

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672

1153 SCOMM 34: HOUSE SPEC. COMMITTEE ON STATE LOANS 1983-84

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On the other hand, 1975 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 9 at 24 (Alaska, May 2, 1975) reached the opposite conclusion:

Section 7 of Article IX of the state Constitution can be given its intended effect and serve its repeatedly expressed purpose only if the words "proceeds of any tax or license" are interpreted to mean what their framers clearly intended, i.e., the sources of any public revenues.

Accordingly, it is our conclusion that the dedication of any source of public revenue: tax, license, rental, sale, bonus-royalty, royalty, or whatever is limited by the state Constitution to those existing when the Constitution was ratified or required for participation in federal programs.

(Emphasis added.)

In State v. Alex, 646 P.2d at 210, the Alaska Supreme Court adopted the position set out in 1975 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 9 (Alaska, May 2, 1975). 5/ It now is clear that the term "proceeds of any state tax or license" is to be construed broadly to reach all public revenues, including public revenues from the development of state-owned natural resources, and not just the proceeds of taxes and license fees.

5/ Alex involved a challenge by commercial fishermen to the collection by a private aquaculture association of a special assessment authorized by statute and imposed on the sale of salmon. The court held that the statute improperly delegated the legislature's taxing authority, and that the assessment constituted "proceeds of a state tax or license" within the meaning of Article IX, section 7. State v. Alex, 646 P.2d at 210, 213.

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After the decision in Alex we can now reach some definite conclusions regarding some of the funds and accounts you have asked us to review. The answers to other questions, however, are not as clear.

III. IMPLICATIONS OF THE ALEX DECISION

There is no question that the dedicated funds prohibition in Article IX, section 7 flatly prohibits the legislature from dedicating future unrestricted general revenues to any particular purpose unless the dedication is required for participation in a federal program or the dedication existed before ratification of the Constitution. Alex, supra at 208-210. This confirms the view expressed in our April 1, 1981 memorandum opinion to the legislative auditor that the requirement in AS 37.11.020 that not less than five percent of state mineral revenues be placed in the Alaska renewable resources development fund is unconstitutional. This would be true of any statutory requirement that a specified percentage of revenues derived from the development of state-owned resources be deposited in a fund or earmarked for a particular purpose.

The Alex decision, however, does not provide answers to a number of additional questions. For example, does the dedicated funds prohibition apply (1) to money received through the sale of bonds (either general obligation bonds of the state or

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revenue bonds of a public corporation); (2) to receipts from operation of facilities constructed with bond proceeds; or (3) to interest or investment income earned on money appropriated for a specific purpose? In short, are there any exceptions to the prohibition beyond those expressly set out in the Constitution? The section immediately following discusses this question.

IV. POSSIBLE EXCEPTIONS TO THE DEDICATED FUND PROHIBITION

A. Implied Exceptions.

An early draft of what is now Article IX, section 7 (but which was at that time numbered section 8) read as follows: "All public revenues shall be deposited in the state treasury" Subsequent to this early draft, the Committee on Finance and Taxation of the Constitutional Convention requested comments from the Public Administration Service on this wording. The PAS responded with the January 4, 1956 memorandum in which it warned that a strict interpretation of section 7 (then section 8) would prohibit the segregation of state money without regard to the source. The PAS then suggested that certain exceptions be identified in section 7. These exceptions included pension contributions, proceeds from bond issues, sinking fund receipts, revolving fund receipts, contributions from local government units for state-local cooperative programs, and tax receipts

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which the state might collect on behalf of local government units.

After considering the PAS memorandum, the committee deleted the phrase "all public revenues shall be deposited ..." and substituted the phrase "The proceeds of any state tax or license ...". 3 Alaska Const. Conv. Proceed. at 2361. The record of the committee debate makes it clear that the purpose of this change was to meet the problems raised by the PAS in its January 4 memorandum. See 1975 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 9 at 8 (Alaska, May 2, 1975).

Given this drafting history, a very good case can be made that the present language of Article IX, section must be read to include certain implied exceptions, such as those that are set out in the January 4 PAS memorandum, i.e., pension contributions, proceeds from bond issues, sinking fund receipts, revolving fund receipts, contributions from local government units for state-local cooperative programs, and tax receipts which the state might collect on behalf of local government units. We believe this implied exception approach is the better interpretation of the dedicated fund prohibition and would be adopted by the Alaska Supreme Court if the question is presented to it.

B. Dedication of Money to Specific Purposes on a Continuing Basis When Appropriated

A question of the proper application of the dedicated funds prohibition arises when money is appropriated to a revolving loan fund or other special reserve fund or account. Revolving loan funds provide for the return to the fund of repayments by borrowers of the principal (and frequently the interest on that principal) 6/ which was loaned to them from the fund so that new loans can be made on a continuing basis. Special reserve funds involve essentially the setting aside of money for certain specified future needs or conditions which may or may not occur. 7/ When this is done, it might be argued that the legislature has made an impermissible dedication with respect to the future use of the money placed in those funds and accounts.

We believe the better view is that the dedication prohibition does not apply to money once appropriated by the legislature, regardless of whether the appropriation contemplates that the money will be expended. Usually appropriations authorize money to be spent. In other cases, however, the legis-

6/ We discuss the dedication of interest earned by revolving loan funds and other separate funds and accounts in the next portion of this opinion which begins below at p. 14.

7/ The "Rainy Day Account," AS 37.05.179, is an example of such an account.

The Alaska Supreme Court has thus recognized that the dedication prohibition of Article IX, section 7 does not operate to prohibit all dedications whatever their nature. Rather, the court seems to be saying that Article IX, section 7 must be read to allow certain necessary dedications of money by the legislature after that money is received and placed in the state treasury (i.e., general fund). This analysis by the Supreme Court gives support to the argument that the dedication prohibition does not apply to money once it has been lawfully appropriated from the general fund and that the legislature can, without violating Article IX, section 7, create "necessary dedications" out of that money.

C. Income Generated by Specific Funds or Accounts

A question separate from that just discussed arises concerning the application of the dedicated fund prohibition to the interest or other income earned by money appropriated to revolving funds and other funds and accounts. Is that derivative income revenue which, under the prohibition, must be deposited in the general fund, or may it accrue directly to the fund or account which "earned" it, increasing the amount of money in that fund or account which may be spent without further appropriation?

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lature may prefer to establish by general law a continuing loan program and finance it through a one-time appropriation or to reserve money in a special fund or account for future use for limited purposes. A strong argument can be made that money once appropriated, regardless of the mechanism utilized, loses its character as revenue for the purpose of the dedicated funds prohibition because the purpose of the prohibition, i.e., that the legislature retain control over state revenues, has been satisfied.

Under this reasoning there would be no unlawful dedication involved in the return to a revolving loan fund of principal payments on loans. The initial appropriation would suffice to authorize the use of that money for other loans until the legislature reappropriates the unobligated assets of the fund or abolishes the fund.

Support for this position is found in the Alaska Supreme Court's analysis in the Alex case. In Alex, the court took note of the drafting change of Article IX, section 7 referred to earlier. This change, said the court, "did not seek to exempt some sources of revenue from the prohibition, but was intended instead to allow necessary dedication of funds once they were received and placed in the general fund." State v. Alex, supra at 210.

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We are advised by the Department of Administration that the National Committee on Governmental Accounting has defined a fund to be:

A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, "Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting," 1980, Appendix B.

From the point of view of generally accepted accounting principles, then, income generated by a fund accrues to that fund unless a transfer is authorized. Economic theory also leads to that result, arguing that the interest or investment income on a particular fund is simply an increase in the value of the fund which offsets inflation and reflects the gradual growth of our economy. Under either approach, such derivative income ought not to be considered revenue subject to the dedicated funds prohibition.

Derivative income such as interest and investment income is not a traditional source of public revenue. It is generated by public revenue which has been received and appropriated and would not be generated if the legislature had

simply spent the money rather than appropriated it to a separate fund. Thus, a statutory dedication of the interest or investment income of a separate fund would not impair the ability of future legislatures to control the spending of general revenues. Rather, it would create a new pool of resources to be used under the statutory guidelines applicable to a particular fund until a future legislature amended or repealed those guidelines. There is no indication in the minutes of the Constitutional Convention that the drafters considered the treatment of separate funds which are endowed in this manner.

A difficulty that arises from the view that the dedicated funds prohibition is not applicable to interest or investment income on separate funds is that it permits steadily increasing amounts of money to be received and used by state departments and agencies without legislative control through the annual budget process. This is precisely the problem posed by the dedication of revenue sources which the drafters sought to avoid. For this reason, while we are not certain about the likely outcome, we doubt that a blanket exception for derivative income would be approved by the courts.

After all, the Alaska Constitution was not written for accountants and economic theorists. Although not expressly addressed by them, the framers were very much aware of the boom-bust cycle of Alaska's economy. In fact, a driving force

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behind statehood was the desire of Alaskans themselves to be able to manage the income derived from those brief periods -- as Prudhoe Bay bears witness -- when the state may receive enormous sums of money which are then immediately available for expenditure or placement, by appropriation, into a variety of funds and accounts for various permissible purposes. Depending on the number and size of those funds and accounts, the interest earned on the money placed in them could itself be substantial and would almost certainly be of a magnitude which is far greater than that likely envisioned by the National Committee on Government Accounting in the above-quoted standard. Moreover, the significance of that interest income in properly managing the state's budget leads us to the conclusion that our framers would have considered it to be within the dedicated fund prohibition. As we have indicated, however, the answer to this question is not free from doubt. Consequently, until the question is ruled on by the courts, we will defend legislative action dedicating, by general law, derivative income to the funds which "earned" them.

In the absence of valid general law dedications of derivative income, we believe there would still be a way to maintain legislative control over revenues through the budgetary process while achieving the efficient accounting organization provided by separate funds. This would be if the legislature appropriated to the separate fund for a fixed period the amount

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of interest or investment income received by that fund. Since each legislature has implicit budgetary authority for a maximum period of only two years, this practice would not impair the ability of future legislatures to dispose of those derivative revenues. Under this line of reasoning, the interest on a loan fund or other separate fund is public revenue which must be transferred to the treasury, unless the fund is authorized by appropriation to retain it for a specific period. Although it may be possible to argue in favor of a longer period, our recommendation is that these appropriations of derivative income to the fund which "earns" them be made annually, for each fiscal year.

D. Appropriations Stated in General Terms, Rather than Specific Amounts.

The annual budget has traditionally included certain appropriations not stated in specific dollar amounts but rather in terms of money to be received from certain sources during the fiscal year. Such an appropriation, for example, would authorize the risk management division of the Department of Administration to spend the anticipated proceeds from any insurance settlement

or judgment arising from the damage or loss of state property. 8/
This practice ensures effective legislative control over state finances while, at the same time, it provides for budgeting flexibility which is especially useful for programs like risk management, the needs of which are necessarily unpredictable.

We have consistently advised that an appropriation is valid if it states a public purpose, has a source, states or implies a time period, and states an amount which is ascertainable by reference to specified information. Under this view a "revolving" loan fund could be established and operated, even if both principal and interest payments on loans are considered to be revenues which may not be dedicated, as long as there is an annual appropriation to the fund of all principal and interest payments received by the fund during the fiscal year. The fund would continue to revolve as long as it was included in the budget.

8/ See, for example, Sec. 7 ch. 113, SLA 1978 which provides:

Amounts equivalent to the amounts to be received in settlement of insurance claims for property losses are appropriated from the general fund to the affected agency for the purpose of replacing the facility or service lost as a result of the incident giving rise to the insurance claim.

Under this language, the state could undertake immediate repair or reconstruction of a school, maintenance facility, or other property damaged by fire or other cause covered by insurance without having to wait for actual settlement and payment by the insurer.

The practice of appropriating to a separate fund an amount to be ascertained by reference to receipts from a specified source during a definite period accommodates the need and desire of each legislature for budgetary flexibility without impairing the ability of future legislatures to control and dispose of public revenues. In fact, since the legislature maintains control of the appropriation by means of the budget, it could be argued that this practice does not even create a dedication in the first place since a true dedication must function to take control away from the legislature. If legislative control is present, then a dedication does not exist.

We do not think that this practice violates the dedication prohibition.

V. APPLICATION OF DEDICATION PROHIBITION TO SPECIFIC FUNDS,
ACCOUNTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

We have identified the following categories of funds, accounts, and appropriations which raise dedicated funds questions.

- A. Allocation of a revenue source by statute to a fund or account from which it may be withdrawn only for limited purposes by appropriation.

1. Tobacco Tax (School) Fund (AS 43.50.140). This fund existed before ratification of the Alaska

Constitution and is therefore authorized to continue under Article IX, section 7. This tax and dedication have not been changed, but the legislature has imposed an additional tax on cigarettes which is deposited in the general fund. Although we have issued several opinions on the subject, there has been no judicial review, and it remains unclear to what extent the legislature may change the dedication or the underlying revenue source within the limit of "continuing" the dedication. 9/

2. Fish and Game Fund (AS 16.05.100 et seq.). The dedication of proceeds of fishing and hunting licenses to the operation of a Department of Fish and Game is required by federal law for participation in federal programs and is therefore authorized by Article IX, section 7. See 16 U.S.C. § 669. However, as discussed earlier, it is not clear whether a dedication of interest

9/ See Atty. Gen. Op. Nos. 7, 9, and 14; inf. memo (Alaska, March 10, 1966); Atty. Gen. Op. No. 22 (Alaska, June 2, 1978); inf. memo (June 30, 1981).

earned on investments in a fund such as that made by AS 16.05.110(5) is constitutional.

3. Reserves for Capital Outlay (AS 37.05.157) and Energy Facilities Development (AS 37.05.158).

By statute there is allocated to each of these accounts a fixed percentage of annual receipts from minerals on state land. Both of these funds appear to be unconstitutional dedications to the extent that they restrict the purpose for which money may be spent. We are informed that the Department of Administration has recorded the amounts to be allocated to each account but has not retained that money for expenditures related to capital outlay or energy facilities development. We also understand that the legislature has not made any appropriations from these two accounts. We suggest that AS 37.05.157 and AS 37.05.158 be repealed.

4. Renewable Resources Fund (AS 37.11.010-090). As we advised in our 1975 Attorney General Opinion No. 9, this statutory dedication is unconstitutional. We understand that the Department of Administration has followed our advice and has disregarded AS 37.11.010-090. We suggest that these statutes be repealed.

B. Allocation by Statute of Revenue to a Fund or Account
From Which it may be Spent or Used Without Further Ap-
propriation

1. Public Employees Retirement System Fund (AS 39.35)

This fund receives money from employees and employers who participate in the system. State employer contributions are paid to the fund monthly. AS 39.35.280. State employee contributions are statutorily required to be withheld from wages and transferred to the funds. AS 39.39.170. Participating political subdivisions make similar contributions on behalf of their employees. Benefits are paid to members of the retirement systems according to statute AS 39.35.370 et seq. Expenses of administering the system are also paid from the fund but are specifically required by statute to be included in the annual operating budget. AS 39.35.100(b)(4). The Teacher's Retirement System is accounted for in the same manner.

Although this is clearly a dedication of money received by the state, we believe that it is permissible under the implied exception theory

discussed earlier. It is our opinion that there is an implied exception to the dedicated funds prohibition for pension fund contributions. 10/

2. International Airport Funds (AS 37.15.420, 430, 440)

The fund established under AS 37.15.420 contains money received from the sale of general obligation bonds for airport improvements and other grants or money provided for the same purpose for which the bonds were authorized. The fund established under AS 37.15.430 contains revenues received by the state from ownership and operation of its airports. The fund established under AS 37.15.440 contains interest earned on money in the section 420 fund and revenues transferred from the section 430 fund for the purpose of redeeming airport revenue bonds.

Although each fund provides for a dedication of state revenue, we believe that they are permissible under the implied exception theory discussed earlier at pp. 5 and 6. It is our opinion that there is an implied exception to the

10/ The constitutional provision for state employee retirement systems supports such an implied exception. Alaska Constitution, Article XII, section 7.

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dedicated funds prohibition for revenue derived from bond issues and for revenue derived from facilities constructed with bond proceeds, at least to the extent that it is necessary to satisfy the debt obligation or maintain the facility so that it continues to generate revenues for that purpose. To the extent that revenues are dedicated for purposes which are not related to satisfying the debt or maintaining the facility 11/, we believe that dedication would

11/ AS 37.15.430(a) authorizes use of funds dedicated to the International Airport Revenue Fund for six purposes providing, in pertinent part, as follows:

The money in the revenue fund shall only be used for the purpose of paying or securing the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds and of and on any other revenue bonds issued by authorization of the legislature to provide funds to acquire, equip, construct and install additions and improvements to, and extensions of and facilities for, the airports and to be payable out of the revenue fund, the purpose of paying the normal and necessary costs of maintaining and operating the airports and all of the improvements and facilities of them, the purpose of paying the costs of renewals, replacements and extraordinary repairs to the airports and all of the improvements and facilities of them, the purpose of redeeming before their fixed maturities any and all revenue bonds issued for the purposes of the airports, the purpose of providing funds to acquire, construct and install necessary additions and improvements to and extensions of and facilities for the airports and all of their facilities, and the purpose of providing funds to pay any and all other costs relating to the ownership, use and operation of the airports.

violate Article IX, section 7 unless it either existed prior to ratification of our Constitution or is required by federal law. 12/

3. Continuing Debt Service Appropriation (AS 37.15-.012)

This statute purports to create a continuing annual appropriation from the general fund of the amount necessary to pay debt service on all outstanding general obligation bonds. This may be a dedication of revenues for a specific purpose. 13/ Even if it is, it is our opinion that there would be an implied exception to the dedicated fund prohibition for bond obligations.

4. Rural Electrification Revolving Loan Fund (AS 44-.83.361)

This fund received an initial appropriation from which the Alaska Power Authority is authorized to make loans. Principal and interest

12/ A dedication of airport revenues did exist prior to ratification. § 32-3A-15 ACLA 1949. However, it was repealed in 1968 by § 2 ch. 14, SLA 1968. On the other hand, it may be that 49 U.S.C. § 1718, adopted in 1970 and amended in 1982 by Section 511 of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, P.L. 97-760, would be interpreted to require dedication of all airport revenues to construction, maintenance and operation of airports.

13/ Our uncertainty on this point arises from the fact that the statute does not purport to dedicate a particular revenue source.

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payments on loans made from the fund are required by law to return to the fund. As we pointed out above, at n. 1, the questions of whether the principal and/or interest payments are revenues which may not be dedicated in this manner is now a matter in litigation in a suit filed by the Trustees for Alaska.

We will be defending the legislature's action in making both those dedications. In doing so, we will present in more detail a number of the arguments discussed above in support of the legislature's action. In addition, we will discuss the presumption of constitutionality of statutes and the deference due to the administrative and legislative interpretation of the dedicated funds prohibition. As indicated above, we believe that the return of principal payments to a loan fund does not offend the Constitution and that the return of interest payments to the loan fund may be permissible. However, we cannot predict with certainty the position that the court will adopt.

C. Appropriation of an amount from a specific
revenue source (e.g., program receipts).

From time to time the legislature, by means of an annual operating budget appropriation, authorizes an agency to spend money that is generated out of one of the agency's programs. The appropriation also sets an upper limit on the amount that can be spent. Although program receipts are clearly state revenues which may not be dedicated, the practice of identifying program receipts as an appropriation source does not in any way limit legislative control over the expenditure of revenues because the legislature maintains control of the appropriation by means of the budget. Therefore, we believe that this practice is not affected by the dedicated funds prohibition.

D. Appropriation of an amount which is ascertainable
only by reference to specified information.

Appropriations are regularly made to the risk management division, Department of Administration, of all proceeds during a fiscal year from claims, settlements or judgments arising from damage to or loss of state property. As pointed out above, at 18, this permits the state to repair or replace damaged property without specific appropriations, which would probably be either more or less than the actual property damage in any fiscal year.

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The only difference between this and a typical appropriation is in the determination of the amount appropriated. When a fixed amount is appropriated, obligations incurred against it may be honored as long as there is cash available in the treasury. When an appropriation is made for an amount to be received from a certain source during a specific period, obligations may be honored only if a sufficient amount of money has been received from that source and there is cash available in the treasury. However, the amount of the appropriation remains determinable. Consequently, it is our opinion that these kinds of appropriations do not violate the dedicated fund prohibition. 14/

14/ The pending litigation discussed earlier (Trustees for Alaska v. State, supra) also includes a claim that an appropriation to the Alaska Power Authority of the interest to be received on money separately appropriated to the Power Development Fund violates the dedicated funds prohibition. § 1 ch. 90, SLA 1980, as reenacted by § 69 ch. 92, SLA 1981 and amended by § 236 ch. 141, SLA 1982. The questioned appropriation does not state a specific time period during which the interest is to be accrued. Consideration by the court of this particular question might not occur since, by informal memo dated April 19, 1982, we advised the Treasury Division of the Department of Revenue that the interest must be returned to the general fund because of a specific statutory requirement, AS 44.83.388(b). We are informed that no interest has accrued to the Power Development Fund.

E. Other Miscellaneous Dedications

1. Appropriations to the Permanent Fund. Since the constitution (Article IX, section 15) specifically authorizes dedications to the Permanent Fund of "at least" 25 percent of certain revenues, we believe any additional dedication to the fund by statute 15/ or by appropriation is also permissible.
2. Rainy day account. AS 37.05 179 creates a reserve fund to which money is appropriated and authorizes it to be spent for certain necessary emergency operating expenses at some future time. It is our opinion that this practice is permissible under the theory discussed above beginning at p. 12 that money once it is appropriated loses its character as revenue for purposes of the dedicated funds prohibition. A contrary view would severely restrict flexibility in state budgeting and accounting, and we doubt that such a view would be adopted by the courts.

15/ In 1980, the legislature increased the percentage dedication applicable to most new mineral leases to 50 percent. AS 37.13.010(a)(2).

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We hope you find this analysis helpful in determining the nature of the problems presented by the dedicated fund prohibition and the various statutory programs which may or may not run afoul of it. We expect to be able to advise you with greater certainty on some of these questions at the conclusion of the pending litigation described above.

Sincerely,


Wilson L. Condon
Attorney General

WLC:jf

cc: Ron Lehr, Director
Division of Budget and Management

Jay Hogan, Director
Division of Legislative Finance
Legislative Affairs Agency

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

FILE COPY
ALASKA STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3800

May 20, 1983

Rick Uehling
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: CSHB 315

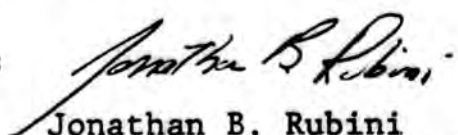
Dear Representative Uehling:

This letter confirms our discussion relating to a proposed amendment to CSHB 315. Grants from the senior citizen housing development fund are to be used "for the purpose of developing senior citizen housing." AS 44.47.620(a). "Senior citizen housing" is defined to include "non-housing facilities thar are incidental appurtenant to the housing." AS 44.47.620(e). Under present law, therefore, money appropriated to the senior citizen development fund can plainly be used to fund facilities that are incidental or appurtenant to the housing.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to call.

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


Jonathan B. Rubini
Assistant Attorney General

JBR:jb

May 2, 1983

The Honorable Rick Uehling
Representative
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FILE COPY

Dear Representative Uehling:

RE: SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

This letter is in response to your telephone request to Dick Pryor of my staff. The total amount of funding required for the Senior Citizen Housing Development Fund to totally fund all planned and proposed projects we are currently aware of is \$19,530,000. This amount added to our current available funding of approximately \$3,300,000 will provide a total of \$22,830,000 for the Senior Citizen Housing Development Fund.

The individual projects and total anticipated funding required for each is as follows:

ANGOON	\$ 1,200,000
ANCHORAGE	\$12,000,000
BARROW	\$ 1,600,000
DILLINGHAM	\$ 30,000*
KLAWOCK	\$ 1,000,000
METLAKATLA	\$ 1,500,000
SITKA	\$ 1,800,000
ST. PAUL	\$ 1,400,000
ST. MARYS	\$ 800,000
WASILLA	\$ 1,400,000
PALMER	\$ 75,000*
TOTAL	\$22,805,000

* This funding is for planning grants only. Construction grant funding not included at this time.

We would work closely with the sponsors of the above listed projects to assist in the timely development of grant applications however available funds are committed to projects as completed grant applications and reviewed and accepted by this department. Grant applications could also be reviewed and accepted for projects other than those listed above which would require commitment of funds.

TALKED TO LEN 5/16/83
ALLOCATE ANCHORAGE 12,000,000 ONLY

The Honorable Rick Uehling
May 2, 1983
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This letter in no way is intended to indicate that funds if appropriated to the Senior Citizen Housing Development Fund would be reserved for the above projects. Grants would be given as complete and acceptable grant applications are reviewed on a first-come first-served basis.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mark Lewis", written in a cursive style.

Mark Lewis
Commissioner

cc: Barbara Morse-Quinn

DP/abp



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Al Adams
Chairman
Committee on Finance

May 6, 1983

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MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

TO: Ramona Barnes
Majority Leader

FROM: Al Adams, Chair
House Finance Committee

SUBJ: FY 84 Loans Appropriation

I would suggest the following changes to CS HB 315 (Loans). Please discuss these changes with Representative Uehling (Chair), and Representatives Furnace and Ward.

1. Change the \$19.5 million for the AHFC Special Mortgage Loan Purchase Program to \$6,801,000. This new figure represents the amount needed to continue the existing program only without changing the amount subsidized from \$90,000 to \$100,000 and without raising the maximum amount of a loan available for AHFC underwriting.

2. Perhaps we should consider further negotiation on the \$19,530,000 in the Loans CS for senior citizen housing grants. I would defer to your judgement on this particular item.

3. Add a section after the senior citizen housing appropriation for a \$3.5 million appropriation to the supplemental housing development fund (AS 18.55.998). This funding will be combined with federal funding to provide over 280 units of HUD approved housing throughout Alaska. 3.5 GF WILL MATCH 80% FEDERAL FUNDS

4. Remove section 7, providing \$226,000 to operate the new rural housing program in CRA, from the bill. This should be put into a fiscal note for HB 302, the substantive language change bill that goes along with this appropriation bill.

This stays AS

5. Change the alternative technology appropriation from \$4 million to \$2.4 million.

6. Change the student loan appropriation from \$65 million to \$60 million.

If these suggestions are accepted, our new figure for loan appropriations for FY 84 would be \$215,284,900 plus an amount for senior citizens housing grants.

ANALYSIS OF STATE LOAN PROGRAM FUNDING
Prepared by the House Special Committee on State Loans

Each number verified

Bill Sec	Program	Amount requested in CSHB 315 (Loans)	Amount requested last year	Amount requested in Gov's Capital Budget (1-11-83)
01	AHFC Special Mortgage Loan Purchase	~~1~~ \$19,500,000	~~1~~ \$105,000,000	~~1~~ \$100,000,000
02	AHFC Home Ownership Assistance	~~1~~ \$50,000,000	~~1~~ \$45,000,000	~~1~~ \$50,000,000
03	C&RA Senior Citizens Housing Development	~~1~~ \$19,530,000	~~1~~ \$10,000,000	~~1~~ \$2,500,000
04	C&RA Housing Assistance Loan Fund (for existing programs)	~~1~~ \$45,000,000	~~1~~ \$45,000,000	~~1~~ \$45,000,000
05	C&RA Housing Assistance Loan Fund (for implementation of HQAF; see HB 302, section 13)	~~1~~ \$15,000,000	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>
06	C&RA Home Ownership Assistance Fund (for capitalization of new program; see HB 302, section 13)	~~1~~ \$650,000	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>
07	C&RA (for new program operating costs; see HB 302, section 13)	~~1~~ \$226,000	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>
08	C&ED Division of Investments	~~1~~ \$24,083,900	~~1~~ \$51,800,000	~~1~~ \$28,508,900
09	DNR Agricultural Loan	~~1~~ \$10,000,000	~~1~~ \$10,000,000	~~1~~ \$10,000,000
10	Scholarship Loan	~~1~~ \$65,000,000	~~1~~ \$52,000,000	~~1~~ \$60,000,000
11	Scholarship Loan (federal receipts)	~~1~~ \$850,000	~~1~~ \$986,100	~~1~~ \$850,000
12	APA Rural Electrification Loan	~~1~~ \$1,000,000	~~1~~ \$1,000,000	~~1~~ \$1,000,000

/wtl



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

May 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Rick Uehling
FROM: Leslie Longenbaugh, ^{LL}Research Staff
RE: Housing Loans: Background Information
Research Request 83-160

Bill Lovell asked that we provide the following:

1. a copy of the administrative regulations of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC);
 2. a book of amortization tables;
 3. the year in which the legislature set a limit of \$90,000 for the subsidized portion of loans financed through AHFC's Special Mortgage Loan Purchase Program;
 4. the median household income in rural Alaska;
 5. the mean amount of AHFC's Home Ownership Assistance mortgages, and the mean household income of borrowers; and
 6. the maximum monthly mortgage payments and maximum allowable mortgages for borrowers with annual household incomes from \$5,000 to \$50,000 in multiples of 5,000.
1. I have enclosed a copy of AHFC's regulations, taken from the Alaska Administrative Code, revised 1982. AHFC has promulgated additional regulations since the code was revised, but these new regulations have not yet been engrossed formally.
 2. Capital Office Supply expects to have books of amortization tables available by Wednesday at the earliest; Yukon Office Supply does not stock the books and Baranof Bookstore carries a book that covers interest rates only from 15 percent to 25 percent.
 3. In 1980, when it first enacted the Special Mortgage Loan Purchase Program, the legislature declared that "the interest rate on the first \$90,000 of a mortgage loan purchased with the proceeds of a second or subsequent issue of taxable bonds of the corporation..." would be set at the cost of the funds (AS 18.56.098 (g)(2)).

4. The most recent figures available for median income in rural Alaska are from 1979, and are published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.¹ The bureau offers median income data for two units, the household and the family. The census bureau defines "household" to include "all the persons who occupy a housing unit"; a "family" "consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption."²

According to my information, banks tend to make housing loans based on an assessment of the family's income rather than on the income of the household. I have included both in the table below.

In calculating the figures that appear in Table 1, I used the definition of rural that is presently used by the Division of Housing Assistance in awarding loans through the Rural Owner-Occupied and Rural Non-Owner-Occupied Housing Loan Programs. This definition includes all places that have fewer than 4,500 population and are outside access to Fairbanks or Anchorage by road or rail if within the second, third or fourth judicial districts (AS 44.47.560).

TABLE 1
Median Annual Income in Rural and Urban Alaska, 1979

Unit	Rural	Urban	Statewide
Household	\$15,451	\$27,650	\$25,421
Family	\$17,341	\$31,214	\$28,406

House Research Agency 5/3/83

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980)

-
- ¹ Neither the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Anchorage (271-4170) nor the Alaska Department of Labor, Division of Research and Analysis (465-4500), has more recent data.
- ² U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Report PHC80-3-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metro-politan Statistical Areas: Alaska, pages B-1 and B-2.

5. Attached is a summary sheet prepared by the staff at AHFC for the March 1983 edition of the corporation's monthly report, Selected Corporation and Program Information. You will note that the average amount of Home Ownership Assistance mortgages made between July 1982 and February 1983 is \$69,410. This compares to a average of \$90,833 for all first mortgages purchased by AHFC during this period.

The average monthly income, \$1,987 (or \$23,844 annually), for borrowers who received Home Ownership Assistance between July 1982 and February 1983 compares to an average monthly income of \$4,066 (\$48,792 annually) for all first-time homeowners who borrowed from AHFC during those months.

6. Table 2 illustrates the maximum monthly payments, calculated at 25 percent of gross earnings, and the maximum note amount over a 30-year term at these monthly payments on a loan bearing interest of 6 percent. The third column is the maximum purchase price, assuming a down payment of 5 percent.

TABLE 2
Maximum Mortgages at Selected Levels of Annual Income

Annual Income (Gross)	Maximum Monthly Payment (25% of income)	Maximum Loan Amount (30 years at 6%)	Maximum Purchase Price
\$ 5,000	\$ 104.17	\$ 17,374.68	\$ 18,243.41
10,000	208.34	34,747.70	36,485.09
15,000	312.50	52,122.38	54,728.50
20,000	416.66	69,495.39	72,970.16
25,000	520.83	86,870.08	91,213.58
30,000	625.00	104,244.76	109,456.99
35,000	729.17	121,619.44	127,700.41
40,000	833.33	138,992.46	145,942.08
45,000	937.50	156,367.14	164,185.40
50,000	1,041.67	173,741.82	182,428.91

House Research Agency, 5/3/83

If you have any questions or further needs for research, please call.

Attachments

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Bill Sheffield, Governor

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

April 27, 1983

Honorable Rick Uehling
Chairman, Special Committee
on State Loans
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: HB 302 and HB 315

Dear Representative Uehling:

This letter responds to the two inquiries in your letter of April 21 which broadly relate to the ambit of the dedicated fund prohibition. Alaska Const. art. IX, sec. 7.

As we orally advised a member of your staff, the provisions in HB 302 and HB 315 do not raise questions under the dedicated fund prohibition.

Your first inquiry related to the conversion of the Housing Assistance Loan Fund (AS 44.47.380) to a revolving loan fund. As you know, the revolving loan fund prepared in the bill retains only principal repayments; interest repayments revert to the general fund. The Department of Law has previously stated that we will defend revolving loan funds expressly established by statute as a permissible exception to the dedicated fund prohibition. See 1982 Att'y Gen. Op. # 13, (Nov. 30).

Your second inquiry asked whether it is "necessary or advisable" to appropriate program receipts to individual loan funds. Again, it is our view that it is not necessary to appropriate program receipts on an annual basis to a revolving loan established by statute. A question may exist if the statutory provision establishing the revolving loan fund does not expressly identify whether repayments of both principal and interest revert to the funds. ^{1/} As a general proposition, a long-standing contemporaneous construction is entitled to substantial weight in

^{1/} Several of the funds in sections 3 and 4 of HB 315 are established as revolving loan funds, but the statutory provisions do not specify which program receipts revolve.

Hon. Rick Uehling
HB 302 and HB 315

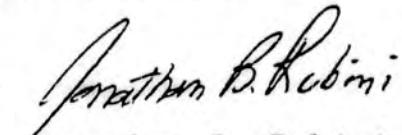
April 27, 1983
Page 2

assaying legislative intent. Thus, if program receipts, including interest repayments, have been retained in a revolving fund which does not specifically authorize the retention of interest repayments, an annual appropriation of the program receipts is not necessary.

In sum, we do not see any need to amend HB 302 or HB 315 to accomplish the apparent policy objectives. Please feel free to call if we can provide any further assistance on this matter.

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


Jonathan B. Rubini
Assistant Attorney General

JBR:jb

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

April 21, 1983

The Honorable Barbara Lacher
Attention: Eve Fox
Pouch V, Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Lacher:

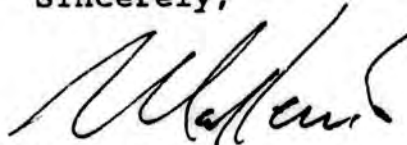
RE SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

In response to a telephone request by Eve Fox of your staff to Dick Pryor of my staff, the attached data on the Senior Citizen Housing Development Fund is provided.

The Palmer and Wasilla Phase II projects are not included in these figures because we have not at this time received a grant application. When the initial grant application materials are received we will include the projects in our future funding projections.

I hope this information is adequate for your needs. If we can be of further assistance, please call us.

Sincerely,



Mark Lewis
Commissioner

cc: Ray Price
Dick Pryor

44700

Attachments

FILE COPY

Bill Sheffield, Governor

REPLY TO:

- ☐ POUCH BH
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4707
- ☐ 225 CORDOVA STREET, BLDG. B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 264-2201
- ☐ P.O. BOX 348
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559
(907) 543-3475
- ☐ P.O. BOX 41
NOME, ALASKA 99762
(907) 443-5457
- ☐ P.O. BOX 280
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752
(907) 442-3675
- ☐ 1514 CUSHMAN RM. 211
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 452-7126

SENIOR CITIZENS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

FUND STATUS

FY'82-83 APPROPRIATIONS	\$26,000,000
COMMITTED TO PROJECTS	<u>\$22,696,676</u>

AVAILABLE TO COMMIT	\$ 3,303,324
---------------------	--------------

The \$22,696,676 is committed to the following projects:

ANCHORAGE	\$ 7,836,000
ANGOON	\$ 30,000
CHUGIAK/EAGLE RIVER	\$ 2,500,000
FAIRBANKS	\$ 4,052,176
HOMER	<u>\$ 2,400,000</u>
KENAI	\$ 1,066,000
KLAWOCK	\$ 30,000
KODIAK	\$ 52,500
NINILCHIK	\$ 500,000
PETERSBURG	\$ 50,000
SITKA	\$ 50,000
ST. PAUL	\$ 30,000
VALDEZ	\$ 1,500,000
WASILLA	\$ 1,600,000
WRANGELL	\$ 1,000,000
TOTAL	\$22,696,676

Projects in the planning and grant application process:

ANGOON	\$1,200,000
BARROW	\$1,600,000
DILLINGHAM	\$ 30,000
KLAWOCK	\$1,000,000
METLAKATLA	\$1,500,000
SITKA	\$1,800,000
ST. PAUL	\$1,400,000
ST. MARYS	<u>\$ 800,000</u>
TOTAL	\$9,330,000

If all these projects currently in the grant application process successfully complete their grant applications and require the full \$100,000/unit funding we will have a \$6,026,676 fund shortfall:

GRANT APPLICATIONS PENDING	\$9,330,000
FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$3,303,324
FUNDS SHORTFALL	\$6,026,676

SENIOR CITIZENS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND
APRIL 21, 1983
PAGE 2 OF 2

If we receive the 2.5 million dollars requested in the FY'84 budget we could still have a \$3,526,676 shortfall.

CURRENT SHORTFALL	\$6,026,676
FY84 BUDGET REQUEST	-\$2,500,000
POSSIBLE SHORTFALL	\$3,526,676

We anticipate that all of the projects being planned may not successfully complete the grant application process and some may receive HUD funding thereby reducing the amount of state funding required. We therefore expect to have adequate funding to meet the needs of these projects.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF LOANS AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-2555
(907) 465-2510

April 21, 1983

Honorable Rick Uehling, Chairman
Special Committee on State Loans
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

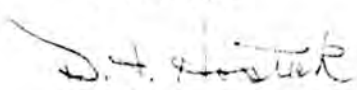
Dear Representative Uehling:

In response to your letter of April 13, 1983, I've prepared and enclosed the specific information you requested as follows:

1. "Current Delinquency/default Data" - I've enclosed a copy of the March "Delinquent Accounts Receivable Report" and a list of coding to determine proper organization and branch. The 16.2% overall delinquency for all loans over 30 days delinquent is high because of over 1,121 loans that have made payments or paid loans off that have not been entered into the computer. We will have the backlog in data entry reduced in the near future to more accurately reflect delinquencies.
2. "General Description of Your Existing Portfolio" - I've enclosed a copy of our loan overview handout, our most recent (March) monthly statistics report, geographical breakout of our loans by legislative district and zip code and a special breakout of the commercial fishing program.
3. "How much money, if any, has lapsed from earlier appropriations" - No money has lapsed to date because the loan programs are all revolving. Funds continue from year to year.

If there is any other information I can obtain for you, please let me know.

Sincerely,


D. A. Hostak
Director

DAH/cw#25G1
Enclosures

4/14/83

DIVISION OF LOANS AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
MONTH OF MARCH

PAGE

ORG	BRANCH	DELINQ 30 DAY	PERCENT 30 DAY	DELINQ 60 DAY	PERCENT 60 DAY	DELINQ 90 DAY	PERCENT 90 DAY	DELINQ 120 DAY	PERCENT 120 DAY	TOTAL DELINQ	PERCENT DELINQ	TOTAL LOANS
01	200	7	4.1	5	2.9	9	5.3	26	15.4	47	27.9	168
01	210	40	1.9	20	.9	13	.6	52	2.5	125	6.1	2,046
01	220	79	3.3	65	2.7	47	1.9	193	8.1	384	16.2	2,364
ORG	TOTAL	126	2.7	90	1.9	69	1.5	271	5.9	556	12.1	4,578
02	200	5	4.2	2	1.6	2	1.6	20	16.9	29	24.5	118
02	201	49	28.9	17	10.0	5	2.9	7	4.1	78	46.1	169
02	220	6	2.8	13	6.2	5	2.4	45	21.6	69	33.1	208
02	221	15	15.9	15	15.9	8	8.5	20	21.2	58	61.7	94
ORG	TOTAL	75	12.7	47	7.9	20	3.3	92	15.6	234	39.7	589
10	200	2	.3	1	.1	1	.1	99	18.1	103	18.8	546
10	201	1	3.2		.0		.0	3	9.6	4	12.9	31
10	220	1	.1		.0	5	.5	197	21.8	203	22.5	902
10	221		.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	11	19.6	13	23.2	56
ORG	TOTAL	4	.2	2	.1	7	.4	310	20.1	323	21.0	1,535
15	200		.0		.0	1	50.0		.0	1	50.0	2
15	201		.0	1	25.0		.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4
15	220		.0	2	28.5		.0	2	28.5	4	57.1	7
15	221		.0		.0		.0	2	28.5	2	28.5	7
ORG	TOTAL		.0	3	15.0	1	5.0	5	25.0	9	45.0	20
25	200	1	7.6		.0		.0	1	7.6	2	15.3	13
25	220		.0	1	50.0	1	50.0		.0	2	100.0	2
ORG	TOTAL	1	6.6	1	6.6	1	6.6	1	6.6	4	26.6	15
30	200		.0		.0		.0	17	77.2	17	77.2	22
ORG	TOTAL		.0		.0		.0	17	77.2	17	77.2	22
35	200		.0		.0		.0		.0		.0	2
35	220		.0		.0		.0		.0		.0	3
ORG	TOTAL		.0		.0		.0		.0		.0	5
40	200	1	5.5	2	11.1	11	61.1		.0	14	77.7	18
40	201	1	33.3		.0		.0		.0	1	33.3	3
ORG	TOTAL	2	9.5	2	9.5	11	52.3		.0	15	71.4	21
45	200	77	4.3	49	2.7	34	1.9	156	8.8	316	17.9	1,757
ORG	TOTAL	77	4.3	49	2.7	34	1.9	156	8.8	316	17.9	1,757
50	200	41	3.0	22	1.6	24	1.7	46	3.3	133	9.7	1,362
ORG	TOTAL	41	3.0	22	1.6	24	1.7	46	3.3	133	9.7	1,362
FINAL	TOTAL	326	3.2	216	2.1	167	1.6	898	9.0	1,607	16.2	9,904

9,904 RECORDS TOTALED

10,123 INPUT RECORDS
9,904 JOB 1

①

ORGANIZATION

- 01 Veterans Loans
- 02 Small Business Loans
- 10 Commercial Fishing Loans
- 15 Tourism
- 25 Child Care
- 30 Fishermans Mortgage & Note
- 35 Historical District
- 40 Mining Loans
- 45 Alternative Energy
- 50 Residential Energy Conservation

BRANCH

- 200 Fund Loans - wholly owned
- 201 Fund Loans - bank participation
- 210 AHFC owned - division services
- 220 Revenue owned - division services
- 221 Revenue owned - bank participation

DIVISION OF LOANS AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

2

Loan Type	Maximum Loan	Interest Rate	Maximum Term
Commercial Fishing Section A	\$ 300,000	10.5%	15 years
Section B	100,000	10.5%	15 years
Section C	100,000	10.5%	15 years
Fisheries Enhancement	10,000,000	9.5%	30 years
Child Care Facilities	50,000	7.0%	20 years
Alternative Technology	30,000	9.5%	20 years
Alternative Energy Systems	30,000	5.0-15%	20 years
Residential Energy Conservation	5,000	5.0%	10 years
Bulk Fuel	50,000	varies	1 year
Mining	5,000,000	10.0%	15 years
Historical District	250,000	7.5%	30 years
Veterans' Loans	assumption	varies	varies

USES OF LOANS:

Commercial Fishing

Based on opinions from the Attorney General's Office dated November 26, 1982 and December 6, 1982, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development has adopted emergency regulations which reduce the residency requirement for the Commercial Fishing Loan Program to one year. This regulation was adopted December 8, 1982 and will remain in effect for 120 days. If, at the end of the 120-day period, the Legislature has not changed the statutory residency requirement, the emergency regulations will expire and the program will be suspended.

Consists of three separate sections, each with its own requirements

Section (A)

Loans may be made for the purchase of limited entry permits.

Eligibility: Individuals who have been State residents for one year and who actively participated in a fishery during that period.

Section (B)

Loans may be made for the repair, restoration or upgrading of existing vessels and gear or for the purchase of vessels, gear or limited entry permits.

Eligibility: Individuals who have been State residents for one year and who because of lack of training or lack of employment opportunities in the area of residence do not have occupational opportunities available other than commercial fishing; or who are economically dependent on commercial fishing for a livelihood and commercial fishing has been a traditional way of life for them in Alaska.

Section (C)

Loans may be made for the repair, restoration or upgrading of existing vessels and gear or for the purchase of vessels or gear.

Eligibility: Corporations, partnerships, or joint ventures, 100 percent of which are owned by individual commercial fishermen who have been State residents for one year and who because of lack of training or lack of employment opportunities in the area of residence does not have occupational opportunities available other than commercial fishing; or is economically dependent on commercial fishing for a livelihood and commercial fishing has been a traditional way of life for him in Alaska, and has had a crewmember or commercial fishing license or a permit for any one of the past five years, and who actively participated in the fishery during that period.

Fisheries Enhancement

To plan, construct and operate hatchery facilities. (If request is for more than \$1,000,000 the applicant must be approved by a regional association.) The maximum available for a regional association is \$10,000,000.

Eligibility: Qualified regional associations or private nonprofit corporations which have obtained a private nonprofit hatchery permit from Alaska Department of Fish & Game.

Child Care Facilities

To construct, renovate, or equip child care facilities.

Alternative Technology and Energy Systems

To develop means of energy production utilizing energy sources other than fossil or nuclear fuel; the purchase, construction, and installation of an alternate energy system which is likely to result in energy conservation or energy cost savings; the development and implementation of waste disposal recycling, food production, transportation, building design, and industrial enterprise which may be more efficient, less costly, and less energy intensive than methods presently utilized.

Eligibility: Project must be in Alaska.

**Residential Energy
Conservation**

To purchase, construct, and install energy conservation improvements in residential buildings.

Eligibility: Project must be approved by a certified energy auditor or receive prior approval by the division.

Bulk Fuel

To assist communities in purchasing bulk fuel.

Eligibility: Organized municipality or unincorporated village with a population under 2,000, or individual endorsed by the municipality.

Mining

To underwrite advanced mineral exploration, development or mining in Alaska.

Eligibility: Individuals who have at least five years of mining or prospecting experience in the State and are residents of the State; partnerships if at least half of the partners each have five years mining or prospecting experience in the State and at least half of the partners are State residents, and corporations in which State residents hold at least 51% of the shares and in which at least 51% of the shares are held by persons having at least five years of mining or prospecting experience in the State, or corporations which have at least five years of mining or prospecting experience in the State and at least 51% of its shares are held by State residents.

Historical District

For the restoration, improvement, rehabilitation or maintenance of a historical structure.

Eligibility: Structure must be within a historical district established by the Historic Sites Advisory Committee.

Veterans' Loans

Existing State veterans' loans for single family or multiplex dwellings, and small businesses may be assumed. Qualified applicants may assume these loans at the original rate of interest.

All assumptions are without release of the original borrowers.

②

LOAN PROGRAM

All Loan Programs

DATE 1972-82 Final Report

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972 1973	1		2	7	2	1	4	4	2
1974 1975	13	20	18	32	15	2	35	20	7
1976 1977	29	27	24	59	46	2	26	50	23
1978	31	32	22	61	21	3	40	69	34
1979	41	31	31	79	56	6	105	79	51
1980	47	57	40	139	62	38	245	125	41
1981	42	46	29	236	71	69	378	109	41
1982	48	63	56	166	68	172	681	219	44
1983									
TOTAL	252	276	222	779	341	293	1,514	675	243

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972 1973					1	2			26
1974 1975	4	4	3	1	2	9	2	1	188
1976 1977	12	2	1	1		17	2	2	323
1978	23	12	1	2	3	31			385
1979	24	43	5	1	7	46	1	2	608
1980	35	89	13	2	8	102	2	7	1,052
1981	13	20	10	6	13	204	2		1,289
1982	5	29	11	8	24	500	2	24	2,120
1983									
TOTAL	116	199	44	21	58	911	11	36	5,991

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973	1			4		1	4	4	2
1974	5	1	2	19	3	1	28	10	
1975									
1976	10	3	8	19	2	2	12	16	2
1977									
1978	11	5	2	21	6	1	21	32	2
1979	17	4	8	35	10	4	70	33	3
1980	19	12	15	51	11	30	172	35	11
1981	17	6	2	37	7	11	122	34	4
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	80	31	37	186	39	50	429	164	24

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973						1			17
1974									
1975		1	2	1	2	8		1	84
1976	1			1		16	1	1	94
1977									
1978		2	1	2	2	30			138
1979	1	2	5	1	3	39	1	1	237
1980		6	6	2	5	90	2	3	470
1981	1	4	4	4	4	40	2	[1]	298
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	3	15	18	11	16	224	6	5	1,338

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972			2						
1973									
1974	6	18	15	12	11		4	9	7
1975									
1976	19	21	15	39	40		8	34	21
1977									
1978	17	25	19	40	15	1	15	37	31
1979	23	25	23	43	45	2	32	45	48
1980	26	44	24	77	50	7	67	90	30
1981	22	31	21	44	45	5	61	55	31
1982	19	20	18	12	13	7	34	35	23
1983									
TOTAL	132	184	137	267	219	22	221	305	191

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									2
1974									
1975	3	2							87
1976	11	2				1			211
1977									
1978	23	10			1				234
1979	23	41			1	5		1	357
1980	35	83	7		2	9		4	555
1981	11	12	6	1		6		1	352
1982	1	7		2	4		1	1	197
1983									
TOTAL	107	157	13	3	8	21	1	7	1 995

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972				3	2				
1973									
1974	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
1975									
1976		2		1	2		3		
1977									
1978			1				2		
1979		1					2	1	
1980	1					1	4		
1981	1			2					
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	4	4	2	7	5	2	14	2	

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973					1	1			7
1974									
1975	1	1	1			1	2		17
1976									
1977							1	1	10
1978									3
1979					2	2			8
1980					1	3			10
1981		1							4
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	1	2	1		4	7	3	1	59

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979				1					
1980				3					
1981									
1982				3					
1983									
TOTAL				7					

[illegible]

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976			1						
1977									
1978	1	2							1
1979									
1980									
1981									
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	1	2	1						1

[illegible]

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976		1			2				
1977									
1978	1								
1979	1	1			1				
1980	1	1	1	7	1				
1981		4	3	7	5			1	
1982	3	3	2	4	6				
1983									
TOTAL	6	10	6	13	15			1	

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									3
1978						1			2
1979					1				4
1980									11
1981									20
1982									18
1983									
TOTAL					1	1			58

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976							3		
1977									
1978	1					1	2		
1979							1		
1980							2		
1981								1	
1982		1		1			1		
1983									
TOTAL	1	1		1		1	9	1	

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976			1						4
1977									
1978									4
1979									1
1980									2
1981									1
1982						4			7
1983									
TOTAL			1			4			19

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980				1					
1981	2	5	2	127	5	32	168	15	4
1982	8	13	21	81	28	112	515	152	4
1983									
TOTAL	10	18	23	209	33	144	683	167	8

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									1
1981	1	3		1	5	69		1	440
1982	1	4	3	1	14	213	1	1	1,172
1983	-								
TOTAL	2	7	3	2	19	282	1	2	1,613

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981			1	19	9	21	25	2	1
1982	17	24	13	65	21	53	121	30	15
1983									
TOTAL	17	24	14	84	30	74	146	32	16

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981					2	79			159
1982		1	3		3	273		14	653
1983									
TOTAL		1	3		5	352		14	812

LOAN PROGRAM

Bulk Fuel

DATE 1972-82 Final Report

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981									
1982									
1983									
TOTAL									

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981					1				1
1982	2	4	4	5	2			6	23
1983									
TOTAL	2	4	4	5	3			6	24

LOAN PROGRAM

Mining

DATE 1972-82 Final Report

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981							2	1	
1982							4	1	
1983									
TOTAL							6	2	

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981					1	10			14
1982					1	10			16
1983									
TOTAL					2	20			30

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981									
1982	1	2	2				6	1	2
1983									
TOTAL	1	2	2				6	1	2

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981									
1982	1	13	1					2	31
1983									
TOTAL	1	13	1					2	31

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972 1973	60,000		11,500	1,996,625	283,200	60,000	188,000	189,250	20,000
1974 1975	1,280,600	930,400	818,300	1,868,950	1,251,250	192,500	3,564,000	1,114,800	466,000
1976 1977	1,418,650	1,496,673	1,741,000	2,886,350	3,920,920	107,400	2,458,250	2,639,127	1,670,325
1978	5,279,400	3,259,450	3,238,150	4,842,450	1,595,200	418,000	6,459,815	7,192,043	3,138,406
1979	4,471,920	4,281,833	3,692,700	8,701,875	5,655,207	551,000	17,312,200	9,648,975	6,832,550
1980	4,620,702	4,062,064	3,180,239	10,062,174	5,683,898	2,908,970	42,186,674	10,542,038	4,496,637
1981	4,140,175	3,118,633	1,516,087	11,142,428	6,576,964	1,738,652	27,460,566	8,599,977	2,366,039
1982	2,392,480	1,299,531	990,516	2,949,321	4,837,157	965,845	5,986,010	2,660,395	1,409,284
1983									
TOTAL	23,663,927	18,448,584	15,188,492	44,450,173	29,803,796	6,942,367	105,615,515	42,586,605	20,399,241

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972 1973						140,000			2,948,575
1974 1975	228,750	289,950	1,081,000	16,000	140,000	1,182,500	1,085,000	20,000	15,530,000
1976 1977	645,435	35,900	10,000	10,000		1,184,850	1,100,000	411,000	21,735,880
1978	1,737,350	846,060	75,000	337,000	554,500	5,583,500			44,556,324
1979	2,072,800	1,985,921	758,900	298,000	1,725,140	8,774,375	215,000	136,500	77,114,896
1980	3,611,958	5,202,021	1,682,060	557,825	1,255,850	16,816,192	135,000	373,220	117,377,522
1981	2,063,122	2,598,249	382,675	414,319	597,502	17,257,667	80,000	5,873	90,058,928
1982	239,142	1,444,026	282,772	314,878	1,308,626	7,320,297	6,834	350,382	34,757,496
1983									
TOTAL	10,598,557	12,402,127	4,272,407	1,948,022	5,581,618	58,259,381	2,621,834	1,296,975	404,079,621

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972 1973	60,000			108,625		60,000	188,000	189,250	20,000
1974 1975	230,000	100,000	97,000	977,500	94,500	43,000	1,959,000	538,000	
1976 1977	786,300	264,875	608,000	1,347,000	112,000	107,400	993,000	1,211,968	106,500
1978	1,751,100	494,500	313,000	2,911,950	617,250	300,000	4,177,000	4,599,300	174,000
1979	2,659,150	468,800	1,270,500	5,655,650	1,465,652	498,500	14,027,050	5,578,900	635,000
1980	2,649,377	1,310,550	2,051,692	5,406,037	2,411,243	2,422,800	35,045,170	5,123,123	2,297,920
1981	2,692,750	552,500	123,000	4,051,249	977,400	1,255,800	23,557,863	3,904,812	464,200
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	10,828,677	3,191,225	4,463,192	20,458,011	5,678,045	4,687,500	79,947,083	21,145,353	3,697,620

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972 1973						60,000			685,875
1974 1975		75,000	81,000	16,000	25,000	608,500		20,000	4,864,500
1976 1977	100,000			10,000		1,173,600	100,000	100,000	7,020,643
1978		552,000	75,000	337,000	498,500	5,568,500			22,369,100
1979	300,000	355,000	758,900	298,000	362,500	7,457,750	215,000	90,000	42,096,352
1980		1,199,550	1,271,750	557,825	1,069,600	15,332,617	135,000	246,964	78,531,218
1981	121,500	861,000	284,400	329,319	453,800	7,262,998	80,000	[11,000]	46,961,591
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	521,500	3,042,550	2,471,050	1,548,144	2,409,400	37,463,965	530,000	445,964	202,529,279

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972			11,500						
1973									
1974	299,000	680,400	571,300	291,450	356,750		170,000	416,800	466,000
1975									
1976	632,350	857,298	683,000	1,449,350	1,885,520		328,000	1,427,159	1,563,825
1977									
1978	704,350	1,554,950	1,045,150	1,930,500	527,950	108,000	622,815	1,918,743	2,544,406
1979	1,512,770	2,787,333	2,422,200	2,967,475	3,689,555	52,500	2,631,310	3,750,075	6,197,550
1980	1,277,575	2,648,894	951,293	3,451,853	2,622,655	436,170	4,856,736	5,418,915	2,198,717
1981	1,304,925	2,012,228	657,798	2,111,780	3,502,911	252,499	3,127,045	3,465,250	1,789,589
1982	542,228	771,487	554,555	626,381	516,620	353,822	1,700,050	1,830,925	1,270,785
1983									
TOTAL	6,273,198	11,312,590	6,896,796	12,828,789	13,101,961	1,202,991	13,435,956	18,227,867	16,030,872

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									11,500
1973									
1974	143,750	65,000							3,460,450
1975									
1976	545,435	35,900				11,250			9,419,087
1977									
1978	1,737,350	294,060			56,000				13,044,274
1979	1,772,800	1,630,921			90,000	182,625		46,500	29,733,614
1980	3,611,958	4,002,471	410,310		100,000	434,325		126,256	32,548,128
1981	1,932,622	627,249	98,275	75,000		241,575		6,873	21,205,619
1982	99,000	458,931		112,900	200,957		5,625	10,000	9,054,266
1983									
TOTAL	9,842,915	7,114,532	508,585	187,900	446,957	869,775	5,625	189,629	118,476,938

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972				1,888,000	283,200				
1973									
1974	751,600	150,000	150,000	600,000	800,000	149,500	1,435,000	160,000	
1975									
1976		359,500		90,000	973,400		1,113,000		
1977									
1978			1,880,000				1,640,000	674,000	
1979		880,000					623,840	320,000	
1980	393,750					50,000	2,248,968		
1981	127,500			3,035,500					75,825
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	1,272,850	1,389,500	2,030,000	5,613,500	2,056,600	199,500	7,060,808	1,154,000	75,825

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973						80,000			2,251,200
1974	85,000	149,950	1,000,000		115,000	574,000	1,085,000		7,205,050
1975									
1976							1,000,000	311,000	3,846,900
1977									
1978									4,194,000
1979					1,272,640	1,134,000			4,230,480
1980					86,250	1,049,250			3,828,218
1981		1,080,000							4,318,825
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	85,000	1,229,950	1,000,000		1,473,890	2,837,250	2,085,000	311,000	29,874,673

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976		15,000			950,000				
1977									
1978	2,400,000				450,000				
1979	300,000	145,700			500,000				
1980	300,000	102,620	177,254	980,284	650,000				
1981		516,255	725,739	1,112,035	2,048,000			331,445	
1982	1,706,000	215,700	275,000	1,507,000	4,127,030				
1983									
TOTAL	4,706,000	995,275	1,177,993	3,599,319	8,725,030			331,445	

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									965,000
1977									
1978						15,000			2,865,000
1979									945,700
1980									2,210,158
1981									4,733,474
1982									7,830,730
1983									
TOTAL						15,000			19,550,062

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979				78,750					
1980				214,000					
1981									
1982				200,000					
1983									
TOTAL				492,750					

[illegible]

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976			450,000						
1977									
1978	420,000	1,210,000							420,000
1979									
1980									
1981									
1982									
1983									
TOTAL	420,000	1,210,000	450,000						420,000

[illegible]

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976							24,250		
1977									
1978	3,950					10,000	20,000		
1979							30,000		
1980							35,800		
1981								9,000	
1982		50,000		50,000			29,000		
1983									
TOTAL	3,950	50,000		50,000		10,000	139,050	9,000	

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976			10,000						34,250
1977									
1978									33,950
1979									30,000
1980									35,800
1981									9,000
1982						168,667			297,667
1983									
TOTAL			10,000			168,667			440,667

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980				10,000					
1981	15,000	37,650	4,550	760,046	13,525	148,157	614,233	33,799	31,475
1982	27,888	53,277	90,526	341,161	110,807	437,061	2,266,097	408,359	13,772
1983									
TOTAL	42,888	90,927	95,076	1,111,207	124,332	585,218	2,880,330	442,158	45,247

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									10,000
1981	9,000	30,000		10,000	48,502	477,314		10,000	2,243,251
1982	10,000	32,671	14,795	6,725	108,170	1,460,475	1,209	9,292	5,392,285
1983									
TOTAL	19,000	62,671	14,795	16,725	156,672	1,937,789	1,209	19,292	7,645,536

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981			5,000	71,818	35,128	82,196	81,675	6,071	4,950
1982	65,874	86,073	44,935	224,779	82,700	174,962	397,701	85,919	50,427
1983									
TOTAL	65,874	86,073	49,935	296,597	117,828	257,158	479,376	91,990	55,377

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981					5,200	309,846			601,884
1982		5,000	8,069		14,783	1,152,315		53,212	2,446,749
1983									
TOTAL		5,000	8,069		19,983	1,462,161		53,212	3,048,633

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981							79,750	849,600	
1982							1,160,654	284,000	
1983									
TOTAL							1,240,404	1,133,600	

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981					40,000	8,965,934			9,935,284
1982					950,000	4,538,840			6,933,494
1983									
TOTAL					990,000	13,504,774			16,868,778

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	14
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981									
1982									
1983									
TOTAL									

FY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981					50,000				50,000
1982	40,142	93,236	193,024	195,253	34,716			248,378	804,749
1983									
TOTAL	40,142	93,236	193,024	195,253	84,716			248,378	854,749

STATISTICS ON COMMERCE LOAN PROGRAMS

March 1983

	Small Business	Commercial Fish	Tourism	Child Care	Fish Enhancement	Water Resource	Historical District	Alternative Energy	Residential Energy	Mining	Bulk Fuel	Vets	TOTAL**
Total No. Loans Committed FY '72-83	1,338	2,249	59	22	68	5	8	1,968	1,549	41	50	7,718	15,075
Total Dollar Amount Committed FY '72-83	202,529,279	138,811,622	29,874,673	561,782	22,218,153	2,500,000	567,750	10,601,698	6,005,936	21,468,008	1,892,151	371,795,213	802,254,308
Total No. Loans Committed FY '82	-0-	228	-0-	7	18	-0-	3	1,172	653	16	23		2,021
Total Dollar Amount Committed FY '82	-0-	10,851,822	-0-	297,667	7,839,730	-0-	200,000	5,392,285	2,446,749	6,933,494	804,749		34,757,496
FY '82 Balance	-0-	400,359	-0-	2,333	150,770	-0-	-0-	(36,071)	818,978	17,747,506	211,865		19,295,740
FY '83 Appropriation Total	-0-	9,400,000	-0-	400,000	17,000,000	-0-	500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	15,000,000	1,000,000		51,800,000
Disbursements (No. of Loans) Through 3/31/83	-0-	226	-0-	3	10	-0-	1	330	686	11	25		1,292
Disbursements (Dollars) Through 3/31/83	-0-	12,174,117	-0-	121,115	2,668,091	-0-	75,000	2,817,595	2,736,994 ✓	4,599,230	993,630		26,185,952
Appropriations Not Disbursed Available for Loans FY '83	-0-	(2,373,938)	-0-	281,218	14,482,679	-0-	425,000	1,146,334	2,581,984 ✓	28,148,276	218,235		44,909,788
Total No. Outstanding Loans	589	1,557	20	15	65	1	5	1,702	1,362	14	38	4,578	9,946
Total Dollar Amount Loans Outstanding	67,863,077	72,555,528	7,187,055	343,704	23,287,193	909,919	394,646	7,800,218	4,928,743	9,351,613	1,132,623	214,404,372	411,016,090
No. of Applications Received FY '83	-0-	497	-0-	7	11	-0-	1	304	579	14	27		1,440
Average Loan Amount ALL o/s LOANS	115,217	46,600	359,353	22,914	358,265	909,919	78,929	4,583	3,619	667,972	29,086	46,834	41,325

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All Loan Programs

March, 1983

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

FY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-15	16	17	18	19	20
1983	67	40	35	94	93	32	237	56	30	10		602
TOTAL	67	40	35	94	93	32	237	56	30	10		602

FY	21	22	23	24	25	26	27					TOTAL
1983	3	7	12	9	17	46	24					1,414
TOTAL	3	7	12	9	17	46	24					1,414

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

TY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-15	16	17	18	19	20
1983	1	1		1	4	2						
TOTAL	1	1		1	4	2						

TY	21	22	23	24	25	26	27					TOTAL
1983		1					1					11
TOTAL		1					1					11

March, 1983

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COMMERCIAL FISH (B)

March, 1983
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT

1983	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
1983	9	13	10	5	5	6	7	7-15	16	17	18	19	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	9	13	10	5	5	6	7	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1983	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	102
TOTAL	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	102

COMMERCIAL FISH (Q)

March, 1983

FORNIO NOLLELA SVALVINSTRILLI JO 15000 LIVES

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