ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672
1550 SCOMM 58: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS, 1987-1988

Chapter Six

In Conclusion: Remembering What We Want

In our efforts to examine telecommunication issues, we have looked at what has worked -- and hasn't -- in Alaska and elsewhere; we have asked people within government and outside it about their likes, dislikes and expectations; and we have asked experts to tell us what is possible.

Some of the viewpoints we have presented are contradictory. Some of the issues identified could be dealt with in more than one way. So we will not presume to step forward with a single all-encompassing solution. But we will not be so hesitant in identifying those issues that such a solution must address.

First of all, Alaska is like no place else. Our telecommunication policies must take that into account. If they do no more than imitate policies adopted elsewhere, they will fail to address those aspects of Alaska's telecommunication and information environment that are unique.

Alaska is a huge, sparsely populated state -- inhospitable terrain for marketplace forces in the information industry. The telecommunication grid that has been established across the state has required the active involvement of the state government. A recent decline in state support immediately affected that grid. Some kinds of television programming and other telecommunication services suddenly became unavailable in some parts of the state. The loss of these services increases the danger of an information gap developing between rural and urban areas in Alaska. Without state intervention, rural residents could become the information poor while urban residents become the information rich in the Information Age.[1]

The state needs to develop a telecommunication plan. It has to identify telecommunication needs and to come forward with proposals for satisfying them. It should probably make two lists, one of luxuries and one of necessities. It may need to provide subsidies to users or to providers of expensive telecommunication services that are deemed necessary. It may need to promote Alaska as an attractive testing ground for some types of

Footnotes

[1]The problem is discussed by Don A. Dillman, in "The Social Impacts of Information Technologies in Rural North America," *Rural Sociology*, 50(1), 1985, pp. 1-26.

[2]The newspaper industry in several states, for example, fought efforts by AT&T to conduct tests of videotex systems in the early 1980s. Pearson, Larry, "Electronic Publishing: Is Regulation of AT&T in the Public Interest?" paper presented to the Newspaper Qualitative Studies and Advertising divisions of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication at Boulder Colo., March 13, 1984.

[3]Harlan Cleveland observes that we have not yet got much beyond a "gee whiz" reaction to the technical wizardry of the emerging information society: "The hardware can come up with the *answer* in seconds and communicate it around the world in minutes, but have we asked the right *question?*" In "Information As a Resource," *The Futurist*, December 1982, p. 34.

services that can less easily be tested elsewhere. The lower 48 states, for example, have proved a somewhat hostile environment for the testing of interactive telecommunication services by telephone companies.[2] And it may have to provide some services, such as audioconferencing and computer networks, itself.

The state needs to develop an information plan. We have lots of information. It's as plentiful as grass and about as useful until we find ways of organizing it. We don't need more of it. We don't need to get it faster.[3] (Well, maybe a little more and a little faster.) But we need to find ways to communicate it more easily and we need to find ways of extracting the really important information -- those facts essential to the making of major decisions -- more quickly than is now possible. This is true whether we are managers within state and local governments or in private industry.

The state will need to support its telecommunication and information plans. Information management, in particular, is a fragile concept. It means change, and every organization contains its own inertia. Without a strong show of commitment from the top levels of state government as well as support from lower levels of management, efforts to rationalize the use of information within state government are doomed to failure. Equally important, the workers who will be affected by it should be involved in the change process. They are much more likely to accept the new environment if they regard it as the result of their own efforts.

Once these plans have been developed, they will need to be kept current. This will require continual surveillance of the environment. New needs and new ways of satisfying them will develop. As Alaska grows and its demographics change, the role of the state government in telecommunication will change. The Alaska of 2001 will undoubtedly be different from the Alaska of 1987, but it will take much more than the predictions of a Delphi panel of telecommunication experts to get us from here to there.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

JANUARY 1987

Prepared by: Division of Management
Sharon Barton, Director

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for acquiring title to and subsequently planning, managing and allocating natural resource use on lands owned by the State of Alaska, including 104.75 million acres selected under the Statehood Act, some 60 to 70 million acres of offshore lands, and as much as 10 million acres of lands beneath navigable rivers and lakes. The Department's planning and resource management authorities cover timber; materials; grazing lands; agricultural lands; wildlife habitat; recreational resources; sites for residential, commercial and industrial use; transportation and utility rights-of-way; locatable minerals; oil and gas; coal; geothermal resources; and other leasable minerals. In addition, the Department has certain regulatory powers applicable without regard to land ownership: water use allocation statewide; zoning authority in the unorganized borough; wildfire control responsibilities throughout Alaska; and the statewide regulation of logging operations, coal mining, and geothermal resources.

In fiscal year 1979, DNR began a department-wide program to acquire new technologies for use in the management of natural resources information, including land records resource data and related administrative information and data. The goal has been to improve effectiveness and efficiency in management of natural resources through the use of up to date technology for information management. Many projects have been initiated and completed since that time. Others are ongoing. This report provides a status report on development as well as an overview of information management in the Department of Natural Resources.

II. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

A. DNR Resource Information Management User Group (RIMUG)

The DNR Resource Information Management User Group (RIMUG) is composed of representatives from each division. The group is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner for Operations. The mission of the group is to coordinate information management activities within the department to provide general oversight and direction to the resources information management program. The future direction of RIMUG is currently under review and recommendations for change are being developed. Changes will be recommended to reflect the shift of department data processing focus from the development phase to the production phase. The Information Systems Committee (ISC) and the Information Resources Management Expenditure and Approval Committee (IRMEAC), provide oversight functions at the statewide level.

B. Division of Management

The Division of Management, Land Records Information Section (LRIS), has the responsibility for providing support services for automated information management within DNR. These services include technical and user-oriented support for computer systems in the areas of system development, system maintenance, data base administration, computer operations, user training and assistance, user manuals and automated systems feasibility studies. LRIS also maintains land status plats, provides reprographics and micrographics, scientific graphics and mapping, and data base quality assurance support. LRIS also provides DNR's liaison with the Department of Administration Information Resources Management (IRM) divisions and other agencies involved in information networking.

C. The Division of Mining, Geological & Geophysical Survey

The Division of Mining and Geological and Geophysical Surveys (DMGGS) is responsible for natural resource data collection, inventory, assessment and analysis. It is the major user of several Data General minicomputer based systems used to collect, analyze and present natural resource information in a graphic format. DMGGS is also responsible for management of statewide resource mapping efforts.

D. User Divisions

All DNR divisions are users of electronic information management tools in their day to day work including micro and mini computers, mainframe terminals, and word processors.

III. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Department Order 108, executed in March 1985, is the department's general policy statement regarding information management. It is currently being rewritten to reflect changes resulting from the recent elimination of the Division of Technical Services and the merger of the Divisions of Geological and Geophysical Surveys and Mining.

The Department Order gives guidance for:

1) Uniform operations
2) Rational decision-making
3) Delegation of authority and responsibilities and,
4) Improve correspondence and communication.

Specific standing policies and procedures exist for EDP (Electronic Data Processing) standards, micro computers, word processors and EDP actions.

IV. PLANNING/BUDGETING

A. Long-Range Resource Information Management Plan

DNR's first long-range plan was developed in 1983 and it has been updated each year thereafter. It was issued in September 1986 in a format consistent with ISC guidelines. The scope of the plan includes projects and activities that are proposed or being conducted at any level within the Department that fall within the following eleven broad information management goals:

1. Establish and maintain an effective communications network linking DNR offices to each other and to the data/information they must access.

2. Provide applications assistance, as appropriate, in solving information management problems so as to assure cost effectiveness and full integration into the daily conduct of business.

3. Develop an accurate and complete cadastral information base for lands and waters within DNR jurisdiction to insure the legality and accuracy of resource management decisions.

4. Provide information to the public to inform them about issues, involve them in decisions, and establish departmental accountability.

5. Provide current, consistent policy direction and procedural information to appropriate DNR managers form the Commissioner's Office.

6. Use new office systems and procedures, compatible within the Department, to provide more efficient administration and management of work.

7. Manage manual and automated data bases as departmental resources to reduce redundancy and improve accuracy and availability of data/information.

8. Develop and use resource data assessment and evaluation techniques to provide standardized, accountable analytical methods for use in decision making.

9. Develop new data processing systems to better manage DNR's growing amount of land status, natural resources, and administrative data and provide increased reporting capabilities.

10. Operate current data processing systems in an efficient, economical manner so as to meet the growing use of their capabilities.

11. Collect data on natural resources to meet resource management and decision making needs, provide consistent, current accurate data for areas of greatest concern and according to standards.

B. Tactical Plans

Based on the strategic long-range plan, those divisions and sections assigned responsibility for projects and programs develop operational and project-oriented workplans for the implementation of their various projects and programs.

C. Budgeting

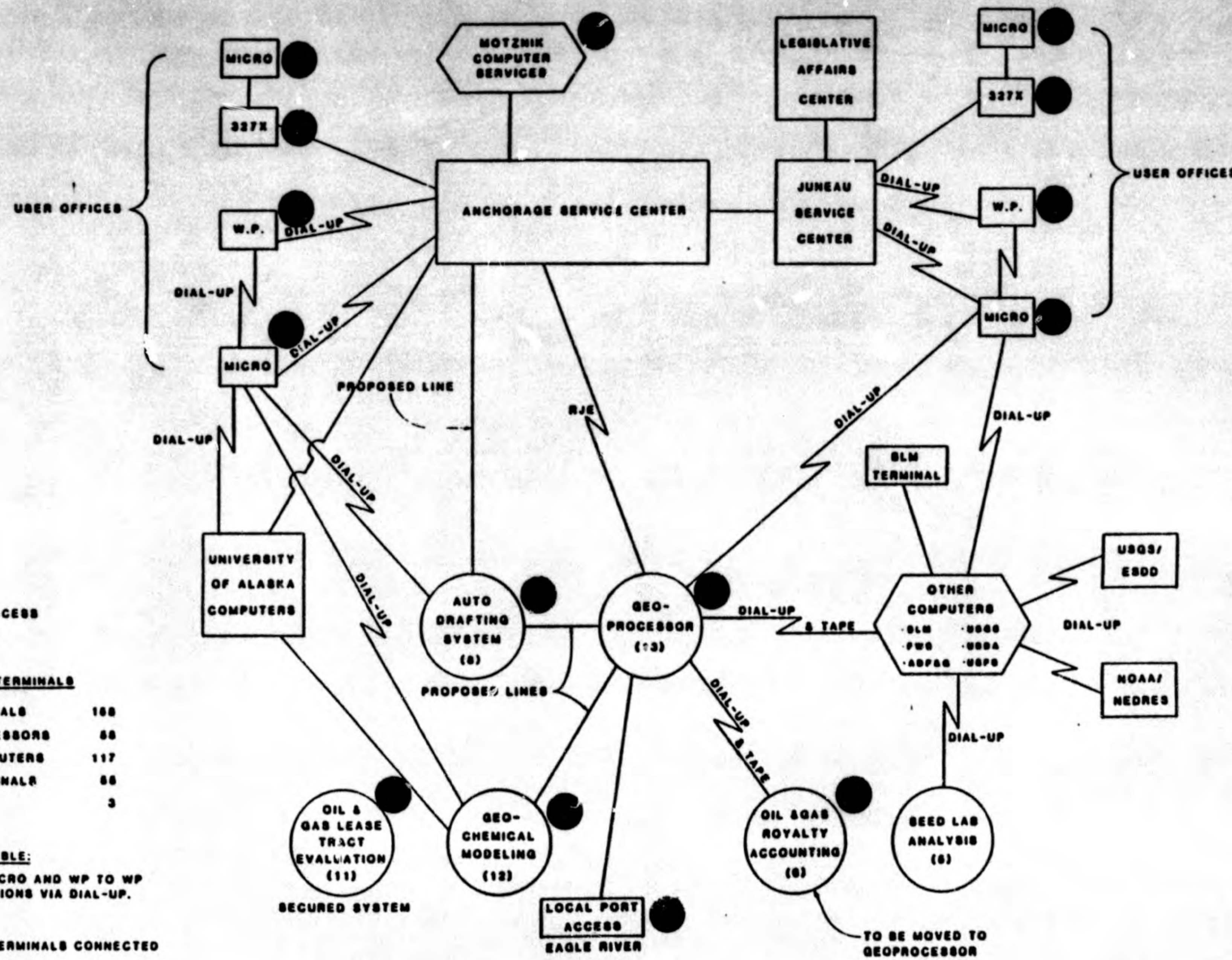
Based on the priorities set through the long-range planning process, DNR establishes budgeting priorities for information management activities. Beginning in FY 88, divisions are responsible for budgeting for any data processing costs which exceed the FY 87 allocation from the Department of Administration. The chargeback issue is discussed later in this paper.

All automated information management projects and capital budget requests are reviewed by the RIMUG.

V. Computer Resources

(See attached overview of computer resource network)

OVERVIEW OF DNR DATA COMMUNICATIONS



NETWORK ACCESS
IN 18 CITIES

NUMBER OF TERMINALS

327X TERMINALS	168
WORD PROCESSORS	58
MICRO-COMPUTERS	117
OTHER TERMINALS	56
TTY-TYPE	3

ALSO AVAILABLE:

MICRO TO MICRO AND WP TO WP COMMUNICATIONS VIA DIAL-UP.

(X) No. OF TERMINALS CONNECTED

Supported by LRIS

A. <u>State Mainframe/Anchorage and Juneau Service Centers</u>

The Department has 330 terminals which access the State's mainframe computers.

1. Statewide administrative systems used by all DNR divisions:

   a. PROFS-(Professional Office System)
   Office automation system featuring low cost instant communication statewide with electronic mail, document preparation, scheduling, reminder and Displaywriter interface capabilities.

   b. AKSAS-(Alaska Statewide Accounting System)
   Designed to incorporate sophisticated file management technology, highly flexible management reporting facilities, on-line entry/inquiry and streamlined procedures to provide minimum processing turn-around time and high-quality timely management and financial information. Summarize as "normal" DNR's access to mainframe.

c. RAMIS II-(Rapid Access Management Information System) Combination data base management system with an easy to use nonprocedural computer language interface for report preparation and records maintenance.

d. ALECSYS-(Alaska Legislative Computer System) Several different systems designed for both legislative service and information.

e. SAS-(Statistical Analysis System)
A statistical analysis system which can analyze data from many sources to produce statistical reports, graphic charts and diagram, and/or plots the data in a specified format.

f. CMS-
An online computer based training system used by the State to train staff in the use of mainframe applications.

g. PHOENIX-
An online operation system used to create and edit programs, process script and SAS files.

h. PACS-(Personnel Accounting and Control System) Uses to maintain budget accounting for all State employee positions.

i. PRAMS-(Personnel Reporting and Management System) Menu driven personnel data reporting system for rapid access to a variety of employee or position information.

j. PROPERTY ACCOUNTING-
Statewide system for the inventory of all State equipment.

k. RLVE-
System for the accounting and management of State employee leave records.

2. DNR Systems

a. Land Administration System (LAS)

LAS is a system of related component parts which together compose the state computerized textual land status records. The completed components are:

1) Case Monitoring - Allows the Department to add, update, delete and display information concerning any DNR casefile.

2) Customer Information - Provides an online customer directory.

3) Printer - Provides the capability of printing off of printers located in DNR rather than on the Service Center printers.

4) Appraisals - Contains data on about 13,000 appraisals providing cross reference and reporting capability.

5) Coal Surface Mining - Stores, retrieves and displays surface mining casefiles and related information.

6) Contracts - Contains all land sale and lease contract information necessary to administer contracts, issue billings etc.

7) Water - Contains water management data pertaining to water rights, water use, dam inventory and well inventory.

8) Revenue and Billing - Performs revenue accounting functions for all revenues generated from the sale or use of natural resources scheduled for completion by January 1, 1987.

b. Status Plat Tracking - Contains a current inventory of status cases not yet noted to the Status Plat maps. Because there is an eight month backlog of status drafting, this file, in conjunction with the latest Status Plat, provides the resource manager with a current picture of State land status.

c. Recorder's Office - Provides an on line index for grantor, grantee and location of recorded documents. Maintained by a private vendor. Used by Division of Management (DOM) and private title companies.

d. Land Lottery - Maintains land and application data on all DNR land lotteries. Used by the Division of Land and Water Management (DLWM).

e. Forest Inventory - Maintains all data related to inventory of the state's forest and timber resources. Used by the Division of Forestry (DOF).

f. Data Processing Service Request (DPSR) Provides tracking and monitoring information related to data processing service requests.

B. Minicomputers

1. Geoprocessor

The geoprocessor operated by DOM is a Data General MV 8000 minicomputer system primarily devoted to computer mapping, geographic and statistical analysis of natural resource information for planning and resource management purposed. Principal user's are the DMGGS, DLWM, DOF, DOG, the Department of Health and Social Services, the Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

2. Automated Drafting System

The Automated Drafting System is a DOM managed DEC-VAX minicomputer utilized for the production of State Status Plat maps on a graphic database system.

3. Oil & Gas Royalty Accounting System

They system accounts for the states royalty oil derived from oil leases and interfaces with the new Revenue & Billing system for accounting and billing. The system runs on a Data General mini computer operated by DOM. The principal user is DOG.

4. Oil & Gas Lease Track Evaluation System

This system is a Data General based minicomputer system operated by DMGGS for evaluation of seismic and other types of geologic data in the development of oil and gas lease sales. The principal user is DMGGS.

5. Geochemical Modeling System

This Data General based minicomputer system is managed by DMGGS and is located in Fairbanks. This system primarily analyzes geographic data such as aeromagnetic surveys and geochemical data for the determination of mineral zones in the State. The principal user is DMGGS.

6. Seedlab Analysis System

This system is a Hewlett-Packard based minicomputer at the Division of Agriculture's

Plant Material Center in Palmer. This system analyzes seed lab information and facilitates the State's participation in a national agricultural seed lab program.

C. Microcomputers

The Department now owns 158 microcomputers distributed through all divisions. They are used for:

1. Terminal access to the State Service Centers for the use of LAS, PROFS, and other mainframe systems;

2. Administrative functions such as time reporting, fiscal accounting, budgeting, inventory control, and project management;

3. Communications with other computers (i.e., wildfire network, federal and university agricultural data bases); and

4. Records management for small data bases not on or large enough for the State Service Centers, and occasional word processing and local computing support.

VI. STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT

A. LAS

Capital funds have been allocated to convert DNR's active, manual case files to summary form on the automated Land Administrative System (LAS). Of an estimated 140,000 case files, 116,000 have been converted to date. The remainder are expected to be completed by July 1987. One hundred percent conversion accuracy of all active case files is the goal.

B. Revenue & Billing

In 1985 a major development project was started to design and implement a new Revenue and Billing system. This project was contracted with a software development company within the state. The system was implemented in January 1987 and is in the final stage of clean up. The Division of Management has provided project management and technical support during all phases of development.

C. ADS

The ADS system has been fully implemented for Status Plat automation. Currently 585 townships out of 7,000 total have been automated onto the system. These 585 townships represent over 2,500 map documents.

Survey data for all remaining townships is now being automated using DNR staff. At the same time, the basemap information will be automated by contract. Bid proposals are currently being evaluated and a contract should be awarded by March 1. A Cooperative Agreement with the BLM to photo-revise USGS quadrangles using high-altitude infrared photography will provide the hydrographic base source documents for this phase of the work.

Conversion of land activity information remains to be funded.

D. Recorder's Office

During FY 86 the Recorder's Office system was updated and improved to provide on-line access. This system then was installed on a contractor's computer system (Motznik Computer Services) where technical and system access support is provided on a statewide basis through a cooperative agreement with the State of

Alaska and the service contractor. Hookups to some rural offices have been delayed pending a decision on closure of those offices.

VII. CRITICAL ISSUES

A. Funding of Data Processing Costs

1) Operating Costs

The Department has a capital investment in excess of $12 million in data processing hardware and software and data bases. The annual operating cost for contracted maintenance and for staff support is about $1.6 million. Automated processing of information becomes of even greater importance with reduced staff in the divisions to carry out the department's resource management programs. DOA chargeback for mainframe activity is not included in this figure and is discussed separately below.

The budget supporting this function was cut 25% in FY 86 and another 15% in FY 87. We are now at a baseline funding level for the systems we are supporting. Further cuts to this budget will result in shutting down computers and/or systems running on the mainframe.

The issue we face with any additional departmental cuts, therefore, is whether the computers and mainframe systems are sufficiently critical to the operation of this department to maintain current funding levels.

2) <u>CIP - Automated Drafting System</u>

An additional $2.24 million in CIP funds is needed to complete the ADS system within a 3 to 4 year timeframe.

If these monies are not appropriated, the Department will be forced to finish the project "in house" on a time available basis. No estimate is currently available of years required for completion.

B. <u>Chargeback</u>

From FY 80 to FY 83 costs associated with the State mainframe were paid through a chargeback system. The system did not work well. In FY 83 data processing operating budget monies were gathered up from most Department budgets and transferred into the Department of Administration's budget with the instruction to formulate a new chargeback system. FY 87 is the first year of the new system.

The procedure for FY 87 has been for DOA to negotiate resource allocations (not dollar allocations) back to the departments based on actual use during FY 86. Any usage above the allocation will be charged back to the department.

Although we are still negotiating our FY 87 agreement with DOA, we currently project that our additional chargeback cost will be in the neighborhood of $100,000. When the agreement is final and we can be more precise about the projected additional cost, divisions will be asked to encumber operating monies to cover their prorated share of the costs. Since these are unbudgeted costs, divisions may need to make program shifts to cover the expense.

2-3-87

Meeting

IN THE SENATE -- State Affairs and Finance

IN THE HOUSE -- House Telecommunications and State Affairs

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 66

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 23, of the Alaska Constitution, and in accordance with AS 24.08.210, I order the following:

* Section 1. FINDINGS. As governor, I find that it would be in the best interests of efficient administration to eliminate the statutory requirements for two separate divisions and a deputy commissioner in the Department of Administration with telecommunications powers and duties. These powers and duties will be more efficiently exercised with greater flexibility given to the department.

* Sec. 2 AS 44.21.305 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.21.305. <u>COMMISSIONER'S RESPONSIBILITY</u> [DEPUTY COMMISSIONER]. [(a) THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS SHALL BE ADMINISTERED BY A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

(b)] The [DEPUTY] commissioner shall

(1) provide executive direction for the activities of the <u>department related to</u> telecommunications [DIVISIONS]; and

(2) assure that <u>department</u> [DIVISION] activities in no way constitute an influence on the content or airing of programming, and report to the governor[, THE COMMISSIONER,] and the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission any request or attempt by an employee of the state to influence the content or airing of program material.

* Sec. 3. AS 44.21.310 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.21.310. <u>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</u> POWERS AND DUTIES [OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS]. (a) The <u>department</u> [TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS, AS DIRECTED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,] shall

(1) advise the governor on matters of policy and comprehensive state planning for telecommunications services;

(2) make an annual report to the governor and to the

legislature on the activities of the department [TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS];

(3) coordinate, manage, and supervise state programs in telecommunications, including the management of those telecommunication services for the state obtained from common carriers and from the communications industry;

(4) when requested, provide technical and consulting assistance to the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of state government, to the University of Alaska, and to private noncommercial entities which request that assistance in facility procurement and leasing and in identifying long-range goals and objectives for the state and its political subdivisions in all aspects of telecommunications, including public, educational, and instructional telecommunications;

(5) prepare and maintain a state comprehensive telecommunications development plan to further state telecommunications development and to meet state telecommunications needs and prepare and maintain a comprehensive inventory of all state communications facilities;

(6) whenever feasible, procure services from private enterprise or certified and franchised utilities and contract for the construction, management, operation and maintenance of telecommunications systems, and develop a procurement policy consistent with AS 36.30 (State Procurement Code); the procurement policy must seek to achieve the maximum benefit to the public, and methods of procurement, including lease, purchase, rental, or combinations of lease, purchase, and rental, must be selected on the basis of factors such as the ratio of long-range costs versus benefits, life cycle costing, and the costs to the communications industry to the extent that these costs may

affect local and long distance basic telephone rates; procurement, contracting, construction, and maintenance under this paragraph is governed by AS 36.30;

(7) provide information and assistance to state agencies to promote governmental coordination and unity in the preparation of agency plans and programs involving the use of telecommunications;

(8) apply for and accept federal and private money, property, or assistance, that may be appropriated, granted, or otherwise made available to the <u>department</u> [TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS] and use and disburse money and property for purposes consistent with AS 44.21.300 -- 44.21.330 and AS 44.21.256 -- 44.21.290, subject to reasonable limitations imposed by the grantor;

(9) participate with other governmental units in planning, and assist local governments and governmental conferences and councils in the state in planning and coordinating their activities relating to telecommunications;

(10) provide for the orderly transition to new telecommunications services and systems by state agencies;

(11) serve as a clearinghouse for information, data, and other materials which may be necessary or helpful to federal, state, or local governmental agencies in the development of telecommunication systems;

(12) coordinate <u>department</u> [THEIR] services and activities with those of other state departments and agencies to the fullest extent possible to avoid unnecessary duplication; and

(13) provide that all activities of the <u>department</u> [TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS] are responsive to state statutes and regulations, and to the regulations and rulings of the Federal Communications Commission.

(b) The department [TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS, AS DIRECTED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,] may

(1) coordinate its [THEIR] functions with local, regional, state, and federal officials, private groups and individuals, and with officials of other countries, provinces, and states;

(2) enter into contracts and subcontracts on behalf of the state to carry out the provisions of AS 44.21.300 -- AS 44.21.330;

(3) act for the state in the initiation, investigation, and evaluation of, or participation in, programs related to the purposes of the department [TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS] which involve more than one government or governmental unit;

(4) on behalf of the state, apply for, accept, and expend gifts or grants made to the state if the gifts or grants are for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the department [TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS]; and

(5) hold public hearings to obtain information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of AS 44.21.300 -- 44.21.330.

(c) The department [TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISIONS] may not attempt to influence or affect the content or airing of program material.

* Sec. 4. AS 44.21.315 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.21.315. [DIVISION OF] TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES. (a) [THE DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES SHALL BE ADMINISTERED BY A DIRECTOR APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

(b)] The department [DIVISION OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES] shall provide

(1) technical consultation to educational and public telecommunications users;

(2) coordination and support to telecommunications services

for instruction, including technical assistance and assistance in preparation of applications for grants related to program development as may be requested by

(A) public school districts and the Department of Education;

(B) the University of Alaska; and

(C) other state agencies as approved by the [DEPUTY] commissioner;

(3) coordination and support for health and safety-related functions, including the administrative and client services provided by state, federal, and private agencies;

(4) coordination and support to telecommunications services for public participation in state-financed services, including the public hearing process, as may be statutorily required or otherwise appropriate;

(5) assistance, through design, development, and promotion, to local school districts or other local and regional education agencies for the regionalization of instructional telecommunications services;

(6) establishment of operational policies for public telecommunications services other than public broadcasting; and

(7) assistance to the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission and any commission-designated subcommittees, as necessary to perform assigned department [DIVISION] functions; the department [DIVISION] shall cooperate with the commission and subcommittees in order to develop policies which are responsive to the user groups which are represented on the commission.

(b) [(c)] Subject to available funding, the department [DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES] may make grants to educational and public telecommunication users except grants for public broadcasting purposes.

(c) [(d)] The department [DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES] shall study, plan, and develop integrated instructional telecommunications services for all residents of the state, and shall annually report on current fiscal year instructional telecommunications activities and, after public hearings, submit to the governor and the legislature an annually updated long-term development plan prepared in consultation with the Department of Education, the University of Alaska, local school districts, and other local and regional education areas.

(d) [(e)] The department [DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES] shall, after public hearings, submit to the governor an annually updated long- term development plan for teleconferencing facilities and services, including facilities and services used both by state agencies and groups other than state agencies.

(e) [(f)] The department [DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES] may not own, operate, or be the licensee of a public noncommercial broadcast station or production center.

(f) [(g)] Nothing in this section implies department [DIVISION] responsibility for programming content. Program design, production, and use are the responsibility of the program-sponsoring agency or other entity, not the department [DIVISION].

* Sec. 5. AS 44.21.320 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.21.320. [DIVISION OF] TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS. (a) [THE DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS SHALL BE ADMINISTERED BY A DIRECTOR APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

(b)] Except as provided in (f) [(e)] of this section, the department [DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS] may, consistent with the provisions of AS 44.21.310(a)(6)

(1) plan, design, construct, manage, and operate all telecommunications systems owned or leased by state agencies;

(2) manage centrex and other telephone-related services of state agencies;

(3) be responsible generally for telecommunications systems and design for state agencies; and

(4) coordinate with state agencies in performing their data and word processing tasks.

(b) [(c)] Within the limits of available financing, the department [DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS] shall administer and operate the satellite television project, by

(1) coordinating with the satellite television user groups and entities; and

(2) providing liaison, management support, and technical assistance for the satellite television project.

(c) [(d)] Decisions and policies relating to programming under the satellite television project, including scheduling and allocation policies, may not be made by the [DIVISIONS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS OR THE] department, but may only be made by a network that is representative of participating rural television users, by commercial broadcast users or by other affected participating user groups and entities under procedures provided by statute or, if no statute applies, then by agreement of the affected user networks or groups. The department shall assist users in preparing agreements that may be required under this subsection.

(d) [(e)] The [DIVISIONS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND THE] department may not engage in any activity which interferes with a contract or program right relating to commercial television programming, including but not limited to any right protected by copyright.

(e) [(f)] Nothing in AS 44.21.300 -- 44.21.330 prohibits a state agency from developing telecommunications systems within its own agency if the commissioner gives written authorization for the agency to engage in its own design, development, management, or operation. The commissioner may authorize independent development only upon a showing of necessity. A description of all authorization under this subsection must be included in the annual report required under AS 44.21.310(a)(2).

(f) [(g)] A state agency authorized to develop an internal telecommunications system shall, whenever feasible, coordinate its design development, management, and operation with the department [DIVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS].

* Sec. 6. AS 44.21.300 and AS 44.21.330(3) are repealed.

* Sec. 7. This Order takes effect March 20, 1987.

DATED: January 19, 1987

Steve Cowper, Governor

4

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

SENATE
Bill Version: Executive Order 66
Publish Date: 1/19/87

REQUEST

Revision Date:
Title: E.O.#66
Sponsor:
Requestor:

Agency Affected: Department of Administration
BRU: Telecommunications Operations and Telecommunications Services
Components:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Two positions were deleted from the FY 88 Telecommunications Services budget prior to submittal; therefore Executive Order 68 has zero fiscal impact.

John J. Cameron

Prepared By: John J. Cameron
Division: Telecommunications Services
Phone: 465-2041
Date: January 12, 1987

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska
Agency: Department of Administration
Date: 1/13/87

Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

Rev. 9/16/86

Page 1 of 1

Alaska State Legislature

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4931

DISTRICT 10
BOX 111038
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99511
(907) 349-2192

CHAIRMAN
Special Committee on
Telecommunications

MEMBER
Labor and Commerce
State Affairs
Finance—Subcommittee Administration

THE SEAL OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

Representative H. A. "Red" Boucher

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS

February 3 - 5, 1987
(* indicates first public hearing)

BELTZ ROOM	Capitol 211 465-4931	9:00 a.m. Tu
		8:00 a.m. Thu

Tuesday, February 3, 1987

* EO 66 Eliminating two seperate divisions within the Department of Administration.

Thursday, February 5, 1987

RATNET and Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission.

(5)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date referred: 1/20/87

FURTHER REFERRALS: State Affairs

DATE: February 3, 1987

The House Special Committee on Telecommunications Committee has considered EO 66

To eliminate the statutory requirements for two separate divisions and a deputy commissioner in the Department of Administration with telecommunications powers and duties.

RECOMMENDS:

[ ] replace with ______ [ ] the same title

[ ] attached amendment(s) [ ] a new title

[X] do pass

[ ] do not pass

[ ] no recommendation

[ ] individual recommendations

[ ] additional referral to the ______ Committee

ADOPTS: [ ] ______ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):

[ ] fiscal impact

[ ] zero fiscal note

[ ] zero with analysis

[ ] same as previous fiscal note published ______

[X] same as previous zero fiscal note published 1/19/87

SIGNING DO PASS:

D. A. Bowley

Norm Wener

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Rettgen no rec

D. A. Bowley

Chairman's signature

Alaska State Legislature

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CHAIRMAN
Special Committee on
Telecommunications

MEMBER
Labor and Commerce
State Affairs
Finance—Subcommittee Administration

Representative H. A. "Red" Boucher

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS
FEBRUARY 3, 1987

AGENDA

9:00 a.m. Call to order.

First item of business:

Executive Order 66 - Merging the Divisions of Telecommunications Services and Operations within the Department of Administration.

Call for Adjournment:

Official Business

COMMITTEE: HOUSE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

DATE: 2/3/87

SIGN - IN

Subject of meeting: EXECUTIVE ORDER 66

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?
Peter DANNERBECK	801 W 10th Street	586 8625	IBM	NO
ROGER A. Ploeg	5545 GLACIER Hwy	780-6544	TU OF A	NO
Herb Holeman	Box CB Juneau	465-2846	APBC	NO
John J. CAMERON	Box C JUNEAU	465-2041	DIV TELECOMM	NO
John M. Andrews	S.O.B.	465-2200	Dept. Admin.	Yes

2-5-87

Meeting

Alaska State Legislature

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CHAIRMAN
Special Committee on
Telecommunications

MEMBER
Labor and Commerce
State Affairs
Finance—Subcommittee Administration

Representative H. A. "Red" Boucher

FEBRUARY 4, 1987

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
DOUG HUMES 465-4931

NOTICE / FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HOUSE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE TO HOLD HEARINGS ON RATNET AND ALASKA PUBLIC BROADCASTING PROPOSED TERMINATION

Hearings will be from 8:30 to 10:30 AM, on Thursday 2/5 and Tuesday 2/10. The Thursday hearing will be in the Beltz room. The Tuesday hearing will be in room 17. Both rooms are in the Capitol.

The hearings will also be teleconferenced, although due to a teleconference conflict, Thursday's teleconference will not be carried state-wide. Tuesday's hearing will be teleconferenced state-wide. Check with Legislative Information for Thursday's teleconference locations.

A more complete agenda will be available on Thursday.

2-10-87

Meeting

COMMUNITIES INVOLVED IN TODAY'S TELECONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 10, 1987

Note:

All figures in this document were taken from "Inventory of Communications Facilities Serving Alaskan Communities", 1987 edition, compiled by the Dept. of Administration.

Anchorage:

Population: 243,829

Number of Telephones: 174,069

Anchorage receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
-	X	X	X	X	X

****

Barrow:

Population: 2,943

Number of Telephones: 1,304

Barrow receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	X	-

****

Bethel:

Population: 3,681

Number of Telephones: 1,788

Bethel receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	X

****

Dillingham:

Population: 2,004

Number of Telephones: 1,002

Dillingham receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	X	-

****

Fairbanks:

Population: 27,103

Number of Telephones: 23,259

Fairbanks receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
-	X	X	X	X	X

****

Galena:

Population: 894

Number of Telephones: 351

Galena receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	-	X

****

Glennallen:

Population: 477

Number of Telephones: 954

Glennallen receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	-	X	X	X

****

Haines:

Population: 1,154

Number of Telephones: 760

Haines receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	X	X

****

Homer:

Population: 3,373

Number of Telephones: 3,355

Homer receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	-	X	X	X

****

Hyder:

Population: 79

Number of Telephones: ??? (Figure not in Inventory.)

Hyder receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	-	-	-	X

****

Juneau:

Population: 23,729

Number of Telephones: 14,828

Juneau receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
-	X	X	X	X	X

****

Ketchikan:

Population: 7,633

Number of Telephones: 6,260

Ketchikan receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	X

****

Kodiak:

Population: 6,069

Number of Telephones: 4,574

Kodiak receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	X	X

****

Kotzebue:

Population: 2,235

Number of Telephones: 965

Kotzebue receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	X	X

****

Petersburg:

Population: 3,137

Number of Telephones: 1,370

Petersburg receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	X

****

Sitka:

Population: 7,611

Number of Telephones: 3,422

Sitka receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	X	X	X

****

Unalaska:

Population: 1,630

Number of Telephones: 479

Unalaska receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	-

****

Valdez:

Population: 3,687

Number of Telephones: 1,719

Valdez receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	-	X

****

Wrangell:

Population: 2,376

Number of Telephones: 1,084

Wrangell receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	X

REMARKS OF JOHN CLOUGH TO
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS
February 10, 1987

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before the Special Committee today. I was heartened by the chairman's opening remarks to the effect that there appears to be agreement on the issue that the Legislature should approve funding for public broadcasting in Alaska. I will therefore direct my remarks to the suggested topic of how public broadcasting plays a significant part in the daily life of Alaskans and the consequences should public broadcasting be discontinued.

I should preface my remarks by explaining my own personal connection with public broadcasting in Alaska. For the past year, I have been the legal counsel for KTOO Television and Radio here in Juneau, Alaska. In the course of my work with KTOO, I have had the great fortune to be exposed to many aspects of public broadcasting in Alaska and to appreciate the tremendous effort put forth by hundreds of people throughout the State to deliver these services to the Alaska public. However, I want to emphasize to the committee that I am <u>not</u> here today in my capacity as legal counsel. Instead, I offer these remarks only as the testimony of a subscribing member of KTOO, a resident of Juneau and a concerned Alaskan.

The immediate effect in Juneau of termination of State funding for public broadcasting would be the short-term demise of KTOO. The economic consequences of such action cannot be ignored. As Representatives Ulmer and Hudson are all too well aware, the recent announcement by the United States Coast Guard that it will be moving approximately seventy-five paid positions from the city has been generally perceived as a devastating blow to Juneau. KTOO radio and television employ approximately thirty full time paid positions. While not quite on the same scale as the projected Coast Guard reorganization, the termination of those positions could not help but have a tremendous negative impact on our fragile local economy. I can only presume that similar scenarios would be acted out throughout the State if the Governor's proposed budget were adopted.

As drastic as the economic consequences might be, I believe that the greatest danger inherent in terminating or severely curtailing funding for public broadcasting in Alaska would be a deterioration in the quality of life presently available to the citizens of our State. By "quality of life" I do not refer to a standard of living or some other type of financial indicia. Instead, I speak of the contributions made by public broadcasting to Alaska's complex network of social, cultural and political interaction.

As you listen to testimony from around the State, you will certainly hear many different examples of how public broadcasting contributes to this quality of life on a daily basis. I would like to focus my remarks on one specific aspect of those contributions, that being providing information to the public concerning Alaska's political issues. In my opinion, for a number of years public broadcasting has provided the most significant media forum for examination of political issues in Alaska. The tremendous role of public broadcasting in this regard was graphically demonstrated in the coverage and debates provided during the most recent state-wide elections. As Representatives Hudson and Ulmer may recall, I had the distinct honor of participating in one small portion of the coverage regarding the legislative elections here in Juneau. After my participation in the debate forum, I received feedback from literally scores of citizens in Juneau. The citizen reaction was almost overwhelmingly positive to the role public broadcasting had played in presenting important questions and answers to Alaska's voters.

State-wide election coverage is, of course, the "Super Bowl" of political reporting in Alaska. However, public broadcasting plays just as important a role in providing a forum for political discussion on a daily basis throughout the

State, in the form of extended television news broadcasts, radio broadcasting of municipal hearings, issue oriented programming, the most expansive legislative coverage operating in the State and a host of other services. I cannot stand before you and state that <u>every</u> Alaskan benefits from these services on a daily basis. However, I can state with conviction that public broadcasting provides the <u>only</u> media forum for coverage and debate of Alaskan political issues on a daily basis. If that service were eliminated or severely curtailed, I believe that the quality of Alaskan life would be diminished.

Public broadcasting in Alaska is nothing more, or less, than a reflection of ourselves as Alaskans. At times it has been confused, disorganized and often controversial. More often, however, it has been progressive, daring and enlightened. For myself, I would like to see those qualities of Alaskan life preserved and am willing as an Alaskan to bear an increased tax burden to maintain public broadcasting services.

2-12-87

Meeting

PLEASE SIGN 10

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: 2/12 -THURS

Site/Location: JNU/C-17

Sponsor/Subject: H. Spec. Comm. ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Name/Representing	Address	Phone	Here to Testify	Here to Observe
Don Rinker	KTOO	586/670	✓	
Charles Northrip	APBC	465-2846	✓	
R.B. "BOB" Blodgett	Teller	642-3333	✓	
Herb Haleman	Juneau	465-2846		✓

3/9/84

Alaska State Legislature

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CHAIRMAN
Special Committee on
Telecommunications

MEMBER
Labor and Commerce
State Affairs
Finance—Subcommittee Administrati

Representative H. A. "Red" Boucher

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS
FEBRUARY 12, 1987

AGENDA

HB 5 AN ACT RELATING TO REGULATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

HB 23 AN ACT RELATING TO REDUCED RATES AND DISCOUNTED SERVICE FOR LOW-INCOME TELECOMMUNICATIONS CUSTOMERS

CONTINUATION OF STATEWIDE TELECONFERENCE ON RATNET AND PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HB 5

AN ACT RELATING TO REGULATION OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

INTENT

The intent of the bill is to give the Alaska Public Utilities Commission policy direction in regulating telephone utilities in Alaska.

THE PROBLEM

The deregulation of long distance telephone utilities (AT&T) in 1984 and the resulting rise in private sector competition in the telephone and telecommunications industry requires that APUC now have policy guidelines.

POLICY GUIDELINES PROPOSED BY HB 5

The basic assumption of HB 5 is that the public interest must be protected in the current business climate of deregulation and competition.

It is also assumed that the state should set policy on this issue and not simply accept federal policy, even though it is similar.

The availability and affordability of telephone service are the key policy guidelines.

The definition of "communications" is expanded to include not only telephone service but also video and data communications.

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

(1) "Communications" is defined, and the need for universal (i.e., statewide) service at affordable rates is stated.

(2) The importance of communication services to all Alaskan's is stressed by indicating that the communications services must be "reasonably" priced.

(3) Deregulation and competition in the telephone industry has led to a situation where a telephone company could use revenues from one of its monopoly operations to subsidize an operation in which it is competing with another company.

PAST ACTION ON BILL

A similar bill (HB 701) was introduced in the last session but it died in the House Labor and Commerce Committee.

Several provisions of HB 701 that had "anti-competitive" connotations, and were therefore controversial, have been removed in HB 5.

FISCAL NOTE

The Alaska Public Utilities Commission attached a zero fiscal note to HB 701.

POSITIONS OF AFFECTED GROUPS

Both the Alaska Public Utilities Commission and the Alaska Telephone Association support the concept of the bill. Technical language changes may be necessary.

GCI and Alascom found HB 701 controversial due to the competition/market structure implications. Neither have presented positions on HB 5 at this point.

IN THE HOUSE BY BOUCHER

HOUSE BILL NO. 5

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to regulation of telecommunication services."

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

* Section 1. AS 42.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 42.05.145. TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATION POLICY. A utility that provides local exchange or interexchange telecommunication service in the state affects the public interest. Regulation of these utilities shall, consistent with this chapter, seek to

(1) maintain and advance the efficiency, availability, and affordability of universal communications service including voice, video, and data communications;

(2) ensure that charges to customers for communication services are reasonable; and

(3) ensure that rates for noncompetitive communication services do not subsidize the competitive ventures of communication companies.

HB 23

AN ACT RELATING TO REDUCED RATES AND DISCOUNTED SERVICE FOR LOW-INCOME TELECOMMUNICATION CUSTOMERS

INTENT

The purpose of HB 23 is to allow telecommunications utilities (e.g., telephone companies) to initiate reduced rate service to its low-income customers.

THE PROBLEM

Alaska's low income residents could find their access to basic telephone service cut off if the current evolution (i.e., deregulation and competition) of Alaska's telephone service results in an increase in intrastate service rates.

Alaska law does not permit telephone companies to offer reduced rates or discounted service to low-income customers.

CHANGES PROPOSED BY HB 23

HB 23 modifies the Alaska Public Utilities Commission Act to permit a public utility to initiate a discounted service or a reduced rate for telephone service for low-income customers.

In other words, it remove the prohibition that currently prevents reduced rates or discount service.

Note that in no way does HB 23 require telephone utilities or the Alaska Public Utilities Commission to provide discounted service.

PAST ACTION ON BILL

An identical bill (HB 539) passed the House last session, but died in the Senate State Affairs Committee due to concern over whether telephone rates were going to rise.

Note that the primary concern of this bill is the "safety net" aspects of communication -- not concern with fluctuations in the market structure.

FISCAL NOTE

Zero fiscal notes were presented by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission and the Division of Public Assistance.

POSITIONS OF AFFECTED GROUPS

Both the Alaska Public Utilities Commission and the Alaska Telephone Associaion support this bill.

Note that the Federal Communications Commission supports this concept.

Alascom and GCI did not testify at the hearings last session. Alascom does not have a position on this bill at this time.

IN THE HOUSE BY BOUCHER

HOUSE BILL NO. 23

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to reduced rates and discounted service for low-income telecommunication customers."

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

* Section 1. AS 42.05.301 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(b) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a public utility may initiate a discounted service or a reduced rate for essential telecommunication services for the benefit of its low-income customers. The commission may not require a utility to provide a discounted service or reduced rate under this subsection. The commission may not require a telephone utility to incur uncompensated costs or administrative burdens that are not recoverable through an approved tariff if the utility provides a discounted service or reduced rate.

* Sec. 2. AS 42.05.391 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(e) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a public utility may initiate a discounted service or a reduced rate for essential telecommunication services for the benefit of its low-income customers. The commission may not require a utility to provide a discounted service or reduced rate under this subsection. The commission may not require a telephone utility to incur uncompensated costs or administrative burdens that are not recoverable through an approved tariff if the utility provides a discounted service or reduced rate.


Barrow
Wainwright
Point Hope
Anaktuvuk Pass
Kotzebue
Ambler
Shishmaref
Noorvik
Selawik
TELLER
Gambell
Savoonga
Nome
Galena
Fort Yukon
Fairbanks
Delta Junction
Unalakleet
McGRATH
Hooper Bay
Bethel
Matanuska-Susitna
(Wasilla)
Anchorage
Kenai-Peninsula
(Soldotna)
Valdez
Seward
St. Paul
Dillingham
Homer
Cordova
SKAGWAY
Yakutat
Haines
JUNEAU
Hoonah
~~HOONAH~~
ANGOON
Sitka
KAKE
Kodiak
Petersburg
Sand Point
Wrangell
Unalaska
Ketchikan

COMMUNITIES INVOLVED IN TODAY'S TELECONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 12, 1987

Note:

All figures in this document were taken from "Inventory of Communications Facilities Serving Alaskan Communities", 1987 edition, compiled by the Dept. of Administration.

Anchorage:

Population: 243,829

Number of Telephones: 174,069

Election Districts:

Senate Districts: E-I
House Districts : 8-15

Anchorage receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
-	X	X	X	X	X

****

Angoon:

Population: 470

Number of Telephones: 149

Election Districts:

Senate District: B
House District : 2

Angoon receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	X

****

Dillingham:

Population: 2,004

Number of Telephones: 1,002

Election Districts:

Senate District: N
House District : 26

Dillingham receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	X	-

****

Fairbanks:

Population: 27,103

Number of Telephones: 23,259

Election Districts:

Senate Districts: J-K
House Districts : 17-21

Fairbanks receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
-	X	X	X	X	X

****

Kake:

Population: 574

Number of Telephones: 245

Election Districts:

Senate District: B
House District : 2

Kake receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	X

****

Ketchikan:

Population: 7,633

Number of Telephones: 6,260

Election Districts:

Senate District: A
House District : 1

Ketchikan receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	X

****

Petersburg:

Population: 3,137

Number of Telephones: 1,370

Election Districts:

Senate District: A
House District : 1

Petersburg receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	X

****

Sitka:

Population: 7,611

Number of Telephones: 3,422

Election Districts:

Senate District: B
House District : 3

Sitka receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	X	X	X

****

Unalaska:

Population: 1,630

Number of Telephones: 479

Election Districts:

Senate District: N
House District : 26

Unalaska receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	X	X	-	X	-

****

Valdez:

Population: 3,687

Number of Telephones: 1,719

Election Districts:

Senate District: E
House District : 6

Valdez receives:

RATNET	APBC-TV	CABLE-TV	OTHER-TV	APBC-RADIO	OTHER-RADIO
X	-	X	-	-	X

****

2-17-87

Meeting

Introduced: 1/19/87
Referred: House Special Committee on Telecommunications and Labor & Commerce

IN THE HOUSE BY BOUCHER

HOUSE BILL NO. 5

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to regulation of telecommunication services."

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

* Section 1. AS 42.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 42.05.145. TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATION POLICY. A utility that provides local exchange or interexchange telecommunication service in the state affects the public interest. Regulation of these utilities shall, consistent with this chapter, seek to

(1) maintain and advance the efficiency, availability, and affordability of universal communications service including voice, video, and data communications;

(2) ensure that charges to customers for communication services are reasonable; and

(3) ensure that rates for noncompetitive communication services do not subsidize the competitive ventures of communication companies.