

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672
1533 SCOMM 57: SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS, 1987-1988 1330

1 information contained in a report or return filed under AS 43 with the
2 Department of Revenue and furnished to the person under AS 43.05.-
3 230(h) or (i).

4 * Sec. 3. AS 24.60.060 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

5 (b) A person to whom this chapter applies may not disclose tax
6 information contained within a report or a return filed under AS 43
7 with the Department of Revenue and furnished to the person under
8 AS 43.05.230(h) or (i).

9 * Sec. 4. AS 24.60 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 24.60.172. SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.
11 Notwithstanding AS 24.60.170, if a complaint before the committee
12 involves an allegation that a person to whom this chapter applies has
13 disclosed tax information contained within a report or return filed
14 under AS 43 with the Department of Revenue and furnished to the person
15 under AS 43.05.230(h) or (i) and the taxpayer or a third party whose
16 tax information is alleged to have been improperly disclosed does not
17 agree to the public disclosure of the identity of the taxpayer, the
18 third party, or the tax information,

19 (1) the hearing may not be held in open session;

20 (2) a transcript containing confidential tax information
21 shall be edited to prevent the disclosure of the confidential informa-
22 tion;

23 (3) a decision, if made public, shall be edited to prevent
24 the disclosure of the tax information and to protect the identity of
25 the taxpayer or the third party; and

26 (4) a public statement may not contain information identi-
27 fying the taxpayer, a third party, or the tax information.

28 * Sec. 5. AS 43.05.230(f) is amended to read:

29 (f) An intentional [A WILFUL] violation of the provisions of

1 this section is a class A misdemeanor [PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF NOT
2 MORE THAN \$5,000, OR BY IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN TWO YEARS, OR
3 BY BOTH].

4 * Sec. 6. AS 43.05.230 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

5 (h) A legislative committee, after identifying the scope of an
6 investigation or inquiry relating to matters of taxation [and the
7 adoption by either house of a simple resolution giving the committee
8 authority to receive confidential tax information,] may request the
9 commissioner of revenue to provide confidential taxpayer returns or
10 return information; the request by the committee shall be in writing
11 and may identify, directly or indirectly, a particular taxpayer. On
12 ~~adoption of the resolution~~ ^{receipt of written request}, the commissioner of revenue shall provide
13 the committee with the requested returns or return information. If
14 specific returns or return information concerning a particular taxpay-
15 er are provided to a legislative committee under this subsection, the
16 commissioner of revenue shall notify the particular taxpayer of the
17 request and of the delivery to the committee of the information. The
18 committee may designate legislative employees or agents to inspect
19 returns and return information. The committee may consider informa-
20 tion made available under this subsection only in executive session
21 unless the taxpayer and any third party whose tax information is being
22 considered consent in writing to a disclosure in open session.

23 (i) Notwithstanding (h) of this section, the commissioner may
24 transfer information made confidential under this section to a legis-
25 lative committee after a written finding by the commissioner that the
26 transfer is in the best interest of the public. The transfer of the
27 confidential information is in the best interest of the public if

28 (1) a taxpayer has testified before a legislative commit-
29 tee, either orally or in writing, or has otherwise provided

1 information to a committee concerning the administration of a tax
2 under this title and the department has confidential information of
3 the taxpayer that directly conflicts with the testimony or information
4 offered by the taxpayer;

5 (2) a legislative committee is reviewing the administration
6 of a tax imposed by this title and confidential information is needed
7 to demonstrate the application of the tax to taxpayers;

8 (3) the legislature has under consideration a bill propos-
9 ing to add an additional tax or to amend a tax administered by the
10 department and confidential information is needed to demonstrate the
11 fiscal effect of the proposed new tax or amendment; or

12 (4) after giving the taxpayer a hearing, the commissioner
13 makes a written determination that the interest of the public in
14 transferring the information to the legislative committee outweighs
15 the interest of the taxpayer in avoiding the transfer of the informa-
16 tion.

17 ~~(j) If a return or information that is provided to a committee~~
18 ~~under (h) or (i) of this section identifies the taxpayer, the taxpayer~~
19 ~~may attend the portion of the committee meeting that considers the~~
20 ~~return or information.~~

21 (k) The disclosure of information made confidential by this
22 section by a member or former member of the legislature or by a pre-
23 sent or former employee or agent of the legislature is a violation of
24 this section. A member of the legislature and an employee or agent of
25 the legislature, before receiving or reviewing information provided by
26 the commissioner under (h) or (i) of this section, shall acknowledge,
27 on a form prepared by the commissioner, that the information is confi-
28 dential, and that a disclosure of the information is prohibited by
29 law.

1 (1) The legislative committee and the commissioner of revenue
2 shall adopt procedures governing the transmittal, receipt, safekeep-
3 ing, and use of the confidential information provided by the commis-
4 sioner under (h) or (i) of this section.

5 (m) This section does not permit the disclosure to the legisla-
6 ture of confidential information provided by the Internal Revenue
7 Service under exchange agreements with the department.

8 * Sec. 7. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).
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STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 1987

SUBJECT: Constitutional speech and debate issue in
CSHB 58(Jud)

TO: Representative John Sund
Chair, House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Theresa L. Bannister
Legislative Counsel

This memorandum accompanies the draft of the committee substitute that you requested for HB 58. Please be aware that sec. 6 of the draft raises a constitutional question. Proposed subsection (i) added by sec. 6 could be challenged as violating the speech and debate immunity clause appearing in art. II, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution. Subsection (i) would subject legislators to liability enforceable by other branches of the government for acts occurring during the exercise of their legislative duties during the session or while going to or returning from the session.

It is not clear whether sec. 6 would be held to be constitutional. There does not appear to be any Alaska case law on this specific issue. In United States v. Helstoski, 442 U.S. 477, 490 (1979), the U.S. Supreme court suggested with regard to the speech and debate immunity provision of the U.S. Constitution that Congress could "enlist the aid of the Executive Branch and the courts" in disciplining its members by a "narrowly drawn statute passed by Congress in the exercise of its legislative power to regulate the conduct of its members". Id. at 492. Although the issue apparently has never arisen in court, the Internal Revenue Service appears to have taken the position that Congress has done just that in an Internal Revenue law, so that members of Congress are not immune from penalties for disclosure. However, since the Alaska Supreme Court has not addressed this specific issue, the outcome of a challenge to sec. 6 of the draft is unknown.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TLD:mkr
m8/055

Enclosure

CHART 1

Summary of Outstanding Tax Liabilities

Through 1982

<u>Tax Type</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>Tax Assessed</u>	<u>Tax Amount Under Appeal</u>
Oil and Gas Corporate Income	AS 43.21	\$489,158,736	\$489,158,736
Oil and Gas Production	AS 43.55	375,053,351	94,738,302
Corporation	AS 43.20	30,440,487	28,856,618
Individual	AS 43.20	6,090,639	1,669,340
Other		<u>10,624,196</u>	<u>3,894,962</u>
Total		\$911,367,409	\$618,317,958

Source: Department of Revenue Accounts Receivable Reports

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Royce Weller
Special Assistant
Department of Revenue

DATE: February 9, 1987

FILE NO:

FROM: Thomas C. Williams
Director
Enforcement Division

TELEPHONE NO: 465-2366

SUBJECT: Accounts Receivable
Balances

Per your request, following is the breakdown of the tax, penalty, and interest balances due on the accounts receivable system as of February 2, 1987:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tax</u>	<u>PFD</u>
Principal	\$ 939,097,727	\$ 937,978,491	\$1,119,236
Penalty	41,627,809	41,627,809	-0-
Interest	578,084,650	578,084,650	-0-
Total	<u>\$1,558,810,186</u>	<u>\$1,557,690,950</u>	<u>\$1,119,236</u>

If you have any questions or need any further information, please call.

TCW:DLR:dlr

RECEIVED
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

FEB 09 1987

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

3:45
2/17/86

BF
Fischer.

SB 70

Halford —

ARCO settlement —
good example.

→ spell out procedures for committees.

suggest Threshold value
in excess of 10 mil?

p. 4 l 13 — "returns or return
info"

Fischer

Penalties —

→ what do other confidential statutes
provide?

→ what do Texas + Louisiana do?

Malone

Oversight function — can't carry out
w/o info. —
understand problems —

laws are adequate
administered fairly.
exec carry out law.

~~Reg~~

Let them not the right from a committee
would need.

Stung

strengthen confidentiality.

Vogt

1) leg minority —

never been prosecution —

U.S. Supreme never has ruled

2) Separation of powers —
doesn't affect

removes bar of free flow of information -

3) exchange agreements w/ IRS -

see (m)

→ check w/ IRS

4) "return on the info" comes from statute. — set that info to be disclosed

→ Define "return on the info" from U.S. law

Hal

could also submit kept this secret even w/ this bill?

Harmon:

yes, couldn't take that kept away. Does legislation supersede Attorney-client privilege

would it be retroactive?

Harman

- 1) "with + with info" — not broad enough.
favor broader definition.
- 2) Threshold value of 10 million —
often critical info under the limit.
use 3rd party

Palmer

- 1) discourage honest reporting
- 2) separation of powers.
- 3) what point in audit process.
- 4) retroactivity — back taxes —
- 5) define tax info.

A) need for resolution — serious matter.
control which committee.
limit to specified committee.

B) prevent taxpayer from being there.
to get all information.

Hal provide that info to taxpayer.

Parker 1) yes

Hal allow taxpayer at another time. —

Cog use leg B + A

Hal evidence The California law has produced leaks?

Parker no

Hal current audit process is —
couldn't be worse!

Stusser Exxon.

increase risk of disclosure —

1) CP+A is has authority

2) Review as report to Reg.

3) increase list of disclosure -

4) key minority

No problems in Calif.
At has 3 major taxpayers.

29.22.71

Sec. 6

every

after states cannot?

Calif. is correct.
Revenue audit go back 30 years
At has unique valuation problems.

after states require proposal?

no

Thurs, Success, legally.

properly for

Fed - require payee
other states also require.

Look at LBN

2422.71 (6)

does LBA have access to confidential tax info.?

Vogt

Leg Audit Division or
LBONA

adjourned 5:22

~~Income tax has~~
~~withholding!~~

- make more difficult to audit. -
violation of executive function -

run final bill pass IRS.

ck fed legislation as to return information
unintentional disclosure ???

At what point does the legislation become
involved -

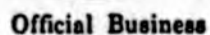
retroactivity -

what is Tax payer information

which committees - (single resolution) specify
committees -

legislatures only.

AS 22.71



DATE: 2/17/87

Subject of meeting:

SB 70 - RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE OF
CERTAIN STATE TAX ASSESSMENT
INFORMATION BY THE DEPT. OF
REVENUE.

**DO YOU WANT
TO TESTIFY?**

[illegible]

Halfo L

EXHIBIT A
CLOSING AGREEMENT

JOINT STATEMENT

Juneau, Alaska:

The Alaska Department of Revenue and ARCO Alaska, Inc. announced today that they have entered into an agreement which will substantially resolve a long standing dispute over tax liabilities owed under the Alaska Oil Production Tax for oil produced on Alaska's North Slope and from Cook Inlet. ARCO has agreed to pay a lump sum payment of \$243 million on or before January 15, 1986. ARCO Alaska, Inc. is a subsidiary of Atlantic Richfield Company. An Atlantic Richfield spokesman stated that Atlantic Richfield's 1986 profits will not be affected by the payment because previously established financial reserves are sufficient to cover the cost of the settlement.

The agreement, which is the result of extensive negotiations between ARCO and the State, was executed this week by Commissioner of Revenue, Mary A. Nordale and Harold M. Brown, Attorney General for the State of Alaska. Harold C. Heinze, President of ARCO Alaska, Inc. and Senior Vice President of Atlantic Richfield Company, has signed it for ARCO.

Commissioner Nordale observed: "This Settlement Agreement marks the end of a long dispute and culminates years of intensive audit work done by several people in the Department of Revenue in close cooperation with the Department of Law. I believe it has resulted in a fair and equitable resolution of several very complex legal and audit problems."

Mr. Heinze of ARCO stated: "The agreement reached with the State of Alaska is a reasonable resolution of complex and difficult issues. The settlement ends continuing uncertainty and avoids costly and protracted litigation."

Attorney General Harold Brown commented: "Although the State was prepared to litigate this matter to its ultimate conclusion, I am convinced that this is an excellent settlement which in fact, serves the best interests of the people of the State of Alaska."

The Oil and Gas Properties Production tax is responsible for approximately 43% of the State's annual general fund revenues. In Fiscal Year 1985, the total production tax collected from the Alaska producers was \$1,389,400,000. The payment of \$243,000,000 relates primarily to tax periods 1980 through most of 1985 and is in addition to those taxes already paid by ARCO.

Under the terms and provisions of Alaska tax statutes, the terms and conditions of the agreement may not be disclosed.

TESTIMONY OF
MARY L. JENSEN
EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.

BEFORE
SENATE SPECIAL OIL & GAS COMMITTEE
ON
COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 70

JUNEAU, ALASKA
FEBRUARY 17, 1987

MY NAME IS MARY JENSEN. I AM THE ALASKA TAX ATTORNEY FOR EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A. WE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION OF CSSB 70.

CSSB 70 WOULD PERMIT THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TO PROVIDE CONFIDENTIAL TAXPAYER INFORMATION TO LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES, THEIR EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS. WE OPPOSE THIS BILL FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

- WE BELIEVE THIS BILL IS UNNECESSARY;**
- IT WOULD INCREASE THE RISK OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL TAXPAYER INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC AND TO INDIVIDUALS;**
- IT WOULD IMPEDE THE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE'S TAX LAWS.**

WE WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS EACH OF THESE POINTS IN MORE DETAIL.

CSSB 70 IS UNNECESSARY

THE LEGISLATURE CURRENTLY HAS SUFFICIENT STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO MONITOR THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE. AS 24.20.271 PROVIDES THE LEGISLATURE OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY OVER THE TAX REVENUE COLLECTION FUNCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE. IN ADDITION, AS 43.05.010 REQUIRES THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE ANNUALLY TO REPORT AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE CONCERNING THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TAX LAWS. THEREFORE, CSSB 70 IS UNNECESSARY AND, AS WRITTEN, WOULD BLUR THE CONSTITUTIONAL BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT.

UNWARRANTED RISK OF DISCLOSURE OF HIGHLY SENSITIVE TAXPAYER INFORMATION

DURING THE AUDIT PROCESS, THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE REVIEWS HIGHLY PROPRIETARY BUSINESS INFORMATION TO

DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF A TAXPAYER'S REPORTED TAX LIABILITY. CSSB 70 WOULD PERMIT DISCLOSURE OF ALL THIS INFORMATION TO A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, ITS EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS, INCLUDING TEMPORARY, CONTRACT EMPLOYEES. THIS GREATLY EXPANDED DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHLY PROPRIETARY INFORMATION INCREASES THE RISK OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE TO THE PUBLIC AND TO COMPETITORS.

IN ADDITION, NO BILL CAN PROVIDE TAXPAYERS WITH COMPLETE PROTECTION FROM DISCLOSURE OF PROPRIETARY TAXPAYER INFORMATION. THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION PROVIDES TO LEGISLATORS IMMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL AND CIVIL SANCTIONS FOR UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION IF MADE IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR LEGISLATIVE DUTIES. ALSO, DISCLOSURE MAY OCCUR IN A MANNER THAT PRECLUDES IDENTIFICATION OF THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY. THE TAXPAYER'S ONLY REAL PROTECTION IS TO LIMIT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

IMPEDE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF TAX LAWS

THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVES FROM TAXPAYERS A BROAD RANGE OF INFORMATION, SOME OF WHICH IS EXTREMELY CONFIDENTIAL. DISCLOSURE TO THE PUBLIC AND, POTENTIALLY, TO COMPETITORS COULD BE DAMAGING. CSSB 70 WOULD MAKE THE TAXPAYER MORE RELUCTANT TO PROVIDE SUCH CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

FURTHERMORE, SINCE CSSB 70 DOES NOT LIMIT THE SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF TAX MATTERS, THE LEGISLATURE COULD INTRUDE IN THE AUDIT AND SETTLEMENT PROCESS WHICH IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE. SUCH AN INTRUSION WOULD INCREASE THE STATE'S ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND FURTHER DELAY THE RESOLUTION OF TAX DISPUTES.

CSSB 70 IS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE STATE OR THE TAXPAYER, AND WE URGE THE SENATE SPECIAL OIL AND GAS COMMITTEE TO REJECT THIS PROPOSAL.

TESTIMONY OF
STANDARD ALASKA PRODUCTION COMPANY
CONFIDENTIALITY OF CERTAIN TAX INFORMATION

The Standard Alaska Production Company recognizes Alaska's right to administer the audit, assessment and collection of tax revenues. However, we believe that the requirement of confidentiality imposed upon the State in matters relating to the audit and collection of taxes is essential in order to protect the sensitive and propriety business information of taxpayers.

THE BILL WOULD INHIBIT THE AUDIT PROCESS

ORIGINALLY, S.B. 70 would have simply allowed the disclosure of a taxpayer's name and the amount of an assessment. An objection could have been made to that proposal on the grounds that the only practical result would be to embarrass the taxpayer and that would serve no useful purpose. The proposed Committee Substitute however, is not designed to embarrass the taxpayer but is far more sweeping in scope. We believe it poses a very real economic threat to the taxpayer and does serious damage to the relationship between the taxpayer and the Department of Revenue during the audit process. There is a very real concern that the hearing process may be besieged by motions, discovery requests, delay tactics, objections and jurisdictional challenges, if information supplied by the taxpayer is subject to disclosure outside the Department of Revenue.

The duties of the Department of Revenue will be made more difficult by permitting a legislative panel to intervene, at any point in the audit process, and to question and challenge assumptions, calculations and compromises.

The audit procedure will be come far more formal and adversarial at a much earlier stage. Books and records that are now routinely submitted to the State to settle minor valuation or accounting problems will probably be produced only as a result of lengthy discovery motions. Audits will consume even more time delay even further the time when the State receives its tax revenues.

THE BILL RISKS DISCLOSURE OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

There is a significant risk inherent in the proposed legislation that a taxpayer's highly confidential information may be disclosed. Proprietary information would be available to legislators, legislative employees and their agents. Any number of copies of taxpayer information will inevitably be made and circulated. Certain pieces of this information, in the hands of an experienced analyst, would allow a competitor to anticipate our marketing and pricing strategies and thereby gain an unfair competitive advantage. Some of this information is so sensitive that it is currently subject to a protective court order. S.B. 70 would make it very difficult for SAPC to continue to protect this type of highly confidential information.

PENALTIES FOR DISCLOSURE ARE INADEQUATE

The penalties for disclosure are inadequate. For example, the penalties apply only to intentional disclosure of confidential information and not disclosure that is occasioned through inadvertence or carelessness.

Moreover, the penalties for disclosure apply only to those persons who would be specifically entitled to receive the tax information pursuant to the legislation. The sanctions do not apply to anyone who is not authorized to receive the information but simply sees a copy in the House or Senate chamber or in a Representative's office. Those persons may disclose any of this information with impunity. A newspaperman, for example, who publishes the information but refuses to reveal his sources, is effectively beyond any sanctions.

Obviously, a company always has the risk that a disgruntled employee may disclose some proprietary information. However, in the case of an employee, the Company has the recourse of terminating employment or possibly bringing a civil action for damages because of the breach of a fiduciary duty. The Company has no such remedies if its most confidential marketing information suddenly appears in the daily newspaper.

These fears are real. As noted in the January 17, 1986 letter from the Attorney General's office to the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee:

"The Department of Revenue has expressed concern that simple disclosure of the amount of an assessment might reveal sensitive information about taxpayers....

In the oil industry, it is possible that disclosure of assessments could allow one taxpayer to learn valuable information about the transportation costs or valuation practices of its competitors."

If the simple disclosure of an assessment can be that harmful, then the risk of damage occasioned by the distribution of entire tax returns and supporting information is obviously far, far greater.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

Under the Alaskan Constitution and general Separation of Power doctrine, we believe that tax law enforcement is a function of the Executive Branch -- through the Department of Revenue. Under the broad powers conferred by S.B. 70, a chosen legislative panel would appear capable of participating actively and perhaps controlling the tax audit process, including the negotiation of tax disputes. There is no limitation in S.B. 70 as to when, in the audit process, the tax returns and tax information may be requested by the designated legislative committee. The power could be invoked immediately at the onset of an audit with the taxpayer required to supply every record, invoice and strategy that is in its files, to the Legislative panel.

Additionally, S.B. 70 is conspicuously silent on what constitutes the exercise of legislative oversight. The Legislature has certain oversight functions. For example, the collection of information necessary for tax writing purposes or the review of charges of negligence or conflict of interest within the Department of Revenue. However, we believe that S.B. 70 is so broad, so all encompassing, that it could be used to raise new issues on audit and essentially perform a secondary review of proposed audit settlements. In so doing, S.B. 70 would allow a legislative panel to perform executive functions and second guess the tax professionals in the Department of Revenue.

S.B. 70 ignores the fact that the Department of Revenue has spent years familiarizing itself with the facts and law associated with the disputed issues. Tax settlements should be reached in an environment free from the pressures of the political arena and with professionals whose backgrounds and training have prepared them to deal with unbelievably complicated tax issues. Under S.B. 70, Standard would view negotiations with the Department of Revenue as merely preliminary, and not final. While the ultimate tax payment would probably be the same, the time period would be extended, manpower and costs unnecessarily increased, and the likelihood of litigation heightened.

CONCLUSION

In summary, we object to S.B. 70, because:

1. S.B. 70 empowers a legislative panel to perform functions

properly reserved to the Executive Branch and delegated to the Department of Revenue.

2. Despite sanctions against disclosure of confidential information, unauthorized disclosure of confidential material may result and such disclosure could cause Standard Alaska material competitive harm.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Louann Cutler, Committee Aide,
House Finance Committee

FROM: J. Hartle, Committee Aide,
House Judiciary committee

RE: Sectional Analysis, CSHB 58(Judiciary)

CSHB 58(Jud) is very similar to CSHB 502(Jud)am which passed the House last year. Amendments were added at the request of the Department of Revenue, and the oil industry.

Sectional analysis:

Section 1: A findings and purpose section is included to assist the courts in interpreting the bill in balancing a taxpayer's right to privacy under Alaska Constitution Article 1, Section 22 with the legislature's need for information on how the state's tax laws are operating. Subsection (b) states the purpose of the Act. Page 2, line 24, item (7) was added at DOR's request.

Section 2: Adds a new section to Title 24, Article 2, on legislative employees, stating that a present or former employee or agent of the legislature may not disclose confidential tax information.

Section 3: Adds a new section to the Legislative Standards of Conduct Code, stating that no person covered by the Code may disclose confidential tax information.

Section 4: Also adds to the Legislative Standards of Conduct Code a section to protect confidential information that may have been a source of a complaint before the Legislative Ethics Committee.

Section 5: Changes the penalties for disclosing confidential tax information to a class A misdemeanor. (Maximum penalties: 1 year imprisonment and \$5,000.) This is the criminal code classification that most closely approximates current law. Last year, CSHB 502 (Jud)am specified a Class C felony, The change was made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Section 6: Subsection (h) lays out the procedures for the legislature to deal with confidential tax information. It requires: a simple resolution to be passed authorizing a committee to request the tax information, requests must be in writing, the taxpayer must be notified, and all consideration must be in executive session unless the taxpayer consents in writing to a public meeting.

Subsection (i) was added at the request of the Department of Revenue. The purpose of this section is to allow, under prescribed circumstances, the Commissioner of Revenue to initiate the process

of disclosing confidential tax information to the legislature.

Subsection (j) was added at the request of the oil industry (Jim Palmer, Standard Alaska). It provides that if tax records to be examined by a legislative committee identify a specific taxpayer, that taxpayer may attend the portion of the meeting that considers their particular return.

Subsection (k) makes it a violation of the law for a legislative member, former member, or employee to disclose confidential tax information (see Section 5 for the penalties). This section raises constitutional questions under Alaska Constitution Article II, Section 6 (See memo from Theresa L. Bannister, Legislative Council.) The section is written under the constitutional theory enunciated in the U.S. Supreme Court decision in U.S. v. Helstoski 442 US 477 490. The theory is that the legislature has plenary powers to discipline itself and may enlist the aid of the administrative branch and courts to do so.

Section 6 also requires legislators or employees, before viewing confidential tax information, to sign a form acknowledging that they are aware that the information is confidential and disclosure is prohibited.

Subsection (k) ensures that the exchange of information agreement with the Internal Revenue Service will not be violated.

Section 7: The bill has an immediate effective date.

Items in the referral file include:

Proposed CSHB 58 (JUD)

Memo from Theresa Bannister

Sectional analysis

February 21, 1986 memo from Deborah Vogt to Louann Cutler

Exerpt from U.S. v. Helstoski 442 US 477 490

January 16, 1986 Memo from Deborah Vogt to Mike Greany

Statutes from other states on disclosure of tax information

Zero fiscal note

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

Bill Version: SB 70

Publish Date:

Revision Date: 2/13/87

Title: An Act relating to the disclosure of certain state tax assessment info.

Sponsor: Rules Committee

Requestor: Legislative Budget & Audit

Agency Affected: Revenue

BRU: Audit

Comments:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel *RW for*

Division: Audit

Phone: 465-2320

Date: 2/13/87

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone *Royce with FOR*

Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: 2/13/87

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance

Legislative Sponsor

Requestor

Office of Management and Budget

Impacted Agency(ies)

Senate Secretary

Louann Cutler
House Finance Committee

February 21, 1986

465-3600

Harold M. Brown
Attorney General

Disclosure of
confidential tax
information

By: Deborah Vogt
Assistant Attorney General
Oil, Gas and Mining-Juneau

HB 502, as currently drafted, would permit the Department of Revenue to disclose to the legislature the name of a taxpayer and the amount of an assessment levied against that taxpayer by the Department. You have asked me to look into what the United States and other states permit in the way of legislative oversight of tax matters, and to consider whether Alaska might follow those examples. You have further asked me to draft a proposed committee substitute for HB 502 permitting disclosure to the legislature, but prohibiting disclosure to the public.

26 U.S.C. 6103 is the Internal Revenue statute dealing with the confidentiality of tax information on the federal level. Like AS 43.05.230, it generally requires that information on a federal tax return be kept confidential. Section (f) of that statute permits the IRS to disclose otherwise confidential material to designated committees of Congress. Those committees are the "tax writing" committees -- House Ways and Means, Senate Finance and the Joint Committee on Taxation. Like Alaska's law, if the information does not identify particular taxpayers, it may simply be given to Congress. If, however, the information would disclose or identify a particular taxpayer, it may only be provided to those committees in executive session. Taxpayer-specific information may also be provided to the chief of staff of the joint committee, to other committees under more limited circumstances, and to the "agents" of the tax-writing committees (staff) that are designated by the chairman.

I have made a cursory survey of the laws of other states, and have located one (California) which permits disclosure to the legislature. Corporate income tax information is disclosable under California Statute § 26453, and personal income tax information under § 19285. I have attached copies of those statutes for your review. California provides that it is a misdemeanor for a member of

a committee or its staff to disclose the particulars of tax information.

Considerations.

1. Accountability. The present confidentiality statute imposes criminal penalties for unauthorized disclosure of tax information. That criminal penalty is probably an effective deterrent to unintentional disclosure: I know it makes me take very seriously the confidentiality of taxpayer information. It may be that here in Alaska it is especially important to consider accountability since our major taxpayers are few in number, and as a result the contents of their tax returns may be more memorable than would be any particular return in a state like California or at the federal level. Although neither California nor the United States appear to have dealt with the question of legislative immunity, I believe it is appropriate to consider whether a criminal penalty would have any effect should a legislator disclose confidential tax information in the course of legislative debate. (I do not believe that any question of immunity arises in the event that a legislator were to disclose information in another context -- for example, to a friend or relative in a social context.)

The speech and debate immunity appearing in the Alaska Constitution, like that in the United States Constitution, was designed to "preserve the constitutional structure of separate, coequal, and independent branches of government. The English and American history of the privilege suggests that any lesser standard would risk intrusion by the Executive and the Judiciary into the sphere of protected legislative activities." United States v. Helstoski, 442 U.S. 477, 490. Thus, the immunity is more than an individual privilege protecting legislators; its purpose is to protect, as well, the constituents of those legislators, who have an interest in ensuring free debate by their legislature. As a result, since it is not a personal privilege, it is not clear whether the immunity may be waived by a legislative body.

In Helstoski, the Court suggested (but did not decide) that Congress could "enlist the aid of the Executive Branch and the courts" in disciplining its members by a "narrowly drawn statute passed by Congress in the exercise of its legislative power to regulate the conduct of its

members." Id. at 492. Although the issue apparently has never arisen, the Internal Revenue Service takes the position that Congress has done just that in section 6103, so that members of Congress are not immune from penalties for disclosure. The attached draft bill, then, specifically provides that a legislator would not be immune from penalties for unauthorized disclosure of tax information.

The legislature may, of course, take any action it deems appropriate to regulate the conduct of its own members. The draft bill, then, provides that disclosure of tax information is a violation of the standards of conduct set out in AS 24.60. Thus, even if a legislator who disclosed confidential information were to successfully argue that he or she was immune from the penalties of AS 43.05.230, that legislator would nonetheless have violated the legislature's standards of conduct, and would be subject to the provisions of that chapter.

2. Information exchange with the Internal Revenue Service. The state is currently entitled to information from the IRS, so long as the state has certain confidentiality protections. In amending the confidentiality provisions, it is appropriate to consider whether the exchange of information with the IRS would be affected. There are two relevant provisions of federal law.

The first is 26 U.S.C. § 6103 (d), which authorizes the IRS to disclose information generated by the IRS directly to the states so long as the information is protected by the state. An example of this type of information would be the results of a federal a Windfall Profit Tax audit. The information is available only to the agency charged with administering the tax laws; it may not even be disclosed to the governor. Thus, information received by Alaska under this section would not be available to the legislature under the draft bill. However, the draft bill would not effect the receipt of this information by the state.

The second relevant provision is more indirect, and deals with federal tax information that is provided to the state by the taxpayer. For example, a state may require that the federal return be attached to the state return, or that certain information from the federal return be entered on the state return. Since this information comes directly

from the taxpayer, the United States has no control over the use to which the information is put. However, § 6103(p)(8) provides that if the state does not protect the confidentiality of this information, the IRS will no longer provide the direct information under § 6103(d). I have checked with the IRS disclosure attorneys in Washington, and they tell me that disclosure to the legislature, but not to the public, should have no effect on the exchange of information. They have also said that the IRS will work with us to determine the potential effect of any legislation before it is passed. I also spoke with California, which discloses information to its legislature, and the attorney there told me that disclosure did not effect the exchange of information with the IRS.

3. Effect of proposed bill on legislative involvement in settlement of tax disputes. The confidential nature of the recent settlement of severance tax issues with Arco raises the question of what the the effect of the proposed bill would be on the settlement process. The bill would permit (subject to the restrictions against public disclosure) legislators to review settlements to the extent that they now may do so with respect to non-tax matters. In other words, the bill removes the bar of tax confidentiality, no more and no less. The bill would not expand the legislature's ability to participate in the settlement process beyond its present parameters in non-tax matters.

Summary of the Proposed Bill

The draft bill provides that confidential information will be provided to a committee designated by the speaker of the house or the senate president. For example, the speaker might request that information be provided to the house finance committee. The committee may review and consider confidential information only in a closed, executive session (unless the taxpayer consents to an open hearing). If the committee desires that legislative staff have access to materials, it must first define the scope of an inquiry or investigation and then designate specific staff members who are authorized to review otherwise confidential information. Legislative employees would include, for example, the house research agency, so long as the committee, acting as a whole, designated those employees. The proposed bill restates that disclosure of information received under the subsection is not permitted,

and specifically notes that this is true notwithstanding the statute setting out legislative immunity. 1/ It further would require that any individual, before receiving or reviewing information, must sign a statement acknowledging that he or she knows the information is confidential and that disclosure is prohibited.

The bill would add a new subsection in the legislative standards of conduct chapter, prohibiting disclosure of information received under the amendments proposed in the bill. Thus, even if a legislator successfully argued immunity under the speech and debate clause, he or she would still be subject to the provisions of that chapter.

DV:jf

1/ The intent, here, is to waive the speech and debate immunity, not the protections from being subjected to court proceedings during the legislative session. A court would probably find that the latter protection was not waived by the draft bill, but it may be that this should be clarified.

Other states permitting
disclosure to the legislature

LEGISLATURE

Alabama	\$ 40-1-33
California	\$ 19284
Idaho	\$ 63-3077
[Minnesota	\$ 290-61 - abstracted info only]
Oregon	\$ 314.840 - name + amount of tax of corporations only
Washington	\$ 8232.330
Wisconsin	\$ 71.11 (44)

from Deborah Vogt,
Assistant AG

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DONALD E. CORNETT
ALASKA COORDINATOR

February 10, 1987

Representative Pat Pourchot
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Pourchot:

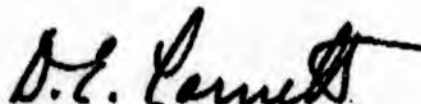
We understand the House Finance Committee is reviewing HB 58 and wish to offer our comments. We believe that HB 58 is unnecessary because AS 24.20.271 already gives the legislature performance audit authority over the tax revenue collection function of the Department of Revenue. This bill would needlessly increase the risk of highly sensitive taxpayer information being disclosed to competitors.

If your committee still believes this bill is needed, we would like the opportunity to work with you to develop a bill which will keep the legislature informed but still protect taxpayers from unnecessary disclosure. We believe the following are the more important areas in HB 58 that would need to be addressed.

- o Section 6(h) must provide limits on the scope and purpose of the legislative review. Otherwise, the legislature could interfere in the audit and settlement process which is the prerogative of the Department of Revenue.
- o Section 6(i) is particularly unnecessary since AS 43.05.010 already requires the commissioner to annually report and make recommendations to the governor and legislature concerning the efficiency and effectiveness of the department and the administration of the tax laws. This section would needlessly encourage the commissioner to intrude in the legislative process.
- o There must be a limit on the type of taxpayer information subject to legislative disclosure. This is particularly important given the legislative immunities clause in the Alaska Constitution which may not provide taxpayers with true protection from disclosure of proprietary taxpayer information.

We have other concerns with this bill, some of which were discussed in our testimony on HB 504 last year, and we would be pleased to discuss these with you.

Sincerely yours,



DEC/MLJ:jlp

A DIVISION OF EXXON CORPORATION

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL AND GAS

FEBRUARY 17, 1987

SB 70, RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN STATE TAX ASSESSMENT INFORMATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

A COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE HAS BEEN PREPARED.

IT ADOPTS MOST OF THE LANGUAGE FROM THE HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBSTITUTE FOR HB 58, THE HOUSE VERSION.

THE TELECONFERENCE IS TO CONNECT BARBARA HERMAN, DEPARTMENT OF LAW ATTORNEY FOR BACK TAXES FROM ANCHORAGE.

TO TESTIFY:

COMMISSIONER MALONE, Department of Revenue.

SENATOR HALFORD, Vice Chairman, Legislative Budget and Audit Comm.

SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

DEBORAH VOGT, Assistant Attorney General

BARBARA HERMAN, Assistant Attorney General, Back Taxes (ANCHORAGE)

JIM PALMER, Standard Alaska Petroleum Company

MARY JENSEN, Exxon

QUESTIONS:

Ask Commissioner Malone what the effect would be of deleting Section 6(i).

This section allows the commissioner to transfer confidential information to the legislature without a legislative request.

More consideration needs to be taken on defining what kind of information a committee may receive.

Also the form in which a written request is made. How to insure that only needed information is requested?

Should the request require the agreement of the full committee?
What committees could receive information? Finance? Oil and Gas?



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL AND GAS

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman
Senator Jack Coghill
Senator Paul Fischer

P.O. Box V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3834

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members, Senate Special Committee on Oil and Gas

FROM: Committee Staff

RE: Committee Meeting, March 10, 1987

DATE: March 9, 1987

On Tuesday, March 10, at 3:30 pm in the Beltz Room, the Senate Special Committee on Oil and Gas will hear SB 70, Relating to the disclosure of certain tax assessment information by the Department of Revenue.

Current law prohibits the Department of Revenue from providing the Legislature with certain confidential tax information. Some of this information may be necessary to ensure proper legislative oversight over the department's tax collection function. In addition, the information may be useful in considering changes to the current tax structure.

Testimony was heard by this committee on February 17. A committee substitute has been prepared that reflects the changes that were made to the House version of the bill (HB 58) in a House Finance subcommittee. The subcommittee's work sessions with industry representatives resulted in consensus being reached on several points but disagreement remained on three major points. Attached is a discussion of those outstanding issues.

5-0321L
Lannister
3/4/87

Original sponsor: Rules/Legislative
Budget and Audit

SENATE
IN THE HOUSE

OIL + GAS
BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
SENATE 70 (Oil + Gas)
CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 58 (Finance)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to confidential tax information;
relating to the filing of tax returns; and providing
for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. (a) The legislature
finds that

(1) the majority of the state's revenue is derived from taxation;

(2) tax revenue enables the state to provide essential services
to the citizens of the state to ensure the public health and welfare;

(3) the elected representatives of the people of the state must
be assured that the state is receiving all of the income to which it is
entitled and that the tax laws are operating in the manner intended by the
legislature;

(4) the legislature must exercise its oversight authority to
ensure that tax revenue collection by the Department of Revenue is efficient,
fair, prompt, and in the best interest of the state;

(5) there is a legitimate and compelling governmental interest
in the legislature having adequate access to tax-related information to
allow responsible oversight;

(6) without sufficient information, the legislature cannot
adequately determine that the state's tax revenue collection functions are
properly administered and that tax revenue due the state is promptly received;

1 (7) tax returns and return information contain confidential
2 information, often regarding sensitive business information;

3 (8) taxpayers have protections against public disclosure of
4 certain tax information;

5 (9) exchange agreements with the Internal Revenue Service re-
6 quire that certain tax information not be publicly disclosed;

7 (10) protection of confidentiality fosters full disclosure by
8 taxpayers to taxing authorities and therefore promotes effective adminis-
9 tration of tax programs; and

10 (11) legislators and legislative employees who improperly dis-
11 close confidential tax information should be subject to the same sanctions
12 imposed against executive branch employees.

13 (b) The purpose of this Act is to ensure that

14 (1) the state is receiving all the tax revenue due the state;

15 (2) oversight of the tax revenue collection function is effec-
16 tively provided;

17 (3) tax revenue due to the state is available to provide for the
18 public health and welfare of the citizens of the state;

19 (4) taxpayers are protected from improper disclosure of tax
20 information;

21 (5) the exchange agreements with the Internal Revenue Service
22 regarding tax information are not jeopardized;

23 (6) tax programs are administered fairly; and

24 (7) the right of the people to privacy is recognized and may not
25 be infringed.

26 * Sec. 2. AS 24.10 is amended by adding a new section to article 2 to
27 read:

28 Sec. 24.10.070. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION. A present or
29 former employee or agent of the legislature may not disclose tax

1 information contained in a report or return filed under AS 43.05.230
2 and furnished to the person under AS 43.05.232.

3 * Sec. 3. AS 24.60.060 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

4 (b) A person to whom this chapter applies may not disclose tax
5 information contained in a report or a return filed under AS 43.05.230
6 and furnished to the person under AS 43.05.232.

7 * Sec. 4. AS 24.60 is amended by adding a new section to read:

8 Sec. 24.60.172. SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.
9 Notwithstanding AS 24.60.170, if a complaint before the committee
10 involves an allegation that a person to whom this chapter applies has
11 disclosed tax information contained in a report or return filed under
12 AS 43 with the Department of Revenue and furnished to the person under
13 AS 43.05.232, and if the taxpayer or a third party whose tax informa-
14 tion is alleged to have been improperly disclosed does not agree to
15 the public disclosure of the identity of the taxpayer, the third
16 party, or the tax information,

17 (1) the hearing may not be held in open session;

18 (2) a transcript containing confidential tax information
19 shall be edited to prevent the disclosure of the confidential informa-
20 tion;

21 (3) a decision, if made public, shall be edited to prevent
22 the disclosure of the tax information and to protect the identity of
23 the taxpayer or the third party; and

24 (4) a public statement may not contain information identi-
25 fying the taxpayer, a third party, or the tax information.

26 * Sec. 5. AS 43.05.230(a) is amended to read:

27 (a) It is unlawful for a current or former officer, employee, or
28 agent of the state to divulge the amount of income or the particulars
29 set out or disclosed in a report or return made under this title.

1 except

2 (1) in connection with official investigations or proceed-
3 ings of the department, whether judicial or administrative, involving
4 taxes due under this title;

5 (2) in connection with official investigations or proceed-
6 ings of the child support enforcement agency, whether judicial or
7 administrative, involving child support obligations imposed or im-
8 posable under AS 25 or AS 47;

9 (3) as provided in AS 38.05.036 pertaining to audit func-
10 tions; and

11 (4) as otherwise provided in this section or in AS 43.-
12 05.232.

13 * Sec. 6. AS 43.05.230(f) is repealed and reenacted to read:

14 (f) A person who knowingly violates a provision of this section
15 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. A person whose gross negligence
16 results in a violation of this section is subject to a civil penalty
17 of \$5,000.

18 * Sec. 7. AS 43.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

19 Sec. 43.05.232. DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL TAX RETURNS AND
20 RETURN INFORMATION TO THE LEGISLATURE. (a) Confidential tax returns
21 and return information may not be requested by a legislative committee
22 under (b) of this section or transferred to a legislative committee
23 under (c) of this section,

24 (1) unless the purpose of the committee's request under (b)
25 of this section or of the transfer under (c) of this section is

26 (A) to assist the committee in carrying out its re-
27 sponsibilities to consider tax legislation;

28 (B) to oversee the effective and efficient adminis-
29 tration of the state's tax laws, including the review of audits.

1 litigation, or settlements; or

2 (C) to estimate future state revenue;

3 (2) if the purpose of the request or transfer is to direct
4 the executive branch in its audit, litigation, or settlement efforts,
5 or to collect information to embarrass, harass, or discriminate
6 against a taxpayer.

7 (b) After a legislative committee identifies the scope of an
8 investigation or inquiry relating to matters of taxation, and after
9 adoption by either house of the legislature of a simple resolution
10 giving the committee authority to receive confidential tax informa-
11 tion, the committee chair or co-chair may request confidential tax
12 returns and return information and the commissioner of revenue shall
13 provide the requested returns or return information. The request
14 shall be in writing and may identify a particular taxpayer.

15 (c) When consistent with the purposes set out in (a) of this
16 section, the commissioner may transfer unrequested confidential tax-
17 payer returns or return information to a legislative committee after
18 making a written determination that the transfer of the return or
19 return information is in the best interest of the state. Before the
20 return or return information is transferred, the commissioner shall
21 provide a copy of the commissioner's determination to the taxpayer
22 whose return or return information is to be transferred. In determin-
23 ing whether the transfer of the return or return information is in the
24 best interest of the state, the commissioner shall consider

25 (1) if the legislative committee is reviewing the adminis-
26 tration of a tax imposed by this title, whether the return or return
27 information would demonstrate the application of a tax;

28 (2) if the legislative committee is considering adding a
29 new tax or amending an existing tax, whether the return or return

1 information would demonstrate the effect on taxpayers of a change in
2 tax law;

3 (3) whether the return or return information would assist
4 the legislative committee in estimating future state revenue;

5 (4) whether the return or return information would clarify
6 or rectify information provided by a taxpayer to a legislative commit-
7 tee;

8 (5) the potential harm the taxpayer may suffer by the
9 possible subsequent disclosure of the return or return information
10 illegally;

11 (6) any other interest of the taxpayer in avoiding the
12 transfer of the return or return information.

13 (d) A legislative committee shall consider tax returns and
14 return information transferred under (b) or (c) of this section in
15 executive session only, unless the taxpayer and any third party whose
16 tax return or return information is being considered in conjunction
17 with the taxpayer's return or return information consent in writing to
18 a disclosure in open session. The executive session must be open to
19 all legislators. The committee chair or co-chair may designate legis-
20 lative employees and agents to inspect the confidential tax returns
21 and return information, but the chair or co-chair shall seek to mini-
22 mize the number of employees and agents designated. The designated
23 employees and agents may attend the executive session. The chair or
24 co-chair may allow a taxpayer whose confidential tax return or return
25 information is being considered to attend the portion of the executive
26 session that considers that taxpayer's confidential tax return or
27 return information.

28 (e) When confidential tax returns or return information concern-
29 ing a specific taxpayer are provided to a legislative committee under

1 this section, the commissioner shall notify the taxpayer of the con-
2 tent and delivery of the return and return information to the commit-
3 tee.

4 (f) Before providing confidential tax return or return informa-
5 tion under (b) or (c) of this section, the commissioner shall review
6 the purpose of the proposed transfer of the return or return informa-
7 tion to determine what types of confidential tax return or return
8 information will provide the needed information. If more than one
9 type of confidential tax return or return information will provide the
10 needed information, the commissioner shall choose the return or return
11 information that, in the commissioner's discretion, is the least
12 commercially sensitive.

13 (g) Disclosure contrary to the provisions of this section by a
14 member or former member of the legislature or by a present or former
15 employee or agent of the legislature of a return or return information
16 that is confidential under AS 43.05.230 and transferred to the
17 legislature under this section is a violation of AS 43.05.230. A
18 member of the legislature and an employee or agent of the legislature,
19 before receiving or reviewing a return or return information provided
20 by the commissioner under (b) or (c) of this section, shall, on a form
21 prepared by the commissioner,

22 (1) acknowledge that the return or return information is
23 confidential and that a disclosure of the return or return information
24 contrary to the provisions of this section is prohibited by law; and

25 (2) execute an agreement with the department to keep the
26 return or return information confidential, to abide by regulations
27 adopted by the department, and to return the documents to the depart-
28 ment.

29 (h) The commissioner shall adopt regulations governing the

1 transmittal, receipt, safekeeping, duplication, accounting for, and
2 return of the confidential tax return and return information
3 transferred under (b) and (c) of this section.

4 (i) This section does not permit the transfer to the legislature
5 of confidential tax returns and return information provided by the
6 Internal Revenue Service under exchange agreements with the depart-
7 ment.

8 (j) In this section

9 (1) "return" has the meaning given in 26 U.S.C. 6103(b)(1),
10 except that "secretary" is read as "department" and "this title" means
11 AS 43;

12 (2) "return information" has the meaning given in 26
13 U.S.C. 6103(b)(2)(A), except that "secretary" is read as "department"
14 and "this title" means AS 43.

15 * Sec. 8. AS 43.20.030 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

16 (h) The department may grant an extension for filing a return
17 required under this section. The extension may not exceed 30 days
18 beyond the filing date or the extension granted to the taxpayer by the
19 Internal Revenue Service for filing the taxpayer's federal income tax
20 return, whichever is later. Granting the extension does not affect
21 the due dates for payment of the tax.

22 * Sec. 9. AS 43.05.232, as enacted by sec. 7 of this Act, applies to
23 all confidential tax returns and return information in the possession of
24 the department on or after the effective date of this Act.

25 * Sec. 10. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).
26
27
28
29



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL AND GAS

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman
Senator Jack Coghill
Senator Paul Fischer

P.O. Box V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3834

March 10, 1987

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED CSSB 70 (Oil and Gas), RELATING TO CONFIDENTIAL TAX INFORMATION; RELATING TO THE FILING OF TAX RETURNS.

Title change: The original bill provided for public disclosure of certain tax information. The Oil and Gas Committee substitute allows only the transfer of information to the legislature under certain conditions. In addition, Section 8 codifies existing practice by allowing the commissioner to grant a 30 day extension on filing of corporate income tax returns.

Section 1: A finding and purpose section is included to assist the courts in interpreting the bill. A taxpayer's right to privacy under Alaska Constitution Article 1, Section 22 must be balanced with the legislature's need for information on how the state's tax laws are working.

Section 2: Adds a new section to Title 24, Article 2, on legislative employees. It would prohibit a present or former employee or agent of the legislature from disclosing confidential tax information.

Section 3: Adds a new section to the Legislative Standards of Conduct Code. Disclosure of confidential tax information by persons covered by the Code would be prohibited.

Section 4: Also adds to the Legislative Standards of Conduct Code a section to protect confidential information that may have been a source of a complaint before the Legislative Ethics Committee.

Section 5: Amends existing statute that prohibits disclosure of confidential tax information by state employees to allow the transfer of information to the legislature.

Section 6: Establishes penalties for violation of the confidentiality provisions. A "knowing" violation is a class A misdemeanor (Maximum penalties: 1 year imprisonment and \$5,000); a "negligent" violation is subject to a civil penalty of \$5,000. Current statute provides penalties only for an "intentional" violation.

Section 7: Creates a new section of statute to deal specifically with the transfer of confidential tax information to the legislature.

(a) Establishes purposes for which tax information may be transferred to the legislature (to assist in consideration of tax legislation, oversight of the administration of tax laws, including the review of settlements, litigation, and audits, or estimation of future state revenues), and purposes for which information may not be transferred (to direct the executive branch in its audit, litigation, or settlement efforts, or to embarrass, harass, or discriminate against a taxpayer).

(b) Establishes a procedure for requesting tax information. After adoption of a simple resolution that identifies the scope of the inquiry and allows a committee to receive information, a committee chair or co-chair may make a written request.

(c) Allows the commissioner to transfer unrequested information if a written finding is filed showing that the transfer is in the best interest of the state. Lists points the commissioner must consider (whether the information would demonstrate the application of a tax or the effect of a change in tax law, assist in estimating revenues, or clarify information provided by a taxpayer, and the potential harm a taxpayer may suffer by the possible subsequent illegal disclosure of the information). Requires the commissioner to provide affected taxpayers with a copy of the written finding.

(d) Requires that confidential information be considered only in executive session, and that all legislators may attend the session. Authorizes the chair or co-chair to designate employees and agents to review the tax information and attend the executive session, but to minimize the number of such employees. Authorizes the chair to allow the taxpayer whose returns are being considered to attend the executive session.

(e) Requires that the commissioner notify the taxpayer of the contents of the information transferred to the committee.

(f) Requires that, when more than one type of information will satisfy the legislature's request, the commissioner must choose the least commercially sensitive information.

(g) Specifies that anyone authorized to receive confidential information must sign a form acknowledging that disclosure of the information is prohibited by law, and agreeing to abide by procedures adopted by the department.

(h) Requires the commissioner to adopt regulations governing the transmittal, receipt, safekeeping, duplication, accounting for, and return of the information.

(i) Ensures that the exchange of information agreement with the Internal Revenue Service will not be violated.

(j) Defines "return" and "return information" as it is defined in federal law.

Section 8: Amends existing law to allow the department to grant taxpayers an extension for filing their returns.

Section 9: Specifies that the act applies to all returns and return information in the possession of the department on the effective date of the act.

Section 10: The bill has an immediate effective date.

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
PAT POURCHOT

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON OIL AND GAS



House of Representatives

March 5, 1987

CSHB 58 (Fin) Relating to confidential tax information of the Department of Revenue

The subcommittee's work sessions resulted in consensus being reached on several points. The following are points on which the subcommittee members agree, but on which the industry representatives who attended the work session do not:

1) Definition of "tax return" and "return information."

The subcommittee agreed to use the federal definition, which is very inclusive and would allow legislative access to a wide range of information filed with the Department of Revenue. Industry representatives expressed concern that this would include proprietary information such as specific transactional agreements with third parties. They argued that possible subsequent illegal disclosure of such information would be very damaging to a company's competitive position. Additionally, industry argued that such sensitive information was not of the type the Legislature needs to investigate tax laws and policies.

In an attempt to address this concern, the subcommittee added language to HB 58 which: a) Increases the penalties for disclosure (page 4, lines 14-17); b) Requires the commissioner to transfer the least commercially sensitive information that meets the legislature's request (page 7, lines 9-12); c) Requires the implementation of regulations that govern the transmittal and safekeeping of confidential documents (page 7, line 29 through page 8, line 3); and d) Minimizes the number of legislative employees and agents who would have access to the information (page 6, lines 21-22).

2) The commissioner's ability to initiate the transfer of information.

The subcommittee agreed to authorize the commissioner, under certain conditions, to come forward with confidential information (i.e., passage by the legislature of a simple resolution would not be required). The subcommittee felt this would provide a needed avenue when the legislature may not be aware of specific problems, as in the case of the Administration advancing its own tax legislation.

Industry representatives felt that the scrutiny associated with passage of a simple resolution provides a needed "control" over the scope and purposes of a request for information. They argued that no such parallel control would be placed on the commissioner, possibly resulting in abuses at some future time.

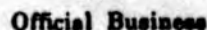
In an attempt to address this concern, the subcommittee strengthened language in HB 58 to require that the commissioner: a) Consider a number of criteria in a written finding that precedes the transfer (page 5, line 25 through page 6, line 12); b) Notify the taxpayer of the content of the information being transferred (page 7, lines 1-2); and c) Transfer information only when consistent with the purposes outlined in the act (page 4, line 24 through page 5, line 6). In addition, the safeguards discussed in #1 (definition) apply here also.

- 3) Access to information currently covered under "protective orders."

Industry representatives expressed concern that existing protective agreements (which generally provide an additional layer of protection beyond that currently provided in statute) were entered into with "one set of rules in mind," and the agreements should not change even if the rules do.

The Attorney General has advised that protective agreements ordered by the court (for example, due to ongoing litigation) will probably not be changed by passage of HB 58, but that administrative protective orders (for example, issued by Department of Revenue hearing officers during administrative hearings) could be affected. Should the legislature seek access to information currently covered by an administrative protective order, and should the taxpayer sue to block access, the court might decide that the protective agreement is of a contractual nature and thus unaffected by HB 58.

The subcommittee did not wish to explicitly prevent information from being transferred simply because it was covered by some type of protective order. The subcommittee recognized that some court orders might take precedence over a legislative request for information, but did not want to comment on, or prejudice any "separation of powers" argument, at this time.



SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
OIL AND GAS

DATE: MARCH 10, 1987

[illegible]

SB 70 "AN ACT RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE
OF CERTAIN STATE TAX ASSESSMENT
INFORMATION BY THE DEPT. OF
REVENUE."

March 10, 1987

1) Exempt sales bill

WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE AS A COMMITTEE BILL.

EXEMPT OIL AND GAS SALES ARE SALES THAT ARE NOT PLANNED FOR IN THE 5 YEAR PLAN.

BILL WOULD STREAMLINE THE PROCESS.

ALLOW THE STATE TO HOLD EXEMPT SALES WITHOUT BEST INTEREST FINDINGS IF THE LEASES ARE IN OR NEXT TO AN AREA THAT HAS ALREADY HAD A FINDING PREPARED WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

2) MOVE SJR 8, Relating to a federal tax on imported oil

COPIES OF A HARVARD STUDY FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

3) SB 70, Relating to the disclosure of certain state tax assessment information by the Department of Revenue.

A COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE HAS BEEN PREPARED.

IT INCORPORATES THE LANGUAGE THAT WAS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE LAST THURSDAY.

IS THE RESULT OF A SERIES OF WORK SESSIONS WITH INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES CONDUCTED BY A HOUSE FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE.

CONSENSUS WAS REACHED ON MANY POINTS BUT THERE IS STILL DISAGREEMENT ON A FEW MAJOR POINTS.

TO TESTIFY: *Danny 1st analysis y bill*

last COMMISSIONER HUGH MALONE, Department of Revenue

JUDY ELLISON, Standard Alaska *Production* Petroleum Company

DEBRA VOGT

BARBARA HERMAN, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Law.

May propose amendment to clarify "negligent" violation.

3:40

BE ✓
Coghull

DC outlines —

→ executive session — and joint rules?
whose allowed in?

Debra Vogt

enforced by DOR.

Helford

one for damages?

Judy Ellison SAPCO

protect proprietary information.

and not, delay

1) transactional documents —

2) protective orders

3) commissioners ability.

Malone

why aren't laws working?

failure of oversight function of legislature
because of failure of law

essential

info that leg needs -

legislature is responsible.

need access to all information:

Bill wouldn't change protective
orders

→ no provision for interim requests?

dept. should be able to forward info to
the legislature -

Leg will act responsibly.

adjourned 4:22

Standard Alaska
Production Company
900 East Benson Boulevard
P.O. Box 196612
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6612
(907) 561-5111

STANDARD
ALASKA PRODUCTION

MY NAME IS JIM PALMER. I AM THE MANAGER OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS FOR
STANDARD ALASKA PRODUCTION COMPANY.

STANDARD APPRECIATES THE ATTENTION WHICH THIS COMMITTEE HAS PAID TO OUR
CONCERNS ABOUT HOUSE BILL 58. CHANGES SUCH AS ALLOWING THE TAXPAYER AN
OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE CONTENTS OF THE INFORMATION TO BE TRANSFERRED AND
TO COMMENT THEREON IS A VALUABLE PROTECTION TO ALL TAXPAYERS. THIS
OPPORTUNITY BY THE TAXPAYER TO REVIEW AND COMMENT IS ALSO VALUABLE TO THE
LEGISLATURE IN THAT THE LEGISLATURE IS MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE A BALANCED
PACKAGE OF INFORMATION. COMPARED TO EARLIER VERSIONS, THE CURRENT BILL
STRIKES A FAR BETTER BALANCE OF THE TAXPAYER'S PRIVACY RIGHTS WITH THE
LEGISLATURE'S NEED TO KNOW CERTAIN INFORMATION.

STANDARD DOES STOP SHORT OF ENDORSING THE BILL, HOWEVER, BECAUSE WITH
60 LEGISLATORS AND THEIR AIDES AND AGENTS HAVING ACCESS TO HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION, THERE IS AN UNAVOIDABLE CONCERN ABOUT UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE.
ADDITIONALLY, THE BILL COULD ALLOW A FUTURE LEGISLATIVE BODY TO PERFORM
EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS. THIS COULD OCCUR WHERE THE LEGISLATURE UNDULY INFLUENCES
THE DEPARTMENT IN THE EXECUTION OF AUDITS.

WHILE WE HAVE BASIC PROBLEMS WITH THE THRUST OF THE BILL, WE BELIEVE THIS
COMMITTEE HAS INCORPORATED MANY SAFEGUARDS IN HB 58 WHICH ARE BENEFICIAL.
IF THE LEGISLATURE BELIEVES THAT A BILL OF THIS TYPE IS NECESSARY, WE THINK
THE OIL AND GAS COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CLOSES MANY OF THE LOOPHOLES THAT
PREVIOUS VERSIONS HAD. STANDARD AGAIN THANKS THIS COMMITTEE FOR THE GOOD
FAITH MANNER IN WHICH THE COMMITTEE LISTENED TO OUR CONCERNS AND FOR THE
INCORPORATION OF CHANGES INTO THE BILL.

ARCO Alaska, Inc.
Post Office Box 100360
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0360
Telephone 907 276 1215



April 29, 1987

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman
Senate Oil & Gas Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

ARCO Alaska, Inc. greatly appreciated the opportunity to provide input during the shaping of what is now Senate CS for CS for HB 58. As a result of this process, the bill has, in our view, been substantially improved.

Unfortunately, we are still unable to endorse this bill because it permits unrequested information to be transferred out of the Department of Revenue and it subjects some of our most sensitive business documents to the risks of disclosure.

We do however, recognize the legislature's need for certain information and regret that we were unable to fully resolve our concerns during our extensive sessions.

Sincerely,

Hugh R. Motley
Assistant Tax Officer

SB

182

Senate Special Committee on Oil and Gas

Legislation Checklist

Bill number: SB 182 Sponsor: O&G COMMITTEE

Date referred to committee: 3/12/87 Further referrals:

Prior committee report:

Resources
Finance

Back up from sponsor:

Fiscal note(s):

Agency: DNR

Requested:

Received:

Agency:

Requested:

Received:

Position paper(s):

Agency:

Requested:

Received:

Agency:

Requested:

Received:

Sectional Analysis:

Scheduled: 3/24 Heard: 3/24 Reported out:

Items for committee packet:

To Testify:

Jim Eason

762-4246 - Pam Rogers

Mike Abbott, RDC

276-0700

Eason

ADGA

Dan Smith, Exxon

Other Contacts:

RDC - 2

ADFG -

DEC -



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL AND GAS

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman
Senator Jack Coghill
Senator Paul Fischer

P.O. Box V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3834

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator John Binkley, Co-Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp *BF* Chairman
Senate Special Committee on Oil and Gas

RE: Committee Hearing on SB 182

DATE: April 30, 1987

I would appreciate your scheduling SB 182, An Act relating to the written findings required for certain state oil and gas lease sales, for a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee.

Current statute requires that all proposed state oil and gas lease sales be included in a yearly five year leasing program submitted to the legislature. However, under certain circumstances, sales that are not included in the five year plan, or "exempt sales", may be held. Exempt sales usually include previously offered leases, areas adjacent to those leases, or areas in which industry has shown high interest. Current statute requires that a written best interest finding be made for most exempt sales.

SB 182 would waive the best interest finding requirement for exempt sales if a previous finding has been made for that area within the preceding three years. This change may enable the department to add new areas to the leasing schedule with reduced administrative costs and delay.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL AND GAS

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman
Senator Jack Coghill
Senator Paul Fischer

P.O. Box V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3834

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Senate Special Committee on Oil and Gas

FROM: Committee Staff

RE: Committee Meeting, March 24, 1987

DATE: March 23, 1987

On Tuesday, March 24, at 3:30 pm in the Beltz Room, the Senate Special Committee on Oil and Gas will hear SB 182, Relating to state oil and gas lease sales.

Current statute requires that all proposed state oil and gas lease sales be included in a yearly five year leasing program submitted to the legislature. However, under certain circumstances, sales that are not included in the five year plan, or "exempt sales", may be held. Exempt sales usually include previously offered leases, areas adjacent to those leases, or areas in which industry has shown high interest. Current statute requires that a written best interest finding be made for most exempt sales.

SB 182 would waive the best interest finding requirement for exempt sales if a previous finding has been made for that area within the preceding three years. This change may enable the department to add new areas to the leasing schedule with reduced administrative costs and delay.

Comments of
D. M. Smith
Exxon Company, U.S.A.
Senate Special Committee on Oil and Gas
SB-182
March 24, 1987

Good Afternoon. My name is Dan Smith and I am a Senior Government Affairs Representative with Exxon Company, U.S.A. I appear before you today to offer Exxon's support for Senate Bill 182.

Current law requires that land not included on the states five year lease program for two years can only be offered for leasing under specific conditions. Most of those conditions require that the Department of Natural Resources must, after a hearing, make a written finding in order to lease the lands in question. Such lands include land contiguous to already leased properties, land adjacent to land owned or controlled by another party on which discoveries of commercial quantities have been made, or land adjacent to land included in the Federal OCS leasing program.

By streamlining the pre-leasing requirements to use existing findings for these well studied areas, this bill would simultaneously help the state avoid unnecessary costs and facilitate leasing in known areas of interest. In supporting this bill, we would hope that this accelerated timing would not be so rapid as to deprive potential bidders of time to adequately prepare to participate in a lease sale.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

JDH/4284:dag
3/23/87

MEMORANDUM
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

State of Alaska
DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS

TO: Carol Wilson, Special Assistant
to the Commissioner

DATE: February 3, 1987

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 762-4241

FROM: *James E. Eason*
James E. Eason
Director

SUBJECT: Proposals to Streamline
Exempt Lease Sale Process

While I was in Juneau the week of January 26-30, I was asked by both Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp and Senator Jack Coghill for recommendations on how to promote early exploration of the state's lands; specifically, how to streamline the procedures for exempt oil and gas lease sales. On January 30, Ned Farquhar called me on behalf of Representative Sam Cotten and said that Rep. Cotten might be interested in possible changes to Title 38 that would make it easier to hold exempt acreage sales.

At present, exempt acreage sales must follow all of the procedural "hoops" required of scheduled sales. One way to streamline the process would be to apply previous best interest findings under AS 38.05.035 to the exempt sale area. This would greatly reduce administrative costs and delay. I am sending you a suggested change to AS 38.05.035 that would enable the state to hold exempt sales without having to write preliminary or final .035 best interest findings if the leases offered are in, contiguous with or adjacent to an area for which a written .035 finding has been prepared during the preceding 36 months. I would appreciate your discussing this proposal with the Commissioner, and if it meets with her approval, transmitting it on my behalf to Senators Fahrenkamp and Coghill and Representative Cotten.

AS 38.05.035(e). Amend by adding a new section (7), as follows: "(7) an exempt oil and gas lease sale under AS 38.05.180(d) for which a written finding has been issued, within a period of 36 months before the date of the sale, for the area of the proposed sale, or for contiguous or adjacent areas."

cc: Mark Worcester
Pam Rogers

0737R

DELIVER TO: <i>Carol Wilson</i>	LOCATION: <i>Juneau</i>
FROM: <i>Jim Eason</i>	LOCATION: <i>Oil & Gas</i>
TELEPHONE/TELECOPIER # <i>586-2734</i>	TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: <i>4</i>
TRANSMITTING ON/SPEED: <i>Reliable</i>	DATE: <i>2/3/87</i> TIME: <i>4:00</i>
PHONE FOR PROBLEMS/NAME/NUMBER: <i>762-4241</i>	
COMMENTS:	

*Ned Far
SR
sov*

5-0732A ✓
Bannister
2/26/87

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON OIL AND GAS
BY FAHRENKAMP

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to state oil and gas lease sales."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 38.05.035(e) is amended to read:

9 (e) Upon a written finding that the interests of the state will
10 be best served, the director may, with the consent of the commis-
11 sioner, approve contracts for the sale, lease, or other disposal of
12 available land, resources, property or interests in them, and, in
13 addition to the conditions and limitations imposed by law, may impose
14 additional conditions or limitations in the contracts as the director
15 determines, with the consent of the commissioner, will best serve the
16 interests of the state. A contract for the sale, lease, or other
17 disposal of available land or an interest in land is not legally
18 binding on the state until the commissioner approves the contract but
19 if the appraised value is not greater than \$50,000 in the case of the
20 sale of land or an interest in land, or \$5,000 in the case of the
21 annual rental of land or interest in land, the director may execute
22 the contract without the approval of the commissioner. Before a
23 public hearing, if held, or in any case no less than 21 days before
24 the sale, lease, or other disposal of available land, property, re-
25 sources, or interests in them, the director shall make available to
26 the public a written finding that sets out the facts and applicable
27 law upon which the determination that the sale, lease, or other dis-
28 posal will best serve the interests of the state was based. A written
29 finding is not required before the approval of

1 (1) a contract for a negotiated sale authorized under
2 AS 38.05.115;

3 (2) a lease of land for a shore fishery site under AS 38.-
4 05.082;

5 (3) a permit or other authorization revocable by the com-
6 missioner;

7 (4) a mineral claim located under AS 38.05.195;

8 (5) a mineral lease issued under AS 38.05.205; [OR]

9 (6) a production license issued under AS 38.05.207; or

10 (7) an oil or gas lease sale under AS 38.05.180(d), if
11 within 36 months before the lease sale a written finding under this
12 subsection has been made for the area of the proposed lease sale or
13 for an area that is contiguous with or adjacent to the area of the
14 proposed lease sale.
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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
OIL AND GAS DIVISION
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO AS 38.05

Proposed Amendments to Implement Land Ownership and Management Strategies (page 6) to make it easier for the Commissioner of Natural Resources to add new areas to the leasing schedule.

AS 38.05.180 (b) is amended by adding a new sub-section to read:

(1) The leasing schedule should consider all prospective lands in the state and should provide that at least five percent of all state acreage be offered for ~~sale~~ each year.

lease

AS 38.05.180 (c) is amended to read:

brad new means
Oil and gas lease sales should be held as provided in the five year leasing program but due to (changing circumstances) the commissioner may add to the schedule during a year by giving notice to the public at least 180 days prior to a sale. A sale may be delayed by the commissioner if he determines it is in the best interest of the state. *etc*

Proposed Amendment to AS 38.05 to Implement Oil and Gas Strategy on "Incentives and Taxation to reinstate the "discovery royalty" (page 9).

AS 38.05.180 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(aa) the lessee of a state oil and gas lease on which a discovery well has been drilled shall be entitled to withhold a discovery royalty award of 60% of the oil and gas royalty otherwise payable to the state for that lease for a period of ten years provided that all of the following criteria are met:

1) the well must be drilled at a surface location at least 10 miles from the surface location of any other well which has been tested in commercial quantities or is presently capable of producing in commercial quantities; 2) a discovery test in commercial quantities has been witnessed by an agent of the state; 3) the discovery test interval is located entirely under the lease for which the award is given; 4) the discovery test is completed within one year from the date of first penetration of the producing zone in that well and 5) applications for the award is made within 180 days of the completion of the commercial test. The royalty award will be effective for 10 years from the date of first continuous production from the well.

Proposed Amendment to AS 38.05 to Implement Oil and Gas Strategy on
"Incentives and Taxation" (pages 8 and 9).

AS 38.05.180(i) is amended as follows:

(i) The commissioner SHALL (may) provide for the establishment of an exploration incentive credit system under which a lessee of state land drilling an exploratory well on that land may earn credits based upon the footage drilled and the region in which the well is situated. The commissioner SHALL (may) also provide for credits to be earned by persons performing geophysical work on state land, if that work is performed during the two seasons immediately preceding an announced lease sale and on land included within the sale area and the geophysical information is made public following the sale. Credits may not exceed 50 percent of the cost of the drilling or geophysical work. Credits may be used during a limited period established by the commissioner and may be assigned during that period. Credits may be applied against (1) oil and gas royalty and rental payments payable to the state or (2) taxes payable under AS 43.55. A credit may not exceed 50 percent of the payment toward which it is being applied. Amounts due the Alaska permanent fund (AS 37.13.010) shall be calculated before the application of credits under this subsection.

PDC amendments

①

what is "all prospective land"?

balance between flooding

except sales - not a 5-year schedule

use almost yearly -
adjacent

owned by state -

offer all the good average the state has!

in Pr

makes even

Market

②

Allow land new areas to be leased w/o sufficient
notice -

what is "changing circumstances"

③

Discovery royalty - incentive -
repealed -
value of incentive not clear.

Senator John B. (Jack) Coghill
Alaska State Legislature

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4921

Box 55028
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 488-0862



MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Fahrenkamp, Chairwoman, Oil and Gas Committee
FROM: Senator Coghill
RE: Proposed Amendments to AS 38.05
DATE: February 4, 1987

My office recently received from the Resource Development Council, a draft of proposed changes to statute, which would "make it easier for the Commissioner of Natural Resources to add new areas to the leasing schedule."

It is my feeling that this is a good idea.

I am forwarding a copy of the language they supplied my office.

Please read it over and let me know if you are either already working on this legislation or want to take it up in your committee.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
OIL AND GAS DIVISION
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO AS 38.05

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(aa) the lessee of a state oil and gas lease on which a discovery well has been drilled shall be entitled to withhold a discovery royalty award of 60% of the oil and gas royalty otherwise payable to the state for that lease for a period of ten years provided that all of the following criteria are met:

1) the well must be drilled at a surface location at least 10 miles from the surface location of any other well which has been tested in commercial quantities or is presently capable of producing in commercial quantities; 2) a discovery test in commercial quantities has been witnessed by an agent of the state; 3) the discovery test interval is located entirely under the lease for which the award is given; 4) the discovery test is completed within one year from the date of first penetration of the producing zone in that well and 5) applications for the award is made within 180 days of the completion of the commercial test. The royalty award will be effective for 10 years from the date of first continuous production from the well.

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Senator John B. (Jack) Coghill
Alaska State Legislature

Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4797

Box 55028
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 488-0862



May 13, 1987

MEMORANDUM

To: All Members of the Senate
From: Senator John B. Coghill
Re: CSSB 196 (Rules)

The passage of CSSB 196 (Rules) is essential because a recent Supreme Court decision (Alaska Survival v. State of Alaska) requires the department of Natural Resources to do regional land plans before disposals of state land or resources can take place.

The Alaska Survival case addressed a land disposal at Chase. However its implications go much further than programmatic land disposals. Since August 29, 1986, the department has stopped all new classification actions that are not based on comprehensive plans.

DNR has been making prudent decisions on a site specific basis in areas without regional plans for many years. The result of the court decision is that conveyances and disposals in areas without regional plans are now held up.

Examples of the impact of this court decision include:

1. State timber near Cooper Landing is infested with beetles. Despite a U.S. Forest Service plan to cut timber adjacent to state land, the state's Division of Forestry cannot sell our affected timber because the land is unclassified. There is no area plan for state lands on the Kenai, so the land cannot be classified.

2. Several residents of the Hope area hold U.S. Forest Service permits for land now owned by the state. The state cannot sell the permitted land to the occupants as required under the

preference rights statute because it is not appropriately classified. The land cannot be reclassified.

3. The City of Nome has not been able to acquire a tidelands lease to protect the rock loading jetty it built because there is no comprehensive plan on which to base a classification action required for lease issuance.

In short, while the subject of Alaska Survival v. State of Alaska was programmatic land disposals, the decision stymied other land management actions such as leasing unclassified lands, particularly tide and submerged lands; conducting timber sales over 10MBF; selling land to U.S. Forest Service permittees and resolving municipal claims.

In addition to authorizing the department to adopt site-specific plans land use plans of the department or a municipality with planning and zoning powers, CSSB 196 also makes changes to Title 38, that reflect the needs of the department.

A sectional analysis is attached.

Sectional Analysis

CSSB 196 (Rules)

Sec.1: The section amends existing law to require plans be adopted instead of developed by the Commissioner.

Sec. 2: This section removed the word "region" in existing law, to remove any implied or inferred distinction between an "area" and a "regional" plan. It also given priority to renewable and non-renewable resource development.

Sec. 3: Same improvement as Sec. 2.

Sec. 4: This new language allows the department to use plans adopted by other entities and local governments as a basis for classification actions when the Commissioner, after public and agency review, determines those plans are in the best interest of the state. This is a dollars and sense provision that lets us take advantage of other plans when we haven't done our own.

Sec. 5: Technical change.

Sec. 6: The changes are intended to reinforce the consistency of state plans with municipal plans.

Sec. 7: The section makes clear that a regional plan must be adopted before the department may proceed with a programmatic land disposal (homesite, homestead, lottery) as a new commercial ag project. It also makes clear that oil and gas lease sales are subject to the five year sale process in existing law.

Sec. 8: This technical amendment brings the definition of short term lease current with changes adopted in AS 38.05.060(b) in 1984.

Sec. 9: This amendment allows the department to sell land at fair market value to folks who acquired improvements on the land from another state agency when that land is excess to existing state programs.

Sec. 10: This section amends existing law on best interest findings, required prior to disposal of state interests, to allow the Commissioner to reoffer oil and gas interests within 3 years after a prior best interest finding. Under existing law, when leases are rescinded or are not sold at a lease sale, the Commissioner may be required to go through the best interest finding process a second time.

Sec. 11: This amendment makes clear that the department shall retain a reversionary interest in land which it conveys at less than fair market value to a local government or charitable institution. It further requires a written best interest finding if the reversionary interest retention is not in the best interest of the state and should be waived.

Sec. 12: This amendment conforms the definition of veteran in this section to that which is the standard in all other definitions of veteran for the purpose of land discounts.

Sec. 13: This amendment allows homesteaders to trade entry permits upon the commissioner approval. It allows family members and friends to receive adjacent parcels when everyone is willing.

Sec. 14: This amendment give a little breathing room to homesteaders who currently have only 1 years to survey their parcels. Funding cuts to the department have slowed the issuance of survey instructions. It also clarifies the cleaing requirements made necessary by massive soil reclassifications by SCS.

Sec. 15: This section deletes the lot line brushing requirements for a homesteader when a parcel is described by aliquot parts. It also conforms the soil classification language improved in Sec. 14.

Sec. 16: This section validates land classification made prior to the supreme court decision in Alaska Survival pending the completion of plans.

Sec. 17: This section validates land management and disposal decisions made by the commissioner on the basis of AS 38.05.300 (site specific plans) prior to the effective date of this bill, whether or not area plans underlay the classification orders leading to disposal.

Sec. 18: This section makes clear that mineral management decisions made pursuant to existing law before this Act are valid whether or not the land as classified.

Sec. 19: This section reinforces the decision of the Supreme Court that DNR must reconsider its Chase decision.

Sec. 20: This section repeals the section that was amended in Sec. 15. It makes survey of homesteads uniformly 5 years instead of 2 and up to 5 on a case by case basis.

Sec. 21: Provides for an effective date.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

☐ 1031 W 4th AVENUE
SUITE 200
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May 6, 1987

The Honorable Sam Cotten
Co-Chairman
House Resources Committee
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Representative Cotten:

This letter responds to your request for an opinion concerning the potential implications of Alaska Survival v. State, 723 P.2d 1281 (Alaska 1986), in the absence of legislation amending AS 38.04.065.

Before the Alaska Survival decision, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), in accordance with its regulations, routinely classified land on the basis of site-specific land use plans if the land was located in an area of the state which was not yet included in a comprehensive regional land use plan. The court held that this procedure violated AS 38.04.065, stating:

In our view, both the organization of the statutory scheme and the particular language of AS 38.04.065(c) and (d) express an unambiguous intent that regional planning precede land classifications and disposals.

Alaska Survival v. State, 723 P.2d at 1289.

The court's ruling has created considerable uncertainty with respect to the authority of DNR to manage and develop state land and resources because less than half of the land owned by the state is now covered by regional land use plans. In addition, there are a number of unresolved questions concerning the scope of the supreme court's ruling.

DNR, with the advice of this office, has interpreted the Alaska Survival decision narrowly as having only prospective effect and as prohibiting only new classification actions, but not necessarily disposals, before regional plans are complete.

The Honorable Sam Cotten
Co-Chairman
House Resources Committee

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There is a significant risk, however, that the decision will be construed by the courts to prohibit all disposals of land and resources before regional plans are completed. Under a broad interpretation of the decision, DNR could be precluded from granting rights of way, selling gravel, leasing commercial property or holding oil and gas lease sales. The validity of classifications and disposals made before the court's decision may also be questioned.

The scope of the court's ruling has already been the subject of question and controversy. For example, in an October 2, 1986, letter commenting on the proposed five year oil and gas leasing program, Trustees for Alaska questioned the effect of Alaska Survival on the oil and gas leasing system. A copy of this letter is attached. As the letter points out, many of DNR's proposed oil and gas lease sales are in areas with no regional land use plans. Significantly, no regional planning process has been initiated for the North Slope. The lack of a regional land plan has also been raised in litigation, now dismissed, challenging the validity of an agreement to settle Anchorage's municipal entitlement. Pending litigation challenges the mandatory renewal of an offshore mining lease, initially issued in 1964, because no regional plan or classification covers the leased submerged land.

It appears likely that the scope of the Alaska Survival decision will continue to be the subject of controversy and litigation in the absence of legislation amending AS 38.04.065. DNR's efforts to effectively manage and develop state land and resources may therefore be substantially hindered. Legislation which clarifies DNR's land planning responsibilities will resolve these issues without litigation. An immediate effective date would insure that previous disposals and disposals occurring within the first ninety days after enactment will be free from the risks and costs of litigation.

Yours sincerely,

GRACE BERG SCHAIBLE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: *M. Francis Neville*
M. Francis Neville
Assistant Attorney General

MFN/jmo
Encl:

Trustees for ALASKA

October 2, 1986

OCT 27 1986
Office of the Attorney General
Anchorage Branch
Anchorage, Alaska
RECEIVED

James Eason, Director
Division of Oil and Gas
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7034
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7034

OCT 08 1986

re: Proposed Five-Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program

DIVISION OF OIL & GAS
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Dear Mr. Eason:

Trustees for Alaska appreciates this opportunity to comment on the State's proposed 5-year oil and gas leasing program. Most of our comments relate to the general approach to the State's oil and gas leasing program, rather than comments on specific sales. We will submit more detailed specific comments on individual sales as appropriate.

We strongly support the State's suggestion to use increasingly limited resources to focus on fewer lease sales (Schedule B). Any attempt to continue the existing ambitious program in the face of personnel cutbacks would be counterproductive, and would result in less careful attention to each sale. As a result, we believe that environmental protection would receive relatively less focus, i.e. DOG would have less ability to limit or to prohibit leasing in particularly sensitive areas, and to develop conditions and stipulations necessary to protect important environmental resources.

The proposed cutback in the 5-year lease schedule also makes sense from an economic perspective. While the call for comments correctly notes that cutting back the 5-year program will result in less areas being explored and developed quickly, it is not DOG's role to maximize short-term development potential. Rather, as the manager of the State's oil and gas resources, DOG must consider ways to maximize the State's long-term return from its resources in a balanced fashion, while ensuring that development is conducted consistent with the protection of other resources, such as renewable fish and wildlife resources. Given the current oil market, it would appear to make sense to limit production at this time, in order to maximize long-term returns. By slowing down development, more attention can be paid to protecting environmental resources for leases that are issued, and additional areas can be added as oil prices increase. Moreover, future development in sensitive areas can proceed with the benefit of technological advances that may minimize overall environmental impacts. Therefore, we believe that the proposed reduction in the 5-year program is in the long-range interests of the State of Alaska.