzebue, \$77,304; Paul Canarsky, attorney Fairbanks, \$77,304; Victor Carlson, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; Walter Carpenell, Superior Court judge Juneau, \$77,304; Don Collinsworth, commissioner Dept. of Fish and Game Juneau, \$77,304; William Demmert, commissioner Dept. of Education Juneau, \$77,304; Warren Endicott, executive director of Legislative Affairs Juneau, \$77,304; Art English, commissioner Dept. of Public Safety Juneau, \$77,304; Dana Fabe, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304.

111. Kenneth Goldman, attorney Dept. of Law Fairbanks, \$77,304; Rene Gonzalez, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; Lenore Gorsuch, commissioner Department of Natural Resources Juneau, \$77,304; James Hanley, attorney Dept. of Law Kenai, \$77,304; Mark Hickey, commissioner DOTPF Juneau, \$77,304; David Hoffman, commissioner Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs Juneau, \$77,304; Susan Humphrey-Barnett, commissioner of Corrections Juneau, \$77,304; Karen Hunt, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; Karl S. Johnstone, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; Joan Katz, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304.

121. Dennis Kelso, commissioner Dept. of Environmental Conservation Juneau, \$77,304; Paul Lyle, attorney Dept. of Law Fairbanks, \$77,304; Hugh Malo, commissioner Dept. of Revenue Juneau, \$77,304; Ilarion P. Merculieff, commissioner Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development Juneau, \$77,304; Peter Michalski, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; Myra Munson, commissioner Dept. of Health and Social Services Juneau, \$77,304; Rodger Pegues, Superior Court judge Juneau, \$77,304; Justin Ripley, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; Larrae Rocheleau, division director Mount Edgecumbe school Sitka, \$77,304; Kenneth Roose, attorney Dept. of Law Fairbanks, \$77,304.

131. Mark C. Rowland, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; James Saunpson, commissioner Dept. of Labor Juneau, \$77,304; John Schaeffer, commissioner Dept. of Military and Veterans Affairs Anchorage, \$77,304; Grace Schaible, outgoing commissioner Dept. of Law Juneau, \$77,304; Thomas Schulz, Superior Court judge Ketchikan, \$77,304; Jon Scribner, assistant commissioner DOTPF Juneau, \$77,304; Douglas Serdahely, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; Brian Shortell, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304; William Snell, assistant commissioner DOTPF Anchorage, \$77,304; Milton Souiter, Superior Court judge Anchorage, \$77,304.

141. Bert Wagon, executive director Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority Anchorage, \$77,304.

Cowper...

Continued from Page 1

The list shows that while most commissioners are based in Juneau, the largest group of higher-paid workers is in Anchorage. Just over one-third of the highest-paid employees live in Anchorage, compared to 27 percent in Juneau, 19 percent in Fairbanks and the rest in

such areas as Nome, Bethel, Kotzebue, Barrow and Kodiak.

Most top-paid employees are judicial officials, executive branch supervisors and doctors, engineers and attorneys. Few members of the state's nine collective bargaining groups are on the list. Only a few Alaska State Trooper sergeants in rural areas make the list. The troopers are represented by the Public Safety Employees Association.

Issues...

Continued from Page 1

consent agenda and tabled. "The appearance of this resolution is well meant but poorly conceived," Corbus said. "Legislators from around the state must come to know Juneau as a non-aligned place from which to do state business." He said it is unnecessary for the municipality to become involved in legislative matters. He said that Juneau's role as capital isn't a God-given right and that the debate over ELF is partisan and regional.

laws and caused a sudden plunge in state revenues."

He said that severance taxes account for one-third of the state's revenue. He added that 40 percent of the city-borough's general fund revenue and 65 percent of municipal employment is funded by the state.

After some discussion by the assembly, assembly member Errol Champion moved that the resolution be deferred to the finance committee and the assembly concurred.

A similar fate awaited a resolution supporting the proposed education endowment after it was pulled

The assembly deferred the resolution for discussion at the school board's meeting this evening.

In other assembly business, city-borough manager Kevin Ritchie announced that a new director for the Health and Social Services Department had been found following a new "assessment center" approach for selecting candidates for key municipal positions. The selection process cost the city-borough \$4,700, Ritchie said.

Kathy Marshall, director of administrative services for the state Department of Commerce and Eco-

of Mrs. Mag...
information

Holy Eucharist
Lent at 7:30 to...
Wednesday at...
Fourth...
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EMPLOYEES AS OF 12/31/88 WHO HAD A PAY RATE GREATER THAN GOVERNORS
(IN PAY RATE ORDER)

DEPT	NAME LAST	FIRST	PAY RATE	SCHD	RANGE	STEP	CLASS	LOC	DIV	BARG UNIT	PAY TYPE	PAY STAT	SEAS IND	TOTAL BASE SALARY
3	HERRINER	CHARLES M	\$8,578.00	F	25	L	P714	DAA	65	X	M	PX	F	102,936
3	DAVIS	HARRY L	\$8,277.00	E	26	M	P714	JBA	65	X	M	PX	F	99,324
2	GOULD	JAMES V	\$8,268.00	H	24	K	P714	HTA	12	X	M	PX	F	99,216
6	VEUTHEY	PIERRE L	\$8,202.00	9	28	F	X067	EBA	2	X	X	PX	F	98,424
41	RABINOWITZ	JAY A	\$8,144.00	9			X001	JBA	1	X	X			97,728
3	VACEK	JOHN R	\$7,966.00	H	25	E	P714	HTA	65	X	M	PX	F	95,592
4	ROSE	DAVID A	\$7,880.00	9	30	K	X009	AWA	11	X	X	PX	F	94,560
6	SMITH	MARJORIE J	\$7,779.00	9	27	F	X067	EBA	2	X	X	PX	F	93,348
6	WESSEL	JERRY L	\$7,779.00	9	27	F	X067	EBA	2	X	X	PX	F	✓
6	HAMILL	JAMES E	\$7,779.00	9	27	F	X067	EBA	2	X	X	PX	F	✓
3	SOLL	HERBERT D	\$7,681.00	G	25	E	P714	DKA	65	X	M	PX	F	92,172
4	MEANS	WILLIAM L	\$7,595.00	9	30	J	X009	AWA	11	X	X	PX	F	91,140
41	BOSSHARD	JOHN	\$7,569.00	9			X001	EAA	4	X	X			90,828
41	JONES	PAUL B	\$7,569.00	9	28	E	X001	KAA	3	X	X			✓
41	JEFFERY	MICHAEL I	\$7,569.00	9			X001	MEA	3	X	X	PX	F	✓
41	FRATTES	GAIL R	\$7,569.00	9			X001	DKA	5	X	X	PX	F	✓
41	TUNLEY	CHARLES R	\$7,569.00	9			X001	HTA	3	X	X			✓
4	BUSHRE	PETER	\$7,490.00	9	30	J	X009	AWA	11	X	X	PX	F	89,880
6	ORTIZ	JESUS	\$7,440.00	9	27	F	X009	EBA	2	X	X	PX	F	89,280
6	CRISWELL	FRANCIS M	\$7,440.00	9	27	F	X067	EBA	2	X	X	PX	F	✓
3	DOOGAN	JAMES P	\$7,429.00	E	25	K	P714	JBA	65	X	M	PX	F	89,148
25	HORN	JOHN D	\$7,412.00	E	26	J	P190	JBA	3	X	M	PX	F	88,944
3	EMLEY	SHARON J	\$7,408.00	H	24	E	P714	HTA	97	X	M	PX	F	88,896
41	SAVELL	RICHARD D	\$7,344.00	9	28	E	X001	JBA	5	X	X	PX	F	88,128
41	HODGES	JAY	\$7,344.00	9			X001	JBA	5	X	X			✓
41	STEINKRUGER	NIESIE J	\$7,344.00	9			X001	JBA	5	X	X	PX	F	✓
41	GREENE	MARY E	\$7,344.00	9			X001	JBA	5	X	X	PX	F	✓
41	BLAIR	JAMES R	\$7,344.00	9			X001	JBA	5	X	X			✓
3	PETERSON	ARTHUR H	\$7,191.00	A	26	M	P714	AWA	97	X	M	PX	F	86,292
2	HOVERSTEN	MELVIN L	\$7,191.00	A	26	M	P190	EBA	30	X	M	PX	F	✓
3	LORENSEN	RONALD W	\$7,175.00	A	28	K	P714	AWA	97	X	M	PX	F	86,100
1	KATZ	JOHN W	\$7,175.00	A	28	K	X081	MOA	1	X	X	PX	F	✓
4	ALEXANDER	RICHARD E	\$7,175.00	9	24	A	X009	AWA	11	X	X	PX	F	✓
41	MOORE	DANIEL A	\$7,144.00	A	30	F	X001	EBA	1	X	X	PX	F	85,728
41	COMPTON	ALLEN T	\$7,144.00	A	30	F	X001	EBA	1	X	X			✓
41	MATTHEWS	WARREN W	\$7,144.00	A	30	F	X001	EBA	1	X	X	PX	F	✓
3	SNOW	D REBECCA	\$7,144.00	E	26	F	P714	JBA	97	X	M	PX	F	✓
41	BURKE	EDMOND W	\$7,144.00	A	30	F	X001	EBA	1	X	X			✓
25	MCCALED	DAVID L	\$7,137.00	9	25	J	P891	JBA	4	S	M	PR	F	85,644
25	VENUSTI	ROBERT R	\$7,121.00	9	24	K	P891	JBA	4	S	M	PE	F	85,452
25	SISK	STEPHEN	\$7,121.00	9	25	K	P891	JBA	4	S	M	PE	F	✓
41	MADSEN	ROY H	\$7,118.00	9			X001	CAA	4	X	X	PX	F	85,416
10	PESEL	GARNETT H	\$7,109.00	9	24	L	P834	JBA	12	G	M	PE	S	85,308
41	SNOWDEN	ARTHUR H	\$6,977.00	9			X000	EBA	6	X	X	PX	F	83,724
25	LANE	JAMES H	\$6,976.00	S	22	K	P891	HTA	4	S	M	PE	F	83,712
25	DAVENA	RONALD S	\$6,976.00	S	22	K	P891	HTA	4	S	M	PR	F	✓
3	HAWLEY	WILLIAM H	\$6,941.00	A	25	M	P714	EBA	65	X	M	PX	F	83,292
3	MURPHREE	BILL D	\$6,935.00	E	24	K	P714	JBA	65	X	M	PX	F	83,220
3	WOOD	MARK I	\$6,935.00	E	24	K	P714	JBA	65	X	M	PX	F	✓
10	EASON	JAMES E	\$6,931.00	A	26	L	P190	EBA	4	X	M	PX	F	83,172
3	LEBLOND	DAVID T	\$6,931.00	A	26	L	P714	EBA	97	X	M	PX	F	✓
5	ROMESBURG	KERRY D	\$6,916.00	A	28	J	X062	AWA	10	X	X			82,992
3	ATHENS	EVERETT J	\$6,901.00	E	25	F	P714	JBA	97	X	M	PX	F	82,812
3	FOSTER	GARY G	\$6,901.00	E	25	F	P714	JBA	97	X	M	PX	F	✓
3	OTYINGER	JAMES H	\$6,901.00	H	24	C	P714	KAA	65	X	M	PX	F	✓
18	LERESCHE	ROBERT E	\$6,901.00	A	29	F	X020	AWA	4	X	X	PX	F	✓
2	HAGEY	JOHN W	\$6,901.00	E	25	F	P714	JBA	12	X	M	PX	F	✓
3	ABRAMSON	BRUCE	\$6,901.00	G	24	D	P714	DKA	97	X	M	PX	F	✓
41	CRANSTON	CHARLES K	\$6,893.00	9			X001	DQA	4	X	X			82,716
6	MIDDAUGH	JOHN P	\$6,879.00	A	27	K	P521	EBA	1	S	M	PE	F	82,548
6	SPENCE	DAVID A	\$6,866.00	D	27	K	P522	AWA	1	G	M	PE	F	82,392
1	COWPER	STEPHEN C	\$6,804.00	9			X000	AWA	1	X	X	PX	F	81,648

DEPT. KEY

- 1 GOV
- 2 ADMIN
- 3 LAW
- 4 REVENUE

- 6 H & SS
- 10 DNR
- 25 DOT/PF
- 41 COURTS

- 8 COMMERCE

LOCATION KEY

- AWA - JUNEAU
- CAA - KODIAK
- DAA - DILLINGHAM
- DKA - BETHEL
- DQA - KENAI
- EAA - VALDEZ

1/25/90
(3) FIN

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Department of Administration
Title: An Act prohibiting salaries for BRU: Personnel
certain employees from exceeding*
Sponsor: Fisher and Coghill Components: Personnel
Requestor: Fisher

* Governor's salary.

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER 34	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would not have a fiscal impact on the Division of Personnel either in Fiscal Year 90 or in subsequent years. The impact on the executive branch will be minimal.

Prepared by: David K. F. Otto *DKFO* Phone: 465-4430
Division: Personnel Date: 1/23/90
Approved by Commissioner: Frank S. Baxter *Frank S. Baxter* Date: 1/23/90
Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

SB 28

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS
FOR SB 28

SB 28 would limit basic salaries of officers and employees to not more than the salary of the Governor. The fiscal note analysis assumes that the salaries paid to officers and employees during 1988 will be reflective of those paid in future years.

Based on this assumption a full year's savings would be distributed as follows:

Department of Law	\$ 90,192
Department of Health and Social Services	56,340
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities	20,964
Department of Revenue (Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation)	30,636
Department of Commerce and Economic Development (Alaska Power Authority)	1,164
Department of Administration	4,644
Department of Natural Resources	5,184
Office of the Governor	4,452
	<u>\$213,576</u>

S

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

3/9/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE

4/4/89

Mr. President:

FINANCE

Committee considered

SB 30

repealing the 25-cent resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license and a related exemption from commercial fishing permit requirements. and recommended

- replace with CS SB 30 (Finance)) same title
- or adopt CS) new title
- attached amendment(s) and technical title change (HB only)
- Finance letter of intent adopted

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) zero ^{DF&G (64.8 rev/projects)} fiscal impact appropriation no FN

new updated previous

same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

[Signature] FRANK

[Signature] PEARCE

[Signature] FISCHER

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature] DUNCAN - No Rec

[Signature] ZHAROFF - No Rec

[Signature] (Co-CHAIR) DO PASS

UEHLING
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached [Signature] (Co-CHAIR) DO PASS

BINKLEY

R/O SFC 4-4-89



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

Sen. Paul Fischer

Adopted 4/4/89

LETTER OF INTENT

FOR

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 30 (FINANCE)

With the passage of this legislation, it is the intent of the Legislature to direct the Department of Fish and Game to decrease the number of people who obtain the low-income licenses fraudulently with the

- * use of a separate form for low-income application which clearly spells out the qualifications for a low-income license; the penalties for both falsification of information on the application (including voiding of the license) and the use of a license that is obtained fraudulently; and the requirement that all applicants will supply proof of eligibility upon request. The form should also indicate that failure to supply such proof upon request voids the license, makes the applicant subject to prosecution for fishing, hunting, and trapping without a license, and is also a misdemeanor which, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and/or not more than six months in jail.
- * increased education of licensing vendors on the eligibility requirements and penalties for low-income licenses.
- * increased monitoring efforts by the department's licensing section, including biannual cross-check with the Department of Health and Social Services public assistance records. The names of those who have indicated their eligibility for the low-income license because of their receipt of public assistance but do not appear on public assistance records will be immediately sent to the Department of Public Safety for investigation.

The Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Public Safety shall report back to the Legislature by January 31, 1991, on the results of these efforts.

Senator Rick Uehling, Co-chair
April 4, 1989

R/O SFC 4-4-89

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSSB30 (Finance)
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 03-30-89
Title: "An Act relating to...license for low income or indigent persons"
Sponsor: Senator Fischer
Requestor: _____
Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Administration, Sport Fish, Wildlife Conservation
Components: Administrative Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE		64.8	149.4	149.4	149.4	149.4
---------	--	------	-------	-------	-------	-------

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER Fish & Game		64.8	149.4	149.4	149.4	149.4
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See enclosed.

Prepared by: Beverly Reaume
Division: Administration
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: Fish and Game

Phone: 465-4120
Date: 03-30-89
Date: 3/30/89

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1989

CS SB 30 (Finance)

- ASSUMPTIONS: (1) THE FIRST HALF OF FY90 WILL HAVE LICENSES SOLD AT 25 CENTS
(2) 25% OF THOSE PREVIOUSLY PURCHASING 25 CENTS LICENSES WILL
BUY A FULL PRICE HUNTING/FISHING COMBINATION LICENSE
(3) HALF WILL BUY A \$5 LOW-INCOME LICENSE
(4) SEPARATE LOW INCOME LICENSE CREATED
(5) CURRENT LICENSE FEES STAY IN EFFECT

IN FY88 17,500 LICENSES WERE SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER LICENSE

THE VALUE EQUALED $17,500 \times .25 = \$4,375$

PROJECTED SALES IN FY90 (FIRST HALF OF YEAR AT 25 CENTS)

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FY90	$9400 \times .25 =$	\$2,350
SECOND SIX MONTHS OF FY90		
NEW LOW INCOME LICENSE	6075×5	\$30,375
COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE	2025×22	\$44,550
TOTAL SALES FY90		\$77,275

PROJECTED SALES FY91 AND BEYOND

LOW INCOME LICENSES	13125×5	\$65,625
COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE	4375×22	\$96,250
TOTAL SALES FY91		\$161,875

EXPENSES:

PRINTING 15,000 LOW INCOME LICENSES	\$5,000
DISTRIBUTION/POSTAGE COSTS	\$2,500
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES VERIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR LOW INCOME LICENSE	\$5,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$12,500

TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY90	\$64,775
TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY91	\$149,375

Original sponsor: Fischer

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 30 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the resident hunting, trapping,
7 and sport fishing license for low income or indigent
8 persons and to applications for certain fish and game
9 licenses, tags, and permits; and providing for an
10 effective date."

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

12 * Section 1. AS 16.05.340(a)(6) is repealed and reenacted to read:

13 (6) Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing li-
14 cense.....32

15 however, the fee is \$5 for an applicant who

16 (A) is the head of a family or a dependent member of
17 that family, or is solely self-supporting; and

18 (B) subject to the requirement that the applicant
19 provide proof of eligibility under this subparagraph when re-
20 quested by the department,

21 (i) is obtaining or has obtained assistance
22 during the preceding six months under any state or federal
23 welfare program to aid the indigent; or

24 (ii) has an annual family gross income of less
25 than \$8,200 for the year preceding application.

26 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.340(a)(17)(A) is amended to read:

27 (A) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting
28 without having the current year's waterfowl tag in the person's
29 actual possession, unless that person

1 (i) qualifies for a \$5 [25 CENT] license fee
2 under (6) of this subsection [AS 16.05.340(a)(6)];

3 (ii) is a resident under the age of 16;

4 (iii) is 60 years of age or older and has been a
5 resident for at least one year;

6 (iv) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free
7 license under AS 16.05.341.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.340(c) is amended to read:

9 (c) The commissioner may issue a duplicate license or a dupli-
10 cate tag as a replacement for a license or tag issued under (a) of
11 this section. A fee of \$2 shall be charged for each duplicate license
12 or tag and the duplicate may [SHALL] not be issued unless the commis-
13 sioner or a delegate is satisfied that the original has been lost or
14 destroyed. [THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO A 25-CENT LICENSE
15 ISSUED UNDER (a)(6) OF THIS SECTION.]

16 * Sec. 4. AS 16.05.420 is repealed and reenacted to read:

17 Sec. 16.05.420. LICENSE, TAG, AND PERMIT VIOLATIONS. (a) A
18 false statement of a material fact in an application for a license,
19 tag, or permit issued under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430 voids the li-
20 cense, tag, or permit for which the application is made.

21 (b) A person who knowingly makes a false statement, or knowingly
22 omits a material fact, in an application for a license, tag, or permit
23 issued under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430 is guilty of unsworn falsifica-
24 tion under AS 11.56.210.

25 (c) A person to whom a license or tag has been issued under this
26 chapter may not alter, change, loan, or transfer the license or tag.
27 A person may not use a license or tag that has been issued under this
28 chapter to another person.

29 * Sec. 5. AS 16.05.430(a) is amended to read:

1 (a) Except as provided in AS 16.05.420(b), a [A] person who
2 violates AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.420 or a regulation adopted under
3 AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.420 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction
4 is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment
5 for not more than six months, or by both.

6 * Sec. 6. AS 16.05.660 is amended to read:

7 Sec. 16.05.660. LICENSE EXEMPTION. A person may, by complying
8 with the \$5 [25-CENT] license requirement of AS 16.05.340(a)(6), take
9 not more than 2,000 pounds each of tom cod, blue cod, smelt, pickerel,
10 white fish, and spider crab a year from waters of the state.

11 * Sec. 7. This Act takes effect January 1, 1990.
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Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



State Senate

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Rick Uehling, Co-Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *PAF*

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 30 (Resources)
(repealing the 25 cent hunting/fishing/trapping
licenses)

DATE: March 9, 1989

I would appreciate your scheduling the above referenced bill for a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee at the earliest possible time.

As you are aware, this legislation received considerable review during the Fifteenth Legislature. The Department of Fish and Game has testified that there is no question that this program costs the state money to administer and does not generate revenue and, since there is absolutely no verification of an applicant's qualifications, the program is open to abuse.

The Senate Resources Committee Substitute and accompanying letter of intent, is a compromise to the original legislation as introduced.

I have attached letters of support from The Alaska Outdoor Council and have today requested that the Department of Fish and Game provide the Finance committee with new fiscal notes reflecting the changes made by the Resources Committee Substitute.

Your consideration will be greatly appreciated.

PAF/sgn

Attachments

cc: Senator John Binkley, Co-Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Resources Committee

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman

Senator Jay Kerttula, Vice Chairman
Senator Dick Ellason
Senator Steve Frank
Senator Rick Halford
Senator Ailiss Sturgulewski
Senator Fred Zharoff



P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4907

LETTER OF INTENT FOR CS SB 30 (RESOURCES)

With the passage of CS SB 30 (Resources), changing the fee for the sportfishing/ hunting/ trapping license available to low-income residents, it is the intent of the Legislature to direct the Department of Fish and Game to alter the method of application for that special license.

In order to decrease the number of people who obtain the low-fee licenses fraudulently, and to remove from the license vendors the burden of determining an applicant's eligibility, we request that the Department issue these licenses directly rather than through vendors.

Rather than the current system, whereby applicants simply check off a statement on regular license application stating that they are eligible for the reduced-fee, we request that the Department generate a separate application specifically for the special license. This application is to spell out the eligibility criteria for the license and contain a warning that false claims constitute perjury and make the applicant subject to prosecution.

The applications are to be made available to the public through Fish and Game offices and through license vendors. The applicant may then fill out the form and can mail it (in a provided envelope) to the Department's main office in Juneau for processing, or may personally take it to Fish and Game's offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, or Kodiak.

The Legislature recognizes that there will be some delay in obtaining the license for those applying by mail. However, it is our feeling that the ability to continue this program for those low-income Alaskans who genuinely need it, depends on eliminating the abuse of it. Therefore the slight hike in the fee to cover the administrative costs, and the small amount of inconvenience involved for the applicants, will be off-set by the continued availability of the reduced-fee licenses.

6-0259H
Utermohle
3/27/89

Original sponsor: Fischer

1 IN THE SENATE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 30 ()

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the resident hunting, trapping,
7 and sport fishing license for low income or indigent
8 persons and to applications for certain fish and game
9 licenses, tags, and permits."

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

11 * Section 1. AS 16.05.340(a)(6) is amended to read:

12 (6) Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing li-
13 cense..... 32

14 however, the fee is \$5 [25 CENTS] for an applicant who is the head of
15 a family or a dependent member of that family, or who is solely self-
16 supporting, upon proof presented by the applicant that the applicant

17 (A) is obtaining or has obtained assistance during the
18 preceding six months under any state or federal welfare program
19 to aid the indigent, or

20 (B) has an annual family gross income of less than
21 \$8,200 [\$5,600] for the year preceding application.

22 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.340(a)(17)(A) is amended to read:

23 (A) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting
24 without having the current year's waterfowl tag in the person's
25 actual possession, unless that person

26 (i) qualifies for a \$5 - [25 CENT] license fee
27 under (6) of this subsection [AS 16.05.340(a)(6)];

28 (ii) is a resident under the age of 16;

29 (iii) is 60 years of age or older and has been a

1 resident for at least one year;

2 (iv) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free
3 license under AS 16.05.341.

4 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.340(c) is amended to read:

5 (c) The commissioner may issue a duplicate license or a dupli-
6 cate tag as a replacement for a license or tag issued under (a) of
7 this section. A fee of \$2 shall be charged for each duplicate license
8 or tag and the duplicate may [SHALL] not be issued unless the commis-
9 sioner or a delegate is satisfied that the original has been lost or
10 destroyed. [THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO A 25-CENT LICENSE
11 ISSUED UNDER (a)(6) OF THIS SECTION.]

12 * Sec. 4. AS 16.05.420 is repealed and reenacted to read:

13 Sec. 16.05.420. LICENSE, TAG, AND PERMIT VIOLATIONS. (a) A
14 false statement of a material fact in an application for a license,
15 tag, or permit issued under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430 voids the li-
16 cense, tag, or permit for which the application is made.

17 (b) A person who knowingly makes a false statement, or knowingly
18 omits a material fact, in an application for a license, tag, or permit
19 issued under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430 is guilty of unsworn falsifica-
20 tion under AS 11.56.210.

21 (c) A person to whom a license or tag has been issued under this
22 chapter may not alter, change, loan, or transfer the license or tag.
23 A person may not use a license or tag that has been issued under this
24 chapter to another person.

25 * Sec. 5. AS 16.05.430(a) is amended to read:

26 (a) Except as provided in AS 16.05.420(b), a [A] person who
27 violates AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.420 or a regulation adopted under
28 AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.420 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon convic-
29 tion is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by

1 imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

2 * Sec. 6. AS 16.05.660 is amended to read:

3 Sec. 16.05.660. LICENSE EXEMPTION. A person may, by complying
4 with the \$5 [25-CENT] license requirement of AS 16.05.340(a)(6), take
5 not more than 2,000 pounds each of tom cod, blue cod, smelt, pickerel,
6 white fish, and spider crab a year from waters of the state.
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MAR 06 1989



ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL, INC.

3780 McGINNIS DR. JUNEAU, AK 99801
(907) 789-3450

March 6, 1989

Senator Paul Fischer
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

This is to advise you that the Alaska Outdoor Council is again officially supporting SB 30 which would repeal the present 25 cent license.

Our Board of Directors met recently and established the AOC position. The Board also advised that they are most concerned that major changes be made to the 25 cent license system before any support is given to increasing sport license fees. Recent exposure of the 25 cent license fee abuses requires legislative corrective actions.

We appreciate your interest in this worthwhile endeavor and pledge to give you our full support in gaining passage of some legislation correcting this situation.

Sincerely,

Ron Somerville
Executive Director



ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL, INC.

3780 McGINNIS DR. JUNEAU, AK 99801
(907) 789-3450

January 17, 1989

Senator Paul Fischer
Pouch V
Juneau, AK. 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

I would like to submit this letter on behalf of the Alaska Outdoor Council regarding our support for Senate Bill 30.

For the record, the Alaska Outdoor Council is a federation of 53 Alaskan sportsmen and outdoor organizations with a membership of over 11,000.

We have reviewed SB 30 as part of our analysis of the State's funding proposals for fish and wildlife programs. In our opinion, the 25 cent license has long since outlived its usefulness. Numerous examples abound where the present low income license law is being misused and abused. A calculation of eligible recipients within Alaska by comparing agency records indicate that at least 40% of the 25 cent license recipients were ineligible. The recent adoption of no fee subsistence permits also obviates whatever need existed for 25 cent licenses for subsistence fishing.

We are not opposed to the State providing no-cost or lowered cost hunting and fishing licenses for those individuals who are long time residents of Alaska and who are truly dependent on fish and wildlife resources. We would prefer that a totally welfare oriented program, however, be subsidized directly by the Department of Health and Social Services rather than at the expense of the management programs. We are also opposed to subsidizing new residents to the State who are located in the major metropolitan areas (over 30% issued in Fairbanks and Anchorage alone) and have access to other State aide programs. Subsidizing these individuals through this process means less revenue for critical fish and wildlife programs and encourages low cost competition for some limited resources. The Department of Revenue had projected last year that passage of this type of legislation would increase license revenue by \$200,000 annually.

Certainly, in this day and age when the State is providing a \$800+ dividend for every man, woman and child, it is not unreasonable to ask that we all purchase a resident hunting and fishing license when we are of age.

We appreciate your efforts on this legislation and we will assist in working for passage of SB 30.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ron Somerville".

Ron Somerville
Executive Director

Opposition grows to 25-cent licenses

By KELLY BOSTIAN
Staff Writer

Findings that the number of 25-cent licenses issued in the state jumped dramatically in past years, and that many of those licenses may have been issued illegally, could lead to the elimination of the licenses.

Originally, the licenses (those were named the "subsistence license," but that term was dropped when confused with subsistence regulations, according to Cecilia Wagoner, accounting supervisor for the licensing section of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. "We call it the low-income license," she said.

The accepted theory seems to be that the licenses originally were issued to provide low-income families a chance to support themselves with food gained by means of sport harvest. A regular combination hunting, fishing and trapping license costs \$32.

But vendors say they don't like handing them out. The Department of Fish and Game has found information that more than half may be obtained illegally, and a senator from Soldotna has presented a bill to the Legislature that would do away with the licenses, which have been around since before statehood.

Licenses that cost

According to Alaska statutes, to obtain the inexpensive hunting, trapping and sport fishing license, a person must:

- Be an Alaskan resident.
- Be the head of a family or dependent member of a family, or be solely dependent on oneself for support.
- Present proof that the applicant is obtaining, or has obtained, assistance during the past six months under any state or federal welfare program to aid the indigent.
- Present proof that the applicant has an annual family gross income of less than \$5,600 for the year preceding.

Buyers must sign an affidavit on the back of the original license copy, under penalty of perjury, stating they qualify, Wagoner said.

Officials and license vendors say the system has been a target for abuse, however, because it is not clearly defined which benefit programs fit in the "state or federal welfare program" category and because vendors cannot enforce the regulation.

Fish and Game figures show the number of 25-cent licenses issued increased threefold in 10 years; from 5,463 issued in 1987 to 17,000 in 1997. Each 25-cent

license costs the state more than \$1 to administer, Wagoner said.

"The licensing officer keeps the 25 cents as a commission and also is paid an administration fee of \$1 per license or tag. That doesn't include the costs of processing," she said.

That makes the program costly to the state general fund, and is seen as a loss to the state fish and game fund because of the lost potential revenue.

Survey finds abuse

The Department of Fish and Game has maintained that this is a fiscal service program and it is not the prerogative of the department to initiate a change. The department did look into the matter, however.

Warren Wiley, deputy commissioner, began to look into the 25-cent license after the topic kept resurfacing during legislative hearings last year.

"People kept making reference to abuses of these 25-cent licenses. I had never given it a thought. But then I've only been here one year," he said. After discussing the situation with members of the board of the Alaska Outdoor Council he initiated a test of a random sampling of 25-cent license holders.

The Department of Health and Social Services processed an informal audit of 500 randomly selected names of people who purchased 25-cent licenses in the first half of 1988 against a state list of welfare recipients between July 1987 and June 1988.

The survey found 278 out of the 500, or 55 percent, were not receiving state or federal assistance.

"Frankly it surprised me," Wiley said. "I think it surprised a lot of people. Just in idle conversation, people would say, 'Gee I bet 15, or 20 percent of those things are phoney.' It just knocked me over when I saw that 55 percent didn't match."

If the licenses are repealed, or even administered more carefully, it could save the department as much as \$200,000 or even \$300,000 annually, Wiley said. "If you take half of the 17,000 licenses and multiply that by \$22, and even further, if you take the license increase bill into consideration and multiply it by \$40, then you start talking some real dollars," he said.

Not a new issue

Sen. Paul Fischer, R-Soldotna, has watched the 25-cent license issue with interest for years.

He has introduced legislation to repeal the license every legislative session for the past six years, according to Sandy Nus-

baum, special assistant to the senator. This year, he has introduced SB 30.

Fischer has obtained complete printouts of 25-cent license recipients in the past and he doesn't like the way the list breaks down. "The majority of them are 18-23 year-old Caucasians from Anchorage and the larger cities," he said. "You see the names of people in well-to-do areas and you have to wonder what they're doing on that list," he said.

The list also showed 30-40 names with out-of-state addresses, Nusbaum said. "It's incredible when you look at it," she said.

Fischer said the low-income license is outdated, abused and a waste of money. "I don't think it's needed at all," he said.

"If someone is on welfare the state already helps them in another sense when they get a Permanent Fund dividend of \$800," he said.

Vendors on the line

Fischer said the people who best know of the abuses are those who issue them. "They sell somebody a 25-cent license, then the same guy turns around and buys \$300 worth of sport fishing gear," Fischer said. "The dealers would prefer not to sell them but, at the same time, they aren't capable of enforcement."

Ken Buttolph, owner of Fin-N-Fur Sporting Goods in Gavora Mall, said he sells quite a few of the 25-cent licenses and knows there are abuses. "I've had guys come in here and by a 25-cent license and pull out a roll of \$100 bills that would choke you," he said. "I know one guy was running for office in the state and his kid came in, you know that can't be right," he said.

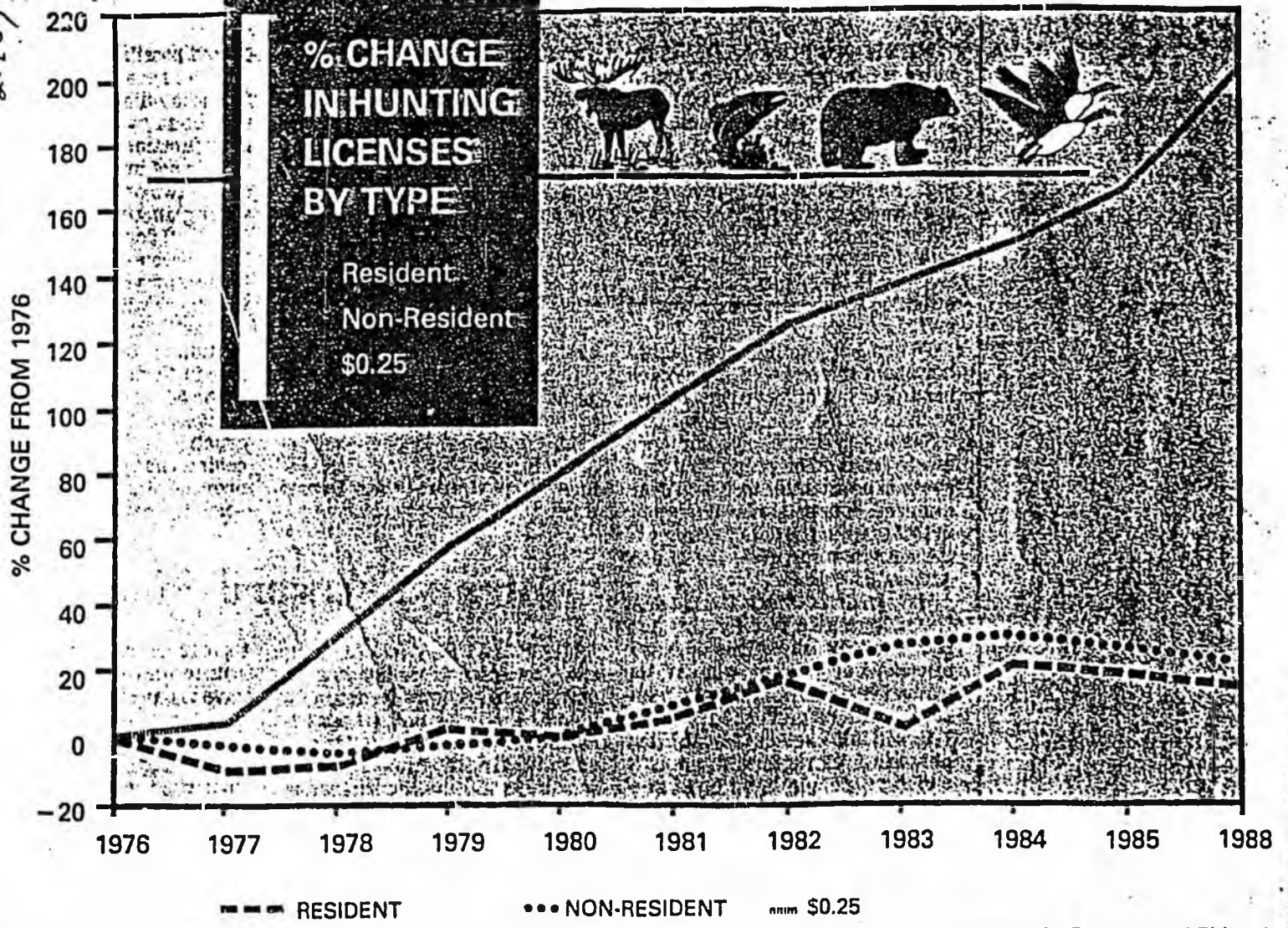
"I don't even question it because it's not my place. But in the back of mind I'm always thinking, 'hey, why are we doing this.' But that's the law. It's abused completely."

John Corning, a clerk at Frontier Sporting Goods, said he feels sorry for those who honestly need the inexpensive license, but said the regulation needs to be more stringent.

"I've had three guys come in with a dollar between them, buy three licenses, and then have a quarter left and not know how to split it up," he said. "What gripes me is the guy who's been working on the Slope and already made in three months what I make in a year, and because he was seasonably employed and taking unemployment he says he qualifies for a 25-cent license."

PHOTOGRAPH BY DAILY NEWS-MIRROR
2-3-89

Fox News Mover
2-3-89



Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

CRIMINAL DIVISION

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

CRIMINAL DIVISION CENTRAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX KC
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0310
PHONE: (907) 465-3428

OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROSECUTIONS
AND APPEALS
1031 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 318
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-5993
PHONE: (907) 279-7424

March 21, 1989

The Honorable John Binkley
Alaska State Senator
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Binkley:

During the Senate Finance Committee hearing on SB 30, a bill relating to fees for fishing licenses, you expressed concern about the penalties provided for making false statements on license applications. The simplest way to provide misdemeanor penalties for false statements is to repeal and reenact AS 16.05.420 to read:

Sec. 16.05.420. Violations (a) A false statement in an application for license makes the license issued upon it void.


(b) A person who knowingly makes a false statement, or knowingly omits a material fact, in an application for license is guilty of unsworn falsification under AS 11.56.210.

(c) A person to whom a license or tag has been issued under this chapter may not alter, change, loan, or transfer the license or tag. A person may not use a license or tag that has been issued under this chapter to another person.

If you have any additional questions about this piece of legislation, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

DOUGLAS B. BAILY
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Laurie H. Otto
Assistant Attorney General

cc: Warren Wiley
Bob Evans

SPORT FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING LICENSE						DEFERRED USE ONLY		EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 1988		
RES. CLASS 1 \$10.00 Sport Fishing	RES. CLASS 2 \$12.00 Hunting	RES. CLASS 3A \$22.00 Hunting - Trapping	RES. CLASS 3B \$10.00 Trapping	RES. CLASS 4 \$22.00 Hunting Sport Fishing	RES. CLASS 5 \$32.00 Hunting - Trapping Sport Fishing					
APPLICANT'S NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE INITIAL, LAST) PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY						541172				
MAILING ADDRESS										
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE										
PHYSICAL LOCATION OF RESIDENCE						BIRTHDATE (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)		RESIDENCY. Actual number of years and months as a resident is required. If nonresident, write "none".		
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (OPTIONAL)		WEIGHT (LBS.)	EYE COLOR	HAIR COLOR	HEIGHT (FT.) (IN.)	SEX	YEARS	MONTHS		
U.S. CITIZEN (CIRCLE) YES NO	I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ALL OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT. (NOTE: Providing false information is subject to a maximum penalty of either a \$1000 fine or 6 month imprisonment, or both, per AS 16.05.430.)						Signature of Licensee			
THIS APPLICATION IS EFFECTIVE AS A LICENSE UPON THE SIGNATURE OF THE DULY AUTHORIZED FISH & GAME LICENSE OFFICER.						VENDOR NUMBER				
License Officer						At				
CLASS ISSUED	DATE ISSUED		NO LICENSE VALID IF PUNCHED MORE THAN ONCE							
	MONTH	DAY	YEAR							
NONRESIDENT CLASS 8A 14 - Day \$20.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 8B 3 - Day \$10.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 7 \$38.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 8 \$60.00 Hunting	NONRESIDENT CLASS 9 \$98.00 Hunting - Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 10 \$200.00 Hunting - Trapping					
AFFIDAVIT ON BACK OF THIS LICENSE MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF ANY OF THE LICENSES LISTED BELOW.										
RES. CLASS 5A 25c Hunting Trapping Sport Fishing	MILITARY CLASS 12 NONRESIDENT \$10.00 Sport Fishing	MILITARY CLASS 13 NONRESIDENT \$12.00 Small Game Hunting	MILITARY CLASS 14 NONRESIDENT \$22.00 Sport Fishing Small Game Hunting	CLASS 18 \$2.00 Duplicate	INDICATE HERE THE CLASS OF ORIGINAL LICENSE ISSUED:					

Please complete Section A, B or C, and Section D

- A. 25c License Only
- B. Duplicate License Only
- C. Military License Only
- D. All Applicants

AFFIDAVIT SUPPORTING LICENSE APPLICATION FOR SPORT FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING

A. RESIDENT CLASS 5A TWENTY-FIVE CENT LICENSE		B. DUPLICATE SPORT LICENSE Note: A separate duplicate license must be issued for each class of license lost.							
This license class applies only to residents of the state of Alaska who are non-military. It is not new nor has it ever been the intent of the Legislature to include military personnel in the Class 5A Hunting, Sport Fishing and Trapping License issued for a fee of \$.25.		I hereby report the loss of my current Sport License issued to me in accordance with the Fish and Game Code of Alaska as follows:							
I am not a member of the United States armed services stationed in Alaska on active duty, and I am entitled to the Resident Hunting, Sport Fishing and Trapping License for a fee of \$.25 for the following reasons: CHECK ONE STATEMENT IN BOTH SECTIONS THAT APPLIES TO THE APPLICANT.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>License Class and Type</td> <td>Number of License, If Known</td> <td>Date of Issuance</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Issued By (Name of License Officer)</td> <td>Place of Issuance</td> </tr> </table>		License Class and Type	Number of License, If Known	Date of Issuance	Issued By (Name of License Officer)		Place of Issuance
License Class and Type	Number of License, If Known	Date of Issuance							
Issued By (Name of License Officer)		Place of Issuance							
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. I am the head of a family, or a dependent member of a family; or <input type="checkbox"/> 2. I am solely dependent on myself for support. AND <input type="checkbox"/> 1. I am obtaining or have obtained during the immediately preceding six months, assistance under a state or federal welfare program to aid the indigent; or <input type="checkbox"/> 2. My family's gross annual income has been less than \$5,000.00 for the year immediately preceding application.		C. NONRESIDENT MILITARY CLASSES 12, 13, 14 I am entitled to the special nonresident Military Sport Fishing and Small Game Hunting License at the same fee paid by residents of the state of Alaska for the following reason: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. I am a member of the military service on active duty permanently stationed in Alaska; or <input type="checkbox"/> 2. I am a dependent of a member of the military service on active duty permanently stationed in Alaska.							
		Branch of Military Service Rank and Serial Number Assigned Duty Station If a Dependent, Show Relationship							
D. I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that all of the above information is true and correct.		Signature of Licensee Date X 3/21/89 am							



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Administration	BILL NUMBER CS SB30	SPONSOR Fischer
SHORT TITLE OF BILL "An act relating to the resident hunting...for low income..."			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Recommend passage			
PREPARED BY Beverly Reaume.	DATE 03-09-89	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 3-12-89

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

There is general agreement that reforms are needed in the current system which allows low-income individuals to buy sport fish, hunt and trap licenses for 25 cents. In some sectors there is a belief that the purchase of these licenses is abused. Many vendors refuse to sell the 25 cent licenses.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

License vendors would offer applications for those persons meeting the definition of low income. The application could be taken in person to designated Fish and Game offices or mailed to Juneau for actual issuance of a license.

The fee would be increased from 25 cents to five dollars.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None.

ANALYSIS DFG CS (RES)



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Administration	BILL NUMBER SB 30	SPONSOR Senator Fischer
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An Act repealing the 25-cent resident hunting...and sport fishing license.			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Neutral			
PREPARED BY Beverly Reaume	DATE 1/26/89	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 1/27/89

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL None	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Sport hunters, fishers, trappers
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Alaska Outdoor Council Other sporting groups	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT
 Repeal of the 25-cent license with attendant requirement that those wishing to sport fish, hunt, or trap would pay the full amount of the necessary license.

ANALYSIS OF BILL PROGRAM EFFECTS
 The change would increase funding available to the Divisions of Sport Fish and Wildlife Conservation for better management of resources.
 The absence of the 25-cent license could negatively impact lower income residents of the state.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS PROPOSED
 None.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPPORT SENATE BILL 50
AND HOUSE BILL 248, REPEALING THE 25-CENT
LICENSE FEES,

NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
James C. Harris	Box 1216 D.J.	James C. Harris
DEAN Wm Cummings	Box 737 Delta Jct	Dean Wm Cummings
Jim Weidner	Box 344 Delta	James Weidner
Charles G. Andrews	5464 Dickson Rd Delta	Charles G. Andrews
LARRY L. FETT	BOX 49 DELTA JCT AK.	Larry L. Fett
HOWARD D. BEITZ	P.O. Box 905 Delta Jct AK	Howard D. Beitz
Mike Bobo	Mi. 1400.2 ALASKA HWY. DELTA JCT.	Mike Bobo
J. K. SPIERS	1813 KEASTER RD., D. J.	J. K. Spiers
Paul F. Karczmarczyk	Box 752, Delta Jct, AK	Paul F. Karczmarczyk
Mary K. Andrews	5464 Dickson Road Delta	Mary K. Andrews
Scott Schultz	1403.5 AK HWY. D.J. Jct	Scott Schultz
Ronald W. Stewart	Box 51 Delta Jct, AK	Ronald W. Stewart
DONALD W. BUNZELMEIER	P.O. Box 57 Delta Jct AK	Donald W. Bunzelmeier
STEVE DUBOIS	PO BOX 702 DELTA JCT AK.	Stephen D. Dubois
DEAN CUMMINGS	Box 892 DELTA JCT AK	Dean W. Cummings
HARRY FRÖPPEL	Box 564 DELTA Jct AK	Harry Fröppel

NAME	Address	Signature
Silas W. Hill	P.O. Box 267 Delta Jet.	<i>Silas W. Hill</i>
Elwin L Foster	" " 671 DELTA JET	<i>E. Foster</i>
Louis E. Hainbockel	" " 889 Delta Jet.	<i>L. Hainbockel</i>
<i>Sue C. Dunham</i>	4952 Peerie Grayling Delta Jet	<i>Sue C. Dunham</i>
John Mikesell	Box 156 Delta Jet.	<i>John Mikesell</i>
Michael O. McCowan	1712 Tanawana Loop ^{AK} Delta Jet.	<i>Michael O. McCowan</i>
Sylvia Lynn Olberg	P.O. B. 1068 Delta Jet	<i>S. Lynn Olberg</i>
Nancy Jo Morris	Box 525 Delta Jet.	<i>Nancy Jo Morris</i>
Mary Hansen	- Box 523 - Delta Jet.	<i>Mary Hansen</i>
Lynell Theisen	Box 212 Delta Jet, AK	<i>Lynell Theisen</i>
Eugene R. Kusiel	P.O. 442 Delta Jet AK	<i>Eugene R. Kusiel</i>
Ellen A. Wofford	P.O. B. 1357 Delta Jet AK	<i>Ellen A. Wofford</i>
# Cheryl Bobo	1400.2 Alaska Hwy Delta Jet. AK.	<i>Cheryl Bobo</i>

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSSB 30 (Res) (b)
PUBLISH DATE: 4/4/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 3/20/89
Title: Repealing the 25¢ resident hunting, trapping, & sport fishing license.
Sponsor: Senator Fischer
Requestor: Senate Resources

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Fish and Wildlife Protection
Component: Enforcement

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact is anticipated.

Prepared by: Captain Conrad G. Seibel
Division: Fish and Wildlife Protection

Phone: 269-5509
Date: 3-20-89

Approved by Commissioner: A. H. English
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 3/20/89

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 30
PUBLISH DATE: 3/9/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Repealing the 25¢ resident hunt-
ing, trapping, & sport fishing license.
Sponsor: Senator Fischer
Requestor: Senate Resources

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Fish and Wildlife Protection
Component: Enforcement

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)
No fiscal impact is anticipated.

Jm
1/17/89

Prepared by: Captain Conrad G. Seibel
Division: Fish and Wildlife Protection

Phone: 269-5509
Date: 1-13-89

Approved by Commissioner: *cl* Arthur English
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 1-22-89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act repealing the 25¢
resident hunting, ... license
Sponsor: Fischer
Requestor: Resources

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
Wildlife Conservation and
Sport Fish
Components: Wildlife Conservation
and Sport Fish

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	4.4	62.9	210.6	223.1	223.1	223.1
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER Fish & Game		41.9	133.1	223.1	223.1	223.1
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Prepared by: Beverly Reaume *Beverly Reaume* Phone: 465-4120
Division: Administration Date: 1/27/89
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 1/27/89
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)