

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86/2

386 SCOM 10: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY 1979

1 (4) alleyways; or

2 (5) maintenance of roads not used by automotive equipment.

3 (b) Frozen waterways and connections from inhabited areas to the
4 waterways which may be safely used for public transportation by auto-
5 motive equipment and are so used during a portion of a year are eligible
6 for payments of \$900 per mile if the waterways and connections are
7 maintained during the period of use by a municipality or combination of
8 municipalities. The Department of Community and Regional Affairs, after
9 consultation with the Department of Highways, shall determine which
10 waterways and connections qualify and, where the waterways or connec-
11 tions lie outside the corporate limits of a municipality, which munici-
12 pality is eligible for the shared revenue unless the municipalities
13 involved have agreed in writing to a particular distribution.

14 Sec. 43.17.110. REGULATIONS. The department shall adopt regula-
15 tions necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The regula-
16 tions shall include

17 (1) minimum standards of service required to qualify a muni-
18 cipality for service unit credit for each service; and

19 (2) provisions for a performance report adequate to demon-
20 strate to the department that each service for which credit was allowed
21 was actually performed by the municipality at least at the prescribed
22 minimum level.

23 Sec. 43.17.120. EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS. Funds received by a munici-
24 pality under this chapter may be expended for any public purpose for
25 which the municipality has power to expend funds except as provided in
26 sec. 40 of this chapter.

27 Sec. 43.17.130. UNIFICATION, MERGER OR CONSOLIDATION OF MUNICI-
28 PALITIES. If a borough and the cities within the borough merge, con-
29 solidate or unify in accordance with AS 29.68, the amount of revenue

1 sharing to which the successor municipality is entitled shall be com-
2 puted for the first year and each year thereafter as if the merger,
3 consolidation or unification had not occurred, and the successor muni-
4 cipality shall receive not less than the amount so computed.

5 Sec. 43.17.160. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

6 (1) "department" means the Department of Community and
7 Regional Affairs;

8 (2) "municipality" for revenue sharing purposes means a city,
9 borough or unified municipality incorporated under the laws of the State
10 of Alaska except a second class city incorporated after the effective
11 date of this Act and lying within an organized borough.

12 * Sec. 2. AS 43.18.010 - 43.18.045 are repealed.

13 * Sec. 3. Other provisions of this Act notwithstanding, a municipality
14 which would receive less money under the provisions of this Act than it was
15 entitled to receive in fiscal year 1977 under the provisions of AS 43.18
16 repealed by this Act shall continue to receive an amount equal to that
17 authorized for fiscal year 1977 under the former provisions of AS 43.18, in
18 accordance with those provisions.

19 * Sec. 4. AS 43.70.010 is repealed.

20 * Sec. 5. AS 43.70.030(a) is amended to read:

21 (a) The license fee for each business is \$25 [PLUS A SUM EQUAL TO
22 ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT OF THE GROSS RECEIPTS IN EXCESS OF \$20,000 FROM
23 THE BUSINESS DURING THE YEAR FOR WHICH THE LICENSE IS ISSUED, EXCEPT
24 THAT ALL GROSS VOLUME IN EXCESS OF \$100,000 A YEAR IS TAXED AT THE RATE
25 OF ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. THE ANNUAL LICENSE FEE PAID BY A PRO-
26 FESSIONAL PERSON TO HIS PROFESSIONAL BOARD SHALL BE CREDITED AGAINST THE
27 [INITIAL FEE REQUIRED UNDER THIS CHAPTER].

28 * Sec. 6. AS 43.70.030(c) is amended to read:

29 (c) The license for the privilege of taking orders through use of

1 catalogs and by mail order offices in the state is the same as set out
2 in this chapter for business generally [AND GROSS VOLUME OF BUSINESS OF
3 THOSE OFFICES INCLUDES ALL ORDERS TAKEN AT THEM WHETHER DELIVERY OF THE
4 MERCHANDISE IS MADE THROUGH THE OFFICES OR NOT].

5 * Sec. 7. AS 43.70.030(d) is amended to read:

6 (d) The initial fee of \$25 applies to all of the provisions of
7 this section, and shall accompany the application. The balance under
8 sec. 30(b) of this chapter is due and payable on December 31st of each
9 year and shall be paid before the first day of March following, except
10 that the department may extend the time until the 30th of the following
11 April upon application showing that the extension is necessary to enable
12 the applicant to ascertain the amount of license money due. To enable
13 accurate determination of the balance of the tax due at the end of each
14 year, each person to whom this chapter applies shall keep records, give
15 statements under oath, and make returns which the department requires.
16 Returns are made under penalty of perjury.

17 * Sec. 8. AS 43.70.040 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 43.70.040. REVIEW AND DETERMINATION OF LICENSE TAX.. As soon
19 as practicable after the final payment of the tax under sec. 30(b) of
20 this chapter, the department shall examine the return and determine the
21 correct amount of the tax and, if an error is found, shall notify the
22 taxpayer of the error and examine the taxpayer's records as authorized
23 in AS 43.05.040, and take other proper steps to determine the amount
24 due.

25 * Sec. 9. AS 43.70.110(2) is repealed.

26 * Sec. 10. AS 43 is amended by adding a new section to read:

27 CHAPTER 17. MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING.

28 Sec. 43.17.150. ADDITIONAL GRANTS TO REPLACE LOST REVENUE. In
29 addition to all other revenue sharing with municipalities, a munici-

1 pality is entitled to and shall receive each year an amount equal to the
2 amount of money it was entitled to receive under AS 43.70.080 for the
3 year 1978.

4 * Sec. 11. Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this Act take effect July 1, 1977.
5 Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of this Act take effect January 1, 1980.

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LAWS OF ALASKA

1978

Source

FCCS CSSB 7

Chapter No.

144

AN ACT

Relating to individual tax credits, the gross receipts tax, and the corporate income tax; and providing for an effective date.

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

* Section 1, AS 43.20 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 43.20.015. **INDIVIDUAL TAX CREDIT.** (a) For tax years beginning after December 31, 1977, each individual filing an Alaska net income tax return is entitled to the credit provided for in this section. For married taxpayers filing a joint return, the return may claim the credit for each spouse.

(b) The amount of the annual individual tax credit shall be as follows, but not exceeding the net tax liability of the taxpayer after deduction of all other applicable credits:

(1) for the first tax year beginning after December 31, 1977 that a taxpayer files an income tax return -- \$100;

(2) for the second tax year beginning after December 31, 1977 that a taxpayer files an income tax return -- \$200;

(3) for the third tax year beginning after December 31, 1977 that a taxpayer files an income tax return and each tax year thereafter -- \$300.

(c) For part-year residents and nonresident individual taxpayers the credit provided in this section shall be prorated according to the number of months of residency in the state.

Chapter 144

(d) The space for claiming the individual income tax credit shall be given a prominent location on the form furnished by the department for the filing of the individual income tax return.

* Sec. 2. AS 43.20 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 43.20.016. **SHARING OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX REVENUE WITH MUNICIPALITIES.** (a) There is established within the Department of Revenue the municipal assistance fund. The legislature may appropriate to the fund during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 10 percent of the income tax revenue received by the state under sec. 11(e) of this chapter and ch. 21 of this title for the previous fiscal year. The Department of Revenue shall distribute money from the fund to each organized borough and each city of any class on an annual basis as provided in (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) The base amount to be distributed from the fund to each borough and city for the fiscal year shall be the amount received by the borough or city during fiscal year 1978 under AS 43.70.080; however, if the amount appropriated to the fund by the legislature under (a) of this section is insufficient for distribution of the full base amount, the Department of Revenue shall prorate the amount available for distribution on the basis of amounts received during fiscal year 1978 under AS 43.70.080. A city incorporated within an organized borough after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount a share of the amount distributed to the borough in which it is located based on the ratio of population in the city to the total population in the borough. A city incorporated outside an organized borough after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount the amount received by the city in the state most closely approximating it in population at the time of its incorporation. A borough incorporated after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount the amount received by the borough in the state most closely approximating it in population at the time of its incorporation.

(c) If the amount in the fund at the time of distribution exceeds the base amount to be distributed under (b) of this section, the excess amount shall be distributed to each borough and city on the basis of population. For the purpose of this subsection, the population of a city within an organized borough shall be deducted from the population of the borough. Population, for the purpose of this section, shall be as certified by the commissioner of community and regional affairs.

(d) The intent of (c) of this section is that local governments which levy property taxes reduce those levies in reasonable proportion to the amount of increased state aid received by a local government. The governing body of each local government shall furnish a notice with the tax statement describing its use of this increased state aid.

* Sec. 3. AS 43.70.030 is amended to read:

Sec. 43.70.030. **LEVY AND COMPUTATION OF LICENSE FEE.** (a) The license fee for each business is \$25.

(b) The license fee for each national bank and state bank, trust company and savings and loan association is seven per cent of its net income. Net income means the taxable income of each taxpayer before net operating loss deduction and special deductions, computed as required under the Internal Revenue Code of the United States and includes all other income including income from federal, state or municipal obligations. Each of these taxpayers required to make a return under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code shall at the same time file with the department a return setting out the amount of tax due under this chapter, and other information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter which the department requires. Each of these taxpayers shall also at the same time file a true and correct copy of the tax return which he has filed with the Internal Revenue Service. A taxpayer filing under this subsection shall use the same tax year as the taxpayer uses for federal income tax purposes. Any approved extension of time to file the taxpayer's federal income tax return automatically extends the time for filing under this chapter. Any agreement which a taxpayer enters into with the Internal Revenue Service which extends the statute of limitations for any federal income tax return will apply to returns filed under this chapter. The department may, in its discretion, grant an extension of time to file or an extension of the statute of limitations independent of federal action. Every taxpayer shall notify the department in writing, within 90 days, of any alteration in, or modification of his federal income tax return and of a recomputation of tax or determination of deficiency. For purposes of applying the statute of limitations, this notification constitutes a separate return, and failure to file this notification will have the same effect as the failure to file a return under this title.

(c) The license for the privilege of taking orders through use of catalogs and by mail order offices in the state is the same as set out in this chapter for business generally.

(d) The fee of \$25 applies to all of the provisions of this section, and shall accompany the application. The balance is due and payable on the last day of the taxpayer's tax year and shall be paid before the 15th day of the third month following the end of the tax year, except that the time for filing the return may be extended as provided in (b) of this section. To enable accurate determination of the balance of the tax due at the end of each year, each person to whom this chapter applies shall keep records, give statements under oath, and make returns which the department requires. Returns are made under penalty of perjury.

* Sec. 4. AS 43.70.080 is amended to read:

Sec. 43.70.080. DISPOSAL OF MONEY. All money collected by the department under this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund.

* Sec. 5. AS 43.70.010 and 43.70.070(b) are repealed.

* Sec. 6. TRANSITIONAL RULES FOR REVENUE SHARING UNDER THIS ACT. The revenue raised under AS 43.70 which relates to the 1978 calendar year (including the \$25 license fee due March 1, 1978 and the fees on the total gross receipts for 1978 which accompany returns filed in 1979 under AS 43.70.030(d)) is the source of revenue to be shared in 1979 in accordance with AS 43.70.080. The increase in the corporate income tax which goes into effect in 1979 is the source of revenue to be shared with the municipalities under AS 43.20.016 in 1980 and subsequent years. This Act does not entitle any organized borough or any city of any class to revenue under both AS 43.70.080 and AS 43.20.016, for the same period of time.

* Sec. 7. Section 1 of this Act is retroactive to January 1, 1978.

* Sec. 8. Sections 1 and 7 of this Act take effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c). Sections 2, 3, 5, and 6 of this Act take effect January 1, 1979. Section 4 of this Act takes effect January 1, 1980.

Approved by the Governor: July 8, 1978
Actual Effective Date: Section 1, July 9, 1978, retroactive to January 1, 1978; secs. 2, 3, 5, and 6, January 1, 1979. sec. 4, January 1, 1980; sec. 7, July 9, 1978



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER
3211 PROVIDENCE AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

August 6, 1979

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Arliss:

Re: Local Self-Government Seminar

Thank you for the invitation to the seminar. Though I did more than my share of complaining about the imposition on private time, I will have to admit that I was a net winner from the occasion in the extent to which my knowledge of some of these issues was improved upon.

I was particularly intrigued by the way a "foundation program" for public safety emerged without a whole lot of special interest prodding on my part.

You might keep in mind the rather extensive work and current involvement which we are in professionally at the Center on this and related topics.

I believe you have a copy of John Angell's comprehensive germinal study of Alaska bush justice. Roger Endell has been working with Russ Meekins' special committee and with the administration on their bush justice corrections facilities planning committees. Steve Conn has been directing a project in which we are all involved on control of alcohol distribution. A report on this topic which will feature local control issues will be out in the fall. Steve has been involved from the beginning in the study of adaptations of traditional problem and dispute resolution techniques. We have also been involved in field paralegal and governmental education projects in Barrow under the auspices of the Alaska Federation of Natives. These are only some of our more prominent activities in the delivery of justice services.

The variety serves, in part, as a reminder that the definition of public safety services is considerably broader than law enforcement, fire fighting and search and rescue. There is a penumbra of essential service activities, of which alcohol control and treatment management is but one cluster, which make up a fully stated public safety function.

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
August 6, 1979
Page 2

Dr. Angell has been working with Commissioner Nix and University of Michigan on a federal grant project on social justice training or retraining for police officers which also underlines this aspect of public safety services.

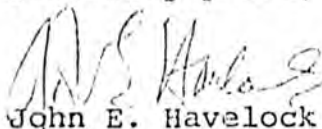
As you know from your experience with the City of Anchorage, there has never been any comprehensive rationale for the division of responsibility between municipal and state governmental entities for public safety functions. If a public safety foundation program is to be developed, that question, too, must receive careful study, and possible solution options formulated.

I realize that the interim committee has little or no money at the time being for the kind of analytical work and studies which the breadth of the topic suggests. However, it may be that some of these matters may emerge as major state issues because of the groundwork done by the committee. If that is the case, I hope that you will keep the Justice Center in mind as a resource cutting across institutional boundaries.

We all share your belief that issues of local control and governmental administration have a very high priority and have strong linkages with those topics, such as the source of funding for state services, which are usually identified as the top state priorities.

I hope these observations are of some use to you and encourage your continuing aggressive pursuit of local control over essential state services.

Sincerely yours,



John E. Havelock
Director
Criminal Justice Center

JEH:pb
cc: Representative Bill Parker



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER
3211 PROVIDENCE AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

September 5, 1979

Ms. Marjorie Gorsuch
Standing Committee on Community and
Regional Affairs
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Margie:

I enclose a concept paper we have developed in connection with our Justice Innovation Conference next month. Any advice you or Jack Chenoweth may have on topic design or speakers or invitees would be appreciated.

As I mentioned on the phone, on a very limited basis, we will assist you and the Committee in identifying further documentation in addition to those reports which I mentioned, but there is a lot of original work that needs to be done in a number of different areas.

At some juncture, the foundation program Concept in Public Safety interfaces with tax equalization formulae. In early drafting for the Special Session of 1973, a number of concept papers and drafting concepts were developed on this topic which may have some relevance.

Sincerely yours,


John E. Havelock
Director
Criminal Justice Center

JEH:pb
cc: Professor Stephen Conn
Professor John Angell

Some scribblings on overhaul of police protection --

Use a voucher system -- replace current revenue sharing with system more closely tied to foundation approach.

Units based on population served --

1 - 300	1 unit	2751 - 3000	7 units
301 - 600	2 units	3001 - 5000	8 units
601 - 1000	3 units	5001 - 10,000	9 units
1001 - 1500	4 units	10,001 and over	10 units plus 1 unit
1501 - 2000	5 units		for 3000 people or
2001 - 2750	6 units		major part thereof

So --

Bethel 3500 people served
translates into 8 units

Need to determine unit price -- say \$ 30,000 (figure set by statute)

Bethel: 8 units x \$ 30,000 = \$ 240,000

Probably need to recognize cost of living:

Bethel, under current revenue sharing, is at 33.3%

So, \$ 240,000 increased by one-third (\$ 80,000) = \$ 320,000

State will cover not less than 80 nor more than 95%, depending on relative property value. Bethel has no property tax, so, presumably, state will pay 95% of \$ 320,000 or \$ 304,000.

Bethel entitled to voucher for this much. May

- (1) use to support own police force, in which case the state pays the money, but instructions issue that troopers assigned there do not enforce local ordinances
- (2) may rely on state troopers, in which case \$ 304,000 plus the required local contribution of the difference (\$ 16,000) is turned over to Commissioner Nix so he can provide more troopers to Bethel station so that these troopers will enforce local ordinances;
- (3) some combination of (1) with (2), depending on how the local government feels about local versus state police protection capacity.

* * *

Participating municipalities have to come forward with a plan of service, indicating ordinances to be enforced. Public Safety Department could lay down some general rules about these plans of service, one of which would be that municipality could not claim dollar support for a local police force without concomitantly enforcing local ordinances -- in other words, that they could not take the money but avoid hassles with public protection by leaving the troopers to enforce municipal ordinances. Not all state statutes would have to have parallel municipal ordinances for the

locals to enforce, but local ordinances should cover those areas where municipalities have authority and where problems are fairly common.

In places where protection is part local, part state (like Juneau), support for police protection from local force would be paid only for population served (7,500 people in downtown and 1,500 in Douglas), while the amount calculated for the rest of the population (valley, Auke Bay, North Douglas) would be kept by state troopers, matched by requisite local contribution, and made available to meet costs of an expanded Juneau trooper detachment.

In rural areas, while some small cities would probably want to try to retain a police officer or constable, in a 1 unit village (i.e. population of less than 300) totalling to a \$ 40,000 grant (1 unit = \$ 30,000 plus 33.3%), a portion could be used for local constable, while balance could be turned back to Public Safety Department and put with money returned from adjacent villages to share the costs of a state trooper.

Director

A DRAFT REPORT FOR

THE STRENGTHENING OF THE FOUNDATION SUPPORT PROGRAM

AS PREPARED BY THE TASK FORCE

OCTOBER 30-31, 1979

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Immediately following the Forum I meeting on October 10, a planning session for Forum II was held by Commissioner Lind and the Task Force members (the discussion group leaders and the six chairpersons). The goals that were set for the October 30-31 Task Force meeting and Forum II were to establish the final report format, write draft I of the report to be submitted to the State School Board on December 7, 1979, and to provide for an interaction session (Forum II). The final report format as discussed during that October 10 planning session "will be a single report with recommendations for strengthening the Foundation Support Program. The report will be written in relation to the format of the existing statutes and regulations." (from the minutes of the planning session).

During the October 30-31 Task Force meeting, the problem and solution statements of Forum I were analyzed, rewritten and combined with an effort to eliminate conflicting recommendations. These recommendations have tended to fall into two groups, those with short- , and those with long-range goals. All suggestions seem to require some statute changes and should be acted upon during the next session of the legislature. Short-range goals are those elements of the Foundation Support Program which need legislative action and can be implemented during the next fiscal year. The long-range goals are those elements which require enabling legislation to develop the data base, regulations, or recommendations for further statute modification and should be implemented during the second fiscal year.

The boundaries between the five original groups (Basic Need, Categorical, In-Lieu-Of, Equalization, and Area Differential) are dissolving. The recommendations that are coming out of the committee are unifying these areas, which may result in clarifying the current complexity of funding sources. The problems posed by the interrelation of In-Lieu-Of, Equalization, and PL 81-874 funding are essentially being considered together. It was decided that capital construction, pupil transportation and extreme energy costs should be treated separately from the Foundation Support Program.

Insufficient information was available at the October 30-31 meeting to "cost out" the recommended changes. This will be available at the November 19-20 meeting. Additional rationale will be developed to support the recommendations, following further input from the education community.

The philosophical statement that appears on the following page under "Equalization", reflects to a large degree the spirit which underlies the proposed changes in the Foundation Program.

EQUALIZATION

Philosophical goal: to distribute resources in such a way that each child has an equal educational opportunity. The problem is broader than just that which is expressed in the scope of our current equalization formula.

Problem: At the present time, the equalization formula does not take all available funding resources into consideration.

Solution: All available resources should be considered in addressing equalization ,

- 1) with the exception of Federal categorical funds, and
- 2) with the possible exception of local funds. This means:
 - a) dropping in-lieu-of
 - b) counting all PL81-874 funds as local revenue
 - c) putting a cap on and/or adopting power equalization in regard to local funds

Rationale: To ignore one type of revenue source is to provide an incomplete answer to continued inequity. By excepting local funds, you could allow for local differences of choice and ability to pay.

Note; Other elements that are included in the initial equalization statement have been incorporated in other sections of this paper.

IN-LIEU-OF

Problem 1: Large borough school districts have a high elementary pupil/teacher ratio primarily due to the fact that all elementary instructional units are calculated from a pooled elementary ADM.

SOLUTION: Calculate elementary instructional units on a separate attendance center basis.

Problem 2: REAA school districts are treated differently from city and borough school districts in that city and borough school districts retain PL81-874 revenue and REAA school districts receive a dollar for dollar reduction in State Foundation aid for substantially all PL81-874 revenue.

SOLUTION: Allow retention of all PL81-874 revenue received by REAA school districts without any reduction of State Foundation aid. In addition, eliminate the revenue in lieu of local taxes for all REAA school districts in which the PL81-874 revenue exceeds the exceeds the revenue in lieu of local taxes.

Problem 3: Small city and borough school districts who possess a limited tax basis do not have the ability to raise additional taxes and do not receive significant amounts of PL81-874 revenue.

SOLUTION: For all city, borough and REAA school districts whose combined PL81-874 and local tax revenue are not equal to the state-wide average per ADM of PL81-874 and local tax revenue, then the difference would be provided by the State. For example, if one district has an ADM of 200 and combined local tax and PL81-874 revenue of \$28,000 or \$140/ADM, then that district would receive an additional \$560/ADM or \$112,000 of State equalizing revenue.

Problem 4: The current 3% spread does not adequately address equalization.

SOLUTION: 100% State funding of Basic Need

BASIC NEED/ CATEGORICAL FUNDING

Problem 1: The determination of the current base unit allotment is not sufficient to compensate for current and projected costs.

SOLUTION: The base unit allotment is to be increased by a factor to compensate for the above costs. The factor is to be determined in the next two meetings, based upon further analysis of cost data. This base will be established for FY 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Problem 2: The current formula for determining basic need penalizes urban districts.

SOLUTION: There needs to be a separate count for all elementary schools. The purpose of the request is to deal with the added costs of operating separate units.

SOLUTION: See modifications of attached Revised Tables of Allowable Instructional Units and Categorical Funds Tables.

REVISED TABLE OF ALLOWABLE INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS

AS MODIFIED BY THE TASK FORCE

OPTION 1

Sec. 14.17.041. Table of allowable instructional units

a) Elementary schools in districts with ADM under 1,000: (no change)

ADM	Number Instructional Units
under 20	2
20- 32	3
33- 46	4
47- 62	5
63- 80	6
81-999	6 plus 1 for each 18 pupils, or fraction of 18.

b) Elementary schools in districts with ADM of 1,000 or over:

under 20	2
20- 32	3
33- 46	4
47- 62	5
63- 80	6
81- 99	7
100-	7 plus 1 for each 19 pupils, or fraction of 19.

c) Secondary schools in all districts

under 33	3
33- 46	4
47-62	5
63 - plus	6 plus 1 for each 17 pupils, or fraction of 17.

OPTION 2

Section 14.17.041 Table of allowable instructional units.

a) Elementary schools in districts with ADM under 1,000:

63 +	5 plus one for each 17 pupils, or fraction of 17.
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b) Elementary schools in districts with ADM of 1,000 or over:

81- 99	6 plus 1 for each 18 pupils, or fraction of 18.
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b₁) Elementary schools in districts with ADM of 1,000 or over:

100+	7 plus 1 for each 19 pupils, or fraction of 19.
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REVISED CATEGORICAL FUNDS TABLES - AS MODIFIED BY THE TASK FORCE

The districts should be able to chose either option 1 or option 2 - i.e. both options should be available.

OPTION 1:

e) Vocational education schedule:

ADM (full-time equivalent)	Number Instructional Units
under 3	.5
3 - 10	1
11 - 20	2
21 - 32	3
33 - 46	4
47 +	4 plus 1 for each 18 pupils, or fraction of 18.

f) Special Education Schedule:
(full-time equivalent)

under 3	1
3 - 10	2
11 - 18	3
19 - 27	4
28 +	4 plus 1 for each 9 pupils, or fraction of 9 in full-time equivalent ADM.

g) Bilingual education schedule:

Serving 1-2 -non-English speakers		Serving 3 or more non-English speakers	
Weighted ADM	# instructional units	Weighted ADM	# instructional u.
1 - 12	1	1 - 12	2
13 - 18	2	13 - 18	3
19-42	3	19 - 30	4
43 and over	3 plus 1 per 24 weighted ADM or fraction	31 - 42	5
		43 and over	5, plus 1 per 20 pupil

OPTION 2

Bi-Annual Plan of Service - Block Grant Fund for Direct costs of Categorical programs. Legislation should be developed to direct the Department of Education to develop regulations to implement block grants. The regulations shall be objective criteria standards in order to prevent subjective judgements by DOE staff, and should cover:

- what components are needed
- what students are to be served
- initial start-up costs
- high cost programs
- in-service/materials development

Organizing Justice Services in Underdeveloped Regions
a concept for

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON ALASKA JUSTICE INNOVATION

In the beginning, the various components of public safety^{1/} in Alaska were perceived by local residents as an integral part of the local culture. Public safety was, of necessity, something you took care of yourself or at the small group level. With the immigration in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, the polarization of Alaskan justice began. An essentially custom law orientation continued to characterize Native justice. The immigrants carried with them a set of expectations more dependent upon state sponsored institutional arrangements, in this case the federal government. Thus early western style law and order in Alaska was imposed rather than locally generated. The central symbol of Alaska law and order was the itinerant judge who moved around the state holding court, passing out sentences, resolving disputes, in an essentially colonial governmental mode.

With the growth of white communities in Alaska, indigenous police forces also arose for the maintenance of local order reflecting cultural perceptions of police roles and community needs on a community by community basis. These two approaches suggest a certain ambiguity of purpose. Is public safety a service focusing on individual need, provided and controlled locally? Or, is it a function of larger group or sovereign interests - maintaining law and order? This ambiguity is prevalent throughout the American system.

1/ While hammering out a concept of public safety is a purpose of this project, we start on the premise that in sparsely settled areas public safety must be interpreted with the greatest breadth for administrative effectiveness, including many essential services including the adjudicatory. We hypothesize also that even in areas of concentrated population in this state, public safety should be treated in a broader conceptual framework for planning even if specialization requires administrative differentiation.

With the coming of statehood the federal role was replaced by the establishment of a state judicial system and the conversion of the Alaska (Territorial) Highway Patrol (which had functioned as its name implies) into a general policing agency that followed up on serious crime in those areas where no local indigenous police operations had arisen.^{2/} The state police (now called Alaska State Troopers) also assumed responsibility for search and rescue, and medical emergency responses. The AST parent department, the Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) also included the state fire marshall. Since the early 70's DPS has also included the fish and game law enforcement agency. The military/law enforcement training and style of the state troopers tends to set the style for the department.

Neither an overall evaluation nor a theoretical statement of public safety responsibilities in Alaska has ever been developed except by way of retrospective justification. Institutions such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the state National Guard, the Civil Air Patrol, and the military as well as the Department of Public Safety have provided certain classes of emergency service. But these services have not been based on comprehensive definition of what constitutes citizen need or rights to such services.^{3/}

-
- 2/ More detailed documentation of the history of public safety in Alaska can be found in Alaskan Village Justice by John Angell. Some description of the indigenous systems of local control can be found in the works of Steve Conn and others.
 - 3/ Some idea of the persistence of the colonial mentality in some quarters can be gained from the press accounts of an address in the early 70's by a Major General commanding in Alaska to an Alaska State Troopers Annual Award Banquet that "we of the external security forces are here to back up the forces of internal security against any emergency," a statement which was interpreted generally as referring to the general's speculation on the risk of Indian uprisings. The general's views are not characteristic of locally controlled public safety.

Further, there has never been a statement of the role to be played by custom law in areas of Alaska where the custom law ways of Alaskan Native groups survive. There is no definition of the responsibility of the state, of the borough (regional governments) and cities of Alaska with regard to public safety services. There is no comprehensive definition of citizen rights and responsibilities regarding control of public safety services and policies. No statement concerning the appropriate method of financing of public safety services in the state exists.

With the increasing availability of financial resources and the settlement of land ownership patterns in Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and in pending d2 legislation before the Congress, it would appear that the state is ripe to establish complete plans for an appropriate local, regional and state governmental scheme as outlined by the constitution but never been fully realized.^{4/}

Alaska badly needs to take a look at patterns of public safety service distribution, management and financing in comparable regions under democratic regimes before addressing these issues. The most likely analogies for Alaska are in the Scandinavian countries. Canada, of course, has many similar issues in the government of the north, although Canada, too, is in an immature stage of development.

4/ Most of the land mass of Alaska has no local government whatsoever. The more densely settled metropolitan areas have unified borough/city forms of government for their administration of varying claims to territory in the vicinity. However, the constitution mandates that the state shall be divided into boroughs, organized and unorganized.

Statement of Objectives

Spread over a dozen institutions, there are now in Alaska a large number of persons which are professionally concerned with the administration of justice in rural areas. There are hundreds of professionals engaged in public safety activities in rural Alaska and the several thousand persons involved in justice administration in Alaska. These agencies and persons continue in an unplanned way incrementally changing a non-system which grows with minimum coordination among components despite the existence (and promise) of highly centralized organs of administration over judicial, public safety, health and social services and corrections services in state government. Change will continue in its disjointed way according to the independent motives and concerns of these various individuals unless a concerted effort is made to stimulate multi-level, comprehensive public safety planning.

The purpose of the conference is to start to establish a theoretical foundation which can provide a common starting point for all of these institutions and individuals. A participatory conference bringing justice administrators in key decisional roles around the state together to discuss the theoretical options is essential to establishing a consensus on an overall theoretical construct.

In choosing a theoretical approach, these officials of the state and local governments, local political leaders and legislators should have at their disposal some possible alternatives for establishing public service delivery in the democratic mode. Such alternative models are often characterized by democratic control, a broad service approach to the function and concept of public

safety responsibilities, elaboration of the relationship between private and public adjudicative mechanisms and a therapeutic approach to the problems of deviant behavior.^{5/}

Any theoretical public safety construct for Alaska must, however, include consideration of the background development of regional government in Alaska and the resource based revenue for all public services in the state.

The emergence of definitions of major application in property, in lands, natural resources and their control systems (stock ownership, etc.) and the development of major federal land administrative units with significant indigenous populations living internally sharpens the need to consider regional government development and the relationship among federal, state and local responsibilities for public safety services.

The high rate of natural resource development that is anticipated in Alaska over the next several decades, which, with the indigenous culture, gives Alaska much of the coloration of a third world developing country must also be considered.

5/ This is consistent with the Alaska Constitution which provides that penal administration shall be based upon the principle of reformation and upon the need for protecting the public.

National and International Significance

The growth of public safety services briefly sketched here in Alaska is analogous to development in the United States generally. There has only rarely and locally been any theoretical setting of foundation of these services. Definitions of public safety have been extremely narrow and segmented into specialized areas. Police services in general in this country have developed on a criminal investigation model or a traffic control model with little regard for the broad social service functions which in fact are the community needs which police, particularly in rural Alaska, are called on to meet. The relationship between police services and other dispute settlement mechanisms of the community is largely unexplored territory. Thus there is a great deal to learn for all Americans from examination of more mature or consciously developed patterns of interrelationship between state, local and regional governments in the delivery of public safety services and other social services sponsored by government.

As noted, policing in democracies can be indigenous in origin, built in response to local demand for public safety (growing out of the nightwatchman concept, etc.). This is in contrast to the more authoritarian models of police as an extension of sovereign power and officers of the ruling class or administration.

It is noteworthy that despite its long history of democratic control in most of the United States, when the United States has exported police services, as was done extensively in Viet Nam, it has followed the European model of police training as para-

military in preparation for a role as adjunct to the central authority of the state. The development of an Alaskan model based on local responsibility might provide a fresh impetus for an alternative style of public safety regime for export to those underdeveloped and third world countries that look to America for models of public administration.

AREA DIFFERENTIAL

- Problem: The current schedule of area differential (instructional unit allocations) is not equitable.
- Solution 1: Identify variables(cost-of-living and/or cost-of-education) impacting cost differences within and among districts.
Possible variables include: housing (HUD prototype)
freight, transportation
utilities (electricity,fuel, water,
communication)
employee costs (certificated, highly
skilled classified)
- Solution 2: Identify third party to conduct cost study; develop a research design, and develop timelines for the completion of the study.
- Solution 3: Develop proposed legislative changes to AS14.17.051
- a) current schedule of instructional unit allocations (IUA's) to be maintained until July 1, 1981.
 - b) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, and every second fiscal year thereafter, the IUA will be established for each district by the commissioner and with review by the Board of Education with such IUA's to be based upon the findings of a cost study.
 - c) The initial cost study is to be completed by October 1, 1980 and every two years thereafter by the first of October.
 - d) The district with the lowest cost as determined by the study will be determined as the base.
 - e) the IUA for a given district will correspond to the nearest 5%, rounded up, of its cost index above the base.
 - f) a hold-harmless provision shall provide that a district's IUA will not be reduced more than 5% during any one IUA revision.

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 24, 1979

SUBJECT: Distribution of Flow of Funds in Alaska
(W.O. 7276)

TO: The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski

FROM: Elke Kallab *EK*
Policy Analyst

The attached summary of federal and state flow of funds in Alaska for FY '78 by federal and state governments is the best we were able to achieve in the time frame available. We are not too encouraged from our preliminary efforts that these data can be improved upon appreciably, although certain portions could, no doubt, be further refined as to function, and possibly community.

We would like to make the following comments about the methodology used and the limitations encountered in compiling the attached summary of federal and state flow of funds in Alaska.

Boundaries

Since it was desired to find out where funding originated and where the funds were spent, the boundaries that we settled on were census divisions for federal funds and election districts for state funds, because the best available data were reported in this fashion, and also because the boundary lines are not altogether conflicting. Copies with approximate boundary lines of census divisions and election districts superimposed on the Community and Regional Affairs' city and borough map are in our office, if you would like to see the general outlines of the regions we have grouped.

Sources

The Community Services Administration brings out a publication, Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds in Alaska, which attempts to report all federal obligations. However, we discovered that it is not a complete list. We do not know at this time how complete the information contained in the above mentioned publication is, although we believe it to be quite accurate, particularly with the supplemental allocation of funds provided by HUD and the Indian Health Service.

May 24, 1979

The obligations of federal funds are separated by the individual departments, and the agencies and programs within those departments. They are further broken down as to federal grants versus other federal obligations. We have obtained further details as to communities within regions receiving federal funds from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and we are enclosing a copy of the HEW breakdown of federal funds into Alaska, so you may see the level of detail which is available. The individual who compiles the information for the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds in Alaska told us that while similar breakdowns do not exist for other departments in the federal government, the information could be provided by requesting it from the individual departments. We have not pursued this avenue to determine the difficulties or length of time needed to obtain such breakdowns for all federal outlays listed in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds in Alaska.

For the state's flow of funds we worked from several sources intended to complement very inadequate information.

We began with the capital and operating budget as broken out by election districts. This, however, represents only those monies which can be identified by communities or election districts, and does not cover the bulk of the budget. We supplemented this information with state salaries, which were also available by election districts to get a more complete picture. Expenditures by the court system and the legislature were also obtained, and to the extent we could allocate them to a particular region, we did. The state's appropriations are broken down generally by departments (function) to which funds are appropriated. So far, we have found it impossible to reconcile these figures with the total state budget for that fiscal year, which was \$1,169,000,000. We really do not know what or where the missing components in the state budget are, and have been unable to get clarification from those individuals we have contacted for help.

As mentioned before, many of the attached amounts can be allocated to individual communities, but we do not believe this would necessarily be of value, because it cannot be done for all monies. There is no comprehensive accounting system in the state which would supply the information you are seeking.

We believe the figures we have collected are accurate, but they are spotty and incomplete, and we do not know the extent of their incompleteness or bias regarding location or function.

It would appear from the efforts made that it might be possible to obtain the necessary information regarding the flow of funds and delivery system of services in the unorganized boroughs. However, it would take a great deal of time, effort, cooperation and coordination on the part

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski

-3-

May 24, 1979

of federal and state agencies to achieve it. It has been suggested that to be successful in such an undertaking would require that the state change its accounting system, so funds can be accounted for and tracked.

Finally, while the attached information is incomplete, we believe it is more comprehensive than anything else available at this time. If you have any questions, please let us know.

EK:lmk
Attachments

NOTE: These figures are incomplete and for internal legislative use only. See attached memo.

S U M M A R Y
FEDERAL AND STATE FLOW OF FUNDS IN ALASKA
Fiscal Year 1978

(October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)		(July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978)		FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS
CENSUS DIVISION	FEDERAL FUNDS	ELECTION DISTRICT	STATE FUNDS	
01 Aleutian Islands	\$ 76,521,000	15 Aleutian Island-Kodiak	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 118,500
Native Health Service	241,632		Capital Budget	1,744,000
			State Salaries ²	268,908
			U of A Salaries	46,500
			Court System Expenditures	-
TOTALS	\$ 76,762,632			\$ 2,177,908
				\$ 78,940,540

¹ Includes only those items which are identifiable as to location.

The bulk of the operating budget is not available by location breakdown.

² Does not include salaries of court system, legislature, or University of Alaska.

* Excludes federal funds.

** Small portions of these salaries may be federally funded. (See attached sheet for more details).

*** Includes Bethel.

Prepared by:

Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division

May 23, 1979

NOTE: These figures are incomplete and for internal legislative use only. See attached memo.

(October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)			(July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978)			FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS
CENSUS DIVISION		FEDERAL FUNDS	ELECTION DISTRICT		STATE FUNDS	
02 Anchorage		\$845,898,000	07-12 Anchorage	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 48,942,000 *	
	HUD	3,328,000		Capital Budget	9,550,100 "	
				State Salaries ²	50,709,486 **	
				U of A Salaries	17,609,500	
				Court System Expenditures	9,728,864	
	TOTALS	\$849,226,000			\$136,539,950	\$985,765,950
03 Angoon		\$ 10,206,000	02 Wrangell-Petersburg	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 513,800	
23 Skagway-Yakutat		11,868,000		Capital Budget	625,000	
22 Sitka		21,117,000		State Salaries ²	893,697	
10 Haines		3,825,000		U of A Salaries	26,100	
11 Juneau		193,199,000		Court System Expenditures	155,650	
28 Wrangell-Petersburg		16,790,000				
	HUD	55,000				
	Native Health Service	356,084				
			03 Sitka	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 2,607,800	
				Capital Budget	870,100	
				State Salaries ²	2,449,773	
				U of A Salaries	342,800	
				Court System Expenditures	186,756	
			04 Juneau	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 6,097,600 *	
				Capital Budget	6,309,500 *	
				State Salaries ²	45,453,988 **	
				U of A Salaries	2,812,200	
				Court System Expenditures	1,928,921	
	TOTALS	\$257,416,084			\$ 71,273,685	\$328,689,760

Prepared by:
Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division
May 23, 1979

NOTE: These figures are incomplete and for internal legislative use only. See attached memo.

(October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)			(July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978)			FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS
CENSUS DIVISION	FEDERAL FUNDS		ELECTION DISTRICT	STATE FUNDS		
04 Barrow-North Slope	\$ 49,187,000		21 Barrow-Kotzebue	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 625,000	
14 Kobuk	10,404,000			Capital Budget	2,968,000	
Native Health Service	686,826			State Salaries ²	608,150	
				U of A Salaries	1,415,000	
				Court System Expenditures	255,646	
TOTALS	\$ 60,277,826				\$ 5,871,796	\$ 66,149,622
05 Bethel	\$ 39,844,000		17 Bethel-Lower Kuskokwim	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 1,999,300 *	
Native Health Service	6,422,000			Capital Budget	1,961,000	
				State Salaries ²	1,486,009 **	
				U of A Salaries	1,808,500	
				Court System Expenditures	544,201	
TOTALS	\$ 46,266,000				\$ 7,799,010	\$ 54,065,010
06 Bristol Bay Borough	\$ 8,574,000		16 Dillingham-Bristol Bay	Operating Budget ¹	\$ -	
07 Bristol Bay	13,495,000			Capital Budget	947,000	
Native Health Service	428,690			State Salaries ²	980,255	
				U of A Salaries	67,000	
				Court System Expenditures	-	
TOTALS	\$ 22,497,690				\$ 1,994,255	\$ 24,491,945

Prepared by:
Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division
May 23, 1979

NOTE: These figures are incomplete and for internal legislative use only. See attached memo.

(October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)			(July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978)			FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS
CENSUS DIVISION	FEDERAL FUNDS		ELECTION DISTRICT	STATE FUNDS		
08 Cordova-McCarthy	\$ 9,009,000		05 Cordova-Valdez-Seward	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 5,268,600 *	
26 Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	18,830,000			Capital Budget	1,344,900	
21 Seward	16,108,000			State Salaries ²	8,055,302 **	
	HUD	359,000		U of A Salaries	606,900	
	Native Health Service	493,960		Court System Expenditures	225,182	
	TOTALS	\$ 44,799,960			\$ 15,500,884	\$ 60,300,844
09 Fairbanks	\$172,222,000		20 Fairbanks	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 44,223,800 *	
				Capital Budget	8,887,500 *	
				State Salaries ²	18,368,746 **	
				U of A Salaries	20,807,000	
				Court System Expenditures	3,107,880	
	TOTALS	\$172,222,000			\$ 95,394,926	\$267,616,926
12 Kenai-Cook Inlet	\$ 31,343,000		13 Kenai-Soldotna-Homer	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 986,600	
	Native Health Service	435,392		Capital Budget	1,300,600	
				State Salaries ²	3,149,980	
				U of A Salaries	937,700	
				Court System Expenditures	476,698	
	TOTALS	\$ 31,778,392			\$ 6,851,578	\$ 38,629,970

Prepared by:
Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division
May 23, 1979

NOTE: These figures are incomplete and for internal legislative use only. See attached memo.

(October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)			(July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978)			FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS
CENSUS DIVISION	FEDERAL FUNDS		ELECTION DISTRICT	STATE FUNDS		
16 Kuskokwim	\$ 6,524,000		18 Galena-McGrath-Hooper Bay	Operating Budget ¹	\$ -	
27 Wade Hampton	14,240,000			Capital Budget	1,220,000	
29 Yukon-Koyukuk	44,589,000			State Salaries ²	437,153	
Native Health Service	1,218,160***			U of A Salaries	92,600	
				Court System Expenditures	-	
TOTALS	\$ 66,571,160				\$ 1,749,753	\$ 68,320,913
15 Kodiak	\$ 40,144,000		14 Kodiak	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 1,126,800	
Native Health Service	271,733			Capital Budget	135,000	
				State Salaries ²	2,684,962	
				U of A Salaries	505,200	
				Court System Expenditures	228,538	
TOTALS	\$ 40,415,733				\$ 4,680,500	\$ 45,096,233
17 Matanuska-Susitna	\$ 21,054,000		06 Palmer-Wasilla-Matanuska	Operating Budget ¹	\$ 4,018,400	
				Capital Budget	670,000	
				State Salaries ²	4,198,732	
				U of A Salaries	1,567,900	
				Court System Expenditures	83,206	
TOTALS	\$ 21,054,000				\$ 10,538,238	\$ 31,592,238

Prepared by:
Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division
May 23, 1979

NOTE: These figures are incomplete and for internal legislative use only. See attached memo.

(October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)		(July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978)		FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS
CENSUS DIVISION	FEDERAL FUNDS	ELECTION DISTRICT	STATE FUNDS	
18 Nome		22 Nome-Seward Peninsula	Operating Budget ¹	
	Native Health Service		Capital Budget	
			State Salaries ²	
			U of A Salaries	
			Court System Expenditures	
	TOTALS			
13 Ketchikan	\$ 31,343,000	01 Ketchikan	Operating Budget ¹	
19 Outer Ketchikan	9,129,000		Capital Budget	
20 Prince of Wales	3,220,000		State Salaries ²	
	HUD		U of A Salaries	
	1,000		Court System Expenditures	
	TOTALS			
24 Southeast Fairbanks	\$ 22,108,000	19 Nenana-Ft. Yukon-Tok	Operating Budget ¹	
25 Upper Yukon	4,370,000		Capital Budget	
	HUD		State Salaries ²	
	Native Health Service		U of A Salaries	
	710,079		Court System Expenditures	
	TOTALS			

Prepared by:
Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division
May 23, 1979

NOTE: These figures are incomplete and for internal legislative use only. See attached memo.

(October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)		(July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978)		FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS
<u>CENSUS DIVISION</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>ELECTION DISTRICT</u>	<u>STATE FUNDS</u>	
Statewide	Native Health Service \$ 73,839,885 HUD 11,680,793		State Salaries \$ 1,543,535 Court System Expenditures 873,868 Legislative Expenditures 8,583,408	
	TOTALS \$ 85,520,678		\$ 11,000,811	\$ 96,521,489
GRAND TOTALS \$1,869,562,275			\$385,239,830	\$2,254,802,106

Prepared by:
Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division
May 23, 1979

ATTACHMENT

DISTRICTS	STATE SALARIES	POSSIBLE FEDERAL FUNDS
07-12 Anchorage	\$ 50,709,486	\$ 2,025,800
04 Juneau	45,453,988	235,600
17 Bethel-Lower Kuskokwim	1,486,009	200,000
05 Cordova-Valdez-Seward	8,055,302	43,400
20 Fairbanks	18,368,746	29,804,300

NOTE: These figures are incomplete and for internal legislative use only.
See Attached Memo.

Prepared by:
Legislative Affairs Agency
Research Division
May 23, 1979

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Lo & Gw

Southeast Region Emergency Medical Services Council

BOX 2170

SITKA, ALASKA 99835

TELEPHONE 747.8005
747.6370

October 17, 1979

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
2957 Sheldon Jackson Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

*11/8 mark Johnson
1:30 operation
ENS*

Enclosed is a copy of an 8-page insert that Southeast Region Emergency Medical Services placed in all of Southeast Alaska's major newspapers in mid-August. As a non-profit organization committed to upgrading emergency care in the area, we issued this publication as a means of increasing the general public awareness of some common emergency care problems and responses.

At our last Board meeting in Ketchikan in September, it was proposed that we send copies to both our local legislators and legislators in the rest of the state. Since many legislators, including yourself, are involved with providing emergency care to constituents in local communities, we thought you might find the articles interesting and informative.

I would like to add one comment concerning an article on the last page about Emergency Medical Technician and EMT/Instructor classes that were just held at the Public Safety Academy in Sitka. The Academy has just received word that there will be no federal funds available during the coming year to hold these very valuable classes for people from communities all around the state, so local and state sources will have to be sought in the future. Any attention or assistance you could give to this program during the coming year would be greatly appreciated and beneficial to a broad spectrum of groups, beginning with (but not limited to) your local fire departments and ambulance services.

local Dr. File met w/ Mark. Concerned over level of funding for E.M.S. ops. sincerely, w/ effort on

have very
unavailable
& 10.
As part of work
Train health aids in villages

Ed
Roger L. Poppe

Roger L. Poppe
Executive Director

MARK S. JOHNSON
COORDINATOR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



****PLEASE NOTE****

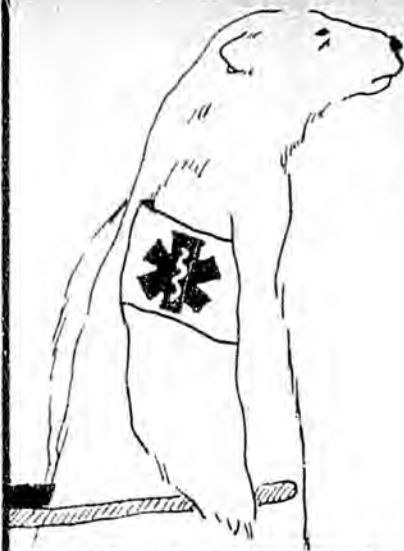
THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT
IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA
STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

DESCRIPTION: NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT

"EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA"

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS
THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA EMPIRE
THE SITKA SENTINEL
THE WRANGELL SENTINEL
THE PETERSBURG PILOT

1979



RESPONSE: EMS-ALASKA

A Digest of News and Information

Volume 3

Number 1

September - October 1979

Annual Symposium Focuses on Disaster Planning

Medical Aspects of Disaster Planning will be the focus of the Fourth Annual Alaska EMS Symposium, November 9 & 10, 1979 at the new Anchorage Sheraton Hotel. The Symposium sponsored by the State EMS Office, is being coordinated with the Alaska Paramedical Association's EMT Competition and Fall Workshops on the 9th, 10th, & 11th. (See related story inside.) The 2nd Annual Governor's EMS Awards Banquet will be held at the "Upper One," Anchorage International Airport, on Saturday evening, November 10.

The Symposium will open with a General Session featuring Colonel S. Edward Newbury, Director of Emergency Services, Department of Military Affairs, who will chair an **Overview of Disaster Planning in Alaska**. As tentatively scheduled, this will be followed by four simultaneous workshops on: **Disaster Planning in Urban Alaska**, chaired by Dr. Annette Burst, Municipality of Anchorage; **Air Evacuation Resources**, chaired by C. F. Necrason, Major General of the Alaska National Guard; **Inter-Hospital Disaster Coordination**, Chaired by David L. Reisinger, Safety & Security Manager for Providence Hospital; and **Disaster Planning in Rural/Bush Alaska**, Chaired by Lt. John McConnaughey, Alaska State Troopers.

Early Friday afternoon, there will be another group of three concurrent workshops: **Triage, Who's Boss?**, chaired by Gerry Travis, Chief of EMS, Municipality of Anchorage Fire Department; **Aircraft Disasters**, featuring Wes Christian of United Airlines; **Communications - Will They Work?**, chaired by Robert Cavanaugh, Emergency Preparedness Director for the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

Later on Friday, four more workshops are scheduled tentatively to include: **Medical Aspects of Search & Rescue**, chaired by Dr. James Borden of Fairbanks; **Coordination of Environmental Health and Medical Emergencies**; a repeat of the **Aircraft Disasters**



FIFTEEN YEARS AGO -- Civilian and military Search and Rescue Teams conducted house-to-house search for survivors after the "Good Friday Earthquake". Here, a demolished home in the Turnagain area of Anchorage. (U.S. Air Force Photo, courtesy of Alaska Historical Library)

workshop and **Preparedness for Earthquakes**, chaired by Mike McKenna, Fire Science Instructor.

On Friday evening participants in the EMT Competition will take their written test. On Saturday morning, EMTs will begin some of their practical skills competitions while other Symposium participants will be offered workshops on **Nursing Service Preparedness**, chaired by Jennifer Gleason, R.N., of Southeast Region EMS Council; **Earthquakes, What Happens?**, chaired by Mike McKenna, Fire Science Instructor. The final Symposium meeting will be from 10:30 until noon and will focus on **Testing the Plan - What goes Wrong?**, chaired by Norm Miller. The EMT Competition is expected to last throughout Saturday.

continued on next page.

**Symposium registration
form enclosed.**

RESPONSE: EMS-ALASKA

*A publication of the Section of
Emergency Medical Services,
Division of Public Health,
Department of Health and
Social Services, under a Title
XII Grant from DHEW.*

Jay S. Hammond, Governor

Helen D. Beime, Commissioner

Dean Tirador, Acting Director

Mark Johnson, Coordinator

*The Advisory Council on
Emergency Medical Services*

**Norm Miller, MICP
Chairperson**

**William W. Wennen, M.D.
Vice-Chairperson**

**Earl Kloster
Officer-at-Large**

Frank Gyselinck

Sister Barbara Haase

Phyllis Hoffman, R.N.

Carl Jack

Ellse Patkotak

Tim Samuelson, M.D.

Kathy Sloan, R.N.

*RESPONSE: EMS-ALASKA is
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Telephone (907) 465-3027

Editor: Gloria Houston Way

Annual Symposium Focuses on Disaster Planning continued

The Saturday evening Awards Banquet will feature the Governors' Award's for Heroism, sponsored by the State Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services, and the EMT Competition Awards. The main speaker will be Dr. Jean Garrison, Social Service Specialist from the Mental Health Disaster Assistance Section, National Institute of Mental Health. She will focus on the frequently ignored problems encountered by the family, friends, survivors and community after a disaster has struck.

In conjunction with the Symposium, the Alaska Paramedical Association also is planning a full day of skills workshops on Sunday, November 11.

Betsey McGuire, Coordinator for the 1979 Symposium, has included in this issue of **RESPONSE** a complete schedule of activities, registration forms and reservations information to all. Plan **NOW** to attend.

Second Annual Statewide EMT Skills Competition

The Second Annual Statewide EMT Skills Competition is scheduled for November 9 & 10, at the Sheraton Anchorage Hotel, Alaska Paramedical Association President Scott Call has announced.

Last year's winning teams from Wasilla, Talkeetna, and Sutton will be challenged by teams from around the state; however, each provider agency may be represented by only one team, so local organizations are encouraged to sponsor run-offs to pick their best representatives.

The competition, to be coordinated by Dave Decker of Anchorage, will be open to any two-person team with EMT-I, EMT-II or advanced first aid training. Other medically trained personnel who are functioning as EMTs, such as nurses, physician assistants, or paramedics, will not be eligible to compete, Scott said, but he did urge them to volunteer to be judges and to assist with the competition in other ways, by calling 274-3651.

The competition will consist of a written test on Friday evening, November 9; and on Saturday, a series of practicals to demonstrate EMT-I level skills. These will not require skills in IV therapy, MAST trousers or EOA's.

Each team will be required to bring along the following basic equipment - one set per team is minimum, one set per person is better: bandage scissors, penlight, stethoscope and blood pressure cuff. All other equipment will be supplied.

Greater participation - and greater competition - is expected this year, so teams are required to send in their entry forms and \$20.00 entry fee postmarked no later than midnight, October 31. Complete information and entry forms will be sent out to all EMS provider organizations within a few weeks. Forms may also be requested from APA, Box 900, Anchorage 99510, or by calling 274-3651.

LaFevers on Training

by Steve LaFevers,
SREMSC Training Coordinator

A year ago emergency medical services in McGrath consisted mostly of Diane Ketelsen, the local public health nurse, and whoever else among the concerned citizenry could be drafted into serving in time of need.

Today, an emergency medical system is becoming a reality in this small, interior Alaskan town. The story of the evolution of that system should be an inspiration to all communities struggling to provide emergency medical services.

Last spring, a group of concerned people at McGrath got together for an EMT class. They sponsored the class themselves. They arranged for the Southern Region EMT instructors to stay in the homes of local residents. There was a pot luck meal daily at the community center where the class was conducted. Polar Airlines was contacted and agreed to donate travel for the instructors. So these caring people, who had no organization, no federal, state or municipal funding, were still able to have their class.

While the class was still in progress, these people began to put together a rescue squad. They still had no money, no equipment, not even an ambulance. All they had was a need and the will to fill that need.

Today, because of that great determination, Diane Ketelsen, PHN, is not the sole emergency care provider, but the captain of the Kuskokwim Valley Rescue Squad.

The rest of the story is best told in the words of Marty Brascom, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rescue Squad.

"The rescue squad is progressing quite well at this point," Marty said. "We have obtained approximately \$1,500.00 through raffles and a bake sale, and are receiving a check for over \$350.00 from the City of McGrath to use towards medical supplies and equipment. We have made six full backboards from donated plywood, have purchased one complete Trauma II Kit, oxygen equipment and miscellaneous items and are still working on obtaining a vehicle."

This small community is already arranging for a second EMT class and is negotiating for an EMT-II class this winter. They are involved in community education and are trying to get an emergency care training program instituted in their school.

The rescue squad meets regularly to view training films and have practice sessions. Even though they have yet to obtain an ambulance, they have responded to many emergency calls and are building an emergency services system to be proud of.

The next time you start brooding over the problems you are having making your ambulance service work like you want it to, remember the Kuskokwim Valley Rescue Squad. They are proving you can make it work, if you really want it to.

EMS Funding Sources — A Word of Explanation

Editor's Note: In the July/August issue of **RESPONSE** we presented a summary of EMS appropriations for FY 80 made to date. Apparently, some readers were more confused than enlightened by the array of funding categories presented. Here are some general explanations on major sources of EMS funding.

Federal Funds

DHEW: The State EMS Office and the consolidated regional EMS Councils are mostly funded through a series of grants from US Department of Health, Education and Welfare. These grants are to assist in the development of a statewide system of emergency medical services and may not be used for on-going operation of local services nor for major capital expenditures. Depending upon which stage of the funding cycle a state or region is in, it may spend its grant money on such activities as planning, development and coordination of services, training, development of standards, assisting communities with procuring start-up equipment. This source of funds will be phased out over the next two to three years.

IHS/EMS: The other major category of federal funds for Alaska - and one which promises to be granted indefinitely - is the Indian Health Service/EMS funds, which are granted directly to native corporations for provision of EMS in their regions. Alaska Area Native Health Service's policy when granting these funds, is that Native Corporations should work within the framework of the overall statewide EMS system being developed.

U. S. DOT: A third source of federal funds has been most helpful in providing basic, standardized equipment for local services. The US Department of Transportation has granted money for ambulances and equipment totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars to Alaskan communities. These funds are administered by the Highway Safety Planning Agency in the Alaska Department of Public Safety. Decisions on where that money goes are made by that agency, although State and Regional EMS offices provide input. The US Department of Transportation also

continued on next page

Improved Critical Care:

by Jennifer Gleason, R.N., Clinical Specialist,
Southeast Region EMS Council, Inc.

Although enthusiasm for Emergency Medical Services is high among first responders in local Fire Departments and Search & Rescue units, you may be surprised at the initial lack of enthusiasm among physicians, nurses, and hospital administrators as you expand the scope of your EMS program. To them, you may be just one of many agencies offering guidelines for their "assistance," conducting surveys, and asking for statistics, which, for all they know, disappear into thin air.

Dispelling this image requires a great deal of personal contact and a systematic approach to involving these providers in your EMS system. As Southeast Region EMS Council enters its third year of the federal funding cycle, we can look back at a few failures and many successes, leading to active participation of facility level personnel in our program.

Board Organization

The first way to ensure participation is through the design of your Board of Directors. Southeast's Board has ten nurse or physician members, representing local hospitals and public health nursing. As the board is large, it is often split into task forces - Physician, Nursing, Transportation, Communications - to discuss specific problems at our regional meetings. The Physician Task Force always has some individual concerns, so we schedule those meetings for the afternoon prior to board meetings. When appropriate, the nurses and physicians have joint task force meetings.

These clinicians have assisted Southeast's EMS development in the following ways:

1. **MANPOWER** — The task forces have recommended baseline skill levels for physicians and nurses in Southeast's facilities (where specialization is continued on next page)

EMS Funding Sources —

A Word of Explanation continued

provides training funds which support the Public Safety Academy in Sitka, its EMT training and instructor training programs and special workshops.

State General Funds

STATE REQUESTS: Only in the last two years has the State Legislature granted State General Funds to help support the statewide EMS program in Alaska. These are now funds requested by the Governor, based on budget requests from Department of Health & Social Services, which in turn are based on budget requests from each Division. Obviously, the budget limits set for this process before it even begins guarantee grant competition among programs. Requests may be cut down or eliminated at each step of the process. Uses for the funds granted this year were listed in the previous article.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS: The Legislature also makes many special appropriations of State General Funds, which have not been requested by the Governor. These are usually one-time-only appropriations and are made in response to a direct request from an individual community, organization or public agency. When the special appropriations have been passed, either state agencies or local communities are designated to administer the funds. The funds must be used for their intended purposes, and the State EMS Office has no discretion on how they may be used. This year hundreds of thousands of dollars in special appropriations were made.

NEW APPROACHES TO FUNDING: New approaches are currently being developed at the state level to assure a more equitable distribution of EMS funds among communities and to guarantee continuing state support of EMS when federal funding is phased out.

Right now state and regional planners and the state and regional EMS Advisory Councils are working on five-year plans for EMS which will set standards for EMS services for each "level of community" in Alaska, as well as for statewide "systems" such as EMS along highways. These detailed objectives will enable each community to determine where it's at, where it ought to be, and a logical sequence of steps to get there. This approach makes identifying and prioritizing funding seem a fairly simple matter. Legislators need such a rational plan on which to base their appropriations.

Secondly, more systematic identification of equipment and training needs by means of the annual state ambulance services survey should assure better distribution of available funds.

Perhaps most importantly, alternative mechanisms for continuing state assistance to local communities are currently being explored by the State EMS Office and other state officials in hopes that legislation may be drafted for introduction during the next legislative session.

Southeast EMS Council Approach

almost impossible) and supported programs to maintain these skills. With task force guidance, staff has arranged for Advanced Cardiac Life Support Instruction, preceptorships, clinical presentations, and has developed educational packets for nurses. In addition, a meeting of Inservice Coordinators from the Region's six hospitals was sponsored to familiarize them with these options and the regional EMS program.

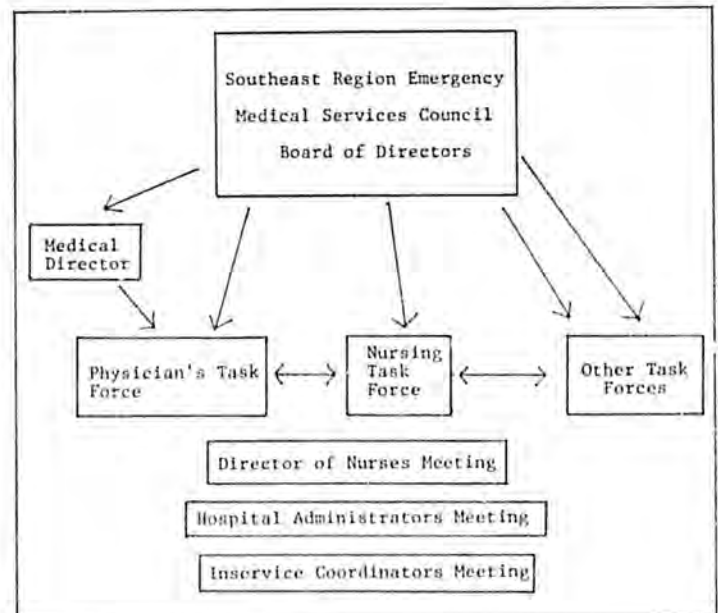
2. **FACILITIES AND CATEGORIZATION** — As Southeast's facilities are all isolated from each other, it is essential that each facility be able to stabilize and provide short term critical care for patients in all critical care areas. Traditional categorization of facilities would not be very helpful, as intra-regional transfers are often not appropriate.

The task forces, acting as a Critical Care Committee, have used a goal-oriented categorization process, through which they have established minimum standards for all hospitals. Once facility needs are included in our yearly grant application, local providers can use these guidelines in their planning. Medical and nursing staffs can prioritize and justify their equipment and educational needs to their hospital administrators and they, in turn, can better explain their requests to the hospital board or city council. In addition, the Southeast Health Systems Agency has included our objectives in its Plan. The fact that local practitioners have adapted federal guidelines, has made our recommendations much more acceptable.

Appropriately, the Council does assist local hospitals in securing baseline equipment by providing matching funds. The cooperation we've received from the facilities is well worth our financial support.

3. **PATIENT CARE PROTOCOLS AND TRANSFER** — Assigned with the task of developing patient care protocols in specific critical care areas, we tried writing to our referral centers in Seattle for copies of their protocols. This proved unsuccessful; most had not yet developed written protocols!

Starting with the Harborview Burn Center, the Council has invited consultants from these centers to present critical care programs in Southeast, and has requested that they bring with them written patient care protocols for stabilization and transfer. These presentations, often held in conjunction with board meetings, offer continuing education credits, present current patient care recommendations, improve communication between professionals, identify equipment or management needs, and advertise



our program. We have already had programs on Burns, Neonatal, Hypothermia, and Diving Medicine; and plan for programs on Respiratory Insufficiency and Alcohol Abuse this winter.

4. **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY** — We realized that meeting the objectives outlined in our plan would require the support of the region's nursing inservice instructors, nursing administrators, and hospital administrators. We have brought these providers together to familiarize them with EMS, meet our board, and review the objectives with us. The meetings have been very successful in promoting EMS as a personal concern, and providing an opportunity for professional interchange. The Directors of Nurses now plan to meet every nine months, as they found mutual problem-solving to be very helpful.
5. **ONGOING SUPPORT AND PROGRAM DIRECTION** — The progress we have been able to make has only been possible with the strong support of facility level providers. Not only have we had stable and progressive nurses and physicians on our board, we've had the ongoing guidance of Dr. George Longenbaugh, past Medical Director and Dr. Tom Wood, current Medical Director. At our next Critical Care Committee meeting, we will be exploring ways in which the services and support that our regional EMS program has offered might be continued, once we've completed the federal funding cycle.

House Plant Poisoning

by S. Marlene Turk, RN, BS

Reprinted from *Journal of Emergency Nursing*, March/April 1979 by permission of the author.

How many mothers have heard the cry "Mommy!" and upon reaching their child have found a broken toy, a spat between siblings, or even a burned or cut finger? Parents deal with these problems daily. But what if the mother finds that her child has developed blisters, an inflamed mouth, is holding its throat, or is unconscious, with none of the commonly known, culprits - electrical outlets, stove burners, drain cleaners - in sight? If this occurs, the child may have encountered a common yet infrequently recognized danger, a poisonous house plant.

With this "back to nature" trend in the United States, people are becoming increasingly aware of poisonous plants in the wild, but not about poisonous plants growing in homes. The number of accidental plant-induced poisonings, especially of young children is increasing. A report of the National Clearinghouse for Poison Control shows that in 1976 house plants were ingested more often than any other toxic materials by children under five; these cases accounted for roughly 10 percent of the total. In 1975, 5,727 cases of plant-induced poisoning in children under five were reported in the United States. Hospitalization was necessary in 44 cases, and four of the children died.

Adults generally recognize that if an unfamiliar substance tastes unpleasant or bitter it should not be eaten. A child may not realize this. Lack of knowledge, plus curiosity, a tendency to put objects into their mouths, a certain amount of dare taking may constitute grave dangers for young children. Sometimes very small amounts of a toxic substance produce disastrous effects. One berry of some plants is sufficient to cause death.

Symptoms

Poisonous plants may produce a wide range of effects, some relatively minor and others severe enough to be fatal. Symptoms fall into four basic categories: **respiratory allergies**, such as hay fever; **dermatitis**, or skin irritation, due to direct or indirect contact with a plant such as poison ivy; **internal poisoning**, resulting from eating parts of a particular plant; and **mechanical poisoning**, resulting from "pricks" or "jabs" from spines or thorns. Infection is common secondary complication in this category.

Common poisonous house plants

The dieffenbachia, also known as dumb cane, has a thick green stem with oval leaves (either solid green or green with white or yellow strips) up to 15 inches long.



Philodendron



English Ivy

Ingestion of any part - stem, leaves, or roots - produces immediate swelling and blistering of the tongue and throat, difficulty in swallowing, and, if the swollen tongue occludes the victim's airway, eventual death. The toxic substance is the calcium oxalate found in the plant's sap. The sap retains its toxicity on clothing or other surfaces. Those working with the dieffenbachia plant should wear gloves and work outside when possible.

The elephant ear, or colocasia, also contains calcium oxalate; all parts are toxic and reactions to ingestion of the sap are similar to those produced by dumb cane.

Another toxic house plant is English Ivy, or *hedera helix*. This woody vine with dark green leaves veined with a lighter green has small, greenish, imperfect flowers, and produces a berry or fruit which resembles a three or five seeded blackberry. All parts of the plant contain hederagenin, a substance which produces reactions that vary in severity from skin irritation to coma, depending upon the amount consumed.

Hunter's robe, or *scindapsus aureus*, has a strong, rope-like stem with aerial roots and heart-shaped leaves which are green with yellow streaks or patches. The clear, watery looking sap contains a toxic substance which is irritating to the lips, tongue, and skin, and, if enough is consumed, produces diarrhea.

4th Annual EMS Symposium

TO PRE-REGISTER FOR THE EMS SYMPOSIUM
RETURN ENCLOSED FORM BY OCTOBER 30th.

TO MAKE RESERVATIONS FOR THE GOVERNOR'S
2nd ANNUAL EMS AWARDS BANQUET, SEND IN
RESERVATION FORM AND CHECK BY OCTOBER 30th.

SEND BOTH OF THE ABOVE TO :

EMS OFFICE, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPT. OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
POUCH H-06 C
JUNEAU, AK. 99811

TO MAKE RESERVATIONS AT THE SHERATON ANCH-
ORAGE HOTEL, SEND ENCLOSED FORM TO THEM AT:

SHERATON ANCHORAGE HOTEL
401 EAST 6th AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

DETAILS INSIDE

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL:
EMS OFFICE
465-3027

"MEDICAL ASPECTS OF DISASTER PLANNING"

4TH ANNUAL EMS SYMPOSIUM

EMS:

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF DISASTER PLANNING



ALASKA

November 9 and 10, 1979
Sheraton Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska

4TH ANNUAL EMS SYMPOSIUM
MEDICAL ASPECTS OF DISASTER PLANNING

A G E N D A

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8 :

5:00 to Preregister for Symposium; pick up materials,
7:00 PM if registered & Banquet tickets.

FRIDAY , NOVEMBER 9:

7:30 to REGISTRATION
9:00 AM

9:00 AM OPENING SESSION

WELCOME : Norm Miller, Chr. Advisory Council on
Emergency Medical Service

Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner, Dept.
Health & Social Services

Dean F. Tirador, M.D., Acting Dir.,
Division of Public Health

Mark S. Johnson, Coordinator,
Emergency Medical Services

KEYNOTE SPEAKER :

AN OVERVIEW OF DISASTER PLANNING IN ALASKA
Colonel S.E. Newbury , Director
Alaska Div. of Emergency Services,
Dept. of Military Affairs
(and staff)

10:15 AM BREAK

10:30 AM WORKSHOPS

RESERVATIONS : HOTEL SHERATON ANCHORAGE
FOR: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SYMPOSIUM
NOVEMBER 9 & 10, 1979

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE _____ ZIP _____

ARRIVAL DATE _____ TIME _____

OF NIGHTS _____; DEPART DATE _____

CHECK ACCOMODATIONS : STATE RATES

SINGLE @ \$40.00 _____

DOUBLE (TWIN) @ \$50.00 _____

DOUBLE BED @ \$50.00 _____

*Note : If reservations are to be held after
6 PM, please send deposit or Credit
Card number.*

BY OCTOBER 30, PLEASE MAIL THIS RESERVATION

TO : SHERATON ANCHORAGE HOTEL

401 EAST 6TH AVENUE

ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM
FOURTH ANNUAL EMS ALASKA SYMPOSIUM
NOVEMBER 9 & 10, 1979

CLIP & MAIL BY OCTOBER 30, 1979. Registration after this date will be conducted at the Sheraton Anchorage Hotel

NAME _____

AFFILIATION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE _____ ZIP _____

We hope you plan to stay at the NEW SHERATON ANCHORAGE

STATE RATES AVAILABLE !!!

RESERVATIONS FOR GOVERNOR'S EMS AWARDS BANQUET
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1979

6:30 - 7:15 PM : NO-HOST COCKTAILS
7:15 : BANQUET - UPPER ONE BANQUET FACILITIES
ANCHORAGE INT'L. AIRPORT

NAME _____

of RESERVATIONS @ \$15.00 EACH _____

PLEASE ENCLOSE CHECK, PAYABLE TO UPPER ONE

RESERVATIONS NOT AVAILABLE AFTER NOVEMBER 8th.

PLEASE MAIL BOTH PRE-REGISTRATION & BANQUET RESERVATIONS
AND CHECK TO :

EMS OFFICE, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
POUCH H-06 C
JUNEAU, AK. 99811

MAIL BY OCTOBER 30, 1979 - PLEASE !!!

WORKSHOPS - CON'T

Medical Aspects of Urban Disaster Planning
Chr.: Dr. Annette Burst, Medical Dir., Anchorage Munic.

Medical Aspects Rural/Bush Disaster Planning
Lt. John T. McConnaughey, Div. of State Troopers

Inter-Hospital Disaster Coordination
Chr.: David Reisinger, Dir. Security & Safety, Providence Hospital, Capt. Ron Scavetto, Elmendorf Air Force Base

Air Evacuation Procedures During a Disaster
Chr.: Lt. Col. John W. Spalding, Office of Adjutant Gen'l.

12:00 NOON - LUNCH - ON YOUR OWN

1:15 WORKSHOPS

Communications Related to Medical Aspects of Disasters
Chr.: Robert W. Cavanaugh, Jr., Emergency Preparedness Director, Fairbanks North Star Borough

Pre-Hospital Triage
Chr.: Gerald Travis, Chief EMS, Fire Dept., Munic./Anch.

AirCRAFT Disasters
Chr.: Wes Christian, Emergency Procedure Training Inst.
United Airlines

In-Hospital Disaster Coordination
Chr.: David Reisinger, Dir. Security & Safety; Jean Kyle, Dir., Dept. of Education & Training, Providence Hospital

3:00 PM BREAK

3:15 WORKSHOPS

Medical Aspects of Search & Rescue During Disasters
Chr.: Dr. James Borden, Interior Region EMS Medical Director, Fairbanks

Coordination of Environmental Health & Medical Emergencies
Chr.: James C. Allen, Reg. Sanitarian, SCRO, Div. of Public Health, DHSS

CONTINUED

CLIP & MAIL ***** CLIP & MAIL ***** CLIP & MAIL ***** CLIP

WORKSHOPS - CON'T.

Preparedness for Earthquakes

Chr.: Mike McKenna, Fire Science Instructor, Mission College, Santa Clara, Calif.

AirCraft Disasters

Chr.: United Airlines Training Officer

7:00 PM SOUTHERN REGION EMS COUNCIL MEETING

8:00 PM ALASKA PARAMEDICAL ASSOCIATION TEST (EMT)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

8:00 AM 3 CONCURRENT EMT PRACTICALS (ALL DAY)

8:30 AM WORKSHOP

EARTHQUAKES !!! WHAT HAPPENS ?? THE SAN FRANCISCO PLAN.

Chr.: Mike McKenna, Fire Science Instructor, Mission College, Santa Clara, Calif.

9:00 AM CREDIT COURSE (Nurses)

Is Your Nursing Service Prepared ?

Chr.: Jennifer Gleason, R.N., Clinical Specialist, Southeast Region EMS Council, Inc.

10:15 AM BREAK

10:30 AM WORKSHOP

Testing the Plan - What Went Wrong ?

Chr.: Norm Miller, Chr., Advisory Council on EMS

12:00 NOON LUNCH - ON YOUR OWN

ANNUAL MEETING ALASKA PARAMEDICAL ASSOCIATION

ALL AFTERNOON - EMT TEAM COMPETITIONS - WILL YOUR TEAM WIN ??

GOVERNOR'S 2ND ANNUAL EMS AWARDS BANQUET
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10TH

UPPER ONE BANQUET FACILITIES
ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

6:30 PM NO-HOST COCKTAILS

7:15 PM BANQUET

CHAired BY : NORM MILLER,
CHAIRPERSON, ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

SPEAKER : JEAN GARRISON, PH.D
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH ASPECTS OF DISASTER
PLANNING

AWARDS : PRESENTED BY GOVERNOR JAY S. HAMMOND,
OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE

EMS AWARDS SPONSORED BY ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

EMT SKILLS COMPETITION AWARDS SPONSORED
BY ALASKA PARAMEDICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR RESERVATIONS, PLEASE TURN TO NEXT PAGE

in Children



Poinsettia



Dumb Cane

All 250 species of azalea (*rhododendron occidentale*) are poisonous. Deaths have been reported 12 to 14 hours after ingestion, generally by children sucking on the flowers. The dangerous chemical in azaleas is andromedotoxin, a cardiac glycoside which lowers blood pressure and causes bradycardia. Symptoms include salivation, nasal discharge, anorexia, vomiting, and diarrhea. These may progress to drowsiness, headache, seizures, paralysis, and coma, followed by death.

The Jerusalem cherry, or *solanum pseudocapsicum*, produces a fruit which to a child might resemble a cherry tomato. But the fruit of the Jerusalem cherry, even in small amounts, and especially if it is eaten when unripe, produces toxic reactions including paralysis, nausea, vomiting, loss of sensation, and even death.

Holiday poisons

Several traditional Christmas plants may be hazardous if ingested - a well known favorite during the Yuletide season is mistletoe (*phoradendron flavescens*). The small, innocent looking white berries contain beta-phenylethylamine and tryamine and, if consumed in large quantities, can lead to stomach and intestinal irritation with diarrhea and bradycardia. Consumption of these berries has led to death.

Another favorite Christmas plant is the poinsettia (*euphorbia pulcherrima*). All parts - stem, leaf, flower bud, and the milky sap - contain a toxic substance which produces an irritation of the mouth, throat, stomach, and eyes.

The decorative Christmas holly, although not often recognized as poisonous, has berry which harbor an unidentified toxic substance that produces vomiting, diarrhea, and stupor. The concentration of the toxic substance is believed to become stronger as the leaves begin to die.

Summary

The exact amounts of these substances required to produce toxic effects vary, depending upon the type and part of the plant ingested, the age and size of the child, and sometimes also the season of the year when the poisoning occurs. A parent who knows or suspects that a child has eaten any part of a house plant that may be toxic must act immediately. The child, and the plant or a part of it large enough for identification, should be taken to the nearest poison control center or hospital emergency department. The parent should not waste time looking for an antidote, and should avoid home remedies; such efforts may only complicate treatment that otherwise might be fairly simple. Copious amounts of plain water should be used to wash the hands, skin, and mouth. If there are no blisters and the child is conscious, vomiting may be induced with one tablespoon of ipecac syrup followed by a glass of water.

The emergency department staff should be able to recognize toxic house plants and the symptoms they may produce, and should know what treatment is appropriate. Not every house plant poisoning case is a life or death situation, but if such a situation occurs, everyone involved, from the parent to the emergency staff, must be able to act quickly and appropriately. Information listed in the accompanying chart should be immediately at hand in every home where there are small children, and easily accessible in every emergency department.

Parents should be aware of the potential danger associated with some of the plants commonly brought into the home; toxic plants should be kept safely out of the reach of small children; and fallen flowers, leaves and berries quickly removed. As soon as children are old enough to understand, they should be taught how plants may be enjoyed for their beauty, and also how their potential dangers may be avoided.

See chart on next page.

Coordinator's Comments —

By Mark Johnson

In recent weeks the State EMS Office has received several letters and phone calls from volunteer

problems. After analyzing this problem carefully, I think these people have a legitimate gripe.

Communities with a large tax base, like Anchorage, can afford to have highly skilled, full-time, paid ambulance personnel with sophisticated vehicles and equipment. Yet EMTs in small towns and outlying areas not only are volunteering their time, but often are paying money out of their own pockets for operating expenses and supplies. This isn't fair.

In analyzing computer print-outs of high accident/injury/death areas along major highways, we have found many of these areas to be in the vicinity of small volunteer ambulance services. Furthermore, an analysis of who is involved in these incidents reveals that many of these accident victims are tourists or travelers from Anchorage, Fairbanks, or elsewhere in Alaska.

Although, as we indicated in our last newsletter, we have more money for the statewide EMS program this year, by the time this money is spread around the state, there isn't enough available for any one community.

I have discussed this problem with the Highway Safety Planning Agency which has agreed to try to help us out with some Highway Safety funds. This won't solve the problem completely, but it should help some. I also would like to encourage all ambulance services to complete the statewide ambulance survey recently distributed, so we can include your equipment and training needs in next year's Federal EMS funding applications.

Since funding appears to be a widespread problem, I am very concerned about what will happen when the Federal EMS funding runs out. Before we determine what, if any, long-term solutions would be appropriate, I think we should analyze the alternatives carefully.

For example, we could encourage all ambulance services to charge adequate fees to cover expenses. However, this requires developing billing procedures and filling out third party payment forms, which places additional time demands on volunteers. Even those agencies which have a billing procedure often have difficulty collecting fees.

Regional EMS offices could assist in establishing regionalized billing services for volunteer agencies.

These are complicated problems, and solutions aren't going to be easy to find. Nevertheless, we must determine a suitable way to assist those people who donate their time to help fellow citizens during times of medical emergencies.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF HOUSE PLANT POISONING

Plant	Toxic parts	Symptoms	Treatment
Azalea (<i>Rhododendron</i> or <i>Indica</i>)	All parts, especially flowers	Vomiting, diarrhea, bradycardia, drowsiness, salivation, seizures, paralysis, coma	Gastric lavage if emesis symptomatic
Bird of Paradise (<i>Paracoccinia</i> <i>gibbosa</i>)	Roots and seeds	Vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, vertigo, drowsiness	Gastric lavage if emesis symptomatic; milk, barium eggs, fluid replacement
Dumb Cane (<i>Dieffenbachia</i>)	All parts, especially stem and leaves	Swelling of tongue and throat with difficulty swallowing, blisters, paralysis of vocal cords	Gastric lavage if emesis if no blisters present; cold pack to lips and throat; demulcents; antihistamines (especially epinephrine)
Elephant Ear (<i>Colocasia</i>)	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
English Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	All parts, especially leaves and berries	Skin irritation, nausea, vomiting, severe diarrhea, thirst, salivation, abdominal pain, difficulty breathing, coma	Gastric lavage, symptomatic and supportive; parathion 12.5% (100:1) and sometimes artificial respiration
Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Berries and leaves	Vomiting, diarrhea, stupor, narcosis	Gastric lavage if emesis symptomatic
Horse's Shoe (<i>Scrotopagus auratus</i>)	Leaves	Irritation of skin, lips and tongue; maybe diarrhea	
Jack-in-the-Pulpit (<i>Arisaema</i> <i>triphylum</i>)	Leaves	Irritation of GI tract—swelling of tongue, lips and palate	Gastric lavage; symptomatic demulcents; cold pack to lips and mouth; antihistamines (especially epinephrine); aluminum hydroxide (neutralizer)
Jerusalem Cherry (<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>)	All parts	Stomach pain, low temperature, paralysis, dilated pupils, vomiting, diarrhea, circulatory and respiratory depression, loss of sensation	Gastric lavage if emesis support respiration parathion 12.5% (100:1)
Mistletoe (<i>Phoradendron flavescens</i>)	Berries	Stomach and intestinal irritation, diarrhea, bradycardia	Gastric lavage if emesis symptomatic; parathion 12.5% (100:1) and sodium sulfate have been effective (but as digestive irritants)
Philodendron	Same as Dumb Cane	Same as Dumb Cane	Same as Dumb Cane
Poinsettia (<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>)	Milk, latex, stem, leaves, flower buds	Irritation of mouth, throat, stomach, skin; dangerous to eyes	Gastric lavage if emesis symptomatic
Sister of Bethlehem (<i>Oenothera lutea</i>)	All parts—berries and leaves (fresh, fresh and dried)	Nausea, intestinal disorders	Gastric lavage if emesis symptomatic

REMEMBER —
Pre-registration
forms for the
4th Annual
Symposium
are due by
Oct. 30.

Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services

New Members Appointed

The State Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services is pleased to announce the appointment by Governor Hammond of two new members to the Council, Phyllis Hoffman, R.N. of Valdez and Elise Patkotak of Barrow.

Ms. Hoffman, Nursing Supervisor of Valdez Community Hospital, has been a practicing nurse for eighteen years. She was trained at St. Joseph's Hospital and Children's Hospital in Denver, Colorado and the University of Colorado School of Pediatric Nursing in Pueblo. In addition to her experience in medical-surgical and orthopedic nursing, Ms. Hoffman has served as a ski patrol nurse, has taught ski patrol first aid & emergency physical assessment both in Colorado & Alaska, is a CPR instructor for the Alaska Heart Association, teaches in EMT workshops, is a member of EDNA and active in her local EMS Council.

Ms. Hoffman will be replacing Eileen Montano, R.N. of Fairbanks, and will be representing nursing interests on the Council.

Ms. Patkotak is Director of Health & Social Services for the North Slope Borough and was nominated for the Council by the Native Health Board to represent Native Corporations. She replaces Dan Slaby, formerly of Cook Inlet Native Association, who resigned when he moved out of state.

Ms. Patkotak has a degree in Biology from Chestnut Hill College and is an RN trained at Long Island College Hospital School of Nursing. She's also an EMT, and was EMS Coordinator for the North Slope Borough in 1975 and 1976. Previously, she worked for

Indian Health Service.

Five-Year EMS Planning

At its quarterly meeting in July, ACEMS endorsed use of the draft Southern Region Five-Year Plan for EMS as a model for statewide adaption. Planners from each region are currently meeting to propose regional modifications & assist in developing new state-level sections; Norm Miller of Anchorage & Sister Barbara Haase of Ketchikan will serve as the Council's review committee. It is hoped that a draft will be ready in December for council review.

Manpower & Training Task Force

The Manpower & Training Task Force, a committee of ACEMS, is currently developing recommendations for training & practice standards for advanced level EMTs which will be appropriate for Alaska. The next meeting of the Manpower & Training Task Force is scheduled for November 7 & 8 at the Southern Region EMS Office in Anchorage. All interested parties are invited to come to these meetings; and written comments on recommendations are welcome.

Carol A. Taplin has recently joined the staff of the State EMS Office to provide permanent part-time assistance to the Task Force.

EMS Awards

On October 12, ACEMS will select recipients of the Second Annual EMS Awards from among persons nominated through regional EMS Coordinators. Recipients will be honored at an Awards Banquet at Upper One at the Anchorage Airport on November 10.



Phyllis Hoffman, new ACEMS member.



Elise Patkotak, new ACEMS member.

Stateline —

SOUTHERN REGION

Rich Pauley reports that as part of SREMSC's public education program they have been working closely with the Anchorage Telephone Utility. In this year's telephone book there will be a section on first aid and disaster information. Dr. Robert Hall has re-written numerous portions of the material used in California phone books to relate to Alaska situations. That sounds like something that every phone book in Alaska should include -- a good project for local EMS councils.

Roy Davie, retired communications expert, has been acting as Communications Consultant for Southern Region EMS. Roy has been traveling all over the region for 'expenses only' conducting detailed surveys, developing detailed plans for improvements, even performing on-the-spot 'emergency treatment'. Bristol Bay area is the latest recipient of Roy's down-to-earth approach to communications problems.

Two recent 'disasters' were successfully staged in August. Nikiski Fire Department sponsored a three day seminar on burns and disasters. All three local fire departments and numerous other agencies participated in a planned disaster exercise at the Collier Chemical Company plant, which utilizes radioactive materials, liquid ammonia, liquid nitrogen, superheated steam and other hazardous materials. Central Peninsula General Hospital's entire nursing staff turned out in disposable clothing and simulated radioactive decontamination procedures. The industrial companies were extremely cooperative and even lent their helicopters for use in the exercises.

Anchorage EMS, Anchorage International Airport, and Providence Hospital all participated in an airport disaster exercise and demonstrated marked improvement in ability to handle numerous victims.

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation is seeking a replacement for Connie Ryan, who resigned as EMS Coordinator to move to Chugiak. Nancy Greenman, who was EMS trainer for BBHC, has recently joined the staff of the Aleut-Pribiloff Island Association to be their first full-time EMS Trainer-Coordinator. In Nome, Penny Chmielewski has been promoted to Head of Nursing for Norton Sound Health Corporation, so Mike Fallon is now acting EMS Coordinator.

SOUTHEAST REGION

Roger Poppe reports that in Southeast Region this summer, Pete Rice, EMT instructor from Ketchikan, has been offering emergency training in logging camps, under contract with Louisiana Pacific. Teaching first aid to housewives and advanced first aid to loggers, Rice coordinated his training efforts with Itinerant Public Health Nurse Joan Visocan and

EMS/helicopter pilot Martin Jetton to stage some realistic drills. Training at smaller camps will be provided this fall by Molly Seifert and Jennifer Gleason.

An Advanced Cardiac Life Support Instructor course is planned for October 26 and 27 in Ketchikan. This course will train twelve more ACLS Instructors who can provide courses in their local hospitals.

Clinical presentations to assist with local protocol development are planned for this winter. In October, "How to Avoid Pitfalls in the Emergency Evaluation and Critical Care of Patients with Alcohol Abuse" will be presented in Ketchikan, Juneau and Sitka. "Acute Respiratory Insufficiency and Failure" will be January's topic, and will assist Southeast's practitioners in choosing and maintaining appropriate respiratory equipment.

A meeting with Southeast's hospital administrators is planned to familiarize them with EMS and the recommended facility objectives for this year.

The Southeast Regional EMS Office has moved to larger quarters at 201 Lincoln Street in Sitka, our mailing address has not changed.

NORTHERN REGION

Laurel Anderson was recently selected by the Board of the newly-incorporated Northern Region EMS Council to be the Planner for the consolidated region, made up of NANA Region, Interior Region and North Slope Borough sub-areas. Laurel, formerly Executive Director of Southeast Region EMS, brings much experience to the task of planning for a coordinated EMS system for the entire Northern Region. Laurel is currently visiting with each EMS Coordinator to discuss individual and mutual planning objectives to be addressed this year.

In Interior Region, Jeanne Ostnes reports that the Fairbanks Ambulance Service cutback, as reported in the July - August issue of **RESPONSE**, continues to be a major issue. Since June of this year, the Fairbanks Fire Department has not responded to calls outside the city boundaries except in life or death situations. However, even life or death situations are in jeopardy as the Fire Department has not only enough manpower for one ambulance. In the event of multiple calls, response may be delayed or nonexistent; a third of its calls are simultaneous calls.

Interim solutions are not satisfactory. Re-routing of airplanes to Fort Wainwright will probably be disallowed except for transportation of federal beneficiaries. Searching for reliable alternate ground transportation has also proven futile.

continued on next page

Calendar

- Oct. 17-19 Alaska State Hospital Association Annual Meeting, Sitka.
- Oct. 24-25 Workshop sponsored by Alaska State Fire Fighters Association to consider feasibility of proposed "Alaska Federation of Life Safety Organizations"; at ASFA Annual Conference, Petersburg; contact Leigh Gallagher 789-2367.
- Nov. 9-10 Fourth Annual Alaska EMS Symposium; "Medical Aspects of Disaster Planning"; sponsored by State EMS Office; Sheraton Anchorage Hotel; contact 465-3027.
- Nov. 10 Second Annual Statewide EMT Skills Competition; sponsored by Alaska Paramedical Association and State EMS Office; Sheraton Anchorage Hotel; contact Scott Call, 772-7000.
- Nov. 10 Second Annual State EMS Awards Banquet: Governor's EMS Awards, EMT Skills Competition Awards; sponsored by ACEMS AND APA; Anchorage International Airport; contact 465-3027.
- Nov. 10 Alaska Paramedical Association Annual Meeting follows the Banquet; contact 772-7000.
- Nov. 11 APA Fall Workshops; Anchorage, contact 772-7000.
- Nov. 13-16 Tri-Regional (Western States) Emergency Medical Services Workshop, seven clinical and eleven components; sponsored by DHEW EMS; Regency Hotel, Denver, Colo; contact 465-3027.

Nov. 26-28 Second World Conference on Pre-Hospital Care; sponsored by Medical Symposia; Fairmont Hotel, New Orleans, LA.; contact Barbara Myer, P.O. Box 5279, Santa Monica, CA. 90405, (213)248-0018.

May 18-21 1980 NAEMT Annual Meeting and M.A.S.T. National Annual Conference, Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tenn. Contact: NAEMT, P.O. Box 334, Newton Highlands, Mass. 02161

EMT Training by Southern Region EMS

Oct. 1-13	EMT/R	Unalaska
Oct. 1-20	EMT-I	Glacier View
Oct. 22-27	EMT-II	Adak
Oct. 22- Nov. 17	EMT-I	St. Paul
Nov. 5-7	EMT-I	Northway
Nov. 17-20	EMT-II	Trapper Creek
Nov. 23- Dec. 15	EMT-I	Talkeetna
Nov. 25-30	EMT-R	Port Graham
Nov. 30- Dec. 4	EMT-R	Dillingham
Dec. 3-22	EMT-I/II/R	McGrath
Dec. 10-15	EMT-R or II	Chugiak
Dec. 17-22	EMT-R	Anchorage
Dec. 17-22	EMT Review/Natl. Registry Test	Nome

RESPONSE - EMS
EMS Section, DPH
Pouch HO6-C
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Please: Add my name ☐ Delete my name ☐
Note my address change ☐

NEW ADDRESS

Name _____
Organization _____
Address _____
Zip _____

Stateline — continued

Interior Region EMS has worked with all agencies to come up with solutions. Progress includes a resolution by the Fairbanks City Council to reinstate ambulance services to the Borough upon the Borough assuming its share of the costs. The Council has also sold a used ambulance to the newly organized Chena Goldstream Volunteer Fire Department for \$1. The Lt. Governor's office has also taken an interest in the problem and is exploring permanent solutions.

Editor's Note: In the July - August article a line was inadvertently omitted, which gave credit to the North Pole Fire Department, which is located in the North Star Borough. Its' continued service to 15,000 people, including those in the Chena Hot Springs Road area, is to be commended. We apologize for the omission.

Regional EMS Coordinators

Southeast Region

Roger Poppe, Executive Director
Southeast Region EMS Council, Inc.
P. O. Box 2170
Sitka, Ak. 99835
(907) 747-8005

Southern Region

Rich Pauley, Executive Director
Southern Region EMS Council, Inc.
1135 West 8th - Suite 7
Anchorage, Ak. 99501
(907) 274-3651

Aleutian/Pribilof Sub Area

Nancy Greenman, EMS Coordinator
Aleutian/Pribilof Island Assoc.
1689 C. Street
Anchorage, Ak. 99501
(907) 276-2700

Anchorage Sub Area

Gerald Travis, Chief of EMS Svc.
Anchorage Fire Dept.
211 West 7th Street
Anchorage, Ak. 99501
(907) 274-1943

Norton Sound Sub Area

Mike Fallon, Acting EMS Coordinator
Norton Sound Health Corp.
P. O. Box 966
Nome, Ak. 99762
(907) 433-5411

Copper River Sub Area

Clara (Billie) Peters, Health Director
Copper River Native Assoc., Inc.
Drawer H
Copper Center, Ak. 99573
(907) 822-3521

Kenai Peninsula Sub Area

Dick Stingly, President
K.P.C.A.P.A.
Star Route A, Box 7B
Homer, Ak. 99603
(907) 235-8393

Kodiak Sub Area

Jerome Selby, Director
Kodiak Island Native Health Auth.
P. O. Box 172
Kodiak, Ak. 99615
(907) 486-5726

Matanuska-Susitna Sub Area

Gary Hessmer, Chairman
Mat-Su EMS Council
Star Route Box 3240
Wasilla, Ak. 99687
(907) 245-3246

Bristol Bay Sub Area

Alice Eiss
Bristol Bay Area Health Corp.
P. O. Box 10235
Dillingham, Ak. 99576
(907) 842-3322

Prince William Sound Sub Area

Eloise Lambert, Health Director
North Pacific Rim Native Corp.
433 West 9th Ave. - Suite 200
Anchorage, Ak. 99501
(907) 276-2121

Yukon-Kuskowim Sub Area

Fran McAfee, EMS Coordinator
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp.
P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Ak. 99559
(907) 543-3321

Northern Region

Laurel Anderson, Planner
Northern Region EMS Council, Inc.
P. O. Box 2120
Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
(907) 456-3978

Interior Region Sub Area

Jeanne Ostnes, EMS Coordinator
Interior Region EMS Council, Inc.
P. O. Box 2120
Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
(907) 456-3978

North Slope Borough Sub Area

Sally Jacoby, EMS Coordinator
North Slope Borough
P. O. Box 69
Barrow, Ak. 99723
(907) 852-3065; 852-3999

NANA Region Sub Area

Nina Dahl, EMS Coordinator
Mauneluk Association
P. O. Box 256
Kotzebue, Ak. 99752
(907) 442-3311

RESPONSE:

**EMS-ALASKA
POUCH-H06C
JUNEAU, ALASKA
99811**

**BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Juneau, Alaska
Permit No. 102
99811**

Revenue Sharing for Emergency Medical Services

Alaska Statute 43.18.010(a) is amended by adding a new section.

- (7) \$2 per capita, but no less than \$2500, to cities and boroughs providing emergency medical services & facilities;
- (A) emergency medical services and facilities means the provision of services by an emergency medical service certified pursuant to AS 18.08.082 which has official recognition and financial support from the city or borough in which it is located;
- (B) in addition to the grants authorized under this section, the state shall pay to an emergency medical service certified pursuant to AS 18.08.082, operated not for profit, and serving an area not in an organized borough or a city a sum for service purposes equal to \$2.00 per capita for the population served by the service, but no less than \$2500, as determined by the Commissioner of Health & Social Services using the latest figure of the United States Bureau of the Census or other reliable data; grants shall be made on the same basis to facilitate the organization of emergency medical services in an area not in an organized borough or city; upon application of the proposed emergency medical services group to the Commissioner of Health & Social Services and approval of applications according to standards of organization and service prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Health & Social Services.

Prepared by Mark Johnson

<u>Ambulance Service</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>\$</u>
<u>Boroughwide Services</u>		
Anchorage	184,775	369,550
Juneau	22,105	44,210
Sitka	8,787	17,574
Mat-Su	20,350	40,700
<u>City Services</u>		
Haines	1,366	2,732
Ketchikan	8,293	16,586
Metlakatla	1,119	2,500
Skagway	877	2,500
Wrangell	3,325	6,650
Yakutat	442	2,500
Petersburg	3,197	6,394
Cooper Landing	?	2,500
Homer	2,055	4,110
Kenai	5,364	10,728
Nikiski	?	2,500
Cordova	2,780	5,560
Glennallen	?	2,500
Valdez	4,481	8,962
Seldovia	612	2,500
Kodiak	5,754	11,508
Seward	2,130	4,260
Soldotna	2,365	4,730
Fairbanks (Borough)	60,227	120,454
<u>Ambulance Service</u>		
Nenana	503	2,500
Delta Junction	892	2,500
Healy	?	2,500
Tok	?	2,500
Cantwell	?	2,500
Barrow	2,715	5,450
Kotzebue	2,526	5,052
Nome	2,892	5,784
Bethel	3,608	7,216
Dillingham	1,360	2,720
McGrath	382	2,500
<u>Total \$</u>		\$733,430.00

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

FINAL
ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1979

STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
MUNICIPAL SERVICES REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM

(AS 43.18.010 -045)

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE
POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
AUGUST 1979

Expenditures for the State Aid to Local Governments Municipal Services Revenue Sharing Program during the period July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979 are as follows:

GRANT ENTITLEMENTS BY CLASSIFICATION
OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

	<u>Applicants Participating</u>	<u>Approved Entitlements</u>	<u>Actual Entitlements @ 88.712%</u>
Police Protection	92	\$ 3,537,731	\$ 3,138,392
Fire Protection	140	2,789,642	2,474,747
Air/Water Pollution Control	57	768,746	681,970
Land Use Planning	29	758,664	673,026
Parks and Recreation	104	1,962,962	1,741,383
Transportation Facilities	40	2,206,753	1,957,655
Road Maintenance			
Public Roads	84	2,025,713	1,797,051
Ice Roads	11	150,156	133,207
Health Services	12	564,328	500,627
Hospitals	14	1,522,000	1,350,197
Health Facilities	76	1,090,000	966,061
Construction Aid	4	<u>\$ 2,501,769</u>	<u>\$ 2,219,370</u>
Entitlements		\$19,878,464	\$17,634,586
Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA)		<u>1,346,292</u>	<u>1,194,323</u>
Total Entitlements		\$21,224,756	\$18,828,909
Less Prior Year Adjustments		<u>61,981</u>	<u>54,985</u>
Final Entitlements		\$21,162,775	\$18,773,924

GRANT ENTITLEMENTS BY CLASSIFICATION
OF RECIPIENT

	<u>Applicants Participating</u>	<u>Approved Entitlements</u>	<u>Actual Entitlements @ 88.712%</u>
Organized Boroughs	8	\$ 2,229,924	\$ 1,978,211
Unified Governments	3	11,240,334	9,971,526
Home Rule Cities	11	3,631,621	3,221,684
First Class Cities	21	1,126,158	999,038
Second Class Cities	87	1,589,483	1,410,064
Unorganized Borough Fire Protection Groups	<u>28</u>	<u>60,942</u>	<u>\$ 54,063</u>
Entitlements	158	\$19,878,464	\$17,634,586
Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA)		<u>1,346,292</u>	<u>1,194,323</u>
Total Entitlements		\$21,224,756	\$18,828,909
Less Prior Year Adjustments		<u>61,981</u>	<u>54,985</u>
Final Entitlements		\$21,162,775	\$18,773,924

RATES USED TO COMPUTE GRANT ENTITLEMENTS
UNDER THE STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
MUNICIPAL SERVICES REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM

<u>Municipal Services</u>	<u>Rates</u>
Police Protection	\$12 per capita
Military	6 per capita
Fire Protection	\$7.50 per capita
Air(*)/Water(**) Pollution Control	\$2 per capita
Land Use Planning	\$2 per capita
Parks and Recreation	\$5 per capita
Military	1.25 per capita
Transportation Facilities	\$5 per capita
Military	2.50 per capita
Road Maintenance	
Public Roads	\$1,500 per mile*
Ice Roads	900 per mile**
Health Services	\$2 per capita
Hospitals	\$75,000 per hospital*
	25,000 per hospital**
	1,000 per bed***
Health Facilities	\$4,000 per facility*
	1,000 per bed**
Construction Aid	\$2,500 per bed*
	5% of construction cost**
	(whichever is greater)

DEFINITIONS

COLA - means cost-of-living allowance used in computing total grant entitlements.

FY 79 - means the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979.

	Total for Boroughs & Unified Govt's	Total for Cities	Total for Fire Protect- ion Groups	Total FY 1979 Approved Entitlements
Police	\$ 2,167,788	\$ 1,369,943		\$ 3,537,731
Fire	1,859,306	869,394	\$ 60,942	2,789,642
Air/Water	590,612	178,134		768,746
Land Use Planning	706,808	51,856		758,664
Parks & Recreation	1,546,252	416,710		1,962,962
Transportation	1,906,158	300,595		2,206,753
Roads	925,605	1,250,264		2,175,869
Health Services	449,186	115,142		564,328
Hospitals	779,000	743,000		1,522,000
Health Facilities	580,000	510,000		1,090,000
Construction Aid	1,959,543	542,226		2,501,769
Entitlements	13,470,258	6,347,264	60,942	19,878,464
COLA	308,783	1,026,068	11,441	1,346,292
Total Entitlements	\$13,779,041	\$7,373,332	\$72,383	\$21,224,756
Less Prior Year Adjustments				61,981
Final Approved Entitlements				\$21,162,775
TOTAL APPROPRIATED TO THE REVENUE SHARING ACCOUNT				\$18,688,000
PLUS SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR FIVE LATE APPLICANTS (Seward, Upper Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, Copper Center VFD, and Iliamna VFD)				\$ 106,327
Total FY 1979 Appropriation				\$18,794,327
ACTUAL DISBURSEMENT				18,773,924
BALANCE				\$ 20,403

NOTES

As the total entitlements exceeded the amount appropriated to the revenue sharing account, each recipient's share was prorated at 88.712%.

All FY 1979 grant funds were allocated when entitlements were prorated; however three cities failed to submit FY 1978 financial statements by June 30, 1979, a prerequisite to receipt of State shared revenues. This accounts for the balance.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
Anchorage, Municipality of	184,775	(1,855,140)	(1,381,620)	369,550**	369,550	(943,108)	(1,329,285)	(583,320)*	369,550	404,000***	36,000*	1,959,543**	9,980,666	-0-	9,980,666		8,854,048
City Service Area	63,756						318,780				330,000**						
Eagle River																	
Fire Service Area	7,921		59,408														
Chugiak Fire Service Area	6,481		48,607														
Girdwood Service Area	608		4,560			3,040		14,490									
Anchorage																	
Fire Service Area	169,206		1,269,045														
Anchorage Roads and Drainage Service	155,995							557,355									
Anchorage																	
Police Service Area	145,932	1,751,184															
Anchorage Par's and Recreation Service Area	169,206					846,030											
Eagle River/Chugiak Recreational Facilities Service Area	14,476					72,380											
Military (Not included in the Municipality's Population)	17,326	103,956				21,658	86,630										
Glen Alps Service Area	65							11,475									
Juneau, City and Borough of	22,105	(108,960)	(164,295)	42,738**	44,210	110,525	110,525	(76,725)*	44,210	75,000*	74,000**		851,188	-0-	851,188		755,106
Service Area #1	7,416	88,992	55,620					21,345									
Service Area #2	1,664	19,968	12,480					7,035									
Service Area #3	199							48,345									
Service Area #4	1,478		11,085														
Service Area #5	9,623		72,173														
Service Area #6	747		5,602														
Service Area #7	441		3,308														
Service Area #8	537		4,027														
Sitka, City and Borough of	8,787	105,444	65,903		17,574	43,935	43,935	23,115*	17,574	75,000*	4,000* 12,000**		408,480	15,318	423,798		375,960
Bristol Bay Borough	1,685	12,638			3,770	8,425		(6,630)*					31,063	8,154	39,217		34,790
So. Naknek Road District								6,630									
Fairbanks North Star Borough	60,227		(110,828)	120,454*	120,454	(308,629)	(316,123)	(91,860)*					1,068,348	160,252	1,223,600		1,089,916
Ester Fire Service Area	1,100		8,250														
North Star																	
Fire Service Area	6,500		48,750														
University																	
Fire Service Area	7,177		53,828														
Public Roads Service Areas								91,860									
Military (Not included in the Borough's Population)	5,995					7,494	14,988										
Haines Borough	1,924																
Fire Service Area #1	363		2,723										2,723	204	2,927		2,597
Kenai Peninsula Borough	25,281		(31,320)	50,562*	50,562	(19,000)				(150,000)*			301,444	22,608	324,052		287,473
Nikiski																	
Fire Service Area	3,489		26,168														
Bear Creek																	
Fire Service Area	687		5,152														
North Kenai																	
Recreation Service Area	3,800					19,000											
South Kenai																	
Peninsula Hospital Service Area										75,000*							
Central Kenai																	
Peninsula Hospital Service Area										75,000*							

See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
Ketchikan Gateway Borough Shoreline Fire Service Area	13,071 683		(5,123) 5,123		26,142		65,355						96,620	-0-	96,620		85,714
Kodiak Island Borough Fire District #1 Karluk Fire District Nonarea-wide Service Road Service Areas	8,926 1,759 94 2,166		(13,898) 13,193 705		17,852	(10,830)		(22,500)*	17,852	75,000*	16,000* 30,000**		203,932	15,295	219,227		194,481
						10,830		22,500									
Matanuska-Susitna Borough Wasilla Fire Service Area Butte Fire Service Area Greater Palmer Fire Service Area Sutton Fire Service Area Road Service Areas	20,360 3,619 2,122 3,027 693		(70,958) 27,143 15,915 22,703 5,197		40,720	101,800		(88,200)*					301,678	11,313	312,991		277,661
								88,200									
North Slope Borough	8,187	98,244		7,308**	16,374		40,935	33,255*			28,000*		224,116	75,639	299,755		265,919
TOTAL BOROUGHES		2,167,738	1,859,306	590,612	706,808	1,546,252	1,906,158	925,605*	449,186	779,000	84,000* 496,000**	1,959,543**	13,470,258	308,783	13,779,041		12,223,665

See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
<u>CITIES</u>																	
Akhiok	118		885			590							1,475	111	1,586	295	1,145
Akiachak	354	4,248	2,655			1,770		3,000* 8,100**			4,000*		23,773	7,132	30,905		27,416
Akiak	192	2,304				960					4,000*		7,264	2,111	9,443	1,343	7,186
Akolmiut	608	7,296	4,560			3,040	3,040	40,275**			8,000*		66,211	19,863	86,074		76,358
Alakanuk	533	6,396	3,998	1,066**		2,665		6,000* 3,600**			4,000*		27,725	8,318	36,043	4,680	27,823
Aleknagik	227	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Allakaket	216		1,620			1,080		4,050*					6,750	2,278	9,028		8,009
Ambler	273	3,276	2,048	546**		1,365		7,200*			4,000*		18,435	6,222	24,657		21,874
Anaktuvuk Pass	173	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Anderson Military	470 114		3,525			2,350 285		7,500*					13,660	4,610	18,270		16,208
Angoon	527	6,324	3,953	1,054**	1,054	2,635	2,635	7,770*					25,425	953	26,378		23,401
Aniak	355	4,260	2,663			1,775		6,150*			4,000*		18,848	6,361	25,209		22,363
Anvik	102	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Atmautluak	186	2,232	1,395			930		13,500**			4,000*		22,057	6,617	28,674		25,437
Barrow	2,715		20,363			13,575							33,938	11,454	45,392		40,268
Bethel	3,608	43,296	27,060	7,216**	7,216	18,040	18,040	11,175* 43,200**			4,000* 41,000**		220,243	66,073	286,316		253,997
Brevig Mission	194	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Burkland	176	2,112				880					4,000*		6,992	2,360	9,352	1,651	6,832
Chefornak	204		1,530								4,000*		5,530	1,659	7,189		6,378
Chevak	461	5,532				2,305							7,837	2,351	10,188		9,033
Chauthbaluk	119	1,428	893	238**		595					4,000*		7,154	2,414	9,568		8,488

See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
Clark's Point	98	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Cordova	2,780	33,360	20,850	5,560**	5,560	13,900	13,900	11,700*	5,560	75,000*	12,000*		197,390	29,609	226,999		201,375
Craig	587	7,044	4,403	1,174**	1,174	2,935	2,935	6,405*			4,000*		30,070	-0-	30,070		26,676
Deering	117	1,404	878								4,000*		6,282	2,120	8,402		7,454
Delta Junction	852		6,690		1,784	4,460		12,385*			4,000*		29,819	4,473	34,292		30,421
Dillingham	1,360	16,320	10,200	2,720**	2,720	6,800	6,800	5,700*					51,260	13,456	64,716		57,411
Diomedea	125		938								4,000*		4,938	1,481	6,419		5,694
Eagle	124					620		3,540*			4,000*		8,160	1,224*	9,384		8,325
✓ Eek	307	3,684	2,117			1,535							7,522	2,257	9,779		8,675
Ekwok	111	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Elim	288	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Emmonak	556	6,672	4,170			2,780		3,615*					17,237	5,171	22,408		19,879
Fairbanks Military Annex	30,462 5,995	365,544 35,970	28,465	60,924**				127,875*	60,924	126,000**	71,000** 12,000*	414,330*	1,503,032	225,455	1,728,487		1,550,375
Fort Yukon	637	7,644	1,778		1,274	3,185		23,070*			4,000*		43,951	14,833	58,784		52,149
Fortuna Ledge	210	2,520	1,575								4,000*		8,095	2,429	10,524		9,330
Galena	985	11,820	7,388	1,970**		4,925		8,370*			4,000*		38,473	12,985	51,458		45,649
Gambell	447	5,364	3,353			2,235		10,500*					21,452	6,436	27,888	12,360	13,775
Golovin	118	1,416	885			590					4,000*		6,891	2,067	8,958		7,947
Goodnews Bay	248	2,976	1,860	496**				1,125*					6,457	1,937	8,394	2,841	4,926
Grayling	181			362**									362	122	484		429
Haines	1,366	16,392	10,245	2,732**	2,732	6,830	6,830	15,660*					61,421	4,607	66,028		58,575

See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
Holy Cross	302		2,265	604**		1,510		6,000*			4,000*		14,379	4,853	19,232		17,061
Homer	2,055	24,660	15,413	4,110**		10,275	10,275	12,945*			4,000*		81,678	6,126	87,804		77,893
Hoonah	1,093	13,116	8,198	2,186**		5,465	5,465	6,000*			8,000*		48,430	3,632	52,062		45,185
Hooper Bay	648	7,776				3,240	3,240						14,256	4,277	18,533		16,441
Houston	440		3,300					38,325*					41,625	1,561	43,186		38,311
Hughes	98		735			490							1,225	413	1,638		1,453
Huslia	216		1,620	432**		1,080		23,355*			4,000*		30,487	10,289	40,776		36,173
Hydaburg	380		2,850	760**		1,900	1,900	3,540*			4,000*		14,950	-0-	14,950		13,262
Kachemak	151	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Kake	679	8,148	5,093	1,358**		2,000		1,530*					19,524	732	20,256		17,970
Kaktovik	192		1,440			960							2,400	810	3,210		2,848
Kaltag	257		1,928	514**		1,285		3,000*					6,727	2,270	8,997		7,981
Kasaan	46		345			230					4,000*		4,575	-0-	4,575		4,059
Kenai	5,364	64,368	40,230	10,728**		26,820	26,820	65,535*					234,501	17,588	252,089		223,633
Ketchikan	8,293	99,516	62,198			41,465	41,465	24,900*	16,586	92,000***	8,000* 20,000**		406,130	-0-	406,130		360,286
Kiana	331	3,972	2,483			1,655		4,530*			4,000*		16,640	5,616	22,256		19,744
King Cove	566	6,792	4,245	1,132**		2,830	2,830				4,000*		21,829	5,730	27,559		24,448
Kivalina	227	2,724	1,703			1,135					4,000*		9,562	3,227	12,789		11,345
Klawock	323	3,876	2,423	646**	646	1,615		2,535*			4,000*		15,741	-0-	15,741		13,964
Kobuk	176	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Kodiak	5,754	59,048	43,155	11,508**		28,770	28,770	22,020*					203,271	15,245	218,516		193,850
Kotlik	305	3,660				1,525					4,000*		9,185	2,756	11,941		10,593

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Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
Kotzebue	2,526	30,312	18,945	5,052**		12,630	12,630	23,280* 3,150**					105,999	35,775	141,774		125,771
Koyuk	160	1,920	1,200			800					4,000*		7,920	2,376	10,296		9,134
Koyukuk	124		930			620					4,000*		5,550	1,873	7,423		6,595
Kupreanof	42		315		84								399	15	414		367
Kwethluk	444	5,328	3,330			2,220					4,000*		14,878	4,463	19,341		17,158
Larsen Bay	137	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Lower Kalskag	218	DID NOT SUBMIT FINANCIAL STATEMENT ON TIME															
Manokotak	250	3,000	1,875	500**							4,000*		9,375	2,461	11,836		10,500
McGrath	382		2,865		764	1,910		11,115*					16,654	5,621	22,275		19,761
Mekoryuk	186	2,232	1,395	372**		930					4,000*		8,929	2,679	11,608		10,298
Mountain Village	573	6,876	4,298	1,146**		2,865		5,250* 16,200**			4,000*		40,635	12,191	52,826		46,863
Napakiaik	307	3,684	2,303			1,535		3,720*			4,000*		10,742	4,573	19,815		17,578
Napaskiak	215	2,580	1,613	430**							4,000*	1,000**	9,623	2,861	12,510		11,098
Nenana	503	6,036	3,773			2,515	2,515	16,140*					30,979	9,294	40,273	3,387	32,722
New Stuyahok	297	DID NOT SUBMIT FINANCIAL STATEMENT															
Newhalen	105	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Newtok	154	1,848	1,155			770							3,773	1,132	4,905		4,331
Nightmute	135	1,620	1,013			675							3,308	992	4,300		3,815
Nikolai	152					760		1,380*			4,000*		6,140	2,072	8,212		7,285
Nome	2,892	34,704	21,690	5,784**		14,460		17,550* 117**	5,784	75,000*		126,896**	301,985	90,596	392,581		348,267
Nondalton	226	DID NOT SUBMIT FINANCIAL STATEMENT															

See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
Noorvik	524	6,283	3,930	1,048**		2,620		3,300*					17,185	5,800	22,986		20,391
North Pole	461	5,532	3,458	922**				16,080*					25,992	3,899	29,891		26,517
Nuiqsut	182	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Nulato	382		2,865			1,910		6,150*			4,000*		14,925	5,037	19,962	8,226	10,411
Old Harbor	342	4,104	2,565	684**		1,710	1,710	5,775*					16,548	1,241	17,789		15,781
Ouzinkie	177		1,328			885		1,050*					3,263	245	3,508		3,112
Palmer	2,141	25,692	16,058	4,282**			10,705	26,760*	4,282	75,000*			162,779	6,104	168,883		149,820
Pelican	221		1,658		442	1,105	1,105	1,650*			4,000*		9,960	747	10,707		9,498
Petersburg	3,197	38,364	23,978	6,394**	6,394	15,985	15,985	13,575*	6,394	75,000*	4,000*		206,069	7,728	213,797		189,664
Pilot Station	301	3,612	2,258	602**		1,503		1,500*					9,477	2,843	12,320		10,929
Platinum	58	696	435			290							1,421	426	1,847		1,639
Point Hope	464	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Port Alexander	101		758				505						1,263	47	1,310		1,162
Port Heiden	89		668			445		39,900*			4,000*		45,013	11,816	56,829		50,414
Port Lions	232	2,784	1,740	464**		1,160	1,160	3,660*					10,968	823	11,791		10,460
Quinhagak	451	5,412	3,383					750*			4,000*		13,545	4,064	17,609	3,852	12,204
Ruby	219		1,643			1,095							2,738	924	3,662		3,249
Russian Mission	167	2,004		334**				1,320*			4,000*		7,658	2,297	9,955		8,831
Saint Mary's	436	5,232	3,270	872**		2,180	2,180	8,145* 9,189**			4,000*		35,061	0,520	45,588		40,442
Saint Michael	283	3,396	2,123			1,415					4,000*		10,934	3,280	14,214		12,610
Saint Paul	550	6,600	4,125			2,750		54,450*					67,925	17,830	85,755		75,075

See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
Sand Point	773	5,798		1,546**	1,546	3,865	3,865	18,000*			4,000*		32,620	10,138	48,758		43,254
Savoonga	409	4,908	3,068								4,000*		11,976	3,593	15,569		13,812
Saxman	272		2,040	544**		1,360		4,350*					8,294	-0-	8,294	2,040	5,548
✓ Scammon Bay	193	2,316	1,411	386**		965		1,875*			4,000*		10,990	3,297	14,287	1,255	11,561
Selawik	554	6,648	4,155										10,803	3,646	14,449	3,484	9,727
Seldovia	612	7,344	4,590			3,060	3,060	9,720*			4,000*		31,774	2,383	34,157		30,301
Seward	2,130	25,560	15,975			10,650	10,650	27,518*		75,000*	64,000**		229,353	17,201	246,554		218,723
Shageluk	223		1,673			1,115		3,000* 2,025**			4,000*		11,813	3,987	15,800		14,017
Shaktoolik	163	1,956	1,223	326**				5,250* 10,800**			4,000*		23,555	7,067	30,622	6,165	21,655
Sheldon Point	143	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Shishmaref	353	4,236	2,648		706	1,765		2,970*			4,000*		16,325	4,898	21,223		18,827
Shungnak	198										4,000*		4,000	1,350	5,350		4,746
Skagway	877	10,524	6,578	1,754**		4,385	4,385	14,250*			4,000*		45,876	3,441	49,317		43,750
Soldotna	2,365	28,380	17,738	4,730**		11,825	11,825	38,820*					113,318	8,409	121,817		108,066
Stebbins	326	3,912	2,445			1,630							7,987	2,396	10,383	4,843	4,915
Tanana	499	5,988				2,495		16,575*					25,058	8,457	33,515		29,732
Teller	258	3,096				1,290		4,035*			4,000*		12,421	3,726	16,147		14,324
Tenakee Springs	134	1,608	1,005			670	670	1,500*					5,453	204	5,657		5,018
Togiak	455	5,460		910**				7,500*					15,870	3,641	17,511	3,968	12,014
↓ Toksook Bay	336	4,032	2,520	672**		1,680					4,000*		12,900	3,871	16,775		14,881
Tuluksak	231	2,772				1,155					4,000*		7,927	2,378	9,105		9,142
Tununak	299	3,588	2,243								4,000*		9,831	2,949	12,780		11,337

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Municipality	Pop.	Police	Fire	Air/Water Pollution	Land Use Planning	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	Roads	Health Services	Hospital Facilities	Health Facilities	Constr. Aid	Entitlement	COLA	Total Entitlement	Adjustments	Prorated 88.712% Entitlement
Unalakleet	632	7,584	4,740	1,264**	1,264	3,160		13,830*			4,000*		35,842	10,753	46,595	1,591	39,924
Unalaska	619	7,428	4,643			3,095		57,630*			4,000* 6,000**		82,796	21,734	104,530		92,731
Upper Kalskag	164	1,968	1,230			820							4,018	1,205	5,223		4,633
Valdez	4,481	53,772	33,608	8,962**	8,962	22,405	22,405	17,430*	8,962	75,000*	4,000*		255,506	47,907	303,413		269,164
Wainwright	429	APPLICATION DENIED															
Wales	130	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Wasilla	2,184							64,575*					64,575	2,422	66,997		59,434
White Mountain	115	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION															
Whittier	292	3,504	2,190	584**		1,460	1,460	15,750*			4,000*		28,948	4,342	33,290		29,532
Wrangell	3,325	39,900	24,938	6,650**	6,650	16,625	16,625	10,560*	6,650	75,000*	4,000*		207,598	7,785	215,383		191,071
Yakutat	442	3,315		884**	884	2,210	2,210	4,965*			4,000*		18,468	1,385	19,853		17,612
TOTAL CITIES		1,369,943	869,394	178,134**	51,856	416,710	300,595	1,100,108* 150,156**	115,142	525,000* 213,000***	300,000* 210,000**	542,226**	6,347,264	1,026,068	7,373,332	61,981	6,486,016

See Page 3 for an explanation of the asterisked amounts under the categories of Air/Water Pollution Control, Roads, Hospitals, Health Facilities and Construction Aid.

<u>Volunteer Fire Departments</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>COLA</u>	<u>Total Entitlement</u>	<u>Prorated Entitlement 88.712</u>
Akutan	70	525	138	663	588
Arctic Village	128	960	324	1,284	1,139
Atka	81	608	160	768	681
Beaver	82	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Belkofski	58	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Birch Creek	40	300	45	345	306
Chalkyitsik	92	APPLICATION DENIED			
Chignik	52	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Chignik Lake	134	APPLICATION DENIED			
Chitna	47	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION ON TIME			
Circle	45	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Copper Center	433	3,248	487	3,735	3,313
Cordova	445	3,338	501	3,839	3,406
Crooked Creek	107	803	271	1,074	953
Delta Junction	725	5,438	816	6,254	5,548
Dot Lake	83	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Glennallen	1,152	8,640	1,296	9,936	8,814
Gulkana	75	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Iliamna	112	840	221	1,061	941
Kipnuk	356	2,670	801	3,471	3,079
Klukwan	146	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Koliganek	144	1,080	284	1,364	1,210
Kongiganak	200	APPLICATION DENIED			
Kwigillingok	206	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION ON TIME			
Levelock	95	713	187	900	798

<u>Volunteer Fire Departments</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>COLA</u>	<u>Total Entitlement</u>	<u>Prorated Entitlement 88.712</u>
Mentasta Lake	80	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Metlakatla	1,119	8,393	-0-	8,393	7,446
Minto	184	1,380	466	1,846	1,638
Myers Chuck	39	293	-0-	293	260
Nelson Lagoon	43	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Nenana	280	2,100	709	2,809	2,492
Noatak	261	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Nome	252	1,890	567	2,457	2,180
Northway Village	198	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Pelican	31	233	17	250	222
Perryville	101	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Pitka's Point	84	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Rampart	64	480	162	642	570
Saint George Island	176	1,320	347	1,667	1,479
Skagway	48	360	27	387	343
Sleetmute	121	DID NOT SUBMIT APPLICATION			
Stevens Village	80	APPLICATION DENIED			
Telida	32	240	81	321	285
Tok	854	6,405	961	7,366	6,535
Tri-Valley (Healy)	716	5,370	1,812	7,182	6,371
Tulita	240	1,800	540	2,340	2,076
Twin Hills	76	570	150	720	639
Yakutat	126	945	71	1,016	901
TOTAL VFD's		60,942	11,441	72,383	64,213

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Introduced: 2/13/79
Referred: Community & Regional
Affairs and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY GARDINER, ANDERSON AND MILLER

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 192

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for equalization of the tax resources
7 of municipalities, continuing a portion of the program
8 of state aid for municipal purposes, and providing for
9 minimum entitlements; and providing for an effective
10 date."

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

12 * Section 1. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this Act to

13 (1) improve the revenue raising and distribution system for the
14 benefit of residents of home rule and general law municipalities by providing
15 for more equitable allocation of financial resources among municipalities to
16 improve their fiscal capacities; and

17 (2) assure that no municipality suffers impoverishment of neces-
18 sary public services, relative to other municipalities, because of the chance
19 location of taxable wealth in the state.

20 * Sec. 2. AS 29 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

21 CHAPTER 88. MUNICIPAL TAX RESOURCE EQUALIZATION.

22 Sec. 29.88.010. STATE EQUALIZATION OF TAX RESOURCES FOR LOCAL
23 GOVERNMENT SERVICES. (a) During each fiscal year the state shall
24 compute an equalization entitlement for local government services pro-
25 vided by a taxing unit.

26 (b) The equalization entitlement computed for each taxing unit is
27 based on the population, relative ability to generate revenue, and local
28 tax burden of the taxing unit and is determined by the application of
29 the formula

1 Entitlement = P x R

2 where P = population, and

3 R = millage rate equivalent, determined by dividing the
4 sum of the locally generated revenue of the taxing unit by one-tenth
5 of one per cent (0.1) of the full and true value of assessed property
6 of the taxing unit determined under AS 29.88.020(d); however, the pro-
7 perty value used under this subsection may not be less than 15 per cent
8 of the statewide average per capita full and true assessed property
9 value.

10 (c) For purposes of this section, locally generated revenue

11 (1) includes,

12 (A) the actual revenue derived from the levy and collec-
13 tion of local taxes in the taxing unit for local government ser-
14 vices during the preceding fiscal year of the taxing unit;

15 (B) motor vehicle payments received by the municipality
16 during the preceding fiscal year under AS 28.10.431;

17 (C) revenue from fees, rentals, leases, penalties,
18 licenses or permits received during the preceding fiscal year by
19 the municipality for a function or service over which it has con-
20 trol, including revenues derived from parks and recreation ser-
21 vices, mass transit, offstreet parking, and garbage and solid waste
22 disposal services; and

23 (D) special assessments received during the preceding
24 fiscal year;

25 (2) excludes,

26 (A) revenue derived from the levy and collection of
27 municipal taxes and appropriated for the operating expenses and
28 debt service of utilities;

29 (B) revenue from interest earned on investments and from

1 the sale and lease of land or equipment; and

2 (C) all other revenue from whatever service derived.

3 Sec. 29.88.015. DETERMINATION OF POPULATION. (a) For purposes of
4 this chapter, the population of a taxing unit shall be determined annu-
5 ally by the latest figures of the United States Bureau of the Census or
6 other population data which, in the judgment of the department, is
7 reliable.

8 (b) The population of the taxing unit includes the population of
9 any military reservation which is a part of the taxing unit.

10 Sec. 29.88.020. DETERMINATION OF MILLAGE RATE EQUIVALENT. (a)
11 The department may require a municipality to return a certification,
12 signed by the municipal treasurer or manager and the mayor, which pro-
13 vides an estimate of the locally generated revenue received by the
14 municipality during the preceding fiscal year.

15 (b) Not later than October 15 of each year, the department shall
16 make an initial determination of the millage rate equivalent of each
17 taxing unit which will be used as the basis for computation and distri-
18 bution of equalization entitlements for the fiscal year under this
19 chapter. The department shall make the determinations based upon the
20 certification returned by the municipality under (a) of this section.

21 (c) At the earliest possible date, but not later than December 15
22 of each year, the department shall make a final determination of the
23 millage rate equivalent of each taxing unit which will be used as the
24 basis for computation and distribution of equalization entitlements
25 under this chapter. The department shall make the determinations based
26 upon all audits, financial statements and other financial reports pre-
27 pared and submitted by the municipality. The department shall adjust to
28 the locally generated revenue reported by municipalities to exclude the
29 portion of the municipal revenue-generating effort claimed by the muni-

1 ciproality which does not qualify for inclusion in or recognition as
2 locally generated revenue for local government purposes under AS 29.88.-
3 010(c)(1). The adjustment shall be made by deducting an amount equal to
4 the department's estimate of revenue which is not recognized for those
5 purposes.

6 (d) The full and true assessed property value shall be determined
7 by the department in the manner provided for the computation of state
8 aid to education under AS 14.17.140. In addition to the computation for
9 municipalities which levy and collect a property tax, the department
10 shall determine an estimated full and true assessed property value for

11 (1) each municipality which is a school district and which
12 does not levy and collect a property tax; and

13 (2) each second class city in which the population of the
14 city equals or exceeds 750 persons; however, a computation may not be
15 required under this paragraph more often than once during a period of
16 three successive calendar years; and

17 (3) all other second class cities, by determining the average
18 per capita full and true assessed property value of all cities having a
19 population of less than 750 in which an assessment is completed by a
20 municipality or for which a determination is not made under (1) or (2)
21 of this subsection.

22 (e) The department shall annually compute a statewide average per
23 capita full and true assessed property value.

24 Sec. 29.88.025. REPORTS. No payment may be made to a municipality
25 under AS 29.88 until the municipality has first submitted its certifi-
26 cate of estimated revenue and its financial report to the department for
27 the fiscal year preceding the year for which the equalization entitle-
28 ment is sought, together with a budget for the municipality's current
29 fiscal year. The financial report shall include a listing of general