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HJR 67 - SB 430

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STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

March 9, 1978

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH B -- JUNEAU 99311

The Honorable Joe McKinnon
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative McKinnon:

Attached is a copy of a list of all subgrantees employing CETA/PSE participants. The list includes the number of positions currently authorized, positions currently filled, and the number that each subgrantee will be reduced or increased on April 1, 1978 and June 1, 1978. The list is broken out by administrative region of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. A map of Alaska showing the regions is included for easy reference.

Each subgrant is classified as either sustainment or project. Projects are those subcontracts negotiated as a result of the increased funding under the President's economic stimulus program. Sustainments are those contracts negotiated to sustain an enrollment of 516 participants which represent the number covered by the grant prior to the increase created by the stimulus package. By regulation, all projects must be eliminated before sustainment subgrants can be reduced.

The following chart reflects the number of enrollees currently on board. They are broken out by region as well as each region's percent of the total before and after the reduction.

TITLE VI

	BEFORE RESCHEDULE		AFTER RESCHEDULE	
	# of Positions	% of Positions	# of Positions	% of Positions
Region 1	262	35	164	32
Region 2	103	14	82	16
Region 3	79	10	47	9
Region 4	84	11	75	14
Region 5	222	30	148	29
	<u>750</u>		<u>516</u>	

If you have further questions, please feel free to contact me or members of my staff.

Sincerely,

Lee
Lee McAnearney
Commissioner

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 1

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Dept. of Law Pouch KA Juneau, Alaska 99811	1	1		
St. Ann's Day Care Catholic Comm. Services 529 Gold St. Room 233 Juneau, Alaska 99801	6	5		
City of Yakutat P. O. Box 6 Yakutat, Alaska 99689	2	2		
St. Jude Center Inc. 203 W. Third at Dixon Juneau, Alaska 99801	6	6		
Arts on the Move Inc. Box 7876 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	12	10	-12	
City of Haines P. O. Box 576 Haines, Alaska 99827	2	2		
City of Pelican Box 757 Pelican, Alaska 99832	2	2		
Dept. of Labor, ESD Employment Security Bldg. 4th & Harris Juneau, Alaska 99811	21	18	-4	
Petersburg Youth Program P. O. Box 842 Petersburg, Alaska 99833	2	2		
Northern SE Regional Aquac. Assn. P. O. Box 786 Sitka, Alaska 99835	1	1		
Sitka Comm. Assn. P. O. Box 4360 Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska 99835	6	6	-3	
SUB-TOTAL	61	55	-19	

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION I

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Sitka Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 638 Sitka, Alaska 99835	1	1		
SE Ak. Reg. Arts Council P. O. Box 2133 Sitka, Alaska 99835	2	2		
Petersburg Day Care P. O. Box 783 Petersburg, Alaska 99833	3	3		
Health & Social Services Pouch H Juneau, Alaska 99811	29	24	-12	
Dept. of Revenue Pouch SA Juneau, Alaska 99811	5	5		
City of Petersburg P. O. Box 329 Petersburg, Alaska 99833	8	7		
SE. Ak. Comm. Act. Program P. O. Box 449 Juneau, Alaska 99801	2	2		
Comm. & Reg. Aff. Admin. SVCS Pouch BC Juneau, Alaska 99811	5	5	-1	
Fish & Game Dept. of Subport Bldg. Juneau, Alaska 99811	11	11	-5	
City of Kake Box 500 Kake, Alaska 99830	6	6		
SUB-TOTAL	72	66	-18	

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION I

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Workman's Comp - DOL Employment Sec. Bldg 4th & Harris Juneau, Alaska 99801	2	2		
Capitol Comm. Broadcasting 240 Main St. Juneau, Alaska 99801	3	3		
Natural Resources, DO Pouch M Juneau, Alaska 99811	5	4		
City Of Klawok Box 113 Klawok, Alaska 99925	9	5	-5	
Ketchikan Indian Corp. Box 6855 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	2	2		
City of Hoonah Box 360 Hoonah, Alaska 99829	11	11		
Dept. of Education Pouch F Juneau, Alaska 99811	14	14	-6	
Dept. of Admin. Pouch C Juneau, Alaska 99811	14	14	-4	
Juneau, City & Boro 155 S. Seward St. Juneau, Alaska 99801	6	4	-6	
Dept of Comm. & Reg Aff. Manpower Division Pouch BC Juneau, Alaska 99811	6	5		
SUB-TOTAL	72	64	-21	

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 1

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Wage & Hour Div. DOL Employment Sec. Bldg 4th & Harris Juneau, Alaska 99811	2	0	-2	
U of Ak. Southeast Box 1447 Juneau, Alaska 99803	21	20	-18	
City of Angoon Box 189 Angoon, Alaska 99820	17	17	-6	
Metlakatla Ind. Comm. Box 8 Metlakatla, Alaska 99926	8	7	-4	
T & H Indians - Soc Svcs 130 Seward St. Room 412 Juneau, Alaska 99801	1	1	-1	
City of Craig Box 23 Craig, Alaska 99921	8	8		
SE Reg. Res. Center 127 S. Franklin Juneau, Alaska 99801	13	12	-11	
Tenakee Springs, City of Box 52 Tenakee Springs, Alaska 99841	3	3		
SUB-TOTAL	73	68	-42	
TOTAL	278	253	-100	

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION: 2

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
U of A, School of Education Cross-Cultural Education Develop- ment Program Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	7	7	-3	
Alaskan Assn. for the Arts Box 2785 Fairbanks, Alaska 99707	2	2		
City of Galena Box 149 Galena, Alaska 99741	1	1		
City of Delta Junction Box 229 Delta Junction, Alaska 99737	3	3	-1	
Village & Town Assn., Fairbanks Box 1267 Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	3	3		
Tanana Valley Comm. College U of A Constitution Hall Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	7	7	-1	
City of McGrath Box 57 McGrath, Alaska 99627	3	2		
Adult Learning Prog. of Ak. Box 81402 Fairbanks, Alaska 99708	20	18	-15	
Ft. Yukon Reg. Learning Center Ft. Yukon, Alaska 99740	1	1		
Fairbanks Environment CTR 431 Steise Hwy. Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	1	1		
SUB-TOTAL	48	47	-20	

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 2

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
City of Anderson Box 4011 Clear, Alaska 99704	7	7	-1	
Comm Child Care Council 1007 Evergreen St. Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	7	6		
Galena Reg. Learning Center U of A. Box 181 Galena, Alaska 99741	1	1		
Interior Village Assn. 211 Cushman St. Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	4	4		
City of Ruby Box 15 Ruby, Alaska 99768	2	2		
GR FRBX Family Headstart Box 724 Fairbanks, Alaska 99707	8	8	-1	
Tok Reg. Learning Center U of A. Box 464 Tok, Alaska 99780	1	1		
United Crow Band Box 131 Tok, Alaska 99780	10	10	-1	
Iditarod School Dist. P. O. Box 105 McGrath, Alaska 99627	16	15	-3	
Women in Crisis, Councelling & Assistance 515 First Ave. Rm 116 Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	4	4		
SUB-TOTAL	60	58	-6	
TOTAL	103	103	-26	

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 3

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Buckland City Council Euckland, Ak. 99727	1	1	-	-
Selawik, City of Selawik, Ak. 99727	2	2	-	-
Savoonga, City of Savoonga, Ak. 99762	2	2	-	-
Teller, City of Teller, Ak. 99778	2	2	-	-
Nome Child Care, Inc. Box 907 Nome, Ak. 99762	5	5	-	-5
Bering Straits Fed. Cred. Union Box 1105 Nome, Ak. 99762	1	1	-	-
Ambler, City of Ambler, Ak. 99786	1	1	-	-
Shungnak, City of Shungnak, Ak. 99773	2	2	-	-
Noorvik, City of Noorvik, Ak. 99763	2	2	-	-
Bering Straits REAA School Dist. Box 1088 Nome, Ak. 99762	40	40	-	-35
Elim, City of General Delivery Elim, Ak. 99739	1	1	-	-
Kotzebue, City of Box 46 Kotzebue, Ak. 99752	4	4	-	-
Nome Community Center Box 98 Nome, Ak. 99762	4	4	-	-
Sub-Total	67	67	-	-40

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 3

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Norton Sound Health Center Box 966 Nome, Ak. 99762	4	4	-	-
Shishmaref City Council General Delivery Shishmaref, Ak. 99772	2	2	-	-
Nome Receiving Home Box 221 Nome, Ak. 99772	2	2	-	-
Diomede, City of Diomede, Ak. 99762	1	1	-	-
Deering City Council Deering, Ak. 99736	1	1	-	-
Kivalina, City of Kivalina, Ak. 99750	3	3	-	-
Shaktoolik IRA Council Shaktoolik, Ak. 99771	1	0	-	-
Unalakleet City Council Unalakleet, Ak. 99684	2	2	-	-
Sub-Total	16	15	-	-
Total	83	82	-	-40

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 4

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Bethel Council on the Arts P.O. Box 264 Bethel, Ak. 99559	1	1	-	-
Bethel Social Services, Inc. P.O. Box 271 Bethel, Ak. 99559	4	3	-	-
St. Marys, City of P.O. Box 163 St. Marys, Ak. 99658	2	2	-	-
Bristol Bay Borough P.O. Box 189 Naknek, Ak. 99633	6	6	-	-
Bristol Bay School District P.O. Box 169 Naknek, Ak. 99633	6	4	-	-
Southwest Regional School District P.O. Box 169 Dillingham, Ak. 99576	11	10	-	-
Ualaska Alcoholism Program, Inc. P.O. Box 182 Ualaska, Ak. 99685	4	3	-	-
Kuskokwim Native Association P.O. Box 31 Aniak, Ak. 99557	2	2	-	-
Yupiktak-Bista Manpower, Inc. P.O. Box 219 Bethel, Ak. 99559	24	18	-	-
Bethel, City of P.O. Box 388 Bethel, Ak. 99559	14	13	-	-
Atmautluak, City of Atmautluak, Ak. 99559	1	1	-	-
Sub-Total	75	63	-	-

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 4

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Dillingham School District P.O. Box 202 Dillingham, Ak. 99576	8	7	-	-
Togiak, City of P.O. Box 99 Togiak, Ak. 99678	1	0	-	-
Akolmuit, City of General Delivery Nunapitchuk, Ak. 99641	2	2	-	-
Kuskokwim Community College P.O. Box 638 Bethel, Ak. 99559	10	8	-10	-
Iliuliuk Family and Health Services P.O. Box 144 Unalaska, Ak. 99685	2	2	-	-
St. Paul, City of St. Paul Island St. Paul, Ak. 99660	2	2	-	-
Sub-Total	25	21	-10	-
Total	100	84	-10	-

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 5

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Cook Inlet Council on Alcoholism P. O. Box 882 Kenai, Alaska 99611	2	1		
Small World P. O. Box 1632 Kodiak, Alaska 99615	4	4		
City of Old Harbor P. O. Box 109 Old Harbor, Alaska 99643	1	1		
Agricultural Experiment Station U of A Box AE Palmer, Alaska 99645	4	4		
Kodiak Comm. Development Corp. P. O. Box 571 Kodiak, Alaska 99615	1	1		
Bidarki Corporation P. O. Box 117 Cordova, Alaska 99574	3	3		
City of Homer P. O. Box 335 Homer, Alaska 99603	18	18		
Alaska Legal Services 524 W. 6th Ave. Suite 204 Anchorage, Alaska 99501	23	23	-23	
Alaska Court System 303 K Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501	10	10		
Alaska State Council on Arts 619 Warehouse Ave. Suite 220 Anchorage, Alaska 99501	4	4		
Human Rights Commission Office of the Governor 2457 Arctic Blvd., Suite 3 Anchorage, Alaska 99501	2	2	-2	
SUB-TOTAL	72	71	-25	

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 5

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
City of Soldotna P. O. Box 409 Soldotna, Alaska, 99669	1	1		
City of Wasilla P. O. Box 430 Wasilla, Alaska 99687	3	3		
Ptarmigan Tot Drop P. O. Box 153 Valdez, Alaska 99686	3	3		
Ouzinkie City P. O. Box 35 Ouzinkie, Alaska 99664	2	2		
City of Cordova P. O. Box 1210 Cordova, Alaska 99574	8	6		
Rural CAP Child Development P. O. Box 3908 Anchorage, Alaska 99501	22	18		
Rural CAP Child Development P. O. Box 3908 Anchorage, Alaska 99501	7	7		
Alaska Fed. of Natives 550 W. 8th Ave. Anchorage, Alaska 99501	3	3		
Natanuska-Susitna Borough Sch. Dist P. O. Box AB Palmer, Alaska 99645	40	40		
City of Palmer P. O. Box 1368 Palmer, Alaska 99645	6	6		
Kodiak Council on Alcoholism P. O. Box 497 Kodiak, Alaska 99615	1	1		
SUB-TOTAL	90	96		

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 5

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Tyonek Village Tyonek, Alaska 99682	3	1	-3 *	
Alaska Skill Center P. O. Box 615 Seward, Alaska 99664	5	4		
Seward Community Library P. O. Box 537 Seward, Alaska 99664	2	2		
Seward Council on Alcoholism P. O. Box 1045 Seward, Alaska 99664	2	2		
Alaska State Fair P. O. Box 1128 Palmer, Alaska 99645	3	3		
City of Wasilla P. O. Box 430 Wasilla, Alaska 99687	3	3		
City of Seward P. O. Box 337 Seward, Alaska 99664	10	9		
Transportation Muesum of Alaska SR Box S-875 Palmer, Alaska 99645	4	4		
Campfire, Chugiak Council 326 H. Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501	3	3		
Matanuska-Susitna Borough Sch. Dist P. O. Box AB Palmer, Alaska 99645	8	8		
Whittier Historical and Fine Arts Museum P. O. Box 728 Whittier, Alaska 99502	4	4		
SUB-TOTAL	47	44	-3	

* One position will be picked up
by Cook Inlet Native Assn.

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE VI REGION 5

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Talkeetna Historical Society P. O. Box 76 Talkeetna, Alaska 99676	1	1		
City of Whittier Whittier, Alaska 99502	9	9		
Salvation Army Kenai/Palmer 135 F. 8th Ave. Anchorage, Alaska 99501	12	11		
SUB-TOTAL	22	18		
TOTAL	237	227	-28	

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE II REGION I

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
Ketchikan Youth Advocate P. O. Box 7202 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	2	1		
City of Ketchikan P. O. Box 1110 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	7	7		
Ketchikan Gateway Borough P. O. Box 7262 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	4	4		
Juneau, City and Borough of 155 South Seward St. Juneau, Alaska 99801	22	22	-4	-8 (-4 May 1,
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 34	<hr/> -4	<hr/> -8

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE II REGION 2

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
North Pole, City P. O. Box 5109 North Pole, Alaska 99705	7	7	-1	
University of Alaska Dir/Libraries Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	14	14	-2	
City of Nenana P. O. Box 177 Nenana, Alaska 99760	4	4	-1	
Arctic Assn. Retarded Children P. O. Box 2075 Fairbanks, Alaska 99707	1	1		
TOTAL	26	26	-4	-0-

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE II REGION 3 *

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
City of Nome P. O. Box 281 Nome, Alaska 99762	9	6		
City of Kotzebue P. O. Box 46 Kotzebue, Alaska 99752	2	2		
Kawerak Inc. P. O. Box 505 Nome, Alaska 99762	1	1		
City of Teller Teller, Alaska 99778	1	1		
City of Ambler Ambler, Alaska 99786	1	1		
City of Shishmaref General Delivery Shishmaref, Alaska 99772	1	1		
Kiana, City of Kiana, Alaska 99749	1	1		
TOTAL	16	13	-0-	-0-

* This region will decrease to eleven positions 6/1/78. Normal attrition will decide where positions will be deleted.

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE II REGION 4

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
City of Dillingham P. O. Box 191 Dillingham, Alaska 99567	18	18		-8 *
City of Sand Point P. O. Box 16 Sand Point, Alaska 99661	2	2		
City of Bethel P. O. Box 537 Bethel, Alaska 99555	12	12		-8 *
TOTAL	32	32	-0-	-16

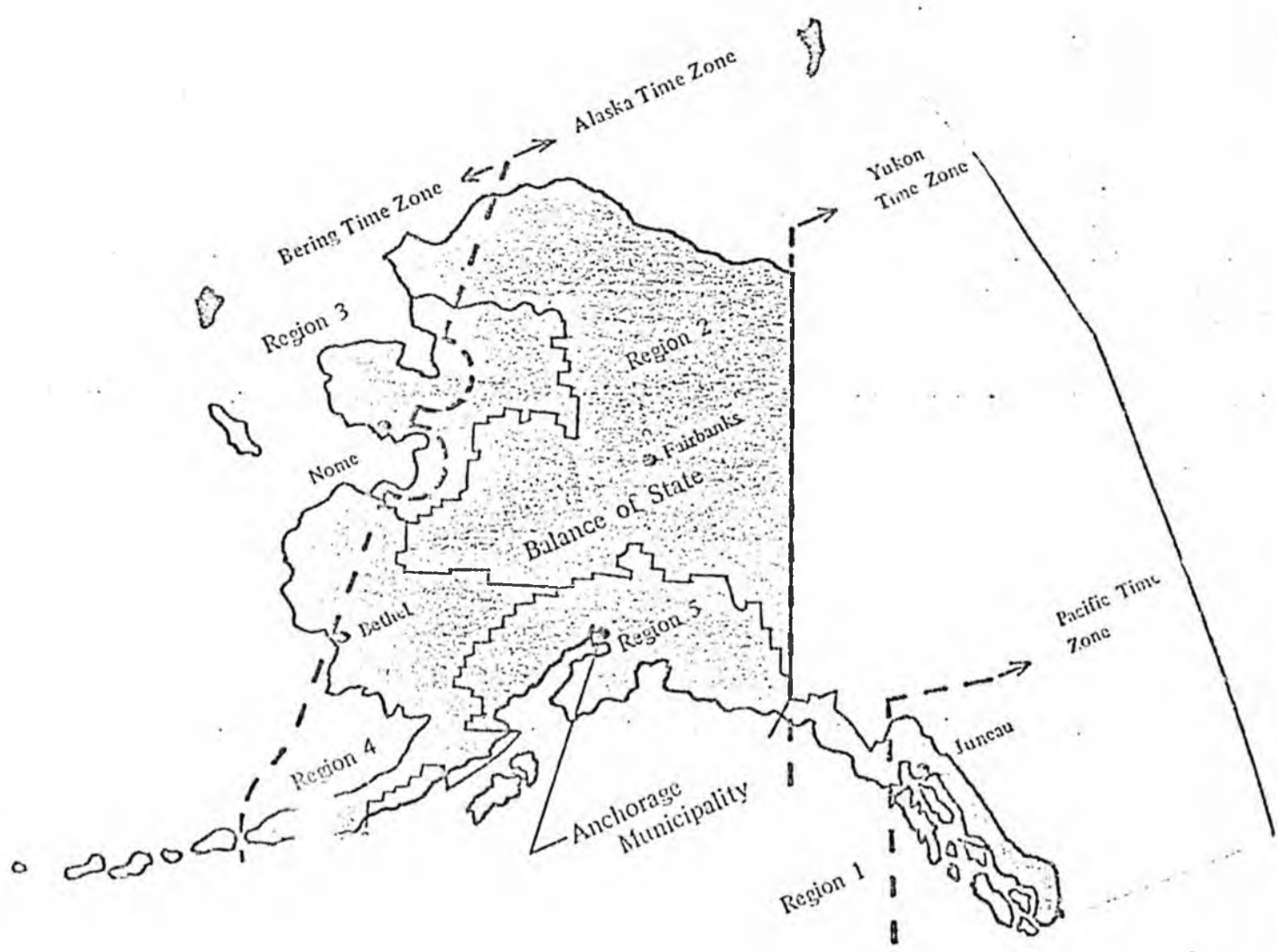
* Each of these vendors will be given a Title VI sub-grant 6/1/78 with four positions.

POSITION REALIGNMENT

TITLE II REGION 5 *

SUB-GRANT NAME AND ADDRESS	March 3, 1978		April 1, 1978	June 1, 1978
	Positions Authorized	Positions Filled	+ = Increase - = Decrease	+ = Increase - = Decrease
City of Kodiak P. O. Box 1397 Kodiak, Alaska 99615	9	9		
Valdez City Schools P. O. Box 398 Valedz, Alaska 99686	5	4		
TOTAL	14	13	-0-	-0-

* This Region will increase to 32 positions by 6/1/78, but potential vendors have not been selected at this time. Strong consideration will be given to vendors receiving a decrease in Title VI.



NEWS RELEASE

MIKE GRAVEL

U.S. Senator-Alaska

MARCH 13, 1978

RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

GRAVEL REQUESTS FUNDS TO SAVE PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS

WASHINGTON -- SEN. MIKE GRAVEL HAS ASKED LABOR SECRETARY RAY MARSHALL FOR SPECIAL FUNDS TO PRESERVE 234 PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS IN ALASKA. GRAVEL SAID THE POSITIONS, WHICH WERE CREATED TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT, WOULD BE TERMINATED APRIL 1 UNLESS THE SPECIAL FUNDS ARE PROVIDED.

THE 234 JOBS ARE AMONG 750 PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS. THE JOBS ARE PROVIDED UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT (CETA).

GRAVEL SAID THE JOBS ARE THREATENED BY A DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS AND OFFICIALS AT THE FEDERAL REGION X OFFICE IN SEATTLE.

ACCORDING TO THE LETTER, THE REGION X OFFICE INSISTED THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S PROGRAM COULD BE RUN WITH 750 JOB POSITIONS AT A COST OF \$875 PER POSITION. THE DEPARTMENT'S REAL COSTS HAVE BEEN HIGHER, AND IN ESSENCE, IT IS NOW RUNNING OUT OF MONEY.

THE REGION X OFFICE FINALLY RECOGNIZED THIS SITUATION, GRAVEL SAID, AND RAISED THE COST ALLOWED PER PARTICIPANT TO \$971. HOWEVER, THE ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL MONEY TO THE DEPARTMENT WAS

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT -- ADD ONE

NOT RAISED TO MEET THE HIGHER COST, MEANING THAT POSITIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE ELIMINATED IN ORDER FOR THE DEPARTMENT TO STAY WITHIN ITS BUDGET.

THE DEPARTMENT HAD A TWO-YEAR ALLOCATION OF ABOUT \$11 MILLION FOR ITS CETA JOBS. GRAVEL SAID ANOTHER \$1 MILLION FROM DISCRETIONARY FUNDS CONTROLLED BY SECRETARY MARSHALL WOULD ALLOW THE 234 POSITIONS TO LAPSE THROUGH ATTRITION, WITHOUT PUTTING PEOPLE OUT OF WORK APRIL 1.

THE ALASKA DEMOCRAT SAID THE STATE AGENCY HAD REQUESTED ADDITIONAL MONEY TO SAVE THE 234 JOBS, BUT HAD BEEN TURNED DOWN.

"THE DEPARTMENT WAS INFORMED THAT REDISTRIBUTED FUNDS WERE ONLY AVAILABLE TO INCREASE THE NATIONAL ENROLLMENT LEVEL AND NOT TO SUBSIDIZE EXISTING ENROLLMENT LEVELS," GRAVEL SAID. "THEREFORE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT ALASKA HAS THE HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE REGION, NOT TO MENTION THE NATION, THE REDISTRIBUTED FUNDS WERE ALLOTTED TO AREAS WITH DROPPING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES.

"I AM GREATLY DISTURBED BY THE APPARENT DISTORTION OF THE INTENT OF THE CETA PROGRAM TO THE EXTENT THAT NATIONAL GOALS SUPERCEDED NATIONAL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES. WHEN IT BECOMES MORE IMPORTANT TO SATISFY PUBLIC RELATIONS GOALS THAN TO MEET THE CRITICAL NEEDS OF THE UNEMPLOYED, I QUESTION THE RELEVANCY OF THE PROGRAM."

GRAVEL SAID, "THE NATIONAL PROGRESS MADE IN REDUCING UNEMPLOYEMENT HAS NOT RESULTED IN REDUCED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ALASKA. OUR UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HAS CONSISTENTLY BEEN THE HIGHEST IN THE NATION. IN FACT, IT IS USUALLY AT LEAST DOUBLE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE."

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

170/MARSHALL
Nancy: Rickie

March 1, 1978

The Honorable F. Ray Marshall
Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor Building
200 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20210

White

Dear Secretary Marshall:

As you well know, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program is the major Federal program for attacking structural and countercyclical unemployment. A significant initiative by the Administration last year resulted in 725,000 public service jobs, and a gradual decline in the unemployment rate nationally. The unemployment rate continues to decline and for the first time in several years a stabilizing trend is apparent.

Unfortunately, the national progress made in reducing unemployment has not resulted in reduced unemployment in Alaska. Our employment rate has consistently been the highest in the nation. In fact, it is usually at least double the national average.

It is with a very serious concern for Alaska's unemployed and a desire that the CETA program be utilized to its maximum effectiveness that I bring to your attention a critical problem involving the Balance of State prime sponsor. This situation has escalated to the point that I am requesting discretionary funds be made available to the prime sponsor.

Last year, the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs assumed the Balance of State prime sponsorship. It reorganized the administration of the program to assure improved services to rural Alaska and developed consistent liaison with the Title III prime sponsors, which had been seriously lacking. At this time, the Balance of State program has stabilized and is successfully providing client services.

Unfortunately, the rapid improvement in the program has created a significant problem. Recent computations of program

The Honorable F. Ray Marshall
March 1, 1978
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costs by the prime sponsor indicate that the allowable costs per participant per month can no longer be tolerated if the program is to function through the fiscal year. Therefore, the client enrollment must be reduced 234 positions by April 1, 1978 due to the necessary modification in the cost per participant per month.

I want to present to you the history of this modification, which I think clearly illustrates why at this time the directive from the Department of Labor is unfair to the clients who must be laid-off and embarrassing to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, which has acted in good faith.

The Balance of State prime sponsor commenced employment services in July 1977. Based on additional funds available, through the Economic Stimulus appropriation, its contract was modified in July, September and October 1977. In August the Region expressed concern over the low enrollment level and indicated that the prime sponsor would have to meet the enrollment level by September 30. In addition, the prime sponsor was advised that it was expected to absorb any excess funds due to prior program inefficiencies under different administration.

In order to comply, the prime sponsor decided to overenroll by 20%. Since history of the program indicated that it was difficult to maintain a constant enrollment, it was the determination of the prime sponsor that only by overenrolling for a period could it hope to reach the enrollment goal. The vacancy rate at this time was 30% and the cost per participant per month was \$1050.00

The national interest in meeting President Carter's 725,000 public service jobs goal heightened the pressure on the Balance of State prime sponsor to meet its individual goal while absorbing past deficiencies. In November, the Regional office sent telegrams to the prime sponsors notifying them of their modified enrollment goals and its intention to reprogram.

With primary focus transferred to the enrollment levels, it became necessary to revise the cost per participant per month. As you know, each prime sponsor is funded by formula and either the prime sponsor's costs determine his enrollment, or vice versa. In the case of Region X the prime sponsors were expected to conform their costs to their enrollment levels.

The Honorable F. Ray Marshall
March 1, 1978
Page Three

As negotiations between the prime sponsor and the Regional office began in November, the prime sponsor found itself in an unusually difficult position. It was attempting to meet the enrollment goals, but finding that its costs would not allow it to do this within budget. When it presented this dilemma to the Regional office, it responded that the average cost per participant per month from July to October in the Balance of State program had been \$875.00, and with this cost-per-participant base it should be able to meet the enrollment goal.

The base period used by the Region included the early stages of the employment program when enrollment was low and was characterized by turnover. The prime sponsor determined that a more realistic cost base was September through October when a program had begun to stabilize. The average cost per participant per month for this period was \$1000.

However, in Region X's desire to maximize the available funds and achieve the President's announced goal the prime sponsor's \$1000 cost per participant was rejected. On November 29, the prime sponsor proposed a new modification of \$948.00, which was below costs at the time. This was also rejected by Region X and finally in December the prime sponsor agreed to \$875.00 per participant. With this cost level the prime sponsor was expected to fill 750 job slots.

Notwithstanding the allowable cost level, the prime sponsor averaged \$951.00 cost per participant per month from July to December 1977, and \$984.00 from August to December 1977. The real cost of the program coupled with the prime sponsor's effort and success in meeting the enrollment goal made a significant impact on its budget.

The Regional office recently notified the Balance of State prime sponsor that its cost per participant per month will be raised to \$971.00, which means that it must eliminate 234 employment positions by April 1. I submit to you, Mr. Secretary, that this action should have been taken last November when the prime sponsor requested a modification in the cost per participant and a modified enrollment level. If that had occurred in November, the reduced enrollment could have proceeded slowly and been achieved by attrition.

The Honorable F. Ray Marshall
March 1, 1978
Page Four

It is well known and easily documented that the cost of living in Alaska is the highest in the nation. An entry-level secretary would earn more than the \$875.00 allowed by the Regional office for CETA positions. With the explicit mandate of the legislation requiring CETA employees to be paid commensurate with private sector for similar work performed, it is remarkable that the prime sponsor could place clients at all.

An additional fact you should be aware of involves the allocation of redistributed funds. When the Balance of State prime sponsor requested additional funds to help them maintain the high enrollment, it was informed that redistributed funds were only available to increase the national enrollment level and not to subsidize existing enrollment levels. Therefore, despite the fact that Alaska has the highest unemployment rate in the region, not to mention the nation, the redistributed funds were allotted to areas with dropping unemployment rates.

I am greatly disturbed by the apparent distortion of the intent of the CETA program to the extent that national goals superceded rationale program objectives. When it becomes more important to satisfy public relations goals than to meet the critical needs of the unemployed, I question the relevancy of the program. Alaska has significantly benefitted from the Title III CETA program and I hope will be given an opportunity to benefit from the Balance of State program. I recognize that it is more difficult to tailor national programs to Alaska, but I would point to the Title III program as evidence of the possibilities of doing this.

I would appreciate your investigation of this matter. Since the prime sponsor has an April 1 deadline, it is imperative that action be taken prior to this date. If it is not, clients will be laid-off and it will be impossible to rehire them due to the eligibility criteria. In this regard I request that you seriously consider a grant to the Balance of State prime sponsor from your discretionary fund. This would allow them to honor their contracts while beginning the phase-down in enrollment slots.

The Honorable F. Ray Marshall
March 1, 1978
Page Five

I wish to thank you in advance for your attention to this matter. Should you need further information in the course of your review, I trust you will not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

Mike Gravel

HJR

70



CENTER FOR EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN SCHOOLING
THE ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

411 WEST 4th AVENUE • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 • PHONE (907) 274-2541

April 6, 1978

Honorable Lisa Rudd
House of Representatives
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Rudd:

The Office of Education in Washington, D.C., is currently promulgating regulations which would end direct General Assistance Center services to school districts in Alaska.

The two enclosed papers provide a brief overview of the situation. "Implications..." sets out the effect upon Alaska should these new regulations become adopted, and the "Summary Report" tells of CEOS services in Alaska during the nine month period July 1, 1977 - March 30, 1978.

If you agree that Alaska with its multi-cultures can be most appropriately served by having a separate center for multi-cultural, bias-free, and multi-lingual assistance, please send letters and/or school board resolutions of support to Alaska's congressional delegation in Washington, D.C., and to Mr. Elton Ridge, as soon as possible. Attached is a list of names and addresses. The deadline for comments is April 19, 1978.

'Thank you very much'.

Sincerely yours,

CENTER FOR EQUALITY OF
OPPORTUNITY IN SCHOOLING

Jane
Jane Yamashiro
Senior Associate

Enclosures:

- (1) "Implications..."
- (2) Summary Report
- (3) List of addresses

Implications of proposed regulations
for multi-cultural and non-sexist
technical assistance in Alaska

For nearly two years the Alaska Native Foundation has operated the Center for Equality of Opportunity in Schooling, funded under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Technically, it is a General Assistance Center providing race and sex desegregation assistance to school districts throughout Alaska at their request. In terms of staff time, the most important activity of the Center is planning and conducting workshops on-site for teachers and administrators in human relations and multi-cultural awareness, but assistance has also taken the form of developing checklists for Native materials development, a handbook for bilingual program planning, instruments for teacher selection, and a study on strategies for meeting developmental needs of rural youth.

By awarding the contract on a competitive basis for two successive years to the Foundation, the U.S. Office of Education accepted the proposed activities as consonant with the goals of the Civil Rights Act and its amendments. In 1977 the Foundation was advised before it was awarded the contract that multi-year funding should be anticipated and that applicants should plan accordingly.

This week, the March 20 Federal Register was received in Alaska carrying proposed rules for assistance centers narrowly defining their functions and establishing new multi-state service areas that effectively bar the Foundation or any other Alaska institution from entering the competition and that will bring to an end the kind and level of service provided to Alaska districts.

With regard to race and sex desegregation assistance, Alaska, is proposed to be a part of a service area including Washington, Oregon and Idaho. With regard to "national origin" desegregation, Alaska is proposed to be part of a service area including those states, Hawaii, Guam, the Pacific Trust Territory, Samoa, and the Northern Marianas! Since any assistance center would necessarily be located near populations to be served, no Alaska institution could be a successful applicant.

SUMMARY REPORT
CENTER FOR EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN SCHOOLING
SERVICES TO ALASKA

July 1, 1977 - March 30, 1978
(9 Month Period)

Prepared by Lydia Hays
Assistant Director, CEOS
March 30, 1978

CEOS Staff: Bob Arnold, Lydia Hays, Jane Yamashiro, Jim Chase,
Dick Dauenhauer and Mary Lekanof

I. Alaska School Districts receiving direct assistance:

Total number of School Districts assisted:	28*
Total number of School Districts in Alaska:	50
Percentage of school districts served by CEOS in Alaska during the 9 month period	56%*

* NOTE: Statewide events wherein CEOS conducted portions of or all of the sessions included virtually all school districts.

II. Types of assistance rendered:

A. Workshops conducted

1. Alaska Native and multi-cultural education/human relations	21
2. Human Relations/Values Clarifica- tion	4
3. Title IX, to eliminate sex discrim- ination	6
4. (Other workshops scheduled but cancelled for various reasons; are to be rescheduled)	4)

Total workshops held	31
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Even more distressing is that services needed by Alaska districts to help them provide greater equality of opportunity to all learners will be virtually unobtainable under the scheme proposed. Such services have, heretofore, been provided with funds authorized under the Civil Rights Act.

The proposed rules would restrict race desegregation services to districts which are literally desegregating. There are none in Alaska, but this doesn't mean a minority child has an equal chance. The proposed rules would re-name a category of activities chiefly arising from English language deficiencies as "natural origin desegregation assistance." Can such assistance be rendered to Alaska's largest group of bilingual speakers--Alaska Natives? Their problem is not "national origin."

Finally, the proposed rules would artificially separate activities which are inseparable. Race, sex, language and culture persist in being key factors in making educational opportunities unequal. Reducing racism and sexism and increasing opportunities for all learners dictates that all key factors be addressed together.

What is needed in Alaska is a civil rights assistance center authorized to provide all three kinds of services. What is needed is that a center be in Alaska. Essentially this is what has existed since 1976, and any substantial change ought to be preceded by more than thirty days notice.

Comments on the proposed rules will be accepted until April 19, 1978, they should be addressed to: Mr. Elton W. Ridge, Room 2001, FOB-5, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington D.C., 20202.

Robert D. Arnold

April 3, 1978

- B. Consultations/requests for information through visits to CEOS office and telephone calls 90+

(NOTE: Requests for information by letter are not included in the 90+ figure. It is estimated that an additional 75 requests have come to CEOS by letter.)

III. Alaska education agencies receiving CEOS assistance on a statewide basis wherein virtually all school districts were represented:

A. Alaska Department of Education

1. Presentation on multi-cultural education at the State Right to Read Conference
2. Planning, conducting and evaluating the Language Assessment Training workshop (Dec., 1977, Anchorage)
3. Planning goals and objectives for the work session at the Bilingual-Bicultural Conference (Feb., 1978)
4. Conducting two of the 12 sectionals at the Bilingual-Bicultural Conference (Feb., 1978)
5. Consultation on ESAA proposals in Alaska
6. Consultation with Director of ADOE, Educational Program Support
7. Consultation with Director, Bilingual-Bicultural Program, ADOE
8. Consultation with the Commissioner of Education State of Alaska on multi-cultural education needs in Alaska

B. NEA Teacher Conference (March, 1978)

Conduct of three educational sectionals offered at the conference: 1) cross-cultural/linguistics education in the classroom; 2) Title IX, elimination of sex discrimination in schools, and 3) Alaska Native culture, and human attitudes

C. Alaska State School Board Association

Workshop on cross-cultural awareness and communication skills enhancement

IV. Other agencies requesting and receiving assistance from CEOS on cross-cultural awareness, prejudice/discrimination and Title 9 education:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Cook Inlet Native Association | 3. Alaska Native Language Center |
| 2. ARCO Oil Company | 4. Southcentral Regional Resource Center |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Southeast Regional Resource Center | 25. Alaska Legal Services |
| 6. Aleutian/Pribilof Is. Native Association | 26. Kuskokwim Community College |
| 7. Adult Basic Education Program, Fairbanks | 27. Kellogg Human Resources Project, University of Alaska |
| 8. Black Caucus, Anchorage | 28. Ft. Richardson Military Post |
| 9. Central Lutheran Church, Anchorage | 29. Anchorage Police Department |
| 10. United Methodist Church, statewide | 30. Alaska Rural Community Action Program |
| 11. McLaughlin Youth Center | 31. Hope Cottage staff for handicapped children |
| 12. Bristol Bay Native Corp. | 32. University of Alaska Rural Secondary Schools Project |
| 13. Alaska Division of Banking and Securities | 33. Alaska Legislative Affairs Council |
| 14. Center for Northern Educational Research, University of Alaska | 34. Alaska Library Assn. |
| 15. HEW, Region X | 35. Galena Community College |
| 16. Office of Civil Rights, Region X | 36. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Regional Director |
| 17. Adult Literacy Lab, University of Alaska | 37. Lawyers |
| 18. City Manager, Seldovia | 38. Alaska Federation of Natives |
| 19. X-CED Teacher Training Program, University of Alaska | 39. Human Rights Commission |
| 20. Alaska Native Hospital/Anchorage; statewide services | 40. Human Rights Commission, Maine |
| 21. Alaska Bilingual Advisory Committee | 41. Anchorage TV and newspapers |
| 22. Sheldon Jackson College, Sitka | 42. Alaska State Library/Media |
| 23. University of Alaska | 43. HEW, Washington, D. C. |
| 24. Alaska Methodist University | 44. Portland, Lau Center |

V. Additional projects conducted by CEOS during the 9 month period:

1. Two cultural awareness posters for school districts
2. Evaluation of business management courses for Alaska Natives in villages
3. Proofreading BIA Tribal Definition research paper
4. Checklist for Planning culturally relevant curriculum materials
5. Research and writing of new chapter to Alaska Native Land Claims, a first in culturally relevant curriculum for Alaska Natives
6. Special mailing, Alaska Native language materials bibliography
7. Preparation of Language Assessment Test for students; distribution to requesting school districts
8. Language Assessment Test Validation Project
9. Research paper on Aleut written literature
10. Development of Alaska Native linguistics exercises for

- workbook to be used in language classes
11. Discrimination in Testing, a project in the design stage
 12. Bibliography mailings on multi/cultural materials.
 13. Film evaluations for cultural bias
 14. Supplemental educational learning opportunities for for rural Alaska Native Youth, a project in process

VI. Current requests for CEOS assistance:

1. Gateway Borough School District
2. Alaska Gateway School District
3. Hoonah City Schools
4. Lower Kuskokwim School District
5. Wrangell City Schools
6. Anchorage School District
7. Craig City Schools
8. Ketchikan Indian Education Program
9. Iditarod School District
10. Kodiak School District
11. Bering Straits School District
12. Alaska Department of Education cross-cultural awareness/human relations workshop to be conducted by CEOS April 24-25, 1978.

VII. Clients who have received direct services from CEOS (spectrum of personnel receiving direct benefit):

Teacher aides
curriculum directors
tutors
teachers
secretarial staff of schools
administrators (superintendents)
Indian Education program directors and staff
Johnson-O'Malley program directors and staff
principals
school board members
community school committees
community members/parents
Alaska Department of Education
 Minority Affairs Officer
 Director, Bilingual/Bicultural Education
 Director and Staff, Educational Program Support
 State Commissioner of Education
 State Bilingual Advisory Committee
students in the schools

ALASKA DELEGATION IN CONGRESS

U. S. Senate

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
411 Russell Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senate
3317 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

U. S. House of Representatives

Honorable Donald E. Young
House of Representatives
1210 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

* * * * *

Send copies of letters/resolutions to:

Mr. Elton W. Ridge
Room 2001, FOB-6
400 Maryland Avenue SW
Washington, D. C. 20202

4-1-78
LLH

SB

47

SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Senator Joe Orsini
Chairman

Senate Bill No. 47

Croft
Prime Sponsor

Resolution No. _____

This Bill is currently in the Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee for consideration. Your response, as prime sponsor, to the following questions will serve to hasten Committee action on this Bill.

1. What is the need for your proposed legislation; what is the goal you are trying to accomplish?

At the present time, if a person makes improvements (painting, landscaping, fencing, etc., on their home the value goes up and they pay more taxes. This discourages some people from improving their property. The bill would impose a moratorium on such increases and encourage people to beautify their property.

2. Are there any other viable ways of accomplishing this same goal?

A system of grants or loans might be utilized, but this seems more cumbersome and probably more expensive.

3. Persons or groups you know of who are supporting the legislation.

I know of no organized support for the bill.

4. Persons or groups you know of who are opposing the legislation.

Municipalities have traditionally opposed this type of legislation but I do not know of any specific opposition to this bill.

5. Can you foresee any new problems that might be caused as a result of enactment of your bill?

If not properly implemented by the Municipality, there might be problems.

6. What is the earliest time you would like the Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee to consider your bill?

I would appreciate the Committee considering the bill the week of February 28.

Haines Borough

P.O. Box 234
Haines, Alaska 99827

February 16, 1977

Senator Joe Orsini
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Orsini:

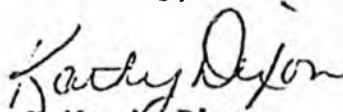
The Haines Borough Assembly wishes to thank you for your letters and copies of proposed bills which may have an effect on our municipality.

Please accept this letter in support of Senate Bill No. 47 - "An Act allowing municipal property tax exemptions for certain improvements to real property." This bill was discussed at great length and the Assembly feels that if passed, this would be of a great advantage to the taxpayers in our area. We are constantly receiving comments concerning the increase of taxes due to improvements on their homes. Many of the residents of Haines feel that they should be given "a break" for trying to keep their homes nice looking which, when completed, would enhance the exterior appearance or quality of the land or structure.

Also, for your information, I am sending to you a copy of the minutes for a meeting held concerning the recent attorney general's opinion concerning third class borough powers and a copy of the newspaper article that was published by our local paper, the Chilkat Valley News. We would be interested in any comments you may have concerning our problem here in Haines.

Thank you for your time and concern.

Sincerely,


Kathy A. Dixon
Secretary

Enclosures

P. O. Box 223
Douglas, Alaska . 99824

February 10, 1977

The Honorable Joseph Orsini, Chmn.
Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SB No. 47

Dear Senator Orsini:

I am writing you as a citizen of Douglas for the past 25 years, a property owner and as a member of the Project Pride Committee of the Juneau Borough.

For years, I have felt that the home-owner who takes pride in keeping his property in good repair and making exterior improvements that would enhance the appearance of the property is penalized by having to pay a greater tax assessment than the slob down the street who has a comparable piece of property but does nothing in the way of maintenance or beautification, and the home is usually surrounded by junk cars, abandoned trailers, etc.

Maybe I am wrong, but I have felt that perhaps the fear of having to pay increased taxes was the primary reason for the slob's life-style. With this bill and given wide publicity once it becomes law, I would hope all of Alaska will embark on a giant-size cleanup campaign with empassis on paint-up, fix-up.

My membership on the Project Pride Committee has been mainly directed toward pursuing the possibilities of a tax credit or rebate when the property owner makes exterior improvements, but without this type of enabling legislation; my efforts have been in vain.

With the passage of this bill, not only will the property owner benefit, but the neighborhood, the community, city and state as well. I urge your support of the bill---it has been long over due.

Sincerely yours,


Julie H. Isaac

PS Please advise me when this will be taken up
by your committee. My phone is 364-2431.
Thank you.



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

DATE: March 16, 1977

FILE NO. Legislature-1977

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 47

The Honorable Joseph L. Orsini
Chairman
Senate Community and Regional
Affairs Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Orsini:

The City and Borough of Juneau supports the concept expressed in Senate Bill 47 but suggests that certain changes might make the bill more workable.

As we understand it, the intent of the bill is to allow the municipality to exempt from taxation that portion of an increase in assessed valuation which can be attributed to new maintenance, repair or renovation of an existing structure where such work enhances the exterior appearance. The first sentence of the exemption reads, however, that the exemption goes to "the assessed value of improvements to real property." As the "improvements to real property" include the entire existing structure, it appears that the bill would authorize the municipality to exempt the entire assessed value of the structure if recent maintenance, repair or renovation has caused the assessed value to increase. If it is the intent of the Legislature to exempt only the increase, and not the value of the entire structure, I would suggest that the first sentence be changed to read as follows:

(F) Municipalities may by ordinance exempt from taxation all or any part of the increase in assessed value of improvements to real property if such increase in assessed value is directly attributable to alteration of the natural features of the land or new maintenance, repair or renovation of an existing structure and if the alteration, maintenance, repair or renovation, when completed, enhances the exterior appearance or esthetic quality of the land or structure.

The Honorable Joseph L. Orsini
March 16, 1977
Page Two

The approach taken in the above suggested language involves three changes from the original. First, it would authorize the municipality to allow an exemption of part of the increase attributable to new maintenance, etc. rather than requiring that the municipality allow a full exemption or no exemption. The amount of the partial exemption would have to be set forth in the ordinance. The second change makes clear the fact that the exemption could not exceed the amount of the increase in assessed valuation which is directly attributable to the new maintenance, etc. The third change involves the implication in the existing language that an exemption may be given prior to the actual accomplishment of the alteration or maintenance. The proposed language indicates that an enhancement must have occurred before the exemption can be given.

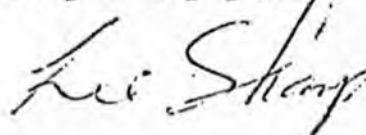
The exceptions to the exemption which appear in the second sentence of the section are well thought out and should be retained.

We would suggest that municipalities be given a little more flexibility than is currently provided in the last sentence of the proposed section. As presently written, the section would require the municipality to give the exemption for a period of four years. We would suggest that rather than this all or nothing approach the municipalities be authorized to grant the exemptions for a period not exceeding four years. Also, requiring that the period run from the date the improvement is completed or the date of approval of an application, whichever is later, creates the problem whereby a property owner may come in three or four years after the improvement has been completed to make application. At this point it may be extremely difficult to determine the increase caused by the improvement. I would suggest that this part be deleted so that the municipalities may deal with that problem in the ordinance which authorizes the exemptions. Therefore, I suggest that the last sentence of the bill be changed to read as follows:

An exemption provided under this subsection may continue for a period not to exceed four years from the day the improvement is completed.

If you have any questions, I would be happy to discuss them with you. I can be reached at 586-3300.

Very truly yours,



Gerald L. Sharp
City/Borough Attorney

cc: Senators Croft, Rodey, Willis,
Ferguson, Hackney, Sumner
Don Berry, Executive Director,
Alaska Municipal League

SB

126



Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Inc.

BOX B, PALMER, ALASKA 99645 • PHONE 745-3246

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

April 29, 1977

Ms. Lisa Rudd, Chairman
House Community & Regional
Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Ms. Rudd:

Subject: Senate Bill 126

This Borough favors the elimination of the requirement that municipal officials be elected by a majority of the votes cast, since that may require runoff elections which attract very little interest.

We believe this matter should be optional for municipalities and, therefore, we favor SB 126.

Very truly yours,

Wesley M. Howe
Borough Manager

WMH:er

cc: Alaska Municipal League
Representative Al Ose



Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Inc.

BOX B, PALMER, ALASKA 99645 • PHONE 745-3246

BOROUGH ASSEMBLY

April 29, 1977

Ms. Lisa Rudd, Chairman
House of Representatives
Community and Regional Affairs Committee
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SB 126

Dear Ms. Rudd:

When the Alaska Municipal Clerks met in Juneau last month, they reviewed all of the election bills that had been introduced at that time and paid particular attention to bills pertaining to run-off elections. Prior to the meeting in Juneau, a survey had been taken to obtain statistics on run-off elections. The Clerks found that only in four instances over the years had a run-off election made any changes. The Clerks objected to run-off elections due to the additional cost involved and the fact there there is a very small turnout when an additional municipal election is held within days after the regular municipal election. In view of the above, the Clerks would favor HB 9 or SB 125 which would allow municipalities to exempt themselves from run-off elections by ordinance.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has found it necessary to hold only one run-off election and that was for one School Board member. In that instance, the second high candidate won and the results didn't change the outcome of the election.

In view of the above, I would like to go on record as opposing SB 126 as noted above. A copy of the Clerks' position on various bills is enclosed for your information.

I appreciated your appearing at one of the Clerks' sessions in Juneau.

Thank you for bringing the above to the attention of your committee.

Yours respectfully,

Evelyn Thompson
Borough Clerk

Enc.

Compiled below are brief summaries of several bills now pending in the Legislature and, also, the AAMC's position worked out by the Clerks attending the Clerks Education program in Juneau, March 28-April 1. All members are encouraged and requested to read the various bills, review the AAMC's position, and write your own legislators of your & AAMC's position.

HOUSE BILL 24 - Compensation of Election Officers (referrals: House Finance)

Description - Increases pay of Judges from \$4,50 to \$5 and Canvass Board from \$5 to \$5.50

AAMC's Position - Oppose. Board members received a raise last year which increased our election costs as much as 25% for the boards, which is the largest cost in any election. Part of the reason they serve is a sense of civic duty and volunteer effort. They are not serving in this capacity to make a living wage at it - there aren't enough elections each year to do so. The idea behind payment is compensation for expenses like gas, transportation, babysitting, etc.

HOUSE BILL 131 (CSHB 131 Judiciary) - Freedom of Information (referral: Senate Judiciary - has passed House)

Description - provides State Policy for privacy and public information, makes certain exceptions of records to be open to inspection, provides procedure for requests for records, establishes enforcement procedures, covers mishandling of records and obstruction of access to records and lists definitions.

AAMC's Position - Oppose in its present form. Amend to include local option - that would satisfy us. 1. Bill is tailored for State records. Municipalities have different types of records from State and from each other. 2. Bill leaves determination of definitions of what's confidential and what isn't to the Clerk since she is the custodian of the records. Interpretation differs from Clerk to Clerk. 3. Definitions are vague - it would appear that complainants in perhaps a health violation would have to be disclosed. It is also unclear whether the complainants to the Ombudsman would have to be disclosed. Cost to small municipalities would increase. They do not have staff attorneys and would need to retain or at least check with an attorney fairly frequently for verification of their decision on confidentiality. Six municipalities have a public information ordinance adopted or in progress.

HOUSE BILL 188 (CSHB 188) - Voter Registration (referral: Senate Rules)

Description - increases number of registrars per precinct

AAMC's Position - Amend "shall appoint" to "may appoint" and raise precinct size criteria to 500 (this bill may have been amended to satisfy the Election Supervisor since 4/1)

HOUSE BILL 218 (CSHB 218) - Voter Registration (referral: House Judiciary)

Description - Amends Title 15 (State Election Code) to provide that a voter may register at the time of voting, changes provision that voter may vote in precinct in which he is registered to "election district", provides a voter may register before an election judge at any time throughout the year including election day, provides same procedure for re-registering, rewords procedure on manner questioned ballots may be counted and adds State special election to those elections which will determine purging.

AAMC's Position - Opposed. If it passes, voters could vote on election day and not by questioned ballot. If this is the idea, then do away with State registration entirely as Municipalities would have to institute their own systems for voter registration if this becomes law (and they were allowed by State law to do so.) State's position on this bill is that Legislature should wait and see what happens with the Federal registration bill - if that's passed, then there is little at the local (State) level that can be done.

HOUSE BILL 243 - Public Meetings (referral: House State Affairs)

Description - 2/3rds vote required for executive session, added reasons for executive session, covers chance or social meetings and what can and cannot be done; lists requirements for public notice of meetings, written records of all meetings; time period for suits to contest action of public body, etc.

HOUSE BILL 243 (cont.)

AAMC's Position - Needs amendment, On a chance meeting, if business is discussed, what is the consequence? 72 hour notice is too long, should be 24 hours. Also change "to discuss or act" to "to discuss and act". Should be 30 days notification on suits, rather than 90. 30 days is ample period for most court actions and for appeal on most other municipal actions. 90 days is hanging fire too long - it puts the original meeting action in too much jeopardy. Further action based on original action could take place within that 90 days and further complicate the situation. Appeal should be speedy. Re: 72 hour notice provision - agendas are not usually finalized 72 hours prior to a meeting. Also, the longer the notice requirement, the sooner you are going to have to cut off deadlines like public appearance requests - thereby denying the public the right to appear at a meeting. Re: mailing the agenda to anyone who requests it. Delete. In most cases the mail system is such that mailed agenda reaches the person requesting it after the meeting takes place. Also, there is no limit or specification on who pays the mailing cost. Assume its the municipality - can you see all 194,500 people in Anchorage wanting agendas mailed to them? The cost would be absolutely horrendous for mailing alone, not including the cost of duplicating, envelopes and salaries involved. Legislative hearings are not announced 72 hours prior to the hearing. Legislators should have to come under the same regulations - a copy of the notice of each legislative hearing be mailed to every registered voter in the State of Alaska requesting one.

SENATE BILL 126 - Run-Off Elections (referral: House CRA, then Judiciary)

Description - Exempts Municipalities from run-offs with exception of Mayor's position

AAMC's Position - Oppose this particular bill, favor instead HB 9 and SB 125 which exempt Municipalities from all run-off provisions, including Mayor, by ordinance. Mandatory run-off provisions have been in effect since 1972. Of the Municipalities that have had to hold run-offs since that date, there have been 209 seats on the original (regular) ballot and of those, 29 went to a run-off. Only 4 of those run-off seats resulted in a change. Only 1 run-off for Mayor since 1972. All others have involved other offices. Percentage of voter participation in run-offs has steadily decreased since inception of mandatory run-off and costs have increased by some 27%

cc: AML Office and Legislative Committee
Others attending Clerks Education Program

SB

213

Introduced: 3/4/77
Referred: Community &
Regional Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY CROFT

2 SENATE BILL NO. 213 am (eff.date am)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the program of rural development
7 assistance in the Department of Community and Regional
8 Affairs; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 44.47.140(1) is amended to read:

11 (1) no program for any one community may exceed \$40,000
12 [\$20,000] in cost a year; and *multi. - ?*

13 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1978.

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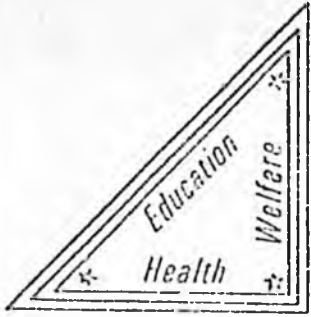
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Was D'ham project done?



COPPER
RIVER
NATIVE
ASSOCIATION, INC.
(Ahtna Tanah Ninnah)

Adm. 822-3949-3521
Health
Alcoholism 822-3955
J.O.M. 822-3333
Manpower 822-3333
Housing 822-3333

Drawer H-Copper Center, Alaska 99573

copies in members' mailboxes

May 3, 1977

Senator Joseph Orsini
Chairman Community & Regional Affairs
Assembly 100
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Orsini:

At the present time the community and regional affairs is administrating state RDA grants in the amount of \$20,000.00. Several of the villages in our region are currently receiving these grants. These have been greatly instrumental increasing the capacity of village councils of our area.

We would request your support with the increase in these grants from \$20,000.00 to \$40,000.00 as is contained Senate Bill 213. By increasing the amount of the grant from \$20,000.00 to \$40,000.00 it will greatly offset increased costs of construction due to inflation and other factors.

Your support is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Maxwell L. Fancher
Executive Director
Copper River Native
Association, Inc.

cc: Lisa Rudd, Chairman
Community & Regional Affairs
Court Building 620
Alaska House of Representative
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Senator Jalmar M. Kerttula
Court Building 624
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Your attention is requested.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

COMMUNITY

ACTION PROGRAM



May 8, 1978

Representative Lisa Rudd
Chairman, Community and Regional
Affairs Committee
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Court and Office Building, Room 625
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Rudd:

As an advocate for low-income persons in Southeast Alaska, SEACAP strongly supports Senate Bill 213.

SEACAP feels that the rural development assistance program has definitely been important to the economic development of rural communities. SEACAP concurrently feels that increasing the project funding limit to \$40,000 is a realistic and necessary improvement of the rural development assistance program.

Sincerely,

James Axel Wilson
Executive Director

JAW:ew

CC: Sarah Smith
Nels Anderson
Alfred Nakak
Al Ose
Merle Snider
Tim Kelly
Peter Lovseth
Randy Phillips

SB

2411

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

Box 1267, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

March 21, 1977

Senator Joe Orsini, Chairman
Community & Regional Affairs
Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

*House C & RA Committee
Members -
Thought you should
see this letter -
Lisa*

Dear Senator Orsini:

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views on upcoming legislation.

SB 241

One bill of particular interest to the Fairbanks North Star Borough is Senate Bill 241. In its current form, the Fairbanks North Star Borough must oppose the proposed legislation. The attached resolution by the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce also demonstrates local opposition to SB 241. We have been working with other Boroughs on the formulation of a substitute for SB 241 and hope to be able to support substitute legislation.

The basic problem with the current situation is the fact that boroughs are selecting state selected land and are not receiving prompt action on their selections. While this bill goes a long way to resolve that matter, Article 3A, "Determination of Entitlement" ends future land entitlements.

We feel that there will be a great deal of land selection activity by the State within the North Star Borough in the future, and we cannot see equity in taking from the boroughs their entitlement of 10% of state selected land within their boundaries per A.S. 29.18.190-200; companion to the Mandatory Borough Act.

We further feel that there is a need for a cooperative selection effort by the State Division of Lands and Alaska's Boroughs in exercising future selections within the organized municipalities. We definitely wish the opportunity to testify regarding this bill and other legislation affecting Borough selection of state selected lands.

SB 210

While I favor property tax relief, it appears that the proposed Senate Bill 210 is premature at this time. The State's record in being able to fund shared revenue in construction debt reimbursement has been very poor in that we seldom receive full funding on revenue sharing commitments. Furthermore, this legislation is somewhat in opposition to the philosophy of local control as adopted by the Alaska Municipal League.

When municipal governments go to the bond market, a major consideration in

Senator Joe Orsini
March 21, 1977
Page 2

determining their bond rating has been their property values and the amount of pressure on them. In conclusion, whereas I am generally in support of those things which relieve pressures on the property tax, we feel this legislation is premature (effective date 1979) and would recommend deferring it to subsequent legislatures.

Very truly yours,

John A. Carlson
RAB

JOHN A. CARLSON
Borough Mayor

JAC:RAG:cmo

cc: Alaska Municipal League
Lisa Rudd, Chairman ✓
House Senate C & RA Committee

SB

372

CS SB 372

The purpose of SB 372 is to correct an oversight in SB 371 Chapter 43 SLA 77. The intent of the law was to have it apply to home rule municipalities as well as general law municipalities and SB 372 would clarify this point.



Municipality
of
Anchorage



POUCH 6 659
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
(907) 274-2525

GEORGE H. SULLIVAN,
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY

August 26, 1977

Senator Edward C. Willis
Box 402
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

Re: Senate Bill No. 37/Chapter 48 SLA 77.

Dear Senator Willis:

During the First Session of the Tenth Legislature, you co-sponsored Senate Bill No. 37 entitled "An Act Relating to the Sale, Repurchase and Disposition of the Proceeds of the Sale of Tax Foreclosed Real Property". This bill was subsequently enacted by the Legislature as Chapter 48 SLA 77. As you remember, your bill amended various portions of AS 29.53 dealing with foreclosure procedures by local government. Specifically, the bill was intended to prevent the loss of valuable interests in real property through inadequate notice or the inadvertent actions of local government. I believe you are familiar, for example, with the situation involving property originally owned by Mr. Russell Oberg in the Chugiak/Eagle River area.

In studying provisions of Title 29 concerning tax foreclosure, I have recently discovered that several of the sections in AS 29.53 are omitted from the list of sections applicable to home-rule municipalities under AS 29.13.100. As you can see from the attached copy, the provisions of AS 29.53 that are applicable to home-rule municipalities in Alaska end with Section 350. It is therefore apparent that the portions of your bill (SB 37) amending Sections 370-380 of AS 29.53 could be construed to be inapplicable to the Municipality of Anchorage as a home-rule local government. However, I want to assure you that it has been the Municipality's policy to follow the provisions of AS 29.53 in the foreclosure, sale or dedication of real property.

SB 372 Extending provisions of law governing the sale, repurchase, and disposition of the proceeds of the sale of tax-forclosed real property to home rule municipalities.

This is a housekeeping measure. Reference SB 37 passed last year to remedy a situation which was recurring in Anchorage. (The Oberg case)

The intent of SB 37 was to have the law pertain to home rule municipalities as well as general law. It was a drafting oversight that this provision was not included in SB 37.

Present Law:

Bill Sec. 7

Effect of Amendment:

Tax foreclosed land is redeemed by paying liens, penalties, interests and costs.

①

"Costs" shall include cost of publishing notices & locating mortgage and Lien holders.

Redemption period expiration notices are sent to record owners

②

also sent to all lien and mortgage holders, if value is \$10,000 or more.

No provision

③

Municipalities may recover costs of publishing notices and locating mortgage and lien holders (as required by section 2)

Foreclosed land can be held for public purposes by resolution

④

must be done by ordinance; notice must be sent to former owner (unless land has been held more than 10 years)

Record owner can repurchase land by paying taxes, interests, and delinquent taxes

⑤

must also pay the ^{Administrative} costs of foreclosure and sale (including publishing costs, and costs of locating mortgage & lien holders)

Right of former owner to repurchase expires after one year

⑥

expires after ordinance adopted providing the land be kept for a public purpose

Proceeds from sale of foreclosed land are divided between borough and municipality

⑦

owner is entitled to proceeds in excess of taxes, interest, penalties, and costs. (must claim within 6 mos.)

AS 29.48.130(a) requires assembly or council to use ordinances to exercise certain powers.

⑧

adds to those powers which must be exercised by ordinance the retention or sale of tax-foreclosed property

COMPARISON :

SB 37

to

Present law

notice costs recovery by munis.

proceeds recovery by owners

16 years

Foreclosure Victims Seek Changes

"Somebody just asked me wasn't it awful about the Oberg's losing land for taxes when I found out the same thing happened to me."

That statement was made recently by Thilman Wallace of Chugiak who said the Greater Anchorage Area Borough had also taken 39 1/2 acres of his land as park and open space land after foreclosure for less than \$200 in taxes due from 1973.

Wallace, who has had his problems with the borough and neighbors in his struggle to subdivide Swiss Alps apparently was delinquent in property taxes and failed to make payment during the one-year redemption period. His land — which he said is worth \$200,000 — and foreclosed land in which Russell and Elsie Oberg had an interest were foreclosed in March, 1974 and dedicated as borough open space land July 28, 1975. That dedication ended their rights to pay off the taxes and redeem their property.

Wallace said he later received a notice on one of three adjacent parcels he owns in Chugiak, advising that the property would be put up for tax sale. He said he immediately went to the borough offices and paid off outstanding taxes on several different parcels on the tax rolls. He was not aware that any had been taken, he said, and believed that he had protected all of them.

To make matters worse, Wallace said he had just raised \$15,000 and paid off a mortgage on it after the property had already been taken. The lost land is not part of the Swiss Alps homesteads.

The Oberg's situation had been different. They had sold part of their homestead in Peters Creek to Ernie Lampert. Lampert ran into financial difficulties and ended in bankruptcy with several liens against the property. He apparently had transferred the property to a B. Bailey, the name which was on published foreclosure lists. The Oberg's said they had asked to be notified of any foreclosure

action, but that a card to obtain this notice apparently had strayed from borough files.

Both Wallace and Oberg said they plan to take the matter to court and will argue several points in an effort to regain title to their property.

But they are also interested in seeing the state law changed to prevent situations of this type from happening to others.

State laws in Alaska allow taxing agencies to foreclose on property to recover delinquent taxes plus penalty and interest. There is a one year redemption period in which the owner may redeem his property by paying the amount due. After that time, the property may be sold.

Apparently there is another provision, however, which allows the municipality to retain the property for some "immediate public need." The municipality gains title to the land subject only to payments of state and federal liens and has no obligation to pay off mortgages or other liens. Once the land has been so designated, its redemption is not possible.

Wallace said that although he was notified that the third tract — which was delinquent on the same basis as the surrounding land which was taken — was to be put up for tax sale, he was not given notice that the two tracts were to be up for dedication as park land.

"It looks like we should have our 'Miranda rights' or something," Wallace said. He said he had been following a murder trial underway last week in Anchorage and had been impressed with concern for rights of the two young men accused of murdering a youth who formerly lived in Peters Creek. "They kept asking the police if they had advised the accused of their rights, how they did it and when. I can't help but wonder why Russ and I didn't have the same consideration in being advised of our rights."

The local men hope to see the laws changed to require municipalities to send notices to parties who have an interest in the property on which taxes are

delinquent. Requiring lienholders to sign a card which can be misfiled or otherwise disappear should not be sufficient, they say.

They also believe that a municipality should not be able to go in land just for the taxes due. They say it should be put up for sale with the municipality collecting only the taxes and penalty and interest plus cost. If the municipality wants the land, they feel it should pay the owners or lienholders the difference between the taxes due and its market value.

Existing laws, they feel, could lead a land-hungry municipality to gobble up all land on which taxes are not paid, thus seriously reducing the tax base and putting extra burden on remaining property owners.

File:

Office

Ed Will

Bonds
Funder Feb 3

Municipality
of
Anchorage



POUCH 6 650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
(907) 274-2525

GEORGE M. SULLIVAN,
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY

August 26, 1977

Senator Edward C. Willis
Box 402
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

Re: Senate Bill No. 37/Chapter 48 SLA 77.

Dear Senator Willis:

During the First Session of the Tenth Legislature, you co-sponsored Senate Bill No. 37 entitled "An Act Relating to the Sale, Repurchase and Disposition of the Proceeds of the Sale of Tax Foreclosed Real Property". This bill was subsequently enacted by the Legislature as Chapter 48 SLA 77. As you remember, your bill amended various portions of AS 29.53 dealing with foreclosure procedures by local government. Specifically, the bill was intended to prevent the loss of valuable interests in real property through inadequate notice or the inadvertent actions of local government. I believe you are familiar, for example, with the situation involving property originally owned by Mr. Russell Oberg in the Chugiak/Eagle River area.

In studying provisions of Title 29 concerning tax foreclosure, I have recently discovered that several of the sections in AS 29.53 are omitted from the list of sections applicable to home-rule municipalities under AS 29.13.100. As you can see from the attached copy, the provisions of AS 29.53 that are applicable to home-rule municipalities in Alaska end with Section 350. It is therefore apparent that the portions of your bill (SB 37) amending Sections 370-380 of AS 29.53 could be construed to be inapplicable to the Municipality of Anchorage as a home-rule local government. However, I want to assure you that it has been the Municipality's policy to follow the provisions of AS 29.53 in the foreclosure, sale or dedication of real property.

Senator Edward C. Willis
August 26, 1977
Page 2

I was very happy for the opportunity to provide you with input in Juneau concerning the Municipality's interests in SB 37 and appreciated your concern in developing a bill that adequately protects both the interests of local governments and affected property owners in tax foreclosure proceedings. I therefore felt that you should be advised of my findings concerning the problems with applying this measure, as presently written, to home-rule municipalities. You may wish to consider submitting a brief amendment to AS 29.13.100 that would apply all of the sections of AS 29.53 included in SB 37 to home-rule municipalities. Since there will not be another round of tax foreclosure proceedings until next year, present questions concerning the applicability of SB 37 to the Municipality of Anchorage should not cause any problems in the near future. If I can be of any further assistance in this matter, please feel free to call me at 264-4349.

Sincerely yours,



Theodore D. Berns
Assistant Municipal Attorney

Enclosures

cc: Pete Argetsinger, Deputy Municipal Attorney

TDB/ckb

S B

3 8 8

See esp. p. 5

COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES
A Determination Under Section 46.35.120(b) of the
Alaska Coastal Management Act (Ch. 84 SLA 1977)

December 2, 1977

Lee McAnerney
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Community and Regional
Affairs

Kevin Waring
BY: Kevin Waring, Director
Division of Community
Planning

*Debra E English
12/2/76*

Introduction

Section 46.35.120(b) of the Alaska Coastal Management Act states that:

The Commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs may, after public hearings held in the area affected, consolidate two or more regional educational attendance areas as a single coastal resource service area

(1) if a substantial portion of the coastal area contains land and water area owned by the federal government over which it exercises exclusive jurisdiction or land held in trust by the federal government for Alaska Natives over which the state would not exercise control as to use; or

(2) if, after giving due consideration to the standards applicable to incorporation of borough governments and the likelihood that a borough will be incorporated within the area, the commissioner determines that the functions to be performed under this chapter could be undertaken more efficiently through the combination of two or more regional educational attendance areas as a single coastal resource service area.

All determinations under this section must be made by December 4, 1977.

Coastal resource service areas are areawide coastal planning districts that may be formed in portions of the unorganized borough outside of municipalities that have and exercise planning authority. Service area boundaries must parallel those of one or more existing regional educational attendance area (REAA); the area covered by an REAA cannot be subdivided in determining boundaries of units that might be organized as coastal resource service areas. No time limits are set for establishment of a coastal resource service area.

Actual organization may be initiated:

- (1) by submission to the (Alaska Coastal Policy) council of a petition signed by a number of registered voters equal to 15 per cent of the number of votes cast within the coastal resource service area at the last state general election;
- (2) by submission to the (Alaska Coastal Policy) council of a resolution approved by the city council or traditional village council of not less than 25 per cent of the number of cities and villages within the coastal resource service area; or
- (3) at the direction of a majority of the members of the (Alaska Coastal Policy) council when it appears that a major economic development activity will occur.

In all cases, organization must be preceded by an election in the affected area.

Proposal

On June 21, 1977, the Commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs proposed consideration of coastal resource service area boundary adjustments in four regions, which included the following regional educational attendance areas.

- (1) Regional educational attendance areas 3(Lower Yukon) and 4(Lower Kuskokwim).
- (2) Regional educational attendance areas 6(Nushagak-Bristol Bay) and 7(Lake/Peninsula-Bristol Bay).
- (3) Regional educational attendance areas 8(Aleutian Chain), 9(Pribilof), and 10(Adak).
- (4) Regional educational attendance areas 18(Northern Panhandle), 19(Southern Panhandle), and 20(Metlakatla/Annette).

Response

To obtain comments on boundary adjustments under consideration, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs:

- (1) scheduled and conducted public hearings in affected areas;
- (2) attended and participated in public workshops conducted by the Office of Coastal Management;
- (3) published a public notice in several newspapers of general circulation;
- (4) sent a cover letter (or memorandum) and information packet to mayors and city managers of coastal communities in affected areas, village council presidents, village corporation presidents, Coastal Policy members from affected areas, numerous state and federal agencies, and a variety of interest groups;
- (5) delivered presentations at meetings of organizations drawing individuals from throughout an affected area (e.g., the South-eastern Conference in Sitka, and a Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors meeting in King Salmon);
- (6) held informal meetings and discussions with people in affected areas; and
- (7) made a brief presentation to the Coastal Policy Council at their October, 1977 meeting in Kodiak.

Public hearings were held in Unalaska, Juneau, Dillingham, Ketchikan, and Craig. Hearings were also planned in Bethel, Emmonak, Naknek, St. Paul Island, and Petersburg, but were not conducted as a result of scheduling difficulties. Public sessions not actually conducted as formal hearings were held in Petersburg and King Salmon. Hearings were generally poorly attended, with members of the public present ranging from two to twelve.

Department of Community and Regional Affairs representatives attended coastal management workshops conducted in Kipnuk, Kotzebue, Juneau, Anchorage, Kodiak, Ketchikan, and Craig. Coastal resource service areas represented an item actively discussed at several of these workshops, as well as other workshops carried out in locations such as Bethel, Dillingham, and Unalaska.

Written comments were received from three state agencies, four federal agencies, and eight other individuals representing private corporations, non-profit associations, local governments, or no identifiable affiliation.

No clear consensus has emerged. Several comments received were not actually directed toward furnishing guidance on coastal resource service area boundaries. Many expressed a preference for creating coastal resource service areas smaller than existing REAA's. As previously noted, this is not allowed by statute.

Comments on the Nushagak-Bristol Bay and Lake/Peninsula-Bristol Bay REAA's (6 and 7) were mixed, but a majority of those presenting their views favored a single coastal resource service area for the Bristol Bay region.

Comments on the Northern Panhandle, Southern Panhandle and Metlakatla/Annette REAA's (18, 19, and 20) were predominantly in favor of maintaining separate areas, although many also supported a coastal resource service area that would include two or more REAA's.

Comments on the Aleutian Chain, Pribilof and Adak REAA's (8, 9, and 10) were also mixed, but a majority of commentators supported maintaining three separate areas.

Input on the Lower Yukon and Lower Kuskokwim REAA's (3 and 4) was limited by an inability to schedule a hearing there, but a majority of those who made recommendations expressed a preference for a single coastal resource service area in the Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta region.

Determination

(1) Section 46.35.120(c) of the Alaska Coastal Management Act, which requires a final determination on coastal resource service area boundaries by December 4, 1977, should be amended. A majority of citizens appearing at public hearings and expressing themselves through other means were unable to make an informed recommendation on territory that should be included in a coastal resource service area without a clearer understanding of what a coastal management program would entail. A determination by the Commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs without substantial input from affected residents is inconsistent with the Act's emphasis on a strong local role in coastal decision-making. Since no time frame is specified for service area organization, the problem could be rectified by revising Section 46.35.120(c) to read:

(c) a determination under (b) of this section shall be made before organization of the coastal resource service area.

Because expanded opportunities for better informed public input might result in preferences contrary to combinations recommended in this report, specific provision for "deconsolidating" REAA's combined should also be made, if the amendment suggested above is not interpreted to accommodate that option.

(2) We encourage that if a service area is organized in the Bristol Bay region, it should include both the Nushagak-Bristol Bay and Lake/Peninsula-Bristol Bay REAA's (6 and 7), and have therefore combined these REAA's. Although distinctions exist between these two portions of the region, these differences are outweighed by areawide commonalities.

(3) We support maintenance of two separate coastal resource service areas in northern and southern Southeast Alaska, and inclusion of the Metlakatla/Annette REAA (20) in a single service area with the Southern Panhandle REAA (19). Inclusion of REAA's 19 and 20 in a single service area is based on the criterion in AS 46.35.120(b)(1) concerning land held in trust by the Federal Government for Alaska Natives. While Southeast Alaska is a distinct region, significant differences between communities at northern and southern extremes of the region, as well as substantial distances involved, discourage formation of a single service area at this juncture. In addition, Southeast's unusual situation, with a number of small, dispersed first class cities, relatively few second class and unincorporated communities, and a majority of coastline under U.S. Forest Service jurisdiction, points out a need to consider special adaptations of the coastal resource service area, or alternatives to it, for responsive coastal

planning and management in this region.

(4) At this time, we encourage maintenance of three separate areas for the Aleutian, Pribilof and Adak REAA's (8, 9, and 10). The Pribilof Islands are linked to the Aleutian Chain by certain transportation, cultural and related ties, but remoteness makes the Pribilofs an independent entity in many respects. While Section 46.35.120(b)(1) of the Act provides grounds for including Adak in a combined Aleutian coastal resource service area, a disadvantage would be that the Adak Island population, which is solely military, contrasts sharply with that of civilian communities characterizing the remainder of the Aleutian Chain.

(5) We encourage that if a service area is organized in the Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta region, it should include both the Lower Yukon and Lower Kuskokwim REAA's (3 and 4), but consider it inappropriate to place these REAA's in a single service area prior to adequate public hearings.

Conclusion

The major question facing unorganized borough residents with respect to the Alaska Coastal Management Program is what form coastal management should take in their areas. Coastal resource service area boundaries represent only one aspect of this question, and one that cannot be responded to in an informed manner without considering what a coastal management

program might consist of, and how it should be carried out. These answers can only be furnished after a thoughtful educational and local involvement effort which was not possible in the constricted time frame and with the limited subject matter that applied to consideration of service area boundaries.

The Office of Coastal Management's recently completed extensive series of public workshops has provided a crucial first step in informing localities and their citizens about coastal management. With a Coastal Policy Council that is just becoming operational, and basic guidelines and standards that are only now being formulated, disseminated, and reviewed, final determination of service area boundaries at this time is premature, however.

We strongly encourage that the Coastal Policy Council devote careful attention to the complex question of coastal planning and management in the unorganized borough, and that service area boundaries be considered in the more appropriate context of but one component of broader questions involving the unorganized borough, before final boundary determinations are made. A minor amendment to the Alaska Coastal Management Act, as described in this report, is required to allow service area boundaries to be considered in this context, and we support such a change as a step which would strengthen Alaska Coastal Management Program effectiveness.

February 23, 1978

Amendment proposed to A.S. 46.40.210(6) (C)

Purpose: Protection of State and lessees against possible unreasonable and arbitrary actions.

Suggested Change: 46.40.210(6) - "Uses of state concern... include..."

Local plans must be consistent with

(C) the siting of major energy facilities, activities pursuant to a state oil and gas lease, or large-scale industrial or commercial development activities which are dependent on a coastal location and which, because of their magnitude or the magnitude of their effect on the economy of the state or the surrounding area, are reasonably likely to present issues of more than local significance;

Effect: Each District Coastal Management Program must be submitted for approval by the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Council. In approving the District Program, the Council must find under existing law that the Program "does not arbitrarily or unreasonably restrict or exclude uses of state concern". A.S. 46.40.060(a). Thus, by amending the definition of "uses of state concern" in A.S. 46.40.210(6), the state and its lessees would have clearer protection against "arbitrarily" or "unreasonably" imposed restrictions or exclusions.

Local control restricted only if "unreasonable or arbitrary"

Rationale:

1. 1976 federal amendments to Coastal Zone Management Act require state managers to submit state management plans to local officials in advance of implementation, with opportunity for comment. CZMA, § 306(c)(2)(B).
2. Amendment would protect paramount state interest and state policy governing state lands, in matters of greater than local concern, without pre-empting or restricting local authority, except as to arbitrary or unreasonable conduct.
3. Creates a more favorable environment for investment, thus tending to increase responses to state invitations for bidding, etc.
4. Reduces possibility of regulatory vagueness leading to (a) intergovernmental conflicts; (b) conflicts between the private sector and government; (c) litigation.
5. Proposed state preleasing procedures will provide ample opportunity for comment and input from districts before state decisions to lease are final, adding to protections provided by the 1976 federal amendments.

BP supports local gov't. involvement in leasing decisions & planning -

amendment wd. promote cooperation avoid conflict

Joe P. Josephson
425 "G" St., Anchorage 99501

Local gov't. cd. impair planning process

TELEGRAM

MOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 386-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99901

1978 FEB 17 PM 7 44

02083 TDA BARROW ALASKA 104 02-17 0410P AST

PMS MS LISA RUDD, CHAIRMAN ALASKA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

POUCH V STATE CAPITOL JUNEAU AK 99311

CSSB 388 WAS INTRODUCED TO FORCE ME TO APPOINT SOME OTHER
ELECTED OFFICIAL AS MY ALTERNATE ON THE COASTAL POLICY COUNCIL.
THOSE OF US IN ELECTED SERVICE IN THE NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH HAVE
MANY CONFLICTING DEMANDS UPON OUR TIME. THE PRESENT
FREEDOM TO APPOINT WHOMEVER I CHOOSE AS MY ALTERNATE ENABLES
ME TO DECIDE WHEN TO ATTEND PERSONALLY, OR WHO TO SEND IN MY
PLACE AND TO CHOOSE SOME ONE BEST ABLE TO PRESENT MY POINT
OF VIEW DEPENDING UPON THE NATURE OF THE ITEMS ON THE AGENDA.
PLEASE DO NOT PASS CSSB 388. IT WORKS AGAINST THE BEST
INTERESTS OF OUR CZM PARTICIPATION.

EBEN HOPSON MAYOR NS BOROUGH BARW

SB

430

CEIP ?

Hosp. funding - ?

Original sponsor: Croft

Offered: 2/30/78

Referred: Rules

Man. Tax limitation ?

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 430

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act extending the authority of the Alaska Municipal
7 Bond Bank; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 44.58.170(b) is amended to read:

10 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of law, to the extent that any
11 department or agency of the state is the custodian of money payable to
12 a municipality, at any time after written notice to the department or
13 agency head from the bond bank authority that the municipality is in
14 default on the payment of principal or interest on municipal general
15 obligation bonds of the municipality then held or owned by the bond bank
16 authority, the department or agency shall withhold the payment of that
17 money from that municipality and pay over the money to the bond bank
18 authority for the purpose of paying principal of and interest on bonds
19 of the bond bank authority.

20 * Sec. 2. AS 44.58.180(c) is amended to read:

21 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of (a) and (b) of this section,
22 the total amount of bond bank authority bonds and notes outstanding at
23 any one time, except bonds or notes issued to fund or refund bonds or
24 notes, may not exceed \$150,000,000 for the purchase of general obligation
25 bonds and \$150,000,000 for the purchase of revenue bonds.

26 * Sec. 3. AS 44.58.410(3) is amended to read:

27 (3) "municipal bond" means a bond or note or evidence of debt
28 which constitutes

29 (A) a general obligation bond which is a direct and

1 general obligation of a political subdivision of the state, all the
2 taxable property within which is subject to taxation to pay the
3 bond, note or evidence of debt, and the interest without limita-
4 tion, as to rate or amount generally to the extent permitted by
5 law or to avoid a default as provided for second class cities under
6 AS 29.53.410; or

7 (B) a revenue bond issued by a municipality which is a
8 pledge of the revenue of a revenue-producing capital improvement
9 payable solely from unpledged revenue of the public facility for
10 which the obligations are issued; or

11 (C) a general obligation bond or revenue bond combined
12 or additionally secured;

13 * Sec. 4. AS 44.58.420 is amended to read:

14 Sec. 44.58.420. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as the
15 Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority Act or the Alaska Municipal Bond
16 Bank Act. The Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority created by this
17 chapter may be referred to as the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank with the
18 same legal effect as if the reference were to Alaska Municipal Bond
19 Bank Authority.

20 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
21 070(c).

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24 use on revenue bonds
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CHAIRMAN:
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
DAVID A. ROSE

ALASKA MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY

February 6, 1978

Senator Joe Orsini
Chairman, Community and Regional Affairs Committee
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting my comments on SB 430 which will be reviewed by your committee.

The Board of Directors, by resolution, fully supports the Bill provided a new Section is added as follows:

"#Sec 2. AS 44.58.420 is amended to read:

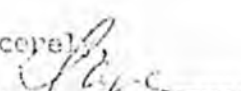
Section 44.58.420. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority Act or the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Act. The Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority created by this chapter may be referred to as the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank with the same legal effect as if the reference were to Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority.

The above change will allow us to market bonds without the word "Authority" appearing in our name. We are advised that the word "Authority" infers that the bond is more of a revenue issue rather than general obligation. Also, some housing authorities and port authorities have recently fallen into market disfavor. If this amendment to title is passed, we plan to drop the word "Authority" on general obligation issues but would probably retain it for revenue issues. Dropping the word may provide market savings of as much as 20 basis points on G.O. issues.

Section 1 of SB 430 will enable us to meet the needs of smaller cities wishing to accomplish projects not properly classified as general obligation. These include utilities, docks, ports, etc. This change is extremely important if we are to be in a position to assist communities impacted by offshore energy exploration and development.

Hope you can schedule early action on the Bill. I'll be pleased to meet with the committee.

Sincerely,


David A. Rose, Executive Director

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