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STAFF SCHEDULING PLAN WITH A COMMON AUGUST VACATION

CALENDAR		GROUP I	GROUP II	GROUP III	GROUP IV	GROUP V	CALENDAR
1971		1 WEEK	3 WEEKS				1971
Sept.	6	4 DAYS	14 DAYS	5 WEEKS	7 WEEKS	VAC.	Sept.
	13	VAC.		24 DAYS	33 DAYS	8 WEEKS	13
	20						20
	27	8 WEEKS	VAC.			38 DAYS	27
Oct.	4			VAC.			Oct.
	11						11
	18			VAC.			18
	25	38 DAYS	8 WEEKS	8 WEEKS	VAC.		25
Nov.	1		36 DAYS	37 DAYS			Nov.
	8					VAC.	8
	15	VAC.					15
	22						22
	29				8 WEEKS	8 WEEKS	29
Dec.	6		VAC.		36 DAY	36 DAYS	Dec.
	13			VAC.			13
	20						20
	27						27
1972		8 WEEKS	8 WEEKS	8 WEEKS	VAC.		1972
Jan.	3	39 DAYS	37 Days	38 DAYS			Jan.
	10						10
	17				8 WEEKS	VAC.	17
	24				38 DAYS		24
	31	VAC.					31
Feb.	7		VAC.				Feb.
	14						14
	21						21
	28	8 WEEKS	8 WEEKS	VAC.		8 WEEKS	28
Mar.	6	36 DAYS	39 DAYS		VAC.	36 DAYS	Mar.
	13			8 WEEKS			13
	20			39 Days			20
	27						27
Apr.	3					VAC.	Apr.
	10	VAC.					10
	17				8 WEEKS		17
	24		VAC.		39 DAYS	8 WEEKS	24
May	1					39 DAYS	May
	8	8 WEEKS					8
	15	39 DAYS		VAC.			15
	22						22
	29				VAC.		29
June	5		8 WEEKS				June
	12		39 DAYS	8 WEEKS	8 WEEKS	VAC.	12
	19	VAC.		39 DAYS	39 DAYS		19
	26						26
July	3		VAC.				July
	10						10
	17	8 WEEKS	8 WEEKS			7 WEEKS	17
	24	34 DAYS	35 DAYS			34 DAYS	24
	31						31
Aug.	7						Aug.
	14	VAC.	VAC.	VAC.	VAC.	VAC.	14
	21	4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS	21
	28						28
No. of School Day		182	180	181	185	185	No. of School Day
No. of Vacation Days		22	30	19	75	75	No. of Vacation Days



Valley View School near Chicago keeps its classes small by staying open all year, including the summer vacation. Here Mrs. Jean Kwirant teaches third-grade pupils.

Why It Pays To Keep A School Open All Year

by Thomas F. Driscoll

CHICAGO, ILL.

What can a school district do when it has 7000 pupils, room for only 5500, and has run out of funds to build more classrooms?

Simple. Do away with the three-month, summer vacation, when the buildings stand idle, and send kids to school all year long in rotating shifts.

Last summer such a program was started in a suburban Chicago school district which faced this problem: too many pupils for the number of classrooms it could afford.

Valley View Elementary District, 30 miles southwest of the Loop, launched what it calls the "45-15 Continuous School Year Plan." It is surprisingly simple, and so far has run smoothly without serious objections from either parents, teachers, or pupils.

The figures 45-15 form the heart of the plan. Every youngster goes to school for 45 class days (about nine weeks) and then has a 15-class-day (three-week) vacation. All year long. But in rotating shifts.

Here is the way it works:

The entire school district, composed of about 7000 pupils in five elementary schools and one junior high, is divided into four groups. Three groups are in class while the fourth is on vacation.

Thus, about 5250 pupils attend school—without overtaxing the facilities—and 1750 stay home.

Valley View started the program on June 30, 1970, by sending Group 1 to class. Fifteen class days later, Group 2

started. After another 15 days, Group 3 began.

By the time the next 15-day period ended, it was Aug. 31. Group 1 then went on vacation, and Group 4 took its place. After another 15 days, Group 2 went home and Group 1 started up again. And so on throughout the year.

Weekends, holidays, and traditional Christmas and Easter vacations are enjoyed by all students simultaneously.

In addition, all pupils will get 12 days off together from June 24 to July 6 so that maintenance work can be done on the schools and buses.

No vacation loss

At the end of a calendar year, every pupil will have been in class 180 days as required by Illinois law (four 45-day sessions). He also will have had a total of three months' vacation, plus holidays, just as he used to have during the long, lazy summer.

All children from the same family are put into the same group, so they can always vacation together. Neighborhoods, too, are kept in one group so that friends and playmates can share their free time.

"Basically, 200 years of tradition are being changed," said James Gove, an assistant superintendent who helped to develop the plan.

Said J. Patrick Page, the district's research director:

"The three-month summer vacation is a holdover from the days of agriculture. The kids had to have summers off

the mid-1960's. They expected domestic air travel to continue at the 15 percent average annual gain rate of the past decade.

Instead, the airlines have come upon hard times. TWA's deficit for 1970 will probably reach a staggering \$50 million. Pan American, Western, United, Braniff will all lose money.

Their troubles are many. The economy is down, unemployment is up, labor costs in the airline industry rise at an annual rate of 11 percent, airline strikes mean permanent loss of business, savings from the 747 are below expectations. And many Americans have simply stopped flying.

Moreover, by awarding duplicate routes, the Civil Aeronautics Board has severely increased the competition between airlines.

A few years ago, United Airlines, Pan Am, and Northwest enjoyed a lucrative lock on the air route between the Pacific Coast and Hawaii. Today, Continental, Western and TWA fly from California to Honolulu while Braniff and American wing to the islands from inland and Atlantic cities.

Competition has become so fierce that the airlines are battling for passengers with a variety of extras, many of which center on improving the seat space in coach sections.

United Airlines, however, has come

up with a super special on its 747's. It boasts two galleys in the underbelly of the airplane, each equipped with four built-in ovens and a freezer.

"Instead of boarding hot food on our aircraft and then reheating it," explains United chef Fred Rigert, "we now board chilled food and heat it in our ovens, so that when it's served it retains all of its original flavor."

Four in the galley

The galleys on the United 747 are manned by four hostesses hardly ever seen by the passengers. These girls cook the meals, keep them warm on heated serving carts, then load them into elevators which transport them to the two main-deck service centers.

Marilyn Rose of Morgan, Utah, the stewardess on PARADE's cover, declares, "Working in the galley is really a treat. I've been flying for United for almost six years now, and working below is a welcome change. I love people and all of that. But sometimes it's good to change the routine, to get away from passengers and take over the food preparation."

Barbara Slack of Manhattan Beach, Calif., another hostess, explains that galley duty has become a favorite of the stewardesses. "We bid for the job on a seniority basis," she points out, "because moving food in and out of



so they could help on the farm. That's no longer necessary."

Valley View's problem was that of the typical suburb. Its population exploded.

In 1953 Valley View had five one-room country schools with a total enrollment of 89. Ten years later, in 1963, enrollment was 2400. Today it is 7000.

In 15 years the district has changed from a languid, rural community to a beehive of subdivisions composed mostly of middle-class workers.

As it grew, residents approved 15 bond issues and built six new schools.

Two years ago they reached the legal borrowing limit, and began searching for an alternative to money and construction. They found it in 45-15, a plan formulated by the district's professional administrators but urged originally by the seven laymen on the school board.

Instantly upon its adoption, 45-15 increased Valley View's building capacity by one-third. It was the equivalent of adding 60 classrooms worth \$6 million without spending a cent.

Other economies came with it. There is no interest to be paid on bonds issued for construction. No principal or staff had to be hired for another school. No janitors. No office clerks. There is no depreciation of a new building, no new grass to cut, no more desks to buy or libraries to equip.

Save on buses, too

Valley View needs 1/4 as many buses, 1/4 as many textbooks, 1/4 as many microscopes, tape recorders, and other devices which every modern classroom must have.

"Economy is our purpose," said Page. "A few other places in the United States have what they call year-round schools, but they are not like ours."

The fact that the plan is new and breaks with tradition was the principal hurdle which the district faced in inaugurating it. But Page listed these specific objections which a school district is likely to hear in proposing a continuous school year:

1. Family vacations will be destroyed if kids have to go to school in summer.

Equal treatment

"Nonsense," said Page. "How many families take a three-month vacation? Every child under our plan will get three weeks off in summer and will know a year in advance what those weeks will be. He will also get three weeks off at three other times during the year."

"A lot of men who live in our district work in the construction trades and have never been able to take a vacation in summer. Now they can go away with their families at other times of the year."

2. Kids won't adjust to such a plan.

They need their summers off.

"That's a complete myth," Page said. "We asked our counselors last summer to keep a careful watch for any new problems with pupils. They didn't find any. Only two children complained to a counselor about going to school in summer."

Valley View believes 45-15 is better for pupils because they don't forget as much during a three-week vacation as they used to in three months. Also, a student who has trouble learning need not fail an entire year; he can switch to another group, losing only 45 days.

Earn extra money

3. Teachers don't want to work all summer.

"But they like the extra money they can earn teaching all year," said Page, "especially the men who are supporting a family and usually work all summer in construction or some other field."

At Valley View a teacher may choose to work either the traditional nine months or all year long. A new teacher, fresh out of college, gets \$7200 for nine months or \$9600 for 12 months. Experienced teachers can earn as much as \$18,000.

An unexpected plus for teachers is the 45-day turnover. Explained Mrs. Eileen Ward, a veteran Valley View teacher who chose to work all year long:

"If you have a class that's driving you up the wall, you can think, 'I've only got to put up with them for nine weeks.'"

Finding jobs

4. Students won't be able to get summer jobs.

"We are an elementary district," said Page, "and few of our kids work in summer."

The Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, which has endorsed the 45-15 plan and urged businesses to schedule vacations to cooperate with it, says if a high school adopted the plan, its students would have better employment opportunities. They would be out of school, for example, when college students were not, thus reducing the competition for jobs.

5. Teachers need summer for graduate work.

"We've got four universities within easy driving distance of our district," said Page. "There are many opportunities to take graduate courses on Saturdays and in the evenings."

Page says the only parental objections to 45-15 have come from families who moved into the district in mid-summer and found that their children had to start school immediately.

"They were mad," he said, "but not at us. The guy they blamed was the real estate man who didn't tell them about our year-round school."

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January 21, 1972

Mr. W. K. Pennebaker
Associate Professor of Education
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701

Dear Professor Pennebaker:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 13 and the accompanying information about utilizing schools year round. Your support for this measure is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mike Miller, Representative
District Four (Juneau)

bcc: Robert L. Thomas
Deputy Commissioner



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

COLLEGE, ALASKA 99701

January 13, 1972

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Representative Mike Miller
Box 1494
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Miller:

I read, with interest, the article in the News-Miner yesterday entitled Year-round School Hearing, and support your efforts to get better use from our existing school facilities.

In 1970, the Dade County Public Schools, Miami, Florida published a comprehensive Plan Utilization Study, which explored many alternatives to the typical school year. The enclosed copies which were taken from that study, may be of some interest to you since they deal with extending the school year.

Any local school system would have its own unique problems in moving toward year-round school. I support that portion of the bill which would encourage local districts to explore these alternatives and others, which would improve the utilization of present facilities.

Sincerely,

W.K. Pennebaker
Associate Professor of Education

Enclosures:

PLAN V

THE ROTATING FOUR QUARTER PLAN

Format

This plan divides the school year into four equal quarters. Each pupil is then expected to attend three consecutive quarters and vacation the fourth quarter. All pupils can then attend school for the same length of time as they do under the traditional program, but the school plants are operating fully for 12 months a year. Vacation periods are staggered throughout the calendar year so that 3/4 of the total school enrollment is in session at any given quarter and one quarter of the pupil population is on vacation during any given quarter.

There are several operational designs possible in the rotating four quarter plan. One plan suggests pupils be permitted to attend only three quarters but employ teachers for four quarters. Another variation makes the fourth quarter required for teachers but *optional* for pupils. The sample calendar suggests four quarters of fifty-eight days each. A pupil electing attendance in the fourth quarter would be in enrollment 232 days. Teachers working four quarters would be employed for 245 days or 49 days longer than presently employed.

Plant Capacity

The four quarter plan theoretically increases the capacity of school plants by 33-1/3%. A school having a pupil capacity of 1,200 pupils could conceivably enroll 1,600 pupils and due to the staggered attendance periods, inherent in this plan, have but 1,200 pupils in attendance during any given quarter.

CHART VIII

OPERATION OF THE ROTATING FOUR QUARTER PLAN FOR RESCHEDULING THE SCHOOL YEAR

<i>Pupil Attendance Group Each Group Com- prises 1/4 of the entire student enrollment</i>	<i>Attendance Quarters</i>			
	<i>Fall</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Group A	Vacation	School	School	School
Group B	School	Vacation	School	School
Group C	School	School	Vacation	School
Group D	School	School	School	Vacation

The rotating four quarter plan requires extensive personnel policy revisions. Policies concerning sabbatical leave, sick leave, professional leave, retirement procedures, etc. . . need to be reviewed in light of the annual employment of teachers.

In the operation of the four quarter plan since only seventy-five percent of the school's membership is in attendance during any given quarter, while twenty-five percent of the pupils are vacationing (see Chart XII) a twenty-five percent reduction in the teaching staff is possible. The extended employment period (see sample calendar) inherent in the plan can be expected to increase the annual salary of instructional personnel by twenty-five percent. These two factors coupled with the reduced need for summer academic programs as they are now operated would decrease the school system's expenditure for instructional salaries by an estimated 9.1%.

Administration

The four quarter plan appears to present many administrative problems. The comprehensive record keeping required in the areas of pupil registration, achievement recording, and attendance could add considerably to the cost of implementing this program. Inherent in the four quarter plan is a comprehensive revision of the curriculum of the Dade County schools. A one quarter vacation period in a pupil's attendance sequence should not negatively effect the availability of course offerings to any pupil. Thus, each course as it now is known should be segmented into smaller components, more definitive in objectives and structure. This would make it possible to develop a variety of sequential alternatives for each pupil based upon his individual needs and still make available the required general educational courses.

Administrative procedures need to be developed relative to the transferring of pupils in and out of the Dade County schools as well as the rescheduling of pupils enrolled in schools operating on the four quarter plan. The quarterly distribution of tests, the collection of fees, the planning of graduation ceremonies, all represent administrative problems that would exist in a school operating on a four quarter plan. It will also be necessary to obtain a waiver from the State requirement of 180 school days for all pupils.

Advantages

The pupil's work in a four quarter plan could be evaluated more frequently and the costs of failing students could be considerably reduced, since pupils would be required to repeat only the quarter failed, rather than the entire year. Theoretically, fewer buildings would be required, thus reducing the cost of debt service, insurance premiums, and building maintenance.

Pupils would be available to the labor market in small numbers at any given period, thus reducing the number of pupils unemployed. Pupils can feasibly arrange to share employment opportunities over a given school year.

Intensive staff development programs are possible since some teachers who elect to be employed for the fourth quarter are likely not to be needed for instructional programs.

Disadvantages

In this section of the country, summer attendance would require air conditioning of all schools. Community agencies would have to maintain their programs year round thus adding materially to their cost of operation at times other than during the summer months.

Major cleaning and maintenance would be difficult and likely to be more expensive since it would need to be done during evening hours and weekends. Transportation costs would increase since the density of pupils within a school boundary is reduced because the geographic area served by any one school center increases in size to encompass its increased capacity.

The major disadvantage, however, to the four quarter program is the length of time necessary to implement the plan and the time required for the economies to actually be realized. The experience of other communities indicates that it would take approximately three years to convert our curriculum to a four quarter program and four more years for the capital outlay economies to be realized.

CHART XIII

THEORETICAL INCREASE IN CAPACITIES
OF DADE COUNTY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
OPERATING ON THE ROTATING
FOUR QUARTER PLAN

<i>Dade County Sr. High Schools</i>	<i>Capacity RSD Max. 30</i>	<i>Capacity Rotating Four Quarter</i>
<i>Northeast District</i>		
Mia. Beach	1822	2423
M. Norland*	2787	3707
No. Miami	2753	3661
<i>Northwest District</i>		
Hialeah*	2633	3510
Carol City	2731	3632
<i>No. Central District</i>		
MacArthur	139	185
M. Central	2600	2466
Edison	2086	2774
Northwestern	1953	2604
M. Springs	2600	3458
<i>So. Central District</i>		
Gables	2804	3738
M. Jackson	2445	3178
Miami Sr.*	3266	4344
<i>Southwest District</i>		
M. Coral Pk.	2569	3417
Mia. Killian	2702	3594
Southwest	2627	3474
<i>South District</i>		
M. Palmetto	2787	3707
So. Dade	1906	2541
	43,210	57,469
	<i>Total County Sr. High School Capacity</i>	<i>Total County Sr. High School Capacity Under Rotating 4 Qtr. Plan</i>

PLAN VII

QUINTESTER PLAN

*Forms**

The Quintester Plan is developed under a school design that divides the school year into 45 days or 9 week sessions. (See attached calendar, page 3). Each pupil may then elect to attend any four quinquesters during the school year. Vacation periods would be staggered throughout the calendar year so that 4/5 of the total school population is in session during any given quinquester and 1/5 of the school population would be on vacation. (See attached chart). Selected students might be considered for attendance during the fifth quinquester, making it possible for them to accelerate their high school graduation.

The summer term, or fifth quinquester, is conceived as being different from present summer programming. The summer term is expected to be an extension of the four other terms and is not meant to be primarily a vehicle for remedial and enrichment work.

The same operational options reported in the four quarter plan (Plan V) are available in this plan. Teachers may elect annual employment (5 quinquesters) so as to total a 234 day employment period not including holidays or elect 4 quinquesters of employment totaling 187 days of employment excluding holidays.

The quinquester plan is essentially a plan to affect savings in secondary school utilization. Although an elementary school format could be developed to allow some acceleration and remedial experience for selected elementary school pupils.

Plant Capacity

The quinquester plan theoretically increases the capacity of school plants by 25%. A school having a capacity of 2,000 pupils could have an enrollment of 2,500 and due to the staggered attendance plan could put 2,000 pupils in attendance during any given quinquester. Increased plant capacity could also be achieved through an acceleration procedure developed under this plan. The fact that the fifth quinquester coincides closely with the Lake County base plan for summer school operation is likely to make attendance in summer school for acceleration purposes more appealing. To obtain the maximum benefit from this plan relative to plant utilization 4/5 of the total secondary school population would need to be in attendance each quinquester.

The degree to which pupils avail themselves of the acceleration factor in the quinquester plan will materially affect the utilization economy. A large number of pupils attending the 5th quinquester to complete a graduation from senior high school would to an extent negate the prospect of potential 25% increase in plant utilization. Some of the utilization economies would be negated, however, by the student stations released by students completing their secondary school experience in 5 years instead of the traditional 6 years.

Staffing

The quinquester plan implies the need to re-examine revisions of personnel policies and procedures at the four quarter plan.

In the operation of the quinmester plan since only 80% of a school's membership is in attendance during any given quarter, while 20% of the pupils are vacationing a 20% reduction in the teaching staff is possible. The employment period of the *total* instructional staff however, need not increase since only 4/5 of the *total* instructional staff are required for the fifth quinmester. The instructional staff may, however, be given annual employment status and those persons not required for teaching assignments could be involved in staff development programs or elect to go on leave at this time for university study or travel. The sample calendar (attached) indicates a change in the number of planning days, thus the increase of 45 days of instructional time for pupils is projected to be a 37 day increase in the employment period of the teaching staff.

The factors of reduced staffing needs, the lengthened employment period for the instructional staff plus the elimination of the present summer school academic program would decrease the school system's expenditure for instructional salaries by an estimated 4%.

Administration

The administrative problems created by the quinmester plan are similar to those problems found in the four quarter plan. Record keeping and pupil-teacher scheduling would appear to be the most difficult problems to overcome. These logistic problems would need to be contended with 5 times a year as opposed to 4 times a year under the four quarter plan.

A revision of the Dade County curriculum would be a necessity under the quinmester plan. The cost of this revision is being investigated in light of the fact that curriculum revision is required by both the four quarter plan and the quinmester plan.

Advantages

The quinmester plan has as its major advantage the potential of curriculum improvement and improved plant utilization with minimal calendar alterations. A pupil not attending a fifth quinmester would attend school for 130 days or the exact length of time presently scheduled within a school year. This plan requires little sociological adjustment, and makes attendance during summer school a vehicle for acceleration, as well as remediation and enrichment. The number of pupils failing a year's school work would be reduced considerably and a fifth of the year's work would be repeated instead. Pupils would be given the opportunity to explore various subject areas since a year long course is not involved and the option to take another subject is available within 9 weeks.

Present accreditation standards as to length of school year would be met and no state waiver of length of school year would be required.

A common vacation period is proposed in this plan (see calendar, page 50); therefore, family vacations are still possible even with attendance for the fifth quinmester.

One major advantage of the quinmester plan is that it can be planned in conjunction with the ten hour day Plan and the restructuring of grade level plan.

Disadvantages

The quinmester plan does not provide immediate relief in the area of plant utilization. Attendance at four summer quinesters would be required for a student to accelerate his graduation from senior high school; thus, the plant utilization economies would not be forthcoming until after the fourth year of operation. The community would likely require a period of adjustment and it is not feasible to expect that during the first few summers of operation that 4/5 of the secondary pupils would enroll for the summer quinmester. This proportion of participation is required for the achievement of maximum utilization economies suggested in the plan.

SAMPLE CALENDAR

QUINMESTER PLAN

1969-70

1st Quinmester Pre-Planning August 27-29
Students in session September 1—November 3
Holidays: Labor Day (September 1—Teachers)
Post Planning—November 4

2nd Quinmester Pre-Planning November 4
Students in session November 5—January 21
Holidays: Veterans' Day—November 11
Thanksgiving—November 27-28
Christmas/New Year—December 24—January 2
Post Planning—January 22

3rd Quinmester Pre-Planning January 22
Students in session January 23—March 26
Holidays: NONE
Easter Vacation—March 27—March 30
Post Planning—March 31

4th Quinmester Pre-Planning March 31
Students in session April 1—June 3
Holidays: Memorial Day—May 30
Post Planning—June 4

5th Quinmester Pre-Planning June 4
Students in session June 5—August 7
Holidays: July 3—July 4
Post Planning—August 10-11

NOTES

1. Total Instructional days—180 for 4 quinesters
2. Total instructional days—225 for 5 quinesters
3. Teachers employed for 4 quinesters—187 days
4. Teachers employed for 5 quinesters—234 days
5. Option of deleting post and pre-planning days between quinesters would serve to extend length of August vacation period.

CHART XVII
OPERATION OF THE QUINMESTER PLAN
FOR RESCHEDULING THE SCHOOL YEAR

*Pupil Attendance
Group*

Attendance Quinesters

Each group comprises 1/5 of the entire student body

	<i>Quinmester I</i>	<i>Quinmester II</i>	<i>Quinmester III</i>	<i>Quinmester IV</i>	<i>Quinmester V</i>
Group A	Vacation	School	School	School	School
Group B	School	Vacation	School	School	School
Group C	School	School	Vacation	School	School
Group D	School	School	School	Vacation	School
Group E	School	School	School	School	Vacation

**CHART XVIII
THEORETICAL INCREASES IN CAPACITIES
OF DADE COUNTY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
OPERATING ON THE QUINMESTER PLAN**

<i>Dade County Sr. High Schools</i>	<i>Capacity RSD Max. 30</i>	<i>Capacity Quinmester Plan</i>
<i>Northeast District</i>		
Mia. Beach	1822	2278
M. Norland*	2787	3484
No. Miami	2753	3441
<i>Northwest District</i>		
Hialeah*	2633	3291
Carol City	2731	3414
<i>No. Central District</i>		
MacArthur	139	174
M. Central	2600	3250
Edison	2086	2607
Northwestern	1953	2441
M. Springs	2600	3250
<i>So. Central District</i>		
Gables	2804	3505
M. Jackson	2445	3667
Miami Sr.*	3266	4083
<i>Southwest District</i>		
M. Coral Pk.	2569	3211
Mia. Killian	2702	3378
Southwest	2627	3284
<i>South District</i>		
M. Palmetto	2787	3484
So. Dade	1906	2382
	<i>43,210 Total County Senior High School Capacity</i>	<i>54,013 Total County Senior High School Capacity Quinmester Plan</i>

January 21, 1972

Dr. Roy Box, O.D.
611 W. Willoughby
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Box:

Representative Mike Miller asked that I forward the attached minutes to you. The material pertains to House Bill 467 and the concept of year round use of schools.

Sincerely,

Sandy Wendte

Sandy Wendte
Secretary to House Local
Government Committee

P. O. Box 1494
Juneau, Alaska 99801
November 8, 1971

Dear Genie:

Before I get into legislative business, let me again extend congratulations and very best wishes to you and Bill. Your marriage was really happy news and Marilyn and I wish you the best.

Now for the legislative part of this letter. Genie, you will recall that in the very final days of the first session, I introduced HB 467, which provides authorization and financial incentives for school districts to operate their schools around the calendar. That is, they would not let the schools stand idle and wasted -- as they do now -- fully one fourth of the year. Students, of course, would still attend school only the same number of days they do at present, but the schools themselves would be utilized year-round, thus increasing the effective school plant of any participating school district by 33 1/3 percent -- at no extra cost in capital outlay by the taxpayers. The bill, by the way, is purely permissive. No school district would be forced to participate if it didn't want to.

In the months since the session ended, I've been doing some sounding-out among school district people, teachers groups, parents, municipalities, and students. I find a lot of support for this idea and so far no one has voiced any opposition to the concept. Thursday I discussed the idea with the State Board of Education, which was meeting in Juneau, and the concept of the rescheduled school year (as the program is called) received unanimous endorsement by the state board. The Department of Education likewise seems much in favor of the idea.

The purpose of this letter is twofold. First, I'd like to give you a little background data (much of which you already know, quite probably) in advance of the hustle and bustle of the session. Second, I'd like to request that you schedule hearings on the bill early in the session.

Thanks much for your consideration, Genie -- and again very best wishes. I look forward to working with you again this session.

Best personal regards,


Mike Miller

SEAK / SC AK
ferry travel

Fish Creek road

State employees:
retiree
longevity

ESC
withholding begin

SEAK air carrier
competition

Housing

Kerdulla bill
to
JWC
Comm. &
College

31 January 1972

The meeting was called to order at 1:45. Committee members present were Reps. Chance, Coletta, Moore, Moses, Specking and Whittaker. Bill Overstreet of the School Board Association introduced a movie "To Touch a Child" which deals with Flint, Michigan's community school program. Mr. Overstreet also introduced Juneau's two community school directors Terry Kelly and Joe Miguel, who were once both 6th grade teachers and who had been sent to Flint to observe the program there.

After the movie testimony was heard concerning HB 467 providing state monetary incentives for school districts planning a rescheduled school year. Nat Cole and Bob Thomas of the Department of Education distributed materials drawn up by the department showing financial aspects of a rescheduled school year using Anchorage as an example. Mr. Thomas then clarified this material for the committee. One item was a planning incentive schedule showing the maximum and minimum payable to various areas if they decided to reschedule based on 1% of each area's foundation payment. Under this schedule if Anchorage rescheduled it would receive \$25,000 or 75¢ per student for planning and Nome would receive \$12,300 or \$15.00 per student for planning purposes. Another set of statistics, using Anchorage as the example, showed that the state would save \$489,000 over the first 5 years of using the rescheduled school year, and would save \$1,070,000 each year after that. The tax avoidance saving to Anchorage (in not having to build new schools) would be roughly the same as the saving to the state. Mr. Thomas said that if a small district which needed more school space decided to go to a rescheduled school year rather than building a new school it would show an immediate saving.

Rep. Mike Miller, sponsor of the bill, told the committee that Rep. Wright had said that Anchorage would need \$100,000 for planning studies and had suggested that maybe the best idea would be for a revolving sum to be allocated to the Department of Education for it to use as needed district by district without setting a statutory maximum. The amount used out of the fund each year would be replaced so the amount of the fund would be maintained. Commissioner Lind agreed with this and stated that adequate planning money must be available.

Rep. Whittaker asked why additional incentives to school districts beyond those used for planning were necessary. Rep. Miller answered that increased costs of maintenance, grounds, transportation, etc. would amount to around 5%, but that the state would still be saving on its 50% matching costs. It was also brought out that Valleyview School in Illinois which has been on the 45/15 plan for some time has had a saving of 4% per student.

Next to testify was Bob Arnold, vice president of the Anchorage school board. He first said that he felt it was unfortunate that incentives must be offered for innovation, but that this was a fact. He feels that good planning is necessary and that \$25,000

is inadequate for Anchorage for planning purposes - that possibly \$75,000 would be sufficient. He agreed with the idea of leaving dispersal of these planning funds to the Department of Education. He thinks it is good to spread the rescheduled year over a period of time in order to gain acceptance. On the matter of hidden costs Mr. Arnold stated that one of the biggest of these has been found to be air conditioning, which would not be a factor in Alaska. He said that he thinks the term "school year" as used in the bill should be redefined in order to give school districts more flexibility as to how the presently-defined school year of 180 days is used, i.e. allowing some of this time to be used for teacher training.

Rep. Chance posed the question of whether it would be possible for a district to implement the rescheduled system in some of its schools and go on with planning in others.

Mr. Arnold said the Anchorage school board agrees with the idea of the rescheduled school year but is not sure how it should be done, what form it should take, etc.

The committee then heard testimony from Sue Greene, a representative of the REFOCUS (Responsible Evaluation For Overall Continuous Utilization of Schools) Committee which is a citizens' advisory committee appointed by the Anchorage school board in August 1971 to investigate alternative school systems, etc. The committee consists of 10 adults, 2 students and 1 military liaison representative. REFOCUS decided that it should first identify what were considered to be traits of a good education in Anchorage and, secondly, determine the best program to carry out those qualities. Ms. Greene said she thinks the 1% figure should be the basis of planning incentives but not with a \$25,000 maximum. The REFOCUS Committee has met with with people involved in education from kindergarten through post-graduate level, including high school students and those involved in higher education and vocational education. The committee plans to have news articles to inform the public of the available educational alternatives. The committee is still in the process of receiving information and hopes to present its recommendations to the school board in June. Ms. Greene presented the question of what "year round continuous operation" means - does it preclude everyone taking a vacation at once as some rescheduled school plans use. She said that REFOCUS does support HB 467 but thinks that \$25,000 as planning incentive for Anchorage would be too low and that \$80,000 to \$100,000 would be needed in order to hire 2 professionals, an assistant and 2 secretaries for one year - which is the committee's idea of what would be needed for sufficient planning studies.

Bill Klingler, assistant superintendent of facilities and finance for the Anchorage school district, appeared next before the committee. He felt that the 1% figure for planning incentives would be better than setting the maximum limit of \$25,000 which he felt was far too low for Anchorage. He said that this type of planning would go forward even without such a grant but that it would be quicker and easier with financial aid. He also saw a need for clarification of the 180-day school term in the bill. Mr. Klingler presented some figures showing additional costs that would be incurred by the school district with the implementation of an extended school year as follows: Student activities (coaches, transportation, maintenance, etc.- \$400,000 is now spent, the addition of a 4th quarter would add approx-

imately one-fourth to this figure. Custodial costs - would increase from the \$400,000 now spent per year in the beginning but would level off later. Maintenance - \$82,000 additional cost. Clerical - \$240,000 additional cost. Trucking and mail deliveries - \$70,000 to \$75,000 additional cost. Crossing guards - \$15,000 increased cost. Heat and electricity - \$240,000 to \$250,000 increased cost. Administrative costs would increase by one-fourth.

Mr. Klingler said that the 10% offered as implementation incentive for the first 3 years was a little high and that 5% would be quite close to the actual increased costs to the school district for all of the first 5 years of implementation of the rescheduled year. He would like to see the initial study grant monies distributed by the Department of Education with individual districts applying to the department for planning and implementation grants.

The idea was then discussed of whether or not it would be best to set a statutory limit, to be administered at the discretion of the Department of Education, for the first year of implementation of the rescheduled school year of a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 10%. After the first year the maximum amount would be 5% of the foundation matching funds to which the school district was entitled. Rep. Miller thinks it would be best to leave in the maximum of 10% for the first 3 years, at the discretion of the Department of Education, as a built in safety factor. Mr. Klingler agreed with this and thought the limit should be 5% after the first 3 years.

The topic of the definition of 12-month operation was discussed again - would this include community use of the school? Rep. Miller said that it would defeat the purpose of the extended year program for the whole school to take a vacation at once for more than 3 weeks as this would cut the percentage of added use down proportionately. The opinion was expressed that the language of the bill should be changed to say that the 180-day requirement should apply to school use but not to individual child attendance, which would be more than what is required by statute at present. This part of the bill - (d) line 11 - will be changed to read "180 days membership"

Mr. Overstreet would like to see the concept of extended day use of schools included in the bill, perhaps in the form of stating that up to a certain percentage of funds could be used for this type of program to pay for a community school director which is the major cost and which, in his opinion, is the key to the success of a community school. Mr. Klingler said that the Anchorage school board has funded this type of thing in Anchorage for the past 3 years in which youth sponsored activities are permitted to use school facilities rent free but adult activities pay rent. Ms. Greene said that some districts should be able to take advantage of the community school incentive even if they don't use the rescheduled school program. Mr. Arnold supported the community school concept. Mr. Overstreet said that the cost of a community school program was 6% of the school's normal budget. Commissioner Lind thought that community schools might be able to be funded under the foundation program under the heading of supplementary programs, but these must be recommended by the commissioner to the legislature and pass the governor's review. Rep.

Chance expressed the fear that this might be considered non-educational in nature by being considered as supplementary and therefore be knocked out of the budget.. Mr. Overstreet suggested that a percentage of the rescheduled school year incentive could be allocated each year for community schools. Rep. Chance asked for submission to the HWE Committee of a break down of costs, etc. of existing community schools.

Reps. Whittaker and Colletta state their opposition to the bill on the grounds that innovation and community involvement shouldn't be legislated. Rep. Whittaker also questioned whether some very real problems in education weren't being ignored and the extended school year concept being offered as a panacea.

Mr. Arnold made the point that his school board thinks the rescheduled year is a good thing but might not if no money were available for planning and implementation. Mr. Klingler pointed out that it is hard to get money to be spent when the actual cost saving is deferred for several years as is the case with the rescheduled school year program. Commissioner Lind said that his concept of the advantage of the rescheduled school year was not only one of saving money but the fact that it could tend to loosen up the educational system in ways that would allow teachers and administrators more latitude in many areas, i.e. teachers would be able to attend school other than just with other teachers at summer programs as is now the case. Mr. Klingler said that Anchorage would need to have \$60 million more in bonding for needed school over the next 5 years if it does not go to the rescheduled school concept. Rep. Chance said that perhaps the extended school day and rescheduled school year programs should be kept separate and that the committee would soon look into the concept of extended school day with the Department of Education to see if statutory changes were necessary, etc. Rep. Moses moved that a committee substitute be drawn up for HB 467 and brought back to committee for consideration. This present agreed. Rep. Chance asked for suggestions by the Department of Education for the committee substitute and for information on the extended school day. Rep. Chance requested that Commissioner Lind investigate for the committee whether the community school concept could be implemented through administrative regulation or if statutory authorization were necessary. The Department of Education will also provide the committee with costs estimates and cost experiences on community schools and bring it back to the committee in 2 weeks. It was suggested that perhaps State Operated Schools might have something along this line.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45p.m.

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

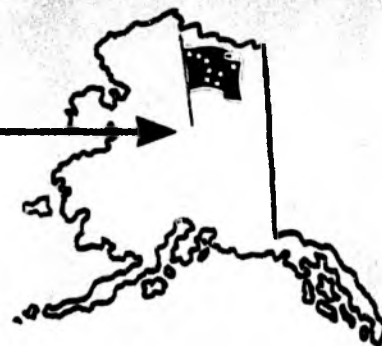
P. O. Box 1250, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

(907) 456-6616

GEORGE E. TAYLOR
Superintendent of Schools

DAYTON BENJAMIN
Assistant Superintendent

WILLIAM W. VANCE
Business Manager



January 27, 1972

The Honorable Mike Miller
House of Representatives
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Miller:

The Fairbanks North Star Borough Board of Education has directed me to write to you in support of House Bill No. 467, "An Act providing incentives for continuous year-round school programs within local school districts; and providing for an effective date."

This District presently has a Citizens Committee which is making an in-depth study of the all-year school plan for Fairbanks. It appears that this plan would solve many of our school building problems and it would also provide our youngsters with a better education.

We agree with the Bill as stated, and hope it will become law effective with the new school year, 1972-73.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dayton Benjamin".

Dayton Benjamin
Acting Superintendent of Schools

DB/fk

cc: Members, Board of Education
Mrs. Candace Walker, Chairman
Citizens Committee on Extended School Year

HB

474

HB 474 IS A VERY SIMPLIFIED VERSION WHICH DOES NOT PROTECT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FROM THE REVENUE LOSS AND WHICH IMPOSES AN IMPOSSIBLE ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN AS WELL AS LOSING THE PRESENT COUNTY NEWS - February 11, 1972 - Page 5
DRIVING UP INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Circuit Breaker: Safety Device For The Property Tax

The following is excerpted from a publication of the Advisory Commission On Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR).

The property tax now yields in excess of \$40 billion annually. A replacement for this venerable local tax source is not readily at hand despite the widespread interest in relieving this levy of the burden of supporting the local share of elementary and secondary school costs. Even if school costs were miraculously shifted off the local property tax it would still have to yield \$20 billion or more and continue as a major revenue producer.

To make sure that the property tax does not do gross violence to equity concepts, it must be equipped with a safety mechanism -- a circuit-breaker -- that automatically works when the tax becomes excessive in relation to income thereby shielding low

income property owners and renters from tax overload situations.

Ability-to-Pay

The State of Wisconsin in 1964 pioneered with an approach to relieve individuals of excessive tax burdens while not heaping new fiscal burdens on localities.

The concept is similar in principle to the circuit-breaker that prevents electrical overload. It protects the poor from tax overload without disrupting the flow of revenue from those able to pay. It is State financed to maintain the fiscal solvency of local governments and State administered to promote the greatest efficiency, provide the widest base, and maintain the dignity of the recipients.

The idea of the circuit-breaker has already caught on in other States and they, in turn, have developed their own plans for shielding low income, elderly

property taxpayers from tax overload situations.

For example, the Vermont legislature has taken the position that any residential tax payment in excess of 7 per cent of total family income is excessive. The State rebates to the elderly taxpayer (home owner or renter) that part of the tax payment in excess of the 7 per cent figure. In order to give the renter tax relief, Vermont assumes that 30 per cent of the renter's payment to the landlord goes for property taxes. Wisconsin uses a 25 per cent calculation.

How It Works

The most prevalent type of circuit-breaker program operates in conjunction with the State personal income tax, is administered by the income tax division of the State tax department and is funded entirely out of State money. The State determines the amount of property tax burden it deems

what is excessive also varies. The Minnesota circuit-breaker comes into play when the property tax burden exceeds 6 per cent of household income; Vermont's cuts in at 7 per cent; and under the 1969 Wisconsin formula, the circuit-breaker begins to work when the property tax reaches more than 11 per cent of family income.

To avoid providing property tax relief to the little old lady who lives in the mansion on the hill, several of the States have written into the law income ceilings or limits on the amount of rebate. They also have progressive rates to provide the most relief to the most needy cases. Income ceilings range downward from a \$10,000 limit in California, the ceiling in Vermont is not explicit.

Who Should Be Eligible?

The flexibility of the circuit-breaker extends to the type of recipients as well as the amount of relief. Except for

low-income communities within the same metropolitan area.

Answering the Objections

Like any innovative program, the circuit-breaker has opponents who raise various objections. Most of them can be answered quite simply.

Some complain that the circuit-breaker does not cure the real disease, poverty. True, but something must be done now, while the Federal Government is working out a broad program to eradicate poverty. The circuit-breaker makes sure that States and localities do not impose extraordinary property tax burdens on the poor while poverty remains among us.

Others complain that the circuit-breaker approach makes welfare operators out of State tax collectors. This over-simplified worry is nullified by recent experience which indicates that this approach represents the most

excessive. The excessive amount — with certain restrictions to avoid abuse — is then rebated.

To obtain the relief, the applicant files a statement as a supplement to his income tax return. He lists all forms of money income, including all social security and veterans benefits and railroad retirement payments. After audit, he is allowed a credit against his State income tax liability — if he has sufficient income to pay an income tax — or he receives back in the mail a direct cash refund, the case with 98 per cent of the recipients.

Although the circuit-breaker is part of the income tax process, the Wisconsin applicant does not have to pay his property tax bill and then wait until income tax filing time to get his refund. As soon as the property tax bill comes, he may file the statement and receive the cash when he needs it. Because the program is administered by the State tax department and the refund sent through the mails, there is no more stigma than when a Federal income taxpayer receives a tax reduction because he incurred extraordinary medical expenses. Local social welfare workers and county courthouse clerks are bypassed.

In California, Maine, and Pennsylvania the circuit-breaker takes the form of direct State cash rebates to all eligible property taxpayers. Although these States have income taxes they administer the circuit-breaker program separately proving that a State personal income tax is not a prerequisite to the adoption of the concept.

Determining Overload Situations

The property tax takes a different bite out of householders in different parts of the Nation. Because the average burden varies,

Oregon, States using the procedure grant relief only to aged persons, (62 or older). But death of the breadwinner, physical disability or severe unemployment would make the property tax just as devastating to a younger family as to the elderly.

Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, Vermont and Wisconsin at present grant circuit-breaker relief to renters as well as homeowners, on the theory that most landlords pass on most of the property tax burden to their tenants. Vermont assumes 30 percent of the rental payment goes for property taxes, Wisconsin assumes 25 per cent, Maine and Minnesota use 20 per cent and Colorado uses a ten per cent figure.

The possibilities don't stop here. A State wanting to provide relief for small farms or businesses could write circuit-breakers into their property taxes as well. The circuit-breaker would assure that the neediest taxpayers in any class would receive the most help.

How Much Does It Cost?

One of the great advantages of the circuit-breaker is that it is a State-financed relief program. Too often State legislators grant relief in the form of partial tax exemptions but force the local governments and school districts to pick up the tab. Local governments and local property owners should not be forced to underwrite property tax relief because it impairs their fiscal position and aggravates tax inequities. This is especially true in metropolitan areas where the poor tend to cluster together within the same jurisdiction. In sharp contrast, State-financed property tax relief in an indirect way tends to reduce intergovernmental fiscal disparities between high and

efficient and dignified way to administer a local property tax relief program.

There are some who claim that State-financed property tax relief might encourage local officials to adopt reckless spending policies. The small amount of relief to local governments that the circuit-breaker provides is not enough to make local officials spendthrifts. Besides, the majority of citizens paying property taxes without relief will continue to exert a powerful restraint on local budget expansion.

Those who wish to recover the relief after the death of the homeowner object that the circuit-breaker provides unwarranted aid to the children who will inherit the property. A man's home must be viewed as a rough yardstick of his—not his children's—ability to pay taxes out of current income. When this is demonstrably not the case, the homeowner should be entitled to unconditional relief. It is becoming increasingly repugnant to the public to force the liquidation of an estate in order to pay property taxes, even if the liquidation is held off until the death of the benefited homeowner. In short, the property tax should not be viewed as the poor man's inheritance tax.

Finally, some complain that tax relief for the elderly can enable a homeowner to hold his property off the market thereby working against the highest and best use of land. This cut-off-the-nose-to- spite-the-face logic would deny relief to a substantial body of taxpayers carrying extraordinary burdens in order to take care of a very few exceptional situations. Moreover, this objection vastly overstates the effect that a tax rebate of a couple hundred dollars can have on a person's decision either to sell or to hold the homestead.

H B

4 8 8

En - HB 488

-- establishment of an accounting system ^{start} and
other specialized services for

municipalities and unincorporated ~~villages~~
communities under 1500 population."

line 12 all deleted ^{to read} all material
after the word "systems" delete all material
& insert the following: "

MEMORANDUM**State of Alaska**

TO: The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Alaska State House of Representatives

Thru: Byron I. Mallott
Director

DATE : February 2, 1972

FROM: Van K. Veselka
Local Government Specialist

SUBJECT: House Bill 488

House Bill 488, attached to this memo, as it states, provides funds for the establishment of accounting systems for cities of the fourth class. My comments on the bill are as follows:

1. I assume by fourth class cities, the bill would apply to the newly designated second class cities (assuming passage of the new municipal code).
2. On a contractual basis, estimating an accounting consultant one week to establish a set of books in a village and to break in a clerk, the money should reach at least 100 villages. If you broke the program into several visits for follow-up, modification of the system, and further training, you could still reach approximately fifty villages with a very good program. This approach would probably be most beneficial and would result in little existing staff time by utilizing consultants almost exclusively. This, of course, would only work if there were sufficient consultants who could relate well enough to the villages to be able to establish an immediate working relationship. If we were to not rely on consultants, it would mean greatly increasing our staff. A possibility would be for the agency to hire on a one-year contractual basis a couple of people who are accountants and who have worked in municipal accounting, and put them on the road for a year. This approach could probably be expected to work with about fifty villages, but it would allow tighter control and monitoring on the part of the agency. The point should be made that the establishment of an accounting system is something that can only be done by being in the village and working with the person there. Other subject areas can be reached by such approaches as seminars, education programs, etc., but not the establishment of accounting systems on a real basis. There are seventy-five fourth class cities now and, thus, we could reach approximately 668 of these communities. This would, no doubt, be a great benefit to these communities.

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson

February 2, 1972

3. My concerns, though, are that though establishing accounting systems in 60% of the fourth class cities is of general good benefit, how does it relate to a priority ranking of the very immediate problems facing fourth class villages as a result of the Land Claims, such as the development of overall management capabilities in these villages, capability to develop land use plans, to make land selection, and broader view of the matter of community governmental and developmental management. It would appear to me that we would be locked too tightly to working on one functional area at a time when our client, so to speak, has other pressing needs that need to be addressed at the time. An accounting system would be a basic part of any assistance as it is essential to the local governments' operation, but it is still only a part of an overall system. These same monies, with the flexibility to work in the area of assisting the local community in the establishment of an overall planning and management funding system would, in my opinion, enable us to respond to the individual community's needs at any given time, and to develop this response, and its components like an accounting system, on an inter-related basis.

In summary, the basic thrust of the proposed legislation to provide the agency with funds to assist and work directly with the fourth class or village-level communities, is extremely good. I feel we could still, even with the overall approach, produce concrete results in at least sixty per cent of the villages utilizing staff increases and consultants, but I would sincerely hope that we would not be put in the position of being in a village (or have a consultant in a village) at a time when they are in dire need of direct assistance over any given subject area, and not be able to provide that assistance due to the inflexibility of the program. Such a situation, which is not currently uncommon, not only severely weakens our relationship chances of that village to get itself going. It is just generally erroneous and detrimental to come into a village with a prior determination of their needs, i. e. you need an accounting system, rather than coming in to get an assessment with and from them of what their needs are, and then address those needs.

VKV/pak

Attachment

HB

520

FOR THOSE ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY
EMPLOYEES TRANSFERRED TO STATE EMPLOYMENT
BY THIS LEGISLATION,

Alaska State Housing Authority employee benefits,
such as retirement, annual leave, sick leave, and
medical insurance shall be integrated into the
state benefit system as if Authority employment
had been State employment, particularly in regard
to years of service and vested rights of individual
employees.

pd r
ran
wld

Introduced: 1/14/72
Referred: Local Government
and Finance

IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 520

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for local government study; and providing for an effective date."

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

*Section 1. The sum of \$200,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to fund the cost of a study ^{by staff members} of local government. The scope of the study shall include but is not limited to ^{existing difficulties in} city-borough relationships, ~~generally and in the Anchorage area in particular,~~ ^{opportunities} for cooperation between city, borough and state agencies; ~~with~~ full integration of Alaska State Housing Authority as a working division ^{within} of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs; Advantages, disadvantages and estimated costs of implementing a property tax in unorganized borough areas; and other problem areas identified by the commissioner and staff of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

*Section 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

Introduced: 1/14/72
Referred: Local Government
and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 CS HOUSE BILL NO. 520

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Local Affairs Agency for
7 local government study; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of ^{200,000} ~~40,000~~ is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the Office of the ^{Govt CNA} ~~Governor, Local Affairs Agency~~ to fund the cost of a
12 study of local government ~~in the Greater Anchorage area.~~ (X)

13 ~~Sec. 2.~~ The remaining balance of the appropriation made by this Act
14 lapses into the general fund on June 30, 1973.

15 * Sec. ~~2~~ This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and
16 approval or on the ~~day~~ it becomes law without approval.

301. 1.1972



International

Polar air crossroads of the world

FJD

**CITY OF
ANCHORAGE**



ALASKA

POST OFFICE BOX 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

December 30, 1971

Mr. Don Berry, Executive Director
Alaska Municipal League
210 Admiral Way
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Don:

In response to your Bulletin 72-6 regarding Local Government Study Committee, the City of Anchorage expressed its view at the recent Alaska Municipal League Conference in conjunction with Item 32, Part II, Local Governmental Study. This item suggests a study of local government forms and structure throughout Alaska. This is quite different than the Governor's statement in which he is proposing a "technical" local government study of only the Anchorage area. We believe that the problem is more "political" in nature than "technical," and, while the technical aspects need to be developed for the political decision, we certainly would be opposed to any "technical" study limited to only the Anchorage area.

I suggest that you use as a reference for your meeting in early January the report entitled "The State and the Local Governmental System" published by the Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska, March, 1970. I am sure that you have this report and have read it and, therefore, I need not dwell on the fact that existing local government legislation, particularly in regard to boroughs and borough-city-state relationship, is sadly deficient. The opening paragraph in Chapter IX, "Conclusion," of the report states:

"The Alaska Constitutional Convention--by creating only a very general framework and looking to its long-run adaptability--forced the people and their representatives to cope with major, still-unresolved political problems: the reconciliation of state responsibility and local self-determination and the definition of the roles and relationships of state, borough, and city government."

This opening paragraph states very well the problem with which we are confronted. In the absence of constitutional guidelines and, further, in the absence of specific legislative guidelines, the borough and city relationships will continue to be in conflict and unresolved until specific powers and relationships are established. Further, the relationship between local



AIRMAIL IS FASTER

Mr. Don Berry, Executive Director
December 30, 1971
Page 2

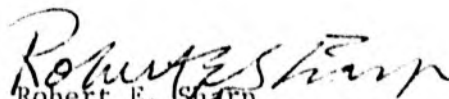
governments and the state still remain unresolved. For example, what is the highway responsibility of the state and local governments? You can carry this same example into a half dozen areas ranging from public health to police services.

Don, it would do little good for a "technical" committee to come up with what it considers an answer to the local government problem if the politicians do not agree and fail to enact legislation for implementation. Therefore, this committee should be "politically oriented" and be supplied with sufficient technical staff to provide those types of answer that may be necessary for the political decisions required for a solution. Accordingly, the committee should consist of, primarily, elected officials from local government and state government along with a sufficient number from the executive branches of local and state government to give it balance. In addition, the general public should be represented on it.

To go a little further into the specifics, this group should come up with recommendations as to the specific relationships and responsibility of the state and local government and the boroughs and cities. Standards for annexation is a prime example of a need that has gone unmet for over ten years. I don't feel that the committee should be limited by any particular parameter; instead, the entire local government form and structure should be explored, studied and solutions offered which will be politically acceptable. I could cite a dozen areas of legislature deficiencies, but you are equally aware of them.

If we can be of any further assistance on this subject, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Robert E. Sharp
City Manager

RES:ccb

Attachment

cc: Mayor and Council

February 18, 1972

Mr. George W. Anderson
Second Vice President
Alaska Municipal League
204 Franklin
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear George:

We are most appreciative of your letter of February 17 and for your earlier testimony before the House Local Government Committee. Thanks very much for taking the time to advise us of your views.

Sincerely,

Mike Miller, Chairman
House Local Government Committee

Alaska
MUNICIPAL
League

TELEPHONE
586-1325

204 FRANKLIN
210 ADMIRAL WAY
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 17, 1972

The Honorable Mike Miller
Chairman
House Local Government
Committee
Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: HB 520

Dear Representative Miller:

We of the Alaska Municipal League respectfully urge the expansion of this bill in scope and funding to enable inclusion of all local governments throughout the state.

Results of this expanded study could very well supply the tools necessary for solving the numerous and varied problems facing local governments. In it's present form the limitations in scope and funding of this bill exclude and delay the assistance needed by our troubled municipalities and boroughs.

We believe a more comprehensive study would result in a strengthened Local Affairs Agency better able to assume and fulfill its responsibility.

Please be assured that I stand ready to present answers or comments to any questions your committee may have.

Sincerely,

George W. Anderson

George W. Anderson
Second Vice President

GWA:bf

HB

524

February 15, 1972

Mr. Jim Eastham, Chairman
Legislative Committee
Capitol City Chapter
Alaska Peace Officers Assn.
P. O. Box 9
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Jim:

Thank you so much for your letter of February 11 relative to House Bill 524. In as much as there are apparently a great number of sections which the Alaska Peace Officers Association opposes in this legislation, I am sending a copy of your letter to Representative William Moran, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary Committee presently is considering this legislation. It might be that you would like to contact Representative Moran and ask to be heard on this bill. This is a vitally important matter and I am sure the committee will be most interested in hearing the views of the Alaska Peace Officers Association.

Again, thanks for writing and best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Mike Miller, Representative
District Four (Juneau)

cc: John G. Reed, President
Capitol City Chapter
Representative William Moran

ALASKA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION



Post Office Box 9
Juneau, Alaska 99801

February 11, 1972

The Honorable Mike Miller
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch "V" State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Miller:

The Capitol City Chapter, Alaska Peace Officers Association, would like to go on record as opposing House Bill 524, with the following exceptions:

- Sec. 11.17.010. ATTEMPT.
- Sec. 11.17.020. SOLICITATION.
- Sec. 11.17.030. CONSPIRACY.
- Sec. 11.19.090. TERRORISTIC THREATS.
- Sec. 11.19.130. REASONABLE DETENTION AS DEFENSE.
- Sec. 11.27.210. HINDERING APPREHENSION OR PROSECUTION.

The reasons for opposing the remaining sections of the bill are too numerous to mention here, however, we would be happy to outline them for you upon request.

Additionally, we wholeheartedly support House Bill No. 47 relative to first degree murder.

We would like to know your position on these items, and would appreciate your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Jim Eastham, Chairman
Legislative Committee
Capitol City Chapter.

ENDORSEMENT:

John G. Reed, President
Capitol City Chapter

28
101

H B

5 5 2

Pomeroy?

Put in provision that boys can share revenues with cities within them.

p. policies → sale and use tax

Questions putting 2 "quite complete activities" together in one bill,

2-7-72

Ryan.

"Deficit never understood" Underfunded.
Every state has a deficit to provide eco. dev.
Southern states, have higher e.d. budgets.

Year ago have set values to induce
industry. ~~under~~ until environ. guidelines
stabilized. After this year, again
possible to induce business & industry.

Can't attract industry until we can get
them info. they want. Accumulation
of info. and knowledge of resources
is "stick presentation."

Can do: education minerals, timber,
fish.

oil & gas -- "capital intensive" not "labor
intensive" Mining and
"labor intensive" Fishing is
" " but seasonal. Timber
" " Labor intensive
offers more jobs per Alaskaer,

Except for Ketchikan, salmon ind. most interest
in area as limited market &

In forest industry: Dept E.D. is promoting use of spruce for construction.

Big problem: no intra- AK shipping facilities. Publicly a tug & barge service -- which will need help for year or two,

"Starting point is today. You don't go out tomorrow and get industry tomorrow!"

"Needs a dept that can look at econ. dev. as a whole."

Statistical revision getting out of hand. 4 mos. work
City budget " " " " 4 months

SL was asked if she intended going under umbrella w/ local fiscal affairs

Carney position abolished
peer & fiddle back from promoted
hoping to promote as rectorial

Heavily slash a Dept Eco Dev in
program moneys. Deagan and
his liaison with FOA program
guttered.

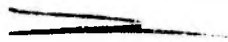


Myri. Conway says:
Conway, Deagan functions back.

Myri says new ~~Ham~~ Gov's budget
includes all monies previously excluded.

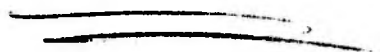


Focuses mail function will continue
to cooperate, via contract, with Dept.
Eco Dev.



Ex. L. Land Chain

\$350.0m higher than last year.
(incl Fisheries, AK, Ltd, Finance Corp.)



HB 112

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 552

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating a Department of Community and
7 Regional Affairs; and providing for an effective
8 date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 44.15.010 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

11 (16) Department of Community and Regional Affairs

12 * Sec. 2. AS 44 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

13 CHAPTER 47. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND

14 REGIONAL AFFAIRS

15 ARTICLE 1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE.

16 Sec. 44.47.010. COMMISSIONER OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS.

17 The principal executive officer of the Department of Community and
18 Regional Affairs is the commissioner of community and regional affairs.

19 Sec. 44.47.020. PURPOSE OF DEPARTMENT. The purpose of the
20 department is to render maximum state assistance/^{to government}at the community
21 and regional level.

22 ARTICLE 2. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

23 Sec. 44.47.030. POWERS AND DUTIES. The department is authorized
24 to

25 (1) advise and assist local governments;

26 (2) serve as staff for the local boundary commission;

27 (3) conduct studies and carry out experimental and pilot
28 projects for the purpose of developing solutions to community and
29 regional problems;

1 (4) promote cooperative solutions to problems affecting
2 more than one community or region, including joint service agreements,
3 regional compacts, and other forms of cooperation.

4 (5) serve as a clearing house for information useful
5 in solution of community and regional problems, and channel to
6 the appropriate authority requests for information and services;

7 (6) advise and assist community and regional governments
8 on matters of finance, including but not limited to bond marketing
9 and procurement of federal funds;

10 (7) prepare suggested guidelines relating to the content
11 of notice of bond sale advertisements, prospectuses and other
12 bonding matters issued by local governments;

13 (8) administer state funds appropriated for the
14 benefit of unorganized regions within the state, allowing for
15 maximum participation by local advisory councils and similar
16 bodies;

17 (9) carry out those administrative functions in un-
18 organized boroughs that the legislature may prescribe;

19 (10) study existing and proposed laws and state activities
20 that affect community and regional affairs and recommend to the
21 governor changes in the laws and activities which it considers
22 advisable;

23 (11) coordinate activities of the state which have impact
24 on Community and regional affairs;

25 (12) assist in the development of new communities and
26 serve as the agent of the state for purposes of participation in
27 federal programs relating to new communities;

28 (13) provide planning assistance upon request to community
29 and regional governments, state departments and agencies, and other

1 planning bodies;

2 (14) supervise planning, management, and other activities
3 required for local eligibility for financial aid under those federal
4 and state programs which provide assistance to community and regional
5 governments;

6 (15) administer state, and, as appropriate, federal programs
7 for revenue sharing, grants, and other forms of financial assistance
8 to community and regional governments;

9 (16) provide staff assistance, as requested, to the Rural
10 Affairs Commission;

11 (17) apply for, receive and use funds from federal and other
12 sources, public or private, for use in carrying out the powers and
13 duties of the department;

14 (18) request and utilize the resources of other agencies of
15 state government in carrying out the purposes of this chapter to the
16 extent such utilization is more efficient than maintaining departmental
17 staff, reimbursing the other agencies when appropriate;

18 (19) carry out other functions and duties, consistent with
19 law, necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purpose of this
20 chapter.

21 ARTICLE 3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

22 Sec. 44.47.040. POWERS AND DUTIES. To promote development of
23 rural areas of the state the department is authorized to

24 (1) investigate social and economic conditions of rural
25 areas to determine the need to expand economic opportunities and
26 improve living conditions;

27 (2) formulate a coordinated program to broaden and
28 diversify the economic base of rural areas;

29 (3) coordinate administration of emergency relief, surplus

1 food distribution, or other public assistance programs, except the
2 regular relief and assistance programs of the federal government in
3 rural areas;

4 (4) formulate and conduct a program of construction of
5 basic facilities to improve health, welfare and economic security
6 and provide employment and income in the rural areas.

7 (5) promote training and educational programs designed to
ARTICLE 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS. expand employment opportunities
8 for residents of rural areas.

9 Sec. 44.47.050. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

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

11 (2) "commissioner" means the commissioner of community
12 and regional affairs;

13 (3) "community" means home rule cities and boroughs, cities
14 and boroughs of any class, and unorganized boroughs and villages which
15 are social units;

16 (4) "region" means an area larger than a community, or in-
17 cluding all or part of more than one community, but sufficiently inte-
18 grated that it may be treated as a unit for administration of particular
19 services.

20 Sec. 44.47.060. REGULATIONS. The department may adopt procedures
21 and regulations to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

22 * Sec. 3. AS 18.55.020 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

23 ~~Sec. 18.55.020. ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY. There is created~~
24 within the Department of Community and Regional Affairs the Alaska State
25 Housing Authority administered by a board consisting of the commissioner
26 of community and regional affairs, two members designated by the commis-
27 sioner of community and regional affairs and four members appointed by
28 the governor. Members other than the commissioner of community and re-
29 gional affairs and his designates serve at the pleasure of the governor

1 for three year terms. The terms of office shall be staggered. Members
2 appointed by the governor are subject to confirmation by the legislature
3 ~~in the manner provided in AS 39.05.080.~~

4 * Sec. 4. AS 43.18.010(a)(4)(B)(ii) is amended to read:

5 (ii) an annual contract with a recognized
6 planning firm to provide land use planning and plan
7 implementation on a consulting basis with a work
8 program outline approved by the Department of Com-
9 munity and Regional Affairs [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY]; or

10 * Sec. 5. AS 43.18.010(a)(4)(B)(iii) is amended to read:

11 (iii) the state's continuing planning advisory
12 service program through the Department of Community and
13 Regional Affairs [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY];

14 ~~Sec. 6. AS 43.18.300(h)(1) is amended to read:~~

15 ~~(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of community and~~
16 ~~regional [ECONOMIC] affairs;~~

17 * Sec. ⁶ AS 44.19.250 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 44.19.250. LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION. There is in the Depart-
19 ment of Community and Regional Affairs [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY] a boundary
20 commission. The local boundary commission consists of five members ap-
21 pointed by the governor for overlapping five-year terms. One member
22 shall be appointed from each of the four major senatorial election dis-
23 tricts and one from the state at large. The member appointed from the
24 state at large is the chairman of the commission.

25 * Sec. ⁷ AS 44.19.260(a)(3) is amended to read:

26 (3) consider a local government boundary change requested of
27 it by the legislature, the commissioner of community and regional affairs
28 [THE DIRECTOR OF LOCAL AFFAIRS], or a political subdivision of the state,
29

1 and

2 * Sec. ⁸ ~~8~~. AS 44.19.270 is amended to read:

3 Sec. 44.19.270. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS. The chairman of the com-
4 mission or the commissioner of community and regional affairs [DIRECTOR
5 OF LOCAL AFFAIRS] with the consent of the chairman may call a meeting
6 or hearing of the local boundary commission. All meetings and hearings
7 shall be public.

8 * Sec. ⁹ ~~10~~. AS 44.19.880(a)(10) is amended to read:

9 (10) assist the governor and the Department of Community and
10 Regional Affairs [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY] in coordinating the activities
11 of state agencies [THE ACTIVITIES OF] which have an impact on the solu-
12 tion of local and regional development problems [PROGRAMS];

13 * Sec. ¹⁰ ~~11~~. Whenever the titles "Local Affairs Agency" or "Rural Develop-
14 ment Agency" appear in the law of this state, they shall be read as the
15 "Department of Community and Regional Affairs."

16 * Sec. ¹¹ ~~12~~. The following laws are repealed: AS 18.55.970. - 18.55.990;
17 AS 44.1~~8~~.180 - 44.19.210; AS 44.19.580 - 44.19.620; AS 44. 19.880(5), ~~and~~
18 ~~AS 44.45.~~

19 * Sec. ¹² ~~13~~. All litigation, hearings, investigations and other proceedings
20 pending under any law amended or repealed or functions which may be trans-
21 ferred by this Act, continue in effect and may be continued and completed
22 notwithstanding any such transfer or amendment or repeal provided for in this
23 Act. Certificates, orders, rules or regulations issued or filed under au-
24 thority of law amended or repealed by this Act or functions which may be
25 transferred by this Act, remain in effect for the term issued, unless or un-
26 til revoked, vacated, or otherwise modified under the provisions of this Act.
27 All contracts or other obligations created by any law amended or repealed by
28 this Act or by virtue of functions which may be transferred by this Act, and
29 in effect on the effective date of this Act, remain in effect unless or until

1 revoked, or modified under the provisions of this Act. Appropriations, re-
2 cords, equipment and other property of agencies of the state integrated with
3 the Department of Community and Regional Affairs established under this
4 Act are transferred to the department. Appropriations and other money avail-
5 able and to become available to agencies the functions, powers and duties
6 of which have been transferred to the Department of Community and Regional
7 Affairs established under this Act shall be available for the objects and
8 purposes for which appropriate or otherwise made available, subject to the
9 terms, restrictions, limitations or other requirements imposed under this
10 section of federal law.

11 * Sec. ¹³~~14~~. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.
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Alaska State Legislature



House of Representatives

March 29, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Hohman, Chairman
House Finance Committee

FROM: Mike Miller, Chairman
House Local Government Committee

George -

As I indicated to you Saturday, the House Local Government Committee has now completed work on a "package" of important legislation dealing with local government in Alaska. It would be very much appreciated if you could schedule an afternoon appearance on this subject before the Finance Committee. At that time, I would suggest that you hear comments from the Local Affairs Agency and other agencies within the administration which might wish to be heard, the Alaska Municipal League and the House Local Government Committee.

Following is a very brief synopsis plus a few comments on each of these bills:

HB 552

This is a bill establishing a new Department of Community and Regional Affairs. In its original form, the bill envisioned a new department consisting of the Local Affairs Agency, the Rural Development Agency, present ASHA planning people, the Department of Economic Development plus some additional new or existing sub-agencies. The House Local Government Committee is proposing a committee substitute -- and this has the concurrence of the administration -- which eliminates the Department of Economic Development from the new department and instead leaves that department intact and as-is. (Incidentally, several members of the Local Government Committee have indicated a desire to make other arrangements for the present Department of Economic Development. These arrangements have not been reduced to writing, however, and in any case are not pertinent to this package of legislation.)

One of the great opportunities of HB 552 is to incorporate the existing ASHA staff into the new department where it can meet not

REPRESENTATIVE MIKE MILLER

COMMITTEES

CHAIRMAN, LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE
MEMBER, RULES AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 552

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating a Department of Community and
7 Regional Affairs; and providing for an effective
8 date."

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11 (16) Department of Community and Regional Affairs

12 * Sec. 2. AS 44 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

13 CHAPTER 47. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND

14 REGIONAL AFFAIRS

15 ARTICLE 1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE.

16 Sec. 44.47.010. COMMISSIONER OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS.

17 The principal executive officer of the Department of Community and
18 Regional Affairs is the commissioner of community and regional affairs.

19 Sec. 44.47.020. PURPOSE OF DEPARTMENT. The purpose of the
20 department is to render maximum state assistance/^{to government}at the community
21 and regional level.

22 ARTICLE 2. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

23 Sec. 44.47.030. POWERS AND DUTIES. The department is authorized
24 to

- 25 (1) advise and assist local governments;
26 (2) serve as staff for the local boundary commission;
27 (3) conduct studies and carry out experimental and pilot
28 projects for the purpose of developing solutions to community and
29 regional problems;

1 (4) promote cooperative solutions to problems affecting
2 more than one community or region, including joint service agreements,
3 regional compacts, and other forms of cooperation.

4 (5) serve as a clearing house for information useful
5 in solution of community and regional problems, and channel to
6 the appropriate authority requests for information and services;

7 (6) advise and assist community and regional governments
8 on matters of finance, including but not limited to bond marketing
9 and procurement of federal funds;

10 (7) prepare suggested guidelines relating to the content
11 of notice of bond sale advertisements, prospectuses and other
12 bonding matters issued by local governments;

13 (8) administer state funds appropriated for the
14 benefit of unorganized regions within the state, allowing for
15 maximum participation by local advisory councils and similar
16 bodies;

17 (9) carry out those administrative functions in un-
18 organized boroughs that the legislature may prescribe;

19 (10) study existing and proposed laws and state activities
20 that affect community and regional affairs and recommend to the
21 governor changes in the laws and activities which it considers
22 advisable;

23 (11) coordinate activities of the state which have impact
24 on Community and regional affairs;

25 (12) assist in the development of new communities and
26 serve as the agent of the state for purposes of participation in
27 federal programs relating to new communities;

28 (13) provide planning assistance upon request to community
29 and regional governments, state departments and agencies, and other

1 planning bodies;

2 (14) supervise planning, management, and other activities
3 required for local eligibility for financial aid under those federal
4 and state programs which provide assistance to community and regional
5 governments;

6 (15) administer state, and, as appropriate, federal programs
7 for revenue sharing, grants, and other forms of financial assistance
8 to community and regional governments;

9 (16) provide staff assistance, as requested, to the Rural
10 Affairs Commission;

11 (17) apply for, receive and use funds from federal and other
12 sources, public or private, for use in carrying out the powers and
13 duties of the department;

14 (18) request and utilize the resources of other agencies of
15 state government in carrying out the purposes of this chapter to the
16 extent such utilization is more efficient than maintaining departmental
17 staff, reimbursing the other agencies when appropriate;

18 (19) carry out other functions and duties, consistent with
19 law, necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purpose of this
20 chapter.

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22 Sec. 44.47.040. POWERS AND DUTIES. To promote development of
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26 improve living conditions;

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29 (3) coordinate administration of emergency relief, surplus

1 food distribution, or other public assistance programs, except the
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3 rural areas;

4 (4) formulate and conduct a program of construction of
5 basic facilities to improve health, welfare and economic security
6 and provide employment and income in the rural areas.

7 (5) promote training and educational programs designed to
8 ARTICLE 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS. expand employment opportunities
for residents of rural areas.

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Regional Affairs;

11 (2) "commissioner" means the commissioner of community
12 and regional affairs;

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14 and boroughs of any class, and unorganized boroughs and villages which
15 are social units;

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17 cluding all or part of more than one community, but sufficiently inte-
18 grated that it may be treated as a unit for administration of particular
19 services.

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23 ~~Sec. 18.55.020. ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY. There is created~~
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25 Housing Authority administered by a board consisting of the commissioner
26 of community and regional affairs, two members designated by the commis-
27 sioner of community and regional affairs and four members appointed by
28 the governor. Members other than the commissioner of community and re-
29 gional affairs and his designates serve at the pleasure of the governor

1 for three year terms. The terms of office shall be staggered. Members
2 appointed by the governor are subject to confirmation by the legislature
3 in the manner provided in AS 39.05.080.

4 * Sec. 4. AS 43.18.010(a)(4)(B)(ii) is amended to read:

5 (ii) an annual contract with a recognized
6 planning firm to provide land use planning and plan
7 implementation on a consulting basis with a work
8 program outline approved by the Department of Com-
9 munity and Regional Affairs [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY]; or

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11 (iii) the state's continuing planning advisory
12 service program through the Department of Community and
13 Regional Affairs [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY];

14 ~~Sec. 6. AS 43.18.300(h)(1) is amended to read:~~

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16 ~~regional [ECONOMIC] affairs;~~

17 * Sec. ⁶ AS 44.19.250 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 44.19.250. LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION. There is in the Depart-
19 ment of Community and Regional Affairs [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY] a boundary
20 commisssion. The local boundary commission consists of five members ap-
21 pointed by the governor for overlapping five-year terms. One member
22 shall be appointed from each of the four major senatorial election dis-
23 tricts and one from the state at large. The member appointed from the
24 state at large is the chairman of the commission.

25 * Sec. ⁷ AS 44.19.260(a)(3) is amended to read:

26 (3) consider a local government boundary change requested of
27 it by the legislature, the commissioner of community and regional affairs
28 [THE DIRECTOR OF LOCAL AFFAIRS], or a political subdivision of the state;
29

1 and

2 * Sec. ⁸ AS 44.19.270 is amended to read:

3 Sec. 44.19.270. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS. The chairman of the com-
4 mission or the commissioner of community and regional affairs [DIRECTOR
5 OF LOCAL AFFAIRS] with the consent of the chairman may call a meeting
6 or hearing of the local boundary commission. All meetings and hearings
7 shall be public.

8 * Sec. ⁹ ~~10~~ AS 44.19.880(a)(10) is amended to read:

9 (10) assist the governor and the Department of Community and
10 Regional Affairs [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY] in coordinating the activities
11 of state agencies [THE ACTIVITIES OF] which have an impact on the solu-
12 tion of local and regional development problems [PROGRAMS];

13 * Sec. ¹⁰ ~~11~~. Whenever the titles "Local Affairs Agency" or "Rural Develop-
14 ment Agency" appear in the law of this state, they shall be read as the
15 "Department of Community and Regional Affairs."

16 * Sec. ¹¹ ~~12~~. The following laws are repealed: AS 18.55.970 - 18.55.990;
17 AS 44.1~~9~~.180 - 44.19.210; AS 44.19.580 - 44.19.620; AS 44. 19.880(5), ~~and~~
18 ~~AS 44.45.~~

19 * Sec. ¹² ~~13~~. All litigation, hearings, investigations and other proceedings
20 pending under any law amended or repealed or functions which may be trans-
21 ferred by this Act, continue in effect and may be continued and completed
22 notwithstanding any such transfer or amendment or repeal provided for in this
23 Act. Certificates, orders, rules or regulations issued or filed under au-
24 thority of law amended or repealed by this Act or functions which may be
25 transferred by this Act, remain in effect for the term issued, unless or un-
26 til revoked, vacated, or otherwise modified under the provisions of this Act.
27 All contracts or other obligations created by any law amended or repealed by
28 this Act or by virtue of functions which may be transferred by this Act, and
29 in effect on the effective date of this Act, remain in effect unless or until

1 revoked, or modified under the provisions of this Act. Appropriations, re-
2 cords, equipment and other property of agencies of the state integrated with
3 the Department of Community and Regional Affairs established under this
4 Act are transferred to the department. Appropriations and other money avail-
5 able and to become available to agencies the functions, powers and duties
6 of which have been transferred to the Department of Community and Regional
7 Affairs established under this Act shall be available for the objects and
8 purposes for which appropriate or otherwise made available, subject to the
9 terms, restrictions, limitations or other requirements imposed under this
10 section of federal law.

11 * Sec. ¹³~~14~~. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

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Introduced: 1/26/72
Referred: Local Government
and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 552

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating a Department of Community and
7 Regional ^{AFFAIRS} Development; and providing for an effective
8 date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 44.15.010(24) is amended to read:

11 (14) Department of Community and Regional ~~[ECONOMIC]~~
12 Development ^{AFFAIRS}

13 * Sec. 2. AS 44 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

14 CHAPTER 47. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND

15 REGIONAL ~~DEVELOPMENT~~ ^{AFFAIRS}

16 ARTICLE 1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE.

17 Sec. 44.47.010. COMMISSIONER OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL ^{AFFAIRS} ~~DEVELOP-~~
18 ~~MENT~~. The principal executive officer of the Department of Community
19 and Regional ^{Affairs} Development is the commissioner of community and
20 regional ^{affairs} development.

21 Sec. 44.47.020. PURPOSE OF DEPARTMENT. The purpose of the depart-
22 ~~ment~~ is to render ^{and contribute} maximum state assistance ~~to the political, social and~~
23 ~~economic development of Alaska~~ at the community and regional level.

24 ARTICLE 2. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL ~~DEVELOPMENT~~ ^{AFFAIRS}

25 Sec. 44.47.030. POWERS AND DUTIES. The department is authorized
26 to

- 27 (1) advise and assist local governments;
28 (2) serve as staff for the local boundary commission;
29 (3) conduct studies and carry out experimental and pilot

1 projects for the purpose of developing solutions to community and
2 regional problems;

3 (4) promote cooperative solutions to problems affecting more
4 than one community or region, including joint service agreements,
5 regional compacts, and other forms of cooperation;

6 (5) serve as a clearing house for information useful in
7 solution of community and regional problems, and channel to the
8 appropriate authority requests for information and services;

9 (6) advise and assist community and regional governments on
10 matters of finance, including but not limited to bond marketing and
11 procurement of federal funds;

12 (7) prepare ^{and guidelines} ~~regulations~~ ^{relating to} ~~governing~~ the content of notice
13 of bond sale advertisements, prospectuses and other bonding matters
14 issued by local governments;

15 (8) ~~provide technical assistance and assistance in the development~~
16 ~~of economic potential at the community and regional level including~~
17 ~~planning, feasibility studies and negotiations with government bodies~~
18 ~~and with private enterprise;~~

19 (9) administer state funds appropriated for the benefit
20 of unorganized regions within the state, allowing for maximum
21 participation by local advisory councils and similar bodies;

22 (10) carry out those administrative functions in unorganized
23 boroughs that the legislature may prescribe;

24 (11) study existing and proposed laws and state activities
25 that affect community and regional affairs and recommend to the
26 governor changes in the laws and activities which it considers
27 advisable;

28 (12) coordinate activities of the state which have impact
29 on community and regional affairs;

1 such utilization is more efficient than maintaining departmental
2 staff, reimbursing the other agencies when appropriate;

3 (21) carry out other functions and duties, consistent with
4 law, necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purpose of this
5 chapter.

6 ARTICLE 3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

7 Sec. 44.47.040. POWERS AND DUTIES. To promote development of
8 rural areas of the state the department is authorized to

9 (1) investigate social and economic conditions of rural
10 areas to determine the need to expand economic opportunities and
11 improve living conditions;

12 (2) formulate a coordinated program to broaden and
13 diversify the economic base of rural areas;

14 (3) coordinate administration of emergency relief, surplus
15 food distribution, or other public assistance programs, except the
16 regular relief and assistance programs of the federal government in
17 rural areas;

18 (4) formulate and conduct a program of construction of
19 basic facilities to improve health, welfare and economic security and
20 provide employment and income in the rural areas;

21 (5) promote training and education programs designed to
22 expand employment opportunities for residents of rural areas.

23 ARTICLE 4. FISHERIES MARKETING AND
24 DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD.

25 Sec. 44.47.050. FISHERIES MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY
26 BOARD. A Fisheries Marketing and Development Advisory Board is
27 established in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

28 Sec. 44.47.060. COMPOSITION. The board consists of seven members
29 whose knowledge, experience and professional background qualify them

1 to review and evaluate proposals and staff work in the area of fisheries
2 marketing and development. The commissioner of ~~community and regional~~ ^{Economic}
3 development, the commissioner of fish and game, or their designates,
4 and a representative from the college of biological sciences and
5 renewable resources of the University of Alaska, or his designate, may
6 sit as ex officio members of the board. Members other than ex officio
7 members, are subject to confirmation by the legislature in the manner
8 provided in AS 39.05.080.

9 Sec. 44.47.070. APPOINTMENT AND TERMS. Members are appointed
10 by the governor and serve at his pleasure for terms of three years,
11 except that, of the members first appointed two shall be appointed
12 for terms of one year, two for terms of two years, and three for terms
13 of three years.

14 Sec. 44.47.080. CHAIRMAN AND MEETINGS. The board shall select
15 one of its members as chairman. The board shall meet at least
16 quarterly in the state capitol, and at such other times and places as
17 circumstances require. Meetings may be called by the governor or by
18 the chairman with concurrence of two other members.

19 Sec. 44.47.090. FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD. The board shall review,
20 analyze, and submit to the governor its recommendations and comments on
21 proposals prepared by the Department of Fish and Game, the Department
22 of ~~Community and Regional Development~~ ^{Economic Dev}
23 government in the area of fish marketing and development, including
24 particularly, proposals designed to

- 25 (1) assist and promote local processing efforts;
26 (2) foster development of new fishery products;
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28 ment training designed to enable a maximum number of Alaskans to manage
29 their own business affairs in the area of fish processing and marketing.

1 Sec. 44.47.095. COMPENSATION AND PER DIEM. Members of the board
2 receive no salary for their services on the board but are entitled to
3 per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for boards and
4 commissions.

5 Sec. 44.47.100. ANNUAL REPORT. The board shall make an annual
6 report to the governor before the end of each fiscal year.

7
8 Sec. 44.47.110. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. To promote balanced
9 economic development of the state the department is authorized to

10 (1) formulate a continuing program for basic economic
11 development, promotion, planning and research;

12 (2) seek investors for development of industrial, commercial,
13 mining, recreational, agricultural, and other economic enterprises,
14 within the state;

15 (3) provide technical assistance to potential investors and
16 industries by drawing on professional, specialized, and technical
17 employees of the department and other agencies;

18 (4) provide technical assistance to the political sub-
19 divisions of the state which wish to attract industrial and commercial
20 investment.

21 ARTICLE 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

22 Sec. 44.47.⁰⁵⁰~~100~~. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

23 (1) "department" means the Department of Community and
24 Regional ^{Development} ~~Development~~;

25 (2) "commissioner" means the commissioner of community and
26 regional ^{development} ~~development~~;

27 (3) "community" means home rule cities and boroughs, cities
28 and boroughs of any class, and unorganized boroughs and villages which
29 are social units;

1 (4) "region" means an area larger than a community, or
2 including all or part of more than one community, but sufficiently
3 integrated that it may be treated as a unit for administration of
4 particular services.

5 Sec. 44.47.1⁰⁶⁰~~30~~. REGULATIONS. The department may adopt procedures
6 and regulations to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

7 * Sec. 3. AS 18.55.020 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

8 Sec. 18.55.0²⁰~~20~~₂₀. ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY. There is
9 created within the Department of Community and Regional Development
10 the Alaska State Housing Authority administered by a board consisting
11 of the commissioner of community and regional ~~development~~^{aff.}, two
12 members designated by the commissioner of community and regional
13 ~~development~~^{aff.} and four members appointed by the governor. Members other
14 than the commissioner of community and regional ~~development~~^{aff.} and his
15 designates serve at the pleasure of the governor for three year terms.
16 The terms of office shall be staggered. Members appointed by the
17 governor are subject to confirmation by the legislature in the manner
18 provided in AS 39.05.080.

19 * Sec. 4. AS 41.25.010 is amended to read:

20 Sec. 41.25.010. GRANTS FOR TOURIST DEVELOPMENT. A political
21 subdivision of the state, a nonprofit organization formed under
22 AS 10.20.010 - 10.20.060, or a bona fide nonprofit civic, fraternal,
23 or service organization which is certified by the commissioner of
24 community and regional [ECONOMIC] development [AND PLANNING] as
25 qualified as developing tourist attractions as one of its purposes is
26 eligible to receive tourist attraction development matching money from
27 the state.

28 * Sec. 5. AS 41.25.020 is amended to read:

29 Sec. 41.25.020. USE OF MATCHING MONEY. Tourist attraction

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1 development matching money may be obtained for the purpose of developing
2 tourist attractions of historical or contemporary interest found to be
3 worthwhile by the ^{Director of the ATP} ~~Commissioner of community and regional [ECONOMIC]~~
4 ~~development [AND PLANNING AND THE DIRECTOR OF TOURISM]~~. Available
5 money shall be divided on a fair and equitable basis between
6 applicants. No applicant may receive more than \$1,000 on first
7 application. Tourist attraction development may include the production,
8 preservation, and display of historical documents, artifacts, totem
9 poles, historical markers, native dances, blanket tossing, native
10 handicraft, and art, and any other worthwhile tourist attraction
11 dealing with Alaskan history or culture. Tourist attraction develop-
12 ment does not include the preparation and distribution of community
13 and other advertising material.

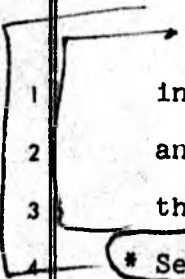
14 * Sec. 6. AS 41.25.030 is amended to read:

15 Sec. 41.25.030. QUALIFYING FOR MATCHING MONEY. In order to
16 qualify for tourist attraction development matching money, the
17 applicant shall submit and have approved by the ^{Director} ~~Commissioner~~ of
18 ~~community and regional [ECONOMIC] development [AND PLANNING AND THE~~
19 ~~DIRECTOR OF TOURISM,]~~ plans, programs, contracts, or agreements to be
20 used for carrying out the development of the tourist attraction.

21 * Sec. 7. AS 41.25.050 is amended to read:

22 Sec. 41.25.050. ADMINISTRATION OF SECS. 10 - 50 OF THIS CHAPTER.
23 The ^{Director of the ATP} ~~Commissioner of community and regional [ECONOMIC] development~~
24 ~~[AND PLANNING AND THE DIRECTOR OF TOURISM]~~ shall administer secs.
25 10 - 50 of this chapter. All participating subdivisions and
26 organizations shall submit to the ^{Director of the ATP} ~~Commissioner of community and~~
27 ~~regional [ECONOMIC] development [AND PLANNING AND THE DIRECTOR OF~~
28 ~~TOURISM]~~ complete reports covering both the expenditure of state and
29 local matching money for tourist attraction programs. These reports,

ATD



1 in the case of programs extending over 12 months, shall be submitted
2 annually. Reports on shorter matching programs shall be submitted at
3 the completion of the program.

4 * Sec. ~~8~~⁴. AS 43.18.010(a)(4)(B)(ii) is amended to read:

5 (ii) an annual contract with a recognized
6 planning firm to provide land use planning and plan
7 implementation on a consulting basis with a work program
8 outline approved by the Department of Community and
9 Regional Development [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY]; or

10 * Sec. ~~9~~⁵. AS 43.18.010(a)(4)(B)(iii) is amended to read:

11 (iii) the state's continuing planning advisory
12 service program through the Department of Community and
13 Regional Development [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY];

14 * Sec. ~~10~~⁶. AS 43.18.300(h)(1) is amended to read:

15 (1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of community and
16 regional [ECONOMIC] ~~development~~^{affairs};

17 * Sec. ~~11~~⁷. AS 44.19.250 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 44.19.250. LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION. There is in the
19 Department of Community and Regional ~~Development~~^{Affairs} [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY]
20 a local boundary commission. The local boundary commission consists
21 of five members appointed by the governor for overlapping five-year
22 terms. One member shall be appointed from each of the four major
23 senatorial election districts and one from the state at large. The
24 member appointed from the state at large is the chairman of the
25 commission.

26 * Sec. ~~12~~⁸. AS 44.19.260(a)(3) is amended to read:

27 (3) consider a local government boundary change requested
28 of it by the legislature, the commissioner of community and regional
29 development ^{affairs} [THE DIRECTOR OF LOCAL AFFAIRS], or a political subdivision

1 of the state; and

2 * Sec. ~~13~~⁹. AS 44.19.270 is amended to read:

3 Sec. 44.19.270. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS. The chairman of the
4 commission or the commissioner of community and regional development^{aff}
5 [DIRECTOR OF LOCAL AFFAIRS] with the consent of the chairman may call a
6 meeting or hearing of the local boundary commission. All meetings and
7 hearings shall be public.

8 * Sec. ~~14~~¹⁰. AS 44.19.880(a)(10) is amended to read:

9 (10) assist the governor and the Department of Community and
10 Regional Development^{aff} [LOCAL AFFAIRS AGENCY] in coordinating the
11 activities of state agencies [THE ACTIVITIES OF] which have an impact
12 on the solution of local and regional development problems [PROGRAMS];

13 * Sec. ~~15~~. AS 44.60.020 is amended to read:

14 Sec. 44.60.020. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ALASKA.
15 The Small Business Development Corporation of Alaska is a public
16 corporation of the state. The corporation is an instrumentality of
17 the state within the Department of Community and Regional [ECONOMIC]
18 Development, but has a legal existence independent of and separate
19 from the state.

20 Sec. 16. AS 44.61.020 is amended to read:

21 Sec. 44.61.020. CREATION OF AUTHORITY. There is created the
22 Alaska Industrial Development Authority. The authority is a public
23 corporation of the state and a body corporate and politic within the
24 Department of Community and Regional Development [CONSTITUTING A
25 POLITICAL SUBDIVISION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT],
26 but with separate and independent legal existence.

27 * Sec. 17. AS 45.95.070(3) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

28 (3) the commissioner of community and regional development
29 certifies that the application accords with the standards set forth in

~~AS 44.47.03(17)~~

1
2 * Sec. ¹¹~~28~~. Whenever the titles "Local Affairs Agency" or "Rural
3 Development Agency" appear in the law of this state, they shall be read as
4 the "Department of Community and Regional ^{Aff.}Development."

5 * Sec. ¹²~~29~~. The following laws are repealed: AS 18.55.970 - 18.55.990;
6 AS 44.19.180 - 44.19.210; AS 44.19.580 - 44.19.620; AS 44.19.880(5); and
7 AS 44.45.

8 * Sec. ¹³~~20~~. All litigation, hearings, investigations and other proceed-
9 ings pending under any law amended or repealed or functions which may be
10 transferred by this Act, continue in effect and may be continued and
11 completed notwithstanding any such transfer or amendment or repeal provided
12 for in this Act. Certificates, orders, rules or regulations issued or
13 filed under authority of law amended or repealed by this Act or functions
14 which may be transferred by this Act, remain in effect for the term issued,
15 unless or until revoked, vacated, or otherwise modified under the provisions
16 of this Act. All contracts or other obligations created by any law amended
17 or repealed by this Act or by virtue of functions which may be transferred
18 by this Act, and in effect on the effective date of this Act, remain in
19 effect unless or until revoked, or modified under the provisions of this
20 Act. Appropriations, records, equipment and other property of ~~the Depart-~~
21 ~~ment of Economic Development and other~~ agencies of the state integrated
22 with the Department of Community and Regional ^{Aff.}~~Development~~ established under
23 this Act are transferred to the department. Appropriations and other money
24 available and to become available to ~~the Department of Economic Development~~
25 ~~and other~~ agencies the functions, powers and duties of which have been
26 transferred to the Department of Community and Regional Development
27 established under this Act shall be available for the objects and purposes
28 for which appropriate or otherwis made available, subject to the terms,
29 restrictions, limitations or other requirements imposed under this section

1 or federal law.

2 * Sec. ¹⁴~~21~~. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

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6/7/72

Introduced: 1/26/72
Referred: Local Government
and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 552

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating a Department of Community and
7 Regional Development; and providing for an effective
8 date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 44.15.010(14) is amended to read:

11 (14) Department of Community and Regional [ECONOMIC]
12 Development

13 * Sec. 2. AS 44 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

14 CHAPTER 47. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
15 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

APPAIRS

16 ARTICLE 1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE.

17 Sec. 44.47.010. COMMISSIONER OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOP-
18 MENT. The principal executive officer of the Department of Community
19 and Regional Development is the commissioner of community and
20 regional development.

21 Sec. 44.47.020. PURPOSE OF DEPARTMENT. The purpose of the depart-
22 ment is to render maximum state assistance to the political, social and
23 economic development of Alaska at the community and regional level.

24 ARTICLE 2. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

25 Sec. 44.47.030. POWERS AND DUTIES. The department is authorized
26 to

- 27 (1) advise and assist local governments;
28 (2) serve as staff for the local boundary commission;
29 (3) conduct studies and carry out experimental and pilot

1 projects for the purpose of developing solutions to community and
2 regional problems;

3 (4) promote cooperative solutions to problems affecting more
4 than one community or region, including joint service agreements,
5 regional compacts, and other forms of cooperation;

6 (5) serve as a clearing house for information useful in
7 solution of community and regional problems, and channel to the
8 appropriate authority requests for information and services;

9 (6) advise and assist community and regional governments on
10 matters of finance, including but not limited to bond marketing and
11 procurement of federal funds;

12 (7) prepare regulations governing the content of notice
13 of bond sale advertisements, prospectuses and other bonding matters
14 issued by local governments;

15 (8) provide advice and assistance on efficient development
16 of economic potential at the community and regional level including
17 planning, feasibility studies and negotiations with government bodies
18 and with private enterprise;

19 (9) administer state funds appropriated for the benefit
20 of unorganized regions within the state, allowing for maximum
21 participation by local advisory councils and similar bodies;

22 (10) carry out those administrative functions in unorganized
23 boroughs that the legislature may prescribe;

24 (11) study existing and proposed laws and state activities
25 that affect community and regional affairs and recommend to the
26 governor changes in the laws and activities which it considers
27 advisable;

28 (12) coordinate activities of the state which have impact
29 on community and regional affairs;

*How many?
what kind?*

1 (13) promote the development of new communities and serve as
2 the agent of the state for purposes of participation in federal
3 programs relating to new communities;

4 (14) provide planning assistance upon request to community
5 and regional governments, state departments and agencies, and other
6 planning bodies;

7 (15) supervise planning, management, and other activities
8 required for local eligibility for financial aid under those federal
9 and state programs which provide assistance to community and regional
10 governments;

11 (16) administer state, and, as appropriate, federal programs
12 for revenue sharing, grants, and other forms of financial assistance
13 to community and regional governments;

14 (17) review and approve or reject applications for small
15 business loans provided for in AS 45.95, evaluating applications in
16 accordance with the extent to which the enterprise to be assisted by
17 the loan (A) meets needs created by governmental action, such as
18 construction of airports, highways, and ferry terminals; (B) conforms
19 to local comprehensive plans (C) provides opportunity for acquisition
20 of job skills (D) can be carried out without adverse effect on
21 environmental quality and competing uses for the same natural resources;

22 (18) provide staff assistance, as requested, to the Rural
23 Affairs Commission, the Council of Economic Advisors, and the
24 Fisheries Marketing and Development Board;

25 (19) apply for, receive and use funds from federal and other
26 sources, public or private, for use in carrying out the powers and
27 duties of the department;

28 (20) utilize the resources of other agencies of state
29 government in carrying out the purposes of this chapter to the extent

*Is this Board now
an Eco. Dev. ?
OR ADPG ?
OR Commerce ?*

1 such utilization is more efficient than maintaining departmental
2 staff, reimbursing the other agencies when appropriate;

3 (21) carry out other functions and duties, consistent with
4 law, necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purpose of this
5 chapter.

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11 improve living conditions;

12 (2) formulate a coordinated program to broaden and
13 diversify the economic base of rural areas;

14 (3) coordinate administration of emergency relief, surplus
15 food distribution, or other public assistance programs, except the
16 regular relief and assistance programs of the federal government in
17 rural areas;

18 (4) ^{in cooperation with Dept. of H&S, Soc. Sec. and other appropriate agencies} formulate and conduct a program of construction of
19 basic facilities to improve health, welfare and economic security and
20 provide employment and income in the rural areas;

21 (5) promote training and education programs designed to
22 expand employment opportunities for residents of rural areas.

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27 (3) make available at the local level technical and manage-
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*to be added to
the Commission by
Gov. 1971*

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