

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE-HOUSE/SENATE FINANCE COMM. FILES 8879

SB 30 cont. - SB 32 592 183

88 70 - 25 CENT LICENSES

ASSUMPTIONS: THE FIRST HALF OF FY90 WILL HAVE LICENSES SOLD AT 25 CENTS
 OVERALL SALES WILL DECREASE WITH THE CHANGE TO FULL PRICE
 THE INCREASED VALUE RECOGNIZES THE PROPOSED FEE INCREASE

SOLD IN FY88	NUMBER	VALUE
SPORT FISH	5500	1400
SPORT HUNT	6300	1575
TRAP	5500	1400
	17500	\$4,375

PROJECTED SALES IN FY90

	25 CENT	VALUE	FULL PRICE	VALUE	INCREASED VALUE
SPORT FISH	3243	812	1645	16450	24675
SPORT HUNT	3465	866	1985	23820	49625
TRAP	2688	672	2025	20250	20250
	9401	\$2,350	5655	\$60,520	\$94,550

PROJECTED SALES FY91

	NUMBER	VALUE	INCREASED VALUE
SPORT FISH	4000	40000	50000
SPORT HUNT	4425	53100	110625
TRAP	4000	40000	40000
	12425	\$133,100	\$210,625

PROJECTED SALES BY92 AND BEYOND

	NUMBER	VALUE	INCREASED VALUE
SPORT FISH	4200	42000	63000
SPORT HUNT	4725	56700	118125
TRAP	4200	42000	42000
	13125	\$140,700	\$223,125

1/23/90
H.FIN

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

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

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Sport Fish, Wildlife
Conservation and Administration
Components: Sport Fish, Wildlife
Conservation and Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	6.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	6.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER Fish & Game	66.5	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.8
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No FY 90 impact. Note, if HB124, general fee increases bill were to pass, revenue would rise in FY 91 by an additional \$31.5 and in FY 92 by an additional \$67.5

Prepared by: Beverly Reaume *Beverly Reaume* Phone: 465-4120
Division: Administration Date: 01/19/90

Approved by Commissioner: *Henry H. Miller* Date: 1/19/90
Agency: Fish and Game

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

CS SB 30

- ASSUMPTIONS: (1) THE FIRST HALF OF FY91 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

IN FY89 14,972 LICENSES WERE SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER LICENSE

THE VALUE EQUALED $14,972 \times .25 = \$3,743$

PROJECTED SALES IN FY91 (FIRST HALF OF YEAR AT 25 CENTS)

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FY91	$8100 \times .25 =$	\$2,025
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SECOND SIX MONTHS OF FY91

NEW LOW INCOME LICENSE	5200×5	\$26,000
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COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE	1750×22	\$38,500
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TOTAL SALES FY91		\$66,525
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PROJECTED SALES FY92 AND BEYOND

LOW INCOME LICENSES	11250×5	\$56,250
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COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE	3750×22	\$82,500
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TOTAL SALES FY92		\$138,750
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EXPENSES:

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

TOTAL EXPENSES	\$12,500
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TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY91	\$54,025
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TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY92	\$126,250
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FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 03/09/89 Agency Affected: Fish and Game
 Title: "An Act relating to ...license BRU: Administration and Support
for low income or indigent persons"
 Sponsor: Fischer Components: Administrative Services
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL		7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	4.4	69.8	154.4	154.4	154.4	154.4
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See enclosed.

Prepared by: Beverly Reaume, Director Phone: 465-4120
 Division: Administration Date: 03/20/89
 Approved by Commissioner: H. Dennis A. Wiley Date: 3/21/89
 Agency: Fish and Game

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

CS SB 30

- 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

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	$9400 \times .25 =$	2350
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
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$7,500

TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY90 \$69,775

TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY91 \$154,375

CS SB 30

- 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) HB124, THE LICENSE FEE INCREASE, PASSES

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	$9400 \times .25 =$	2350
SECOND SIX MONTHS OF FY90		
NEW LOW INCOME LICENSE	6075×5	\$30,375
COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE	2025×40	\$81,000
TOTAL SALES FY90		\$113,725

PROJECTED SALES FY91 AND BEYOND

LOW INCOME LICENSES	13125×5	\$65,625
COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE	4375×40	\$175,000
TOTAL SALES FY91		\$240,625

EXPENSES:

PRINTING 15,000 LOW INCOME LICENSES	\$5,000
DISTRIBUTION/POSTAGE COSTS	\$2,500
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$7,500

TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY90	\$106,225
TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY91	\$233,125

**STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL VERSION: CS SB30
PUBLISH DATE: 03-09-89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 03-07-89
Title: "An act relating to ...license for low income or indigent persons"
Sponsor: Fischer
Requestor: Eliason

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Administration and Support
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		3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
CAPITAL						
REVENUE	2.4	184.6	393.8	393.8	393.8	393.8

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See enclosed.

Prepared by: Beverly Reams, Director
Division: Administration
Approved by Commissioner: W.W. Omer Calenworth
Agency: Fish and Game

Phone: 465-4120
Date: 03-09-89
Date: 3.6.89

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor

FISCAL NOTE FROM DF&G - ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES CS(RES) 3-6-89

(This note reflects the content of the Resources Letter of Intent which requests the Dept. to issue licenses directly rather than through vendors. Consequently, this note reflects a \$3,700 reduction in vendor compensation.)

CS SB 30

ASSUMPTIONS: (1) THE FIRST HALF OF FY90 WILL HAVE LICENSES SOLD AT 25 CENTS
 (2) HALF 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) THE REGULAR LICENSE FEE INCREASE (HB 124) PASSES
 (5) THE LETTER OF INTENT ACCOMPANYING CS SB 30 PASSES

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

THE VALUE EQUALED $17,500 \times .25 = 94,375$

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

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FY90 9400 x .25 = 2350

SECOND SIX MONTHS OF FY90

NEW LOW INCOME LICENSE 4050 x 5 = \$20,250

COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE 4050 x 40 = \$162,000

TOTAL SALES FY90 9184,500

PROJECTED SALES FY91 AND BEYOND

LOW INCOME LICENSES 8750 x 5 = \$43,750

COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE 8750 x 40 = \$350,000

TOTAL SALES FY91 \$393,750

EXPENSES:

PRINTING 15,000 LOW INCOME LICENSES \$5,000

DISTRIBUTION/POSTAGE COSTS \$2,500

REDUCTION IN VENDOR COMPENSATION (\$3,700)

TOTAL EXPENSES \$3,800



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Administration	BILL NUMBER CS 9930	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: <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 DF+LG CS (RES)

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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

File Copy

(11)

Date Referred: April 26, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/12/90

The FINANCE Committee considered: CSSB 30(FIN) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 30 (Finance) am
 [REPEAL 25 CT HUNTING/FISHING/TRAPPING LIC]
 "An Act relating to the resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license for low income or indigent persons and to applications for certain fish and game licenses, tags, and permits; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with HCS CSSB 30(FIN) the same title
- a new title
- have attached amendment(s)
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: HOUSE FINANCE Cmte. letter of intent

- ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)
- fiscal impact F & G. fiscal note(s) _____
 - zero fiscal note Pub. Safety zero fiscal note(s) _____
 - zero with analysis _____ zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Do Not Pass No Rec Amend

<u>[Signature]</u> Hoffmann			
<u>[Signature]</u> CARSON			
<u>[Signature]</u> Swackhammer			
<u>[Signature]</u> BROWN			
<u>[Signature]</u> KOPONEN			
<u>[Signature]</u> UIMER			
<u>[Signature]</u> BARNES			
<u>[Signature]</u> RIEGER			

[Signature] CARSON
 Chairman's Signature
[Signature] Hoffmann



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Finance

Official Business

LETTER OF INTENT
FOR

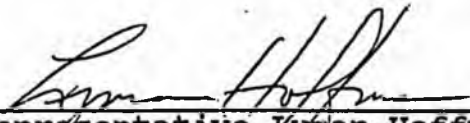
P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

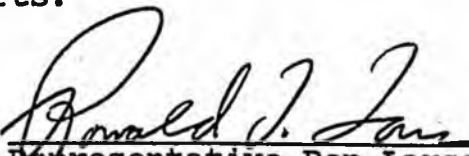
HCS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 30 (FINANCE)

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; and 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, 1992, on the results of these efforts.


Representative Lyman Hoffman
Co-Chairman


Representative Ron Larson
Co-Chairman

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

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

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Sport Fish, Wildlife
Conservation and Administration
Components: Sport Fish, Wildlife
Conservation and Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	6.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	6.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER Fish & Game	66.5	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.9	138.9
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No FY 90 impact. Note, if HB124, general fee increases bill were to pass, revenue would rise in FY 91 by an additional \$31.5 and in FY 92 by an additional \$67.5

Prepared by: Beverly Deane *Beverly Deane* Phone: 465-4120
Division: Administration Date: 01/19/90

Approved by Commissioner: Alvin J. Peltier *Alvin J. Peltier* Date: 1/19/90
Agency: Fish and Game

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

- ASSUMPTIONS: (1) THE FIRST HALF OF FY91 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

IN FY89 14,972 LICENSES WERE SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER LICENSE

THE VALUE EQUALED $14,972 \times .25 = \$3,743$

PROJECTED SALES IN FY91 (FIRST HALF OF YEAR AT 25 CENTS)

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FY91	8100 x .25 =	\$2,025
SECOND SIX MONTHS OF FY91		
NEW LOW INCOME LICENSE	5200 x 5	\$26,000
COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE	1750 x 22	\$38,500
TOTAL SALES FY91		\$66,525

PROJECTED SALES FY92 AND BEYOND

LOW INCOME LICENSES	11250 x 5	\$56,250
COMBINATION LICENSE AT FULL PRICE	3750 x 22	\$82,500
TOTAL SALES FY92		\$138,750

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 FY91	\$54,025
TOTAL NEW REVENUE FY92	\$126,250

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 11/20/89
Title: Repealing the 25¢ resident hunting, trapping, sportfishing license
Sponsor: Senator Fischer
Requestor: House Finance

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

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

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
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/PROG RCPT						
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: 11-20-89

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

Date: 11-29-89
Page 1 of 1

Original sponsor(s): SEN. FISCHER

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 30 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND 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 (A) however, the fee is \$5 for an applicant who

16 (i) is receiving or has received assistance
17 during the preceding six months under any state or federal
18 welfare program to aid the indigent, or

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

21 (B) a person paying \$5 for a resident hunting, trap-
22 ping, and sport fishing license must provide proof of eligibility
23 under this paragraph when requested by the departments.

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

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

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

- 1 (ii) is a resident under the age of 16;
2 (iii) is 60 years of age or older and has been a
3 resident for at least one year;
4 (iv) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free
5 license under AS 16.05.341.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28 (a) Except as provided in AS 16.05.420(b), a [A] person who
29 violates AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.420 or a regulation adopted under

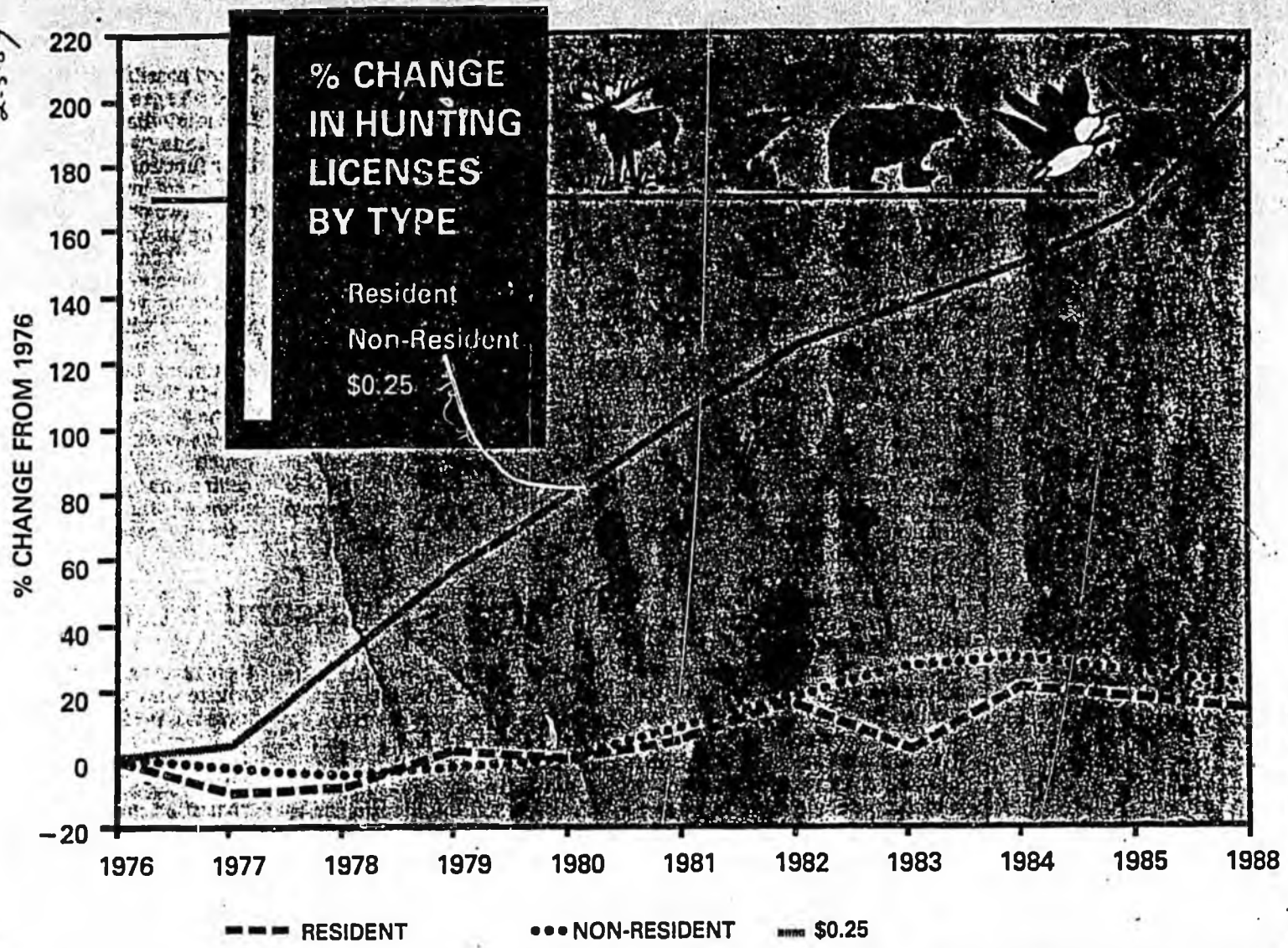
1 AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.420 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction
2 is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment
3 for not more than six months, or by both.

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

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

9 * Sec. 7. This Act takes effect January 1, 1991.
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Fox Uoay Miner
2-3-89



--- RESIDENT ••• NON-RESIDENT - - - \$0.25

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

January 24, 1990

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary of CSSB 30(Fin) am;
An Act relating to the resident hunting,
trapping, and sport fishing license for low
income or indigent persons and to
applications for certain fish and game
licenses, tags, and permits

TO: Senator Paul Fischer

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

This memorandum is a sectional summary of CSSB 30(Fin) am.

A summary or analysis of a bill is not an authoritative statement of the contents of the bill. The bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1 of the bill repeals and reenacts AS 16.05.-340(a)(6). This section changes present law by increasing the fee from 25¢ to \$5 for the resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license for low income and indigent persons. The income eligibility level for the license is raised to \$8,200.

Section 2 of the bill amends AS 16.05.340(a)(17)(A) by deleting a reference to the 25¢ resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license and inserting a reference to the \$5 license. This change is made to conform with the amendment made by sec. 1.

A technical change is also made to an internal statutory citation.

Section 3 of the bill amends AS 16.05.340(c) by deleting a reference to the 25¢ resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license. The effect of this amendment is to set the

Senator Paul Fischer
Page 2
January 24, 1990

replacement fee for the \$5 resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license at \$2.

Section 4 of the bill repeals and reenacts AS 16.05.420. This section changes existing law by making a knowing false statement or omission on an application for a hunting, trapping, or sport fishing license, tag, or permit punishable as the crime of unsworn falsification under AS 11.56.210.

The other provisions of this section do not change existing law, but are restructured in order to improve clarity.

Section 5 of the bill amends AS 16.05.430(a) by excepting AS 16.05.420(b) from the penalties set out in this section. This change is made to conform to the amendment made by sec. 4.

Section 6 of the bill amends AS 16.05.660 by deleting a reference to the 25¢ resident hunting, trapping, and sport hunting license and inserting a reference to the \$5 license. This change is made to conform to the amendment made by sec. 1.

Section 7 of the bill provides that the bill takes effect January 1, 1990. The effective date of the bill must be changed before the bill is passed by the legislature.

GU:gc
L9/070

SPORT FISHING, HUNTING, & TRAPPING LICENSE

DEPT. USE ONLY

EXPIRES DECEMBER 31,

1980

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
--	------------------------------------	--	---	--	---

EXCEPT RESIDENT TRAPPING VALID THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30 OF THE YEAR FOLLOWING DATE OF PURCHASE, AND NONRESIDENT CLASSES (A AND B) VALID FOR THE SPECIFIED 3 OR 14 DAY PERIOD.

APPLICANT'S NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE INITIAL, LAST) PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

MAILING ADDRESS

CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE

PHYSICAL LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BIRTHDATE (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (OPTIONAL)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	EYE COLOR	HAIR COLOR	HEIGHT (FT.) (IN.)	SEX
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RESIDENCY: Actual number of years and months as a resident is required. If nonresident, write "none".

541172

US 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.) X

Signature of Licensee

THIS APPLICATION IS EFFECTIVE AS A LICENSE UPON THE SIGNATURE OF THE CULY AUTHORIZED FISH & GAME LICENSE OFFICER.

VENDOR NUMBER

License Officer At

CLASS ISSUED DATE ISSUED
MONTH / DAY / YEAR

NO LICENSE VALID IF PUNCHED MORE THAN ONCE

NONRESIDENT CLASS 6A 14 - Day \$20.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 6B 3 - Day \$10.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 7 \$36.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 8 \$60.00 Hunting	NONRESIDENT CLASS 9 \$96.00 Hunting - Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 10 \$200.00 Hunting - Trapping
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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

<p>A. RESIDENT CLASS 5A TWENTY-FIVE CENT LICENSE</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>CHECK ONE STATEMENT IN BOTH SECTIONS THAT APPLIES TO THE APPLICANT.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. I am the head of a family, or a dependent member of a family; or</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. I am solely dependent on myself for support.</p> <p>AND</p> <p><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</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. My family's gross annual income has been less than \$5,600.00 for the year immediately preceding application.</p>	<p>B. DUPLICATE SPORT LICENSE Note: A separate duplicate license must be issued for each class of license lost.</p> <p>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:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th>License Class and Type</th> <th>Number of License, If Known</th> <th>Date of Issuance</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Issued By (Name of License Officer): Place of Issuance</p>	License Class and Type	Number of License, If Known	Date of Issuance			
License Class and Type	Number of License, If Known	Date of Issuance					
<p>C. NONRESIDENT MILITARY CLASSES 12, 13, 14</p> <p>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:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. I am a member of the military service on active duty permanently stationed in Alaska; or</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. I am a dependent of a member of the military service on active duty permanently stationed in Alaska.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Branch of Military Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rank and Serial Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assigned Duty Station</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If a Dependent, Show Relationship</td> </tr> </table>	Branch of Military Service	Rank and Serial Number	Assigned Duty Station	If a Dependent, Show Relationship	<p>Signature of Licensee Date</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p>		
Branch of Military Service							
Rank and Serial Number							
Assigned Duty Station							
If a Dependent, Show Relationship							
<p>D. I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that all of the above information is true and correct.</p>							

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 loosely 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 17,930 in 1987. 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 social 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 Buktolph, 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."

FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MIDDLE

FEBRUARY 3, 1989

Check shows cheating on cheap licenses: A cross-check of Alaskans who obtained a 25-cent fishing and hunting license last year shows more than half of them probably obtained the license fraudulently, a Fish and Game official says.

A sampling of 500 license holders selected at random was checked against the state's list of welfare recipients, Deputy Commissioner Warren Wiley said Monday.

The study showed 287 license holders, 55.6 percent, were not on any state welfare group.

The combination hunting, fishing and trapping license can be purchased for 25 cents by Alaskans who have received welfare during the previous six months, or who make less than \$5,600 a year.

Sportfishing and hunting groups have complained for years that the program is open to abuse.

State Sen. Paul Fischer, R-Soldotna, has introduced legislation to abolish the 25-cent license.

"It's just a program that is totally abused," Fischer said. "You keep hearing about it. Now I think it's time to drop it."

The informal audit comes as the department is seeking substantial increases in license fees for resident and non-resident hunters and fishermen.



ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL, INC.

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

P.O. Box 34097
JUNEAU, AK. 99803
(907) 463-3830

January 22, 1990

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 for fishing, hunting and trapping.

Last spring our members met at the annual business meeting and set out specific guidelines for our Board of Directors to follow in addressing the license increase proposal from ADF&G. In that meeting, SB 30 was discussed extensively. The decision which the members made and gave to the Board basically opposed any low-cost license system in Alaska and if such could not be obtained, a minimum of \$10.00 was set as our bottom line for those types of licenses.

We believe the exposed abuses of the 25 cent license system coupled with the fact each individual Alaskan receives a substantial amount of revenue each year in the form of their permanent fund dividend check should preclude any form of licensing system which does not at least return some gain to the State in order to manage those resources being utilized.

We appreciate your interest in pursuing this issue and hope to be able to continue working with you in passage of this important legislation.

Sincerely,

Ed Grasser, Director
Legislative Affairs

S

B

3

1

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

2/22/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE _____

Mr. President:

FINANCE

Committee considered SB 31

entitlements for municipalities and unincorporated communities; 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 *4/6 + 4/7 Hearings*
- do not pass *Bill died in committee.*
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____

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 2.16.89
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 _____

1/9/89
Mr. President:

C&RA Committee considered SB 31

entitlements for municipalities and unincorporated communities; efd

*and a majority of the committee reports it back
~~with the following amendments~~ 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 _____

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

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1 [Signature]

2 [Signature] NO REC

3 [Signature] - NO REC

2 [Signature] NO REC

[Signature] - DO PASS
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee backup attached

1 IN THE SENATE

BY ADAMS AND ZHAROFF

2 SENATE BILL NO. 31

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 entitlements for municipalities
7 and unincorporated communities; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 29.60.140(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) The department shall pay to each unincorporated community an
12 entitlement of \$50,000 [\$25,000] each fiscal year to be used for a
13 public purpose. The department with advice from the Department of Law
14 shall determine whether there is in each unincorporated community an
15 incorporated nonprofit entity or a Native village council that will
16 agree to receive and spend the entitlement. If there is more than one
17 qualified entity in an unincorporated community, the department shall
18 pay the money under the entitlement to the entity that the department
19 finds most qualified to receive and spend the money. The department
20 may not pay money under an entitlement to a Native village council
21 unless the council waives immunity from suit for claims arising out of
22 activities of the council related to the entitlement. A waiver of
23 immunity from suit under this subsection must be on a form provided by
24 the Department of Law. If there is no qualified incorporated nonprofit
25 entity or Native village council in an unincorporated community that
26 is willing to receive money under an entitlement, the entitlement for
27 that unincorporated community may not be paid. Neither this subsection
28 nor any action taken under it enlarges or diminishes the governmental
29 authority or jurisdiction of a Native village council.
S

1 * Sec. 2. AS 29.60.290(a) is amended to read:

2 (a) A municipality qualifying for an entitlement under AS 29.-
3 60.010 - 29.60.080 or 29.60.100 - 29.60.180 shall receive a minimum
4 payment of \$50,000 [\$25,000] plus an area cost-of-living differential
5 for each fiscal year if

6 (1) the municipality has conducted a regular election
7 during the state fiscal year preceding the year in which the depart-
8 ment's determination of the municipality's millage rate equivalent is
9 made under AS 29.60.030 and has reported the results of the election
10 to the commissioner;

11 (2) regular meetings of the governing body are held in the
12 municipality during the state fiscal year preceding the year in which
13 the department's determination of the municipality's millage rate
14 equivalent is made under AS 29.60.030 and a record of the proceedings
15 is maintained;

16 (3) a municipal budget has been adopted for the fiscal year
17 during which payment of an entitlement is authorized by AS 29.60.010 -
18 29.60.080 or 29.60.100 - 29.60.180 and an audit or financial statement
19 for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the department's
20 determination of the municipality's millage rate equivalent is made
21 under AS 29.60.030 has been prepared and furnished to the department
22 in accordance with AS 29.20.640(a); and

23 (4) local ordinances adopted by the municipality have been
24 codified in accordance with AS 29.25.050.

25 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the effective date of an appropria-
26 tion to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for state revenue
27 sharing for fiscal year 1990 that equals at least \$44,283,400.
28
29

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act relating to entitlements
for municipalities.."
Sponsor: Adams, Zharoff
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
BRU: Municipal Revenue Sharing
Components: State Revenue Sharing

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	-0-	3,510	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	3,510	-0-*	-0-*	-0-*	-0-*

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

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	3,510	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	3,510	-0-*	-0-*	-0-*	-0-*

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED
*It is assumed that the amount of funds identified in Section 3 of this bill would become the new base amount for the State Revenue Sharing Program for subsequent fiscal years.

Prepared by: Jim Plasman, Deputy Director Phone: 465-4750
Division: Municipal & Regional Assistance Date: 2-20-89
Approved by Commissioner: Walter O. Hoffmann Date: 2-20-89
Agency: Community & Regional Affairs

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

FISCAL NOTE ATTACHMENT
SB 31

This bill would increase the amount of funds issued to recipients under the State Revenue Sharing Program by increasing minimum entitlements for unincorporated communities and municipalities from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Since this would affect the allocation of funds under the revenue sharing formula, the reallocation of funds would result in a decrease in entitlements to other revenue sharing recipients in the absence of additional funds for the program. This bill would take effect only if additional funds are made available to "hold harmless" those other recipients.

This fiscal note is based upon the difference between the FY 89 State Revenue Sharing appropriation and the amount in Section 3 of the bill. Based upon our most recent data, it is estimated that it would cost approximately \$3,441,000 to "hold harmless" recipients. However, we anticipate changes to our FY 90 data which would increase the costs closer to the \$3,510,000 assumed by the bill.

Alaska State Legislature

Al Adams
District L

WHILE IN SESSION
P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3707

OUT OF SESSION
P.O. Box 333
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3245

3111 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7622



Official Business

February 16, 1989

TO: Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Al Adams
District L

RE: SB 31: An Act relating to entitlements for municipalities and unincorporated communities; and providing for an effective date.

This is a very simple bill that raises the minimum entitlements for both incorporated and unincorporated communities from \$25,000 to \$50,000 under the state revenue sharing program.

Because of a relative lack of resources, many small communities in our state are in serious financial trouble. The costs of managing a municipality have increased greatly over the years, but the amount of state assistance to these particular communities under the revenue sharing program has not increased since 1981. All communities in Alaska rely on state funding to provide basic services to their residents. However, it is increasingly difficult for our cash poorest communities to provide this basic, minimal level of service.

I have no intention of creating a hardship for any community as a result of this legislation. Therefore, the effective date clause specifies a level of funding which would effectively hold harmless any community receiving more than the minimum entitlement.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

- P.O. BOX B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4700
- 949 E. 38TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-4302
PHONE: (907) 563-1073

February 17, 1989

POSITION PAPER

RE: SB 31

SPONSORS: Senator Adams and Senator Zharoff

EFFECTS OF BILL

This bill would increase the State Revenue Sharing Program entitlement for unincorporated communities from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and the minimum municipal entitlement \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Based upon FY 90 data that has not yet been finalized, it is estimated that 61 unincorporated communities will receive State Aid to Unincorporated Communities under the State Revenue Sharing Program. Unincorporated community entitlements are paid out of the Miscellaneous Services Account, along with entitlements to municipalities for roads, health facilities and hospitals, and entitlements to volunteer fire departments in the unorganized borough. The revenue sharing entitlements from this account will be prorated at about 55 percent in FY 90, so that unincorporated communities will receive about \$14,171 rather than \$25,000. Assuming FY 90 funding variables, raising the unincorporated community entitlement to \$50,000 and including the prorata share of additional funds provided for in Section 3 of the proposed legislation, the entitlement would increase the actual payment to unincorporated communities to about \$28,297 through a reallocation of funds within the Miscellaneous Services Account. Without the additional funds, the payment to unincorporated communities would increase to about \$26,695. Other payments from this account would be reduced by about 5.7 percent.

In FY 90, we project that about 81 municipalities will receive funds under the minimum municipal entitlement provision. The amount of money used to fund the existing minimum municipal entitlement (\$25,000 plus a cost-of-living-allowance geographic differential) will be about \$1.4 million, which comes from the tax equalization account of the state revenue sharing program. Assuming FY 90 funding variables, this bill will include an additional 27 communities under the minimum municipal entitlement provision. Actual payments will vary, based upon differing COLA'S and the impact of the prorationing of the tax equalization account.

RE: SB 31 POSITION PAPER
February 17, 1989
Page Two

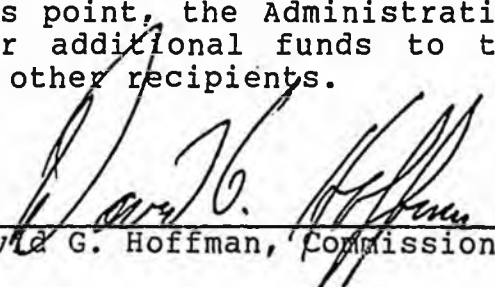
COMMENTS

Including the prorata share of additional funds provided for in Section 3, the proration factor for other payments from the tax equalization account would fall from about 94.8 percent to about 85.4 percent.

Without the additional funds, the proration factor for other payments from the tax equalization account would fall from about 94.8 percent to about 84.9 percent.

The department supports the concept of this bill, which is designed to give a greater measure of financial support to those smallest municipalities and communities in the state. Recent events have shown that these small municipalities are suffering tremendous hardship. Those municipalities which will be affected by this provision will be those with relatively small local revenue raising capacities because of the lack of a local tax base. Consequently, the bill would focus assistance on those areas with the greatest need and the least resources to respond to the need. A continuing problem for these municipalities is to attract and retain qualified municipal personnel because of their inability to pay adequate, stable wages. Raising the minimum entitlement will enhance their ability to do this, leading to greater continuity of services at the local level, and a better ability to maintain proper fiscal controls over local finances.

This bill would take effect providing that additional funds in the amount of approximately \$3.5 million are made available to the State Revenue Sharing Program. Without additional funds, the reallocation of funds will result in a decrease in entitlements to other revenue sharing recipients. In light of the state's revenue situation at this point, the Administration is unable to support a request for additional funds to the program necessary to "hold harmless" other recipients.


David G. Hoffman, Commissioner

ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

1989 Policy Statement

4

Taxation & Finance

B. MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE/REVENUE SHARING PROGRAMS

1. Revenue Sharing:

a. The League supports the State Revenue Sharing Program. In order to provide more predictability of payments under the program and to insure that the benefits and burdens of changes in state revenues are shared equitably by state and local government, changes in the annual appropriation by the Legislature to the State Revenue Sharing Program should be based on such criteria as state population, inflation, cost of local government services, and other timely considerations.

b. In those cases in which legislation is approved increasing the state revenue sharing entitlement for specific recipients or for a specific purpose, the League advocates that the total funding for state revenue sharing be increased accordingly in order to preclude the dilution of funding to other recipients.

c. The League supports an increase in the state revenue sharing minimum entitlement.

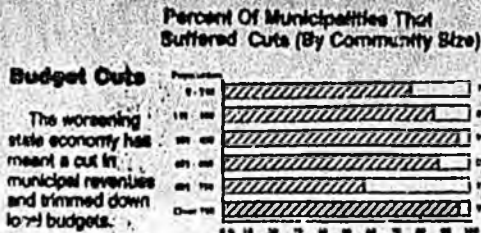
d. The League supports full state funding for road maintenance at the \$2,500 per-mile level and ice road maintenance at the \$1,500-per-mile level determined by the First Session of the 11th State Legislature. The League also supports the adjustment of that amount to reflect the increased cost of maintenance. The League also urges that the Legislature add an entitlement for winter trail staking.

e. The League is very concerned that funding of miscellaneous statutory entitlements not dilute revenue sharing appropriations. The League recognizes this program's purpose in providing funding of basic services expected by the public.

The delivery of public services is the primary purpose of state and local government and can best be implemented through a cooperative state/local partnership. The State, with its acknowledged superior access to public resources, has recognized that many public services are more effectively delivered through local government and that state resources should be used to assist municipalities in delivering such services. In order to maintain the appropriate level of locally delivered services, revenue sharing and the various municipal assistance programs should be adjusted annually based on factors that are relevant to the services to be delivered. This would make the program more rational and improve predictability of funding levels. In addition, such funds should be partially funded at an adequate level at the beginning of the fiscal year so that municipalities are not required to "borrow" from other local funds to support the State's share of such programs.

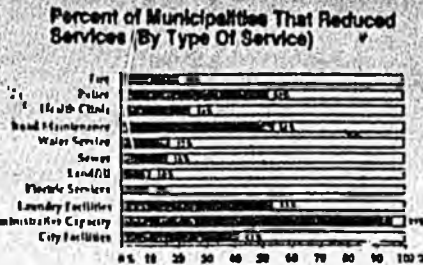
Rural Alaska Feels The Pinch

The downturn has left some rural areas struggling to provide basic services to a dwindling population less able to pay.



Less Money Means Fewer Services

Dwindling revenue-sharing and municipal-assistance money has led to a cut in services. Some 95% of the 128 cities surveyed have had to reduce at least one service.



Exodus To Urban Centers

With fewer jobs available and diminished local services, residents of Alaska's smaller cities are migrating out of state or to Anchorage, Fairbanks or other urban centers.



Source: Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs

A.D. 11/10

Strapped Bush villages scratch for cash

By HAL SPENCER
Daily News reporter

At least one rural Alaska village is about to drain and shut off part of its water system for the winter because it lacks the money to keep it operating.

Some villages are so desperate for money that they have sought disaster relief from the state Department of Military and Veterans Affairs — the agency that delivers help only in life-threatening emergencies such as floods and fires.

Eight Bush villages and five Na-

tive village corporations apparently lost a total of \$1.5 million in uninsured deposits when Alaska Bank of the North failed a few weeks ago.

Forty-two percent of 128 Alaska towns and villages recently surveyed by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs said their residents are economically worse off this year than last year, and 95 percent said they have reduced at least one municipal service.

Fourteen percent of those surveyed said they are so strapped for cash that they're having trouble pay-

ing even federal withholding taxes.

These facts, and plenty more just as grim, fell like bricks Friday on a roomful of village and small-town officials who attended a presentation by Gov. Steve Cowper's Cabinet Committee on Economic Dislocation.

Many in the room at the Egan Convention Center came to hear what Cowper intended to do for them as they scratch for cash to heat buildings and meet payrolls in the aftermath of state budget cuts brought by the oil bust of 1986.

What they heard from Lt. Gov.

Steve McAlpine and other top officials was this: The state wants to help with financial and technical advice, but can offer no immediate financial relief. Cowper himself put it more succinctly earlier this week when he told an Alaska Municipal League luncheon crowd that unless legislators find new sources of revenue, he foresees no increases in state aid to cities and villages.

"I guess I'm a little bit disappointed," said Walton Smith, the city manager of Mountain Village, a community of 700 on the Yukon

River in western Alaska.

That had to be the understatement of the week.

Smith, who waited anxiously all week for McAlpine's committee to unveil a rumored relief package, is looking at a \$250,000 deficit in the village budget after cutting his staff from four people to two.

The committee's relief package, which was said to contain provisions for loans, and for advance payment of 1988 municipal assistance among

See Page C-3, VILLAGES



Familiar names dot Fink team

plained how it works.

He said American Telephone & Telegraph, which owns the 800 numbers, divides the United States into six regions. Alaska formerly belonged to region No. 8, which also includes Hawaii and Puerto Rico. It's quite expensive for companies to "buy" that region, that is, to buy the right to have residents in that region call for free. Smirnoff said Alascom convinced AT&T to include Alaska in region No. 5, the West Coast region.

...ating an airplane crash.
The Murkowski-Proxmire amendment, however, would require the Nuclear Regulatory Commission — one agency the must approve a final cask — to load a airplane with cask and then crash the aircraft to see if the containers maintain their integrity.

Because the Japanese are considering use of a new-generation Boeing 747 to carry the radioactive material, the presumption is that an aircraft of that size would be used in the crash test.

The Murkowski-Proxmire amendment also would require that a cask be dropped from the aircraft at cruising altitude.

The crash-test program would be governed by the National Environmental Policy Act involving full public hearing.

"This action puts the Senate on record early in the negotiations and gives us the opportunity to direct the agenda on the plutonium issue," Murkowski said in statement.

VILLAGES: Feel economic pinch

Continued from Page C-1

other things, is parked in Cowper's Office of Management and Budget for study, McAlpine said.

"You talk about bankruptcy. I don't know what that means. But I can tell you we're broke," Smith said.

He drew one of the few laughs of the session when he said: "There are some advantages to being broke. You don't get many bill collectors on the Yukon River."

Smith said those who think Mountain Village is in tough shape haven't looked closely at scores of other villages around the state.

"If you look, you're going to find that we're a long ways from being in the worst shape. There are a lot of villages in the (Yukon-Kuskokwim) Delta right now. ... Their books are so bad that they don't even know they're in trouble yet. They're going to start wondering when the checks start bouncing," he said.

David Hoffman, a committee member and the commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs, said there are four obvious reasons that so many Alaska villages are deeply in the red. At last count, 18 fit the description and 20 more will by year's end, his department has said.

The first reason, Hoffman said, was a 79-percent reduction in state public works outlays in the past two fiscal years. At the same time, he said, the state cut cash assistance to local communities by 32 percent.

Then, Hoffman said, several regions suffered extremely poor commercial fishing seasons this year.

"And to add insult to injury," he said, the Alaska Bank of the North failed a few weeks ago. Eight villages and five Native regional corporations stand to lose about \$1.5 million in uninsured deposits in the bank, a huge amount for entities of this size, one of Hoffman's department heads said.

If village officials at Friday's meeting needed more convincing that the state isn't about to bail them out anytime soon, it came from another committee member, Department of Environmental Conservation Commissioner Dennis Kelso.

"It's no secret that some towns are going broke, and with it, their water and sewer systems," he said.

Financially ailing villages that want to save their systems from freeze-up and ruin essentially have two choices at this point: Cut operating costs or temporarily shut them down. Whatever the choice, the state stands ready to help with advice and technical assistance, he said.

A team of DEC officials plans next week to travel to one north central village to give instructions on how to mothball part of an expensive water system, Kelso said. He and his staff declined to name the village until officials had met with the council there.

Other villages also are considering shutting down their systems, one of Kelso's aides said.

SNOW: Motorists slow down

Continued from Page C-1

a year to re-educate the summer drivers," said Sgt. Greg Stewart.

"I think the people had a little more control today than yesterday," said Art Repp, a driver for ABC Towing. Repp said his company probably pulled 25 or so cars from ditches during the snowfall.

"I think a lot of it is speed. Then they run across someone going slow," he said. "Then someone hits their brakes and everybody panics. I would probably panic, too."

Pooler said the weekend would bring only light flurries as the low pressure system which brought the snow weakened.

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Daily News wire reports



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570 E. BENSEN BLVC



Southbound along Turnagain Arm

An Alaska Railroad passenger shuttle rounds a bend near Potter en route to Whittier along Turnagain Arm. A special issue of *We Alaskans* focuses today on the beauty and history of the arm.

Hard times put Alaska villages on the brink

Combination of oil bust, cuts in federal aid leave Native communities in bad financial shape

By HAL SPENCER
Daily News reporter

The bitter wind of hard times is battering village Alaska harder and more suddenly than many people expected. Eighteen western Alaska villages are in critical financial condition and another 20 are expected to be in similar straits by year's end, state officials say.

A sharp drop in state spending sparked by the 1986 oil bust has combined with shrunken federal aid to leave these Native communities with payrolls they can't meet, buildings they can't heat, and utilities they can't afford to operate.

"We've got buildings all over this damn village we can't afford to take care of,"

said Walton Smith, the city manager of Mountain Village, a Yupik Eskimo community of 665 people about 100 miles northwest of Bethel on the Yukon River.

"We've got a teen center, a community hall that needs thousands of dollars of foundation work, a clinic that we're losing because it really needs foundation work, a

brand new Head Start building."

"We've got these projects that were given to us. They brought us jobs, but now we can't afford to maintain them so we're letting them go," Smith said.

Recently, Gov. Steve Cowper hastily convened a task force headed by Lt. Gov. Steve McAlpine to look into

just what can be done for Mountain Village and other troubled hamlets dotting the tundra from the Arctic Circle to Kodiak Island.

"The problem is that many villages are on the financial brink. They're at the point where they have got very serious financial problems. In some instances irreversible problems," McAlpine said.

"We recognize that the legislature left no appropriation to deal with it. We're trying to figure out what we can do in this situation."

Direct financial relief is not likely this year, said Bethel Republican Sen. John Binkley, co-chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

See Back Page, VILLAGES

Business is brisk but risky on the Soviet black market

By LEW FREEDMAN
Daily News reporter

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R. — The man materialized from the crowd filling the sidewalks on Nevsky Prospekt, the main street of this bustling and historic city of 5 million people.

"Change money?" he whispered. "Change money?"

In the early days of the 19th century, when Leningrad was still St. Petersburg, citizens dressed in their Sunday finery and came to this long, straight boulevard to see and be seen.

In modern-day Leningrad, the crowds still flock to the heart of the city founded by Peter the Great in 1703 to shop, dine and admire the baroque buildings. But the aim of many is not to be seen. Nevsky Prospekt is where the illegal black market flourishes. These days, many of those who walk along the three-mile main section of the street talk out of the sides of their mouths and move their eyes furtively, on the lookout for police.

The dark-haired man was in his 20s. His offer of three rubles for a dollar was against the law. The official exchange rate is one

See Page A-9, BLACK MARKET



Daily News sports editor Lew Freedman visited the Soviet Union for 15 days in August as a delegate to the 15th conference of The Forum for U.S.-Soviet Dialogue.

More stories on Soviet life
in Forum, Page F-1

Rare, nice store eases pain of Soviet shopping

By BILL KELLER
The New York Times

MINSK, U.S.S.R. — At the corner of Partisan Avenue and Zhdanov Street in this city, the Byelorussian capital is a place that would seem utterly mystifying to most Soviet consumers. It is a nice department store.

In this store, sales clerks do not sneer when a customer approaches, as they do in most Soviet stores during those infrequent periods when they are not on cigarette breaks.

The women's underwear section here does not look like the usual unisex truss department, and the shoe

See Page A-9, NICE STORE

Mountain Village: Community on the Yukon River faces a deficit of \$250,000.

VILLAGES: They're running out of money

Continued from Page A-1

"There's nothing in the law that permits the (Copper) administration to just write a check to cover village deficits. It means you can't just sit down and write a check to the Mountain Village administration," he said.

Binkley said that for now state officials can continue to offer management advice and technical assistance, such as suggestions on where to cut budgets and help in rescheduling debt.

McAlpine said the crisis has been compounded in some villages by mismanagement and reluctance to accept that the days of easy money are over.

The state Department of Community and Regional Affairs, the agency that funnels legislative appropriations and technical advice to village Alaska, has been quietly wrestling with the problem for a year. "What had been a smattering of problems last year is now pervasive," said Mary Rutherford, the department's director of municipal and regional assistance.

"It's extremely serious. The difference between now and years past is that state money isn't flowing as easily; the capital projects, revenue sharing, and municipal assistance," she said.

Several far western villages suffered even more this summer due to poor salmon runs, McAlpine said.

Rutherford's department has prepared a list of 18 communities with "immediate and significant financial problems." They include Mountain Village, Teller, Kotlik, Stebbins, Unalakleet, Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Noatak, Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay, Tuluktsak, Kasigluk, Akhiok, New Stuyahok, Ekwok, and Twin Hills.

Mountain Village is among the hardest hit. City manager Smith said the community has an annual budget of about \$450,000, with a deficit expected to be about \$250,000 this year.

Smith said one 20th Century comfort enjoyed by the village has become a particular albatross: its \$6 million water system.

The water is heated and circulated nine months of the year at a minimum operating cost of \$120,000. "You can't cut down on the heating cost. If you do, the water freezes and then you've got a million dollar repair job," Smith said.

The growing scarcity of personal income in village Alaska, also partly the result of state cutbacks, is making the situation even worse, Smith said.

About half of the village water users are in arrears of their bills, and collecting is no easy task, he said. The system was designed without shutoff valves, so the only way to cut off delinquent members is by digging up the lines to their houses. Nevertheless, Smith intends to maintain the monthly water and



sewer rates of \$50 to \$75 and go after those who won't pay. "We've taken the backhoe out and dug up lines before. People tend to pay when they see the backhoe in front of their houses," he said.

Smith, who became city manager only four months ago, said he cut his own salary by \$4,000 to \$38,000. He has a full-time and part-time police officer, a clerk and a bookkeeper. He's thinking about cutting employee hours and eliminating the part-time police officer.

McAlpine said village financial problems have been aggravated in some cases by poor management. It isn't that village leaders were deficient in their duties, said Margaret Hansen, a community and regional affairs official in Kotzebue. Instead, money was often dropped on village officials who had only vague notions about the need for bookkeeping and auditing.

Perhaps the most severe case of mismanagement occurred in Buckland, an Inupiat Eskimo village of 260 people about 70 miles southwest of Kotzebue.

In 1984, a previous village administrator, without telling anyone, stopped withholding federal taxes for village employees, Hansen said.

Hansen, who is helping Buckland and several other villages bring their budgets under control, discovered the problem only recently. "The administrator was intercepting warning letters from the Internal Revenue Service," Hansen said. "The city council didn't even know the problem existed."

The village, with an annual budget of \$228,500, now has begun the painful task of paying the IRS a \$100,000 debt, Hansen said. "We've cut back the budget

a lot," she said. "The clerk and administrator both work part-time, we've sold some equipment" to raise cash.

Still, said Mayor Jimmy Geary Sr., "without help from the state, there's no way we can survive."

Among services that are suffering is the village-owned laundry, which is open only half-time now, he said.

McAlpine said many villages made the same mistake committed by some urban communities: They failed to accept the fact that state funding was declining, and spent money they didn't have.

Now, many are taking drastic steps to reduce spending. "Noorvik cut their budget in half," Hansen said. "A new administration came in not too long ago, and the new administrator is getting \$23,000 a year." The predecessor got \$40,000, Hansen said. "The new administrator is getting half the pay, and is doing twice the work."

The sudden severity of the problem in Bush Alaska seemed to take some top Copper officials by surprise.

But it was no surprise to Lee Gorsuch, the head of the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research. He said two events contributed to the development.

The first was the quiet shrinkage of federal assistance since 1980, a trend virtually unnoticed in the state because oil dollars poured in to fill the gap.

"It's clear that the whole period of the 1980s began to witness a withdrawal of the federal government. (Bureau of Indian Affairs) schools pulled out. The BIA discontinued its General Relief Program to buy fuel and other things, and other programs lost federal assistance," he said.

Now the state is no longer able to pick up the slack, he said.

The biggest source of state money for municipalities, including village governments, is state municipal assistance and revenue sharing funds. But budget figures show that total funding from this source fell dramatically in the past two years. Three years ago, it was \$140.8 million. Last year, it fell to \$113.7 million, and this year, the total is \$96.8 million.

In addition, billion-dollar capital construction budgets in the mid-1980s have fallen to an \$80 million budget this year.

State municipal assistance chief Rutherford said there is hope on the horizon for some villages.

Her department and the Department of Commerce and Economic Development are searching for ways to put cash into villages from sources other than the government.

For example, they are exploring the creation of "cabin industries" that would put small numbers of people to work. "We're not saying we'll have rich villages or rich people, but a little bit of cash goes a long way in a village," she said.

Partly through a state grant of about \$70,000, Aniak, a Kuskokwim River village of 518 people, has created a small cannery plant to produce "gourmet salmon packs." State and Aniak officials are optimistic about the future.

Gorsuch said the 12 regional Native corporations will play a big part in weaning village Alaska from its "transfer economy," an economy relying primarily on government "transfer payments." A transfer payment occurs when the government takes money from one place, say the oil industry, and transfers it to another, in this case the villages.

In the NANA Region, the Red Dog zinc mine, a joint venture of NANA and Cominco Alaska Inc., is seen as a major source of permanent jobs once it begins production in 1989 or 1990, Gorsuch noted.

Some village populations, which grew in recent years with the oil money, will shrink as life gets harder, he predicted. But Gorsuch sees no large-scale flight to urban centers.

Villagers still have subsistence hunting and fishing to help them get by, as well as an extended family with whom to pool resources.

"Numerous people have been forecasting the demise of the Native villages for the last 20 years. The resilience of villages is quite high, and their abilities to adjust seem to be quite flexible," he said.

Furthermore, Gorsuch added, many villagers "simply don't have anywhere else to go."

nizans of a danger many saw November that followed the killing of another leftist leader, Rolando Olalia, the chairman of a radical labor union. The killing of Olalia came shortly before a coup attempt by the same officers who staged the rebellion last month.

Some supporters of last month's uprising have suggested that its leaders, who are now in hiding, might adopt urban warfare as their next step.

Some of the officers have in the past boasted of having "hit lists" of leftist leaders and members of the government with whose views they disagree. The leader of the coup, Col. Gregorio Hernandez

MISSILES: Dis

Continued from Page A-1

missiles and nuclear warheads contain materials that may be poisonous, explosive, radioactive, or all three. These are among the more dangerous materials:

- **Missile fuel.** Different missiles carry different fuels but all are dangerous to varying degrees. Solid fuel, similar to the fuel used in the space shuttle's booster rockets, contains an explosive blend of aluminum powder and ammonium perchlorate.
- **Another type of propellant agent, called hypergolic fuel, consists of two ingredients — monomethyl hydrazine and nitrogen tetroxide — that react violently when combined even in the absence of an external spark. These substances are also lethal poisons.**

- **Plutonium.** One of the essential ingredients in nuclear warheads, plutonium 239 is dangerously radioactive. Small quantities enter the body through the air or water; the substance concentrates in bones. Radiation poisoning, cancer and other diseases can result.

- **Uranium.** Both uranium 235 and 238 are used in nuclear warheads. Compounds of both forms — called isotopes — of this element can cause dermatitis, kidney damage and arteriosclerosis. Radiation from particles of uranium that lodge in the lungs poses long-term cancer hazard.

- **Beryllium.** This metal is used in nuclear warheads as a mirror to focus internal energy and increase the power of nuclear detonations. It is extremely poisonous. Even short exposure to beryllium and its compounds can cause dermatitis, corneal burn, pneumonia and death.

- **Tritium.** A radioactive isotope of hydrogen, tritium is one of the main power sources in a thermonuclear explosion. When combined with oxygen to form water, it enters the body as a liquid, and causes radiolysis. In a warhead, tritium is usually compounded with lithium and lithium tritide. When combined with water, these properties still are those of household hydrogen.

- **Chemical explosives.** A nuclear warhead's conventional "trigger" explosives as triggers. They are designed to be extremely insensitive to shock and be



TELEPHONE
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217 SECOND STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Increase In Minimum Entitlements under the State Revenue Sharing Program

The Alaska Municipal League supports an increase in the minimum entitlement level under the State Revenue Sharing Program from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to benefit Alaska's smallest, and most needy, communities and an increase in the FY 90 appropriation for the State Revenue Sharing Program to fully fund this increase without penalizing other communities.

Background

The 1980 revision of the State Revenue Sharing Program included a provision that each incorporated community would receive a minimum entitlement of \$25,000, to be adjusted by an area differential for the cost of living. Each unincorporated community is also entitled to a minimum entitlement of \$25,000, to be used for a public purpose. The intent of this legislation was to ensure a sharing of the State's resource wealth by all its residents, no matter how small the area in which they lived. Over time the buying power of these dollars has declined, and many of the State's smallest communities are not able to operate with the minimum entitlement grants they receive. As a result, these communities have been forced to cut back on basic life, health, and safety services.

In FY 88, 83 municipalities received the minimum grant of \$25,000 (with adjustments for geographic differentials) under the minimum municipal entitlement program. It was estimated that an increase in the base level to \$50,000 would add an additional 25 municipalities to the group receiving the minimum grant.

The 74 unincorporated communities eligible for the minimum entitlement would benefit from an increase in the minimum entitlement level as well as full funding of the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account. The payments to unincorporated communities come from that account, and they have been prorated because of continuing underfunding of the account. In FY 88, the entitlements to the unincorporated communities eligible for these payments were prorated at about 55.52 percent, so that they received only \$13,898 of the \$25,000 to which they were entitled.

Inflation is not the only factor affecting the communities' ability to survive financially: Alaska's smallest cities have been hurt the most by the decreases in federal and state funds, and the cities with small populations and tax bases have the most trouble raising local revenues. An increase in the minimum entitlement will benefit both small municipalities and unincorporated communities and enable the State to protect its investment in rural Alaska by helping the small communities maintain their infrastructure.

It is important to note that increasing the base amount will require an increase in the total appropriation for the State Revenue Sharing Program so that existing municipalities are not penalized. It is estimated that \$3.51 million will be necessary to hold communities harmless given current funding levels of other parts of the program.

It is the League's understanding that Senator Al Adams has prefiled a bill that would increase the minimum entitlement from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Resolution of the Alaska Municipal League

Resolution No. 89-5

**A RESOLUTION URGING AN INCREASE IN
MINIMUM ENTITLEMENTS UNDER THE STATE
REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, Alaska's smallest cities have been severely impacted by decreases in federal and state funds, forcing them to cut back on basic life, health, and safety services, and

WHEREAS, these small cities, due to small populations and tax bases, are limited in their ability to raise significant local revenues, and

WHEREAS, the 1980 revision of the State Revenue Sharing Program included a provision that each incorporated community and unincorporated community would receive a minimum entitlement of \$25,000 to ensure that Alaska's resource wealth was shared by all its citizens, no matter how sparsely populated the area in which they lived, and that this entitlement was to be adjusted for the cost of living, and

WHEREAS, due to underfunding, some municipalities do not receive even the \$25,000 minimum entitlement, and

WHEREAS, the cost of living since the inception of the program has increased and the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account, from which the payments to unincorporated communities come, has been prorated by nearly 50 percent in recent years with the result that small communities have not received the minimum entitlements, and

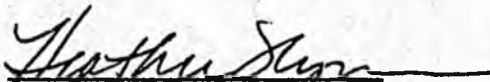
WHEREAS, this inability to operate with the minimum entitlements they receive jeopardizes the State's investment in Alaskan municipalities, and

WHEREAS, in order to increase the minimum entitlement for some municipalities without penalizing other municipalities, the FY89 funding level would have to be increased by at least \$3.51 million;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League urges the Governor and 16th Alaska State Legislature to:


1. Increase the minimum entitlement level under the State Revenue Sharing Program from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and
2. Provide an increase of \$3.51 million to hold harmless larger municipalities.

Adopted this 18th day of November 1988 in Fairbanks, Alaska.


Heather Flynn, President

ATTEST:


Scott A. Burgess, Executive Director



**Fairbanks
North
Star
Borough**

Mayor: Juanita Helms

April 5, 1990

Alaska State Legislature
Senate Finance Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SB 31/HB 101 "Increasing Minimum Entitlements from
\$25,000 to \$50,000"

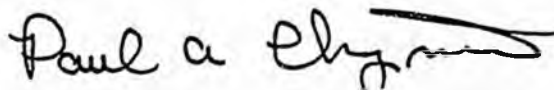
Dear Legislators:

The Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly wishes to go on record opposing passage of HB 101 and SB 31. Unfortunately, the Assembly is not able to support passage of these bills at this time based on the following concerns:

- 1). The additional \$3.5 million proposed to hold harmless the non-minimum entitlement communities will in effect be a "one time fix". In all future years, the passage of this legislation will result in a funding reduction of significant proportion.
- 2). In view of the Local Boundary Commission review and recommendation for future incorporation of both cities and boroughs, this legislation appears to promote a disincentive toward this end.
- 3). In FY90, the Legislature reduced Revenue Sharing by \$2.5 million and Municipal Assistance by \$3.5 million. A restoration of these funds should be top priority to favorably impact all communities.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

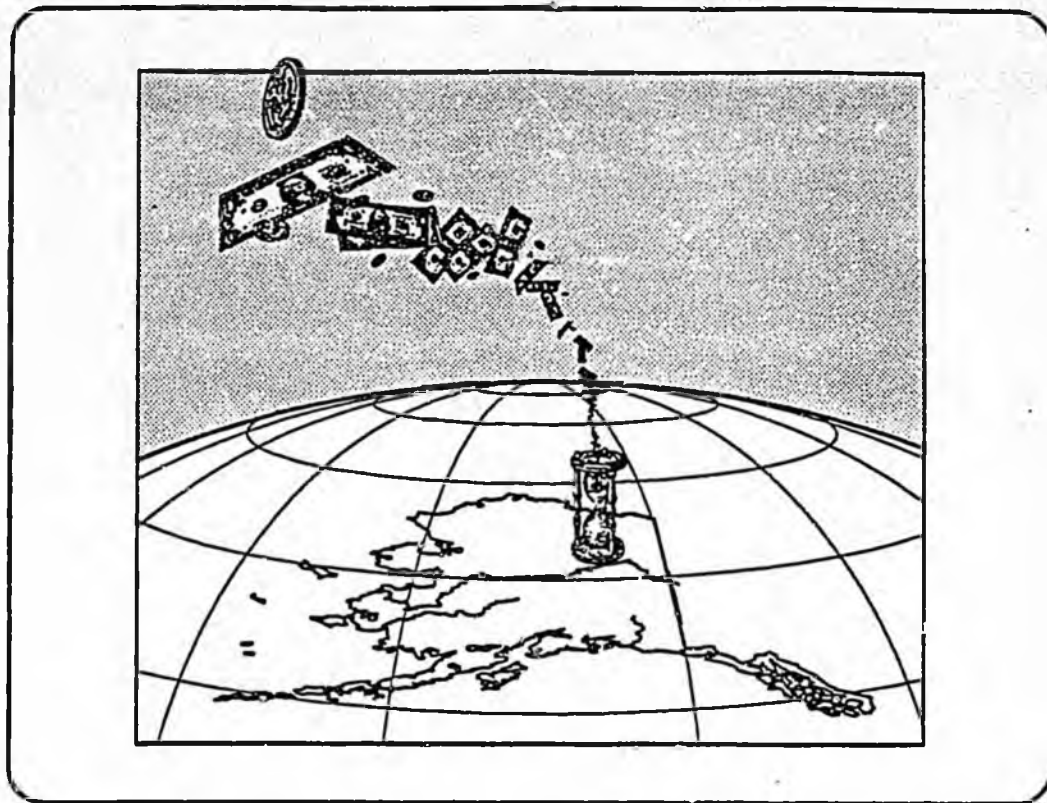
Sincerely,



Paul Chizmar, Presiding Officer
Fairbanks North Star Borough

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

Impacts of Declining Revenues On Alaska's Smaller Communities



February 1988

State of Alaska
Steve Cowper, Governor

Department of Community and Regional Affairs
David G. Hoffman, Commissioner

Municipal and Regional Assistance Division
Marty Rutherford, Director

P.O. Box BH
Juneau AK 99811
Phone (907) 465-4750



Impacts of Declining Revenues On Alaska's Smaller Communities

Summary

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs surveyed 128 of the smaller cities and 44 unincorporated communities statewide to determine their financial condition. This survey indicated the downturn in the state's economy has resulted in reduced revenues and services in small cities and unincorporated communities. As the full impacts of the State's economic condition filter out to small cities there could be even more significant reductions in revenues and services in small communities.

Basic public health and safety services such as fire, police, health, water and sanitation have been reduced across the State in an effort to accommodate declining revenues. In addition 47 communities reported they did not provide water service and 82 communities did not provide sewer service. Every region of the state reports an increase in the number of cities and communities with residents who are having difficulty paying for municipal services. It appears that the gains made in public health and safety in rural Alaska may be in jeopardy if State funding to smaller communities continues to decline.

In FY86, almost 60% of the revenue for second class cities was derived from direct State funding of entitlement programs, capital project grants or contracts for services (see Chart 1.2, page 1.2). Entitlement programs such as Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance are of even greater importance as the small community's capital project grant revenues are reduced. If further reductions occur in entitlement programs it could result in even greater cuts to basic health and safety services since these funds often "subsidize" water, sewer and medical services.

Because of local economic conditions it is unlikely that most cities will be able to increase taxes or service charges to fully offset the decline in State funds. Unincorporated communities are even more dependent on State funds because they do not have the power of taxation. Many communities expect declines in health and public safety services if current levels and methods of State funding continue.

In order to cut costs, most communities have reduced positions, maintenance, operator training, and operating hours of facilities and equipment. Fifty seven of the cities surveyed reported they have no property loss insurance. These conditions indicate that the State investment in equipment and facilities may be in jeopardy, or at least that the useful life of facilities and equipment may be reduced if only local revenue is available to support these facilities and equipment.

Communities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Bering Straits region, Northwest Arctic Borough and the Doyon region appear to be the most negatively impacted.

In the Appendix, eight community case studies are presented to illustrate the meaning of the survey results. Communities were selected as typical examples of small rural communities in their respective regions of the state.

Impacts of Declining Revenues On Alaska's Smaller Communities

Introduction

During October, 1987, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Municipal and Regional Assistance, conducted a telephone survey of executive officials from 172 Alaskan municipalities and unincorporated communities. The survey was designed to gather information on the financial situation of communities outside of the major metropolitan areas. The survey concentrated on these communities because there was little information available on the economic impacts upon the smaller communities compared to information about urban areas.

The survey results are presented on a statewide basis, by regions of the state, and by community size. The intent of the survey was to focus upon the more profound and widespread financial issue confronting Alaska's smaller communities.

This Report is divided into five chapters:

Chapter One – Municipal Survey Results:

This chapter reviews the significant findings of the Economic Dislocation Survey as it relates to small rural cities. The survey data are examined in terms of regions, and city size. This chapter looks closely at the revenue situation and impacts upon service delivery.

Chapter Two – Unincorporated Community Survey Results

This chapter reviews the significant findings of the Economic Dislocation Survey as they related to the State's unincorporated communities

Chapter Three – Policy Issues

This chapter identifies and discusses some of the major policy implications for the State to be drawn from the survey results.

Appendix – City Case Studies

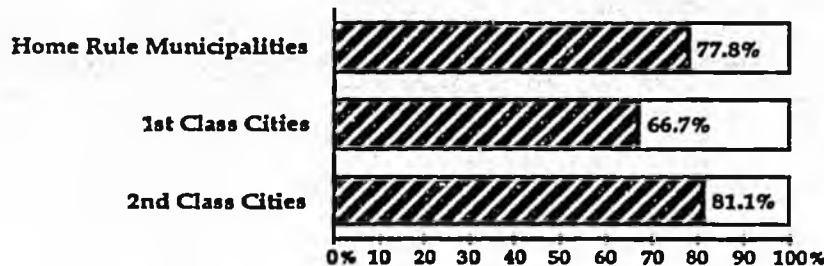
This chapter is an effort to bring the realities of the economic situation facing rural cities into a more focused perspective. Each case study presents a description of city revenues and expenditures as well as the level and type of services provided by the city. The purpose of the case studies is to review a "typical" city in each region and not look for worst case scenerios.

Chapter 1

Municipal Revenue Reductions

With the recent downturn in the state's economy there has been a reciprocal reduction in municipal revenues and expenditures. For the cities in the survey sample, it appears that an overwhelming majority have reduced budgets this fiscal year. The following chart identifies the percentage of cities statewide which experienced budget reductions this year:

Chart 1.1 Percentage of Surveyed Municipalities With Budgets Reduced From Last Year



The municipalities with budget reductions identified in the above chart are indicative of a trend that has been occurring for several years. The following Chart 1.2 reveals the trend in municipal budget reductions for second class cities occurring since FY84.

The entitlement programs identified in Chart 1.2 (Municipal Assistance and State Revenue Sharing) have slightly declined in their proportion of municipal budgets as the amount of funding for entitlement programs has declined from FY84 to FY87.

Each year the State Revenue Sharing (SRS) and Municipal Assistance (MA) programs provide municipalities with essential operating revenues. The reduction in funding for each of these two programs from FY '86 to FY '88 amount to a little less than 32%. These reductions have an especially large impact on the second class cities as a significant portion of their budgets come from these program sources.

The entitlement funds are crucial to the operations of many small municipalities because these funds are the only source of discretionary funds. Such funds frequently cover municipal administrative costs, cover losses in services revenue, and help pay for services that generate little or no revenue.

Chart 1.2 also reveals that the overall contribution from State sources (Municipal Assistance, Revenue Sharing and Government Revenues) has consistently made up over 50% of the operating revenues available to small municipalities until FY 87. As government revenues have been drastically reduced, the State contribution has dropped to 42.3% in FY 87.

The following chart demonstrates how municipal budget reductions have varied by regions of the state.

Chart 1.3 Percentage of Surveyed Municipalities (By Region) With Budgets Reduced From Previous Year

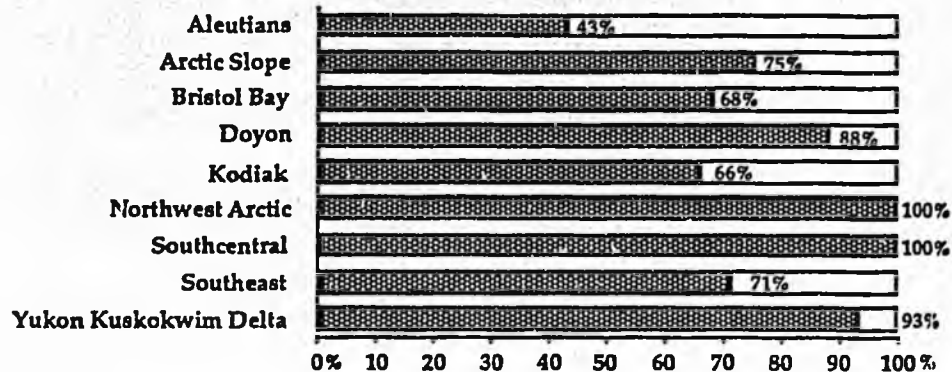
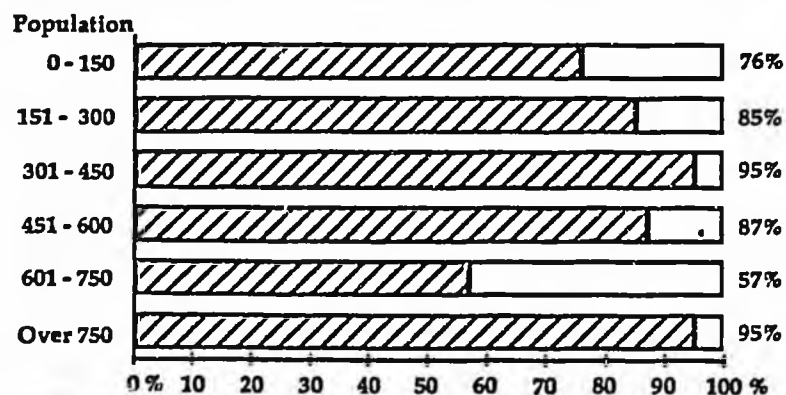


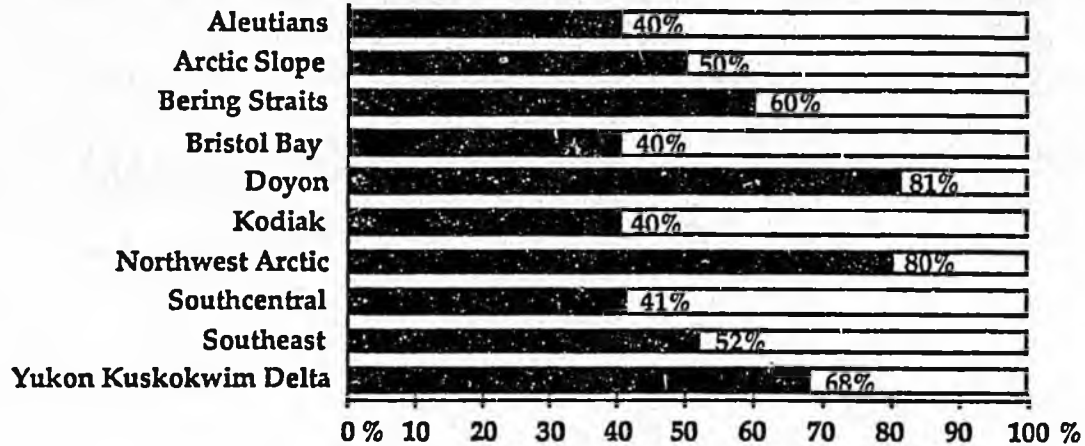
Chart 1.4 identifies by city size the effect of budget reductions. Note that over 90% of Alaska's second class cities have a population of 600 or less. It is clear from the chart that an overwhelming majority of the second class cities surveyed have experienced budget reductions.

Chart 1.4 Percentage of Surveyed Municipalities (By Community Size) With Budgets Reduced From Previous Year



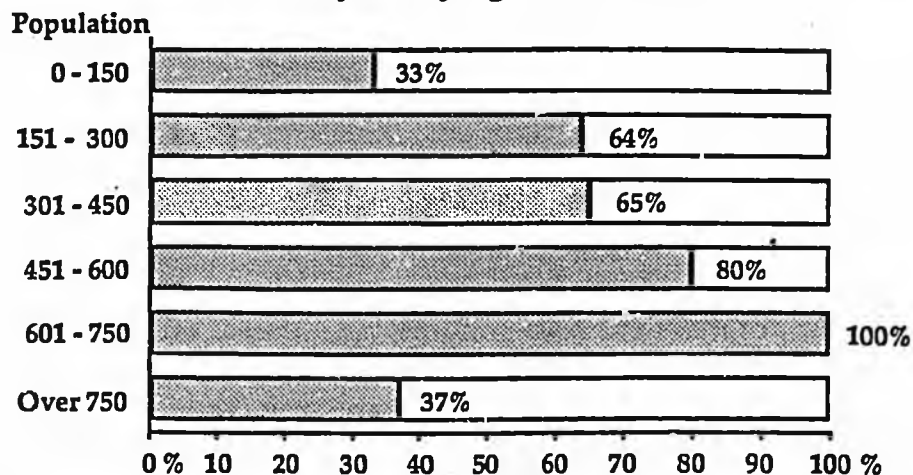
The reduced ability of families to pay municipal service charges compounds the problem of reduced city revenues. The following charts identify where the impacts of reduced ability to pay for municipal services are being experienced:

Chart 1.7 Percentage of Surveyed Municipalities (By Region) Reporting An Increased Number Of Families Experiencing Difficulty In Paying For Services



The following chart indicates that residents in many smaller cities are experiencing a reduced ability to pay for services.

Chart 1.8 Percentage of Surveyed Municipalities (By Community Size) Reporting An Increased Number Of Families Experiencing Difficulty In Paying For Services



According to the survey results, of the 128 cities questioned 55% (70 cities) provide police services. This fiscal year, thirty-eight (38) of the 70 cities providing this service have had to reduce police services. In addition, 17% (12 cities) of the cities providing police protection report that the service will be eliminated if local economic conditions continue next year.

The survey further indicates that the most common reductions are in the areas of staff positions; reduced hours; and, reduced salaries.

POLICY ISSUES: There are several factors that demand that rural cities have local public safety officials. As indicated in recent Anchorage Daily News articles, rural Alaska tends to have a high level of violent crime and death, much of which is alcohol related. The control of alcohol coming into communities is a difficult task but without the ability to enforce local alcohol control laws the task is impossible. In addition, most of these cities are remote and isolated from immediate assistance from the State Troopers. A forced reduction in rural public safety raises the questions of how important it is to the State to ensure the safety of rural residents and whether there is a basic level of protection all communities should enjoy.

HEALTH CLINICS

The majority of Alaska's small rural cities have a health clinic staffed by Village Health Aides. The Health Aides provide primary and health maintenance care. A majority of these clinics are funded, in part, by the U.S. Indian Health Service. In addition, there are 118 cities dedicating a portion of State Revenue Sharing funds to clinic operations. A city's contributions to the clinic normally covers building maintenance, operations costs, and the funding of alternative health aides.

According to the survey results, of the 128 cities questioned 72% (92 cities) provide funds for community health clinics. This fiscal year, 23 of the 92 cities providing this service have had to reduce the level of service. In addition, 12.5% (16 cities) of the cities funding health clinics report that the funding will be eliminated if current revenue conditions continue next year.

The survey further indicates that the most common reductions are in the areas of operations and maintenance costs; reduced hours; and, equipment not replaced.

The great distance many small rural cities are from fully staffed medical facilities necessitates the continuation of fully operational village health clinics. Since Statehood, Alaska has funded the construction and maintenance of health clinic facilities across the State. This effort, combined with annual allocations of federal dollars and the efforts of the regional Native health corporations, has resulted in greatly improved health services for rural residents.

prohibitive cost of drilling wells in rural Alaska and the presence of deep permafrost make the feasibility of individual wells unlikely in many communities. A more detailed description of the range of water services provided by rural cities can be found in the Appendix - Community Profiles.

Of the 128 cities questioned, 77% (99 cities) have a municipal managed water service. This fiscal year, 17 of the 99 cities providing this service have had to reduce the level of service. Service charges have been increased by 13 cities. In addition, 14% (14 cities) of the cities managing a water service report that the service will be eliminated if local economic conditions continue next year.

The survey further indicates that the most common reductions are in the areas of reduced hours of operation; reduced salaries; and, reduced operation and maintenance budgets.

POLICY ISSUES: Having an ample supply of safe drinking water is one of the most basic community needs. Does the State have a responsibility to ensure that each community has adequate water? What will happen to the State's investment in water systems if maintenance is neglected? Are there sufficient dollars available for the Village Safe Water Program? How much will the State save in future health care costs by assuring safe drinking water is, and continues to be, available?

SEWER SERVICE

Virtually every rural city has a means of sewage disposal though some are rudimentary by urban standards. Such systems can vary from individual septic tanks, to a honey bucket pickup system with an open sewage lagoon, to an outhouse, or a sophisticated secondary treatment plant. Many of the systems have been developed with a combination of Public Health Service and State funds but are managed by the municipalities.

According to the survey results, of the 128 cities questioned 55% (70 cities) have a municipal managed sewage disposal system. This fiscal year, 11 of the 70 cities providing this service have had to reduce the level of service this year. Service charges have been increased by 11 cities. In addition, 16% (11 cities) of the cities managing a sewage disposal system report that the service will be eliminated if local economic conditions continue next year.

The survey further indicates that the most common reductions are in the areas of reduced salaries; reduced positions; reduced hours; and, reduced operation and maintenance budgets.

POLICY ISSUES: The safe and sanitary disposal of sewage is essential for the maintenance of community health. If the existing rural systems are allowed to deteriorate there could a reciprocal decline in residents health. Again, is there a basic level of sanitation services that the State should guarantee each community in order to prevent higher health care costs in the future?

LAUNDRY FACILITIES

Many rural cities have city owned and operated laundry facilities. The city laundry frequently is the watering point for communities without distribution systems and also offers bathing facilities. The management of a laundry facility can also provide a city without a sewage system a means for disposing waste gray water. Many of these facilities have been constructed with funding from the State's Village Safe Water Program.

According to the survey results, of the 128 cities questioned 31% (40 cities) have a municipal managed laundry facility. twenty-two of the 40 cities providing this service have had to reduce the level of service this year. In addition, 20% (8 cities) of the cities managing a laundry facility report that the service will be eliminated if local economic conditions continue next year.

The survey further indicates that the most common reductions are in the areas of reduced staff positions; reduced hours of operation; and, reduced operation and maintenance budgets.

POLICY ISSUES: To urban residents, laundry facilities might seem like a strange service for a local government to provide. However, in rural Alaska when many homes do not have running water, the laundry facility provides two basic public health functions: a place for washing clothes and bathing. Often the laundry building houses the only water treatment plant. The potential loss of these public facilities and the question of maintaining a basic level of public health should be considered by the State.

CITY ADMINISTRATION

The administration of a city government is an essential function in the management of a municipality. Almost every city in the State has paid administrative staff. In the smaller cities, this frequently includes only the mayor and an administrator/city clerk. In addition, many of these cities have staff who are responsible for the direct delivery of municipal services (i.e., equipment operations for road and landfill maintenance, and electrical plant operators).

According to the survey results, of the 128 cities questioned 97% (124 cities) have city administrative staff. This fiscal year, 73 of the 124 cities providing this service have had to reduce administrative capacities. This reduction has resulted in the loss of 122 positions in city government employment which is often a major source of year-round jobs in small cities.

The survey further indicates that the most common reductions in administrative capacity are in the areas of reduced staff positions; reduced hours of operation; and, reduced salaries.

Municipal Services Reductions

The reductions in State Revenue Sharing (SRS) and Municipal Assistance (MA) combined with the downturn in capital construction funds have resulted in a reduction in the services provided by cities. Of the cities surveyed, 95% have had to reduce at least one service. The charts below indicate which services are provided by the surveyed cities and how these services have been reduced this year; statewide, and by region:

Chart 1.9 Number of Cities Surveyed Providing Municipal Services

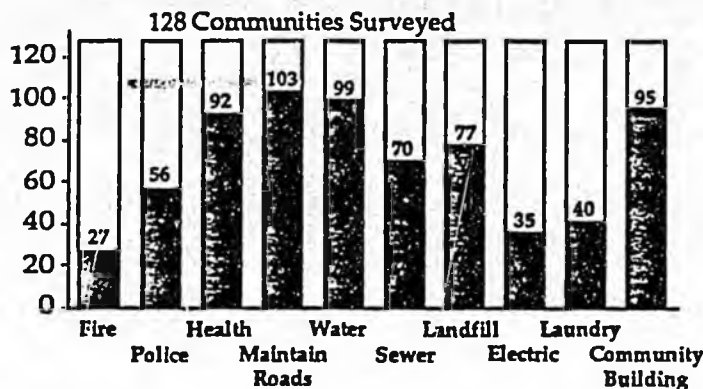


Chart 1.10 Percentage of Surveyed Municipalities Statewide Which Have Reduced Budgets This Year

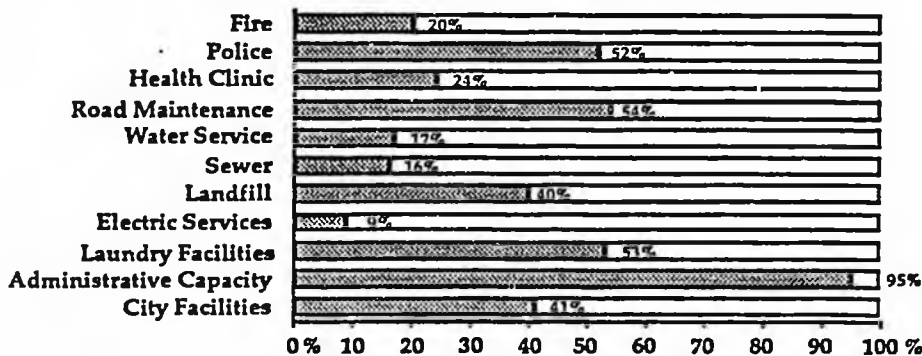


Chart 1.11 Percentage of Surveyed Municipalities (By Region) Which Have Reduced Essential Services

For each service, the three regions with the greatest percentages of reductions are highlighted

	Fire	Police	Health	Maintain Roads	Water	Sewer
Aleutians	- 0 -	40	17	40	17	- 0 -
Bering Straits	27	90	67	67	13	- 0 -
Bristol Bay	26	33	12	32	7	- 0 -
Doyon	21	20	23	37	24	11
Kodiak	33	- 0 -	25	67	17	20
Northwest Arctic	- 0 -	100	44	44	33	50
Southcentral	7	22	38	36	8	9
Southeast	16	58	28	47	17	29
Yukon Kuskokwim Delta	42	56	35	52	22	9

Note: The above percentages are based upon those cities providing services. Services for the Arctic Slope region are provided by the North Slope Borough and are not covered in this chart.

Insurance

Insurance is a large expense for many small cities. It is also a necessary expense to help ensure the continued delivery of municipal services. The survey results indicate that 45% of the surveyed communities do not have property insurance. This is significant because of the tremendous growth of public facilities in these communities during the past five years. The following charts depict the status of insurance coverage in rural Alaskan communities as identified by the survey.

Chart 1.14 Liability Insurance Coverage of Surveyed Communities

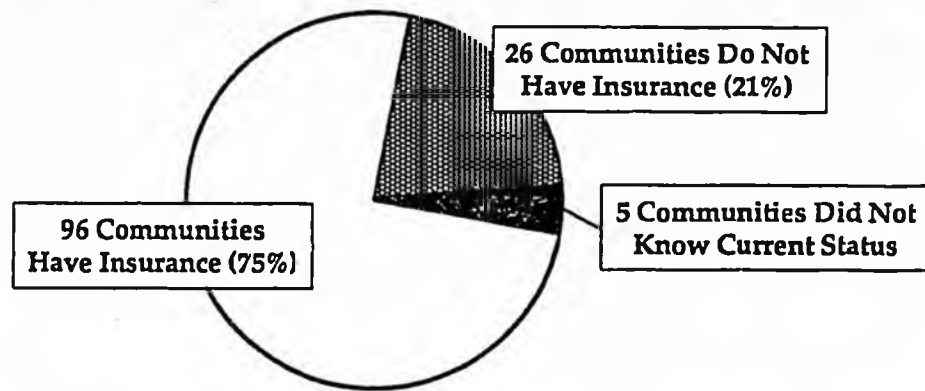
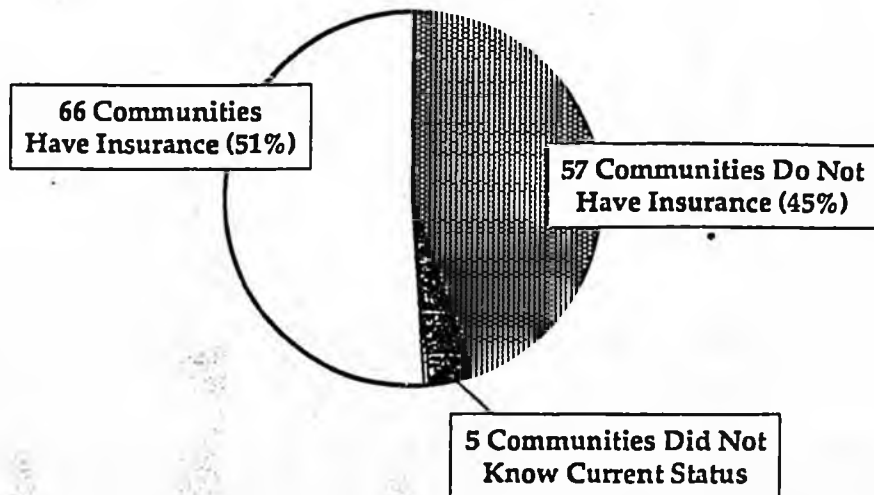
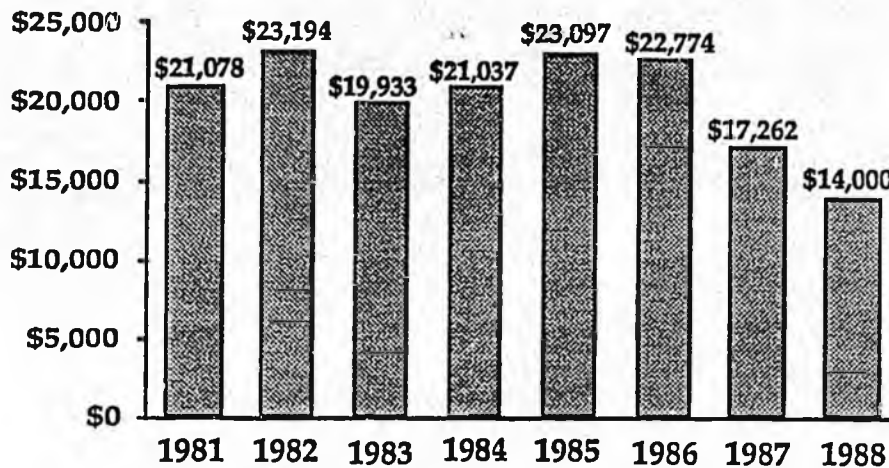


Chart 1.15 Property Loss Insurance Coverage of Surveyed Communities



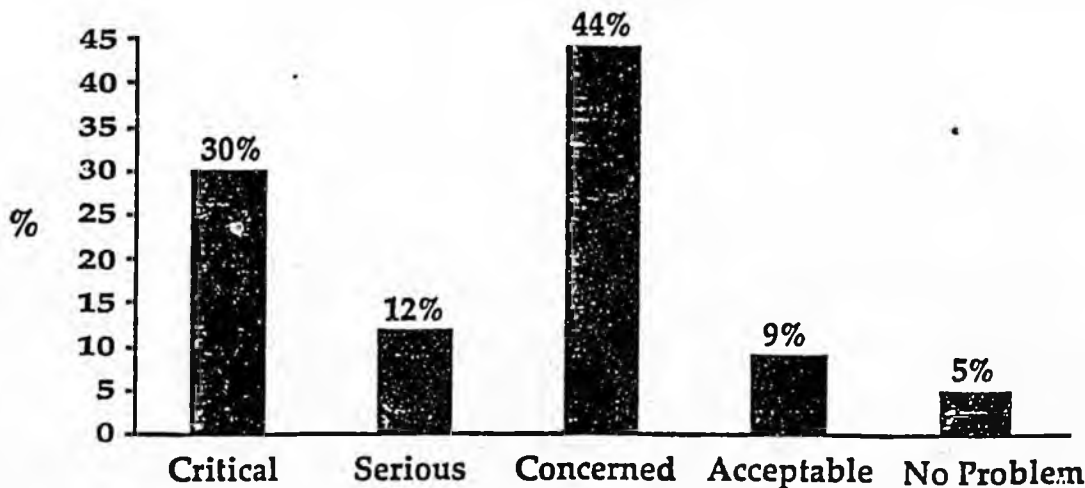
The reduction in State Revenue Sharing dollars has had a pronounced affect upon these communities. Since 1985 there has been almost a 40% reduction in these funds available to unincorporated communities. Table 4.6 profiles rise and fall of State Revenue Sharing funds distributed to these communities from 1981 to the present. The amount each unincorporated community receives is a flat amount and is not influenced by the type or level of services offered by a community.

Chart 4.2 Revenue Sharing For Unincorporated Communities Since 1981



The unincorporated communities are concerned with the current state of their local economies. All the communities surveyed were asked to think about the future of the community over the next couple of years and indicate how they saw their financial situation. The results show concern about the future. Table 4.2 indicates that 86% of the respondents view their situation from critical to concerned.

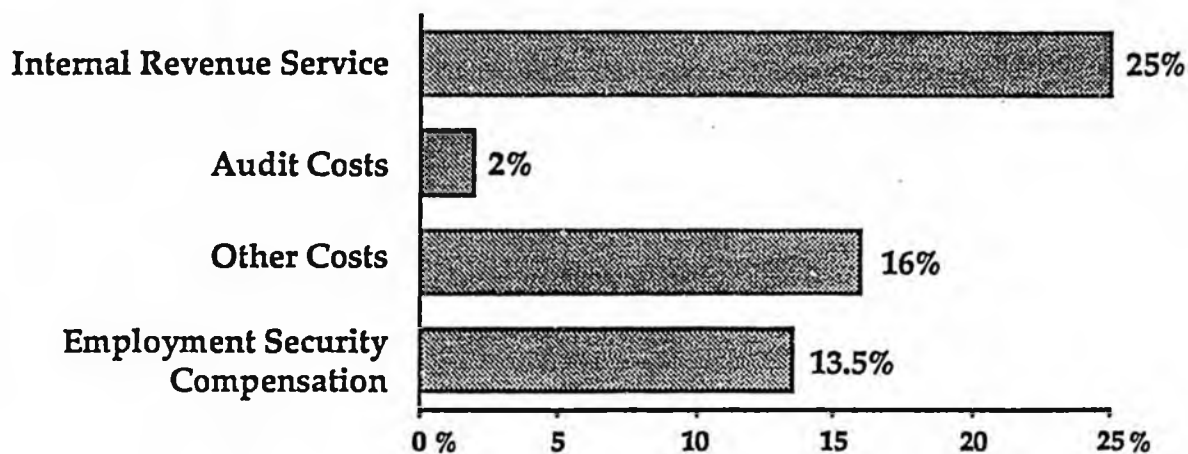
Chart 4.3
Unincorporated Communities Financial Situation
As Reported In Survey



UNINCORPORATED DEBTS

A significant number of the unincorporated communities have incurred additional debts this year, placing increased pressure on limited budgets. The following chart identifies what percentage of the unincorporated communities surveyed have encumbered what kinds of increased debts.

Chart 4.6 Percentages of Surveyed Unincorporated Communities With Significant Debts



Chapter 3

Policy Implications of the Economic Dislocation Survey Results

The results of the Economic Development Survey indicate that Alaska's economic downturn, and particularly the reduction in State funding of local government projects, has seriously affected the ability of rural communities to provide basic public services. The communities surveyed have reported increasing difficulty in meeting the costs of maintaining and operating the many public facilities constructed during Alaska's recent period of relative wealth. Indications are that the abilities of rural communities to provide services and maintain facilities will continue to deteriorate unless there is a significant turnaround in the state's general economic picture. At the same time, the ability of State government to assist local communities has been severely handicapped by the decline in State revenues.

This situation poses significant questions for decision makers. A number of such questions are listed below, followed by a discussion which expands upon these questions.

POLICY QUESTIONS

- **State Responsibility.** What is the State's responsibility or appropriate role in addressing the immediate problem of reduced services and reduced facilities maintenance?
- **Local Responsibility.** What is the "local" responsibility, and ability, to address this situation.
- **Definition of "Basic Needs."** Should standards and criteria for "basic needs" be established to serve as a framework for equitably determining the level of support for "essential" services? If so, should such standards include community size, or location, with respect to the relative efficiency of service provision and facilities maintenance? Should certain services and/or facilities be given priority status in State/local budget reduction considerations.
- **Local Government Problems.** Does the structure of local government formation in Alaska lead to the existence of local governments too small to meet the needed fiscal and service delivery requirements?
- **Mothballing Option.** Would the temporary mothballing of certain public facilities be a feasible measure?

A determination of local responsibility must be made in conjunction with a decision on the basic level of services to which all Alaskans are entitled. Once this decision is made, then costs of the basic level of services can be estimated. With this information in hand it is possible to address the question of local responsibility and ability to pay. (See discussion below on basic needs.)

There are a number of policy questions related to deciding local responsibility for providing services, and constructing and maintaining public facilities. Should an "appropriate" or "acceptable" level of local financial responsibility or "ability to pay" be determined? Would this be done on a statewide, regional, or community basis? Should standards and criteria be developed to serve as a framework for determining the allocation of financial responsibility between the State and local governments?

Regarding the "local ability to pay," there are two different kinds of measures that need to be considered. First, in considering the general feasibility of the public policy option of allocating certain costs between State and local governments (or other local entities), there is a need to estimate the level of financial burden which local governments (and residents) would potentially be able to bear. Secondly, if such an allocation policy was actually implemented, there would likely be a need to establish suitable criteria and standards for use in the formal determinations of an appropriate "local" share.

Determining "Basic" Needs

Many have argued for the establishment of a more rational capital project planning process and the establishment of standards which define in some way the level of services and facilities which would be considered as "basic" community needs. The few such standards that do exist are fragmented and often do not play any effective role in determining the actual course of community development.

The construction of particular public facilities in any given community is still largely the result of a fortunate encounter between available outside revenues, a "local" concept, and a specific political will at some level of government.

It is generally accepted in the U.S. that certain services are essential. Among these are education (mandated by law), public safety (police and fire protection) and health and sanitation (safe water, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal). However, given the relatively high cost of providing these services in many small Alaskan communities, and the fact that the State has limited resources, what can the State be reasonably expected to provide?

This question has several components:

- o To what services is every Alaskan entitled regardless of his/her or the local government's ability to pay?

Communities do receive substantial financial support from the State through programs such as Power Cost Equalization, State Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance. However, State funds have been on the decline and the fixed costs of operating and maintaining facilities are typically so high that they consume all of the State assistance monies, and then some. Communities who received financial assistance often do not have the human and additional financial resources necessary to provide the services they been encouraged to provide. It is difficult, with a small population base, to find the managers and technicians necessary to financially and administratively manage services and maintain facilities in a proper state of repair. Because of this lack of human and financial resources, many rural city governments are often far in debt; collections for services are behind, or not made at all; and equipment often must be replaced prematurely because of poor maintenance. Policy makers need to address this issue by examining structural alternatives to service provision. This could include some form of public service management and maintenance services on a regional or sub-regional basis. The maintenance and management of public facilities and services associated with the REAAs might serve as a beginning point.

Mothballing Alternative

A program of "mothballing" certain public facilities is one interim measure for policy makers to consider. Many existing community facilities were constructed during periods when State funding was relatively plentiful. Now there is a shortage of financial resources to adequately maintain these facilities.

One basic assumption in any serious discussion of mothballing is that the financial situation will improve in the future to the point that funds will be available to reopen and maintain a mothballed facility. Mothballing is premised on the chance that sometime in the future the facility can be restarted. If this does not appear to be the case, salvage of the facility may make the most economic sense. However, even if there is only a small chance that the facility can be restarted, it may make sense to mothball the facility, if the costs of doing so are relatively minor. Boarding windows, locking doors, draining fluids on equipment, covering exterior equipment, draining water pipes may be all that is required to keep equipment in order for several years.

Questions about mothballing need not only be answered at the local level, in terms of specific facilities, but also at the State level in terms of community facilities in general. For example: Is the economic situation going to change regarding the future ability to maintain facilities? What types of facilities should be mothballed? What are the appropriate measures to take for each facility? What are the costs and benefits of alternative measures? How much technical and financial assistance to communities should the state provide?

S B

B R

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

2/27/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE _____

Mr. President:

FINANCE

Committee considered SB 32

registration of vehicles owned by charitable organizations

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

Held in subcommittee:

do not pass

Sen. Fischer - chair.

no recommendation

Duncan

individual recommendations

Frank

further referral to _____

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 2-8-89
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 2-24-89

1/9/89

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered SB 32

registration of vehicles owned by charitable organizations

I 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 _____

FN

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

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Cee Adams

2 Tim Kelly - Do Not Pass
unless amended.

[Signature]
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee backup attached

1 IN THE SENATE

BY SZYMANSKI

2 SENATE BILL NO. 32

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 registration of vehicles owned by
7 charitable organizations."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 28.10.181(e) is amended to read:

10 (e) Vehicles owned by the state or [,] municipalities [, AND
11 CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE]. Every certificate of regis-
12 tration and registration plate issued to the state or [,] a munici-
13 pality [OR CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE] is in effect until
14 the vehicle for which the registration certificate and plate were
15 issued is no longer owned and operated by the state or [,] the munici-
16 pality [OR THE CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE] or until the
17 department, in its discretion, declares its expiration. The state or
18 [,] municipality [OR CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE] shall
19 maintain a current listing of all vehicles registered to it in the
20 order of the registration number assigned to each vehicle [,] and
21 shall provide a copy of the listing to the department upon request.
22 The listing must [SHALL] include a description of each vehicle and
23 other identifying information required by the department. Registration
24 plates issued under this subsection must [SHALL] be of a distinctive
25 design and numbering system. [FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION,
26 "CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION" MEANS A NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION, CORPORATION,
27 SOCIETY OR OTHER ENTITY ORGANIZED, INCORPORATED OR HEADQUARTERED IN
28 THE STATE FOR EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC OR OTHER CHARITABLE
29 PURPOSES, AS PRESCRIBED IN REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.]
S

1 * Sec. 2. AS 28.10.421(d)(1) is amended to read:

2 (1) a vehicle owned by a municipality [OR CHARITABLE ORGA-
3 NIZATION] meeting the requirements of AS 28.10.181(e)..... \$5;
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STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 32
PUBLISH DATE: 2/27/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act relating to registration of vehicles owned by charitable ...
Sponsor: Senator Szvanski
Requestor: Senate State Affairs

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Division of Motor Vehicles
Component: Field Services

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-	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1
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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)

In calendar year 1987 there were 2,481 vehicles registered under AS 28.10.181(e) as charitable organizations, paying a \$5.00 fee outlined in AS 28.10.421(d)(11). Of these, 906 were passenger cars, 2 were motorcycles, 254 were non-commercial trailers, 1,124 were trucks or vans, and 195 were buses. If these vehicles were to have paid the regular fee instead of the \$5.00 fee, the additional revenue to the State would have been a minimum of \$82,140.

Jm
1/18/89
Prepared by: Charles R. Hosack
Division: Motor Vehicles

Phone: 269-5551
Date: 1/18/89

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

Date: 1-27-89

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907-565-3800

MEMORANDUM

February 6, 1989

SUBJECT: Motor vehicle registration - SB 32
TO: Senator Mike Szymanski
FROM: Michael F. Ford *MF*
Legislative Counsel

You have asked if there are any legal problems created by denying special license plates or a lower registration fee to charitable organizations, as in SB 277. The short answer is no. The registration fee charged to charitable organizations is purely a creation of statute, and may be changed as determined by the legislature. Charitable organizations have no right or entitlement to special plates, or to special consideration in the fee charged for registering a motor vehicle. See Washington Chocolate Co. v. King County, 152 P.2d 981 (Wash. 1944).

I did examine two other state registration statutes, Washington and California, to determine if they granted similar exemptions. While both states granted narrow exemptions for vehicles owned by government or nonprofit educational groups, neither state had a broad provision similar to AS 28.10.181(e). As each state legislature is free to grant or deny exemptions of this kind, I would expect considerable variation between the states as to particular exemptions.

Please contact me if you have further questions.

MF:kb
wkk1/106

- Legal Services Memorandum -



Alaska State Legislature

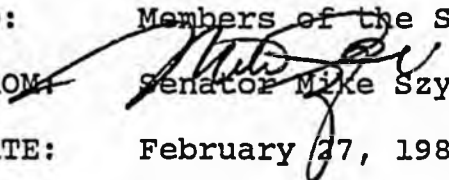
Senator Mike Szymanski

While in Session:
P.O. Box V
State Capitol, Room 11
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4978/4979
FAX (907) 465-2652

During Interim:
3111 C Street, Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7617

165 E. Parks Highway
Legislative Information Office
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 376-MIKE

TO: Members of the Senate Finance Committee

FROM:  Senator Mike Szymanski

DATE: February 27, 1989

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 32, An Act relating to registration of vehicles owned by charitable organizations

In 1978, the Alaska legislature passed legislation relating to the registration of unique and special vehicles and vehicles used for special purposes. Included in this list of specially registered vehicles are historic vehicles, special request plates, vehicles owned by disabled veterans and handicapped persons, state officials, consular offices, ranchers, farmers, and dairymen, amateur mobile radio station operators, auto dealers, former POW's, occasional users of highways, and also vehicles owned by the state, municipalities, and charitable organizations of the state (AS 28.10.181(e)).

There appears to be a great deal of abuse with free plates being supplied to various charitable organizations of the state. "Charitable organization" is defined as a "nonprofit association, corporation, society, or other entity organized, incorporated, or headquartered in the state for educational, cultural, scientific or other charitable purposes, as prescribed in regulations of the department." This definition is so broad that for all practical purposes, every single organization and/or individual in the state qualifies for free plates. As a result, the privilege of having free plates is being abused. The Department of Motor Vehicles does not have the manpower to investigate individual cases to prevent abuse from occurring. Further, the vehicles are exempt from municipal motor vehicle registration taxes under AS 28.10.431; these taxes are based on the age of the vehicle). local government cannot collect taxes on these plates.

Senate District E

Mat-Su • So. Anchorage • Bird/Indian • Girdwood • Whittier • Nikiski • Cooper Landing • Hope • Seward • Cordova • Valdez

Members of the Senate Finance Committee
SB32, An Act relating to registration of vehicles
owned by charitable organizations

In 1987, there were 2,481 vehicles registered as charitable organizations, paying a \$5.00 fee. Of these, 906 were passenger vehicles, 2 were motorcycles, 254 were noncommercial trailers, 1,124 were trucks or vans and 195 were buses. If these vehicles were to have paid the regular fee instead of the \$5.00 fee, the additional revenue to the State would have been a minimum of \$82,140.

Hundreds of those plates were issued to utility companies, church denominations, individuals who may or may not be registered as non-profit corporations, labor unions, universities, apartments, the list is endless. Examples:

Anchorage Baptist Temple - 88 vehicles
Universal Life Church - 60 vehicles
Church of Jesus Christ of LDS - 101 vehicles
The Salvation Army - 86 vehicles
Catholic Church - 134 vehicles
Matanuska Telephone Association - 251 vehicles
Chugach Electric Association - 235 vehicles
Matanuska Electric Association - 162 vehicles

(Review of the above vehicles to determine how many had been sold and had titled transferred, or registrations had expired was not performed.)

With the abuse and lack of control or monitoring, the only solution seems to be to eliminate the charitable category of plates altogether.

FY 90 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities by

ELECTION DISTRICT 1

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	50/50 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	50/50 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL
Municipalities			
Ketchikan	\$561,330	(\$52,029)	\$1,494
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	\$316,565	(\$34,992)	\$273
Kupreanof	\$24,519	\$19,105	\$20,026
Petersburg	\$358,407	(\$36,108)	\$1,149
Saxman	\$25,077	\$17,678	\$18,549
Wrangell	\$433,268	(\$40,427)	\$1,124
Unincorporated Communities			
Hyder Community Association	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 1	\$1,771,551	(\$115,387)	\$55,112

FY 90 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities by

ELECTION DISTRICT 2

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	50/50 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	50/50 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL
Municipalities			
Angoon	\$23,125	\$20,120	\$20,562
Craig	\$83,407	(\$8,247)	\$151
Haines	\$87,310	(\$8,485)	\$190
Haines Borough	\$58,960	\$6,661	\$7,617
Hoonah	\$57,447	(\$5,432)	\$176
Hydaburg	\$23,854	\$18,764	\$17,643
Kake	\$26,758	\$15,431	\$16,261
Kasaan	\$24,057	\$17,127	\$17,761
Klawock	\$50,133	(\$4,730)	\$120
Skagway	\$51,155	(\$3,015)	\$142
Thorne Bay	\$36,400	\$10,474	\$11,126
Yakutat	\$41,166	\$6,208	\$7,060
Unincorporated Communities			
Chilkat Indian Village Council	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Coffman Cove Civic Club	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Edna Bay Community Association	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Gustavus Community Council	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Hollis Community Council	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Metlakatla IRA Council	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Point Baker Community	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Port Protection Community	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Whale Passage Homeowners	\$12,343	\$10,866	\$12,497
Volunteer Fire Departments			
Coffman Cove VFD	\$1,012	(\$61)	\$6
Klawock VFD	\$583	(\$35)	\$4
Klukwan VFD	\$856	(\$51)	\$5
Metlakatla VFD	\$7,623	(\$456)	\$47
Whale Pass VFD	\$331	(\$21)	\$2
Yakutat VFD	\$767	(\$58)	\$6
TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 2	\$672,511	\$167,625	\$215,772

FY 90 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities By

ELECTION DISTRICT 3

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	50/50 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	50/50 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL
Municipalities			
Pelican	\$25,761	\$20,361	\$21,275
Fort Alexander	\$24,519	\$19,105	\$20,026
Sitka, City and Borough of	\$635,629	(\$60,169)	\$1,567
Tenakee Springs	\$24,519	\$19,105	\$20,026
Unincorporated Communities			
Elfin Cove Community Council	\$12,543	\$10,566	\$12,497
TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 3	\$723,771	\$9,248	\$75,391

FY 90 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities by

ELECTION DISTRICT 4

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	50/50 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	50/50 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL

Municipalities			

Dunbar, City and Borough of	\$3,109,456	(\$318,540)	\$5,368

TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 4	\$3,109,456	(\$318,540)	\$5,368

FY 90 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities by

ELECTION DISTRICT 5

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	90/90 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	90/90 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL
Municipalities			
Hooper	\$231,068	(\$22,852)	\$460
Kachemak	\$25,439	\$19,821	\$20,777
Kenai	\$348,583	(\$31,527)	\$1,012
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$2,615,027	(\$235,337)	\$7,754
Seldovia	\$37,237	\$10,570	\$11,401
Soldotna	\$274,185	(\$25,264)	\$785
TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 5	\$3,532,539	(\$284,371)	\$42,169

Kenai Borough
 is in
 Dist 5 & 6
 only shown in
 5

1970 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities by

ELECTION DISTRICT 6

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 70	20750 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	20750 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL
Municipalities			
Corcoran	\$365,177	(\$31,863)	\$1,245
Seward	\$378,482	(\$32,020)	\$1,571
Valdez	\$332,156	(\$29,831)	\$1,333
Whittier	\$48,877	(\$773)	\$141
Unincorporated Communities			
Chenega Bay	\$12,743	\$10,556	\$12,477
Quintana Village Council	\$12,743	\$10,556	\$12,477
Teatlek IRA Council	\$12,743	\$10,556	\$12,477
Volunteer Fire Departments			
Quintana VFD	\$300	(\$300)	\$5
Corcoran VFD	\$2,523	(\$151)	\$16
TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 6	\$1,184,307	(\$87,973)	\$41,826

FY 90 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities by

ELECTION DISTRICTS 7 -- 15

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	50/50 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	50/50 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL

Municipalities			

Anchorage, Municipality of	\$12,658,327	(\$1,292,133)	\$21,357

TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICTS 7 -- 15	\$12,658,327	(\$1,292,133)	\$21,357

FY 90 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities by

ELECTION DISTRICT 16

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	89/90 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	89/90 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL
Municipalities			
ROUSLON	\$50,004	\$937	\$1,055
Natanuska-Susitna Borough	\$2,148,251	\$167,421	\$3,875
Palmer	\$322,705	\$26,455	\$1,232
Wasilla	\$102,722	\$7,042	\$537
TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 16	\$2,623,682	\$192,955	\$6,699

FY 70 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities of

ELECTION DISTRICT 17

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 70	80/80 WITH OLD HARKLESS MINUS ACTUAL	80/80 WITH OLD HARKLESS MINUS ACTUAL
Municipalities			
Anderson	\$24,055	\$27,271	\$23,713
Latta Junction	\$44,227	\$10,240	\$11,073
Eagle	\$27,775	\$22,423	\$27,041
Latta	\$27,442	\$5,031	\$27
Unincorporated Communities			
Association of Testina Residents	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Community of Cartwright, Inc.	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Clatsopville Village Council	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Copper Center Village Center	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Copper Valley Community	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Latta Community Corporation	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Dot Lake Service Corporation	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Dot Lake Village Council	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Eagle Tribal Village Council	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Four Mile Community	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Latta Village Council	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Mealy Lake Traditional Village Council	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Merry Lake Community League	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Monkley Park Community Association	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Nantasta Lake Village Council	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Neichina/Mendocina Corporation	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Panguingue Creek Homeowners Association	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Paxson Community Affairs	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Panacross Village Council	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Tellin IFA Council	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Tok Community Sports Association	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Toisona Community Corporation	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Tri-Valley Community Library	\$12,343	\$10,800	\$12,497
Volunteer Fire Departments			
Anderson VFD	\$1,403	(364)	\$9
Cartwell VFD	\$1,357	(357)	\$10
Copper Center VFD	\$2,700	(3102)	\$17
Eagle VFD	\$372	(322)	\$2
Glennallen VFD	\$4,743	(3275)	\$31
Merry Lake League VFD	\$2,224	(172)	\$20
Monkley VFD	\$1,222	(373)	\$8
Rural Latta VFD	\$12,305	(710)	\$53
Panacross VFD	\$308	(346)	\$3
Tok VFD	\$8,122	(3455)	\$50
Tri-Valley VFD	\$3,200	(312)	\$32
TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 17	\$304,427	\$301,948	\$331,076

FF 70 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities of

ELECTION DISTRICT 18

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	50/50 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	50/50 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL
<hr/>			
Municipalities			
<hr/>			
North Pole	333,834	(31,773)	3146
<hr/>			
TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 18	333,834	(31,773)	3146

Box North Star
Borough is
in 2002
as shown

not reflected in
8/5/19

FY 90 State Revenue Sharing Program Communities by

ELECTION DISTRICT 19

RECIPIENT	ACTUAL FY 90	89/90 WITHOUT HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL	89/90 WITH HOLD HARMLESS MINUS ACTUAL

Unincorporated Communities			

Circle Civic Community Council	\$12,343	\$10,885	\$12,497
Volunteer Fire Departments			

Circle vFD	\$311	(817)	\$2

TOTAL ELECTION DISTRICT 19	\$12,654	\$10,067	\$12,499