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3 Background

3.1 Goal

The goal of the Rural Alaska Energy Plan is to identify initiatives that are likely to produce *cost-effective* improvements in the efficient and reliable delivery of electrical and heating energy in Rural Alaska markets from the point of view of the citizens of the State of Alaska.

3.2 What's Included

In this analysis, an attempt is made to capture the total quantifiable *energy* costs and total quantifiable *energy* benefits that accrue to *all* the citizens of the State of Alaska, as utility ratepayers, heating fuel purchasers, and in their role as federal and state taxpayers. Thus, costs not typically included in the *price* of electricity – the incremental costs of a new diesel fuel tank farm funded primarily by State and Federal government grants – are included in the analysis where relevant.

3.3 Who's Included

For the purposes of this report, rural Alaska is defined as communities eligible to participate in the State of Alaska Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Thus the addressable rural market approaches on the order of 30,000 residential households with roughly 20 million ft^2 and a total population approaching 80,000 Alaskans.[26] The addressable market also includes nearly 1700 community facilities (sewer/water facilities, outdoor lighting, community buildings) and 600 school buildings with roughly 4.1 million ft^2.[27]

The communities range in size from small villages with less than 50 people,

- Stony River 35
- Pedro Bay 36
- Umnak 39
- Karluk 41
- Platinum 43
- Red Devil 44

to communities with over 2,000 residents:

- Cordova 2435
- Dillingham 2546
- Craig 2809
- Kotzebue 2932
- Nome 4021
- Unalaska 4178
- Bethel 5471

[26] See Alaska Census 2000, by Community and Housing Stock Estimates.
[27] See State Department of Education School Inventory screened for PCE eligible communities.

4 Appendices

Rural Alaska Energy Plan
Summary

	1 2003	2 2004	3 2005	4 2006	5 2007	6 2008	7 2009	8 2010	9 2011
Investment									
Diesel System Efficiencies	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000				
Combined Heat & Power	$750,000	$600,000	$600,000	$600,000	$600,000				
Wind Energy Development	$633,000	$5,583,000	$8,584,000	$7,050,000	$7,050,000				
End Use Efficiencies	$2,300,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000					
Management, Operations & Maintenance	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000				
Totals	$7,933,000	$13,233,000	$16,234,000	$14,700,000	$11,900,000				
5.0% Present Value	$54,999,187								
Returns									
Incremental Efficiency Improvements									
Diesel System Efficiencies	$0	$269,022	$531,868	$909,006	$1,240,985	$1,588,326	$1,951,579	$2,331,313	$2,728,114
Combined Heat & Power	$0	$51,224	$101,839	$151,851	$201,266	$250,089	$298,328	$345,988	$393,076
Wind Energy Development	$0	$750,774	$1,512,846	$2,286,545	$3,072,140	$3,133,695	$3,193,176	$3,253,786	$3,315,546
End Use Efficiencies	$31,036	$445,121	$669,240	$948,664	$1,224,129	$1,516,404	$1,627,468	$1,744,355	$1,867,269
Management, Operations & Maintenance	$100,000	$200,000	$300,000	$400,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000
Totals	$331,036	$1,736,142	$3,195,783	$4,696,067	$6,238,520	$6,988,515	$7,570,572	$8,175,442	$8,804,005
5.0% Present Value of Savings	$67,645,684								
Evaluation:									
Benefit/Cost	1.23								
5.0% Net Present Value	$12,646,497								

Rural Alaska Energy Plan
Diesel Efficiency Improvement Program
Metering, Distribution Efficiencies, Controls, New Generating Units

	1 2003	2 2004	3 2005	4 2006	5 2007	6 2008	7 2009	8 2010	9 2011	10 2012
Investment										
	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000					
5.0% Present Value	$17,317,907									
Returns										
Base Case:										
2.9% kWh sold (millions)	400	412	424	436	448	461	475	489	503	517
0.1% kWh sold per gallon	14.10	14.11	14.13	14.14	14.16	14.17	14.18	14.20	14.21	14.23
Gallons	28,368,794	29,162,327	29,978,056	30,816,603	31,678,606	32,564,721	33,475,623	34,412,004	35,374,577	36,364,076
$1.25 Fuel Cost	$35,460,993	$36,452,909	$37,472,571	$38,520,754	$39,598,258	$40,705,902	$41,844,528	$43,015,004	$44,218,221	$45,455,095
Incremental Efficiency Improvements:										
kWh sold (millions)	400	412	424	436	448	461	475	489	503	517
0.9% kWh sold per gallon	14.10	14.23	14.35	14.48	14.61	14.75	14.88	15.01	15.15	15.20
Gallons	28,368,794	28,931,109	29,504,570	30,089,398	30,685,819	31,294,061	31,914,359	32,546,963	33,192,086	34,037,274
Fuel Cost	$35,460,993	$36,163,887	$36,880,713	$37,611,748	$38,357,273	$39,117,576	$39,892,949	$40,683,691	$41,490,107	$42,546,593
Incremental Fuel Savings	$0	$289,022	$591,858	$909,006	$1,240,985	$1,588,326	$1,951,579	$2,331,313	$2,728,114	$2,908,502
5.0% Present Value of Savings	$13,206,169									
Evaluation:			16	17	18	19	20			
Benefit/Cost	1.05		0.92	0.98	1.04	1.10	1.15			
5.0% Net Present Value	$888,262									

Rural Alaska Energy Plan
Combined Heat & Power Improvement Program

	1 2003	2 2004	3 2005	4 2006	5 2007	6 2008	7 2009	8 2010	9 2011	10 2012
Investment										
Template Agreement	$50,000									
Design Guidelines	$100,000									
Microgrant Incentive Program	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000					
System Improvement Grants	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000					
$630,000	$750,000	$600,000	$600,000	$600,000	$600,000					
5.0% Present Value	$2,740,543									
Returns										
Base Case:										
Heated Space (Sq Footage)	4,000,000									
BTU req'd/sq ft/yr	115,920									
Heating System MMBTUs	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680
0.2% BTU sold/gallon	96,600	96,793	96,987	97,181	97,375	97,570	97,765	97,961	98,156	98,353
Gallons	4,800,000	4,790,419	4,780,857	4,771,315	4,761,791	4,752,287	4,742,801	4,733,334	4,723,887	4,714,458
$1.35 Fuel Cost	$6,480,000	$6,467,066	$6,454,158	$6,441,275	$6,428,418	$6,415,587	$6,402,781	$6,390,001	$6,377,247	$6,364,518
Incremental Efficiency Improvements:										
Heating System MMBTUs	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680	463,680
1.0% BTU sold/gallon	96,600	97,566	98,542	99,527	100,522	101,528	102,543	103,568	104,604	105,650
Gallons	4,800,000	4,752,475	4,705,421	4,658,833	4,612,706	4,567,035	4,521,817	4,477,047	4,432,719	4,388,831
Fuel Cost	$6,480,000	$6,415,842	$6,352,318	$6,289,424	$6,227,153	$6,165,498	$6,104,453	$6,044,013	$5,984,171	$5,924,922
Incremental Fuel Savings	$0	$51,224	$101,839	$151,851	$201,266	$250,089	$298,328	$345,988	$393,076	$439,596
5.0% Present Value of Savings	$3,090,593									

Evaluation:	
Benefit/Cost	1.13
5.0% Net Present Value	$350,049

Delta			
0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%
0.85	1.13	1.40	1.66

Rural Alaska Energy Plan
Wind Systems

	1 2003	2 2004	3 2005	4 2006	5 2007	6 2008	7 2009	8 2010	9 2011
Investment									
Detailed Site Reconnaissance	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000						
Final Feasibility Reviews	$133,000	$133,000	$134,000						
Design/Build RFP, Contract Admin	$100,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000				
Design/Build Contract		$5,000,000	$8,000,000	$7,000,000	$7,000,000				
	$633,000	$5,583,000	$8,584,000	$7,050,000	$7,050,000				
5.0% Present Value	$24,405,897								
Returns									
Base Case:									
Fuel Savings from Wind Without Wind Resource Development Program									
2.0% kWh generated displaced	1,100,000	1,122,000	1,144,440	1,167,329	1,190,675	1,214,489	1,238,779	1,263,554	1,288,825
0.10% kWh generated/gallon	13.41	13.42	13.44	13.45	13.46	13.48	13.49	13.50	13.52
Gallons	82,034	83,591	85,178	86,794	88,442	90,121	91,831	93,574	95,350
$1.25 Fuel Cost	$102,542	$104,489	$106,472	$108,493	$110,552	$112,651	$114,789	$116,968	$119,188
Incremental Benefit of Wind Resource Development Program									
2.0% kWh generated displaced	1,100,000	9,100,000	17,100,000	25,100,000	33,100,000	33,762,000	34,437,240	35,125,985	35,828,504
0.10% kWh generated/gallon	13.41	13.30	13.20	13.10	13.00	13.00	13.01	13.03	13.04
Gallons	82,034	684,211	1,295,455	1,916,031	2,546,154	2,597,077	2,646,372	2,696,603	2,747,787
$1.25 Fuel Cost	$102,542	$855,263	$1,619,318	$2,395,038	$3,182,692	$3,246,346	$3,307,965	$3,370,754	$3,434,734
Incremental Fuel Savings	$0	$750,774	$1,512,846	$2,286,545	$3,072,140	$3,133,695	$3,193,176	$3,253,786	$3,315,546
5.0% Present Value of Savings	$26,784,217								
Evaluation:									
Benefit/Cost	1.10								
5.0% Net Present Value	$2,378,320								

Rural Alaska Energy Plan
End Use Efficiency

			1 2003	2 2004	3 2005	4 2006	5 2007	6 2008	7 2009	8 2010	9 2011
Investment											
	Households										
		Lighting Replacement	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000					
		Refrigerator Replace/Upgrade Pilot	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000					
		Inefficient TV Replacement Pilot	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000					
		Space Heating Replacement Pilot	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000					
		Replace Electric Hot Water Heaters	$1,500,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000					
		Subtotal Households	$2,300,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000					
	Schools										
		Lighting Replacement	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000					
		Model Energy Code	$100,000								
		See also CHP - Design Guidelines									
		Subtotal Schools	$600,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000					
	Total		$2,900,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000					
	5.0%	Present Value	$11,320,684								
	Rural Alaska Household Market - Base Case										
	1.5%	Households	25,000	25,375	25,756	26,142	26,534	26,932	27,336	27,746	28,162
5040	2.0%	kWh/household/year	5,141	5,244	5,348	5,455	5,565	5,676	5,789	5,905	6,023
		Electricity - kWhs	128,520,000	133,056,766	137,753,659	142,616,364	147,650,721	152,862,792	158,258,848	163,845,365	169,629,128
	$0.31	$/household - kWhs	$1,594	$1,626	$1,658	$1,691	$1,725	$1,760	$1,795	$1,831	$1,867
700	1.0%	gallons/household/year	707	714	721	728	736	743	750	758	766
		Heating Fuel - gallons	17,675,000	18,119,526	18,575,232	19,042,399	19,521,316	20,012,277	20,515,586	21,031,553	21,560,496
	$2.00	$/household - Heating Fuel	$1,414	$1,428	$1,442	$1,457	$1,471	$1,486	$1,501	$1,516	$1,531
		TOTAL $/household	$3,008	$3,054	$3,100	$3,148	$3,196	$3,246	$3,298	$3,347	$3,398
	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES		$115,032,400	$118,734,241	$122,557,734	$126,506,944	$130,586,079	$134,799,485	$139,151,657	$143,647,244	$148,291,052
	Rural Alaska School Facility Market - Base Case										
	1.0%	Square Footage of Facility	4,150,000	4,191,500	4,233,415	4,275,749	4,318,507	4,361,692	4,405,309	4,449,362	4,493,855
12.0	0.5%	kWh/sq ft/year	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6
		kWhs/year	50,049,000	50,802,237	51,566,811	52,342,892	53,130,652	53,930,268	54,741,919	55,565,785	56,402,050
	$0.31	$/year - electricity	$15,515,190	$15,748,694	$15,985,711	$16,226,296	$16,470,502	$16,718,383	$16,969,995	$17,225,393	$17,484,635
1.20	0.5%	gallons/sq ft/year	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.26
		gallons/year	5,004,900	5,080,224	5,156,681	5,234,289	5,313,065	5,393,027	5,474,192	5,556,578	5,640,205
	$1.60	$/year - fuel	$7,507,350	$7,620,336	$7,735,022	$7,851,434	$7,969,598	$8,089,540	$8,211,288	$8,334,868	$8,460,307
	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES		$23,022,540	$23,369,029	$23,720,733	$24,077,730	$24,440,100	$24,807,923	$25,181,283	$25,560,261	$25,944,943
Returns											
	Incremental Benefit of End-Use Efficiency Programs								1.0%		
	Households								1.0%		
5,040	1.0%	Electricity - kWh/household/year	5,090	5,141	5,193	5,245	5,297	5,350	5,452	5,555	5,661
700	1.5%	Fuel - gallons/household/year	711	721	732	743	754	766	773	781	789
		Electricity - $/year	$38,450,600	$40,442,783	$41,459,919	$42,502,636	$43,571,577	$44,667,402	$46,198,824	$47,782,751	$49,420,982
		Fuel - $/year	$35,525,000	$36,598,743	$37,704,940	$38,844,572	$40,018,649	$41,228,213	$42,265,102	$43,328,070	$44,417,771
								0.1%			
	School Facilities							0.1%			
12.0	0.4%	Electricity - kWh/sq ft/year	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
1.20	0.5%	Fuel	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.26
		Electricity - $/year	$15,499,752	$15,717,369	$15,938,040	$16,161,810	$16,388,722	$16,569,102	$16,751,589	$16,936,024	$17,122,469
		Fuel - $/year	$7,507,350	$7,620,336	$7,735,022	$7,851,434	$7,969,598	$8,089,540	$8,211,288	$8,334,868	$8,460,307
		Electricity Savings	$406,038	$804,812	$1,243,718	$1,708,437	$2,200,147	$2,720,063	$2,861,419	$3,009,318	$3,164,047
		Fuel Savings	($175,000)	($359,691)	($554,476)	($759,773)	($978,018)	($1,203,659)	($1,233,93.)	($1,264,984)	($1,296,778)
		TOTAL ANNUAL SAVINGS	$231,038	$445,121	$689,240	$948,664	$1,224,129	$1,516,404	$1,627,488	$1,744,355	$1,867,269
	5.0%	Present Value of Savings	$15,282,976								
		Evaluation:									
		Benefit/Cost	1.35								
	5.0%	Net Present Value	$3,962,292								

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 5/11/03

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 5/13/03

Labor and Commerce Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21(FIN)

HCR 21 ALASKA ENERGY POLICY TASK FORCE

Relating to establishing the Alaska Energy Policy Task Force.

and recommends:

Senate Bill:
[ ] same title
[ ] new title
House Bill:
[ ] same title
[ ] technical title
[ ] new: SCR #_____

[ ] be **replaced** with _____ **CS** _____ (_____)

[ ] adopt **previous** _____ **CS** _____ (_____)

[ ] attached amendment(s)

[ ] adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee

[ ] further referral to _____ Committee

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#
LEG	5/8/03	✓		1

[ ] **APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note**

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
Davis			X	
French			X	
Seekins			X	
Gary Stevens			X	
Bunde CHAIR:			✓	

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

S I G N - I N

HCR 21-ALASKA ENERGY POLICY TASK FORCE

NAME: LANDH BAILY Subject/Bill No: HCR21

Co./Dept./Title: Dept Revenue Phone: 465-2302

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? X Yes ___No ___Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____

Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? ___Yes ___No ___Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____

Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? ___Yes ___No ___Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____

Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? ___Yes ___No ___Respond To Questions

SITE: **MAT-LIO**

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

HCR21

COMMITTEE: SFIN

UPDATE#:

DATE: 05/16/03

PLEASE SIGN IN

PRINT YOUR NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Eric Yould		ARECA	HCR21 Y
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

HCR

28

IOUSE COMMITTEE REPO!

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: March 4, 2004 **FURTHER REFERRALS:**

Date of Committee Action: 4·21·04

The FINANCE Committee considered: **HCR 28**

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 28

STUDIES OF SALMON HARVESTING COOPERATIVES

Relating to the socioeconomic impacts of salmon harvesting cooperatives.

Recommends it be replaced with [ ] HCS *or* [X] CS *for HCR 28 (FIN)

*For Senate Bills with new title: [ ] Technical Title [ ] New Title: HCR_____ [ ] Same Title [X] New Title

[ ] attach amendments
[ ] add new referral to _____Committee
[ ] Letter of Intent_____Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts.:
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
GOV
HSS
LEG
LAW
LWF
MVA
DNR
DPS
REV
DOT
UA

NEW **FISCAL NOTES** *Assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
List by Dept(s):	*FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
UA				✓

PREVIOUS **FISCAL NOTES**				
List by Dept(s):	FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
LEG	1			✓

Signing with recommendations	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
	Meyer	X			
	Hawken	X			
	MOSES	X			
	Renault	X			
	Fate	X			
	FOSTER	X			
Chair:					
Chair:	Williams	X			

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: HCR 28
(H) Publish Date: 2/23/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title: Relating to the socioeconomic impacts of salmon harvesting cooperatives.
BRU: Legislative Council
Component: Council and Subcommittees
Sponsor: "Representative Seaton by request...."
Session Expenses
Requestor: House Spec. Comm on Econ Dev, Internat.."
Component No. 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	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
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

This legislation has zero fiscal impact on the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
Phone 465-6626
Division: Administrative Services
Date/Time 2/13/04 2:27 PM

Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director
Date 2/13/2004
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

(Revised 9/2001 OMB)

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number:
Bill Version: CSHCR28
() Publish Date

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: University of Alaska
Title: Studies of Salmon Harvesting Cooperat
RDU
Component
Sponsor: Representative Seatom
Requester: Salmon Industry Task Forc
Component No.

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0					
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

Prepared by: Pat Pitney
Phone: 907-474-7958
Division: University of Alaska
Date/Time: 4/20/04 1:24 PM
Approved by: Pat Pitney
Date: 4/20/2004
Agency: University of Alaska

(Revised 12/2003 OMB)

Adopted
4.21.04

23-LS1419\V
Utermohle
3/31/04

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 28( )

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE SEATON BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE SALMON INDUSTRY TASK FORCE

A RESOLUTION

Relating to the study of socioeconomic impacts of salmon harvesting cooperatives.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS salmon harvesting cooperatives provide an opportunity to increase the efficiency of the Alaska salmon industry and improve the quality of Alaska salmon products; and

WHEREAS salmon harvesting cooperatives create social and economic changes within fishing communities; and

WHEREAS the advantages and disadvantages flowing from salmon harvesting cooperatives are difficult to quantify and to distinguish from the effects of broader regional and global trends affecting the Alaska salmon industry and the world market for Alaska salmon;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the University of Alaska to ask the appropriate unit of the university to continue to study the effects, with an emphasis on the broad socioeconomic impacts, of salmon harvesting cooperatives on commercial fishermen, processors, Alaska fishing communities, and the State of Alaska.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Mark R. Hamilton, President, University of Alaska, and to the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
Bill Version: HCR 28
(h) Publish Date: 2/23/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: University of Alaska
Title: Studies of Salmon Harvesting Coopera
RDU
Component
Sponsor: Representative Seatom
Requester: Salmon Industry Task Forc
Component No.

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	100.0					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	100.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

This is the estimated cost of completing the socioeconomic study of the effects of salmon harvesting cooperatives on commercial fishermen, processors, Alaska fishing communities and the State of Alaska.

Prepared by: Paul Jenny
Phone
Division: University of Alaska
Date/Time: 2/23/04 11:13 AM
Approved by: Paul Jenny
Date: 2/23/2004
Agency: University of Alaska

(Revised 12/2003 OMB)

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Chair
FISHERIES

Vice-Chair
EDUCATION

Member
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Member
STATE AFFAIRS

REPRESENTATIVE PAUL SEATON
House District 35

Session:
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone 907-465-2689
Fax 907-465-3472
1-800-665-2689
Rep.Paul.Seaton@legis.state.ak.us

Interim:
345 W. Sterling Highway
Suite 102B
Homer, Alaska 99603
Phone 907-235-2921
Fax 907-235-4008

Sponsor Statement

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 28

"Relating to the socioeconomic impacts of salmon harvesting cooperatives."

The purpose of this resolution is to request the University of Alaska to further study the broader socioeconomic effects of allocative salmon harvesting cooperatives.

In early 2002, the Alaska Board of Fisheries passed regulations that provided a means for the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit holders in the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery to form a harvesting cooperative. 77% of the Chignik permit holders then formed the harvesting cooperative that has operated for the past two years.

The formation of the Chignik harvesting cooperative represents a clear departure from the current structure and management of Alaska's salmon industry. For the first time, limited entry permit holders were allocated a percentage of a fisheries total allowable catch. Everywhere else in the state, limited entry permits only authorize the ability to competitively fish for a part of the total allowable catch.

Chignik is, in many respects, the ideal place to conduct this structural experiment. It is isolated from other fisheries, has only one hundred permit holders with only one gear class, and has relatively simple biological and management conditions. Yet, this isolated coastal community and the salmon cooperative have become the center of a statewide controversy.

Proponents of the cooperative point toward the benefits of efficiency, decreased costs, and improved quality. Opponents argue that harvesting cooperatives unfairly disadvantage processors, allow non-participants to benefit from the fishery, decrease the number of jobs in the industry, and decrease the number of dollars circulating through communities.

As the Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force (JLSITF) considered these opposing viewpoints, and considered potential legislation to address policy issues, it became clear that there was very little definitive information on the broader social and economic effects of harvesting cooperatives. The JLSITF did not forward any bills to the Legislature related to harvesting cooperatives, but did form a sub-committee on the issue and also supported this resolution requesting the University of Alaska to research this complicated question.

Effects of the Chignik Salmon Cooperative: What the Permit Holders Say

By Gunnar Knapp
and Lexi Hill

June 2003
UA Research Summary No 1.
Institute of Social and Economic Research • University of Alaska Anchorage

Three quarters of the permit holders fishing for salmon in Chignik are in their second season of an experiment: fishing cooperatively. By reducing the number of fishing boats, they hope to cut costs, improve quality, and keep their fishery profitable at a time when much of the Alaska salmon industry is in trouble.

Figure 1 summarizes how the Chignik fishery was structured in 2002. The Alaska Board of Fisheries gave the 100 permit holders the option of joining a co-op or fishing independently; 77 permit holders joined and 23 didn't. The Board allocated 69 percent of the catch to the co-op and 31 percent to independent permit holders, who fished in separate openings. The co-op paid 22 members to catch its allocation, and shared the remaining catch value with all of the co-op members, including those who didn't fish.

ISER is studying the effects of the Chignik co-op as part of our "Understanding Alaska" research on Alaska's salmon industry. As part of that study, in late 2002 we surveyed Chignik permit holders. As shown in Figure 2, most of those who joined the co-op said they were better off financially as a result of the management change, and almost all those who didn't join said they were worse off.

An Important Experiment

The value to fishermen of the 2002 Alaska salmon harvest was $141 million—less than one-third of the $481 million average value of catches in the first half of the 1990s. Many factors contributed to this decline, including not only competition from farmed salmon, but also lower sockeye salmon harvests, changes in consumer demand, and a worldwide economic slowdown.

These changes have created discussions throughout the salmon industry—among fishermen, processors, fishery managers, and government officials—about how to restore profitability to the salmon industry. Part of the discussion has been about options for "restructuring" the management of salmon fisheries to lower costs, increase value, or steer more of the benefits to Alaskans and their communities.

Several federally-managed fisheries, including halibut and Bering Sea pollock, have seen dramatic restructuring in recent years. But in Alaska's salmon fisheries, the Chignik cooperative is the first significant experiment in restructuring. Within the industry, many people are interested in learning how the co-op has worked, and whether it could be a model for changes in other salmon fisheries.

Figure 1. Chignik Purse Seine Permit Holders in 2002
(100 Permit Holders)

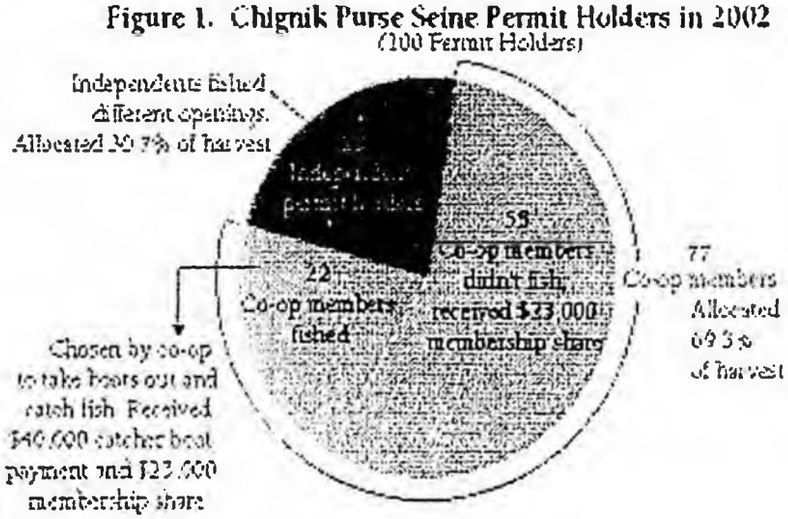


Figure 2. How Did Having a Co-op in 2002 Affect You Financially?

Understanding Alaska (UA) is a special series of ISER research studies examining Alaska economic development issues. The studies are funded by the University of Alaska Foundation. This is the first in a series of summaries reporting UA findings. Full reports and other UA products are on the project Web site—www.alaskaneconomy.uaa.alaska.edu

Table 1. Number of Survey Responses

	Independent Permit Holders	Co-op Members Who Fished*	Co-op Members Who Didn't Fish
Number of permit holders	23	22	55
Number of responses received	20	21	48
Response rate (%)	87%	95%	87%

*Based on permit holders' responses about whether they had fished for the co-op.

Establishment of the Co-op

In Chignik, as in many other Alaska salmon fisheries, there are more limited entry permits and boats than are needed to catch the fish. When prices and catch values were high permit holders had little interest in reducing the number of boats. But as sockeye prices and fishing profits declined during the 1990s, many Chignik permit holders argued they should pool their fishing effort to cut costs.

Not all Chignik permit holders wanted a co-op. Because some permit holders regularly catch more fish than others (the 13 highest-earning Chignik permit holders have typically caught three times as much fish per boat as the 40 lowest-earning permit holders), it was difficult to come up with a way of sharing costs and profits that would satisfy everyone. And some permit holders simply preferred to keep fishing the way they had been.

To make a co-op possible, supporters asked the Alaska Board of Fisheries to give separate allocations—to be fished at different times—to those permit holders who wished to form a co-op and to those who wished to fish independently. In January 2002 the board adopted regulations providing for a co-op to receive 0.9% of the total salmon harvest for each permit holder who joined.

The new Chignik regulations represent two significant innovations in Alaska salmon management, both of which have been intensely debated by Chignik permit holders and others in the industry. One innovation is having separate allocations and fishing times for different groups of permit holders who choose to fish in different ways—which has led to debate over whether the allocation between the groups is appropriate and fair.

The other innovation is fishing cooperatively: reducing costs by fishing fewer boats—which has led to debate over how to share costs and profits among those co-op members who fish and those who don't. A fundamental issue is whether it is appropriate for individuals who don't fish—but who have invested in permits and are foregoing their right to fish those permits—to share in the benefits of Alaska salmon fisheries.

ISER's Survey

To learn more about how permit holders felt about the changes in the Chignik salmon fishery, ISER surveyed Chignik permit holders in late 2002. The high response rate—89 of the 100 permit holders answered our survey questions—gives us confidence that the survey results reflect the views of Chignik permit holders in general. In the figures showing survey results, the percentages are of those who answered the question; some respondents didn't answer some questions. A copy of the full report, including permit holders' detailed comments about the co-op, are on ISER's Understanding Alaska project Web site at www.alaskaneconomy.uaa.alaska.edu.

View of Management Changes

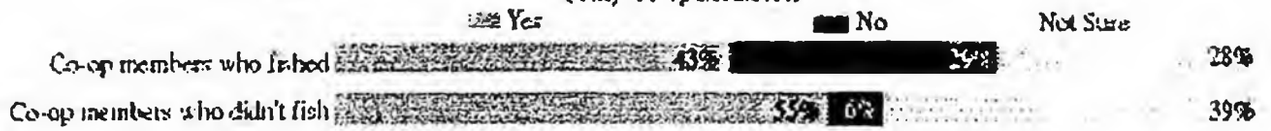
Co-op members and independent fishermen had almost directly opposite views of the management changes that made the co-op possible, as Figure 4 shows.

- Almost all the co-op members—95 percent of those who fished and 86 percent of those who didn't—felt very or somewhat positive about the management changes.
- About 83 percent of independent fishermen felt very or somewhat negative about the management changes.
- Only about 5 percent of the co-op members who fished, 14 percent of co-op members who didn't fish, and 17 percent of independents had mixed feelings.

Figure 3. How Do You Feel About The Management Changes in 2002?

Figure 4. Was The Co-op Managed Well?
(Only Co-op Members)

Figure 5. Were the Boats That Fished For The Co-op Paid Fairly?
(Only Co-op Members)



Quality of Co-op Management

As Figure 4 shows, most of the co-op members thought the co-op was managed well in its first year. About 76 percent of the co-op members who fished and 85 percent of the members who didn't fish thought the co-op was managed well.

Payment for Fishing

An issue for co-op members was the size of the additional payment for those who fished. As Figure 5 shows, permit holders who fished for the co-op were far more likely to say they weren't paid fairly. Several who wrote comments on the survey said that the payment wasn't enough to cover their crew costs or wear and tear on their boats.

Enjoyment of Fishing

Most commercial fishermen say they think of fishing not just as a way to earn a dollar but also as a way of life they enjoy. So we asked Chignik permit holders—both the co-op members and the independents—how the establishment of the cooperative had affected their enjoyment of fishing (Figure 6).

- Half the co-op members who did fish said they enjoyed the more relaxed, less competitive atmosphere with fewer boats in the water. But nearly one quarter said they didn't enjoy it as much, and another one quarter weren't sure.
- Over 60 percent of the co-op members who didn't fish said they missed it. Still, almost 30 percent said they didn't.
- Among independent permit holders, 55 percent said the cooperative had reduced their enjoyment of fishing. But most of the rest said they still enjoyed fishing just as much.

Other Effects of the Co-op

Co-op members who fished:

- 100 percent thought the quality of the fish was better because of how the co-op fished.
- 95 percent thought the co-op did a good job marketing the fish.

Co-op members who didn't fish:

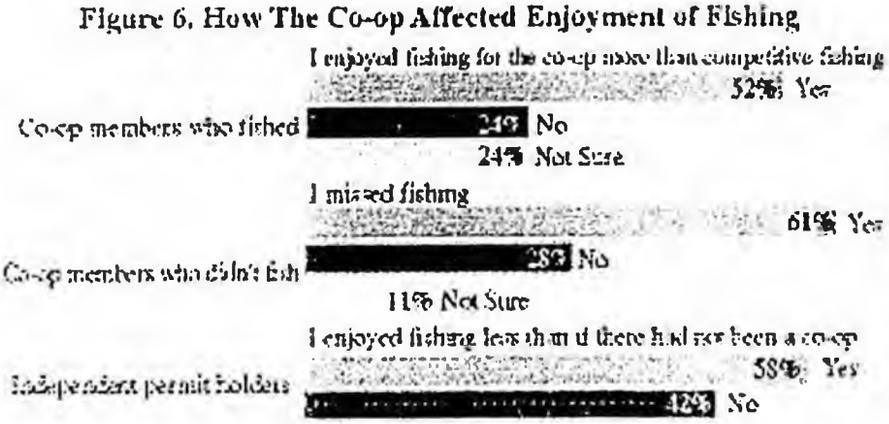
- 82 percent said that they would have fished if there hadn't been a co-op.
- 67 percent said that not fishing allowed them to earn money from other work.
- 89 percent thought the co-op did a good job marketing the fish.
- 33 percent said they would have hired Chignik-area residents as crew if there hadn't been a co-op.

Independent permit holders:

- 80 percent said they caught less fish this year than they would have caught if there had not been a co-op.
- 50 percent thought they had more trouble finding and keeping crew than if there had not been a co-op.
- 32 percent reported missing one or more days of fishing due to breakdowns. (With fewer fishing days, missing a day of fishing mattered more than in earlier years.)

Many permit holders also wrote detailed comments explaining their answers and describing effects of the co-op that they liked or did not like.

Figure 6. How The Co-op Affected Enjoyment of Fishing



Summary

The majority of Chignik permit holders—most of those who joined the co-op—clearly thought it was a success in its first year. They thought they were better off financially because of the co-op. They thought the co-op was managed well, improved fish quality, and did a good job marketing the fish. But a significant minority of Chignik permit holders—including almost all of those who did not join the co-op—had negative feelings about the co-op, and felt they were worse off financially because of the co-op.

The co-op affected not just the permit holders whom we surveyed but everyone involved in the Chignik fishery. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game faced the new task of allocating fish to separate co-op and independent fleets, but could work with the co-op to control daily salmon catches more precisely. Some Chignik salmon processors and tender operators were not able to do business with the co-op (which controlled more than two-thirds of the harvest) and felt very negatively affected.

How relevant is the Chignik co-op to other Alaska salmon fisheries? Organizing a co-op was probably easier in Chignik than it would be in most other areas. All Chignik sockeye salmon return to a single river, making it easier for a smaller fleet to catch the fish, and to allocate fish among different groups. Chignik also has a relatively small number of permit holders, many of whom know each other well. (As shown in Figure 7, more than two-thirds of both co-op members and independent fishermen said they were current or former year-round residents of the Chignik area.)

The experience of the first year of the Chignik co-op suggests that it is possible to restructure Alaska salmon fisheries in ways that reduce costs, improve quality, and make most permit holders better off financially. But restructuring is likely to be difficult and controversial. Change will not come easily.

Other "Understanding Alaska" Salmon Studies

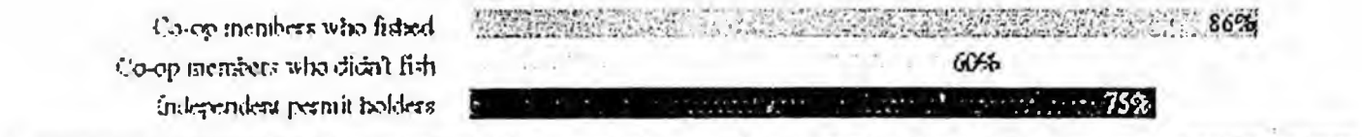
As world markets change and Alaska's population grows, Alaskans face new challenges in managing our natural resources and balancing between different economic opportunities and the needs and goals of different user groups. We face similar issues and opportunities in managing our salmon resources as we do for many other Alaska resources. To understand these better, ISER is planning several other studies of Alaska salmon management as part of our "Understanding Alaska" project.

One study will review options for restructuring Alaska's commercial salmon fisheries—not only co-ops but other potential approaches for increasing the economic benefits to Alaskans from our commercial salmon fisheries.

Another study will examine the allocation of Alaska's salmon resources between commercial, sport and subsistence users—including biological, economic, social, political, and legal considerations—and potential new approaches for thinking about allocation and balancing between different resource uses.

For more information about these and other studies visit ISER's Understanding Alaska project Web site—www.alaskaneconomy.uaa.alaska.edu.

Figure 7. What Share of Permit Holders are Current or Former Year-Round Chignik Residents?



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

211 Fourth Street, Suite 110
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1172
(907) 586-2820
(907) 463-2545 Fax
E-Mail: ufa@ufa-fish.org
www.ufa-fish.org

March 31, 2004

Representative Bill Williams, Chair
House Finance Committee
State Capitol (Mail stop 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Williams,

United Fishermen of Alaska supports HCR 28 relating to socio-economic impacts of Salmon harvesting cooperatives. UFA has discussed the matter of salmon harvesting cooperatives in many fisheries in the State of Alaska. Harvesting cooperatives represent a significant policy change and have the potential to change the complex longstanding structure of fisheries and communities.

UFA believes there are few places where cooperatives can be establishe[illegible] differences in fisheries and factors such as geography, infrastructure, nu[illegible]atent and fished permits, and the local economy. The existing harvesting cooperative in Chignik is a unique situation, and the results of a study based on this cooperative may result in findings specific to the local situation. UFA appreciates that HCR 28 calls for a study on cooperatives. We request that the study look beyond the existing Chignik cooperative, and offers that the Legislature may also want to include in the resolution that a study be performed before new salmon harvesting cooperatives are considered in different areas.

United Fishermen of Alaska represents 33 Alaska Commercial fishing organizations and hundreds of individual fishermen and fishing related businesses, altogether representing over 10,000 Alaska fishermen. We support HCR 28 and thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Mark D. Vinsel
Executive Director

CC: Representative Paul Seaton

Click here to return to the original story

Judge finds Chignik salmon co-op legal

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANCHORAGE - A Juneau judge on Monday ruled in favor of the Alaska Board of Fisheries in a lawsuit challenging the legality of a commercial salmon fishery cooperative at Chignik.

Dissident independent fishermen who sued earlier this year, claiming the fish board overstepped its authority, may appeal.

Salmon fishermen formed the cooperative over the summer to save expenses and share profits by designating some members to fish in waters off the Alaska Peninsula on behalf of the entire group.

"We're thrilled," said Jamie Ross, a fishermen and co-op organizer. "We're not just happy for us. We're happy for all of Alaska."

The Chignik co-op was viewed by many people in Alaska's beleaguered commercial salmon industry as an important experiment to cut costs and help Alaska's wild salmon compete on price and quality against fierce competition from foreign salmon farms. Observers said such co-ops might be tried in other troubled Alaska salmon fisheries.

Normally, Alaska's salmon fishermen race one another for fish. In Chignik, however, 77 of about 100 Chignik seiners parked most of their boats, catching the fish with a much smaller fleet.

They shared expenses and every co-op member received at least $20,000, regardless of whether they caught any fish.

Two fishermen who elected not to join the co-op, Dean Anderson and Michael Grunert, sued the board, saying the plan unfairly allocated most of the fish to the co-op. They questioned whether the allocation violated the "common use" and "equal treatment" clauses of the state constitution's natural resources article.

Superior Court Judge Patricia Collins ruled the co-op does not violate the constitution and that each Chignik fishermen has the same chance to either join the co-op or remain independent. She also ruled the board had the authority to pass the co-op regulation in January.

"That's exciting, good news," said Board of Fisheries member John White of Bethel. If the judge had ruled against the board, it would have "stifled our room to move" to help the commercial salmon industry, he said.

"I'm excited that hopefully some innovative thinking to move us as a salmon industry out of this morass is going to find a little clear sailing," he said.

Heather McCarty, who represents the independent fishermen, said she was "really disappointed and surprised" by the ruling. She said no decision on an appeal had been made.

HCR

32

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPO

4.21.04

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: March 3, 2004

FURTHER REFERRALS: Rules

Date of Committee Action: 4.20.04

The FINANCE Committee considered: **HCR 32**

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 32 **AK INFO INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY TASK FORCE**

Relating to information infrastructure and establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

Recommends it be replaced with [ ] HCS *or* [X] CS for HCR 32 (EDT)

*For Senate Bills with new title: [ ] Technical Title [ ] New Title: HCR*_____ [X] Same Title [ ] New Title

[ ] attach amendments
[ ] add new referral to _____Committee
[ ] Letter of Intent_____Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts.:
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
GOV
HSS
LEG
LAW
LWF
MVA
DNR
DPS
REV
DOT
UA

NEW **FISCAL NOTES** *Assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
List by Dept(s):	*FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
Leg	3	✓		

PREVIOUS **FISCAL NOTES**				
List by Dept(s):	FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
UA	1			✓

Signing with recommendations	Printed Last Name	DP (5)	DNP	NR (4)	AM
	Meyer			X	
	Hawker			X	
	Ford			X	
	MOSES	✓			
	Chenault	✓			
	Fate	✓			
	FOSTER	X			
Chair:	HARRIS			X	
Chair:	Williams	Y			

CO
CO

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSHCR 32(EDT)
(H) Publish Date: 3/3/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: University of Alaska

Title: AK INFO INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY TASK FORCE
RDU:
Component:

Sponsor: Representative(s) Kott, Crawford
Requester:
Component No.:

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

This is the estimated cost of participating in the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

Prepared by: Paul Jenny
Phone 907-474-7958
Division: University of Alaska
Date/Time 2/23/04 4:20 PM

Approved by: Paul Jenny
Date 2/23/2004
Agency: University of Alaska

(Revised 12/2003 OMB)

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number:
Bill Version: CSHCR 32 (EDT)
() Publish Date:

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title "Relating to information infrastructure and establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy.."
BRU Legislative Council
Component: Council and Subcommittees
Sponsor "Representative Kott, Crawford, Heinze"
Requestor "House Econ Dev, International Trade,..."
Component No. 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	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
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	**99.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	**99.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time	1	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

CSHCR32 (EDT) establishes the 13 member Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force to review and analyze the state's current and long-term information infrastructure needs and define the state's role and interest in information development. The task force shall address the state's long-term information infrastructure needs and develop a long-term information infrastructure plan for Alaska that will efficiently enhance the state's economic future. The task force will be comprised of the Commissioners of Military and Veterans' Affairs and Community and Economic Development (or designees), one member chosen by the President of the University of Alaska, seven at-large members chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate; and three members of the Legislature chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, one of whom

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
Phone 465-6626
Division Administrative Services
Date/Time 3/4/04 9:33 AM

Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director
Date 3/4/2004
Agency Legislative Affairs Agency

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

is proposed by the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The task force will select a chair from among themselves, be staffed by a legislative assistant, and prepare and submit a report of its findings regarding an information infrastructure plan to the Legislature not later than the first day the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature. The task force terminates not later than the adjournment of the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature.

The task force will begin work in June 2004. Any costs incurred during June will be absorbed within the Legislature's budget.

Personal Services

The task force will be staffed by an 11 month, Range 21 position Total Personal Services **74.2**

Travel costs for the two commissioners will be absorbed within their respective agencies.

For purposes of this fiscal note, two Legislators are assumed to be from Anchorage, one from Fairbanks. The seven at large members are assumed to be one from Anchorage, one from Kodiak, and one from Nome, one from Juneau, one from Fairbanks, one from Sitka, and one from Ketchikan. The University of Alaska appointee is assumed to be from Fairbanks. It is also assumed that the task force will travel to meet one time in Anchorage, and one time in Fairbanks for a total of 2 meetings lasting 2 days each. All other meetings will be teleconferenced. Total Travel **15.8**

Contractual

Contractual for phone costs, postage - 3.0. The task force may need to contract for expert Information consultants to complete their report - 5.5. Meetings will be noticed in BASIS so no advertising costs are included in this fiscal note. Teleconference costs for meetings will be absorbed within existing budgets. Total Contractual **8.5**

Supplies

Miscellaneous supplies for the task force. The Legislative Printshop will print the reports so this cost will be absorbed within existing budgets. Total Supplies **1.0**

Equipment

Equipment costs for the staff person will be absorbed within existing budgets.

Alaska State Legislature

Session: (Jan-May)
State Capitol, Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3777
Fax (907) 465-2819

Interim: (June-Dec)
716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 600
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133
(907) 269-0155
(907) 269-0154 Fax

Pete Kott
Speaker of the House

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HCR 32

Relating to information infrastructure and establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

House Concurrent Resolution 32 establishes the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force. The task force will be charged with consideration of Alaska's role and interest in long-term information infrastructure development.

The development of information infrastructure will provide Alaska communities with access to broadband connectivity and provide for improved telecommunications, health care, education, homeland security, and economic development opportunities.

Access to fiber optic connectivity will help bridge the divide that separates rural Alaska from the benefits of technological advances realized in urban areas. Public-private partnerships have been used successfully around the globe to facilitate information infrastructure development.

The task force is composed of 13 members.

- The Commissioner of Military and Veteran's Affairs or the Commissioner's designee.
- The Commissioner of Community and Economic Development or the Commissioner's designee.
- Three members of the legislature chosen by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.
- Seven members at-large chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.
- One member chosen by the President of the University of Alaska.

The task force is to begin its work the first of June 2004 and terminate no later than the close of the first session of the 24th Legislature. The task force will develop a comprehensive package with recommendations including legislation, if necessary, to meet the needs of Alaska.

We respectfully request favorable consideration and support for HCR 32

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Alaska Telephone Association
201 E. 56th, Suite 114
Anchorage, AK 99518
(907) 563-4000
FAX (907) 562-3776
www.alaskatel.org

Greg Berberich
President

James Rowe
Executive Director
jrowe@arctic.net

April 1, 2004

Alaska State Legislature
House Finance Committee

Support for HCR32

All ATA members serve rural Alaskans. We are part of the communities.

HCR32 demonstrates the Legislature's recognition of the potential value of access to Broadband connectivity for our rural citizens; opportunities for economic development and enhanced quality of life.

In an address last Friday, President Bush said "We ought to have universal, affordable access to broadband technology by the year 2007." We have access to the technology, but "affordable access" is still a challenge here in Alaska. This task force will be an appropriate body to address that issue.

We particularly note the importance of defining the state role and the concept of joint efforts, both of which are included in this resolution.

The members of this association are willing to serve and look forward to working with the Task Force to assist in the preparation of a useful report to the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature.

Sincerely,

Jim Rowe

Headquarters:
217 2nd Street, Suite 201
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-2323 FAX 463-5515

Regional Office:
601 West 5th Ave., Suite 600
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 278-2722 FAX 278-6643

ALASKA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Alaska State Chamber of Commerce

Position 18-2004

Integrated Statewide Fiber Optic System

The Alaska State Legislature is encouraged to ensure that Alaskan communities have the ability to access any fiber optic line that passes by their communities. The Legislature is urged to use all the resources at its command including the Alaska Industrial and Economic Development Authority, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and federal agency funds to ensure that the financial resources are there to support the development of fiber optic projects around the State. Many small rural communities would greatly benefit from access to fiber optic lines. Access to services such as ISDN and DSL would enhance the capabilities of these communities to sustain their economies.

Adopted December 4, 2003

Pamela La Bolle

Pamela La Bolle, President

Pete Leathard, Chairman

SOUTHWEST ALASKA
MUNICIPAL
CONFERENCE

SOUTHWEST ALASKA MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE
Resolution 03-23

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF A FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION CABLE THAT WILL ULTIMATELY PROVIDE INCREASED COMMUNICAITONS CAPABILITY TO THE COMMUNITIES OF SOUTHWEST ALASKA.

WHEREAS, the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs has proposed a fiber optic cable route in support of the Ground Missile Defense System that would link southwest Alaska communities.

WHEREAS, the development of information infrastructure will provide southwest Alaska communities with access to broadband connectivity and provide for improved telecommunications, health care, education, homeland security, and economic development opportunities, and

WHEREAS, opportunities to access fiber optic connectivity will help bridge the 'digital divide' that separates rural Alaska from the benefits of technological advances realized by urban areas, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference support the development of fiber optic infrastructure, in southwest Alaska and urge the communities of southwest Alaska to:

SECTION 1: Adopt the development and construction of a fiber optic backbone as a priority economic development project for Southwest Alaska

PASSED AND ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Board of Directors of the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference this 10th day of April 2003.

Signed:

Alice Ruby, President

Attest:

Wanetta Ayers, Executive Director

Submitted by: SWAMC Board
Referred to: Infrastructure Committee
Infrastructure Committee: Do Pass As Amended
Board: Motion to Adopt: Gardner
Second: Woodruff
Adopted by: Unanimous Vote of the Board of Directors

Western Governors' Association

Centers of Excellence In Rural America

Many rural communities across America are in a battle for survival. Traditional industries such as agriculture and natural resources development are faced with lower prices and higher outputs using fewer workers. Young people are continuing a decades long trend of leaving their communities in search of better economic opportunities -- most often in larger cities.

At the same time, many urban areas are faced with sprawl, congestion, long commutes, and poor air quality as people continue to crowd into cities. Surveys of urban residents reveal that many would prefer to live in smaller towns and long for a sense of community, for safer streets, and better schools.

For the last two years, state and local leaders from Wyoming and North Dakota have been implementing a concept they are calling Centers of Excellence in Rural America (CERA). The CERA concept builds on the roots of small towns in the West -- their independence but mutual support for the common good. CERA is an effort to test the hypothesis that creating a network of small rural towns deploying affordable, high speed telecommunications services will result in increased job creation and/or income in those towns while also improving access to education, healthcare, and governmental services. CERA is a multi-state, multi-site project sponsored by the Western Governors' Association, with leadership from the governors of North Dakota and Wyoming and participation from the towns of Lusk, Powell, and Glenrock in Wyoming and Watford City and Mayville in North Dakota.

The technologies deployed will enable citizens in these towns to pool their collective talent that can be utilized in an extended workplace situation and market that pool of talent to corporations. In addition, with the high speed telecommunications capabilities in place, the participating towns will focus on improving access to health, education, and government services to take full advantage of the installed infrastructure and may share services and expertise among the towns over the network as well.

Beneficiaries of the CERA project will include citizens, businesses, and governments in these towns that have been traditionally underserved and or bypassed by the nation's telecommunications infrastructure. A half a century ago the nation invested in a national highway system that integrated small towns because they grew, and needed to ship to urban consumers, the nation's food supply. A look at the high speed fiber highways being constructed today shows these towns are being bypassed entirely. This sends the signal that these towns have nothing to contribute to the nation's economy and well being anymore. We believe the CERA network will help small towns in the country continue to survive and prosper in the next century.

Centers for Excellence is Rural America is looking for partners and corporate sponsors who are willing to help design, implement, and evaluate the emerging CERA model. WGA Contact: Chris McKinnon

Resource Documents

Economic Development and Technology: A Guidebook Economic Development Association of North Dakota -- October 2000

Links

Lusk, Wyoming
Powell, Wyoming
Glenrock, Wyoming
Watford City, North Dakota
Mayville, North Dakota

Mayville State University -- a wired campus

Techwit: Consider these three ideas about Alaska's technology future

Thursday, March 6, 2003

There's a fine line between being a visionary and a village idiot. Here are three ideas about Alaska's future that will test your ability to distinguish between leadership and lunacy.

Convert communities to digital economies. In many ways rural communities are the lifeblood of the Alaska character. Yet many are dying a slow economic death. Mine and lumber mill closures, as well as meltdowns in the fishing industry, are causing many inhabitants to leave and many communities to atrophy.

The typical response seems to be to look for more resources to develop. But there are only so many trees to chop down, fish to net, and barrels of oil to suck out of the ground. We need to begin aggressively expanding Alaska's digital economy. How about CHEAP as an acronym for such a pursuit? It stands for Commerce (including e-commerce, tele-commuting, etc.), Health services (current offerings are plentiful), Education (distance education offers a galaxy of opportunities), Access to government (many services are now Web-accessible), and Personal fulfillment (you name it).

Perhaps CHEAP doesn't quite capture the spirit of it. However, the point is clear. If rural residents knew how to grow their digital economies and to use digital services for education, health, government, and other purposes they would stand a far better chance of keeping their communities together without government subsidy. I recommend Alaska fund the digital conversion of four communities, study the results, and actively pursue the goal of communities achieving economic self-sufficiency through the development of digital economies.

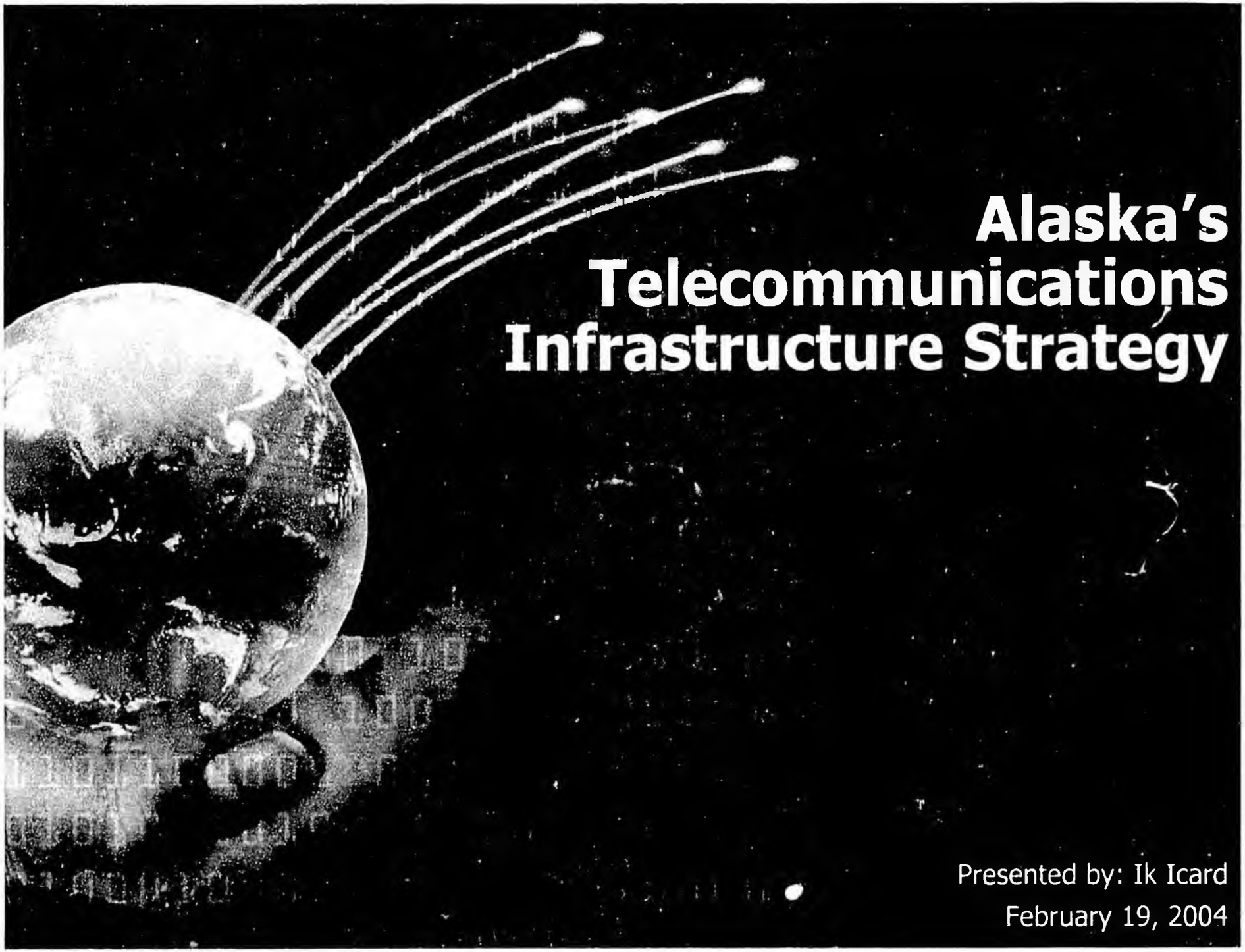
Wire Alaska. Of course none of the above will ever happen until we get rid of our dependence on satellites to bring Internet to the home. This is probably more tech talk than you want to hear, but it's basically this simple. Satellites don't provide a fraction of what a digital economy needs. Picture trying to push a ton of peanut butter down a straw and you get the idea. The straw is a satellite; the peanut butter is what you are trying to do on the Internet. And satellite communication is expensive. An average Internet session at painfully slow speeds from a remote area in Alaska costs the equivalent of a week's groceries. A wire-based system could cost far less than that.

The fact is that we have the technical know-how to wire Alaska. Yes, I mean building a pipeline that carries data instead of oil or natural gas. Is doing so affordable? It is at least comparable to billions of dollars spent on launching satellites. Without a wire infrastructure, a digital economy outside the major metropolitan areas is unfeasible.

Add educational technology to the community infrastructure. What comes after water, sewage, and street maintenance in terms of community infrastructure? Technology in schools. I see no way to end the endless harangue about how to keep technology current in our schools other than to fold it into the infrastructure that our tax base supports. Not long ago the idea of a community water and sewage system seemed crazy. But these days if you want to see panic in the streets just start a rumor that your government's going out of the water-supply business and that citizens will have to find water for themselves. We don't talk about whether a school is going to have toilets, and we shouldn't talk about whether they're going to have computers and networks either. Like bathrooms, they need to simply be there and in good working order. It is the next layer of infrastructure we need if we are going to give our citizens the tools necessary to be truly responsible for themselves.

So, visionary or village idiot, you take your pick. But here's a fact: We either begin to supplement Alaska's resource-based economy with a digital economy, or communities will go the way of many our natural resources - toward extinction.

Jason Ohler is professor of educational technology at the University of Alaska Southeast and can be reached at jason@jasonohler.com.



Alaska's Telecommunications Infrastructure Strategy

Presented by: Ik Icard

February 19, 2004

Purpose

1. To discuss the building of a broadband telecommunications network, specifically a "backbone" system
2. Why such a network is desirable for the economic growth and welfare of Alaska and its residents
3. Technical and policy considerations for implementing such a plan for Alaska

What is a Broadband network?

- "Backbone" system: long-distance, high capacity transmission of voice, video, data, and other signals – tens of kilometers or more, between hubs
- High level in the communications network hierarchy – carrying capacity of hundreds of megabits per second (mbps) to gigabits per second (Gbps).
- Broadband services are always-on, high speed data services.

What technologies are involved?

- Fiber Optics – secure, long distance, high capacity broadband transmission medium
- Satelllte – Well-suited for voice and video broadcasting to remote sites
- Microwave – Known technology suited for moderate distance, line-of-site transmission
- Fixed Wireless – Allows for a low cost area connection to network (i.e. connecting entire village)

Fiber optic backbone feasibility

- Robust technology, deployed around the globe in the most demanding environments
- Unparalleled security of transmission
- High capacity broadband – up to tens of Gigabits per fiber pair
- Fiber is the fastest, most reliable broadband medium.

Business benefits

- On-line business, banking, videoconferencing, and advanced applications
- With VOIP, permits simultaneous phone and on-line computer communication, reducing costs & saving time
- Increase efficiencies, reduce costs, overcome distance, open new markets and employment opportunities
- Key infrastructure for the 21st century in the way that shipping routes, roads, and railroads were for earlier generations

Health benefits

- reliable platform to deliver services to all Alaskans, regardless of where they are
- reduces patient and doctor travel requirements
- increases patient access to specialists
- remote consultation, diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment
- immediate on-line access to test results and records; electronic prescriptions
- remote education for health care professionals and consumers

Education & Research Benefits

- High bandwidth applications are transforming the classroom
- Access to real-time, interactive content from around the state and around the world
- Participation in virtual classroom environments
- Long distance research and field monitoring

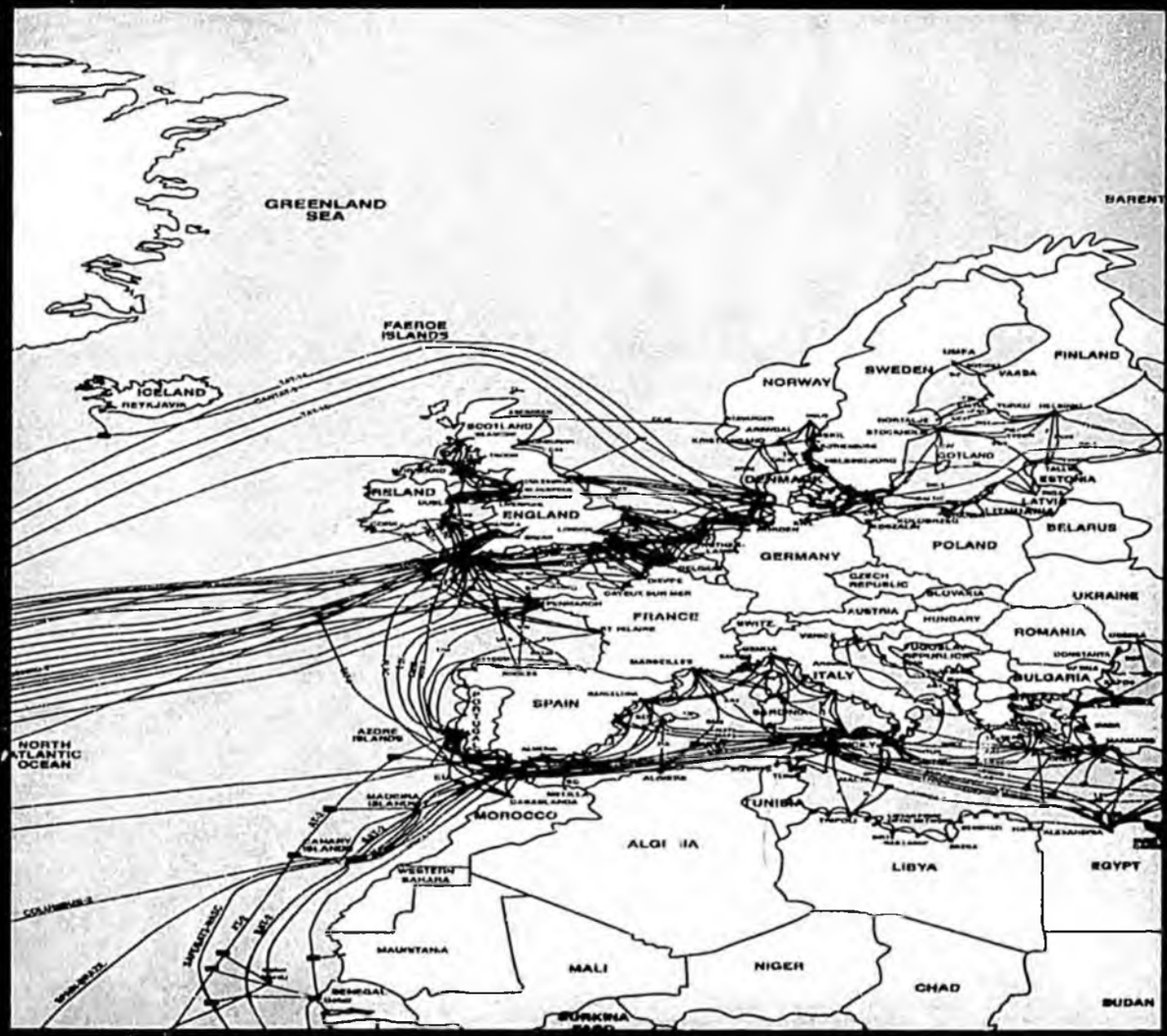
State Policy Considerations

- New or existing authority for governance and financing incentives
- Wholesale telecommunication companies that are not in retail market
- Partnering with the Federal or Alaska government and agencies or other businesses to manage cost-effective strategies
- Low interest or interest-free bonding capabilities

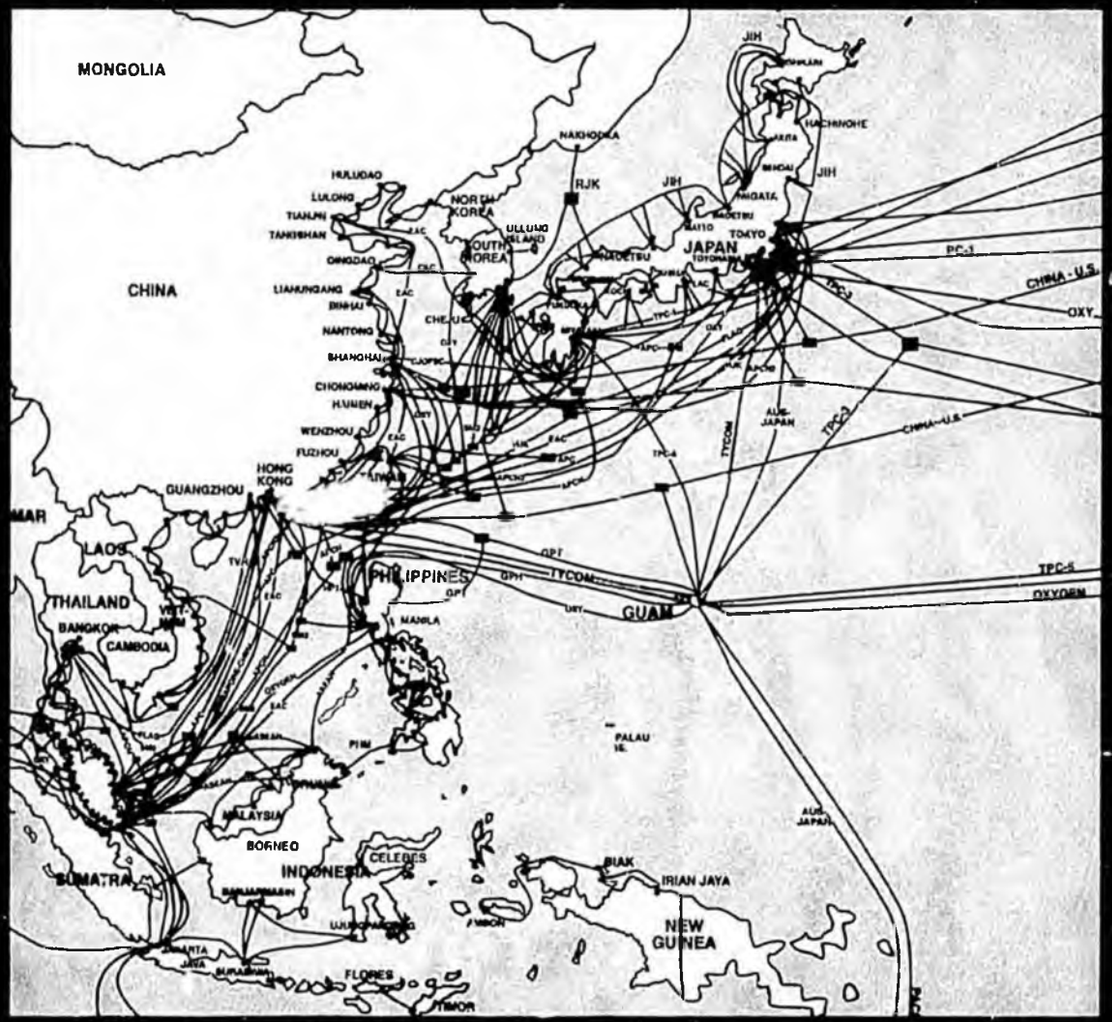
Benefits of Public-Private Project

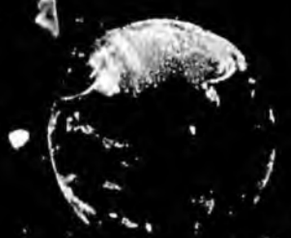
- Efficient way for the state to build infrastructure
- Uses commercial lending and investor capital
- Allows for lower cost of capital (through guarantees)
- Longer debt terms

Europe & the Mediterranean

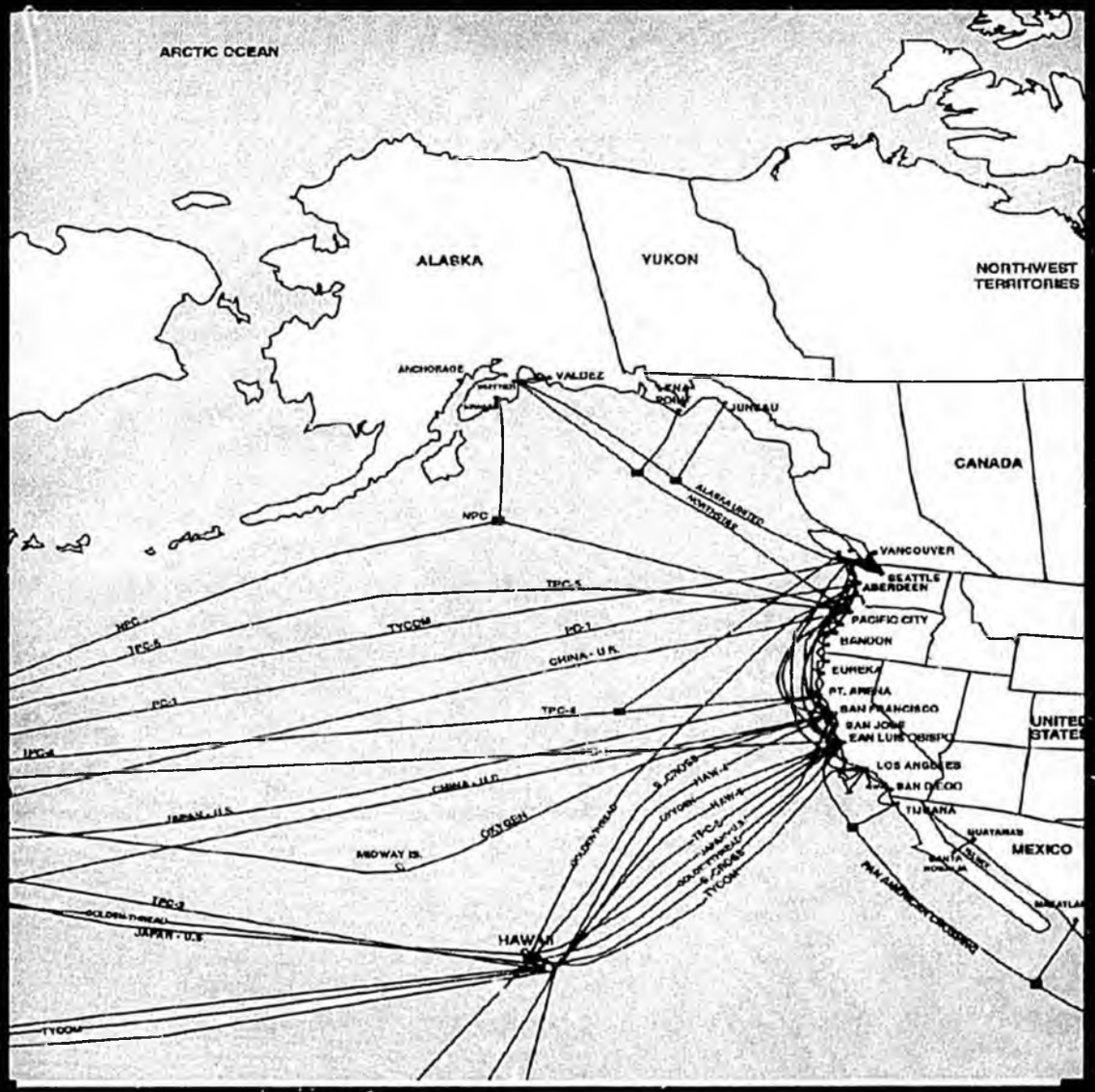


Southeast Asia





Western U.S.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PACIFIC CITY
BANDON
EUREKA
PT. ARENA
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN JOSE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
LOS ANGELES
SAN DIEGO
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TPC-4
JAPAN - U.S.
MIDWAY IS.
OXYGEN
TPC-3
HAWAII
PAN AMERICAN CROSSING

Notes on the Progressive Policy Institute

- The Progressive Policy Institute's New Economy Index looks at a host of indicators to rank the 50 states according to their adaptation to the New Economy.

- There are 22 indicators that are used to develop an index score.

- The indicators range from the amount of managerial/professional jobs in the economy, to the amount of Initial Public Offerings made by companies based in each state.

- Digging into the indicators tells us an interesting story about where Alaska is nationally in the New Economy, and how competitive Alaska has been in the past few years.

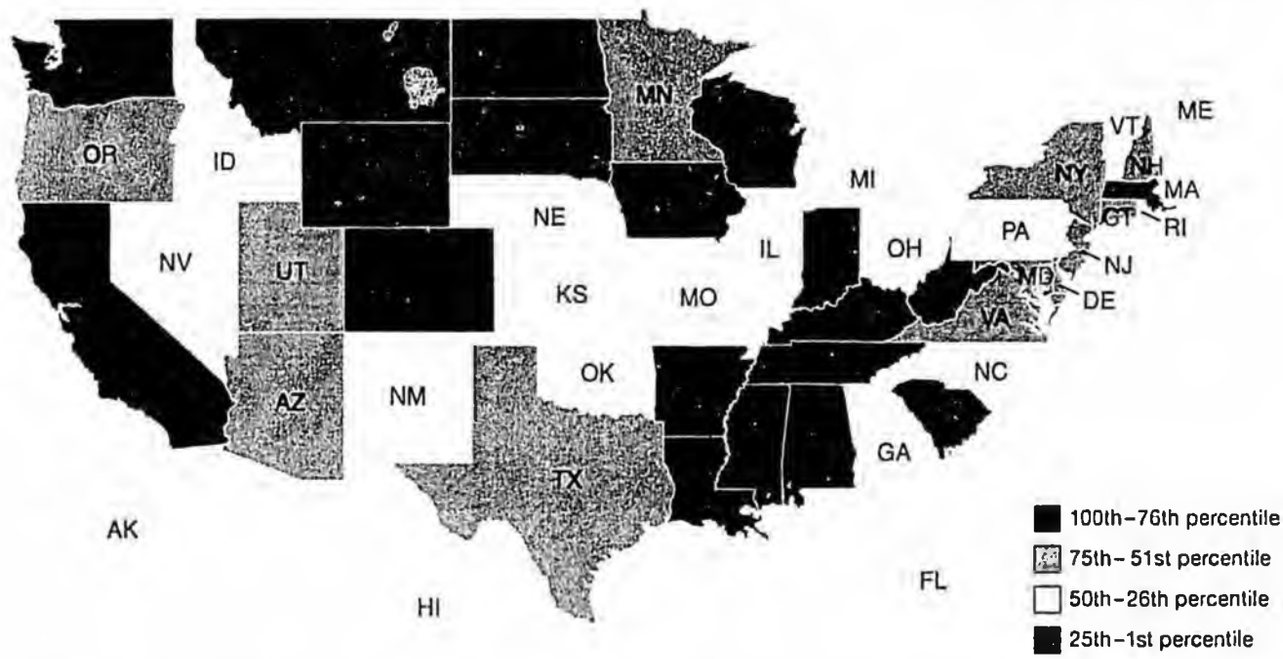
- The first New Economy Index was released in 1999, and the second in 2002.

- In 1999 Alaska was ranked the 13th most competitive State in the New Economy.

- In the 2002 ranking Alaska had dropped to the 31st most competitive State, registering the sharpest drop in the index of all the State's.

- We are losing ground, and this Task Force can address the question of how Alaska can get back on track.

OVERALL SCORES



Based on the scores below, the states break into percentiles as indicated on the map. See methodology for further explanation.

2002 Rank	2002 Score	State	1999 Rank	1999 Score	Rank* Change
1	90.0	Massachusetts	1	82.3	0
2	86.2	Washington	4	69.0	2
3	85.5	California	2	74.3	-1
4	84.3	Colorado	3	72.3	-1
5	75.6	Maryland	11	59.2	6
6	75.1	New Jersey	8	60.9	2
7	74.2	Connecticut	5	64.9	-2
8	72.1	Virginia	12	58.8	4
9	70.5	Delaware	9	59.9	0
10	69.3	New York	16	54.5	6
11	68.9	Oregon	15	56.1	4
12	68.7	Utah	6	64.0	-6
13	68.7	Minnesota	14	56.5	1
14	67.6	Texas	17	52.3	3
15	67.6	New Hampshire	7	62.5	-8
16	67.2	Arizona	10	59.2	-6
17	64.7	Illinois	22	48.4	5
18	62.7	Florida	20	50.8	2
19	62.3	Pennsylvania	24	46.7	5
20	61.6	Idaho	23	47.9	3
21	61.5	Rhode Island	29	45.3	8
22	60.1	Georgia	25	46.6	3
23	60.0	Michigan	34	44.6	11
24	58.9	Missouri	35	44.2	11
25	58.3	Maine	28	45.6	3
26	57.5	North Carolina	30	45.2	4
27	57.2	New Mexico	19	51.4	-8
28	56.9	Vermont	18	51.9	-10
29	56.7	Kansas	27	45.8	-2
30	56.5	Ohio	33	44.8	3
31	56.3	Alaska	13	57.7	-18
32	55.7	Nevada	21	49.0	-11
33	54.4	Nebraska	36	41.8	3
34	54.1	Oklahoma	40	38.6	6
35	53.7	Hawaii	26	46.1	-9
36	52.8	Indiana	37	41.0	-1
37	52.8	Montana	46	29.0	9
38	52.2	Iowa	42	39.5	-4
39	52.2	Tennessee	31	45.1	-8
40	52.0	Wisconsin	32	44.9	-8
41	51.1	South Carolina	38	39.7	-3
42	48.6	Kentucky	39	39.4	-3
43	47.4	South Dakota	43	32.3	0
44	46.1	North Dakota	45	29.0	1
45	45.9	Louisiana	47	28.2	2
46	45.7	Wyoming	41	34.5	-5
47	45.3	Alabama	44	32.3	-3
48	41.7	Arkansas	49	26.2	-1
49	40.9	Mississippi	50	22.6	1
50	40.7	West Virginia	48	26.8	-2
	60.3	United States		48.1	

*Because of differences in methodology changes in ranks between 1999 and 2002 cannot all be attributed to changes in actual economic conditions in the state.

STATE NEW ECONOMY SCORES BY OVERALL RANK

State	Overall		IT Professionals		Managerial/ Professional Jobs		Workforce Education		Manufacturing Workforce Education		Export Focus of Manufacturing		Foreign Direct Investment		"Gazelle" Jobs		Job Churning		IPOs		Online Population	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Massachusetts	1	90.00	4	2.5%	2	31.4%	4	58.2	22	1.13	18	$38,209	7	6.0%	4	15.4%	41	17.4%	2	10.78	22	56.7%
Washington	2	86.21	2	2.8%	14	27.7%	11	53.1	6	1.53	3	$82,911	33	3.7%	1	16.5%	10	21.3%	1	11.78	7	61.3%
California	3	85.50	9	2.2%	5	28.8%	28	48.2	3	1.65	8	$65,021	21	4.6%	3	15.6%	8	21.3%	3	9.06	35	52.1%
Colorado	4	84.33	1	3.3%	8	28.3%	2	59.6	9	1.40	6	$66,182	23	4.3%	13	14.2%	6	22.1%	4	7.08	11	60.1%
Maryland	5	75.56	5	2.4%	3	31.4%	1	60.9	32	0.95	28	$29,243	26	4.1%	14	14.1%	22	19.8%	7	6.49	5	61.4%
New Jersey	6	75.10	14	1.9%	10	27.8%	15	52.0	21	1.15	5	$68,225	5	6.3%	36	12.4%	25	19.7%	14	5.81	12	60.0%
Connecticut	7	74.16	8	2.2%	6	28.5%	7	56.0	35	0.82	14	$46,347	6	6.2%	8	14.6%	37	17.8%	9	6.26	14	58.6%
Virginia	8	72.11	3	2.5%	9	28.0%	3	59.1	44	0.47	25	$31,182	15	5.0%	7	14.7%	23	19.8%	6	6.66	15	58.5%
Delaware	9	70.49	10	2.1%	17	27.2%	20	51.1	24	1.09	1	$122,362	3	6.9%	46	11.0%	14	20.5%	34	3.55	16	58.4%
New York	10	69.27	20	1.7%	11	27.8%	8	53.8	17	1.20	4	$71,676	16	4.9%	30	13.1%	29	19.2%	17	5.28	33	53.0%
Oregon	11	68.88	25	1.5%	1	31.4%	13	52.3	2	1.66	15	$44,549	31	3.7%	19	13.7%	13	20.7%	23	4.61	8	61.2%
Utah	12	68.69	7	2.2%	34	24.6%	12	52.8	8	1.40	37	$21,286	38	3.3%	11	14.2%	4	22.5%	21	4.82	5	61.4%
Minnesota	13	68.65	11	1.9%	13	27.8%	6	56.1	29	0.99	13	$47,300	36	3.5%	16	13.9%	44	16.9%	13	5.94	2	63.5%
Texas	14	67.61	12	1.9%	12	27.8%	43	43.5	14	1.25	7	$65,281	22	4.5%	5	15.2%	7	21.6%	16	5.41	39	51.2%
New Hampshire	15	67.56	24	1.5%	18	27.2%	5	58.0	4	1.56	35	$22,314	8	6.0%	9	14.5%	34	18.1%	27	4.42	2	63.5%
Arizona	16	67.22	13	1.9%	28	25.2%	42	44.0	34	0.88	16	$40,694	42	3.3%	2	15.7%	3	22.7%	18	5.21	32	53.1%
Illinois	17	64.67	17	1.7%	7	28.3%	21	50.8	28	1.01	19	$37,726	17	4.8%	26	13.4%	39	17.8%	5	6.85	38	51.3%
Florida	18	62.75	23	1.5%	30	24.9%	35	46.3	20	1.16	10	$56,588	24	4.2%	10	14.4%	2	23.7%	20	4.93	37	52.0%
Pennsylvania	19	62.31	26	1.4%	22	26.3%	19	51.2	33	0.95	22	$33,165	18	4.7%	25	13.4%	47	16.7%	12	6.10	29	55.0%
Idaho	20	61.63	27	1.4%	15	27.4%	38	45.4	18	1.19	17	$39,778	37	3.4%	38	12.0%	9	21.3%	34	3.55	26	55.8%
Rhode Island	21	61.50	22	1.6%	24	25.6%	9	53.8	16	1.20	44	$18,154	20	4.7%	20	13.7%	43	17.1%	34	3.55	22	56.7%
Georgia	22	60.07	15	1.8%	32	24.8%	40	44.8	25	1.04	29	$26,811	12	5.6%	22	13.5%	5	22.4%	15	5.78	41	50.3%
Michigan	23	59.96	30	1.3%	23	25.7%	23	50.5	7	1.52	11	$53,783	14	5.4%	35	12.6%	36	17.9%	32	3.96	25	56.4%
Missouri	24	58.85	18	1.7%	29	25.2%	24	50.4	40	0.67	38	$21,252	32	3.7%	17	13.9%	30	19.0%	10	6.23	20	57.3%
Maine	25	58.30	28	1.4%	4	30.4%	37	45.6	23	1.11	43	$19,657	10	5.6%	40	11.9%	33	18.5%	22	4.74	10	60.4%
North Carolina	26	57.54	16	1.7%	31	24.9%	29	47.7	42	0.63	32	$23,904	4	6.7%	24	13.5%	16	20.3%	26	4.51	45	47.2%
New Mexico	27	57.17	6	2.2%	16	27.3%	46	42.7	36	0.81	47	$12,980	48	2.2%	44	11.4%	11	21.2%	34	3.55	42	49.8%
Vermont	28	56.95	39	0.9%	40	23.4%	16	51.5	41	0.65	9	$56,925	27	4.1%	18	13.9%	35	18.0%	34	3.55	9	60.5%
Kansas	29	56.69	19	1.7%	21	26.6%	14	52.0	49	0.12	31	$24,100	25	4.2%	23	13.5%	32	18.7%	34	3.55	18	58.0%
Ohio	30	56.47	29	1.3%	26	25.3%	27	48.2	30	0.98	27	$29,524	19	4.7%	27	13.3%	46	16.9%	33	3.67	29	55.0%
Alaska	31	56.32	35	1.1%	19	27.1%	17	51.5	47	0.19	2	$115,098	30	3.8%	42	11.7%	18	20.3%	34	3.55	1	68.8%
Nevada	32	55.74	38	0.9%	50	18.6%	49	38.8	15	1.22	12	$53,540	40	3.3%	29	13.1%	1	25.0%	30	4.05	36	52.1%
Nebraska	33	54.35	21	1.6%	27	25.3%	34	46.6	5	1.56	23	$33,079	45	2.8%	32	12.8%	45	16.9%	28	4.31	28	55.4%
Oklahoma	34	54.07	36	1.1%	25	25.6%	30	47.5	39	0.69	41	$19,927	43	3.0%	12	14.2%	21	20.1%	8	6.43	43	49.7%
Hawaii	35	53.74	37	1.1%	44	23.0%	10	53.3	1	1.76	20	$34,699	1	8.3%	50	8.5%	28	19.2%	34	3.55	40	50.9%
Indiana	36	52.81	40	0.9%	47	22.1%	33	46.6	13	1.28	34	$22,406	11	5.6%	37	12.3%	40	17.8%	19	4.93	27	55.5%
Montana	37	52.75	44	0.9%	20	26.9%	18	51.2	26	1.04	21	$33,385	35	3.6%	47	10.8%	17	20.3%	34	3.55	19	57.6%
Iowa	38	52.23	33	1.2%	33	24.8%	32	47.5	12	1.30	45	$14,535	46	2.7%	43	11.7%	50	16.1%	11	6.11	17	58.3%
Tennessee	39	52.18	34	1.2%	42	23.1%	26	48.6	46	0.39	30	$26,083	9	5.7%	34	12.6%	19	20.2%	24	4.60	34	52.5%
Wisconsin	40	52.01	31	1.2%	43	23.0%	25	49.3	11	1.33	36	$21,403	34	3.6%	39	11.9%	48	16.3%	29	4.29	21	57.0%
South Carolina	41	51.13	43	0.9%	41	23.3%	39	45.0	45	0.39	32	$23,974	2	7.4%	28	13.2%	15	20.4%	34	3.55	44	47.7%
Kentucky	42	48.62	41	0.9%	45	22.8%	47	42.7	10	1.33	26	$31,120	13	5.4%	33	12.8%	31	18.8%	31	3.97	31	53.2%
South Dakota	43	47.44	32	1.2%	48	21.8%	31	47.5	19	1.17	50	$8,601	50	1.7%	15	14.0%	38	17.8%	34	3.55	13	58.8%
North Dakota	44	46.10	50	0.3%	39	23.6%	22	50.5	38	0.73	24	$31,317	47	2.4%	49	10.0%	49	16.3%	34	3.55	24	56.5%
Louisiana	45	45.87	46	0.8%	35	24.4%	48	39.3	37	0.74	40	$20,058	39	3.3%	31	13.0%	26	19.5%	25	4.54	49	43.4%
Wyoming	46	45.71	47	0.7%	36	24.4%	45	43.1	42	0.50	46	$14,074	44	2.9%	48	10.3%	27	19.4%	34	3.55	4	62.3%
Alabama	47	45.28	42	0.9%	37	24.2%	44	43.4	48	0.18	42	$19,717	28	4.1%	21	13.6%	20	20.1%	34	3.55	47	46.2%
Arkansas	48	41.68	49	0.5%	49	21.3%	41	44.6	50	0.01	48	$11,110	41	3.3%	41	11.8%	12	20.8%	34	3.55	48	44.3%
Mississippi	49	40.94	48	0.6%	46	22.3%	36	45.7	27	1.01	49	$9,650	49	2.2%	6	14.7%	24	19.7%	34	3.55	50	41.8%
West Virginia	50	40.71	45	0.8%	38	24.2%	50	38.7	31	0.98	39	$20,361	29	3.8%	45	11.2%	42	17.4%	34	3.55	46	46.7%
U.S. average		60.32		1.7%		26.5%		49.2		1.00		$42,913		4.7%		13.8%		19.8%		5.00		53.9%

State	Commercial Internet Domain Names Rank	Score	Technology In Schools Rank	Score	Digital Government Rank	Score	Online Agriculture Rank	Score	Online Manufacturers Rank	Score	Broadband Rank	Score	High-Tech Jobs Rank	Score	Scientists and Engineers Rank	Score	Patents Rank	Score	Industry R&D Investment Rank	Score	Venture Capital Rank	Score
MA	4	1.34	40	1.06	27	3.06	12	3.8	15	87.5%	1	5.42	1	10.4%	4	0.92%	12	0.94	9	2.45%	1	3.58%
WA	15	0.97	27	1.95	2	4.38	10	3.9	19	87.0%	8	4.03	9	6.6%	11	0.59%	9	1.03	11	2.25%	5	1.34%
CA	1	1.86	50	0.02	10	3.68	18	3.7	32	84.5%	2	5.22	4	8.9%	10	0.62%	5	1.20	8	2.56%	2	3.39%
CO	13	1.04	21	2.31	35	2.79	4	3.9	21	86.6%	15	3.47	2	10.0%	8	0.63%	4	1.21	12	2.18%	3	3.00%
MD	6	1.25	42	0.87	14	3.57	30	2.8	39	81.7%	11	3.76	8	6.6%	3	1.05%	10	1.01	26	1.18%	6	1.31%
NJ	9	1.13	24	2.01	12	3.60	39	2.6	43	79.8%	3	4.74	6	7.1%	9	0.63%	3	1.29	4	3.21%	7	1.21%
CT	14	1.01	47	0.42	25	3.11	12	3.8	10	87.9%	6	4.43	10	6.6%	6	0.65%	6	1.13	13	2.16%	9	1.01%
VA	7	1.20	14	2.81	20	3.30	30	2.8	18	87.2%	25	3.04	5	7.5%	13	0.56%	29	0.51	27	1.15%	8	1.11%
DE	12	1.08	3	3.58	36	2.78	30	2.8	50	66.7%	36	2.38	32	3.4%	2	1.07%	2	1.49	3	3.63%	26	0.31%
NY	5	1.27	43	0.86	8	3.72	11	3.9	47	77.4%	5	4.44	18	5.3%	12	0.56%	7	1.06	15	1.87%	12	0.90%
OR	19	0.83	25	2.00	23	3.16	2	4.6	6	88.7%	18	3.35	12	6.3%	14	0.52%	16	0.81	23	1.33%	10	0.96%
UT	11	1.10	20	2.47	13	3.57	4	3.9	11	87.8%	17	3.42	11	6.4%	15	0.52%	13	0.85	20	1.54%	13	0.90%
MN	24	0.69	7	3.21	26	3.10	24	2.9	1	91.7%	24	3.06	7	6.9%	20	0.48%	8	1.05	14	2.10%	16	0.64%
TX	20	0.80	17	2.63	3	4.34	36	2.7	30	85.3%	13	3.58	17	5.7%	30	0.39%	15	0.83	21	1.51%	14	0.86%
NH	16	0.96	45	0.49	44	1.76	12	3.8	27	85.8%	20	3.23	3	9.6%	25	0.43%	31	0.49	18	1.70%	4	1.56%
AZ	3	1.34	32	1.65	38	2.69	4	3.9	26	86.0%	9	3.96	16	5.8%	32	0.38%	11	0.95	6	3.00%	24	0.39%
IL	18	0.88	23	2.06	15	3.55	20	3.6	29	85.5%	16	3.44	21	4.8%	27	0.41%	23	0.65	16	1.83%	18	0.54%
FL	10	1.11	39	1.16	7	3.83	28	2.8	40	81.4%	10	3.77	26	4.3%	49	0.26%	22	0.66	30	0.80%	19	0.50%
PA	22	0.74	34	1.42	6	3.85	9	2.6	23	86.4%	28	2.98	23	4.6%	17	0.50%	17	0.81	7	2.76%	17	0.54%
ID	34	0.49	13	2.87	39	2.60	1	5.0	35	84.2%	34	2.41	14	5.9%	24	0.44%	1	1.53	2	3.68%	41	0.04%
RI	21	0.77	35	1.39	45	1.64	12	3.8	44	79.4%	7	4.22	25	4.4%	7	0.64%	19	0.72	1	4.29%	22	0.41%
GA	17	0.91	33	1.60	31	2.95	48	1.1	33	84.5%	26	3.00	20	4.8%	43	0.32%	27	0.52	31	0.80%	11	0.93%
MI	29	0.59	36	1.35	1	4.49	26	2.9	14	87.7%	23	3.10	36	3.2%	29	0.40%	20	0.69	10	2.33%	34	0.17%
MO	33	0.52	9	2.94	28	3.06	27	2.9	24	86.0%	29	2.89	29	3.8%	31	0.38%	34	0.45	29	0.81%	25	0.34%
ME	31	0.57	15	2.79	9	3.70	12	3.8	3	89.5%	35	2.39	34	3.3%	23	0.44%	44	0.32	40	0.48%	20	0.49%
NC	27	0.63	44	0.84	16	3.45	41	2.0	36	84.1%	33	2.41	24	4.5%	21	0.46%	30	0.49	19	1.69%	15	0.69%
NM	23	0.71	38	1.32	48	1.39	4	3.9	38	82.1%	31	2.66	15	5.8%	1	1.21%	18	0.77	5	3.15%	44	0.02%
VT	25	0.63	28	1.84	50	0.93	12	3.8	41	81.2%	48	1.55	13	6.3%	5	0.70%	14	0.83	17	1.73%	29	0.27%
KS	36	0.48	16	2.74	11	3.60	37	2.6	28	85.6%	21	3.22	27	3.9%	42	0.32%	36	0.42	24	1.31%	23	0.40%
OH	28	0.62	4	3.47	5	3.85	29	2.8	16	87.5%	22	3.22	30	3.5%	26	0.41%	24	0.57	22	1.44%	31	0.18%
AK	26	0.63	6	3.35	33	2.83	34	2.7	49	72.4%	49	1.23	44	2.1%	19	0.48%	32	0.48	46	0.18%	46	0.01%
NV	2	1.71	49	0.35	29	3.03	4	3.9	45	78.3%	4	4.45	38	2.7%	50	0.22%	25	0.57	33	0.70%	40	0.04%
NE	42	0.41	1	3.82	22	3.18	22	3.1	31	84.6%	12	3.62	19	4.9%	40	0.33%	41	0.34	42	0.42%	35	0.16%
OK	40	0.46	29	1.81	49	1.25	43	1.9	9	88.0%	14	3.52	37	2.9%	36	0.34%	33	0.47	41	0.46%	39	0.05%
HI	8	1.16	26	1.95	40	2.54	34	2.7	48	72.7%	19	3.26	46	2.0%	18	0.50%	40	0.36	49	0.11%	21	0.48%
IN	35	0.49	22	2.07	4	4.29	38	2.6	4	89.0%	40	2.19	33	3.4%	38	0.34%	39	0.39	34	0.66%	36	0.16%
MT	45	0.36	31	1.65	30	2.97	3	4.5	17	87.3%	43	1.86	48	1.8%	16	0.51%	21	0.67	44	0.24%	33	0.17%
IA	49	0.30	5	3.37	34	2.83	21	3.5	20	86.9%	38	2.30	28	3.9%	37	0.34%	26	0.56	32	0.71%	42	0.03%
TN	30	0.58	37	1.33	43	2.07	47	1.3	22	86.5%	30	2.78	39	2.6%	35	0.34%	42	0.34	28	1.01%	37	0.13%
WI	38	0.47	19	2.59	19	3.33	23	3.0	13	87.7%	32	2.61	31	3.5%	34	0.35%	28	0.52	25	1.24%	32	0.17%
SC	39	0.46	10	2.94	37	2.73	46	1.6	8	88.4%	39	2.27	41	2.5%	46	0.29%	46	0.24	36	0.57%	27	0.29%
KY	41	0.43	18	2.59	32	2.89	50	0.1	12	87.8%	41	2.14	42	2.5%	47	0.27%	45	0.30	39	0.53%	30	0.21%
SD	50	0.29	2	3.64	17	3.43	25	2.9	34	84.3%	44	1.79	22	4.7%	44	0.31%	50	0.13	50	0.06%	48	0.01%
ND	44	0.37	11	2.94	18	3.38	19	3.6	2	90.3%	46	1.73	40	2.6%	22	0.44%	38	0.39	37	0.55%	49	0.00%
LA	37	0.48	48	0.39	21	3.20	45	1.9	5	88.9%	27	2.99	49	1.6%	41	0.33%	37	0.41	48	0.17%	38	0.08%
WY	46	0.35	8	3.05	46	1.57	4	3.9	7	88.6%	45	1.78	50	1.4%	28	0.41%	35	0.43	46	0.18%	49	0.00%
AL	32	0.52	46	0.42	47	1.54	44	1.9	42	79.8%	37	2.30	35	3.3%	33	0.36%	47	0.24	38	0.54%	28	0.27%
AR	47	0.32	30	1.66	24	3.14	42	1.9	25	86.0%	42	38	43	2.4%	48	0.27%	49	0.21	43	0.40%	45	0.01%
MS	48	0.32	41	1.05	42	2.11	49	0.8	37	83.4%	47	1.55	47	1.9%	45	0.30%	48	0.21	45	0.20%	43	0.03%
WV	43	0.37	12	2.90	41	2.16	30	2.8	46	77.4%	50	0.96	45	2.1%	39	0.34%	43	0.33	35	0.61%	47	0.01%
		0.95		2.00		3.00		3.0		84.5%		3.00		5.3%		0.49%		0.80		1.91%		1.10%

STATE NEW ECONOMY SCORES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

	Overall		IT Professionals		Managerial/ Professional Jobs		Workforce Education		Manufacturing Workforce Education		Export Focus of Manufacturing		Foreign Direct Investment		"Gazelle" Jobs		Job Churning		IPOs		Online Population	
State	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Alabama	47	45.28	42	0.9%	37	24.2%	44	43.4	48	0.18	42	$19,717	28	4.1%	21	13.6%	20	20.1%	34	3.55	47	46.2%
Alaska	31	56.32	35	1.1%	19	27.1%	17	51.5	47	0.19	2	$115,098	30	3.8%	42	11.7%	18	20.3%	34	3.55	1	68.8%
Arizona	16	67.22	13	1.9%	28	25.2%	42	44.0	34	0.88	16	$40,694	42	3.3%	2	15.7%	3	22.7%	18	5.21	32	53.1%
Arkansas	48	41.68	49	0.5%	49	21.3%	41	44.6	50	0.01	48	$11,110	41	3.3%	41	11.8%	12	20.8%	34	3.55	48	44.3%
California	3	85.50	9	2.2%	5	28.8%	28	48.2	3	1.65	8	$65,021	21	4.6%	3	15.6%	8	21.3%	3	9.06	35	52.1%
Colorado	4	84.33	1	3.3%	8	28.3%	2	59.6	9	1.40	6	$66,182	23	4.3%	13	14.2%	6	22.1%	4	7.08	11	60.1%
Connecticut	7	74.16	8	2.2%	6	28.5%	7	56.0	35	0.82	14	$46,347	6	6.2%	8	14.6%	37	17.8%	9	6.26	14	58.6%
Delaware	9	70.49	10	2.1%	17	27.2%	20	51.1	24	1.09	1	$122,362	3	6.9%	46	11.0%	14	20.5%	34	3.55	16	58.4%
Florida	18	62.75	23	1.5%	30	24.9%	35	46.3	20	1.16	10	$56,588	24	4.2%	10	14.4%	2	23.7%	20	4.93	37	52.0%
Georgia	22	60.07	15	1.8%	32	24.8%	40	44.8	25	1.04	29	$26,811	12	5.6%	22	13.5%	5	22.4%	15	5.78	41	50.3%
Hawaii	35	53.74	37	1.1%	44	23.0%	10	53.3	1	1.76	20	$34,699	1	8.3%	50	8.5%	28	19.2%	34	3.55	40	50.9%
Idaho	20	61.63	27	1.4%	15	27.4%	38	45.4	18	1.19	17	$39,778	37	3.4%	38	12.0%	9	21.3%	34	3.55	26	55.8%
Illinois	17	64.67	17	1.7%	7	28.3%	21	50.8	28	1.01	19	$37,726	17	4.8%	26	13.4%	39	17.8%	5	6.85	38	51.3%
Indiana	36	52.81	40	0.9%	47	22.1%	33	46.6	13	1.28	34	$22,406	11	5.6%	37	12.3%	40	17.8%	19	4.93	27	55.5%
Iowa	38	52.23	33	1.2%	33	24.8%	32	47.5	12	1.30	45	$14,535	46	2.7%	43	11.7%	50	16.1%	11	6.11	17	58.3%
Kansas	29	56.69	19	1.7%	21	26.6%	14	52.0	49	0.12	31	$24,100	25	4.2%	23	13.5%	32	18.7%	34	3.55	18	58.0%
Kentucky	42	48.62	41	0.9%	45	22.8%	47	42.7	10	1.33	26	$31,120	13	5.4%	33	12.8%	31	18.8%	31	3.97	31	53.2%
Louisiana	45	45.87	46	0.8%	35	24.4%	48	39.3	37	0.74	40	$20,058	39	3.3%	31	13.0%	26	19.5%	25	4.54	49	43.4%
Maine	25	58.30	28	1.4%	4	30.4%	37	45.6	23	1.11	43	$19,657	10	5.6%	40	11.9%	33	18.5%	22	4.74	10	60.4%
Maryland	5	75.56	5	2.4%	3	31.4%	1	60.9	32	0.95	28	$29,243	26	4.1%	14	14.1%	22	19.8%	7	6.49	5	61.4%
Massachusetts	1	90.00	4	2.5%	2	31.4%	4	58.2	22	1.13	18	$38,209	7	6.0%	4	15.4%	41	17.4%	2	10.78	22	56.7%
Michigan	23	59.96	30	1.3%	23	25.7%	23	50.5	7	1.52	11	$53,783	14	5.4%	35	12.6%	36	17.9%	32	3.96	25	56.4%
Minnesota	13	68.65	11	1.9%	13	27.8%	6	56.1	29	0.99	13	$47,600	36	3.5%	16	13.9%	44	16.9%	13	5.94	2	63.5%
Mississippi	49	40.94	48	0.6%	46	22.3%	36	45.7	27	1.01	49	$9,650	49	2.2%	6	14.7%	24	19.7%	34	3.55	50	41.8%
Missouri	24	58.85	18	1.7%	29	25.2%	24	50.4	40	0.67	38	$21,252	32	3.7%	17	13.9%	30	19.0%	10	6.23	20	57.3%
Montana	37	52.75	44	0.9%	20	26.9%	18	51.2	26	1.04	21	$33,385	35	3.6%	47	10.8%	17	20.3%	34	3.55	19	57.6%
Nebraska	33	54.35	21	1.6%	27	25.3%	34	46.6	5	1.56	23	$33,079	45	2.8%	32	12.8%	45	16.9%	28	4.31	28	55.4%
Nevada	32	55.74	38	0.9%	50	18.6%	49	38.8	15	1.22	12	$53,540	40	3.3%	29	13.1%	1	25.0%	30	4.05	36	52.1%
New Hampshire	15	67.56	24	1.5%	18	27.2%	5	58.0	4	1.56	35	$22,314	8	6.0%	9	14.5%	34	18.1%	27	4.42	2	63.5%
New Jersey	6	75.10	14	1.9%	10	27.8%	15	52.0	21	1.15	5	$68,225	5	6.3%	36	12.4%	25	19.7%	14	5.81	12	60.0%
New Mexico	27	57.17	6	2.2%	16	27.3%	46	42.7	36	0.81	47	$12,980	48	2.2%	44	11.4%	11	21.2%	34	3.55	42	49.8%
New York	10	69.27	20	1.7%	11	27.8%	8	53.8	17	1.20	4	$71,676	16	4.9%	30	13.1%	29	19.2%	17	5.28	33	53.0%
North Carolina	26	57.54	16	1.7%	31	24.9%	29	47.7	42	0.63	33	$23,904	4	6.7%	24	13.5%	16	20.3%	26	4.51	45	47.2%
North Dakota	44	46.10	50	0.3%	39	23.6%	22	50.5	38	0.73	24	$31,317	47	2.4%	49	10.0%	49	16.3%	34	3.55	24	56.5%
Ohio	30	56.47	29	1.3%	26	25.3%	27	48.2	30	0.98	27	$29,524	19	4.7%	27	13.3%	46	16.9%	33	3.67	29	55.0%
Oklahoma	34	54.07	36	1.1%	25	25.6%	30	47.5	39	0.69	41	$19,927	43	3.0%	12	14.2%	21	20.1%	8	6.43	43	49.7%
Oregon	11	68.88	25	1.5%	1	31.4%	13	52.3	2	1.66	15	$44,549	31	3.7%	19	13.7%	13	20.7%	23	4.61	8	61.2%
Pennsylvania	19	62.31	26	1.4%	22	26.3%	19	51.2	33	0.95	22	$33,165	18	4.7%	25	13.4%	47	16.7%	12	6.10	29	55.0%
Rhode Island	21	61.50	22	1.6%	24	25.6%	9	53.8	16	1.20	44	$18,154	20	4.7%	20	13.7%	43	17.1%	34	3.55	22	56.7%
South Carolina	41	51.13	43	0.9%	41	23.3%	39	45.0	45	0.39	32	$23,974	2	7.4%	28	13.2%	15	20.4%	34	3.55	44	47.7%
South Dakota	43	47.44	32	1.2%	48	21.8%	31	47.5	19	1.17	50	$8,601	50	1.7%	15	14.0%	38	17.8%	34	3.55	13	58.8%
Tennessee	39	52.18	34	1.2%	42	23.1%	26	48.6	46	0.39	30	$26,083	9	5.7%	34	12.6%	19	20.2%	24	4.60	34	52.5%
Texas	14	67.61	12	1.9%	12	27.8%	43	43.5	14	1.25	7	$65,281	22	4.5%	5	15.2%	7	21.6%	16	5.41	39	51.2%
Utah	12	68.69	7	2.2%	34	24.6%	12	52.8	8	1.40	37	$21,286	38	3.3%	11	14.2%	4	22.5%	21	4.82	5	61.4%
Vermont	28	56.95	39	0.9%	40	23.4%	16	51.5	41	0.65	9	$56,925	27	4.1%	18	13.9%	35	18.0%	34	3.55	9	60.5%
Virginia	8	72.11	3	2.5%	9	28.0%	3	59.1	44	0.47	25	$31,182	15	5.0%	7	14.7%	23	19.8%	6	6.66	15	58.5%
Washington	2	86.21	2	2.8%	14	27.7%	11	53.1	6	1.53	3	$82,911	33	3.7%	1	16.5%	10	21.3%	1	11.78	7	61.3%
West Virginia	50	40.71	45	0.8%	38	24.2%	50	38.7	31	0.98	39	$20,361	29	3.8%	45	11.2%	42	17.4%	34	3.55	46	46.7%
Wisconsin	40	52.01	31	1.2%	43	23.0%	25	49.3	11	1.33	36	$21,403	34	3.6%	39	11.9%	48	16.3%	29	4.29	21	57.0%
Wyoming	46	45.71	47	0.7%	36	24.4%	45	43.1	43	0.50	46	$14,074	44	2.9%	48	10.3%	27	19.4%	34	3.55	4	62.3%
U.S. average		**60.32**		**1.7%**		**26.5%**		**49.2**		**1.00**		**$42,913**		**4.7%**		**13.8%**		**19.8%**		**5.00**		**53.9%**

State	Commercial Internet Domain Names		Technology In Schools		Digital Government		Online Agriculture		Online Manufacturers		Broadband		High-Tech Jobs		Scientists and Engineers		Patents		Industry R&D Investment		Venture Capital	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
AL	32	0.52	46	0.42	47	1.54	44	1.9	42	79.8%	37	2.30	35	3.3%	33	0.36%	47	0.24	38	0.54%	28	0.27%
AK	26	0.63	6	3.35	33	2.83	34	2.7	49	72.4%	49	1.23	44	2.1%	19	0.48%	32	0.48	46	0.18%	46	0.01%
AZ	3	1.34	32	1.65	38	2.69	4	3.9	26	86.0%	9	3.96	16	5.8%	32	0.38%	11	0.95	6	3.00%	24	0.39%
AR	47	0.32	30	1.66	24	3.14	42	1.9	25	86.0%	42	1.88	43	2.4%	48	0.27%	49	0.21	43	0.40%	45	0.01%
CA	1	1.86	50	0.02	10	3.68	18	3.7	32	84.5%	2	5.22	4	8.9%	10	0.62%	5	1.20	8	2.56%	2	3.39%
CO	13	1.04	21	2.31	35	2.79	4	3.9	21	86.6%	15	3.47	2	10.0%	8	0.63%	4	1.21	12	2.18%	3	3.00%
CT	14	1.01	47	0.42	25	3.11	12	3.8	10	87.9%	6	4.43	10	6.6%	6	0.65%	6	1.13	13	2.16%	9	1.01%
DE	12	1.08	3	3.58	36	2.78	30	2.8	50	66.7%	36	2.38	32	3.4%	2	1.07%	2	1.49	3	3.63%	26	0.31%
FL	10	1.11	39	1.16	7	3.83	28	2.8	40	81.4%	10	3.77	26	4.3%	49	0.26%	22	0.66	30	0.80%	19	0.50%
GA	17	0.91	33	1.60	31	2.95	48	1.1	33	84.5%	26	3.00	20	4.8%	43	0.32%	27	0.52	31	0.80%	11	0.93%
HI	8	1.16	26	1.95	40	2.54	34	2.7	48	72.7%	19	3.26	46	2.0%	18	0.50%	40	0.36	49	0.11%	21	0.48%
ID	34	0.49	13	2.87	39	2.60	1	5.0	35	84.2%	34	2.41	14	5.9%	24	0.44%	1	1.53	2	3.68%	41	0.04%
IL	18	0.88	23	2.06	15	3.55	20	3.6	29	85.5%	16	3.44	21	4.8%	27	0.41%	23	0.65	16	1.83%	18	0.54%
IN	35	0.49	22	2.07	4	4.29	38	2.6	4	89.0%	40	2.19	33	3.4%	38	0.34%	39	0.39	34	0.66%	36	0.16%
IA	49	0.30	5	3.37	34	2.83	21	3.5	20	86.9%	38	2.30	28	3.9%	37	0.34%	26	0.56	32	0.71%	42	0.03%
KS	36	0.48	16	2.74	11	3.60	37	2.6	28	85.6%	21	3.22	27	3.9%	42	0.32%	36	0.42	24	1.31%	23	0.40%
KY	41	0.43	18	2.59	32	2.89	50	0.1	12	87.8%	41	2.14	42	2.5%	47	0.27%	45	0.30	39	0.53%	30	0.21%
LA	37	0.48	48	0.39	21	3.20	45	1.9	5	88.9%	27	2.99	49	1.6%	41	0.33%	37	0.41	48	0.17%	38	0.08%
ME	31	0.57	15	2.79	9	3.70	12	3.8	3	89.5%	35	2.39	34	3.3%	23	0.44%	44	0.32	40	0.48%	20	0.49%
MD	6	1.25	42	0.87	14	3.57	30	2.8	39	81.7%	11	3.76	8	6.6%	3	1.05%	10	1.01	26	1.18%	6	1.31%
MA	4	1.34	40	1.06	27	3.06	12	3.8	15	87.5%	1	5.42	1	10.4%	4	0.92%	12	0.94	9	2.45%	1	3.58%
MI	29	0.59	36	1.35	1	4.40	26	2.9	14	87.7%	23	3.10	36	3.2%	29	0.40%	20	0.69	10	2.33%	34	0.17%
MN	24	0.69	7	3.21	26	3.10	24	2.9	1	91.7%	24	3.06	7	6.9%	20	0.48%	8	1.05	14	2.10%	16	0.64%
MS	48	0.32	41	1.05	42	2.11	49	0.8	37	83.4%	47	1.55	47	1.9%	45	0.30%	48	0.21	45	0.20%	43	0.03%
MO	33	0.52	9	2.94	28	3.06	27	2.9	24	86.0%	29	2.89	29	3.8%	31	0.38%	34	0.45	29	0.81%	25	0.34%
MT	45	0.36	31	1.65	30	2.97	3	4.5	17	87.3%	43	1.86	48	1.8%	16	0.51%	21	0.67	44	0.24%	33	0.17%
NE	42	0.41	1	3.82	22	3.18	22	3.1	31	84.6%	12	3.62	19	4.9%	40	0.33%	41	0.34	42	0.42%	35	0.16%
NV	2	1.71	49	0.35	29	3.03	4	3.9	45	78.3%	4	4.45	38	2.7%	50	0.22%	25	0.57	33	0.70%	40	0.04%
NH	16	0.96	45	0.49	44	1.76	12	3.8	27	85.8%	20	3.23	3	9.6%	25	0.43%	31	0.49	18	1.70%	4	1.56%
NJ	9	1.13	24	2.01	12	3.60	39	2.6	43	79.8%	3	4.74	6	7.1%	9	0.63%	3	1.29	4	3.21%	7	1.21%
NM	23	0.71	38	1.32	48	1.39	4	3.9	38	82.1%	31	2.66	15	5.8%	1	1.21%	18	0.77	5	3.15%	44	0.02%
NY	5	1.27	43	0.86	8	3.72	11	3.9	47	77.4%	5	4.44	18	5.3%	12	0.56%	7	1.06	15	1.87%	12	0.90%
NC	27	0.63	44	0.84	16	3.45	41	2.0	36	84.1%	33	2.41	24	4.5%	21	0.46%	30	0.49	19	1.69%	15	0.69%
ND	44	0.37	11	2.94	18	3.38	19	3.6	2	90.3%	46	1.73	40	2.6%	22	0.44%	38	0.39	37	0.55%	49	0.00%
OH	28	0.62	4	3.47	5	3.85	29	2.8	16	87.5%	22	3.22	30	3.5%	26	0.41%	24	0.57	22	1.44%	31	0.18%
OK	40	0.46	29	1.81	49	1.25	43	1.9	9	88.0%	14	3.52	37	2.9%	36	0.34%	33	0.47	41	0.46%	39	0.05%
OR	19	0.83	25	2.00	23	3.16	2	4.6	6	88.7%	18	3.35	12	6.3%	14	0.52%	16	0.81	23	1.33%	10	0.96%
PA	22	0.74	34	1.42	6	3.85	39	2.6	23	86.4%	28	2.98	23	4.6%	17	0.50%	17	0.81	7	2.76%	17	0.54%
RI	21	0.77	35	1.39	45	1.64	12	3.8	44	79.4%	7	4.22	25	4.4%	7	0.64%	19	0.72	1	4.29%	22	0.41%
SC	39	0.46	10	2.94	37	2.73	46	1.6	8	88.4%	39	2.27	41	2.5%	46	0.29%	46	0.24	36	0.57%	27	0.29%
SD	50	0.29	2	3.64	17	3.43	25	2.9	34	84.3%	44	1.79	22	4.7%	44	0.31%	50	0.13	50	0.06%	48	0.01%
TN	30	0.58	37	1.33	43	2.07	47	1.3	22	86.5%	30	2.78	39	2.6%	35	0.34%	42	0.34	28	1.01%	37	0.13%
TX	20	0.80	17	2.63	3	4.34	36	2.7	30	85.3%	13	3.58	17	5.7%	30	0.39%	15	0.83	21	1.51%	14	0.86%
UT	11	1.10	20	2.47	13	3.57	4	3.9	11	87.8%	17	3.42	11	6.4%	15	0.52%	13	0.85	20	1.54%	13	0.90%
VT	25	0.63	28	1.84	50	0.93	12	3.8	41	81.2%	48	1.55	13	6.3%	5	0.70%	14	0.83	17	1.73%	29	0.27%
VA	7	1.20	14	2.81	20	3.30	30	2.8	18	87.2%	25	3.04	5	7.5%	13	0.56%	29	0.51	27	1.15%	8	1.11%
WA	15	0.97	27	1.95	2	4.38	10	3.9	19	87.0%	8	4.03	9	6.6%	11	0.59%	9	1.03	11	2.25%	5	1.34%
WV	43	0.37	12	2.90	41	2.16	30	2.8	46	77.4%	50	0.96	45	2.1%	39	0.34%	43	0.33	35	0.61%	47	0.01%
WI	38	0.47	19	2.59	19	3.33	23	3.0	13	87.7%	32	2.61	31	3.5%	34	0.35%	28	0.52	25	1.24%	32	0.17%
WY	46	0.35	8	3.05	46	1.57	4	3.9	7	88.6%	45	1.78	50	1.4%	28	0.41%	35	0.43	46	0.18%	49	0.00%
		0.95		**2.00**		**3.00**		**3.0**		**84.5%**		**3.00**		**5.3%**		**0.49%**		**0.80**		**1.91%**		**1.10%**

Before the
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, AND TOURISM

HCR 32 – Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force

Testimony of Tina Pidgeon
Vice President, Federal Regulatory Affairs
General Communication, Inc.

March 2, 2004

Thank you, Madame Chair and Members of the Committee. GCI appreciates the opportunity to appear before the Committee as you consider whether to establish the proposed Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force under HCR 32, and we applaud your interest in ensuring the Alaskan communities have widespread access to broadband connectivity.

GCI has three principle recommendations for your consideration of HCR 32:

(1) First, take the opportunity to assess Alaska's current telecom infrastructure before constituting a Task Force. We anticipate that you will be pleasantly surprised at what you will find regarding the extent, quality, and sophistication of the telecom infrastructure in Alaska. In the event that the Task Force is constituted, one of its first tasks should be to inventory existing and planned broadband infrastructure;

(2) If a Task Force is created, industry members should be included among its membership. Industry representatives can provide invaluable expertise based on actual experience serving Alaska; and

(3) Any Task Force should give great weight to the telecom advances and infrastructure investments that have been made available through competitive entry and consider the practical challenges of designing technologies that meet the needs of rural communities at urban rates, as GCI has done.

Attached to this testimony is proposed language to incorporate these recommendations.

GCI has been at the forefront of deploying new and innovative technologies to improve and advance telecommunications services for Alaskans since 1982. It is fair to say that at that time, Alaska's telecom infrastructure lagged significantly behind that in other states. Since that time, however, significant investments—largely through private capital—have dramatically improved Alaska's telecom infrastructure. For example, since 1996, GCI has invested approximately $534 million in Alaska's telecom infrastructure, including: approximately $64 million in telemedicine, school access, and other rural Alaska broadband-upgrade projects-each requiring extensive facilities upgrades to deliver broadband connectivity, and approximately $138 million in two undersea fiber-optic cable projects-the second of which is currently underway. This project will substantially fortify Alaska's fiber optic network and the security of Alaskan telecommunications.

As a result of continued investments, telephone penetration in Alaska has increased significantly—for both basic telephone and broadband services—since the early '80s. Then, only 83.8% of the homes in Alaska had service. Today, 96.6% do, exceeding the national average of 95.2%. As for broadband connectivity, the progress has been even more impressive, and Alaska is a national leader in many respects: first in individual Internet use at 71.6 percent, compared to a national average of 54.1 percent, and first in home subscription to broadband service at 26%, compared to a national average of 13%. This data demonstrates that Alaskans

demand these services, and they use them. In fact, many rural areas have better access to broadband services than some urban areas in the lower-48.

There is a lot to be excited about concerning ongoing and future infrastructure investment in Alaska. As you consider HCR 32, GCI strongly urges the Committee to take a hard good at the current status of broadband connectivity, infrastructure investment, and fiber deployment in Alaska—of which Steve Walker and I have offered just an overview—and we look forward to continued participation in this discussion. Thank you.

In-Service Date	Rollout Year	LOCATION NAME
8/1/01	2001	Buckland
8/1/01	2001	Ambler
8/1/01	2001	Kivalina
8/1/01	2001	Selawik
8/1/01	2001	Shungnak
8/1/01	2001	Deering
8/1/01	2001	Kiana
8/1/01	2001	Kobuk
8/1/01	2001	Noatak
8/1/01	2001	Noorvik
9/1/01	2001	Akutan
9/1/01	2001	False Pass
9/1/01	2001	Nelson Lagoon
9/1/01	2001	St Mary's
9/1/01	2001	Toksook Bay
12/1/01	2002	Nikolski
12/1/01	2002	Atka
6/27/03	2003	Iliamna
7/21/03	2003	Beaver
7/21/03	2003	Birch Creek
7/22/03	2003	Rampart
7/24/03	2003	Circle
7/31/03	2003	Shishmaref
7/31/03	2003	Wales
8/2/03	2003	Elim
8/2/03	2003	Golovin
8/4/03	2003	Shaktoolik
8/5/03	2003	Gambell
8/5/03	2003	Koyuk
8/6/03	2003	Savoonga
8/6/03	2003	St Michael
8/7/03	2003	Stebbins
8/9/03	2003	Brevig Mission (w/ Teller)
8/9/03	2003	White Mountain
8/19/03	2003	Ekwok
8/19/03	2003	Perryville
8/20/03	2003	Chignik Lake
8/22/03	2003	Chignik
8/23/03	2003	Chignik Lagoon
8/23/03	2003	Venetie
8/24/03	2003	Chalkyitsik
8/25/03	2003	Pilot Point
8/25/03	2003	Port Heiden
8/26/03	2003	Clarks Point
8/27/03	2003	Arctic Village
8/27/03	2003	Stevens Village
8/28/03	2003	Goodnews Bay
8/28/03	2003	Togiak (w/ Twin Hills)
8/29/03	2003	Manokotak

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRADE, AND TOURISM

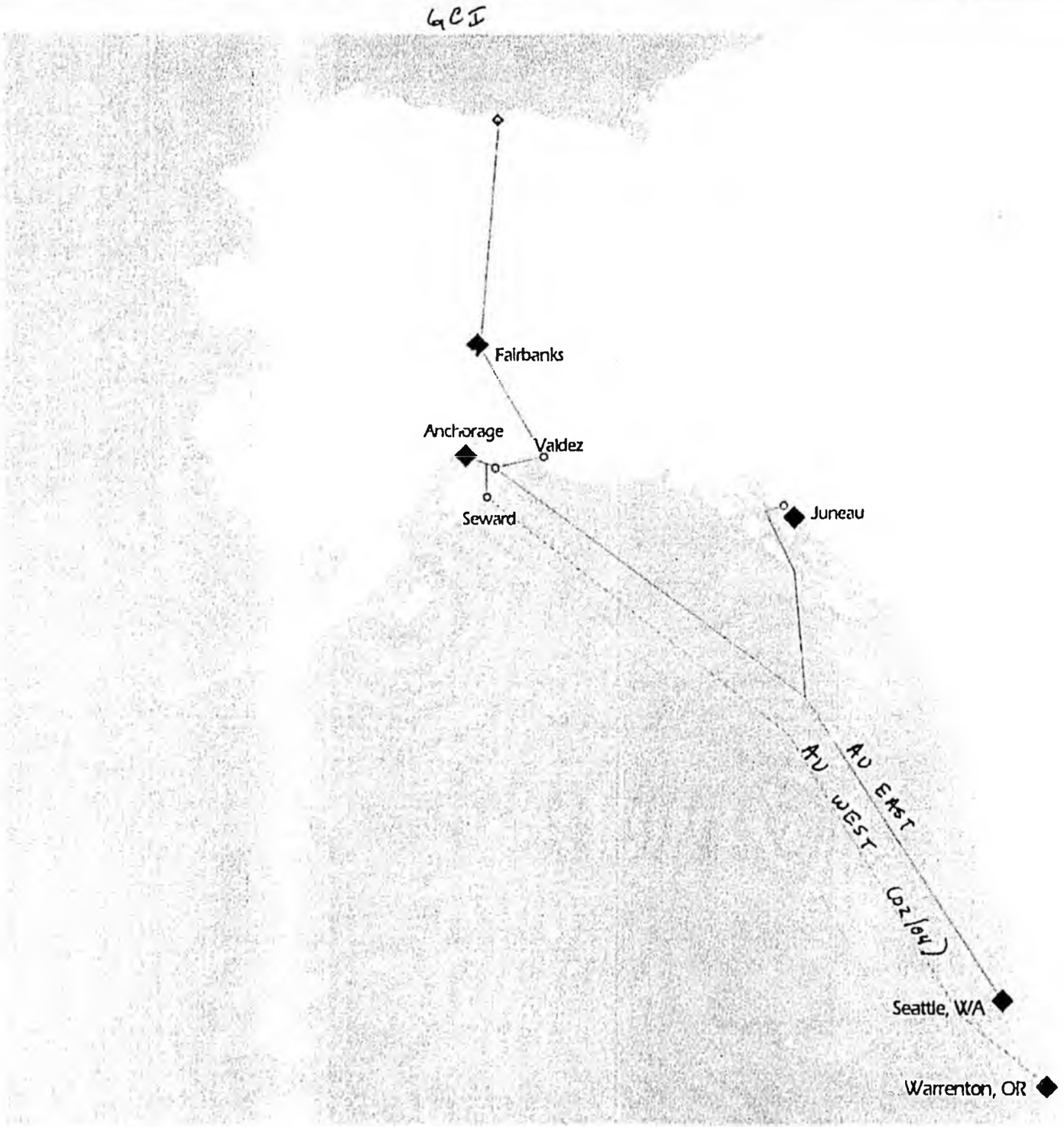
HCR 32

GCI'S LIST OF VILLAGES WITH "WISP" WIRELESS HIGH SPEED INTERNET

9/3/03	2003	Nondalton
9/3/03	2003	Pedro Bay
9/4/03	2003	Kokhanok
9/6/03	2003	Newhalen (w/ Iliamna)
9/8/03	2003	Hooper Bay
9/8/03	2003	Quinhagak
9/9/03	2003	Mekoryuk
9/15/03	2003	Aniak
9/17/03	2003	Koyukuk
9/17/03	2003	Platinum
9/19/03	2003	Huslia
9/19/03	2003	Kaltag
9/19/03	2003	Point Hope
9/24/03	2003	Nikolai
9/25/03	2003	Galena
9/25/03	2003	Takotna
9/27/03	2003	Nulato
10/3/03	2003	Chenega Bay
10/5/03	2003	Fort Yukon
10/6/03	2003	Eagle
10/6/03	2003	Minto
10/6/03	2003	Tatitlek
10/14/03	2003	Emmonak
10/14/03	2003	Nunam Iqua (Sheldon Point)
10/16/03	2003	Pilot Station
10/17/03	2003	Marshall
10/17/03	2003	Russian Mission
10/19/03	2003	Kotlik
10/20/03	2003	Pitkas Point
10/23/03	2003	Egegik
11/16/03	2003	Scammon Bay
11/22/03	2003	Alakanuk
1/20/04	2003	Unalakleet
2/19/04	2003	Mountain Village
2/19/04	2003	Teller (w/ Brevig Mission)
2/19/04	2003	Twin Hills (w/ Togiak)
8/19/03	2003	Ekwok
9/4/03	2003	Igiugig
8/26/03	2003	Koliganek
8/27/03	2003	Levelock
8/20/03	2003	New Stuyahok
Planned	2004	Ahkiok
Planned	2004	Alatna
Planned	2004	Allakaket
Planned	2004	Anaktuvuk Pass
Planned	2004	Anderson
Planned	2004	Atqasuk
Planned	2004	Cantwell
Planned	2004	Central
Planned	2004	Chefornak
Planned	2004	Chevak
Planned	2004	Chiniak

Planned	2004	Chuathbaluk
Planned	2004	Crooked Creek
Planned	2004	Diomede
Planned	2004	Dot Lake
Planned	2004	Eek
Planned	2004	Grayling
Planned	2004	Healy
Planned	2004	Holy Cross
Planned	2004	Hughes
Planned	2004	Ivanoff Bay
Planned	2004	Kaktovik
Planned	2004	Kongigakak
Planned	2004	Larsen Bay
Planned	2004	Lime Village
Planned	2004	Manley Hot Springs
Planned	2004	Mentasta Lake
Planned	2004	Nanwalek
Planned	2004	Nenana
Planned	2004	Nightmute
Planned	2004	Northway
Planned	2004	Nuiqsuit
Planned	2004	Nunapitchuk
Planned	2004	Old Harbor
Planned	2004	Ouzinkie
Planned	2004	Point Lay
Planned	2004	Port Alsworth
Planned	2004	Port Graham
Planned	2004	Port Lions
Planned	2004	Portage Creek
Planned	2004	Red Devil
Planned	2004	Shageluk
Planned	2004	Sleetmute
Planned	2004	Stony River
Planned	2004	Tanacross
Planned	2004	Tetlin
Planned	2004	Tuntutuliak
Planned	2004	Tununak
Planned	2004	Upper Kalskag
Planned	2004	Wainwright
Planned	2004	Yakutat
Planned	2004	Akiachak
Planned	2004	Aleknagik
Planned	2004	Anvik
Planned	2004	Kasigluk
Planned	2004	Kipnuk
Planned	2004	Kwigillingok
Planned	2004	Lower Kalskag
Planned	2004	Newtok
Planned	2004	Ruby
Planned	2004	Tanana
Planned	2004	King Salmon
Planned	2004	Naknek (w/South Naknek)

Planned	2004	South Naknek
Planned	2004	Adak
Planned	2004	Cold Bay
Planned	2004	King Cove
Planned	2004	Sand Point
Planned	2004	McGrath
Planned	2004	St Paul
Planned	2004	Tok


GCI
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Valdez
Seward
Juneau
AU EAST
AU WEST (DZ/04)
Seattle, WA
Warrenton, OR

HCR

32

SFIN

FILE

REPORTED OUT

MAY 0 9 2004

SENATE FINANCE COMMITEE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 5/5/04

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 9 May 2004

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 32(EDT) am

HCR 32 AK INFO INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY TASK FORCE

Relating to information infrastructure and establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

and recommends:

[✓] be replaced with 5 CS CS HCR 32 (FIN)

[ ] adopt previous _____ CS CS forthcoming (_____)

[ ] attached amendment(s)

[ ] adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee

[ ] further referral to _____ Committee

Senate Bill:
[ ] Same Title
[ ] New Title

House Bill:
[✓] Same Title
[ ] Technical Title Change
[ ] New Title w/ SCR #____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero.	FN#
Legislature	5/2/04	58.0			

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
Univ.	3/23/04			✓	#1
Legislature	3/4/04	89.8			#3

[ ] **APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note**

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
Fred Dyson	✓			
	✓			
			✓	
	✓			
Ben Stevens	X			
COCHAIR:				
COCHAIR: Gary Miller			✓	

REPORTED OUT

MAY 0 9 2004

SENATE FINANCE COMMITEE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number:
Bill Version: CSHCR 32 (EDT)
() Publish Date:

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title "Relating to information infrastructure and establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy.."
BRU Component: Legislative Council / Council and Subcommittees
Sponsor "Representative Kott, Crawford, Heinze"
Requestor "Senate Finance"
Component No. 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	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
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	**58.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	**58.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time	1	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

CSHCR32 (EDT) establishes the 13 member Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force to review and analyze the state's current and long-term information infrastructure needs and define the state's role and interest in information development. The task force shall address the state's long-term information infrastructure needs and develop a long-term information infrastructure plan for Alaska that will efficiently enhance the state's economic future. The task force will be comprised of the Commissioners of Military and Veterans' Affairs and Community and Economic Development (or designees), one member chosen by the President of the University of Alaska, seven at-large members chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate; and three members of the Legislature chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, one of whom

Prepared by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director — Phone 465-6622
Division Administrative Services — Date/Time 5/8/04 4:11 PM

Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director — Date 5/8/2004
Agency Legislative Affairs Agency

(Revised 9/2001 OMB)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

is proposed by the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The task force will select a chair from among themselves, be staffed by a legislative assistant, and prepare and submit a report of its findings regarding an information infrastructure plan to the Legislature not later than the first day the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature. The task force terminates not later than the adjournment of the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature.

The task force will begin work in June 2004. Any costs incurred during June will be absorbed within the Legislature's budget.

Personal Services

The task force will be staffed by an 6.5 months, Range 21 position Total Personal Services **44.2**

Travel

Travel costs for the two commissioners will be absorbed within their respective agencies. Travel costs for two Legislators will be absorbed within their respective budgets. The seven at large members are assumed to be one from Anchorage, one from Kodiak, and one from Nome, one from Juneau, one from Fairbanks, one from Sitka, and one from Ketchikan. The University of Alaska appointee is assumed to be from Fairbanks. It is also assumed that the task force will travel to meet one time in Anchorage, and one time in Fairbanks for a total of 2 meetings lasting 2 days each. All other meetings will be teleconferenced.
Total Travel **13.8**

Contractual

Contractual for phone costs, postage will be absorbed within existing budgets. Teleconference costs for meetings will be absorbed within existing budgets.

Supplies

Miscellaneous supplies for the task force will be absorbed within existing budgets.

Equipment

Equipment costs for the staff person will be absorbed within existing budgets.

REPORTED OUT

MAY 0 9 2004

SENATE FINANCE COMMITEE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSHCR 32(EDT)
(H) Publish Date: 3/3/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: University of Alaska

Title: AK INFO INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY TASK FORCE
RDU
Component

Sponsor: Representative(s) Kott, Crawford
Requester
Component No.

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*
This is the estimated cost of participating in the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force.

Prepared by: Paul Jenny
Phone 907-474-7958
Division: University of Alaska
Date/Time 2/23/04 4:20 PM
Approved by: Paul Jenny
Date 2/23/2004
Agency: University of Alaska

(Revised 12/2003 OMB)

Page 1 of 1

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SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

5/8/2004 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	HCR 32		
Amendment			
Motion	to Report		
Motion by	Dyson		
Objection by	Green		
Removed			
Second Objection by			
Committee Member	Y	Vote	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stevens			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Green			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Tally			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	WITHDRAWN		

ADOPTED
SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
Amendment Number: #1
Bill Number: HCR 32
Sponsor: Bunde Date: 5/7/04
Logged In By: Mindy

AMENDMENT By Senator Bunde

TO: CS HCR 32(EDT) am

Page 2, line 17

Insert:

"(1) the commissioner of administration or the commissioner's designee;"

Renumber remaining subsections.

Page 2, line 22

Delete "seven"
Insert "six"

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

5 / 8 / 2004 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	HCR 32			
Amendment	#1			
Motion	to adopt			
Motion by	WILKEN			
Objection by	WILKEN			
Removed	✓			
Second Objection by				
Committee Member	**Y**	***Vote***		**N**
Senator Hoffman				
Senator Olson				
Senator Stevens				
Senator Bunde				
Senator Dyson				
Co-Chair Green				
Co-Chair Wilken				
Tally				
Yea				
Nay				
Absent				
MOTION	ADOPTED			