

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

1313

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 1995-1996

Transaction Summary for SENATE - FY96 Operating Budget

	Type	GHSC	Total	GF Total	G/F Match	Gen Fund	GF/Prgm	GF/MH	Federal	Other	PFT	PPT	Imp
	Spread Unallocated Reduction	LIT						0.0					
	Ch3 SLA 94 Crime of Conspiracy	TrIn	16.0	16.0		16.0		0.0					
	*** Component Total ***		1,112.3	1,112.3		1,112.3		0.0			13		
6	<u>Criminal Appeals/Spec Pros</u>												
	Conferer/ice Committee	ConfCom	1,116.8	1,116.8		1,116.8		0.0			15		
	Spread Unallocated Reduction	LIT						0.0					
	Ch3 SLA94 Crime of Conspiracy	TrIn	60.0	60.0		60.0		0.0					
	Xfer in Env Crimes fm 3rd Dist	TrIn	166.5					0.0		166.5	2		
	Xfer fm Third Dist	TrIn	5.5	5.5		5.5		0.0					
	*** Component Total ***		1,348.8	1,182.3		1,182.3		0.0		166.5	17		
7	<u>Unallocated</u>												
	Ch003, SLA94 Conspiracy	FisNot	300.0	300.0		300.0		0.0			3		
	Xfer Ch3 SLA94 Conspir. FisNot	TrOut	-300.0	-300.0		-300.0		0.0					
	Remove FisNot Positions	PosAdj						0.0			-3		
	*** Component Total ***		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0			0		
	*** BRU Total ***		12,049.6	11,591.6		11,591.6		0.0		458.0	158		
	<u>Legal Services</u>												
8	<u>Fair Business Practices</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	565.6	565.6		565.6		0.0			5		
	Ch121, SLA94 Rent Prop Viol	FisNot	10.0	10.0		10.0		0.0					
	HB 222 Chap 121 SLA 94 Funds f	OTI	-10.0	-10.0		-10.0		0.0					
	Spread Unallocated Reduction	LIT						0.0					
	Realloc. Ch121,SLA94 Rent Prop	LIT						0.0					
	To reduce vacancy factor.	LIT						0.0					
	Reduce Funding/Positions	Dec	-150.0	-150.0		-150.0		0.0			-1		
	*** Component Total ***		415.6	415.6		415.6		0.0			4		
9	<u>Operations</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	15,825.3	6,349.3		5,960.8	322.3	66.2		9,476.0	184	5	
	Fully Implement Telecomm Chrg	MisAdj	12.0	12.0		12.0		0.0					
	Transfer Federal Litigation Po	MisAdj						0.0					
	Reduction of One Time Equipmen	OTI	-41.0					0.0		-41.0			
	Spread Unallocated Reduction	LIT						0.0					
	Xfer to new Env Law BRU	TrOut	-503.3					0.0		-503.3	-6	-1	
	Xfer Timekeeping from Admin	TrIn	167.4					0.0		167.4	4		
	Transfer Posn to Admin	TrOut						0.0			-1		

Transaction Summary for SENATE - FY96 Operating Budget

	Type	GHSC	Total	GF Total	G/F Match	Gen Fund	GF/Prgm	GF/MH	Federa'	Other	PFT	PPT	Imp
Xfer to Mental Health Lands	TrOut		-28.7	-28.7		-28.7		0.0					
Xfer Personal Svces to Admin	TrOut		-24.7	-24.7		-24.7		0.0					
Child Support Enf. Leg Svces	Inc		869.6					0.0		869.6	11		
Adjust Line Items to Actuals	LIT							0.0					
Reduce vacancy factor	LIT							0.0					
Add 2 att/lsec caseload incr.	Inc		256.1	256.1		256.1		0.0			3		
Add Labor Relations Attorney	Inc		108.1	108.1		108.1		0.0			1		
Mental Health Fund Change	FndChg							0.0					
Deny Caseload Increase Req	Dec		-256.1	-256.1		-256.1		0.0			-3		
Deny Labor Relations Attorney	Dec		-108.1	-108.1		-108.1		0.0			-1		
Reduce Positions/Funding	Dec		-258.6	-258.6		-258.6		0.0			-3		
Reduction in General funds	Dec		-296.3	-296.3		-296.3		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			15,721.7	5,753.0		5,364.5	322.3	66.2		9,968.7	189	4	

10 Mental Health Lands

Conference Committee	ConfCom		574.2	574.2		574.2		0.0			4		
ChFSS05, SLA94 Mental Hlth	FisNot		100.0	100.0				100.0					
HB201 Chap 5 FSSLA 94 Reduce 0	OTI		-100.0	-100.0				-100.0					
Spread Unallocated Reduction	LIT							0.0					
From Legal Services Operations	TrIn		28.7	28.7		28.7		0.0					
Mental Health Fund Change	FndChg							0.0					
Reduce Funding	Dec		-33.7	-33.7		-33.7		0.0					
Reduce General Funds	Dec		-116.3	-116.3		-116.3		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			452.9	452.9		452.9		0.0			4		

11 Medicaid Provider Fraud Unit

Conference Committee	ConfCom		555.4	97.1	55.6		41.5	0.0	458.3		6		
To reduce vacancy factor.	LIT							0.0					
Delete Federal Funding	Dec		-41.8					0.0	-41.8				
Increase Match for Fed Funds	Inc		41.8	41.8	41.8			0.0					
*** Component Total ***			555.4	138.9	97.4		41.5	0.0	416.5		6		

12 Administration and Support

Conference Committee	ConfCom		1,086.4	662.1		612.4	49.7	0.0		424.3	16	1	
CEA Monetary Terms, Ch 90 SLA	SalAdj		.1	.1		.1		0.0					
Reduce One Time Equipment Fund	OTI		-32.9					0.0		-32.9			
Spread Unallocated Reduction	LIT							0.0					
Timekeeping to Legal Svces Ops	TrOut		-167.4					0.0		-167.4	-4		
Xfer from Legal Services Ops	TrIn		24.7	24.7		24.7		0.0			1		
Xfer from Exxon Valdez Litig.	TrIn		127.2	127.2		127.2		0.0			2		

Transaction Summary for SENATE - FY96 Operating Budget

	Type	GNSC	Total	GF Total	G/F Match	Gen Funcl	GF/Prqm	GF/MH	Federal	Other	PFI	PPI	Imp
Reduce Funding for 1 position	Dec		-84.8	-84.8		-84.8		0.0			-1		
Deny Exxon Valdez Funds	Dec		-127.2	-127.2		-127.2		0.0			-2		
Reduction in GF	Dec		-56.3	-56.3		-56.3		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			769.8	545.8		496.1	49.7	0.0		224.0	12	1	
*** BRU Total ***			17,915.4	7,306.2	97.4	6,729.1	413.5	66.2	416.5	10,192.7	215	5	

Oil and Gas Special Projects

13	<u>Oil and Gas Operations</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	3,132.9					0.0		3,132.9	38		
	Add In-house counsel.	Inc	790.8					0.0		790.8	10		
	*** Component Total ***		3,923.7					0.0		3,923.7	48		
	*** BRU Total ***		3,923.7					0.0		3,923.7	48		

Oil and Gas Litigation

14	<u>Oil and Gas Litigation</u>												
	Oil & Gas Litigation Front Sec	FrntSec	15,000.0					0.0		15,000.0			
	Oil & Gas Litigation Front Sec	FrntSec	21,500.0					0.0		21,500.0			
	Back-out 12/15 submission	Dec	-36,500.0					0.0		-36,500.0			
	Oil & Gas Litigatyion costs	Inc	24,000.0	20,208.0		20,208.0		0.0		3,792.0			
	Maintain 75/25 CBR/Corp Rcpt	FndChg		-20,208.0		-20,208.0		0.0		20,208.0			
	Reduce Funding	Dec	-4,000.0					0.0		-4,000.0			
	*** Component Total ***		20,000.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		20,000.0			
	*** BRU Total ***		20,000.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		20,000.0			

Exxon Valdez Litigation

15	<u>Exxon Valdez Litigation</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	2,101.1	1,295.9		1,295.9		0.0		805.2	15		
	Spread Unallocated Reduction	LIT						0.0					
	Consolidate non-Exxon sites	TrOut	-1,388.9	-733.7		-733.7		0.0		-655.2	-8		
	Xfer to/Consol. Admin & Supp.	TrOut	-127.2	-127.2		-127.2		0.0			-2		
	Delete one position RP	PosAdj						0.0			-1		
	Xfer to Env. Law BRU	TrOut	-585.0	-435.0		-435.0		0.0		-150.0	-4		
	*** Component Total ***		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0		
	*** BRU Total ***		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0		

Transaction Summary for SENATE - FY96 Operating Budget

	Type	GHS	Total	GF Total	G/F Match	Gen Fund	GF/Prqm	GF/MH	Federal	Other	PFT	PPT	Imp
Environmental Law													
16	<u>Environmental Compliance</u>												
	Xfer in non-Exxon sites.	TrIn	1,388.9	733.7		733.7		0.0		655.2	8		
	Xfer fm Legal Services Ops	TrIn	503.3					0.0		503.3	6	1	
	Adjust to equal actuals	LIT						0.0					
	Reduce I/A Oil/Hazardous	Dec	-655.2					0.0		-655.2			
	Reduce General Fund & Pos	Dec	-409.7	-409.7		-409.7		0.0			-3		
	*** Component Total ***		827.3	324.0		324.0		0.0		503.3	11	1	
17	<u>Exxon Valdez Litigation</u>												
	Xfer Fm Exxon Valdez BRU	TrIn	585.0	435.0		435.0		0.0		150.0	4		
	Tech Adj I/A Oil Haz Fund	Dec	-100.0					0.0		-100.0			
	Reduce Positions & Funding	Dec	-100.0	-100.0		-100.0		0.0			-1		
	*** Component Total ***		385.0	335.0		335.0		0.0		50.0	3		
	*** BRU Total ***		1,212.3	659.0		659.0		0.0		553.3	14	1	
	*** Agency Total ***		55,101.0	19,556.8	97.4	18,979.7	413.5	66.2	416.5	35,127.7	435	6	

4-11-95
Adopted

SENATE FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS TO FY 96 LEGISLATURE BUDGET REQUEST

As Adopted April 10, 1995

GENERAL FUNDS ONLY

Budget & Audit Committee BRU

	FY 94		CC	FY 95		FY 96		FY 96		FY 96	
	Actual	CF Bal		Values	Auth	Change	Agency	Change	MEC	Change	SESC
Legislative Audit	2,554.7	409.6	2,602.7	0.0	3,012.3	(239.3)	2,773.0	(30.0)	2,743.0	(210.3)	2,554.7
Legislative Finance	3,012.1	2,140.7	2,816.7	0.0	4,957.4	(973.4)	3,984.0	(697.1)	3,286.9	(1,274.0)	2,710.0
Committee Expenses	118.0	649.4	250.0	0.0	899.4	(567.0)	332.4	(32.4)	300.0	(157.4)	175.0
Total Budget & Audit Committee BRU	5,684.8	3,199.7	5,669.4	0.0	8,869.1	(1,779.7)	7,089.4	(759.5)	6,329.9	(1,040.7)	5,439.7

Legislative Council BRU

Salaries & Allowances	3,539.5	119.1	4,015.7	(405.5)	3,729.3	398.4	4,127.7	0.0	4,127.7	(398.4)	3,729.3
Administrative Services	7,631.5	690.3	6,704.7	0.0	7,395.0	(240.9)	7,146.1	(100.0)	7,046.1	(130.7)	7,015.4
Session Expenses	5,392.9	920.2	5,466.6	0.0	6,386.8	(321.8)	6,065.0	(50.0)	6,015.0	(471.7)	5,593.3
Council & Subcommittees	482.5	282.2	522.0	0.0	804.2	(277.3)	526.9	0.0	526.9	(92.7)	434.2
Legal and Research Services	2,348.6	215.0	2,381.0	0.0	2,596.9	(31.8)	2,565.1	(26.1)	2,539.0	(488.3)	2,076.8
Unallocated								(200.0)	(200.0)		
Total Legislative Council BRU	19,395.0	2,227.7	19,090.0	(405.5)	20,912.2	(481.4)	20,430.8	(376.1)	20,054.7	(1,581.8)	18,849.0

Legislative Operating Budget BRU

Legislature Operating Budget	4,508.9	3,572.9	3,150.0	0.0	6,722.9	(726.3)	5,996.6	(1,247.6)	4,749.0	(1,939.7)	4,056.9
Special Session/Contingency								500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
Total Legislative Operating Budget BRU	4,508.9	3,572.9	3,150.0	0.0	6,722.9	(726.3)	5,996.6	(747.6)	5,249.0	(1,939.7)	4,056.9

Ombudsman BRU

	1,545.4	66.4	975.0	0.0	1,041.4	170.3	1,211.7	(170.3)	1,041.4	(511.7)	700.0
Total Legislature	31,132.1	9,066.7	28,884.4	(405.5)	37,545.6	(2,817.1)	34,728.5	(2,053.5)	32,675.0	(5,682.9)	29,045.6

Additional Required Change

(3,629.4) 0.0

To achieve a 6.7% overall reduction from FY 94 actual

(8,500.0)

Senate Target Budget

37,545.6

(8,500.0) 29,045.6

AGENCY TOTALS - FY96 OPERATING BUDGET

***** Legislature *****

	<u>FY94 Act</u>	<u>FY95 CC</u>	<u>FY95Auth</u>	<u>Gov Org</u>	<u>Gov Annd</u>	<u>Aqy Req</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>
Total for Agency	31,495.0	29,169.4	37,830.5	38,236.0	37,830.5	34,840.5	32,787.0	29,157.6
Objects of Expenditure:								
Personal Services	23,336.2	25,534.8	26,412.5	28,092.9	28,092.9	25,392.7	25,326.6	25,392.7
Travel	1,938.8	2,564.1	2,465.3	2,878.9	2,473.4	2,619.0	2,619.0	2,619.0
Contractual	4,769.5	5,864.1	7,817.8	6,336.1	6,336.1	5,761.4	5,711.4	5,761.4
Commodities	548.8	632.3	829.0	871.8	871.8	668.0	608.0	668.0
Equipment	901.7	340.2	439.7	699.1	699.1	399.4	399.4	399.4
Lands/Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants, Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	-5,766.1	-133.8	-642.8	-642.8	0.0	-1,877.4	-5,682.9
Funding Sources:								
1004 Gen Fund	31,053.6	28,756.2	37,417.3	37,822.8	37,417.3	34,612.5	32,559.0	28,929.6
1005 GF/Prgm	78.5	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	116.0	116.0	116.0
1007 I/A Rcpts	362.9	285.0	285.0	285.0	285.0	112.0	112.0	112.0
Positions:								
Perm Full Time	252.0	242.0	240.0	240.0	240.0	242.0	239.0	242.0
Perm Part Time	268.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0
Non-Perm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

COMPONENT SUMMARY - FY96 OPERATING BUDGET

* * * * * Legislature * * * * *

Page	Budget Component	FY94 Act	FY95 CC	FY95Auth	Gov Org	Gov Amd	Aqy Req	House	Senate
	Budget and Audit Committee								
1	Legislative Audit	2,554.7	2,602.7	3,012.3	3,012.3	3,012.3	2,773.0	2,743.0	2,554.7
2	Legislative Finance	3,012.1	2,816.7	4,957.4	4,957.4	4,957.4	3,984.0	3,286.9	2,710.0
3	Committee Expenses	118.0	250.0	899.4	899.4	899.4	332.4	300.0	175.0
	* BRU Total	5,684.8	5,669.4	8,869.1	8,869.1	8,869.1	7,089.4	6,329.9	5,439.7
	Legislative Council								
4	Salaries and Allowances	3,539.5	4,015.7	3,729.3	4,134.8	3,729.3	4,127.7	4,127.7	3,729.3
5	Executive Administration	2,041.3							
6	Public Services	2,047.5	2,200.0	2,321.5					
7	Administrative Services	1,448.1	4,599.7	5,168.4	7,489.9	7,489.9	7,226.1	7,126.1	7,095.4
8	Legal Services	1,637.3	1,700.0	1,832.9					
9	Session Expenses	5,598.3	5,656.6	6,576.8	6,576.8	6,576.8	6,097.0	6,047.0	5,625.3
10	Council and Subcommittees	482.5	522.0	804.2	804.2	804.2	526.9	526.9	434.2
11	General Services	2,252.1							
12	Legislative Research Agency	711.3	681.0	764.0					
13	Legal and Research Services				2,596.9	2,596.9	2,565.1	2,539.0	2,076.8
	Unallocated Reduction							-200.0	
	* BRU Total	19,757.9	19,375.0	21,197.1	21,602.6	21,197.1	20,542.8	20,166.7	18,961.0
	Legislative Operating Budget								
14	Legislative Operating Budget	4,506.9	3,150.0	6,722.9	6,722.9	6,722.9	5,996.6	4,749.0	4,056.9
	Special Session/Contingency							500.0	
	* BRU Total	4,506.9	3,150.0	6,722.9	6,722.9	6,722.9	5,996.6	5,249.0	4,056.9
	Ombudsman								
15	Ombudsman	1,545.4	975.0	1,041.4	1,041.4	1,041.4	1,211.7	1,041.4	700.0
	* BRU Total	1,545.4	975.0	1,041.4	1,041.4	1,041.4	1,211.7	1,041.4	700.0
	*** Total Agency Expenditures	31,495.0	29,169.4	37,830.5	38,236.0	37,830.5	34,840.5	32,787.0	29,157.6
	*** Total Agency Funding								
	General Fund	31,132.1	28,884.4	37,545.5	37,951.0	37,545.5	34,728.5	32,675.0	29,045.6
	Other Funds	362.9	285.0	285.0	285.0	285.0	112.0	112.0	112.0

Transaction Summary for SENATE - FY96 Operating Budget

	Type	GLISC	Total	GF Total	G/F Match	Gen Fund	GF/Prqm	GF/MI	Federal	Other	PFT	PPI	Imp
Legislature													
Budget and Audit Committee													
1	<u>Legislative Audit</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	2,602.7	2,602.7		2,602.7		0.0			37		
	FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop	409.6	409.6		409.6		0.0					
	Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj						0.0					
	Correct Position Count	PosAdj						0.0			-1		
	Decrement Carryforward	Dec	-239.3	-239.3		-239.3		0.0					
	Reduce to FY94 Actual	Dec	-218.3	-218.3		-218.3		0.0					
	*** Component Total ***		2,554.7	2,554.7		2,554.7		0.0			36		
2	<u>Legislative Finance</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	2,816.7	2,816.7		2,816.7		0.0			41	15	
	FY94 Carryfwd-Fiscal Office	ReAprop	336.5	336.5		336.5		0.0					
	FY94 Carryfwd-House Fin Comm	ReAprop	658.5	658.5		658.5		0.0					
	FY94 Carryfwd-Sen Fin Comm	ReAprop	1,145.7	1,145.7		1,145.7		0.0					
	Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj						0.0					
	Correct Position Count	PosAdj						0.0			2	-3	
	Decr Carryfwd-Fiscal Office	Dec	-242.8	-242.8		-242.8		0.0					
	Decr Carryfwd-House Fin Comm	Dec	-329.2	-329.2		-329.2		0.0					
	Decr Carryfwd-Senate Fin Comm	Dec	-401.4	-401.4		-401.4		0.0					
	General Reduction	Dec	-1,274.0	-1,274.0		-1,274.0		0.0					
	*** Component Total ***		2,710.0	2,710.0		2,710.0		0.0			43	12	
3	<u>Committee Expenses</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	250.0	250.0		250.0		0.0			4		
	FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop	649.4	649.4		649.4		0.0					
	Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj						0.0					
	Correct position count	PosAdj						0.0			-1		
	Decrement Carryforward	Dec	-567.0	-567.0		-567.0		0.0					
	General Reduction	Dec	-157.4	-157.4		-157.4		0.0					
	*** Component Total ***		175.0	175.0		175.0		0.0			3		
	*** BRU Total ***		5,439.7	5,439.7		5,439.7		0.0			82	12	
Legislative Council													
4	<u>Salaries and Allowances</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	4,015.7	4,015.7		4,015.7		0.0			60		

Transaction Summary for SENATE - FY96 Operating Budget

	Type	GLISC	Total	GF Total	G/F Match	Gen Fund	GF/Prqm	GF/MI	Federal	Other	PFI	PPT	Imp
Veto Increase Session Per Diem	Veto		-405.5	-405.5		-405.5		0.0					
FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop		119.1	119.1		119.1		0.0					
Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj							0.0					
Personal Services Adjustment	Inc		.8	.8		.8		0.0					
Travel increment	Inc		397.6	397.6		397.6		0.0					
Reduce to FY95 Authorized	Dec		-398.4	-398.4		-398.4		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			3,729.3	3,729.3		3,729.3		0.0			60		
6	<u>Public Services</u>												
Conference Committee	ConfCom		2,200.0	2,155.0		2,155.0		0.0		45.0	18	16	
FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop		121.5	121.5		121.5		0.0					
Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj							0.0					
Xfer to Administrative Services	TrOut		-2,321.5	-2,276.5		-2,276.5		0.0		-45.0	-18	-16	
*** Component Total ***			0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0	0	
7	<u>Administrative Services</u>												
Conference Committee	ConfCom		4,599.7	4,549.7		4,526.8	22.9	0.0		50.0	43	17	
FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop		568.7	568.7		568.7		0.0					
Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj							0.0					
Transfer In Public Services	TrIn		2,321.5	2,276.5		2,276.5		0.0		45.0	18	16	
Delete Public Svcs Director	Dec		-90.4	-90.4		-90.4		0.0			-1		
Decrement Carryforward	Dec		-155.5	-155.5		-155.5		0.0					
Decrease ALECSYS Prog Rcpt	Dec		-2.9	-2.9			-2.9	0.0					
Decrease I/A Rcpts Teleconf	Dec		-15.0					0.0		-15.0			
General Reduction	Dec		-130.7	-130.7		-130.7		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			7,095.4	7,015.4		6,995.4	20.0	0.0		80.0	60	33	
8	<u>Legal Services</u>												
Conference Committee	ConfCom		1,700.0	1,700.0		1,700.0		0.0			17	8	
FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop		132.9	132.9		132.9		0.0					
Xfer to Legal & Research	TrOut		-1,832.9	-1,832.9		-1,832.9		0.0			-17	-8	
*** Component Total ***			0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0			0	0	
9	<u>Session Expenses</u>												
Conference Committee	ConfCom		5,656.6	5,466.6		5,380.8	85.8	0.0		190.0		211	
FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop		920.2	920.2		920.2		0.0					
Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj							0.0					
Add House Page	Inc		12.7	12.7		12.7		0.0				1	
Decrement Carryforward/LI adj	Dec		-324.7	-324.7		-324.7		0.0					
Decr GF/Prog-Lounge & Press	Dec		-9.8	-9.8			-9.8	0.0					

Transaction Summary for SENATE - FY96 Operating Budget

	Type	GHSC	Total	GF Total	G/F Match	Gen Fund	GF/Prqm	GF/MI	Federal	Other	PFI	PPI	Trp
Decrease I/A Rcpts: Statutes	Dec		-158.0					0.0		-158.0			
General Reduction	Dec		-471.7	-471.7		-471.7		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			5,625.3	5,593.3		5,517.3	76.0	0.0		32.0		212	
10	<u>Council and Subcommittees</u>												
Conference Committee	ConfCom		522.0	522.0		522.0		0.0			2	1	
FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop		282.2	282.2		282.2		0.0					
Spread FY95 unalloc. reduction	MisAdj							0.0					
Decrement Carryforward/LI adj	Dec		-277.3	-277.3		-277.3		0.0					
General Reduction	Dec		-92.7	-92.7		-92.7		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			434.2	434.2		434.2		0.0			2	1	
12	<u>Legislative Research Agency</u>												
Conference Committee	ConfCom		681.0	681.0		681.0		0.0			6	4	
FY 94 Carryforward	ReAprop		83.0	83.0		83.0		0.0					
Xfer to Legal & Research	TrOut		-764.0	-764.0		-764.0		0.0			-6	-4	
*** Component Total ***			0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0			0	0	
13	<u>Legal and Research Services</u>												
Xfer In Legal Service	TrIn		1,832.9	1,832.9		1,832.9		0.0			17	8	
Xfer In Leg Research Agency	TrIn		764.0	764.0		764.0		0.0			6	4	
Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj							0.0					
Change F/T Att'y to Seasonal	Dec		-17.5	-17.5		-17.5		0.0			-1	1	
Change F/T Sec'y to Seasonal	Dec		-9.1	-9.1		-9.1		0.0			-1	1	
Decrement Carryforward	Dec		-5.2	-5.2		-5.2		0.0					
General Reduction	Dec		-488.3	-488.3		-488.3		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			2,076.8	2,076.8		2,076.8		0.0			21	14	
*** BRU Total ***			18,961.0	18,849.0		18,753.0	96.0	0.0		112.0	143	260	
Legislative Operating Budget													
14	<u>Legislative Operating Budget</u>												
Conference Committee	ConfCom		3,150.0	3,150.0		3,150.0		0.0					
FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop		3,572.9	3,572.9		3,572.9		0.0					
Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj							0.0					
Decrement Carryforward	Dec		-726.3	-726.3		-726.3		0.0					
General Reduction	Dec		-1,939.7	-1,939.7		-1,939.7		0.0					
*** Component Total ***			4,056.9	4,056.9		4,056.9		0.0					
*** BRU Total ***			4,056.9	4,056.9		4,056.9		0.0					

Transaction Summary for SENATE - FY96 Operating Budget

	Type	GhSC	Total	GF Total	G/F Match	Gen Fund	GF/Prqm	GF/MI	Federal	Other	PFI	PPT	Imp
Onkudsman													
15	<u>Ombudsman</u>												
	Conference Committee	ConfCom	975.0	975.0		955.5	19.5	0.0				14	
	FY94 Carryforward	ReAprop	66.4	66.4		66.4		0.0					
	Spread FY95 unalloc reduction	MisAdj						0.0					
	Contract w/CBJuneau	Inc	.5	.5			.5	0.0					
	Additional Positions	Inc	136.7	136.7		136.7		0.0				3	
	Student intern travel	Inc	2.4	2.4		2.4		0.0					
	Contractual for add'l staff	Inc	11.5	11.5		11.5		0.0					
	Supplies for add'l staff	Inc	5.4	5.4		5.4		0.0					
	Fairbanks Office LAN equipment	Inc	13.8	13.8		13.8		0.0					
	General Reduction	Dec	-511.7	-511.7		-511.7		0.0					
	*** Component Total ***		700.0	700.0		680.0	20.0	0.0				17	
	*** BRU Total ***		700.0	700.0		680.0	20.0	0.0				17	
	*** Agency Total ***		29,157.6	29,045.6		28,929.6	116.0	0.0		112.0		242	272

5:25pm

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 5/13/95

MADAM PRESIDENT:
MADAM SPEAKER:

The **CONFERENCE COMMITTEE** with limited powers of free conference considering:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 100(FIN)

"An Act making appropriations for the operating and loan program expenses of state government, for certain programs, and to capitalize funds; making appropriations under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of Alaska, from the constitutional budget reserve fund; and providing for an effective date."

and

SCS CSHB 100(FIN)AM S(EFD/BRF SUPER MAJ FLD S)

"An Act making appropriations for the operating and loan program expenses of state government, for certain programs, and to capitalize funds; making appropriations under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of Alaska, from the constitutional budget reserve fund."

recommends that CSHB 100

be adopted.

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

[] fiscal note(s) _____

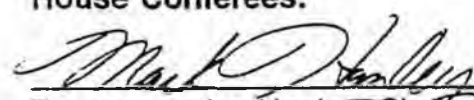
[] fiscal note(s) _____

[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

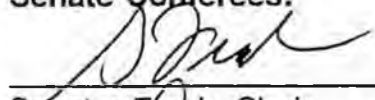
[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

House Conferees:

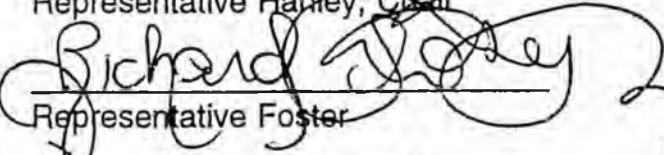
Senate Conferees:



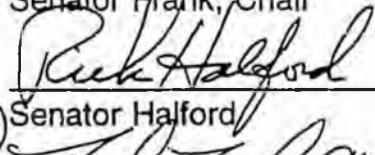
Representative Hanley, Chair



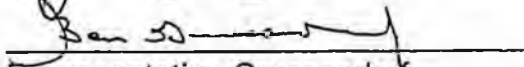
Senator Frank, Chair



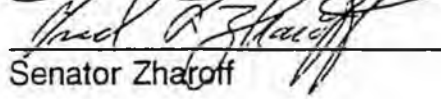
Representative Foster



Senator Halford



Representative Grussendorf



Senator Zharoff

Return original to the Chief Clerks Office with Conference Bill and attachments.

FY96 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE FISCAL NOTES

BILL NO.	TITLE	FUNDING			DEPARTMENT
		GF	Other	Total	
HB 27	DNA Testing/Violent Offenders	10.0	0.0	10.0	DPS-APSIN
HB 27	DNA Testing/Violent Offenders	12.9	0.0	12.9	DPS-Lab. Svc.
HB 27	DNA Testing/Violent Offenders	5.5	0.0	5.5	DPS-Ak Crim Rec & ID
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	45.8	85.2	131.0	DH&SS-Elig. Determ.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	31.2	141.5	172.7	DH&SS-P A Admn.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	244.8	486.2	731.0	DH&SS-PA Data Proc.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	0.0	0.0	DH&SS-AFDC Rat. Reduct.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	(29.2)	(29.2)	DH&SS-PFD HH
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	55.0	0.0	55.0	DH&SS-DFYS Ctr'l Off
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	20.0	20.0	40.0	DH&SS-Claims Proc.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	83.5	83.5	C&ED-Occ. Lic.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	26.0	26.0	C&ED-Insurance
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	29.1	29.1	C&ED-Bnkg, Secs. & Corps.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	1.5	1.5	DH&SS-EMS Trng & Lics.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	(300.0)	(165.3)	(465.3)	DH&SS-AFDC
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	222.9	222.9	DPS
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	20.8	20.8	DOE
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	75.8	666.4	742.2	REV
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	(105.0)	(53.9)	(158.9)	DH&SS-Med. Non-Fac.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	(105.0)	(58.4)	(163.4)	DH&SS-Med. Fac.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	36.1	36.1	LABOR-Occ. Safety/Health
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	0.0	53.7	53.7	LABOR-Mech. Inspect.
HB 78	Public Assist. Demo Project	80.8	0.0	80.8	COURT
HB 92	Extend Foster Care Rev. Pnl	110.0	0.0	110.0	ADM
HB 130	Reg. Adopt. Proc. & Review	45.0	0.0	45.0	GOV
HB 146	Sled Dog Race Classic	10.0	0.0	10.0	REV
HB 159	DWI/Minor in Possess. Laws	147.1	0.0	147.1	LAW
HB 159	DWI/Minor in Possess. Laws	540.4	0.0	540.4	CORR
HB 159	DWI/Minor in Possess. Laws	65.8	0.0	65.8	COURT
HB 159	DWI/Minor in Possess. Laws	29.7	0.0	29.7	DPS
HB 159	DWI/Minor in Possess. Laws	148.8	0.0	148.8	ADM
HB 207	Adj. to Oil/Gas Royalties	45.0	0.0	45.0	DNR
HB 217	Employment Rights of Teachers	0.0	315.5	315.5	ADM
HCR 1	Long Range Fin'l Planning Comm	51.3	0.0	51.3	LAA
SB 14	Increased Penalties/Joyriding	42.4	0.0	42.4	DPS-Driver Svcs.
SB 14	Increased Penalties/Joyriding	24.2	0.0	24.2	COURT
SB 14	Increased Penalties/Joyriding	36.0	0.0	36.0	LAW
SB 14	Increased Penalties/Joyriding	46.9	0.0	46.9	ADM
SB 16	Increase Land Grant To Univ	0.0	100.0	100.0	UNIV
SB 16	Increase Land Grant To Univ	20.0	0.0	20.0	DNR - Info Res Mgmt
SB 16	Increase Land Grant To Univ	0.0	71.0	71.0	DNR - Land Devel.
SB 16	Increase Land Grant To Univ	30.0	0.0	30.0	F&G
SB 28	Mtr. Veh. Reg. Fee/Emission Insp.	50.0	0.0	50.0	DEC
SB 115	Unif Interstate Fmly Supp Act	46.1	295.5	341.6	REV
SCR 19	Blue Ribbon Comm./Gaming	45.0	0.0	45.0	LAA
TOTALS		1,605.5	2,348.1	3,953.6	

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
FY 96 OPERATING BUDGET
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DIFFERENCE FROM SENATE BUDGET
 As Closed May 13, 1995

<u>Operating</u>	<u>Net GF</u>	<u>GF</u>	<u>GF/PS</u>	<u>GF/MH</u>	<u>I/A</u>	<u>Fed</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total All</u>
1 Governor	254.4	254.4						254.4
2 Administration	1,041.1	1,037.0	4.1		18.2		(407.1)	652.2
3 Law	(175.0)		(175.0)					(175.0)
4 Revenue	(446.9)	(455.1)	8.2		79.9		459.7	92.7
5 Education	579.7	565.5	14.2			13.1		592.8
6 Health & Social Services	(119.4)	(119.4)			625.5			506.1
7 Labor	50.0	50.0						50.0
8 Commerce	287.3	227.4	59.9				2,496.7	2,784.0
9 Military & Veteran's Affairs	130.0	130.0						130.0
10 Natural Resources	23.6	30.2	(6.6)		(200.0)		50.0	(126.4)
11 Fish & Game	2,293.7	2,304.0	(10.3)			1,049.8	189.8	3,533.3
12 Public Safety	1,998.1	2,017.7	(19.6)		(915.8)			1,082.3
18 Environmental Conservation	931.8	56.8	875.0				(800.0)	131.8
20 Corrections	1,350.2	1,350.2						1,350.2
21 Community & Regional Affairs	(1,074.6)	(1,074.6)						(1,074.6)
25 Transportation & Public Facilities	1,239.5	1,995.5	(756.0)					1,239.5
31 Legislature	1,800.0	1,800.0						1,800.0
Court	1,159.5	1,159.5						1,159.5
University	(50.5)	(50.5)					80.0	29.5
New Legislation (<i>Note 1</i>)	131.5	131.5						131.5
<u>Total without Rateable</u>	11,404.0	11,410.1	(6.1)	0.0	(392.2)	1,062.9	2,069.1	14,143.8
Rateable Reduction Add-Back	<u>2,989.4</u>	<u>2,989.4</u>			<u>835.8</u>	<u>2,989.4</u>		<u>6,814.6</u>
<u>Total Operating</u>	<u>14,393.4</u>	<u>14,399.5</u>	<u>(6.1)</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>443.6</u>	<u>4,052.3</u>	<u>2,069.1</u>	<u>20,958.4</u>

Note 1 : The Senate's budget plan included 1,500.0 for new legislation fiscal notes.

**Estimate of funds available for appropriation for FY96
(In millions of dollars)**

Unrestricted general fund revenues, DOR Spring 1995 forecast, base case @ \$16.52	1,774.7
General fund program receipts/adjustments to revenue	156.4
Federal and other program receipts, estimate based on FY95 enacted appropriations	2,110.9
Permanent Fund Earnings Reserve, per February 28, 1995 Permanent Fund financial projections	1,148.0
Science and Technology Endowment, corpus	101.0
Appropriable GF sub-account balances: Includes rough estimates of the 6/30/95 balances of the PCE&RE fund of 56.0, the AMHS fund of 40.0, the Vessel Replacement fund of 1.0 and an estimated 13.0 for the remaining general fund subaccounts. Additional subsidiary accounts and amounts need to be identified and included.	110.0
Total estimated funds available including the permanent fund earnings reserve	5,401.0
Total estimated funds available assuming the permanent fund earnings reserve at \$100 million	4,353.0
FY95 Appropriations as enacted (excluding FY94 supplementals):	
Operating	3,654.4
Capital	687.4
Debt	143.5
Specials/Fund Transfers	281.0
Loans	9.9
Total FY95 appropriations	4,776.2
Funds available less FY95 appropriations	624.8
Funds available less FY95 appropriations, if permanent fund earnings reserve = \$200 million	(423.2)

4-19-95

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

9-GH0022\A ✓
Cramer
4/19/95

RH-3
JL-
Adapted
5-2

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 100(FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations for the operating and loan program expenses of
2 state government, for certain programs, and to capitalize funds; making
3 appropriations under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of Alaska, from
4 the constitutional budget reserve fund; and providing for an effective date."

5 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

6 * **Section 1.** Included within the general fund amounts appropriated in this Act, the
7 following amounts are from the unreserved special accounts in the general fund:

8	Highway fuel tax account (AS 43.40.010(g))	\$25,500,000
9	Aviation fuel tax account (AS 43.40.010(e))	7,000,000

10 * **Sec. 2.** Federal or other program receipts as defined under AS 37.05.146 that exceed the
11 amounts appropriated in this Act are appropriated conditioned upon compliance with the
12 program review provisions of AS 37.07.080(h).

13 * **Sec. 3.** If federal or other program receipts as defined under AS 37.05.146 exceed the
14 estimates appropriated by this Act, the appropriation from state funds for the affected program

1 may be reduced by the amount of the excess if the reductions are consistent with applicable
2 federal statutes.

3 * Sec. 4. Except as provided in sec. 5 of this Act, if federal or other program receipts as
4 defined under AS 37.05.146 fall short of the estimates appropriated by this Act, the affected
5 appropriation is reduced by the amount of the shortfall in receipts.

6 * Sec. 5. If the federal receipts under 42 U.S.C. 1397 - 1397f (Title XX of the Social
7 Security Act) fall short of the estimate, the amount of the shortfall, not to exceed \$6,310,800,
8 is appropriated from the general fund.

9 * Sec. 6. (a) Amounts necessary to fund the uses of the state insurance catastrophe reserve
10 account described in AS 37.05.289(a) are appropriated from that account to the Department
11 of Administration.

12 (b) Amounts equivalent to the amounts to be received in settlement of insurance
13 claims for losses and the amounts to be received as recovery for losses are appropriated from
14 the general fund to the state insurance catastrophe reserve account established by
15 AS 37.05.289.

16 (c) Amounts equivalent to the amounts to be received in settlement of claims against
17 bonds guaranteeing the reclamation of state land are appropriated from the general fund to the
18 agency secured by the bond. This appropriation is made for the purpose of reclaiming state
19 land affected by a use covered by the bond.

20 (d) The appropriations made in (b) and (c) of this section are contingent upon
21 compliance with the program review provisions of AS 37.07 080(h).

22 * Sec. 7. The amount required to pay interest on revenue anticipation notes issued by the
23 commissioner of revenue under AS 43.08 is appropriated from the general fund to the
24 Department of Revenue for payment of interest on revenue anticipation notes issued by the
25 commissioner of revenue under AS 43.08.

26 * Sec. 8. The amount required to be paid by the state for the principal of and interest on
27 all issued and outstanding state-guaranteed bonds is appropriated from the general fund to the
28 state bond committee to make all payments by the state required under its guarantee for
29 principal and interest.

30 * Sec. 9. The sum of \$5,793,767 is appropriated from the international airports revenue
31 fund (AS 37.15.430) to the state bond committee for payment of debt service and trustee fees

1 on outstanding international airports revenue bonds.

2 * **Sec. 10.** (a) The sum of \$9,628,221 is appropriated from the general fund to the Alaska
3 debt retirement fund (AS 37.15.011).

4 (b) The sum of \$9,628,221 is appropriated from the Alaska debt retirement fund
5 (AS 37.15.011) to the state bond committee for lease payments to the Alaska Housing Finance
6 Corporation, City of Seward, City of Kenai, the Department of Natural Resources, and the
7 Alaska court system.

8 * **Sec. 11.** (a) The sum of \$19,451,996 is appropriated from the general fund to the Alaska
9 debt retirement fund (AS 37.15.011).

10 (b) The sum of \$19,451,996 is appropriated from the Alaska debt retirement fund
11 (AS 37.15.011) to the state bond committee for payment of debt service and trustee fees on
12 state general obligation bonds.

13 (c) The sum of \$1,885,287 is appropriated from the Alaska debt retirement fund
14 (AS 37.15.011) to the state bond committee for payment of debt service and trustee fees on
15 state general obligation bonds.

16 * **Sec. 12.** The amount authorized for transfer by the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation
17 under AS 37.13.145(b) is appropriated from the earnings reserve account (AS 37.13.145) to
18 the dividend fund (AS 43.23.045(a)) for the payment of permanent fund dividends and
19 administrative and associated costs.

20 * **Sec. 13.** (a) Subject to (e) of this section, the sum of \$2,703,700 is appropriated from
21 the dividend fund (AS 43.23.045) to the Department of Corrections for fiscal year 1996 for
22 operation of statewide institutions.

23 (b) Subject to (e) of this section, if the amount in the dividend fund (AS 43.23.045)
24 that would have been paid to individuals who are ineligible to receive dividends under
25 AS 43.23.005(d) if they had been eligible exceeds the amount appropriated from the dividend
26 fund under (a) of this section, the difference between those two amounts is appropriated to the
27 Department of Corrections for statewide operations for fiscal year 1996.

28 (c) Subject to (e) of this section, if the amount in the dividend fund (AS 43.23.045)
29 that would have been paid to individuals who are ineligible to receive dividends under
30 AS 43.23.005(d) if they had been eligible is less than the amount appropriated from the
31 dividend fund under (a) of this section, the amount appropriated under (a) of this section is

1 reduced by the amount of the difference.

2 (d) Subject to (e) of this section, the general fund appropriation to the Department of
3 Corrections for statewide operations made in sec. 44 of this Act for fiscal year 1996 is
4 reduced by an amount equal to that appropriated under (b) of this section.

5 (e) The appropriations made by this section are contingent upon the passage in 1995
6 by the Nineteenth Alaska State Legislature and enactment into law of a bill amending
7 AS 43.23.028(b) to provide that disclosure of certain appropriations from the dividend fund
8 is not required if the amount appropriated for those appropriations during a fiscal year does
9 not exceed the amount that would have been paid in that same fiscal year to persons who are
10 ineligible to receive dividends under AS 43.23.005(d) if they had been eligible.

11 * **Sec. 14.** The amount calculated under AS 37.13.145 to offset the effect of inflation on
12 the principal of the Alaska permanent fund is appropriated to the principal of the Alaska
13 permanent fund from the balance in the earnings reserve account (AS 37.13.145) of the Alaska
14 permanent fund that remains after money is transferred to the dividend fund under sec. 12 of
15 this Act.

16 * **Sec. 15.** The interest earned during fiscal year 1996 on revenue from the sources set out
17 in AS 37.13.010 while the revenue is held in trust, escrow, or otherwise before receipt of the
18 revenue by the state is appropriated to the principal of the Alaska permanent fund.

19 * **Sec. 16.** The amount required to be deposited under AS 37.13.010(a)(1) and (2) during
20 fiscal year 1996 is appropriated to the principal of the Alaska permanent fund in satisfaction
21 of that requirement.

22 * **Sec. 17.** The lapsing balance of the employment assistance and training program fund
23 (sec. 3, ch. 95, SLA 1989, as amended by sec. 33, ch. 2, FSSSLA 1992) on June 30, 1995,
24 is appropriated to the unemployment compensation fund (AS 23.20.130) on July 1, 1995.

25 * **Sec. 18.** (a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this section, all unrestricted mortgage
26 loan interest payments and all other unrestricted receipts, including, without limitation,
27 mortgage loan commitment fees, received by or accrued to the Alaska Housing Finance
28 Corporation during the fiscal year 1996, and all income earned on assets of the corporation
29 during that period, are appropriated to the Alaska housing finance revolving fund
30 (AS 18.56.082) for the purposes described in AS 18.56.

31 (b) All unrestricted mortgage loan interest payments and all other unrestricted receipts,

1 including, without limitation, mortgage loan commitment fees, received by or accrued to the
2 housing assistance loan fund (AS 18.56.420) in the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
3 during the fiscal year 1996, and all income earned on assets of that fund during that period,
4 are appropriated to the housing assistance loan fund in the Alaska Housing Finance
5 Corporation for the purposes of that fund.

6 (c) All unrestricted mortgage loan interest payments and all other unrestricted receipts,
7 including, without limitation, mortgage loan commitment fees, received by or accrued to the
8 senior housing revolving fund (AS 18.56.710) in the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
9 during the fiscal year 1996, and all income earned on assets of that fund during that period,
10 are appropriated to the senior housing revolving fund in the Alaska Housing Finance
11 Corporation for the purposes of that fund.

12 (d) The sum of \$70,000,000 from the available unrestricted cash in the general
13 account of the revolving fund, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, is anticipated to be
14 transferred by the direction of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation board to the general
15 fund. The funds shall be deposited to the general fund when received during fiscal year 1996.

16 (e) The appropriations made by (a) - (c) of this section are contingent upon
17 compliance with the program review provisions of AS 37.07.080(h).

18 * Sec. 19. The sum of \$9,000,000 is appropriated from federal receipts to the disaster relief
19 fund (AS 26.23.300).

20 * Sec. 20. The fiscal year 1996 general fund receipts of the tank registration fee program
21 under AS 46.03.385 are appropriated to the storage tank assistance fund (AS 46.03.410).

22 * Sec. 21. (a) The balance of the oil and hazardous substance release prevention mitigation
23 account (AS 46.08.020(b)) in the general fund on July 1, 1995, not otherwise appropriated by
24 (b) of this section, is appropriated to the oil and hazardous substance release prevention
25 account (AS 46.08.010(a)(1)) in the oil and hazardous substance release prevention and
26 response fund (AS 46.08.010).

27 (b) The sum of \$3,591,300 is appropriated from the oil and hazardous substance
28 release prevention mitigation account (AS 46.08.020(b)) on July 1, 1995, to the storage tank
29 assistance fund (AS 46.03.410) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1996.

30 * Sec. 22. The balance in the oil and hazardous substance release response mitigation
31 account (AS 46.08.025(b)) in the general fund on July 1, 1995, is appropriated to the oil and

1 hazardous substance release response account (AS 46.08.010(a)(2)) in the oil and hazardous
2 substance release prevention and response fund (AS 46.08.010).

3 * Sec. 23. (a) The sum of \$4,015,100, derived from the surcharge collected under
4 AS 43.55.201 during fiscal year 1995, is appropriated from the general fund to the oil and
5 hazardous substance release response account (AS 46.08.010(a)(2)) in the oil and hazardous
6 substance release prevention and response fund (AS 46.08.010).

7 (b) The appropriation made by (a) of this section is based on revenue estimates. If
8 the amount in the general fund that is derived from the surcharge collected under
9 AS 43.55.201 during fiscal year 1995 is greater than the appropriation made by (a) of this
10 section, that appropriation is increased to that greater amount.

11 * Sec. 24. (a) The sum of \$9,875,700, derived from the surcharge collected under
12 AS 43.55.300 during fiscal year 1995, is appropriated from the general fund to the oil and
13 hazardous substance release prevention account (AS 46.08.010(a)(1)) in the oil and hazardous
14 substance release prevention and response fund (AS 46.08.010).

15 (b) The appropriation made by (a) of this section is based on revenue estimates. If
16 the amount in the general fund that is derived from the surcharge collected under
17 AS 43.55.300 during fiscal year 1995 is greater than the appropriation made by (a) of this
18 section, that appropriation is increased to that greater amount.

19 * Sec. 25. The sum of \$21,860,400 is appropriated to the information services fund
20 (AS 44.21.045) for the Department of Administration, division of information services
21 programs from the following sources:

22	General fund program receipts	\$ 55,000
23	Inter-agency receipts	21,725,400
24	Inter-agency receipts/oil and hazardous	
25	substance release prevention and response fund	80,000

26 * Sec. 26. (a) The sum of \$20,000,000 is appropriated to the Department of Law from the
27 following sources, for costs relating to legal proceedings and audit activity involving oil and
28 gas revenue due or paid to the state or state title to oil and gas land, for the fiscal year ending
29 June 30, 1996:

30	State corporation receipts	\$ 3,160,000
31	Budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17,	

1 Constitution of the State of Alaska) 16,840,000

2 (b) The appropriation made by (a) of this section from the budget reserve fund
3 (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska) is made under art. IX, sec. 17(c),
4 Constitution of the State of Alaska.

5 * Sec. 27. (a) The sum of \$80,322,400 is appropriated from the general fund to the
6 Alaska debt retirement fund (AS 37.15.011).

7 (b) The sum of \$80,322,400 is appropriated from the Alaska debt retirement fund
8 (AS 37.15.011) to the Department of Education for state aid for costs of school construction
9 under AS 14.11.100.

10 * Sec. 28. An amount equal to the amount appropriated for the costs of the 1995 annual
11 governor's safety conference (sec. 28, ch. 3, FSSLA 1994), plus the fiscal year 1995 program
12 receipts of the Safety Advisory Council (AS 18.60.830), less the amount expended or
13 obligated for expenditure for the costs of the 1995 annual governor's safety conference, is
14 appropriated from the general fund to the Safety Advisory Council for costs of the 1996
15 annual governor's safety conference.

16 * Sec. 29. The amount required to pay claims awarded under AS 08.88.470 is appropriated
17 from the real estate surety fund (AS 08.88.450) to the Department of Commerce and
18 Economic Development, division of occupational licensing, to pay claims awarded under
19 AS 08.88.470.

20 * Sec. 30. The balance on June 30, 1995, of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission
21 program receipts account for regulatory cost charges under AS 42.05.253 and AS 42.06.285
22 for fiscal year 1995 is appropriated to the Alaska Public Utilities Commission for fiscal year
23 1996 expenditures.

24 * Sec. 31. An amount equal to the fiscal year 1995 general fund receipts from the salmon
25 marketing tax under AS 43.76.110 and from the seafood marketing assessment under
26 AS 16.51.120, less the amount of those receipts that was expended or obligated for
27 expenditure during fiscal year 1995, is appropriated from the general fund to the Alaska
28 Seafood Marketing Institute for marketing Alaska seafood products during fiscal year 1996.

29 * Sec. 32. The sum of \$28,006,600 is appropriated from the general fund to the Alaska
30 marine highway system fund (AS 19.65.060) to continue to provide stable services to the
31 public.

1 * **Sec. 33.** The amount available in the four dam pool transfer fund (AS 42.45.050) during
 2 fiscal year 1996 is appropriated to the following funds in the following percentages for the
 3 purposes set out in AS 42.45.050:

4	Power cost equalization and rural electric	
5	capitalization fund (AS 42.45.100)	40 percent
6	Southeast energy fund (AS 42.45.040)	40 percent
7	Power project fund (AS 42.45.010)	20 percent

8 * **Sec. 34.** The sum of \$9,097,800 is appropriated to the Alaska clean water fund
 9 (AS 46.03.032) for the Alaska clean water loan program from the following sources:

10	General fund	\$1,516,300
11	Federal receipts	7,581,500

12 * **Sec. 35.** The amounts necessary to refund to local governments their share of taxes and
 13 fees collected under the following programs are appropriated to the Department of Revenue
 14 from the general fund for payment in fiscal year 1996:

- 15 (1) fisheries tax revenue for fiscal year 1995 (AS 43.75);
- 16 (2) fishery resource landing tax revenue for fiscal year 1995 (AS 43.77);
- 17 (3) amusement and gaming tax revenue for fiscal year 1996 (AS 43.35);
- 18 (4) aviation fuel tax revenue for fiscal year 1996 (AS 43.40.010);
- 19 (5) electric and telephone cooperative tax revenue for fiscal year 1996
 20 (AS 10.25.570); and
- 21 (6) liquor license fee revenue for fiscal year 1996 (AS 04.11).

22 * **Sec. 36.** The amount equal to the salmon enhancement tax collected under AS 43.76.010
 23 - 43.76.030 in calendar year 1994 and deposited in the general fund under AS 43.76.025(c)
 24 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Commerce and Economic
 25 Development for payment in fiscal year 1996 to provide financing for qualified regional
 26 associations operating within a region designated under AS 16.10.375.

27 * **Sec. 37.** The sum of \$250,000 is appropriated to the Department of Administration for
 28 payment to the Public Safety Employees Association health trust to satisfy the monetary terms
 29 of the collective bargaining agreement between the state and the Public Safety Employees
 30 Association for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1996, from the following sources:

31	General fund	\$203,600
----	--------------	-----------

1 International airports revenue fund 46,400

2 * Sec. 38. (a) Failure of the legislature to adopt a separate appropriation item to fund the
3 monetary terms of the collective bargaining agreement covering supervisory unit employees
4 negotiated between the state and the Alaska Public Employees' Association constitutes
5 rejection of the monetary terms of that agreement in accordance with AS 23.40.215. Money
6 appropriated for personal services in this Act may not be used to implement the negotiated
7 monetary terms of that agreement.

8 (b) Failure of the legislature to adopt a separate appropriation item to fund the
9 monetary terms of the collective bargaining agreement covering unlicensed employees of the
10 Alaska marine highway system negotiated between the state and the Inlandboatmen's Union
11 constitutes rejection of the monetary terms of that agreement in accordance with
12 AS 23.40.215. Money appropriated for personal services in this Act may not be used to
13 implement the negotiated monetary terms of that agreement.

14 (c) Failure of the legislature to adopt a separate appropriation item to fund the
15 monetary terms of the collective bargaining agreement covering labor trades and crafts unit
16 employees negotiated between the state and Public Employees' Local 71 (AFL-CIO)
17 constitutes rejection of the monetary terms of that agreement in accordance with
18 AS 23.40.215. Money appropriated for personal services in this Act may not be used to
19 implement the negotiated monetary terms of that agreement.

20 * Sec. 39. Amounts equal to the amounts deposited in the budget reserve fund (art. IX,
21 sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1995, by
22 operation of art. IX, sec. 17(d) to repay appropriations made from the budget reserve fund are
23 appropriated from the budget reserve fund to the funds and accounts from which they were
24 transferred. The appropriations made by this section are made under art. IX, sec. 17(c),
25 Constitution of the State of Alaska.

26 * Sec. 40. If the unrestricted state revenue available for appropriation in the fiscal year that
27 ends June 30, 1996, is insufficient to cover the general fund appropriations made for that fiscal
28 year, the amount necessary to balance revenue and general fund appropriations is appropriated
29 to the general fund from the budget reserve fund (AS 37.05.540).

30 * Sec. 41. If the unrestricted state revenue available for appropriation in fiscal year 1996
31 is insufficient, after the appropriation to the general fund made in sec. 40 of this Act, to cover

1 the general fund appropriations made for fiscal year 1996, the amount necessary to balance
2 revenue and general fund appropriations is appropriated to the general fund from the budget
3 reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska). If the appropriation made
4 by this section is approved by the affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of
5 each house of the legislature, the appropriation is made under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution
6 of the State of Alaska. If the appropriation made by this section is not approved by at least
7 three-fourths vote of each house of the legislature, then the appropriation is made under
8 art. IX, sec. 17(b), Constitution of the State of Alaska and the amount appropriated under this
9 section is limited to the amount permitted under art. IX, sec. 17(b).

10 * Sec. 42. In its review of agency operations plans prepared under AS 37.07.080, it is the
11 intent of the legislature that the office of management and budget control state expenditures
12 in order to prevent any cash or budget shortfalls over fiscal year 1996. These controls are
13 intended to limit the use of the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State
14 of Alaska) to the greatest extent possible, and to reduce supplemental budget requests in the
15 Second Session of the Nineteenth Alaska State Legislature.

16 * Sec. 43. The appropriations made by secs. 18 - 25, 32, 33, and 34 of this Act are for
17 capitalization of funds and do not lapse under AS 37.25.010.

(SECTION 44 OF THIS ACT BEGINS ON PAGE 13)

#90 updates this
Amends 10, 11, 12, 17 new secs.
95, 96, 97 (top portion AIDEA)
50, 98, 99
Confirming Motion

4-19-95
HB 100
Red Boucher
Amend
24
JFC

RURAL ALASKA TELEVISION NETWORK

A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

BY

**THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Subcommittee Report**

**Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher
Representative Eileen MacLean**

February 1990

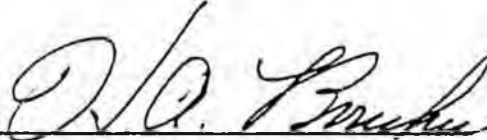
Forward

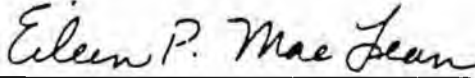
Intent language was included in the FY90 budget which charged the House State Affairs Committee "...to assess the need (for RATNet) and options available to the communities served by RATNet through public hearing, discussion and research..".

Although the above intent language was vetoed by Governor Cowper, we felt strongly the need to follow through with the legislature's wishes. This past interim we met with Native leaders and RATNet Council members to hear their concerns about the future of RATNet. Rep. MacLean and I held formal meetings with RATNet viewers as we traveled throughout Alaska on other legislative business. Dennis Burns and Janice Adair assisted with the research summarizing information we have accumulated about RATNet over the last five years. Senator John Binkley and Representative Lyman Hoffman provided substantial support and served as informal members on the subcommittee as well.

The following presents our findings and recommendations regarding RATNet. You will note that we have focused on four issues: **Cost, Programming, RATNet Council and Economic Development.** In addition, we present an overview of the RATNet system.

It should be noted that the following report is meant to be informative and serve as an overview of the issues as they have been presented to us. We hope you find the report useful and we invite your comments.


Rep. H.A. "Red" Boucher


Rep. Eileen MacLean

FINDINGS

RATNet:

- provides television programming to 248 communities most of which do not have alternative service;
- provides emergency broadcasting;
- tapes and transmits educational/instructional programming for classroom use;
- provides live educational/instructional programming;
- provides a data service allowing the University of Alaska to furnish one way data to selected sites.
- provides a guaranteed outlet for statewide news and weather;
- gives rural Alaskans a measure of entertainment;
- gives rural Alaskans the power to influence programming; and
- offers the Governor a "window" keeping rural Alaskans better informed.

FURTHER:

- RATNet programming cannot be solely characterized as "entertainment" television; a recent Legislative Research Report shows that 32 percent of RATNet programming is considered non-entertainment;
- research shows that good programming is more effective when adults are present to interact with the child viewer;
- cost considerations prevent the replacement of RATNet with cable television and home-based receiving dishes;
- instituting "user fees" may be unacceptable in some rural areas; and

- while there have been differences in opinion between the Department of Education and the RATNet Council over programming issues, significant progress has been made over the past few months to reconcile those differences.

Finally:

- telecommunication systems could play a significant role in rural economic development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- RATNet programming decisions should be based, in part, on a reliable and valid survey of viewers programming needs. Support must be given to the RATNet Council to conduct impartial needs assessments so that programming decisions can be made from valid data.
- Considering the many questions and views regarding programming especially as it relates to young viewers, the RATNet Council should examine the positive and negative effects of television on rural viewers.
- Technology exists that will allow the compression of two channels of television through one transponder. That means rural viewers could receive both instructional/educational and entertainment programming.

Support should be given to investigating whether this technology can be applied to the RATNet system without significantly increasing costs.

- The state should determine what role telecommunications and RATNet can play in fostering economic growth in rural Alaska - growth based on a set of shared community values.
- The state should provide continued support to programs which offer computer literacy training to primary/secondary educational levels and adults.
- Educators should institute an ongoing assessment of tapefeeds as an integral part of programming evaluation.

- Educational curriculum should be developed to teach both adults and children how television programs are created and how to view television critically.
- Better promotion of programs would help rural viewers understand the content and purpose of educational/instructional programming.
- The production of instructional/educational programs relevant to rural Alaska should be encouraged. The state should explore the development of instate television production utilizing existing resources and facilities, both public and private.

INTRODUCTION

The original objective of the Rural Alaska Television Network (RATNet) was to demonstrate the technical feasibility of using earth stations for TV broadcasting.

Once the feasibility of using earth stations for television broadcast was demonstrated, the network turned to service delivery expanding from 24 to 248 sites¹. This expansion was guided each year by legislative intent language which reinforced the importance and need for bringing rural Alaska into the information stream; that is, up-to-date news, weather, politics, special services, and entertainment just to name a few. It is estimated that over 95,000 residents receive the RATNet signal which leaves little doubt RATNet has been very successful (see Appendix I for listing of communities served).

Over the past few years, however, there has been a lack of understanding by urban legislators as to the purpose and need for RATNet. The question most frequently asked is: "Why should the state provide 'entertainment' television to rural areas?". This question has dominated discussions of RATNet and led to many debates on just how to reduce costs and get the state out of the television business.

It should be noted that part of this debate has come about because of LEARN/Alaska. You will recall in 1980 two separate systems were created (LEARN/Alaska and RATNet) offering educational/ instructional and "entertainment" television respectively via two satellite transponders. As a result of declining oil revenues and disagreements over the effectiveness of educational/instructional programming, LEARN/Alaska was not funded in 1986 leaving RATNet as the only system providing television to rural Alaska. Like most limited resources, RATNet became the target for competing needs by a number of different users.

While it is important for the legislature to discuss RATNet cost and programming issues, it is also important to look beyond those issues and see the benefits.

Regardless of your view regarding RATNet, all would agree that RATNet brings rural communities into the mainstream of the social, economic and political decision making process, and provides a measure of entertainment to many areas that do not have alternative television service.

Table 1 presents an historical perspective of the development of RATNet in Alaska.

RATNet SYSTEM

TVRO/Earth Stations

The RATNet system covers 248 sites. Of the 248 earth stations that serve these sites, Alascom "owns" 146 which the state currently leases². The State owns 102 earth stations (**Appendix I**). It should be noted that the DOA has recently proceeded ahead with the purchase of 146 earth stations to replace those now leased from Alascom³.

All state owned/operated RATNet earth stations are Television Receive Only (TVRO). That is, they can receive satellite (downlink) signals, but cannot transmit (uplink) to a satellite. The 146 earth stations that DOA plans to install will all be TVRO.

The 146 earth stations which the state currently leases from Alascom have both receive and transmit capabilities. Those stations are primarily used for telephone service.

RATNet Council

The Rural Alaska Television Network Council (Council) was formed as a result of intent language which accompanied FCCS HB50 (SLA 81, Chapter 82) and SLA 86, Chapter 129. The Council serves as the policy committee which selects programming for airing on RATNet⁴.

The Council is composed of 17 members. Twelve members are appointed by regional nonprofit Native associations; the Governor's appointees (2 members); one member each from the University of Alaska, Department of Education and Public Broadcasting Commission.

The functions of the Council are as follows:

- represents rural viewers;
- sets programming policy;
- establishes and revises programming guidelines; and
- assesses community programming needs.

Table 1

A Brief History of RATNet

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
FY 76	State purchased 122 satellite earth stations to provide long-distance telephone service to remote areas
FY 77	One-year Television Demonstration Project (TVDP) provided programs to 24 rural sites; the state uses 24 earth stations purchased in FY 76 for the project
FY 78	Life of TVDP extended one year
FY 79	11 more earth station sites added
FY 80	62 more earth station sites added
FY 81	Legislature appropriates funds for LEARN/Alaska; adds 5 more earth station sites
FY 82	Expanded to 248 communities by leasing Alascom earth stations; state owns 102 and leases 146; RATNet Council established (Rural Television Users Network)
FY 86	Price of oil falls to \$10 per barrel; LEARN/Alaska not funded
FY 87	Options are explored to reduce service costs
FY 88	Funding reduced by 35 percent; options are explored to reduce service costs
FY 89	Alascom agrees to reduce downlink and transponder costs for FY 90 and 91; legislature appropriates \$2.8 million for FY 90 to purchase 146 earth stations to replace those leased from Alascom; RATNet Council travel reduced by 74% for FY 90
FY 90	The state agrees to delay purchase of 146 earth stations pending proposal from Alascom to reduce long-term RATNet costs, but the state rejects Alascom's proposal

How The RATNet System Works

The Council selects programs from network affiliates (e.g. NBC) and other producers.

The programs are sent from the television stations to DOA/Telecom's Tape Delay Center in Anchorage where they are taped for later broadcast or microwaved directly to Alascom's television operation center for statewide distribution. From the operations center, Alascom "uplinks" to Aurora 1 - Alascom's satellite. Aurora 1 then "downlinks" the signal to the 248 earth station sites. The parabolic "dish" antenna passes the signal to the television receiver for processing amplification. The processed signal is then passed by a coaxial cable to a television transmitter and antenna for broadcast throughout the community.

The television transmitter for each RATNet site is licensed to the DOA by the FCC. The transmitter is separate from and not considered part of the earth station. The TVRO earth station does not have to be licensed.

RATNet Services

In addition to providing "entertainment" and educational/instructional television to rural communities, the RATNet signal carries "riders" or subcarriers - subcarriers travel along with the audio and video portions of the RATNet signal. These services include:

- KSKA FM: Anchorage Public Radio;
- AIRRES: the only radio reading service for blind and print handicapped; there are over 1,000 blind and print-handicapped listeners;
- Paging Service: used to locate troopers and state officials when they are traveling; and
- The Statewide Emergency Broadcast System (EBS): EBS is carried over the RATNet audio signal. When in use both audio and video programming are disconnected.

RATNet is the "backbone" of the EBS. It provides Alaskans with early warnings of disasters or impending local, state, or national emergencies. Without the RATNet system - which reaches 86 percent of the state with one telephone call - ADES officials would

be required to make 19 separate calls to independent radio stations for the same result.

The state has received \$60,000 from the federal government to improve the EBS system. The generally required state match for such funding has been waived because of the amount the state has already invested in RATNet.

RATNet: Potential Uses

Band-Edge Signals: Another way to transmit one-way broadcasting of slow-speed data or audio information is band-edge signals. **The legislative session could be carried using this signal.**

Vertical Blanking: Another possibility for loading the signal with information is to use "vertical blanking" intervals. These are blank lines within the television picture that can carry one-way, slow speed data. The University of Alaska library system, for example, has used "vertical blanking" to send bibliographical updates across the state.

Subcarriers and other riders on the RATNet signal maximize and enhance the value of the system. Without the RATNet system, however, these additional services - both existing and potential ones - would be very expensive. Both Band-Edge Signals and Vertical Blanking can be utilized for very little cost.

Squeezing The Signal: Walter Bender of the MIT Media Lab in Cambridge, MA, has indicated that there are commercially available transponders which can combine multiple channels. For example, NEC has developed a system for transmitting two channels per transponder, and that system would work well with Alaska's earth stations.

The compression of two signals into one transponder would allow the Department of Education and the Public Broadcasting Commission the opportunity to air instructional/educational programs without interfering with commercial programming. Support should be given to investigating whether this technology (compression) can be applied to the RATNet system without significantly increasing costs.

What still needs to be clarified is whether the compression of the RATNet signal will affect the services it now provides; that is, whether there would be any technical interference. In addition, the DOA/Telecom point out that Alascom charges for "television service" rather than transponder service. If

Alascom viewed compression as part of the transponder service provided, costs would probably not increase. If Alascom viewed compression as part of the service provided, then service costs could increase.

RATNET COSTS

Until a recent agreement with Alascom which reduced downlink and transponder service fees, the RATNet system cost the state approximately \$2.6 million (FY 88 and 89). Because of this new agreement, total costs have been reduced to approximately \$2.2 million annually. This agreement is discussed further under RATNet Costs: Issues and Alternatives. **Table 2** presents an overview of RATNet funding. As can be seen funding in FY 90 has decreased by about **37 percent** since FY 87 (**Figure 1**).

Discussions between the state and Alascom have centered on downlink service charges and transponder fees which are part of the contractual costs paid to Alascom for use of their 146 earth stations.

Downlink charges include:

- the use of Alascom's 146 earth stations;
- audio and video receivers; and
- the interconnection between the earth stations and the state owned transmitters and antenna.

The 102 state owned earth stations are operated independently of Alascom. Downlink services in these locations are covered by the DOA/Telecom budget.

The RATNet Council obtains programming from Anchorage broadcasters/network affiliates in exchange for state sponsorship of live programming to rural areas. The state pays neither royalties nor assessments for the use of network programs.

RATNet Costs: Issues and Alternatives

Reduce Downlink/Transponder Charges: In FY 90, Alascom reduced downlink and transponder service fees by \$360,000 for FY 90 and 91 respectively. The \$360,000 reduction in operating costs was tied to the FY90 budget reduction of \$375.8 (Table 2) that would be saved for FY 90 and 91 if the state proceeded to purchase 146 small earth stations. In an agreement

Table 2

RATNet Funding History

	<u>FY87</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>
Personal Svcs	329.8	253.8	299.9	299.9
Travel	50.0	90.0	50.5	13.0 ¹
Contractual	3156.2	2289.5	2289.5	1905.7 ²
Commodities	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
General Fund	\$3550.0	2647.3	2653.9	2232.6

1

RATNet Council travel reduced by \$37.5 - 74.3% reduction over FY89

2

Contractual costs reduced by \$375.8 - a 16.5% reduction over FY89; reduced by \$8.0 personal services costs over FY 89

RATNet Funding History

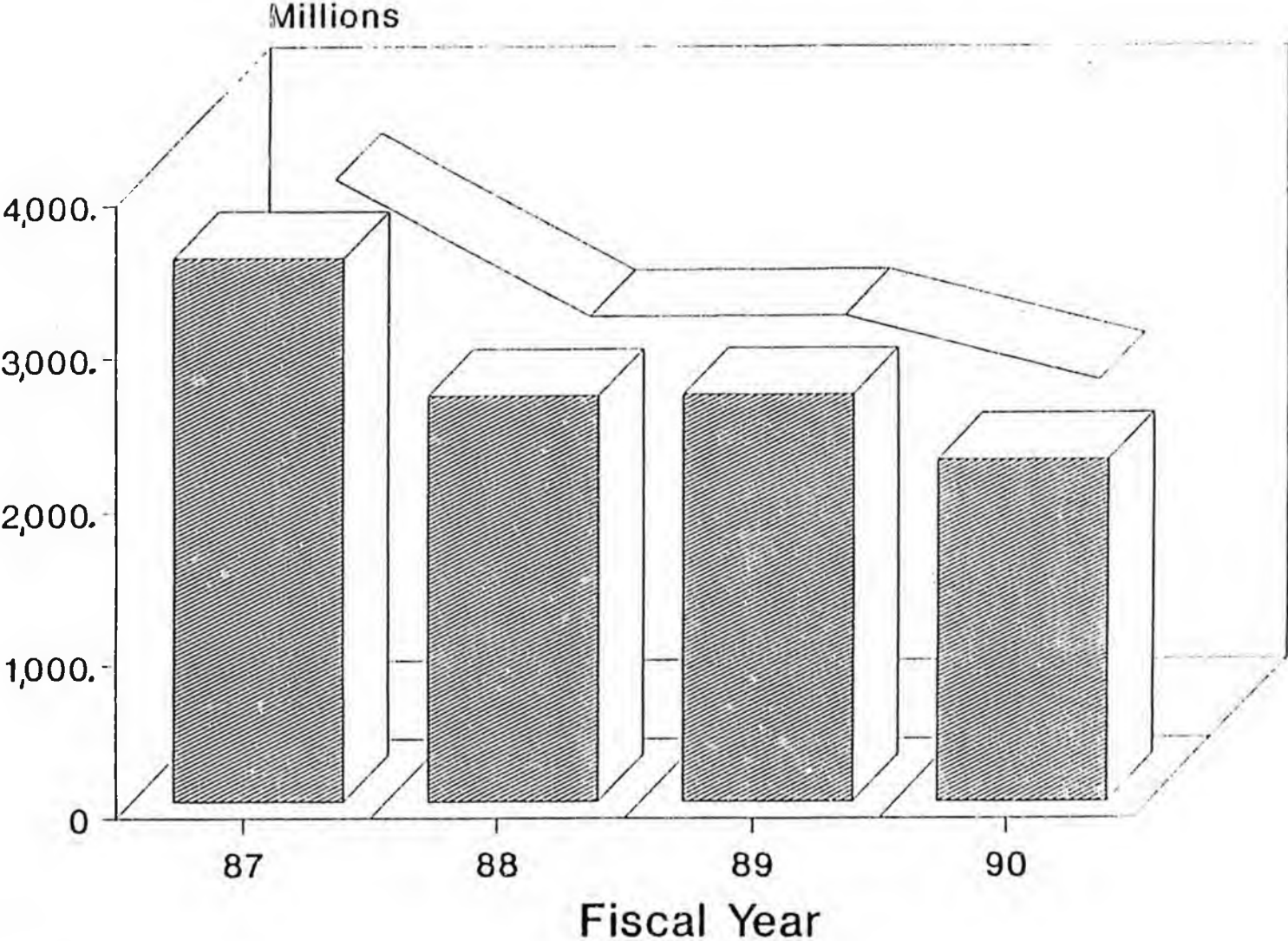


Figure 1

with Alascom, the state delayed the purchase of the 146 earth stations until December of 1989 in order to give Alascom the opportunity to present a proposal to reduce the long-term costs of RATNet and eventually remove the state from the television business.

On December 11, 1989 Alascom proposed a "Three-Phase Solution", but the state rejected that proposal and proceeded with the purchase of 73 earth stations for the coming construction season.

The DOA/Telecom's intention is to prepare a Request for Information (RFI) to survey private industry for alternatives to reduce service costs or lease/sell the system.

State Owned Earth Stations:⁵ During the last legislative session DOA/Telecom proposed and the legislature agreed that the state should purchase 146 earth stations to replace those presently leased from Alascom. Although the purchase of 146 earth stations would cost approximately \$2.8 million, Alascom downlink charges would eventually be eliminated. That is, downlink costs would be reduced each year by the number of earth stations installed in subsequent construction seasons.

According to DOA/Telecom maintenance for the earth stations would cost about \$48,000 annually. The state would continue to pay transponder fees to Alascom as long as Aurora 1 downlinked the signal.

Point

Alascom argues that DOA/Telecom's projected earth station maintenance costs are inaccurate, and the costs of equipment maintenance and repair will be substantially higher than they estimate.

Alascom points to the Division of Legislative Audit's March 1989, A Special Report on the Department of Administration Division of Telecommunications State Voice Telephone Network, as evidence that DOA/Telecom's cost estimates are unsubstantiated. According to the 1989 audit, it is impossible to determine operating and overhead costs, and personal service allocations attributable to each type of service. While the audit does not refer specifically to RATNet, it points to the overall problems DOA/Telecom has in determining costs.

Counterpoint

According to DOA/Telecom, what the state leases from Alascom refers only to the earth station and antenna and not necessarily maintenance and repair. Earth

stations require little maintenance barring major weather or geophysical upsets. Alascom presently provides maintenance to 79 sites. Other sites are serviced by local residents and/or by state employees who service other state communication equipment in the area. Village residents could easily resume this service at those sites now serviced by Alascom.

User Fees: Although user fees have been discussed in the past, no attempt has been made to collect fees since no satisfactory collection method has been found.

In some communities served by RATNet, video stores are becoming popular as an entertainment alternative which may mean RATNet viewing is declining. If user fees were instituted, it is possible more and more viewers would opt for either video programs or those recorded from the viewers who paid user fees. If user fees were collected from only those households which continued to watch RATNet, the user fee would have to be adjusted upward to provide sufficient income to maintain the network.

Other problems which may result from user fees relate to:

- limiting access to regional, state and national news, entertainment, and the educational components of RATNet;
- questions of excessively burdening low-income families; and
- charging for a service that the broadcast networks provide for free.

Cable TV: It has been suggested that RATNet be discontinued and replaced by commercial cable services.

According DOA/Telecom, cable television in Alaska is divided into three classifications: (1) Commercial - systems owned by independent operators or multiple system operating companies which are operated for profit, (2) Community - systems found in rural communities which are owned by community, regional, or local nonprofit entities, and (3) Telco - systems which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Alaska telephone operating companies.

Seventy-seven cable systems are currently operating in Alaska. Of the three classifications mentioned above, 36 are community owned, 26 are commercial operations and 15 are owned by telephone companies.

According to the DOA/Telecom 68 (27 percent) communities that receive RATNet have cable services (Appendix II) which means RATNet remains the only television available to a majority of rural residents. Further research is needed, however, to determine current cable service in all rural communities.

Recent information provided by DOA/Telecom on "penetration" rates for communities that receive RATNet shows that service costs vary, ranging from a high of \$50 to a low of \$12.50 per month. Penetration rate does not refer to the actual number of subscribers - it refers to the percentage that could be served. A listing of communities that receive commercial, Telco or community services is available through the DOA/Telecom. It should be noted that those villages/cities listed in Appendix II are served by either commercial or Telco cable systems, and those systems are regulated by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission (APUC).

Communities that remain dependent on RATNet for television are the smaller ones whose population averages 155. Cabling on poles costs about \$20,000 to \$25,000 a mile; underground cabling costs \$30,000 to \$40,000 per mile⁶.

Cost will play a key role in determining whether cable can eventual replace RATNet.

Home Based Satellite Dishes: Satellites allow television signals to be received directly to the home provided there is an earth station to receive the signal. At this time it is not known to what extent home-owned earth stations have penetrated rural Alaska. Like cable television, the capability of paying for a direct television signal will depend on whether communities can pay for this type of service.

Sky Cable has recently proposed a \$1 billion project to deliver television programming via satellite to home based satellite dishes small enough to fit on a window sill. This venture, a partnership between NBC, News Corp. Ltd., Cablevision Systems Corp., Hughes Communications, and a subsidiary of GMC, indicated this cable service would be competitively priced, but specifics of the service have not been offered. According to news reports, Sky Cable would use powerful satellites for this venture. To what extent this will impact rural Alaska remains to be seen.

RATNet PROGRAMMING

Commercial

At their regular meetings RATNet Council members discuss individual programs with representatives of commercial broadcasting channels, DOE, and other programming sources. Council members make their decisions based on their understanding of what the majority of viewers want to see. Requests for satellite time during normal viewing hours (5:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. the following day) must be presented to the Council at a regular meeting, and must be accompanied by a copy of the proposed program.

Instructional/Educational

The total amount of instructional programming on RATNet for the 1988-89 school year was about 90 hours. That 90 hours includes: (1) the eight weeks of tape feed for two hours nightly, five nights a week, 2) six TALKBACK programs, and (3) four NASA teleconferences.

Tapefeeds: The DOE is able to air instructional programming through the use of videotape for early morning broadcasting.

Material used for tape feeds (2:00 a.m. to 4:00 a.m.) are selected at the discretion of DOE.

The 2 to 4 a.m. time slot could be increased by several hours each morning if the DOE could provide additional programming. According to the Division of Educational Program Support budgetary constraints have limited their ability to purchase more programming beyond the current 90 hours.

The DOE purchases rights to instructional programs which are broadcast under the assumption they will be recorded and used in classrooms during the school day. The purchase of instructional materials is accomplished through a "group buy" process conducted by the Pacific Mountain Network (PMN) - an association of agencies in the West which, by working together, reduce their operating costs⁷.

The University of Alaska, Nome Campus, has recently installed an earth station in the Siberian city of Magadan that is capable of picking up the RATNet signal. This experimental program is designed to link rural Alaska with their Soviet neighbors. The long range plan is to allow for the exchange of educational and instructional programming.

TALKBACK: The TALKBACK programs are designed to provide interactive exchanges between adults/children and leaders/experts. For example, marine debris, AIDS and teenagers, and the Prince William Sound oil spill have been topics of successful recent TALKBACK programs, as well as a "Conversation with Governor Cowper".

At their most recent meeting, Council members unanimously approved DOE airtime for four proposed TALKBACK programs and a writing course. They also approved the University of Alaska's proposals for prime time programs, a TALKBACK program on Natives and AIDS, and several PSA's proposed by the Alaska Native Health Board and Rural CAP, as well as a variety of pro-reading and anti-alcohol and chewing tobacco PSAs. In the past, there have been disagreements between Council members and the DOE over requests for additional programming time; that is, allowing DOE to air certain educational/instructional programs during regular programming hours.

According to some Council members, DOE had questioned the qualifications of Council members to make programming decisions. Other disagreements have centered on:

- a misunderstanding of Council policy guidelines;
- failure to submit detailed descriptions of proposed programs for Council review;
- failure to provide data supporting claims of needed programming time; and
- appropriateness of the programs for rural areas.

Point

The DOE argues they understand the educational needs of rural Alaskans and have many ideas for addressing those needs. The DOE needs assurances from the Council that air-time will be available to them before they can aggressively seek funding to buy/develop programs.

Counterpoint

The Council argues that there is a need for an unbiased and culturally-sensitive survey to gauge community interest in instructional programming.

The Council is required to review all programs prior to a commitment of air-time. Until recently, programs were added and removed at regular quarterly meetings in response to community feedback. Since recent budget cuts have eliminated three of the four programming meetings (Table 2), Council members argue that their review of programs is even more critical.

In a recent memorandum from the DOE to Council members, **Commissioner Demmert has requested that the Council consider the establishment of a subcommittee on education to address the concerns and program needs each has.** This is viewed as a positive step by the DOE to work cooperatively with the Council to resolve their differences.

Both DOE and the Council agree that programs developed specifically for rural areas may be needed to meet the needs of different communities. The Northwest Arctic School District Instructional Television Center, for example, has produced special programs which address needs such as preparing students for high school graduation.

Dan Johnson, a University of Alaska adjunct instructor in Nome, has proposed developing a "local access network" to transmit community produced programs using LEARN/Alaska transmitters. The programs would be produced, taped and transmitted locally, and could be exchanged with other communities as well.

The DOE and the Council should explore the development of local programs that are culturally relevant.

There presently exists two media facilities which are not used on a regular basis due to funding constraints. The University of Alaska Anchorage media laboratory has the capability of linking directly with the Tape Delay Center. The University of Alaska Southeast campus has a "demonstration classroom" complete with lights, sound and video equipment which could also be used to produce relevant programming. Commercial and public television stations, as well as cable outlets, have local production expertise too.

The DOA/Telecom and the University of Alaska should inventory and locate all LEARN/Alaska instructional/educational materials, and determine whether those materials would be appropriate for use in a television production facility like that mentioned above. It should be noted that the state has already disposed of LEARN/Alaska broadcast video tape. That tape is currently being sold by a Juneau businessman for \$1.00 per tape - a

considerable loss to the state, not only in terms of instructional/educational programs, but in lost revenue as well.

Is All RATNet Programming Entertainment?

While the issue of programming has been the focus of many legislative hearings, no one has offered an analysis of the actual programming - what is shown and how frequently is it shown. At the House State Affairs Subcommittee request, the Legislative Research Agency (LRA) conducted an analysis of RATNet programming.

The LRA examined the RATNet scheduling logs from three weeks in 1988 - one week from March, July, and October respectively.

The LRA analysis grouped programs into the following categories: news, educational children's programs, situation programs, soap operas, movies, game shows, Alaska politics, specials, cartoons, Alaska weather, fitness programs, talk shows, science and nature programs, documentaries, variety programs, sports programs, educational tape feeds, music videos, and identification and disclaimer spots.

Table 3 shows the annual percentages of air-time for each category of program in 1988. Examples of the categories can be found in Appendix III along with the RATNet programming schedules for sample weeks.

As can be seen in Table 3, 32% of the RATNet programming can be classified as non-entertainment with news/weather consuming 18 percent of the air-time.

Entertainment television composed about 62 percent of the programming, with situation programs on top at 14 percent followed closely by sports and movies each at 12 percent.

How Does Television Effect Rural Viewers?

When the 1976 Legislature instructed the Governor's office to demonstrate the feasibility of satellite delivered television, no mention was made of the possible social, cultural or psychological impacts of television. The only known study of the effects of television on rural Alaska viewers was conducted by Norma Forbes⁸. Forbes assessed the impacts of television on selected rural sites over a five year period beginning in 1979. The most extensive work occurred in the village of Ambler.

Table 3

Annual Percentage of RATNet Air-Time Used for
Specific Program Categories

Programming Category	Average Percentage Daily Air-Time
<u>Non-Entertainment</u>	
News/Weather	18
Educational Children's Programs (PBS)	8
State Politics	3
Science & Nature	*
Identification and Disclaimers	2
Instructional Programs (tapefeed only)	1
Percentage	32%
<u>Entertainment</u>	
Situation Programs	14
Sports	12
Movies	12
Soap Opera	6
Cartoons	6
Game Shows	5
Specials	3
Fitness	2
Talk Shows	1
Variety	*
Music Videos	*
Documentaries	*
Percentage	62%
Total	94%**

*Air-Time less than one percent

** Unspecified remainder (less than 6 percent) is comprised network switching, additional identification and disclaimers, and Public Service Announcements (PSAs).

The overall conclusion of the Forbes study was that television varied in its effects on viewers - some viewers' attitudes and behaviors changed while others showed no measurable effects.

Forbes found that rural residents' viewing behavior varies like viewers in the lower 48 states. There has been no known comparison of Alaska's urban and rural viewers in regards to the amount of television watched.

Negative Effects: According to the Forbes' study, television changed the patterns of visiting and attending community events; reduced reading and social interaction; was found to emphasize the importance of success in business, material possessions, drinking, and the effectiveness of violent behavior.

According to Forbes, research has shown that television portrays driving (cars, trucks) as dangerous, illegal and unrepresentative of the real world. Drinking is portrayed as socially desirable and an appropriate response to stress without the negative consequences. Forbes concludes that the potential effects of such distortions should be considered when evaluating programming.

It should be noted that the RATNet Council has been especially sensitive to the potential effects of violence and drinking on rural viewers. As shown in Table 3 time is allowed for disclaimers and ads stressing the potential harmful effects of alcohol⁹.

What Can Be Done To Reduce The Negative Impact of TV?

According to Forbes, recognizing that television in rural Alaska need not be a carbon copy of television in the rest of the U.S. is a first step in reducing the negative impact of television. Forbes notes that:

- research shows that good programming is more effective when adults are present to interact with the child viewer; and
- educational curriculum should be developed to teach both adults and children how television programs are created and how to view them critically.

Considering the many questions and views regarding programming on RATNet especially as it relates to young viewers, the RATNet Council should investigate the positive and negative effects of television on viewers in rural areas.

Needs Assessment

Educational/Instructional: Although DOE budget limitations have precluded a valid assessment of instructional television use and effectiveness, interactive programs (e.g. TALKBACK) are well received by teachers and are generally considered effective by DOE and DOA/Telecom based on limited response to surveys.

Tape feeds are more difficult to evaluate. Teachers generally provide feedback to DOE only when the system fails to operate as anticipated. It should be noted too that teachers tape programming with personal equipment and district superintendents and principals may not be aware of the full extent of their use.

A federally funded survey is currently being developed for DOE by the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in Portland, Oregon. This project will survey high school principals to identify educational and community needs for such skills as parenting training, adult education, and professional training. A different part of this survey will be directed at the school district level to identify district-wide needs. Both DOE and the RATNet Council are waiting for the results of this survey which DOE hopes will adequately reflect educational programming needs.

The Council has indicated that subject to completion of an acceptable survey, provision for funding, and development of a product, day time slots can be allocated for new DOE programming.

Community residents will not participate directly in the DOE survey, consequently the programming needs of a majority of viewers will not be assessed.

Community Based Survey: Council members gather information about programming needs/preferences in their respective communities. While this effort has been helpful in making programming decision, there has been no systematic approach to collecting valid data, and the RATNet Council has never been funded for this purpose. As it stands now, the survey questions are developed by a few Council members, and, at their expense, sent to viewers in their respective areas. Collection of the data and compilation of the results are sporadic. When the data is collected there are no resources (computer/statistical programs) to present it in a form that would be useful.

The results of a valid programming survey should guide all RATNet programming decisions.

It has been suggested that RATNet could be used to conduct on-air surveys. That is, the survey would be conducted similar to the TALKBACK programs with viewers calling in and expressing their opinions/views. There are several problems with this approach:

- the survey should approximate a representative sample of viewers for valid results;
- the RATNet signal cannot be regionalized; if there are specific needs in an area, on-air interviews may preclude the collection of such information; and
- to conduct on-air assessments, you need operators which means additional expenses have to be factored in.

The RATNet system can easily be used, however, to advise viewers about the survey and its purpose.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The question of whether the state, a private entity, or a state/private sector partnership operates/owns the RATNet system is important to consider. That question, however, should not overshadow an important task at hand. That task is to determine what role telecommunications and the RATNet system can play in fostering economic development in rural Alaska.

The remoteness of Alaska has led some rural communities to discount the potential for attracting "outside" business. Yet the hard reality of declining oil revenues means that rural communities will have to explore new ways to develop their local economies to offset dwindling state revenue.

Telecommunications can serve as an essential infrastructure in this development process.

Alaskans who live in rural and remote areas already recognize the benefits of telecommunications and, relatively speaking, use telecommunications more than urban Alaskans. Telecommunications refers to a wide variety of technology that allows the exchange of information and includes telephones, earth stations, modems, and FAX devices just to name a few.

In Alaska and northern Canada, for example, rural residents spend more than three times as much for long-distance calls compared to urban users even

though their average income is generally lower. When local telephone exchanges were installed in some villages, long-distance telephone traffic grew by 350 percent¹⁰.

There are numerous examples which show how telecommunications have helped businesses succeed in rural locations:

- an insurance company operates from rural northern Minnesota;
- a cookie company based in a small Utah town operates more than one hundred outlets in shopping malls throughout the United States;
- a computer software company with world wide sales operates from a remote area of Idaho; and
- a major mail order retailer operates from Maine and relies on suppliers from the rural Northeast.

In Alaska, Kootznoowoo Corporation assembles computers and markets them nationwide. This corporation, located in Angoon, Alaska, offers two models of computers marketed under the name KGS Wolf-AT and Wolf - 386. The village of Angoon consists of about 600 people and is located on Admiralty Island in the Tongass National Forest. Kootznoowoo employs more than 30 people with sales reaching \$2 million annually.

A Navajo entrepreneur from a remote region of southeastern Utah built a thriving business exporting his tribe's artwork to Japan and Europe. That business, which employs 150 people, would not be possible without a digital-switched telephone system. Navajos who had left for urban areas are now returning to work for the tribe's business.

Telecommuting: "Telecommuting" means working at home using telecommunications. For example, a major catalog sales firm has more than 100 employees working out of their homes to accept long-distance orders. It is possible to answer calls to 800 numbers, process insurance claims or to process financial data from households located hundreds of miles from the employer.

At a recent Tanana Chiefs Conference, development focused on cottage industries and finding new ways of creating value from renewable resources. Projects ranged from making high-quality mittens for downhill skiers to

selling spruce cones to cone brokers. Telecommuting could assist these potential businesses in marketing their products.

Computerization: The computerization of marketing products and services goes right along with rural economic development. There were 30 million computer work stations in 1987, a number that is expected to double by 1995. The next revolution in computerization is the networking of community computers so that information flows quickly from where it originates to where it is needed. Bill Wason of Native Alaskan Seafoods, for example, has proposed an "Alaska Seafood Commodity Exchange" system which links buyers, processors, fishermen and fish managers by a computerized network.

The development of innovative business services can only be hampered by inadequate telecommunications and a lack of knowledgeable users:

- inadequate telecommunications include a lack of digital switching, an inability to operate modems on party lines, poor quality telephone line connections which slow data transmission, or the prohibitive costs of having to call long distance to the nearest city in order to connect with a toll-free data network; and
- if rural development depends, in part, on building an information infrastructure, then we should provide continued support of state programs which offer computer literacy training, not only to the primary/secondary educational levels, but to adults as well.

There is no "wrong" geographical location in terms of development especially as it relates to telecommunications. Geographical boundaries do not prevent answering 800 numbers or processing medical records and insurance claims.

Whether traditional office work is wanted or needed in rural areas is not the point. **What's important is to explore the potential of telecommunications in fostering community development through demonstration projects and working closely with regional economic assistance programs. In assessing this potential, the role of RATNet should be considered.** For example, RATNet could:

- offer instructional programming that would compliment development activities;

- send or exchange information within and outside the state allowing for telecommuting and computerization activities; and
- facilitate trade opportunities with other countries.

SUMMARY

We began this report by restating the question which has dominated some discussions of RATNet over the past few years: "Why should the state provide 'entertainment' television to rural Alaska?". This question can only be answered in the deliberations of the legislative process. As we grapple with issues such as programming and costs, however, we should not lose sight of the benefits RATNet currently brings to rural communities and will bring in the future. In other words, we must understand how rural Alaska has come to rely on RATNet and how programming can play a positive role.

We must also keep in mind too that the legislature in its wisdom created RATNet, and over the years, has built a system which is regarded as a model of information systems infrastructure for rural America. That infrastructure can be the backbone for a strong rural Alaska in the fields of education, health and economic development.

The Findings section of this report brings the **benefits** of RATNet into focus. Nine Recommendations are then offered which: 1) strengthen the role of the RATNet Council in setting programming policy; 2) provides direction to the Department of Education regarding educational/instructional programming; 3) discusses the importance of information systems to rural Alaska; and 4) hints at how telecommunication systems like RATNet can play a role in rural community development.

Notes

1. The Satellite Television Demonstration Project (TVDP) served as the demonstration project which brought educational and commercial television via one channel to 24 sites in isolated rural communities.
2. What the state owns and what is currently leased from Alascom has caused some to wonder whether the state has been paying for hardware it already owns. In 1975 the state purchased 122 earth stations to provide long-distance telephone service to remote rural sites (**Table 1**). For each station, the state bought the transmitter and other equipment.

Alascom invested \$23 million in the system as well, but Alascom has never reimbursed the state for the hardware the state bought. Technically the state still owns that hardware although its value has depreciated to nothing in the years since installation. The best records of which equipment at which stations was actually paid for by the state rests with Alascom. The records kept by the Governor's Office of Telecommunications disappeared when that office closed.

3. The plan to buy the 146 earth stations was a compromise between legislators who wanted RATNet to continue and those who wanted to trim costs.
4. HB 136, sponsored by Rep. Davis, strengthens the role of the RATNet Council in setting programming policy by placing the Council and its duties in statute.
5. Telephone companies in Alaska question the potential savings by the state from the purchase of the 146 earth stations. More to the point, these companies are concerned that the DOA intends to use the earth stations to develop a state-owned telephone network

Alascom objects to the type of earth station that DOA/Telecom proposes to purchase because they can be equipped to both receive and transmit signals. Alascom argues that - as with the use of microwaves - once the capability is in place, the state will eventually expand its telecommunication use and will bypass the public switched network; i.e., go into competition with them, transmitting from local communities, or competing for state business telephone service.

The DOA/Telecom insists there are no current plans to transmit from these stations. While it is true that stations could be retrofitted to include uplink capability, transmit equipment would cost about \$60,000 per site. The cost to convert the entire RATNet system would be roughly \$14.6 million, and installation would be an additional expense.

6. Source: House Special Committee on Telecommunications, 1987.
7. A number of school districts have purchased satellite receiving equipment and are buying high school course work from a satellite service in Spokane, Washington. Districts have used courses in Spanish, Japanese, pre-calculus, and advanced senior English, as well as staff development. Costs per district include purchase and installation of equipment (about \$5,000 per site), a first-year membership of \$4,750, and enrollment fees of \$650 per student. As with all distance delivery courses, successful students must be highly motivated, and courses must be

carefully integrated into the larger learning context.

8. Source: Television's Effects on Rural Alaska, Center for Cross Cultural Studies, University of Alaska-Fairbanks, 1984.
9. Senate Bill 455, sponsored by Sen. Binkley, would prohibit all advertising that promoted the use or sale of alcoholic beverages on RATNet.
10. Source: Rural America in the Information Telecommunications Policy for Rural Development, 1989, The Aspen Institute.

Glossary

TVRO/Earth Station - Television Receive Only - an earth station that receives satellite (downlink) signals but cannot transmit (uplink) to a satellite.

Antenna (dish) - Device that receives signals from the satellite. The signal passes through the receiver and is sent by coaxial cable to a low-frequency television transmitter and antenna for broadcast to the community. The broadcast antenna is different from the "dish" antenna, and is designed to send low-frequency television signals.

Downlink - The transmission of radio frequency signals from a satellite to an earth station.

Uplink - The transmission of radio signals from an earth station to a satellite.

Transponder - The part of a satellite that receives a signal, amplifies it, and redirects it back to earth in a broad wide-area coverage.

Digital Switch - Signals are converted from electronic impulses into numeric codes, usually composed of ones and zeros. This conversion enables more efficient transmission of the signal and minimizes physical equipment requirements for routing it.

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education
State of Alaska

Glossary

TVRO/Earth Station - Television Receive Only - an earth station that receives satellite (downlink) signals but cannot transmit (uplink) to a satellite.

Antenna (dish) - Device that receives signals from the satellite. The signal passes through the receiver and is sent by coaxial cable to a low-frequency television transmitter and antenna for broadcast to the community. The broadcast antenna is different from the "dish" antenna, and is designed to send low-frequency television signals.

Downlink - The transmission of radio frequency signals from a satellite to an earth station.

Uplink - The transmission of radio signals from an earth station to a satellite.

Transponder - The part of a satellite that receives a signal, amplifies it, and redirects it back to earth in a broad wide-area coverage.

Digital Switch - Signals are converted from electronic impulses into numeric codes, usually composed of ones and zeros. This conversion enables more efficient transmission of the signal and minimizes physical equipment requirements for routing it.

TV List SORTED BY SITE

TV List

1/19/88

	Site	State	Alascom
1	Adak		X
2	Akhiok		X
3	Akiak	X	
4	Alakanuk		X
5	Alakanuk		X
6	Alakmagik	X	
7	Allakaket		X
8	Ambler		X
9	Anaktuvuk Pass		X
0	Anchorage		X
1	Anderson		
2	Angoon	X	
3	Aniak		X
4	Anvik		X
5	Arctic Village		X
6	Atka	X	X
7	Atkasuk		X
3	Atnautluak		X
3	Barrow		X
0	Beaver		X
1	Bethel		X
2	Bettles	X	
3	Big Lake	X	
4	Birch Creek		X

APPENDIX I

State Owned (102) - "State"

Alascom Owned (146) - "Alascom"

**Source: Department of Administration
Division of Information Services
Telecommunications**

TV List

ID	Site	State	Alascom
50	Corner Bay		
51	Council		X
52	Craig	X	
53	Crooked Creek		X
54	Deering		X
55	Delta Junction	X	
56	Dillingham	X	
57	Diomede	X	
58	Dot Lake	X	
59	Dutch Harbor		
60	Eagle River	T	
61	Eagle Village		X
62	Eek	X	
63	Egegik	X	
64	Eight Fathom Bight	X	
65	Ekuk	X	
66	Ekwok		X
67	Elim		X
68	Emmonak		X
69	English Bay		X
70	Ernestine	X	
71	Fairbanks		X
72	False Pass		X
73	Fort Yukon		X
74	Freshwater Bay	X	

TV List

)	Site	State	Alascom
25	Brevig Mission		
26	Buckland		X
27	Cantwell	X	
28	Cape Pole		X
29	Central		X
30	Chalkyitsik		X
31	Cheformak		X
32	Chenega	X	
33	Chevak		X
35	Chignik		X
36	Chignik Lagoon		X
37	Chignik lake		X
34	Chikaloon	X	
38	Chistochina	X	
39	Chitina		X
40	Chuathbaluk	X	
41	Circle		X
42	Circle Hot Springs		
43	Clam Gulch		
44	Clarks Point	X	
45	Coffman Cove		X
46	Cold Bay		X
47	Cooper Landing	X	
48	Copper Center	X	
49	Cordova	X	

TV List

	Site	State	Alascom	I
0	Illiamna		X	
1	Ivanof Bay		X	
2	Juneau	X	X	
3	Kake	X		
4	Kakhanok		X	
5	Kaktovik		X	
16	Kalskag		X	
17	Kaltag		X	
18	Karluk		X	
19	Kasaan		X	
10	Kasigluk	X		
11	Kasilof			
12	Kenai			
13	Kenny Lake			
14	Ketchikan		X	
15	Kiana		X	
16	King Cove		X	
17	King Mountain	X		
18	King Salmon		X	
19	Kipnuk		X	
120	Kivalina		X	
121	Klawock	X		
122	Klukwan	X		
123	Kobuk		X	
124	Kodiak		X	

TV List

ID	Site	State	Alascom
75	Gakona	X	
76	Galena	X	
77	Galena AFS		
78	Gambell		X
79	Girdwood	X(M)	
80	Glenallen	X	
81	Golovin		X
82	Goodnews Bay		X
83	Gravina Island	X	
84	Grayling		X
85	Gustavus	X	
86	Haines	X	
87	Halibut Cove		X
88	Healy	X	
89	Hobart Bay		X
90	Hollis	X	
91	Holy Cross		X
92	Hoonah	X	
93	Hooper Bay		X
94	Hope	X	
95	Hughes		X
96	Huslia		X
97	Hydaburg	X	
98	Hyder	X	
99	Igiugig		X

TV List

	Site	State	Alascom
150	Minto		X
151	Moose Pass	X	
152	Mosquito Lake	X	
153	Mountain Village		X
154	Naknek	X	
155	Napaklak	X	
156	Napaskiak	X	
157	Nauyas Bay	X	
158	Nelson Lagoon		X
159	Nenana	X	
160	New Stuyahok		X
161	Newtok		X
162	Nighthorse		X
163	Nikolai	X	
164	Nikolski		X
165	Ninilchik		
166	Noatak		X
167	Nome		X
168	Nondalton	X	
169	Noorvik		X
170	North Kenai		
171	Northway	X	
172	Nuiqsut		X
173	Nulato		X
174	Old Harbor		X

TV List

)	Site	State	Alascom
125	Koliganak		X
126	Kongiganak		X
127	Kotlik		X
128	Kotzebue		X
129	Koyuk		X
130	Koyukuk		X
131	Kwachluk	X	
132	Kwigillingok		X
133	Labouchere Bay	X	
134	Lake Louise	X	
135	Larsen Bay		X
136	Levelock	X	
137	Lima Village	X	
138	Long Island	X	
139	Manley Hot Springs		X
140	Manokotak	X	
141	Marshall		X
142	McGrath		X
143	McKinley Park	X	
144	Mekoryuk		X
145	Mentasta Lake	X	
146	Meshik (Port Heiden)		
147	Metlakatla	X	
148	Meyers Chuck	X	
149	Minchumina		X

TV List

D	Site	State	Alascom
200	Red Devil		X
201	Rowan Bay	X	
202	Ruby		X
203	Russian Mission		X
204	Saint George		X
205	Saint Mary		X
206	Saint Michael		X
207	Saint Paul		X
208	Sand Point		X
209	Savoonga		X
210	Scammon Bay		X
211	Scow Bay		
212	Selawik		X
213	Seldovia	M	
214	Seward	X	
215	Shageluk		X
216	Shaktoolik		X
217	Sheep Mountain	X	
218	Sheldon Point	X	
219	Shishmaref		X
220	Shungnak		X
221	Sitka		X
222	Skagway	X	
223	Slana	X	
224	Sleetmute		X

TV List

ID	Site	State	Alascom
175	Oscarville		
176	Ouzinkie		X
177	Palmer	X	
178	Paxson	X	
179	Pedro Bay		X
180	Pelican	X	
181	Perryville		X
182	Petersburg	X	
183	Pilot Point		X
184	Pilot Station		X
185	Pitkas Point	X	
186	Platinum		X
187	Point Baker		X
188	Point Hope		X
189	Point Lay		X
190	Port Alice	X	
191	Port Alsworth		X
192	Port Graham		X
193	Port Heiden (Meshik)		X
194	Port Lions		X
195	Port Moller		X
196	Port Protection (other)		
197	Portage Creek	X	
198	Quinhagak		X
199	Rampart		X

TV List

D	Sica	State	Alascom
250	Tuntuculiak	X	
251	Tyee	X	
252	Tyonek		
253	Unalakeec		X
254	Unalaska		X
255	Valdez		X
256	Venecia		X
257	Wainwright		X
258	Wales	X	
259	Whales Pass	X	
260	White Mountain	X	
261	Whittier		X
262	Willow	X	
263	Willow Mountain	X	
264	Womans Bay	X	
265	Wrangell	X	
266	Yakutat	X	

TV List

ID	Site	Alascom
225	Soldotna	
226	Spartavohn	X
227	Stebbins	X
228	Sterling	X
229	Stevens Village	X
230	Stony River	X
231	Sutton	X
232	Takotna	X
233	Talkeetna	X
234	Tanana	X
235	Tanunak	X
236	Tatitlek	X
237	Tazlina	X
238	Talida	X
239	Teller	X
240	Tenakee Springs	X
241	Tetlin	X
242	Thorne Bay	X
243	Tin City	X
244	Togiak	X
245	Tok	X
246	Toksook Bay	X
247	Tolsona	X
248	Trapper Creek	X
249	Tuluksak	X

Profile of Cable Service in Communities Receiving RATNET

Community	Households	Population	Rate/ Month	Rate/ Channel	Pene- tration
ADAK	666	3169			
ALAKANUK	105	461	0	0	95%
ANAKTUVUK PASS	51	233	50.00	3.13	98%
ANGOON	110	470	37.50	6.25	50%
ATKASOOK	22	214	35.00	2.92	
BARROW	607	2943	50.00	4.17	100%
BETHEL	1083	3681	31.50	3.15	
BUCKLAND	39	249	0	0	98%
CHEVAK	92	532			
CORDOVA	657	2108	26.00	1.53	72%
CRAIG	176	881	35.00	3.89	95%
DILLINGHAM	467	2004	30.85	1.40	58%
EEK	56	259	50.00	4.17	
EMMONAK	56	559	0	0	100%
FORT YUKON	187	665	30.00	3.75	43%
GALENA	145	894	37.50	2.34	100%
GAMBELL	103	498	50.00	4.17	
HAINES	336	1154	32.00	2.91	100%
HOONAH	169	803	20.60	2.58	
HOOPER BAY	125	678	50.00	4.17	
HYDABURG	97	371	30.00	6.00	75%
IGIUGIG	9	32			
KAKE	146	574	30.90	5.15	
KAKTOVIK	38	207	35.00	2.92	
KASIGLUK	66	355			
KETCHIKAN	2644	7633	29.95	1.25	
KIANA	75	402	0	0	
KING SALMON	75	434	30.00		
KIPNUK	75	350	50.00	4.17	
KLAWOCK	79	508	30.00	6.00	100%
KODIAK	1535	6069	24.00	1.26	
KONGIGANAK	48	166	50.00	4.17	
KOTLIK	59	412	0	0	50%
KOTZEBUE	565	2345	31.95	2.00	92%
KWETHLUK	88	509	50.00	4.17	
LEVELOCK	21	76			

Appendix II

**Source: Department of Administration
Division of Information Services
Telecommunications**

APPENDIX III

Community	Households	Population	Rate/ Month	Rate/ Channel	Pene- tration
MANOKOTAK	57	302	20.00	2.86	100%
MARSHALL	64	281	50.00	4.17	
MEKORYUK	44	182	50.00	4.17	
METLAKATLA	286	1089	12.50	57	100%
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	107	610	0	0	100%
NAKNEK	103	405	30.00		
NOME	697	3184	27.81	1.64	38%
NUIOSUT	50	305	35.00	2.92	
PETERSBURG	979	3137	25.00	1.32	38%
PILOT STATION	61	372	0	0	100%
POINT HOPE	98	582	35.00	2.92	
POINT LAY	18	67	35.00	2.92	
PORT LIONS	66	301	33.00	3.00	60%
QUINHAGAK	82	424	50.00	4.17	
SAINT MARY'S	72	566	50.00	4.17	
SAINT MICHAEL	57	279	15.00	3.75	100%
SAVOONGA	109	470	50.00	4.17	
SCAMMON BAY	47	296			
SELAWIK	107	635			
SEWARD	670	2038	50.00	4.17	
SHISMAREF	86	493			
SITKA	2440	7611	29.95	1.43	
SKAGWAY	289	761	37.08	4.64	28%
STEBBINS	69	327			97%
THORNE BAY	90	392	30.00	2.50	100%
TOGIAK	101	554	50.00	4.17	
TOKSOOK BAY	65	365	50.00	4.17	
TUNUNAK	68	333	50.00	4.17	
UNALAKLEET	158	784	50.00	4.17	
UNALASKA	304	1630	29.00	2.07	70%
WAINRIGHT	93	507	40.00	3.33	
WRANGELL	758	2365	26.25	1.64	
	19167	74545	32.51	2.93	34%

Total RATNET communities with cable: 68

TABLE 1 (Continued)
 RATNET PROGRAMMING SCHEDULES FOR SAMPLE WEEKS

July 4 10, 1988	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
5:30	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	All Night Programming 2-6 am	All Night Programming 2-6:30 am
6:00	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	Cartoons	Sunday Today
6:30	Business This Morning	Business This Morning	Business This Morning	Business This Morning	Business This Morning		
7:00	Today Show	Today Show	Today Show	Today Show	Today Show		
7:30							
8:00							ID & Schedules
8:30							
9:00	Wheel of Fortune	Sale of the Century	Scrabble	Wheel of Fortune	Wheel of Fortune		Sesame Street
9:30	Sally Jessy Raphael	Sally Jessy Raphael	Sally Jessy Raphael	Sally Jessy Raphael	Sally Jessy Raphael	Major League Baseball	Cable Kitchen
10:00	Muppet Babies	Muppet Babies	Flinstones	Mighty Mouse/Popeye & Son	All "Cartoon"		Spans World
10:30			She Ra		Animal Crack ups		
11:00	Sesame Street	Sesame Street	Sesame Street	Sesame Street	Sesame Street		
11:30							
12:00	All My Children	All My Children	All My Children	All My Children	All My Children	Anheuser Busch Golf	Anheuser Busch Golf
12:30							
1:00	Sale of the Century	The Price is Right	The Price is Right	The Price is Right	The Price is Right		
1:30	Scrabble						
2:00	General Hospital	General Hospital	General Hospital	General Hospital	General Hospital	Seahunt	Cartoons: Bullwinkle
2:30						Disney Magic	Alaskan Bear
3:00	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers		Racing the Wind
3:30	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Governor's Window		MI Marathon Race
4:00	3-2-1 Contact	3-2-1 Contact	AK Delegation Report	3-2-1 Contact	3-2-1 Contact		NOVA: Land of Polar Bears
4:30	Andy Griffith	Gilligan's Island	Eight Is Enough	Bugs Bunny & Tweety	I Dream of Jeannie	Alaska in Action	Lorne Greene's Wilderness
5:00	Twilight Zone	Lassie	Growing Pains	Double Dare	I Love Lucy	Star Trek: The Next Generation	A Different World
5:30	Bewitched	My Two Dads		Full House	NBC Special: The Big Five		
6:00	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly	ABC News	NBC National News	ABC National News
6:30	KIMO News 13	KIMO News 13	KIMO Statewide News	KIMO News	KIMO News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News
7:00	Alaska Weather	Alaska Weather	Alaska Weather	Alaska Weather	Alaska Weather	Mountain High Rangers	Study Minutes
7:30	Highway to Heaven Special	Our House	Head of the Class	Family Ties	Carly Show		Austin City Limits
8:00			All	Movie	The Love Boat	Best of Bloopers	
8:30		Hooperman	Ames				
9:00	Movie	Golden Girls	Blue Sier		20/20	Drugs: A Playus on the Land	Movie
9:30		Cheer				L.A. Law	
10:00		Moonlighting	O'Huro		Miami Vice		
10:30							
11:00	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Movie	Tour of Duty
11:30	Mailbox	ABC Nightline	America's Most Wanted	Summer Showcase	Thirtysomething		Hunter
12:00		Married With Children	Late Night: Mury Happy Returns				
12:30	Spenser: For Hire	Sonny Spoon	Slop Maxwell	Dirty Dozen	Friday Night Videos	Night Court	Warren
1:00			Schedules	Schedules	ID & Alcohol Disclaimer	ID & Alcohol Disclaimer	ID & Disclaimer
1:30	ID and Disclaimer	ID and Disclaimer					
2:00				All Night Programming	All Night Programming	All Night Programming	

TABLE 1
 RATNET PROGRAMMING SCHEDULES FOR SAMPLE WEEKS

March 14 - 20, 1988	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
5:30	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	All Night Programming 2-6 am	All Night Programming 2-6:30 a.m.
6:00	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	Cartoons	Sunday Today
6:30							
7:00	Good Morning America	Good Morning America	Good Morning America	Good Morning America	Good Morning America		Cartoons
7:30							
8:00							
8:30							
9:00	Wheel of Fortune	Wheel of Fortune	Wheel of Fortune	Wheel of Fortune	Wheel of Fortune		Sesame Street
9:30	Sally Jessy Raphael	Sally Jessy Raphael	Sally Jessy Raphael	Sally Jessy Raphael	Sally Jessy Raphael		
10:00	Muppet Babies	Mighty Mouse	Flintstones	Fraggle Rock	Flintstones	College Basketball	College Basketball
10:30	Muppet Babies	NASA Launch Vehicle Prep	Mighty Mouse	The New Archies	She Ra		
11:00	Sesame Street		Sesame Street	ID/Sesame Street	Sesame Street		
11:30		Dennis the Menace					
12:00	All My Children	All My Children	All My Children	All My Children	All My Children	College Basketball	
12:30							
1:00	The Price is Right	The Price is Right	The Price is Right	The Price is Right	The Price is Right		
1:30							
2:00	General Hospital	General Hospital	General Hospital	General Hospital	General Hospital	College Basketball	
2:30							
3:00	Mr. Rogan	Mr. Rogan	Mr. Rogan	Mr. Rogan	Mr. Rogan		
3:30	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Governor's Window		
4:00	3-2-1 Contact	3-2-1 Contact	AK Delegation Report	3-2-1 Contact	3-2-1 Contact		
4:30	News Clips	News Clips	News Clips	News Clips	News Clips		
5:00	Capital '88	Capital '88	Capital '88	Capital '88	Capital '88	Star Trek: The Next Generation	Lorna Greene's Wilderness 1987 Native Musical
5:30	Bewitched	Mr. President	Growing Pains	Full House	227		
6:00	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly	NBC News Nightly
6:30	KIMO News 13	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	KIMO News	KIMO News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News
7:00	Alaska Weather	Alaska Weather	Alaska Weather	Alaska Weather	Alaska Weather	Dolly	Susy Minnes
7:30	A Different World	Hooperman	All	Alaska Weather Movie	Carby Show	Day By Day	Arctic Winter Games
8:00	Superman's 50th Birthday	Arctic Winter Games	Arctic Winter Games		Dallas	Arctic Winter Games	Day By Day
8:30		Our House, Pt. 1	Iditarod Finish			MacGyver	Movie
9:00	Iditarod Update/Movie				20/20		
9:30		Cheer	Arctic Games/Amen				
10:00		Iditarod Update/Moonlighting	Dynasty	Arctic Winter Games	Arctic Winter Games	L.A. Law	
10:30					North America Sled Dog Race		
11:00	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	N. Amer. Sled Dog Race	N. Amer. Sled Dog Race
11:30	Mailbox	ABC Nightline	Perfect Strangers	Mama's Family	Miami Vice	Boys Will Be Boys	She's the Sheriff
12:00		Married With Children	Slap Maxwell	TI... something		St. Elsewhere	Hunter
12:30	Spenser: For Hire	Sonny Spoon	Late Night-Space Hunter		Friday Night Videos		
1:00							
1:30	ID and Disclaimers	ID and Disclaimers	ID and Disclaimers	Tracey Ullman		Night Court	Warren
				ID and Disclaimers		ID & Alcohol Disclaimers	ID & Disclaimers
2:00	UAA TAPE FEED		UAA TAPE FEED	All Night Programming	All Night Programming	All Night Programming	

TABLE 2
HOURS AND PERCENTAGES OF RATNET AIRTIME USED FOR PROGRAMMING CATEGORIES

Program Categories	MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		SATURDAY		SUNDAY	
	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming
March 14 - 20, 1988														
News	5.0	20.8%	5.5	22.9%	5.0	20.8%	5.0	20.8%	6.0	25.0%	1.0	4.2%	3.5	14.6%
Alaska Weather	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Alaska Politics	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.5	6.3%	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Children's Programs	2.0	8.3%	1.0	4.2%	1.5	6.3%	2.0	8.3%	7.0	28.3%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	4.2%
Education Tape Feed	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fitness	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Game Shows	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Talk Shows	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cartoons	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	4.0	16.7%	1.0	4.2%
Soap Opera	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Situation Programs	3.0	12.5%	5.0	20.8%	4.5	18.8%	3.0	12.5%	3.0	12.5%	5.5	22.9%	2.5	10.4%
Specials	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4.0	16.7%	2.0	8.3%
Movies	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6.0	25.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Variety	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Documentaries	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	2.1%
Science and Nature	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sports	0.0	0.0%	0.5	2.1%	1.5	6.3%	0.5	2.1%	1.0	4.2%	8.0	33.3%	8.0	33.3%
Music Videos	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
ID/Disclaimers	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%
	22	91.7%	20.5	85.4%	22.5	93.8%	23.5	97.9%	24.0	100.0%	24.0	100.0%	19.5	81.3%
July 4 - 10, 1988														
News	4.5	18.8%	5.0	20.8%	4.5	18.8%	4.5	18.8%	5.5	22.9%	1.0	4.2%	3.5	14.6%
Alaska Weather	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Alaska Politics	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	1.0	4.2%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Children's Programs	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	1.5	6.3%	2.5	10.4%	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Education Tape Feed	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fitness	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Game Shows	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Talk Shows	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cartoons	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.5	6.3%	1.0	4.2%	3.5	14.6%	0.5	2.1%
Soap Opera	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Situation Programs	5.0	20.8%	6.0	25.0%	6.5	27.1%	3.0	12.5%	4.5	18.8%	4.0	16.7%	3.0	12.5%
Specials	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	2.1%	1.5	6.3%	1.5	6.3%
Movies	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	1.5	6.3%	3.0	12.5%	4.0	16.7%	7.0	29.2%	3.0	12.5%
Variety	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	4.2%	1.5	6.3%
Documentaries	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Science & Nature	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4.5	18.8%	3.5	14.6%
Sports	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	9.0	37.5%
Music Videos	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	2.1%	1.5	6.3%
ID/Disclaimer	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%
	20.5	85.4%	20.0	83.3%	21.5	89.6%	20.5	85.4%	23.5	97.9%	23.0	95.8%	20.5	85.4%

TABLE 1 (Continued)
 BARNET PROGRAMMING SCHEDULES FOR SAMPLE WEEKS

October 10 - 16, 1988	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
5:30	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	20 Minute Workout	All Night Programming 2-6 am	All Night Programming 2-6:00 a.m.
6:00	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	ABC World News	Cartoons: Beauty & Beast	Sunday Fables
6:30	Business This Morning	Business This Morning	Business This Morning	Business This Morning	Business This Morning	Write the Pooh	
7:00	Good Morning America	Good Morning America	Good Morning America	Good Morning America	Good Morning America	The Real Chabadwani	ID & Schedule Roll
7:30	NFL League Baseball					Garfield & Friends	NFL Today
8:00						Flip	NFL Doubleheader
8:30						Mr. Rogers	
9:00						Mr. Rogers	
9:30						Mr. Rogers	
10:00						Mr. Rogers	
10:30						Mr. Rogers	
11:00						Mr. Rogers	
11:30						Mr. Rogers	
12:00	Cartoons: Krazyfor	All My Children	All My Children	All My Children	All My Children	Cartoons: Garfield	Cartoons: Garfield
12:30	Flinstones	The Price is Right	The Price is Right	The Price is Right	The Price is Right	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
1:00	Growing Pains (Home KUMO Sub)	General Hospital	General Hospital	General Hospital	General Hospital	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
1:30	Too Close for Comfort	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
2:00	The Price is Right	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Governor's Window	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
2:30		NFL League Football	NFL League Football	NFL League Football	NFL League Football	Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
3:00	Mr. Rogers					Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
3:30	Governor's Window					Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
4:00	3-2-1 Contact					Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
4:30	Andy Griffith					Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
5:00	Twilight Zone					Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
5:30	Bewithed					Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
6:00	KUMO Statewide News					Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
6:30	NBC News Nightly					Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rogers
7:00	NFL football	KUMO Statewide News/ All Movie	KUMO Statewide News Special: Wonders of the Circus	KUMO Statewide News Murder, She Wrote	Alula Weather Calby Show Charlie Brown Special	Webster Coolies Dinny Magic	National Geographic Special Sunny Minutes Movie
7:30							
8:00							
8:30							
9:00							
9:30							
10:00	The Hogan Family						
10:30	Perfect Strangers						
11:00	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Channel 2 News	Movie	Sunny Spots
11:30	Country Music Awards Special	America's Most Wanted	America's Most Wanted	Unaired Mysteries	Rayney Donaghefield Show	Movie	Special: Tonight Show, 20th Anniversary
12:00		Late Night: Night Heat	Late Night: Night Heat	The Reporters	Friday Night Videos	Special: Back on the Road With Charles Kuralt	
12:30		Mama's Family	Mama's Family	Schedules	ID & Alcohol Disclaimer		
1:00	ID and Disclaimer	ID and Disclaimer	ID and Disclaimer	Schedules	ID & Alcohol Disclaimer		
1:30							
2:00							

Note: Actual programming occasionally varies due to sports or news events running over their allotted times.

Source: Department of Administration/Division of Telecommunications programming log.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, November 1989 [90.012A,B,C].

News programs include national, state, and local news; news/talk shows such as "Good Morning America"; and investigative reporting programs such as "20/20" and "60 Minutes." Educational Children's Programs include the Public Broadcast System's "Sesame Street," "Mr. Rogers," and "3-2-1 Contact," as well as After School Specials. Situation Programs include all series which revolve around a continuing situation and set of principal characters, such as "Family Ties," "Hunter," "St. Elsewhere," "Matlock," "LA Law," "Thirtysomething," and "Miami Vice." Movies occasionally include Walt Disney feature films. Days with particularly high percentages of movies reflect "All Night Programming" which may be a mixture of movies and situation programs. Alaska Politics regularly include "The Governor's Window," "Capital '88," and the "Alaska Delegation Report." Specials include such programs as the "Drugs: A Plague on the Land," "Superman's 50th Birthday," "Country Music Awards," and "The Wonders of the Circus," as well as Alaska produced and oriented programs such as "Racing the Wind," and the "1987 Native Musical." Variety includes programs such as "The Tracey Ullman Show," "Dolly [Parton]," and "Cable Kitchen." Sports include programs such as "The Arctic Winter Games," the "North American Sled Dog Race," and coverage of the Iditarod, as well as selected college ball games, major league baseball, and pro football. Disclaimers are frequently used to alert viewers that, for example, the use of alcohol as seen on programming and within advertising is neither encouraged nor condoned by the RATNET system.

TABLE 2 (Continued)
HOURS AND PERCENTAGES OF RATNET AIRTIME USED FOR PROGRAMMING CATEGORIES

Program Categories	MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		SATURDAY		SUNDAY	
	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming	Hours Per Day	Percent of Programming
October 10 - 16, 1988														
News	3.5	14.6%	4.5	18.8%	4.0	16.7%	5.0	20.8%	5.5	22.9%	0.0	0.0%	2.0	8.3%
Alaska Weather	0.0	0.0%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Alaska Politics	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	1.0	4.2%	2.5	10.4%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Children's Programs	0.5	2.1%	1.5	6.3%	1.0	4.2%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	1.0	4.2%	0.0	0.0%
Education Tape Feed	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fitness	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Game Shows	1.0	4.2%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	1.0	4.2%	3.0	12.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Talk Shows	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cartoons	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	1.0	4.2%	5.0	20.8%	1.0	4.2%
Soap Opera	0.5	2.1%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Situation Programs	3.5	14.6%	2.0	8.3%	3.0	12.5%	3.5	14.6%	2.0	8.3%	1.5	6.3%	1.0	4.2%
Specials	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	2.0	8.3%	1.0	4.2%	1.5	6.3%
Movies	0.0	0.0%	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3.0	12.5%	6.0	24.3%	3.0	12.5%
Variety	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Documentaries	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	4.2%
Science & Nature	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7.0	29.2%	9.5	39.6%
Sports	6.5	27.1%	3.5	14.6%	3.5	14.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Music Videos	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	4.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
ID/Disclaimer	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	0.5	2.1%	1.0	4.2%
	16.5	68.8%	20.5	85.4%	20.5	85.4%	23.5	97.9%	23.5	97.9%	24.0	100.0%	20.0	83.3%

Note: Network switching, Public Service Announcements, and additional identification and disclaimers generally fill airtime not used for specific programming.

Source: Department of Administration/Division of Telecommunications programming logs.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, November 1989 (89-0320).

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/10/95

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4-20-95

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 100(FIN)

Appropriations for the operating and loan program expenses of state government, for certain programs, and to capitalize funds; making appropriations under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of Alaska, from the constitutional budget reserve fund; efd.

and recommends:

- be replaced with 5 CS CS HB 100 (Fin)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to the _____ Committee

- Senate Bill:**
- same title
 - new title
- House Bill:**
- same title
 - technical change
 - new: SCR# _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>2000 E. Hill</i> IF Amended	✓	<i>W. Dick Douglas</i>		✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>		✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
Co-Chair: <i>Rick Halford</i>	✓				
Co-Chair: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓				

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department Date Zero Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department Date Zero Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

FY96 SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE OPERATING BUDGET CLOSEOUTS

(GF only; thousands of dollars; Front Section items included in appropriate agency budget)

	<u>FY94 Act.</u>	<u>FY95 Auth.</u>	<u>FY96 House</u>	<u>FY96 SEC Closeout</u>	<u>FY96 SEC v. FY95 Auth.</u>
AGENCY:					
Health & Soc. Svcs. (incl. AFDC & APA)	428,518.7	441,448.4	456,816.0	452,018.0	10,569.6
Fish and Game	42,632.7	41,517.5	40,832.6	38,228.3	(3,289.2)
Legislature	31,132.1	37,545.6	32,675.0	29,045.6	(8,500.0)
Public Safety	90,288.6	89,667.5	85,632.0	83,100.4	(6,567.1)
Corrections	116,185.9	115,054.8	131,099.9	128,137.2	13,082.4
Transportation & Public Facilities	128,025.1	129,114.6	129,519.3	128,525.1	(589.5)
Environmental Conservation	16,783.7	18,474.6	19,346.0	16,996.6	(1,478.0)
Court	45,011.8	45,502.4	46,752.4	44,682.9	(819.5)
Military & Veterans Affairs	9,788.5	6,874.3	8,454.5	6,785.8	(88.5)
Administration	176,973.3	176,388.6	170,595.8	169,534.1	(6,854.5)
Governor	14,349.5	19,679.0	15,774.4	14,349.5	(5,329.5)
Education (excl. K-12 Support)	29,723.2	28,607.9	27,324.4	26,740.1	(1,867.8)
Natural Resources	50,331.3	44,520.8	42,772.5	42,694.8	(1,826.0)
Labor	9,275.2	9,383.5	9,177.2	9,127.2	(256.3)
C&RA (incl. Sr. Tax Relief & Mun. Asst.)	121,503.0	97,218.1	86,884.4	91,408.2	(5,809.9)
Revenue (excl. Shared Taxes)	12,895.3	12,751.6	11,965.9	12,476.1	(275.5)
Commerce (excl. Fisheries Enhancemnt. Repts.)	46,831.2	39,548.1	38,276.0	36,786.1	(2,762.0)
Law	50,754.9	21,257.4	18,647.7	19,916.5	(1,340.9)
University	171,815.6	169,409.5	166,461.7	167,412.2	(1,997.3)
TOTALS:	<u>1,592,819.6</u>	<u>1,543,964.2</u>	<u>1,539,007.7</u>	<u>1,517,964.7</u>	<u>(25,999.5)</u>

SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON OF FRONT SECTION - GOVERNOR AMENDED TO HOUSE TO SENATE (work draft\W)

Description	Governor's Amended HB 100		House HCS HB 100 (Fin)		Senate CSHB 100 (Fin)	
	Sec #	Amount	Sec #	Amount	Sec #	Amount
Highway & Aviation Fuel Tax	1	\$32,500.0	1	\$32,500.0	1	\$32,500.0
<p>Federal & Other Program Receipts (AS 37.05.146) This is boiler plate language that provides for additional funding authority for excess federal and program receipts through the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee process.</p> <p>SENATE -inserts language to include the Fish and Game Fund and restricts agencies from obtaining LB&A approval for Fish and Game Funds.</p>	2		2		2	
<p>Federal & Other Program Receipts (AS 37.05.146) This is boiler plate language which allows state funds (general fund) to be reduced (restricted) if additional federal or other funds are available and permitted by federal statutes.</p>	3		3		3	
<p>Federal & Other Program Receipts This section requires that for any shortfall of federal or program receipts, the appropriation will be reduced accordingly. This prohibits agencies from expending receipt authority for revenues that they will not actually receive.</p>	4		4		4	
<p>Title XX This section states that if the federal funds received for the Social Services Block Grant Offset within the Department of Health and Social Services falls short of what is appropriated, then the shortfall will be appropriated from the general fund.</p> <p>HOUSE and SENATE - capped the shortfall from the general fund at \$6,310.8</p>	5		5	Capped at \$6,310.8	5	Capped at \$6,310.8

SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON OF FRONT SECTION - GOVERNOR AMENDED TO HOUSE TO SENATE (work draft(W))

Description	Governor's Amended IIB 100		House HCS HB 100 (Fin)		Senate CSHB 100 (Fin)	
	Sec #	Amount	Sec #	Amount	Sec #	Amount
<p>Insurance Claims/Reclamation of State Land (AS 37.05.289(a))</p> <p>This section appropriates funds received from the settlement of insurance claims to the state insurance catastrophe reserve account. This account is established to obtain insurance, establish reserves for the self-insurance program, and satisfy judgments and claims arising under this program. This account is to be maintained at an adequate level not to exceed \$5,000,000. Subsection (b) appropriates settlements against bonds guaranteeing the reclamation of state land to the agency secured by the bond. Both of these sections require Legislative Budget & Audit Committee review.</p>	6		6		6	
<p>Revenue Anticipation Notes (AS 43.08)</p> <p>This section appropriates from the general fund amounts needed to cover interest on revenue anticipation notes. This is needed in case the state has cash flow problems and must borrow to cover current financing obligations until adequate revenue is received to retire the debt.</p>	7		7		7	
<p>State-guaranteed Bonds</p> <p>The only purpose for which state guaranteed bonds may be issued is on revenue bonds issued by AHFC for purchasing mortgage loans made for residences of qualifying veterans. There are two distinct forms of security behind these bonds. First is the revenue stream generated by payments on the mortgage loans from bond sale proceeds. The other is the pledge of the state to cover the debt service payments in the event that revenues are insufficient.</p> <p>This appropriation is needed in the event that the revenue stream of the mortgage payments is not adequate.</p>	8		8		8	

SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON OF FRONT SECTION - GOVERNOR AMENDED TO HOUSE TO SENATE (work draft\W)

Description	Governor's Amended HB 100		House HCS HB 100 (Fin)		Senate CSHB 100 (Fin)	
	Sec #	Amount	Sec #	Amount	Sec #	Amount
<p>International Airport Revenue Bonds</p> <p>Gross revenues derived from the operation of the two international airports at Anchorage and Fairbanks are pledged to secure the payment of principal and interest on international airport revenue bonds (AS 37.15.430). Of this payment, \$3,626.5 is for principal, \$2,132.7 is interest, and \$34.6 is trustee fees.</p>	9	\$5,793.8	9	\$5,793.8	9	\$5,793.8
<p>Lease Debt</p> <p>This section appropriates funds from the general fund to the debt retirement fund and then appropriates the same funds from that fund to the state bond committee for lease payments. According to Standard & Poors, failure to make these payments would have results similar to defaults on GO bonds as to credit standing and ability to borrow.</p>	10	\$9,628.2	10	\$9,628.2	10	\$9,628.2
<p>General Obligation Debt (Gov. Amended)</p> <p>Section (a) appropriates \$19,452.0 funds (revised down by Governor Knowles from the Gov. 12/15 number of \$21,337.3) from the general fund to the debt retirement fund. Section (b) appropriates the \$19,452.0 from that fund to the state bond committee for general obligation debt service payments. The difference of \$1.9 million is a prior year available balance.</p>	11(a)(b)	\$19,452.0	11(a)(b)	\$19,452.0	11(a)(b)	\$19,452.0
<p>GOV. AMENDED - Section (c) is added in conjunction with a new section making the effective date of the carry-forward balance of \$1.9 million June 30, 1995 to avoid the potential loss of these funds through a sweep to repay the CBR liability (Article 9 section 17(d)). Total FY96 G.O. Debt payment is \$21,337.3.</p>	11(c)	\$1,885.3	11(c)	\$1,885.3	11(c)	\$1,885.3