

1191

SSA

SCR

11

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HB

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1191

STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

February 21, 1979

The meeting was called to order by Senator Tim Kelly.

The first subject to be discussed was the Muldoon Cloverleaf, SCR 11.

Kelly said he wrote the legislation because he lived in the general area of the cloverleaf and constituents at Fort Richardson, Elmendorf Air Force Base and in the Muldoon area had complained that there were no adequate guardrails. He noted that he had been in Anchorage over the weekend and that he too noticed the problem.

Martin Nickerson, State Traffic Engineer with the Department of Transportation said he had just received the information about the bill that morning. He and Kelly discussed which portion of the road did not have adequate guardrails and they looked at a map.

Kelly said the problem was with the inside ramp.

Nickerson said that 15,000 cars a day used the cloverleaf or 14 million a year.

He said there were 4 accidents at the intersection in 1976 with two injuries, 18 accidents in 1977 with 1 fatality and 4 accidents in the first 6 months of 1978. Overall this is considered a very low accident rate - 1.2 accidents per million vehicles. He described the bridge as having an outside abutment, 3% grade and 20 foot drop off.

Eleven out of the 18 accidents in 1977 were in slush conditions - since that time groves had been put in the road to help mitigate the problem.

Kelly wanted to know the cost and type of study that could be done to see whether guardrails should be put on the outside.

Dick Holden said for \$5,000 they could look into accident reports to try to develop traffic records. If they developed a history where people go off of the road more than the norm the department would then do a study to correct the problem.

Bradley and Kelly wanted to know if a study of the Fort Richardson cloverleaf could also be included in the \$5,000 report. Affirmative.

Holden requested that the wording of the bill be "30 days after the resolution passes rather than specifying a specific effective date."

Bradley made a motion the amendment be added and that the bill be passed out of committee. There were no objections.

Art Peterson, Assistant Attorney General testified on SB 3. He said he had no prepared presentation - that he still opposed the bill in its current form. He was not convinced of the need for the bill but if the committee felt it was important he preferred his proposed Committee Substitute.

Kelly said the author (who was not present) would like to amend the bill by deleting "adopted" and adding "enforced".

Peterson said one of his major objections to the wording of the bill is that compensation is set by law, never by guidelines.

He said for the administrative agencies to operate under the bill it would require regulations be enforced - this would be related to the contract. He felt his two significant changes would make the bill more acceptable to the administration.

Senator Kelly asked Mike if Senator Sumner favored Peterson's changes.

Mike said it was his understanding that the Senator did not favor Peterson's version of the bill.

Kelly said that the author wanted SB 86 attached in its entirety to the bill as an amendment.

Peterson said that he "flatly disagree with the recollection of the staff - Senator Sumner recognizes that compensation is not set by law and regulation."

Thompson asked Peterson if he had met with Sumner since the last hearing.

Peterson said that he had not.

Kelly asked for a motion to add the amendment and to refer the bill to Finance stating Peterson and Sumner could fight it out there.

Bradley asked if staff member Cheryl Frasca had any comments on Sumner's behalf. Cheryl said she had not discussed the bill for a couple of weeks, however, she recollected that Mike was correct - the Senator was not pleased with Peterson's version.

Bradley moved the amendment be adopted and the bill be moved to Finance.

Ziegler recommended that Mike put together the amended bill and bicycle it to the various committee members for signature.

SCR 3 - there was no one present to testify. Kelly said he had spoken to Ray and that he had no problem with the bill that flex time was already used in many state departments.

Bradley said he had no objections that he was already using flex time with his employees as was H & SS - he moved the bill be passed to the finance committee.

SCR 2 There was no one present to testify. Kelly said he'd read the bill and had no problems with it. He requested a motion to have it passed out for individual recommendations.

Bradley made the motion. No objections.

SJR 23 Senator Colletta was unable to testify because he was at another hearing. A staff member from Colletta's office passed out more supporting information for the bill.

Kelly said he had reservations with the bill but since no one was present to testify on its behalf that it be postponed for a future hearing.

The meeting was adjourned.

SCR 11

Relating to the hazardous condition
of the Muldoon cloverleaf on the
Glenn Highway due to lack of ad-
equate guardrails.

KELLY

SUMMARY

This resolution requests the Governor to direct the Department of Transportation to conduct a study to determine what additional placement of guardrails or other measures are necessary to improve safety of the Muldoon cloverleaf. The results of the study are to be submitted to the legislature by March 30, 1979.

FISCAL

See attached Fiscal and additional comments prepared by the Department of Transportation

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. SCR 11
 Title Mudston Cloverleaf Improvements
 Requested by Senator Mulcahy Date 2/16/79

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Dept. Trans & P.F.
 Program Category Affected Highways
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected _____

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES			5.0			
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL			5.0			

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			5.0			
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

- A. At present time, without any accident analysis or current data -- slope flattening appears to be the best solution to this problem, with extra lane second.
- B. Guardrail is the least desirable option because it is believed that it would cause more property damage than it could relieve.
- C. The study would determine which option is best.
- NOTE: this is not qualified as a high accident area in Anchorage.

IV. DATE 2/20/79 PREPARED BY JAB
 AGENCY Design & Const.
 PHONE 4-2121 X236
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Introduced: 2/13/79
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY KELLY

2 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 11
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the hazardous condition
6 of the Muldoon ^{and 74 Dist} cloverleaf on the
7 Glenn Highway due to lack of adequate
8 guardrails.

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

10 WHEREAS numerous motor vehicle accidents have occurred on the Muldoon ^{and}
11 ^{J.L. Richardson} cloverleaf of the Glenn Highway, especially during the winter months; and

12 WHEREAS numerous residents of the Municipality of Anchorage have com-
13 plained to no avail about the lack of adequate guardrails on the Muldoon ^{and 54 Dist}
14 cloverleaf;

15 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
16 the Governor to direct the commissioner of transportation and public facili-
17 ties to conduct a study to determine what additional placement of guardrails
18 or other measures are necessary to improve the safety of the Muldoon ^{and 74 Dist} clover-
19 leaf and to submit the results of the study to the legislature, including
20 proposals for corrective action, no later than March , 1979..

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SCR 11

Relating to the hazardous condition
of the Muldoon cloverleaf on the
Glenn Highway due to lack of ad-
equate guardrails.

KELLY

SUMMARY

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FISCAL

See attached Fiscal and additional comments prepared by the Department of Transportation

SJR

23

1 IN THE SENATE

BY COLLETTA, RAY AND SUMNER

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Requesting the Secretary of the
6 United States Department of Transpor-
7 tation to revise the standard time
8 zones in which Alaska is located.

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

10 WHEREAS, alone among the 50 states Alaska spans four time zones; there
11 is a three-hour time differential between Ketchikan and Nome; and

12 WHEREAS the present two-hour time differential between Southeastern
13 Alaska and Anchorage, Fairbanks and the communities of the Kenai Peninsula
14 and Prince William Sound creates confusion and difficulty in achieving and
15 maintaining sound commercial, efficient government and satisfying personal
16 communications; and

17 WHEREAS the elimination of this time differential between the existing
18 state capital and the centers of finance, trade and commerce and the future
19 state capital in Southcentral and Interior Alaska would resolve one of
20 Alaska's most compelling needs: the elimination of artificial barriers that
21 impair efforts to improve communications, thus welding together the widely
22 scattered population centers of this vast and varied state and bringing state
23 government closer to all the people of Alaska; and

24 WHEREAS "with due regard to the convenience of commerce and the junction
25 and division of points of common carriers engaged in interstate and foreign
26 commerce," the transfer of Southcentral and Interior Alaska to the Pacific
27 Standard Time Zone would foster "adherence to a greater uniformity of time"
28 within the State of Alaska and place most Alaskans on an identical time
29 schedule that would not inconvenience the traveler, the transportation in-

1 industry, nor other commercial enterprise with important connections both in
2 Alaska and the "lower 48"; and

3 WHEREAS federal law (15 U.S.C. secs. 260-267; 49 U.S.C. sec. 1655(e)(5))
4 regulates the time on which all federal offices and common carriers engaged
5 in interstate and foreign commerce operate and grants to the U. S. Secretary
6 of Transportation the authority to redefine the boundaries of time zones that
7 serve the entire United States.

8 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Legislature requests the Secretary of the
9 United States Department of Transportation to redefine the boundaries of the
10 time zones in which Alaska is located by shifting those portions of it
11 located in the Alaska Standard Time Zone and the Yukon Standard Time Zone
12 into the Pacific Standard Time Zone at the earliest date possible.

13 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Brock Adams,
14 Secretary, U. S. Department of Transportation; and to the Honorable Ted
15 Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U. S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
16 Young, U. S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

17 *Interested parties: ^{ex} Mayor Sullivan Anchorage.*
18 *○ Air Lines.*

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THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

SJR 23

Requesting the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation to revise the standard time zones in which Alaska is located.

Colletta, Ray
& Sumner

SUMMARY

For reasons of inefficiency, confusion and difficulties that time differences within the state create for government, commerce, finance and trade, it is requested that the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation redefine the boundaries of the time zones in Alaska by shifting portions within the Alaska Standard Time Zone and the Yukon Standard Time Zone into the Pacific Standard Time Zone at the earliest possible date.

NOTE: The Juneau City and Borough Assembly has introduced a resolution, Serial No. 569, requesting the United States Department of Transportation to extend the Yukon Standard Time Zone in Alaska to include the City and Borough of Juneau and other northern panhandle communities. The U.S. Department of Transportation will be scheduling local hearings on the request sometime this Spring.
(See attachments)

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Randy Phillips might have some backup on this. We are waiting to hear from him.

RELATED LEGISLATION: None

FISCAL NOTE: None

INTERESTED PARTIES:

	<u>Notified of Hearing</u>
Senator Colletta	2/20/79
Senator Ray	2/20/79
Senator Sumner	2/20/79
City & Borough of Juneau	2/20/79

Presented by: Mayor Overstreet
Introduced: 1-18-79
Referred to:

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Serial No. 569

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION TO EXTEND THE YUKON STANDARD TIME ZONE IN ALASKA TO INCLUDE THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU AND OTHER NORTHERN PANHANDLE COMMUNITIES.

WHEREAS, Alaska's capital, the City and Borough of Juneau, and other northern panhandle communities are presently in the Pacific standard time zone, and

WHEREAS, other major population centers in Alaska are in the Alaska standard time zone which creates a two hour time difference between the capital of Alaska and other major population centers of the state, and

WHEREAS, still other communities of Alaska are in the Bering standard time zone which creates a three hour time difference between the capital of Alaska and such other communities, and

WHEREAS, these two and three hour time differences create confusion and difficulty in achieving and maintaining sound commercial and efficient governmental communications, and

WHEREAS, geographically, the Southeast Alaska panhandle in the Pacific standard time zone stems from territorial days when the commercial orientation of the panhandle was primarily with Seattle, and

WHEREAS, with the growth of the State of Alaska since statehood, the commercial, financial, transportation, government and other social and economic ties of the northern panhandle communities have shifted significantly from the Seattle area to the growing population centers of interior and southcentral Alaska, and,

WHEREAS, southern panhandle communities have evidenced a preference for continued commercial ties to the Seattle area, and

WHEREAS, the reduction of the two and three hour differences in time to one and two hour differences between the northern panhandle communities and the other more populous areas of the state would vastly improve the convenience of commerce and the efficiency of government in Alaska, and

WHEREAS, federal law (15 U.S.C. §260-267) grants to the United States Secretary of Transportation the authority to redefine the boundaries of time zones that serve the entire United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

1. That the assembly hereby petitions the Secretary of the Department of Transportation to redefine the boundary between Yukon standard time and Pacific standard time in such a manner that northern panhandle communities will be placed in Yukon standard time. Such communities are those lying northerly of a line described as follows:

Beginning at boundary peak No. 79 on the Alaska/Canadian border line at North $58^{\circ}57'44.96''$ latitude and West $133^{\circ}10'13.94''$ longitude; thence southwesterly along the northerly boundary of the City and Borough of Juneau on a straight line to Point Coke near Holkham Bay in Stevens Passage at North $57^{\circ}47'30''$ latitude and West $134^{\circ}42'$ longitude; thence continuing on the projection of said straight line to the mid-channel of Stevens Passage; thence southerly along the mid-channel of Stevens Passage and extension thereof to the mid-channel of Frederick Sound; thence southwesterly along the mid-channel of Frederick Sound and extension thereof to the mid-channel of Chatham Strait also being on the easterly line of the City and Borough of Sitka; thence northerly along the easterly boundary of the City and Borough of Sitka along the mid-channel of Chatham Strait until the mid-point of a line drawn between East Point and South Passage Point at the mouth of Tenakee Inlet bears due west; thence northwesterly along the northerly boundary of the City and Borough of Sitka along the mid-channel of Tenakee Inlet until an intersection is made with the line of mean high tide at the extreme northwesterly end of Tenakee Inlet; thence on a line bearing South $23^{\circ}30'$ West more or less, but in any event until the extreme southeasterly point of the mean high tide line at the southeasterly point of Lisianski Inlet is reached; thence on a line bearing approximately due west until Star

Rock off the mouth of Lisianski Strait is reached being the northwesterly corner of the City and Borough of Sitka; thence due west until an intersection is reached with 137° West longitude.

2. That the Secretary of Transportation is requested to re-define the boundaries of the Yukon standard time zone at the earliest possible date.

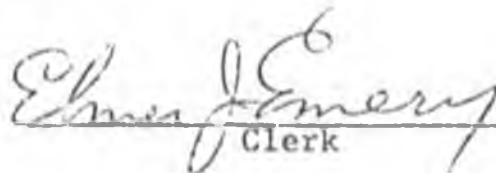
3. That copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U. S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U. S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Adopted this 18th day of January, 1979.



Mayor

Attest:



Clerk

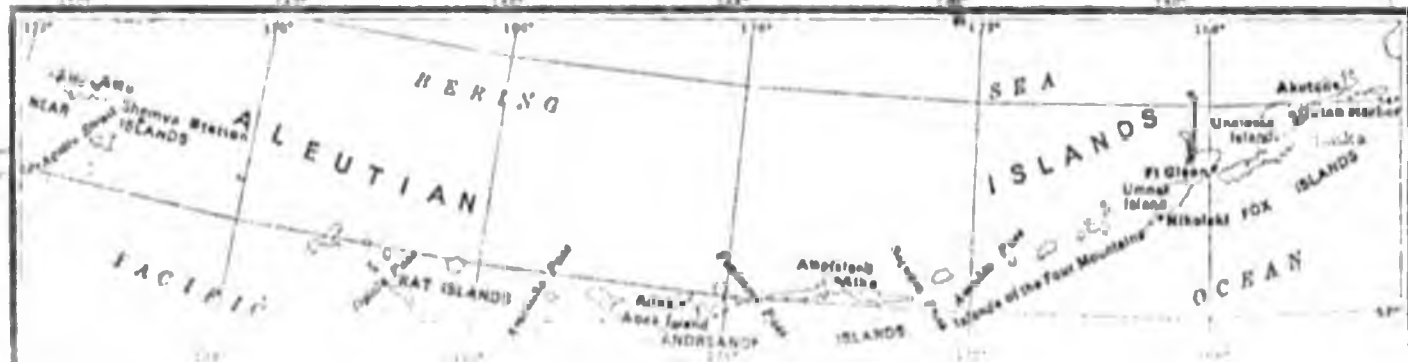
STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

JANUARY 1, 1978

ORGANIZED BOROUGHES AND CITIES

- HOME RULE CITIES
- ◆ FIRST CLASS CITIES
- ▲ SECOND CLASS CITIES
- ★ ORGANIZED UNDER FEDERAL LAW



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

FEB 7 1979

February 2, 1979

The Honorable W. D. Overstreet
Mayor, City and Borough of Juneau
155 South Seward Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Bill:

I recently received your letter and petition to Secretary Adams regarding the desire to have the Borough placed on Yukon time.

I have had my staff contact the Secretary's office and I am informed that at this time their general counsel is reviewing the request and will shortly be issuing an announcement of local hearings on the request. I have been assured that I will be consulted as to an appropriate time and place for such hearings. I will contact your office as soon as this information has been requested of me.

In the meantime, if there is any other way in which I can be of assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Mike Gravel

MG/mb

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN

JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII
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PATRICK J. LEAHY, VT.
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DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZ.
DALE BUMPER, ARK.

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CLIFFORD R. CASE, N.J.
EDWARD W. BRODIE, MASS.
MARC S. MATTHEW, OREG.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
CHARLES MCC. MATIAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIZER, PA.
HENRY BILLMON, OHLA.
LOWELL P. WEICHER, JR., CONN.

FEB 7 1979

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 1, 1979

The Honorable W. D. Overstreet
Mayor
The City and Borough of Juneau
155 South Seward Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Bill:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Resolution of the City and Borough of Juneau, regarding the inclusion of Juneau in the Yukon Standard Time Zone.

We have contacted the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, and have recommended that DOT hold public hearings in Juneau to consider the change to Yukon time.

I will keep you informed of the progress of our discussions with DOT. In the meantime, please contact my office if we may provide further assistance.

With best wishes,

Ted Stevens
Cordially,

Ted Stevens
TED STEVENS
United States Senator

1 - 100 copies sent to...

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
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STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
February 21, 1979

SJR 23 Requesting the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation to revise the standard time zones in which Alaska is located Colletta, Ray & Sumner

SUMMARY

For reasons of inefficiency, confusion and difficulties that time differences within the state create for government, commerce, finance and trade, it is requested that the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation redefine the boundaries of the time zones in Alaska by shifting portions within the Alaska Standard Time Zone and the Yukon Standard Time Zone into the Pacific Standard Time Zone at the earliest possible date.

NOTE

The Juneau City and Borough Assembly has introduced a resolution, Serial No. 569, requesting the United States Department of Transportation to extend the Yukon Standard Time Zone in Alaska to include the City and Borough of Juneau and other northern panhandle communities. The U.S. Department of Transportation will be scheduling local hearings on the request sometime this Spring.

(See attachments)

FISCAL: There is no fiscal note.

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A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

Presented by: Mayor Overstreet
Introduced: 1-18-79
Referred to:

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Serial No. 569

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WHEREAS, these two and three hour time differences create confusion and difficulty in achieving and maintaining sound commercial and efficient governmental communications, and

WHEREAS, geographically, the Southeast Alaska panhandle in the Pacific standard time zone stems from territorial days when the commercial orientation of the panhandle was primarily with Seattle, and

WHEREAS, with the growth of the State of Alaska since statehood, the commercial, financial, transportation, government and other social and economic ties of the northern panhandle communities have shifted significantly from the Seattle area to the growing population centers of interior and southcentral Alaska, and,

WHEREAS, southern panhandle communities have evidenced a preference for continued commercial ties to the Seattle area, and

WHEREAS, the reduction of the two and three hour differences in time to one and two hour differences between the northern panhandle communities and the other more populous areas of the state would vastly improve the convenience of commerce and the efficiency of government in Alaska, and

WHEREAS, federal law (15 U.S.C. §260-267) grants to the United States Secretary of Transportation the authority to redefine the boundaries of time zones that serve the entire United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

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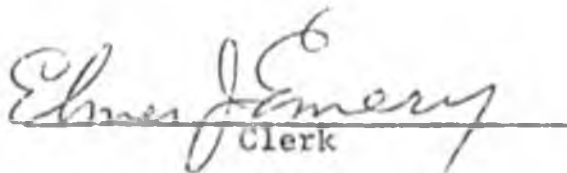
3. That copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U. S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U. S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Adopted this 18th day of January, 1979.

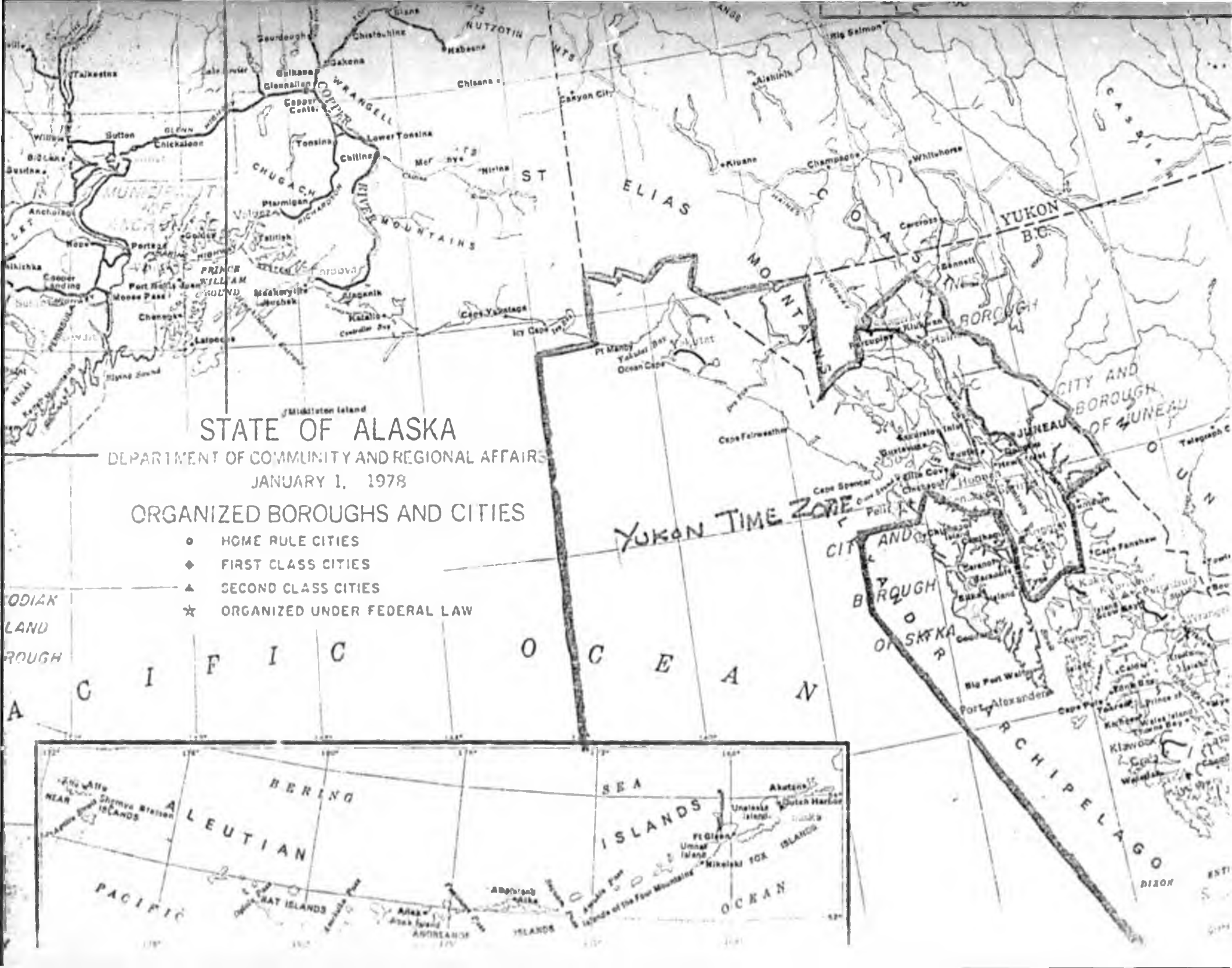


Mayor

Attest:



Clerk



STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

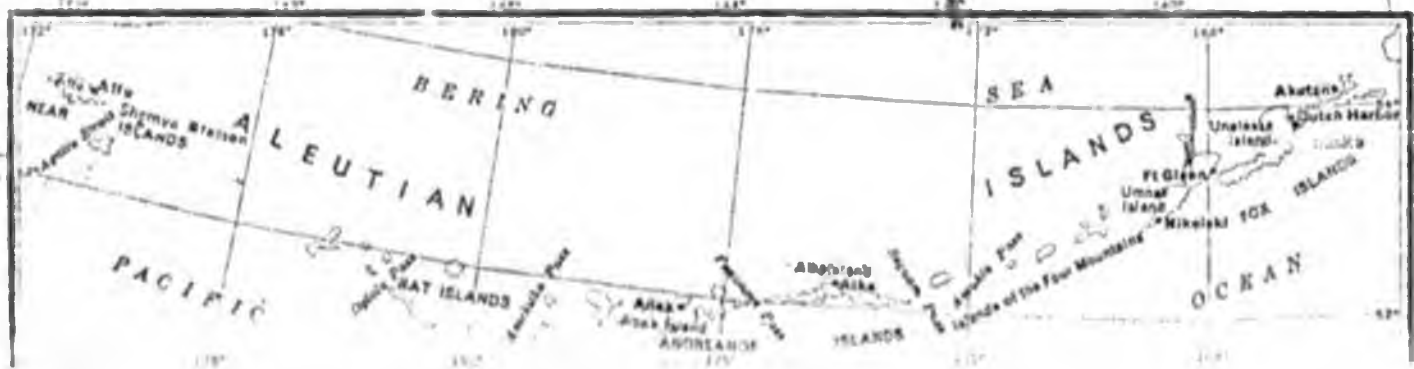
JANUARY 1, 1978

ORGANIZED BOROUGHES AND CITIES

- HOME RULE CITIES
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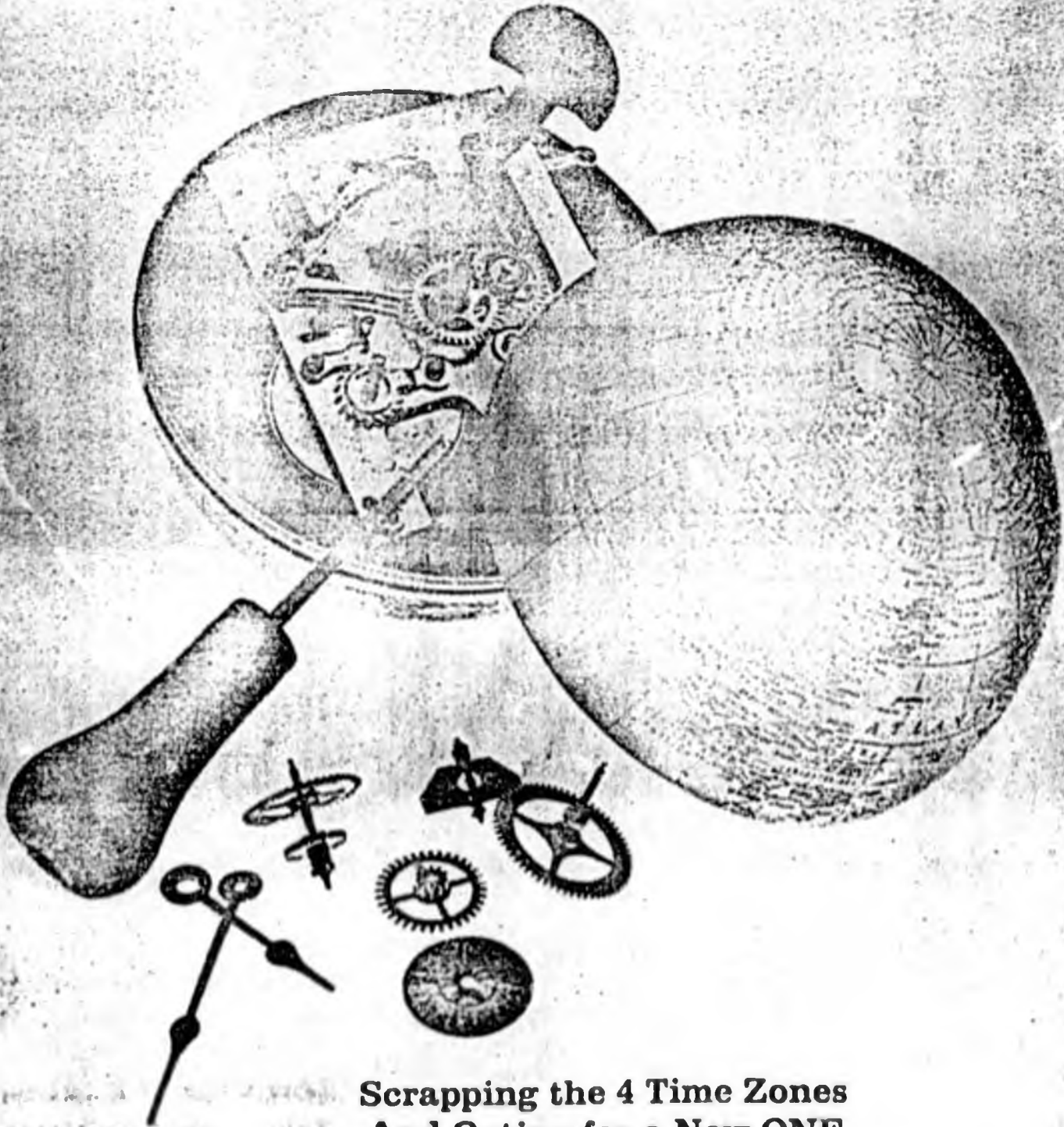
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A C I F I C O C E A N



THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

A Case for U.S.A. Time



Scrapping the 4 Time Zones And Opting for a New ONE

Based on the research of Paul Mullinax,
Intelligence Research Specialist, Defense Intelligence Agency,
Washington, D.C.

Bill O

April 73

Four different time zones for the continental United States has not been a practical idea since the invention of the telephone and the airplane. One of the best solutions for modernizing time in the United States is to create a single time belt. We call this U.S.A. Time.

U.S.A. Time, a concept of it being 10 a.m. in New York, Chicago, Denver and Los Angeles simultaneously—rather than our present system of one hour differences between Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific time—could provide instant relief for the communications and travel problems of the millions of business people who keep the heart of America pumping.

Then why don't we adopt U.S.A. Time?

Your first reaction might be that it is a "slap in the face of Mother Nature." Before 1880, your opinion would have been popular, since our forefathers operated on the Mother Nature system of time. The instant the sun reached overhead in their home cities, they designated it "high noon" or 12 o'clock. This was a good system, provided you never left your hometown. Each city was on a different time. If you traveled a hundred miles in any direction from your city, the base time would vary several minutes.

Mother Nature complicated this further by her inconsistency. The sun would not be directly overhead at the same time on any given day in any given city since the difference between the shortest day of winter and the longest day of summer is more than five hours.

The Railroads Pushed for a Change

By the 1880s, high noon city-by-city time became obsolete due to the increased speed of telegraphic communication and railroad travel. The railroads found scheduling impossible on the high noon system. They pushed for a change. It worked.

In 1883, Time Zones—approved by international conventions—were introduced. The United States adopted Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Time Zones with one hour differences. In an age when it took a full day to cross one of the wide U.S. time zones, this new system was practical. Besides, the country was sectionalized and the time zone boundaries usually ran through relatively uninhabited areas of the country.

The practicality of the new Time Zone decreased as the speed of travel and communication increased. Over the decades, progress has been made in other obvious areas—cars replaced horses, paved highways replaced dirt roads, planes began to be a major form of commercial travel, then faster planes replaced them, jets replaced props, until finally we were a jet age nation. Jet age, yes, but a country which still operates on an 1883 railroad time system.

Modern America began to play with the clock in the 1940s. During World War II we moved the national clock ahead one hour and called it Daylight Savings Time. After the War, Daylight Savings Time was observed by local option.

This caused more confusion than can be described. While most cities observed Daylight time only in the summer, many cities ended it in September, others October. Often towns within 10 miles of each other would split over the time. Town A would go on Daylight Time, Town B would decide to remain on standard.

In 1967, the Uniform Time Act divided the United States and its possessions into eight time zones: Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Yukon, Alaska/Hawaii and Bering.

The Act also said that all states, possessions and the District of Columbia must observe Daylight Savings Time from 2 a.m. on the last Sunday of April until 2 a.m. on the last Sunday of October. Did this solve any problems? Some.

However, the Act also allowed any state, by legislative action, to exempt itself from going on Daylight Savings Time. Hawaii, Arizona, Michigan and Indiana chose this way out.

In 1972, the Act was further watered down when the states were allowed to split themselves into time zones and to exempt either part. As a result western Indiana observes Daylight Time; eastern Indiana does not.

States which have been allowed to split themselves between time zones are Michigan, Utah, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Texas and Indiana.

One thing is certain, the Uniform Time Act has done very little to eliminate the confusion caused by multiple time zones and Daylight Savings Time. It definitely has not simplified the job of interstate commerce or travel.

How Can U.S.A. Time Be Accomplished?

The change to U.S.A. time could come in two phases. Phase I would establish only two zones—Eastern and Western. Then Phase II would combine these with a half-hour change.

The change to U.S.A. Time should be enthusiastically embraced by those Americans living in the Central and Mountain Time Zones. Under Phase I they would not change. They also would not go on Daylight Savings Time.

The plan for U.S.A. Time concerns only the continental United States. (We would also recommend that Alaska drop its four time zones and standardize on Alaska/Hawaii Time; and that Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands move from Atlantic Time to the new Eastern Time).

Eastern (now Central Time Zone) and Western (now Mountain Time Zone) would become the standards for a two-zone continental system. Here's how it would work.

In the continental United States, we would divide into two time zones—Eastern and Western. Residents in the Pacific Time Zone would go on a year-around Daylight Time, in effect, moving their clocks forward one hour to Mountain Standard Time. This shouldn't be difficult since the four states in the Pacific Zone all now go on Daylight Time each summer anyway.

Major objections most logically would come from residents in our present Eastern Standard Time Zone. They would set their clocks back one hour to Central Standard Time under the new system.

The East has a high concentration of businesses, however, which are involved with interstate commerce. Our present railroad inspired zones adversely affect them. Therefore, resistance might not be as great as anticipated since there would be many obvious advantages to dealing with the Midwest on the same time.

Assuming the Pacific, Mountain and Central Standard Time zone residents could persuade the Eastern Standard Time Zone residents to move their clocks back one hour—which is a reasonable assumption—Phase I of U.S.A. Time would be accomplished.

Examine the following illustration, and it explains that Phase I of the U.S.A. time change would nearly double the number of convenient hours to telephone coast to coast during the normal business day. More work would be done simultaneously.

Example: There are only three convenient hours to telephone from New York to Los Angeles today. This is due to different starting times, quitting times and lunch times.

Today you can only conveniently reach the East from Los Angeles from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. Under the new system, calls from west to east would be regularly placed from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. From east to west, New Yorkers could call from 10 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5 or 6 p.m.



WST

EST

Problems of the Present System Are Many

The problems wrought by our present system are many. Those businessmen involved with the stock market and any of its related activities must make personal adjustments to impersonal zones. Since market operations must begin simultaneously across the U.S. (to prevent trading advantages), brokers in San Francisco must rise three hours earlier than their eastern counterparts in New York in order to be ready for the market's early morning operations.

Shippers must constantly plot arrival and departure times for shipments in distant locales. Businesses with scattered branch offices must fight time differences daily.

Network television spends millions because it must reschedule, retape and rebroadcast thousands of hours of programming to serve the present zoning system. It has, however, already accomplished Phase I by combining the Central and Eastern Time Zones into one. There have been few complaints.

Jet lag for air travelers is a real problem which affects the normal eating and sleeping patterns of passengers arriving at a transcontinental destination. (See *Health*, page 14).

Today when a passenger leaves Los Angeles for New York, he is literally on a five-hour air trip. However, when he arrives, he discovers that the trip has actually taken eight hours by the clock.

Suppose he leaves Los Angeles at 5:30 after the closing of a business day. He boards, jets away, and instead of arriving at 10:30 p.m. (still a decent hour), he arrives at 1:30 a.m. New York time. If his business meeting the following day is scheduled for 9 a.m., he gets up at 7:30 New York time. However, his mind and body are still attuned to Los Angeles time which is 4:30 a.m. His body reacts accordingly out of habit.

Does anyone really know what time it is? Yes, it's time for a change.

Why Phase I and Phase II Can Work

Let's look at the four major time zones across the United States and how they can be eliminated.

Phase I, as mentioned earlier, would form two zones instead of four, thus making the difference between New York and Los Angeles only one hour instead of three.

This would be done by combining the Eastern and Central Zones, and the Mountain and Pacific Zones. We would now have only Eastern (now called Central) and Western (now called Mountain) time. This would result in no change across most of the country and a change of one hour for the Coasts.

Now there would be no time change on flights between New York and Chicago, Memphis and Atlanta, New Orleans and Miami. In the West, we'd travel with ease between Los Angeles and Denver, Phoenix and San Francisco, Seattle and Salt Lake City without the disruption of time change.

Phase II Would Be Crucial to Unification of Time

The final step would combine the remaining two zones into a single zone from Maine to California. At that time, we would have to change our clocks only 30 minutes. The east would turn its clocks back 30 minutes; the West would move 30 minutes ahead. Now we would be on standardized U.S.A. Time.

Though it will aid airlines and their passengers greatly, it will, in fact, benefit every citizen of the country. Families with scattered members will be able to communicate with ease. The problems mentioned earlier—shippers, brokers and television delays—will be resolved. Efficiency will increase and we will have truly entered the jet age.

Objections will be raised. The first will be that changing the zones will not actually change anything—that there will still be

Some Parts of the World Have Already Opted for Standard Time

Several countries or regions have already united under the same time zone.

All world time is measured from Greenwich Mean Time, based on the London suburb of Greenwich. Yet, even before they entered the Common Market, Great Britain and Ireland joined Europe in the summer by going on Daylight Time which moved them an hour ahead and into step with the rest of western and central Europe. Now the continent from Portugal to Poland and from Ireland to Yugoslavia tells time the same.

The People's Republic of China, a nation which is broader from east to west than the United States, has been unified under one national time.

India, another large country, has combined her time zones into one by moving the eastern part of the country back a half hour and the western part ahead a half hour.

All of southern Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans, maintains the same time. While political problems keep these nations apart, at least keeping the same time may help them talk about their differences.

Other Countries Also Have Complicated Time Zone Problems

While the continental United States puzzles through the problems of four time zones, other parts of the world have managed to confuse their citizens even more.

Canada has seven different time zones; the Soviet Union, an incredible eleven. Brazil, a country equal to the United States in size, divides itself into three zones with her island possessions in a fourth.

As mentioned earlier, our own State of Alaska, where air travel is sometimes the *only* means of transportation, copies the "lower 48" and splits itself into four unnecessary time zones.

Australia, a nation also as large as the continental United States, divides herself into three zones—and further confuses the matter by having the central zone be only 30 minutes behind the eastern zone, while it is 90 minutes ahead of the western zone.

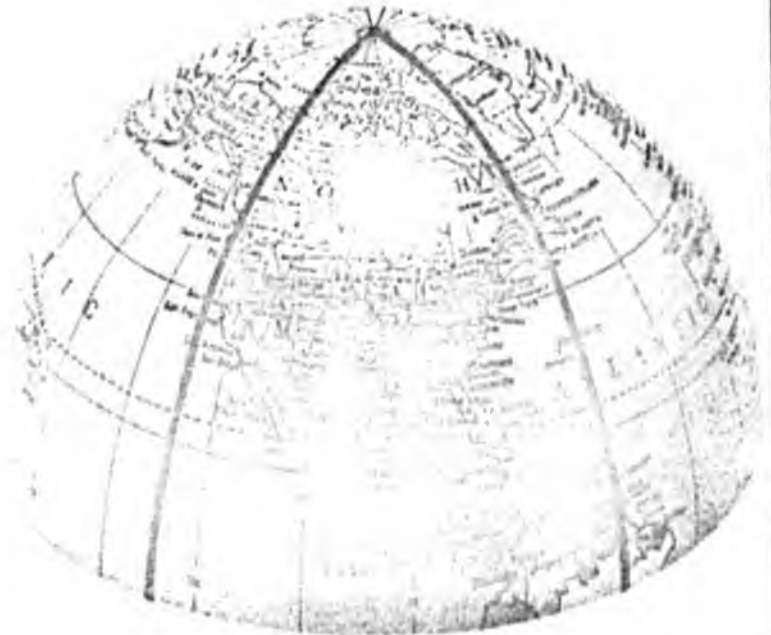
The Arab world invites problems of unity as it maintains six different kinds of time.

Most baffling of all is Saudi Arabia which keeps Arabic Time. This time is based on the concept that each day begins and ends at sundown which makes midnight different every day of the year.

In short, if time zone reform is accomplished in the continental United States, it would point the way for other nations to reduce or eliminate the hours which divide their people.

Americans, who pride themselves on progress, should take a look at the needs of their countrymen and what they must do to standardize time. It will literally take an "act of Congress" to change to Phase I or II of U.S.A. Time, but the impetus for this change begins with each of us. ☛

Mainliner Magazine invites its readers to comment—pro or con—on the proposed change to U.S.A. Time. Address your comments to: Time Change, c/o Mainliner Magazine, 3540 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 707, Los Angeles, California 90010



UST

SJR 23

Requesting the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation to Revise the standard time zones in which Alaska is located.

Colletta, Ray
Sumner

SUMMARY

For reasons of inefficiency, confusion and difficulties that time differences within the state create for government, commerce, finance and trade, it is requested that the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation redefine the boundaries of the time zones in Alaska by shifting portions within the Alaska Standard Time zone and the Yukon Standard Time zone into the Pacific Standard Time zone at the earliest date possible..

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

RELATED LEGISLATION:

FISCAL NOTE: None

INTERESTED PARTIES:

Colletta
Ray
Sumner

Notified
2/20/79
2/20/79
2/20/79

The Juneau City and Borough Assembly has introduced a resolution (Serial No. 569) requesting the United States Secretary of Transportation to extend the Yukon Standard Time zone in Alaska to include the City and Borough of Juneau and other northern panhandle communities.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Brock Adams, Secretary of U.U. DOT, Sen. Stevens, Sen. Gravel and Rep. Young. They have replied informing the Assembly that the Department of Transportation will be scheduling local hearings on the request sometime in the Spring.

See attachment

SJR

32

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

4/10/79

FURTHER: None

Date: 4/10/79

Mr. President:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had SJR 32

Expressing concern over the reported persecution of members of the Baha'i religious community in Iran

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

 Tom Kelly

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

 CHAIRMAN



March 26, 1979

Honorable Patrick Rodey
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Rodey:

Recent events in Iran have raised fears for the future of religious minorities, particularly the largest of them—the Baha'i community. Since last September a number of anti-Baha'i outbreaks occurred in various cities, towns and villages with some deaths and a great deal of injury of persons and properties.

The campaign directed against the Baha'is has reached the shores of America. On February 8, 1979, Mansour Farhang, an Iranian who teaches at Sacramento State College, accused the Iranian Baha'is of hating Muslims and committing many crimes against the nation. He claimed that General Nasiri, former head of SAVAK, is a Baha'i, implying the guilt of all Baha'is by association. The fact is that Nasiri is not a Baha'i. The February 14 issue of the New York Times reported the assurance given to Jewish leaders by a representative of Ayatollah Khomeini that all religious minorities except the Baha'is would have "full political, cultural and religious rights." The Ayatollah, it was said, regards the Baha'i Faith as a "political rather than a religious movement."

The Baha'i community in Iran, like Baha'i communities everywhere, abstains from all political activity, is peaceful, works toward brotherhood among nations and races, promotes religious tolerance, and seeks mutual understanding with members of all faiths and groups. It is therefore most regrettable that the more fanatical and extremist elements among the Iranian Muslims have once again chosen the Baha'is as scapegoats and have extended their campaign to the United States.

As representatives of the Baha'is of Alaska, we wish herewith to supply you and your colleagues in the State Senate with some accurate background information on the nature and history of the Baha'i Faith. And we stand ready to provide any further information you may desire.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE BAHAI'S OF ALASKA

Janet Smith

Janet Smith
Secretary

Attacks on Bahá'ís in Iran

The recent mob attacks on Bahá'ís in Iran have once again called attention to the status of the Bahá'í Faith in the land of its origin. In cities, towns and villages—among them Isfahan, Fathabad, Arak, Sangsar, Navriz, Sarvestan—over three hundred private homes and dozens of shops and business enterprises have been looted, burned down or otherwise destroyed. In Isfahan a clinic that belonged to Bahá'ís was dynamited. Elsewhere, orchards were seized and farmers deprived of their means of livelihood. A number of Bahá'í centers have been demolished or burned to the ground. Bahá'í communities have been terrorized, individuals and families beaten, and, in some instances, driven to the mosques and forced to recant their faith.

Many find it difficult to understand why members of a religious minority dedicated to tolerance, peace, and universal brotherhood arouse hatred in those among whom they live. The reasons for the persecutions, the hatred, and the violence lie deep in the socio-psychological structure of Persian society and go back more than a century to the year 1844, when a young merchant of Shiraz, later known as the Báb, founded a new religion whose followers rejected the literal interpretation of the Koran and held that soon "He Whom God Shall Make Manifest" would appear on earth to bring a new Law and to inaugurate a new era in the history of mankind. In 19th century Iran, where even the notion of religious liberty did not exist, the teachings of the Báb were bound to produce a violent reaction. Accused of heresy, the Báb was imprisoned for several years and finally executed in 1850. This did not stop the spread of the Báb's teachings, nor did it stop the resistance of his disciples who defended themselves with great valor against attacks by the united forces of the clergy and the government. There ensued a campaign of extermination in which some twenty thousand Bábis were killed. The cruelty of the suppression, the indiscriminate massacre of women and children, the tortures inflicted upon masses of innocent people have been eloquently described both by participants and outside observers, among the latter Comte de Gobineau and Edward G. Browne. The Bábis left a legacy of suspicion, fear, and pain.

Thirteen years after the martyrdom of the Báb, one of his teaching disciples who had been exiled to Baghdad by the Persian government proclaimed himself to be the One whose advent the Báb had prophesied. He became known as Bahá'u'lláh. Most of the Báb's followers

accepted Bahá'u'lláh's claim and became known as Bahá'ís. Over the next forty years Bahá'u'lláh produced a vast number of works that today constitute the scripture of the religion he founded. He taught the unity of mankind and the equality of races and nations. He taught the unity of religions and universal peace. He proclaimed the harmony of religion and science, the need for universal education, and the equality of sexes. He also established the essential principles for the life and operation of a world-wide community of his followers who would govern themselves through elective bodies, would have no clergy, and would be dedicated to the common interests of all mankind.

The authorities, both religious and secular, kept Bahá'u'lláh in confinement and exile for forty years. Feeling threatened by ideas that challenged the outworn formulas they had mouthed for hundreds of years, Muslim clergy continued to demand the extermination of the Bahá'ís, whom they always called "heretics" and "harmful misleaders." The Bahá'ís were turned into the scapegoats of Iranian society. As their numbers increased, they became an ever more attractive target for demagogic attacks by those who wanted to distract the public or create turmoil. Since the Bahá'ís emphasized education and placed great value on work, they achieved a relatively high standard of living, which made them promising targets of pogroms. Last but not least, the tolerant and peaceful nature of the Bahá'í community made it possible to attack Bahá'ís without fear of violent retaliation.

In moments of national stress, during famines, revolutions, and invasions of the country, Bahá'ís could be blamed for the nation's miseries. If one did not wish to pay a debt, one could accuse the creditor of being a Bahá'í. If an epidemic spread through a province, one could blame the Bahá'ís. Bahá'í ideals of world unity could be twisted to appear as a lack of patriotism. Bahá'í acceptance of the truth inherent in all great religions of mankind could be interpreted as a betrayal of Islam.

When in 1896 Navín-i-Din Shah was assassinated by a Pan-Islamist terrorist, the Bahá'ís were immediately accused of that deed. In the brief but violent persecution that followed, several Bahá'ís lost their lives. In 1908 more than a hundred Bahá'ís were massacred in Yazd. In that city, history records, "Háji Mirzay-i-Halabizade was so ferociously flogged that his wife flung herself upon his body, and was in her turn

severely beaten, after which his skull was lacerated by the cleaver of a butcher. His eleven-year-old son was pitilessly thrashed, stabbed with penknives and tortured to death . . . A crowd of about six thousand people, of both sexes, vented their fury upon the helpless victims, a few going so far as to drink their blood."

The outbreak of the revolution in 1906 precipitated new attacks on the Baha'is all over Iran, with particularly bloody episodes taking place in Sirjan, Dughabad, Tabriz, Qom, Najafabad, Sangsar, Shahmirzad, Isfahan, Jahrom, Mashhad, Kermanshah, and Hamadan. As the constitutional movement developed, "the reactionaries brought groundless accusations against the Baha'is and publicly denounced them as supporters and inspirers of the nationalist cause." In the chaotic conditions of World War I and its aftermath, Baha'is once again suffered scattered attacks in various parts of the country.

During the 1930's, attacks on the Baha'is were less numerous and less violent. However, the pressure against them was never entirely relaxed. Baha'i schools were closed, Baha'i marriages were refused recognition, Baha'i literature was banned, gatherings were prohibited, Baha'is in government service were frequently dismissed from their jobs, nurses and doctors were fired from hospitals, teachers were refused employment. Occasionally, here and there, a Baha'i was murdered. This pattern continued through World War II and the immediate postwar period.

A large scale attack on the Baha'i community was launched in the month of Ramadan, 1955. At one of Tehran's mosques, Shaykh Muhammad Taqi Falsafi, a fanatical cleric, daily urged his flock to rise up against the "false religion." He accused the Baha'is of being enemies of Islam and called for severe measures against them. The mosque was permitted to preach his incendiary sermons every sermon day. The effect of the broadcasts was immediate. Old suspicions were revived. Bitter accusations were made to discredit a religious community cast now as the enemy of the Baha'is.

On March 27, a police force looted the gates of the Baha'i Spiritual Assembly in Tehran, and five days later the Assembly was taken over by the army. On May 17, 1955, Mulla Muhammad Baqir, president of the Parliament, announced that Baha'is had been banned. A contemporary newspaper reported:

This was followed by an orgy of senseless murder, rape, pillage and destruction the like of which has not been recorded in modern times. The dome of the Hagiratu'l-Quds (National Center) in Tihran was demolished; the House of the Bab was twice desecrated and severely damaged. Bahá'u'lláh's ancestral home in Takur was occupied, the house of the Bab's uncle was razed to the ground, shops and farms were plundered; crops burned; livestock destroyed, bodies of Bahá'is disinterred in the cemeteries and mutilated; private homes broken into, damaged and looted, adults executed and beaten, young women abducted and forced to marry Muslims; children mocked, reviled, beaten and expelled from schools, boycotted by butchers and bakers was imposed on hapless villagers, young girls were raped, families murdered, government employees dismissed and all manner of pressure brought upon the believers to recant their Faith.

A world-wide campaign of publicity, expressions of sympathy for the Baha'is on the part of outstanding individuals in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, and appeals to the United Nations resulted in some relief to the Baha'is of Iran. However, it took several years for passions to abate and for normalcy to return. Since then Baha'is have continued to live under pressure in the way forced upon them by the circumstances of history.

Though the Baha'is are the largest religious minority in Iran, their existence is not officially recognized and, unlike other minorities such as the Christians, the Jews, and the Zoroastrians, they enjoy no specific human rights. Being in their vast majority ethnic Iranians, speaking Persian or Azerbaijani, they are no foreign element, but a part of the Iranian nation to which they have always been loyal. It is only the medieval intolerance of certain fanatical elements that strives to set them apart from their Muslim brothers and fellow citizens. Being non-political, law-abiding, and opposed to all violence, they constitute no threat to anyone, yet they have been the most frequently persecuted group in the nation. The current outbreaks of persecutions are only a episode in the long history of cruel and senseless oppressions with which the Baha'is have been afflicted.

BAHA'I STATISTICS

WORLDWIDE

National Spiritual Assemblies.	130
Countries opened to the Faith:	
Independent Countries	152
Significant Territories and Islands <u>188</u>	340
Number of Localities where Baha'is reside:	
As of August, 1978	38,031
Number of Local Spiritual Assemblies:	
As of August, 1978	22,275
Number of Languages into which Baha'i Literature has been translated and published. . .	685
Baha'i Schools and Institutes.	133
Sites acquired for future Temples.	105
Number of Tribes and Minority Groups represented in the Faith:	
In excess of	1,640

UNITED STATES (48 CONTIGUOUS STATES)

Number of Localities where Baha'is reside. . . .	6,400
Number of Local Spiritual Assemblies	1,440

ALASKA

Number of Localities where Baha'is reside. . . .	200
Number of Local Spiritual Assemblies	58

Introduced: 4/10/79
Referred: State Affairs

1 IN THE SENATE

BY KELLY AND KERTTULA

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 32

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Expressing concern over the reported
6 persecution of members of the Baha'i
7 religious community in Iran.

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

9 WHEREAS there have been numerous recent reports in the news media of mob
10 attacks directed at Baha'i believers throughout Iran; and

11 WHEREAS these news reports indicate that hundreds of homes, shops, and
12 business enterprises owned by Baha'is, together with many of their religious
13 centers, have been looted, burned or otherwise destroyed as a direct result
14 of these attacks; and

15 WHEREAS members of the Baha'i religious minority in Iran have in the past
16 been the objects of widespread discrimination; and

17 WHEREAS this ongoing persecution of members of the Baha'i faith in the
18 land of its origin causes much distress amongst Baha'is belonging to their 58
19 local Spiritual Assemblies located throughout Alaska; and;

20 WHEREAS all Alaskans, regardless of religious persuasion, deplore
21 religious persecution or intolerance wherever it exists and share and
22 sympathize with the concern of Alaskan Baha'is on the current situation
23 confronting members of the Baha'i faith in Iran;

24 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that it expresses its
25 concern over the reported persecution of members of the Baha'i religious
26 community in Iran; and be it

27 FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States government is urged to use its
28 best efforts to put an end to both religious persecution and restriction of
29 human rights in Iran, wherever it exists.

1 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Jimmy Carter,
2 President of the United States; the Honorable Cyrus Vance, Secretary of
3 State; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U. S.
4 Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U. S. Representative, members of the
5 Alaska delegation in Congress.

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HB

1/2

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

3/23/79

FURTHER: Finance

Date: 4/19/79

Mr. President:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had CSHB 12(Fin)
relating to northern technology

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee)
reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

HAROLD KERRY
Tom K... ..
[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

SENATE AMENDMENT

By STATE AFFAIRS

To: _____ SENATE BILL No. _____

To: FINANCE _____ HOUSE BILL No. 12

PAGE: 3 LINE: 1 and 2 delete [After
consultation with the Alaska Council on Science and technology.]

Page: 3 Line: 20 Change 80 to 50.

April 16, 1979

CSHB 12

Section 1. FINDINGS (lines 9-16)

This section states that there is a need for development of small scale, low cost alternatives for Alaskans in regard to building design, food production, recycling, transportation, energy generation, waste disposal. Thus, we find it appropriate that development and wider use of low cost, small scale technologies be encouraged.

The above section will be placed in statute findings in small print.)

Section 2. 37.12.070 (lines 16-20)

(Current Title 37.12.070 sets out powers of the Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation. This legislation adds number 16 which gives the A.R.R. Corporation the power to provide funds to the Alaska Council of Science and Technology.

Section 3. 44.19.182 Purpose, Powers and duties (of Alaska Council of Science and Technology.)

This adds to the current powers and duties of the Alaska Council of Science and Technology subsection (d) which states as funds are appropriated from Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation, the council may make grants of up to \$5,000 to persons engaged in the development or implementation of northern technology. The applicant must state the project will be available for public inspection. Patents accruing from projects funded through grants made by the council shall remain property of individual.

Section 4. 44.19.188 Definition.

1) defines "council" to mean Alaska Council of Science and Technology. This definition is currently in the statutes.

- 2) Defines "northern technology to mean the application in Alaska of methods of energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food production, transportation, building design, and industrial enterprise, which may be more efficient and less costly, and less energy intensive than those presently utilized.

Section 5. 45.88.010 FUND ESTABLISHED.

The current statute has established in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development an alternative power resource revolving fund to carry out purposes of this chapter. This bill would include technology to the revolving fund. Which means that loans may be made for "northern technology" purpose.

Section 6. 45.88.020 Powers and Duties of the Department in administering the fund.

State Affairs amendment: Per request of original sponsor in sec. (a) the phrase after consultation with the Alaska Council on Science and Technology is being deleted so that the council does not have to be consulted in every aspect of administering the fund.. This would be an unreasonable burden on the council.

- (1) Number 1 is amended to include the ability to make loans for development of more efficient, less costly, less energy intensive technologies.
- (2) (b) is amended to include coordination with the Council when the department develops eligibility Standards for Loans and when adopting guidelines for loan terms.

Section 7. 45.88.030 LOAN TERMS.

This section merely includes northern technology in stating of the terms.

State Affairs proposes changing the % financed from 80% down to 50%.

Reason: Since these are high risk loans anyhow, how fiscally sound is it to finance 50% of cost.

16
April 18, 1979

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 12

An Act relating to northern technology

1. Representative Brian Rogers testimony

HB 12 intent to stimulate small scale and low cost technology - it's called the backyard inventors Bill.

Summary of Bill

Sec. 2. Allows existing Renewable Resource Corporation to make block grants to Alaska Council of Science and technology.

Sec. 3. Allows Council to make small grants of up to \$5,000 for development or implementation of technologies.

Sec. 5, 6, and 7. Extends the existing alternative Power Resource Revolving resource loan fund to include alternative technologies.

2. Clarissa Quinlan from Division of Energy & Power Resource

The U.S. Government is sponsoring an energy related grants program and Alaska to date has had the highest percapita response of any State in the Union. This shows there is a need and interest in energy related small-scale technologies. Ms. Quinlan is in support of the bill.

Agency Affected Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development

Program Category Affected Development

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alternative Power Revolving Loan Fund

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
Misc.		100	100	100		
TOTAL		100	100	100		

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		100	100	100		
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		0	0	0		
PART TIME		0	0	0		
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (S. Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

THIS WAS
CUT BY
HOUSE FINANCE

Under the authority of Article III, Section 1, Alaska Constitution and AS 44.19.880(c), I hereby establish, within the Division of Policy Development and Planning, the Office of Northern Technology.

(a) The Office of Northern Technology shall:

- (1) assist the Governor, the legislature, and all state departments and agencies in developing and implementing small-scale northern technologies;
- (2) gather and disseminate information and serve as a statewide clearinghouse for small-scale northern technologies;
- (3) as funds are made available, make grants of financial assistance to persons engaged in the development of small-scale northern technologies;
- (4) assist persons engaged in the development of small-scale northern technologies to obtain financial assistance from all available sources;
- (5) serve as intergovernmental liaison for the state of Alaska in the area of small-scale northern technologies; and,
- (6) coordinate its activities with those of the Alaska Council on Science and Technology.

(b) The Division of Policy Development and Planning shall, where appropriate, adopt procedures and guidelines for review and approval of grant applications submitted to the Office of Northern Technology.

This Order takes effect on ^{Sept} 1, 1978


Jay S. Hammond
Governor

Date Aug 31, 1978

JSH: jp
7/13/78

CSHB 12

An act relating to northern technology;
and providing for an effective date.

House Finance

SUMMARY

CSHB 12 states that it is a legislative finding that the development and wider use of low-cost and small scale technologies appropriate to Alaska should be encouraged. The bill amends the powers of the Renewable Resources Corporation by adding a new paragraph enabling the corporation to provide funding to the Alaska Council on Science and Technology. Adds a new subsection to "Purposes, powers and duties" of the Alaska Council on Science and Technology which provides that they may "make grants of financial assistance of up to \$5,000 to persons engaged in the development or implementation of northern technology". Amends the definition section to include "northern technology" and defines it as "the application in Alaska of methods of energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food production, transportation, building design and industrial enterprise which may be more efficient and less costly and less energy intensive than those methods presently utilized and which are appropriate to the Alaska environment". Amends section entitled "Alternative Power Resource Revolving Loan Fund, Fund Established" to include loans used for northern technology and states that the department shall consult with the Alaska Council on Science and Technology before making loans. Amends "Loan Terms" to include northern technology.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Under Administrative Order No. 51 (8/31/78) Governor Hammond established the Office of Northern Technology within DPDP. (See copy of Order attached, outlines duties and responsibilities). Rogers submitted the original HB 12 to make the Office of Northern Technology statutory and therefore law, legally giving the office the power to implement the intent of HB 12 which is to provide money for grants related to small scale northern technology. T. Neil Davis, when asked to comment on HB 12, (he is a professor of Geophysics at the University of Alaska) wrote to Rogers supporting the concept of HB 12 but recommending that it would be

more efficient and less costly to use existing offices (specifically the Alaska Council on Science and Technology) to implement HB 12 rather than statutorily creating a new office and all the paperwork etc. that would go along with that. He felt that ACST was already set up to take care of something like this. CSHB 12 (Finance) does do this.

Please see attached memo from Roger's office to Chris Noah, Executive Director of the Alaska Council on Science and Technology, explaining the changes made by the CS and the reasoning behind it. For your information: The Alaska Council on Science and Technology was created by statute in 1978 and consists of seven members appointed by the Governor at recommendation of experts in fields of science and technology. It is within DPDP. The purpose of the Council is to review and recommend the scientific and technological research needs of state government and to issue research grants and contracts, to oversee the issued grants and contracts, to promote the high standards of research for the priorities proposed by the council and to address stated legislative or administrative requests for research.

CSHB 12 (Finance) was adopted on March 22 and the bill passed the House 26(9). Nays: Barnes, Haugen, Hayes, Martin, Netcalfe, Montgomery, Phillips, Randolph and Smith. Effective date clause was adopted.

FISCAL NOTE: Attached.

RELATED LEGISLATION: None

INTERESTED PARTIES: Rogers
Dick Holden, Alaska Council on Science and Tech.
Chris Noah, ACST
Renewable Resources Corp.



Reported back to House on March 14 by Terence
w/ majority recommending w/ substitute and that
it DO Pass. Montgomery, Hanger, King & Smith
signed NO REC. ~~Passed House~~ Dir. Comm. Sub.
adopted 3/22/79. w. vote of 26-9. ~~Majority~~ Keys:
Barnes, Hanger, Hays, Hinton, Matlock, Montgomery,
Phillips, Randolph & Co. et al.

Rogers

Holder for Bargaining Power.

Original sponsor: Rogers

Offered: 3/14/79
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 12 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to northern technology; and providing
7 for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that there is a need for
10 development of small-scale and low cost alternatives for Alaskans in regard
11 to building design, food production, recycling, transportation, energy
12 generation, waste disposal, and small-scale residential and industrial enter-
13 prise. Therefore, the legislature finds that the development and wider use
14 of low-cost and small-scale technologies appropriate to Alaska should be
15 encouraged.

16 * Sec. 2. AS 37.12.070 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

17 *→ Alaska Renewable Resources*
power of A.R.C.O.R.A.
(10) provide funds to the Alaska Council on Science and

18 Technology, to be awarded and administered in the manner prescribed by
19 AS 44.19.181 - 44.19.189 when the funds are to be expended to accomplish
20 a corporate purpose under AS 37.12.015.

21 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.182 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

22 *The purpose, powers + duties of*
the Alaska Council on Science + Technology
(d) The council may, as funds are appropriated, make grants of

23 financial assistance of up to \$5,000 to persons engaged in the develop-
24 ment or implementation of northern technology. An application for a
25 grant under this subsection shall be submitted to the council which
26 shall determine the manner in which applications are reviewed and
27 approved. The council may make grants in coordination with other
28 sources of funding. An applicant for funds for a demonstration project
29 shall include with his application a statement that the completed pro-

1 ject will be available for public inspection. Any patents or royalties
2 accruing from projects funded through grants made by the council shall
3 remain the property of the individual receiving the grant.

4 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.188 is amended to read:

5 Sec. 44.19.188. DEFINITION. In AS 44.19.181 - 44.19.189,

6 (1) "council" means the Alaska Council on Science and Tech-
7 nology established in AS 44.19.181;

8 (2) "northern technology" means the application in Alaska of
9 methods of energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food produc-
10 tion, transportation, building design, and industrial enterprise which
11 may be more efficient, and less costly and less energy-intensive than
12 those methods presently utilized and which are appropriate to the
13 Alaskan environment.

14 * Sec. 5. AS 45.88.010 is amended to read:

15 Sec. 45.88.010. FUND ESTABLISHED. There is established in the
16 Department of Commerce and Economic Development the alternative techno-
17 logy and power resource revolving loan fund to carry out the purposes of
18 this chapter. Loans made under this chapter may [ARE TO] be used to
19 develop means of energy production utilizing energy sources other than
20 fossil or nuclear fuel, including, but not limited to, windmills, water
21 and solar power devices. In addition, loans made under this chapter may
22 be used to develop and implement methods of energy production, waste
23 disposal, recycling, food production, transportation, building design,
24 and industrial enterprise which may be more efficient, less costly, and
25 less energy intensive than those methods presently utilized and which
26 are appropriate to the Alaska environment. The fund may be used for no
27 other purposes [PURPOSE].

28 * Sec. 6. AS 45.88.020 is amended to read:

29 Sec. 45.88.020. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT IN ADMINIS-

*adding
definition*

*current
LAW
with new
sec addition*

1 TERING THE FUND. (a) The department may, after consultation with the
2 Alaska Council on Science and Technology,

3 (1) make loans for the purchase, construction, and installa-
4 tion of alternative power resources and for the development and im-
5 plementation of more efficient, less costly, less energy intensive, and
6 more appropriate technologies;

7 (2) promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the pro-
8 visions of this chapter.

9 (b) The department, in coordination with the Alaska Council on
10 Science and Technology, shall develop eligibility standards for loans
11 made under this chapter and adopt guidelines for the determination of
12 loan terms.

13 * Sec. 7. AS 45.88.030 is amended to read:

14 Sec. 45.88.030. LOAN TERMS. (a) A loan for the development of an
15 alternative power resource or for the development or implementation
16 of a northern technology under this chapter may not exceed \$10,000.

17 (b) The duration for repayment of the loan may not exceed 20
18 years.

19 (c) Loans made under this chapter may be used to finance no more
20 than 80 [30] per cent of the cost of purchase, construction, and in-
21 stallation of the alternative power resource or the development and
22 implementation of methods of energy production, waste disposal, recycl-
23 ing, food production, transportation, building design, and industrial
24 enterprise which may be more efficient, less costly, and less energy
25 intensive than those methods presently utilized and which are appro-
26 priate to the Alaska environment.

27 (d) All principal and interest payments on loans made under this
28 chapter shall be paid into the alternative technology and power resource
29 revolving loan fund.

1 (e) The rate of interest may not exceed eight per cent a year on
2 the unpaid balance of the loan.

3 * Sec. 8. This Act terminates June 30, 1984.

4 * Sec. 9. This Act takes effect July 1, 1979.
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BRIAN ROGERS

Alaska State Legislature

March 9, 1979

To: Chris Noah, Executive Director, Alaska Council on Science and Technology
From: Mark Wittow, A.A.
Re: Changes in HB 12 (an act relating to northern technology)

Attached is a new version of HB 12, which has come out as the Finance Committee Substitute. The old bill established an "office" of northern technology within DPDP, and funded a full-time position. The office was charged with disseminating information about northern technology, assisting state agencies and individuals, and making small grants. The majority of funding that the bill required went to administrative costs in one form or another.

A number of existing agencies are already doing work related to the purposes of the bill. The Division of Energy and Power Development, the Renewable Resources Corp. and an existing office of northern technology set up by the governor are involved in furthering various aspects of northern technology. The key purpose of HB 12 is the small grants program, and its encouragement and help for the backyard inventor. → In order to avoid unnecessary duplication, we decided to redesign the program, with the focus on the small grants program.

The Council on Science and Technology seemed an ideal group for reviewing the grant applications. The council's membership has contacts across a wide range of the Alaskan scientific and technical community. Applications could be sent to the people possessing expertise or interest in the proposed work. The broad range of the council's composition would aid the program.

→ The new bill adds the ability to make grants of up to \$5000. to the powers of the council. Procedures for reviewing grant applications will be determined by the council. They will not have to promulgate formal regulations. Sixteen thousand dollars will be budgeted for administrative costs (see attached fiscal note.) . Fifty thousand dollars will be budgeted for the grants. We are discussing the possibility of a block grant from the Renewable Resources corporation.

That's the essence of the northern technology bill's new form. I will be glad to talk with you or any of the members of the council about this.

Mark

Original sponsors: Parr, Brown
Buchholdt, et al

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 75

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to privacy and public information; and
7 changing Rule 65 of the Civil Rules of Court."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 40 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

10 CHAPTER 25. PRIVACY AND PUBLIC INFORMATION.

11 Sec. 40.25.010. STATE POLICY. It is the policy of the state that

12 (1) all governmental units exist to aid in the conduct of the
13 people's business;

14 (2) the people of this state do not yield their sovereignty
15 to the agencies which serve them;

16 (3) the people, in delegating authority, do not give their
17 public servants the right to decide what is best for the people to know
18 and what is best for them not to know;

19 (4) the people's right to remain informed shall be protected
20 so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created;

21 (5) the people's right to privacy as provided by the consti-
22 tution is recognized and shall not be infringed;

23 (6) the records of governmental units shall be open for
24 public inspection unless the inspection infringes on a person's right to
25 privacy or is otherwise prohibited by statute.

26 Sec. 40.25.015. RECORDS TO BE OPEN TO INSPECTION; EXCEPTIONS. (a)
27 Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, all records are open
28 to inspection and copying by any person during the regular office hours
29 of the lawful custodian of the records or his designee, unless the

1 inspection infringes on a person's right to privacy. The custodian of
2 the records shall take all necessary precautions for their preservation
3 and safekeeping.

4 (b) Every custodian of records shall make them available for
5 public inspection and shall give a copy of the record on request and
6 payment of fees, if any. A custodian shall permit memoranda, trans-
7 cripts, and copies of the public writings and records in his office to
8 be reproduced in any reasonable manner. In addition, a custodian shall
9 furnish proper and reasonably accessible facilities for inspection of
10 records, subject to reasonable restrictions, as are necessary for the
11 protection of the writings and records and to prevent interference with
12 the regular discharge of the duties of the custodian and his employees.
13 If a certified copy is requested, that copy is in all cases evidence of
14 the original.

15 (c) Copies of records may be requested by telephone, electronic
16 communication, or by mail. These requests shall be treated in accor-
17 dance with the provisions of (a) and (b) of this section.

18 (d) The commissioner of administration shall prescribe a uniform
19 schedule of fees to be limited to reasonable standard charges for docu-
20 ments search and duplication, providing for recovery of only the direct
21 cost of the search and duplication.

22 (e) The following records are excluded from the provisions of this
23 section:

24 (1) those exempted from disclosure by state statute, municipi-
25 pal charter or ordinance, or supreme court rule;

26 (2) any tax or information return, or record or report re-
27 lating to that return, which is required to be filed in accordance with
28 the provisions of AS 43 or municipal ordinance, except that access may
29 not be denied to the person who is the subject of the records, or that

1 person's designee;

2 (3) subject to (i) of this section personal information in
3 files maintained on public employees, except that access may not be
4 denied to the person who is the subject of the records, or that person's
5 designee;

6 (4) personal information in files maintained on students in
7 public schools, except that access may not be denied to the student, a
8 parent or guardian of the student, a person responsible for supervising
9 the student, or his designee;

10 (5) personal information in files maintained on students at
11 the University of Alaska, except that access may not be denied to the
12 student or his designee;

13 (6) personal information in medical, psychological, and
14 sociological files maintained on individual persons, except that
15 access may not be denied to the person who is the subject of the
16 record, or his designee, or to the parent or guardian of a minor who
17 is the subject of the record except where this access would violate
18 the physician-patient privilege;

19 (7) personal information in files maintained on recipients of
20 social services, except that access may not be denied to the person who
21 is the subject of the records, or his designee;

22 (8) personal information similar to personal information in
23 files under (3) - (7) of this subsection, except that access may not be
24 denied to the person who is the subject of the records, or that person's
25 designee;

26 (9) archival materials donated by natural persons to the
27 extent of any written limitation placed on them as a condition of the
28 contribution; however, all archival materials become public information
29 after not more than 50 years and any statement of limitations must be

1 produced upon denial of access;

2 (10) circulation records maintained by public libraries,
3 public school libraries, and University of Alaska libraries showing
4 personal transactions by those borrowing from them;

5 (11) trade secrets, privileged information and confidential
6 commercial financial, geological or geophysical data furnished in com-
7 pliance with state law or regulation, or in compliance with a municipal
8 ordinance;

9 (12) test materials, questions and answers to be used in
10 future license, employment or academic examination;

11 (13) intelligence, investigatory and original entry records,
12 maintained by state or municipal law enforcement agencies, or any other
13 governmental unit, but only to the extent that the production of the
14 records would

15 (A) interfere with enforcement proceedings;

16 (B) deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an
17 impartial adjudication;

18 (C) constitute an unjustifiable intrusion into a per-
19 son's right of privacy;

20 (D) disclose the identity of a confidential source and,
21 in case of a record compiled by a criminal law enforcement author-
22 ity in the course of a criminal investigation, confidential infor-
23 mation furnished only by the confidential source;

24 (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures;

25 (F) endanger the life, property, or physical safety of a
26 person;

27 (G) identify a victim of a criminal sexual assault;

28 (H) disclose any information otherwise exempt under this
29 chapter or a state statute,

WORK DRAFT PAPER

(14) records of security systems and procedures established for the purpose of the protection of persons or property, or securing a penal institution or place of detention of persons accused or convicted of a crime or persons under the jurisdiction of the court under AS 47.10, but only to the extent that disclosure would compromise the effectiveness of the system;

(15) attorney work product in the possession of a governmental unit;

(16) any notes, memoranda, draft decisions, opinions, or other similar documents prepared by a justice or a judge, or a person working under his supervision, in the process of deciding any legal issue;

(17) records related solely to the internal practices of a governmental unit where the effect of disclosure would be to enable law violators to escape detection;

(18) trade secrets and commercial or financial information loaned to the University of Alaska to conduct research.

(19) the executive office of the Governor;

(20) the executive office of the Lieutenant Governor;

(21) the legislature;

(f) Unless specifically exempted from disclosure by statute, all records become public after they are 50 years old.

(g) Information contained in records exempted from disclosure under (e) of this section may be released for valid statistical or other information-gathering purposes if

(1) any information which would tend to identify the person to whom the record pertains is deleted; and

(2) disclosure is made in a manner which would not compromise or defeat the purposes of any statutory provision designed to maintain the confidentiality of certain information.

(h) The exceptions provided under this chapter do not preclude the release or production of subpoenaed records or information to a state or municipal agency during the course of an investigation;

(i) All personnel records showing salary or compensation shall be open for public inspection. This public access is not an infringement of a person's right to privacy.

(j) The fact that a crime has been committed, the name of the crime, the time of commission and location, the name of any victim (Unless the victim of a criminal sexual assault) and the name of any person who is charged with the crime is a matter of public information and record, except as provided in AS 47.10.090.

(k) Records required to be kept confidential by a federal law or regulation.

Sec. 40.25.020. REQUESTS FOR RECORDS. (a) Each governmental unit, upon any request for records made under this section, shall

(1) produce the record immediately; or

(2) if the record is in active use or storage and not available at the time a request to examine it is made, the custodian shall at that time state this fact in writing to the applicant and set a date and hour within 10 days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays and legal public holidays) at which the record may be examined.

(b) A person making a request to a governmental unit for records under this section shall be considered to have exhausted his administrative remedies with respect to the request if the governmental unit fails to comply with the applicable time limit provisions of this section. If the governmental unit can show exceptional circumstances exist and that it is exercising due diligence in responding to the request, the court

1 may retain jurisdiction and allow the governmental unit additional time
2 to complete its review of the records. Upon a determination by a govern-
3 mental unit to comply with a request for records, the records shall be
4 made promptly available to the person making the request.

5 (c) When the lawful custodian of a record determines that contents
6 of a record render it exempt under the provisions of this section, he
7 shall also determine whether a deletion of the exempt parts of the
8 record will make it suitable for release, and, if so, the deletion shall
9 be made and the record released, with the notation that exempt material
10 has been removed. If the custodian determines that the record, or a
11 portion of the record, is not open to inspection, he shall, in a certi-
12 fied writing, inform the person requesting the records of his determi-
13 nation, of the statutory basis for this decision, and that under AS
14 40.25.025 a suit may be brought to compel production of records that are
15 improperly withheld.

16 (d) A notification of denial of a request for records under this
17 section shall set out the names and titles or positions of each person
18 responsible for the denial of the request.

19 Sec. 40.25.025. ENFORCEMENT: INJUNCTIVE RELIEF. (a) A person
20 having custody or control of a record who obstructs or attempts to
21 obstruct, or a person not having custody or control who aids or abets
22 another person in obstructing or attempting to obstruct, the inspection
23 of a record subject to inspection under AS 40.25.015 may be enjoined by
24 the superior court from obstructing, or attempting to obstruct, the
25 inspection of records subject to inspection under AS 40.25.015.

26 (b) No security may be required by the court from an applicant
27 seeking an injunction under this section.

28 (c) The superior court shall make available to an applicant, free
29 of charge, a simplified form for proceeding without counsel under this

1 section. The form shall require only identification of the applicant
2 and the name of the custodian alleged to be improperly withholding
3 records, and a simple explanation of the records sought.

4 (d) In a suit brought under this section the court may enjoin
5 withholding of the records and order the production to the complainant
6 of records improperly withheld. In such a case the court shall de-
7 termine the matter de novo, and may examine the contents of any records
8 in camera to determine whether the records or any portion of them may be
9 withheld under any of the exceptions set out in AS 40.25.015, and the
10 burden is on the agency to sustain its action.

11 Sec. 40.25.030. MISHANDLING OF RECORDS. A person who has the
12 legal custody of and who unlawfully and intentionally destroys, con-
13 ceals, alters, erases, or mutilates a record, book, paper, or writing,
14 or a person who unlawfully and intentionally destroys, conceals, alters,
15 erases, or mutilates a record, book, paper or writing, or wrongfully
16 takes a public record, book, paper, or writing from the person having
17 legal custody of it, or who has obtained possession wrongfully and
18 refuses or neglects to return or produce it when lawfully required or
19 demanded to do so, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more
20 than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

21 Sec. 40.25.035. OBSTRUCTION OF ACCESS TO RECORDS. (a) A custo-
22 dian of a record subject to inspection under this chapter who inten-
23 tionally obstructs or attempts to obstruct, or a person not having
24 custody or control who intentionally aids or abets the custodian in
25 obstructing or attempting to obstruct, the inspection of the record, in
26 violation of this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon convic-
27 tion, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500. Upon a subsequent
28 conviction that person is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a
29 fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six

months, or by both.

(b) A good faith reliance upon the provisions of this chapter or of applicable law governing the confidentiality of public records is a defense to a criminal action brought under this section.

Sec. 40.25.040. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,

(1) "attorney work product" means documents and tangible things prepared by or for a governmental unit in anticipation of or during litigation;

(2) "custodian" means the head of any governmental unit or his designee;

(3) "governmental unit" means an agency, political subdivision, board of regents, or an administrative body, board, commission, committee, subcommittee, authority, council, departments, divisions, bureaus, agency, or other organization, including subordinate units of the state;

(4) "personal information" means information about an individual person, the disclosure of which would constitute an unjustifiable intrusion into a person's right of privacy;

(5) "record" means any document, paper, memoranda, book, letter, drawing, map, plat, photo, photographic file, motion picture, film, microfilm, microphotograph, exhibit, magnetic or paper tape, punched card, or other document of any other material, regardless of physical form or characteristic, developed or received under law or in connection with the transaction of official business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by a governmental unit as evidence of the organization, function, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or other activities of the state or political subdivision or because of the informational value in them; it also includes staff manuals and instruc-

tions to staff that directly or indirectly affect the public.

* Sec. 2. AS 44.62.310 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(g) Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent the holding of conferences between two or more public bodies, or their representatives, but these conferences are subject to the same regulations for holding executive or closed sessions as are applicable to any other public body.

* Sec. 3. In sec. 1 of this Act, AS 40.25.025(b) has the effect of changing Rule 65 of the Civil Rules of Court relating to security deposits required in civil actions.

* Sec. 4. AS 09.25.110, 09.25.120, 09.25.125, AS 11.30.240 and 11.30.245 are repealed.

Those here to testify.

Bill	<u>name</u>
12	1 Chris Noah (Information Source) AK. Science + Tech.
	2 Clarissa Punnett - Div. of Energy + Power Dev
xxx	3 Virginia dePiaz - AK Conservation Society

Orig. Sponsor: Rogers

CSHB 12

An act relating to northern technology;
and providing for an effective date.

House Fin

SUMMARY

CSHB 12 states that it is a legislative finding that the development and wider use of low-cost and small scale technologies appropriate to Alaska should be encouraged. The bill amends the powers of the Renewable Resources Corporation by adding a new paragraph enabling the corporation to provide funding to the Alaska Council on Science and Technology. Adds a new subsection to "Purposes, powers and duties" of the Alaska Council on Science and Technology which provides that they may "make grants of financial assistance of up to \$5,000 to persons engaged in the development or implementation of northern technology". Amends the definition section to include "northern technology" and defines it as "the application in Alaska of methods of energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food production, transportation, building design and industrial enterprise which may be more efficient and less costly and less energy intensive than those methods presently utilized and which are appropriate to the Alaska environment". Amends section entitled "Alternative Power Resource Revolving Loan Fund, Fund Established" to include loans used for northern technology and states that the department shall consult with the Alaska Council on Science and Technology before making loans. Amends "Loan Terms" to include northern technology.

*lost approx 100,000 grants + you
yiscal was prep. by sponsor*

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

ALASKA COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

POUCH AD-JUNEAU 99811
PHONE 465-3577

March 29, 1979

The Honorable Clem Tillion
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Pouch Y
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

The Alaska Council on Science and Technology is aware of the passage of CSHB 12 (Finance) by the Alaska House of Representatives and the consideration of this legislation by the Senate. The purpose of this letter is to apprise the appropriate committees of the Senate of the views of the Council regarding this legislation.

The Council is currently engaged in organizing its resources to accomplish the mandates of its enabling legislation. The Council has neither sought nor rejected the additional responsibility set forth in CSHB 12 (Finance). If it is the wisdom of the legislature to enact CSHB 12, the Council notes that the provisions of CSHB 12 are consonant with the Council's missions and the Council would plan to carry out its duties with regard to the granting and loan provisions of CSHB 12 in the following manner:


1. The Council under the authority of Section 44.19.182 (b)(2) would establish unpaid review committees to evaluate the applications for financial assistance set forth in Section 2 of CSHB 12. These committees would be drawn from appropriate experts and other knowledgeable and interested persons whom the Council believes can effectively devote their time and enthusiasm to this effort. The committees would be convened according to application category, as required (i.e. building design, food production, energy generation, etc.).

Honorable Clem Tillion
March 29, 1979
Page 2

- 3900
2. Committee review chairpersons would give recommendations to the full Council for grant approval. Approved grants would be executed by the Council Chairperson in accordance with the simplified grant form enclosed. This form we feel meets the simple awards procedures anticipated by the legislation. In this context however it would be well, in the Council's opinion, for some legislative intent to be expressed relative to the potential high-risk of the awards contemplated by Sections 1 and 2 of CSHB 12.
 3. With regard to the proposed duties of the Council as set forth in Section 5 of CSHB 12 please be advised that the Council foresees no difficulty in offering consultation and coordination with the Departments of Commerce and Economic Development and Administration in administering loans to carry out the purposes of the legislation. The Council, again however, would utilize the authority of AS 44.19.182 (b)(2) to establish advisory review procedures under the aegis of the Council. The Council members themselves would not perform these duties.

Should the committees assigned this legislation request our testimony we would be pleased to appear.

Sincerely,



Richard Holden
Interim Chairman
Alaska Council on Science
and Technology

Enclosures

cc: Governor Jay Hammond

DH:ljm

*We work hard
Budget Annual Public*

DRAFT

Award of Grant
for
Northern Technology

The Alaska Council on Science and Technology hereby awards
to _____ a grant of
\$ _____ for the purposes of _____

in accordance with the following provisions:

- a) the expenditure of the granted funds shall be in accordance with the plan of operation, investigation, development or research submitted by the applicant, approved by the Council, made a part of this Award and attached hereto;
- b) that the expenditure of funds pursuant to this grant shall not deviate by more than 15% from the plan proposed in the applicant's plan and budget without the reapproval of the Council; and
- c) the grantee agrees to report the results of the expenditure of this grant within one year following the date of this grant and at any subsequent time of the completion of any project undertaken with these funds.

Granted this _____ day of _____ by:

Richard Holden
Interim Chairman
Alaska Council on Science
and Technology

Bill To Encourage Local Inventors Filed In House

By The Associated Press
So you want to build a greenhouse better suited for Alaska's climate?

Or how about a water-pumping windmill that won't freeze up when it's fifty below?

You may be in luck. The state Legislature is considering a proposal to provide small grants for Alaskans inventing and developing cheap, small-scale technology projects.

The proposed "Office of Northern Technology" would provide up to \$5,000 grants for projects including building design, food production, recycling, transportation, energy generation, waste disposal and other small-scale residential and industrial enterprises.

The proposed bill, sponsored by Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, also would provide up to \$10,000 loans for such projects.

Rogers is hopeful that the state can gain "more inventions for the buck" from the small grants, as opposed to dumping large sums of money into just a few institutions and ideas.

"Most of the technology we are using is from the Lower 48, and it just doesn't fit" Alaska's arctic and sub-arctic conditions, Rogers said.

The House State Affairs Committee this week is conducting hearings on the bill, and a Monday teleconference brought largely favorable testimony from many areas of the state.

A similar measure passed the House last year, but died in the Senate. Rogers is hoping that this

year will be different. The Democrat wants the House to pass the bill by Saturday, which is National Inventors Day.

The proposed program is aimed mainly at individuals, although it doesn't exclude institutions, Rogers said.

Keeping the grants down to \$5,000 should prevent waste and encourage persons who are serious about developing low-cost technology, he said. Larger grants tend to encourage administrative and other overhead costs, he said.

The federal government recently accepted applications for a similar program, and Rogers said the interest from Alaskans was overwhelming compared to other states. About 250 Alaskans submitted a proposal under the federal development program.

Collection of a special of-
ds will help support
3 home missionary and
for leadership develop-

ACTIVITY
Juneau Parks and Recreation
at is inviting interested
join in the outdoor activity
cross-country skiing outing
Gastineau Meadows above
on Wednesday. Participants
to provide their own ski
t, a lunch and appropriate
Interested adults should
be parking lot at Gastineau
10 a.m. in Douglas and plan
ning by 3 p.m. Anyone
transportation or further in-
a should contact Juneau
Rec at 586-3300, ext 26.

VILLAGE
er Village Mobile
hold its
meeting at 7:30 p.m.
in the Recreation Hall. All
of the park are urged to at-

Juneauite Seeks To Form Business Group

By Empire Staff
A man is calling on area
business and businesses to
association in order to
take advantage of local develop-
opportunities.
Moreno said Monday the

Moreno said several building
and service contractors have
shown interest in his proposal.
He plans an organizational
meeting for Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.
in the Nugget Room of the
Harbor Hotel.

Stevens Appointments

By Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—Sen. Ted
Stevens, R-Alaska, has been as-
signed to three subcommittees of
the Energy and Natural
Resources Committee.
His subcommittee assignments

cover oil and gas leasing, outer
continental shelf resources and
deep seabed mining; and the
energy research and develop-
ment subcommittee, which deals
with nuclear and nonnuclear
research and development, ma-

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Inventors Day Is Reminder That Jobs Can Be Created

By JOHN CUNNIFF

NEW YORK (AP) — The most effective way to produce jobs is to invent them, said the gentleman. He wasn't being superficial. Jobs can be invented, he said. Productive jobs, not federal make-work projects.

Such as the electric light bulb which, he noted, developed into an industry that since 1879 has provided work for scores of millions of people in dozens of industries relying upon electric power.

Or the airplane, which gave rise to millions of jobs in engineering, construction, piloting, traffic control, maintenance and the like, or the analytical engine, which developed into today's digital computer.

With nagging unemployment and lagging productivity growth two of the country's biggest problems, invention will be acclaimed, celebrated and honored this year in tens of pageants, fairs, exhibits and the like.

President Carter proclaimed Edison's birthday, Feb. 11 (1847), as National Inventors' Day. Fort Myers, Fla., his winter home, began a two-week pageant today. Centennial of light events, recalling the light bulb's invention on Oct. 21, 1879, are scheduled throughout the year.

It's as if to invoke the spirit of the Edisons, Wrights, Beils, Fords, Marconis (radio-telegraph), Goddards (rocketry) and other productive tinkerers who launched the industrial world of the 20th century.

The question on many a mind, however, is whether ceremony is enough. Sociologists claim the spirit is gone, conquered by big business and big government. Critics of education say it, too, stifles curiosity.

You'll get an argument on such claims. In the past three decades or so, you are reminded, we've split the atom, broke the sound barrier, conquered polio, explored space, developed instant photography, perfected the computer, made television a household fixture.

What's different today, say scientists, is that invention is often so complex and costly it may require the efforts of many individuals, disciplines, and laboratories — as well as business and government.

Jim Cook, president of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, Southfield, Mich., isn't so sure. He feels that our attitudes toward education, formal and in the home, do indeed tend to discourage investigation.

What should be fun, what should arouse the youngster's curiosity, he suggests, is presented as something sterile and difficult. "There's no reason why it shouldn't be fun," he says.

"Science is human."

In Cook's view, we should seek to have children experiment for themselves, even if it sometimes means taking risks, even if it means breaking something. Edison did too.

Cook feels also that, the tax structure being what it is, the incentive to invent and develop a product might not be what it was. So he seems to concentrate on the negative educational approach.

"I am alarmed, and I hope all of you are," he said in a recent address, "that in over half of this country's schools not even a basic course in physics is offered."

DNM 2/1

Testimony sought at hearing on technology office bill

The House State Affairs Committee will plug into the Legislature's teleconference network for a hearing Monday on a bill by Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, to establish an office of northern technology.

The office would help backyard inventors develop more efficient technology for energy generation, waste disposal, recycling, food production, transportation and building design.

Fairbanksans interested in testifying at the hearing, which will be carried on a two-way broadcast between Fairbanks and Juneau, should contact the Legislative Information Office at 101 College Road.

The hearing is to begin at 11 a.m. Last September Gov. Jay Hammond created the office of northern

technology by administrative order. But he provided only for a part-time staff.

For more information call the Legislative Information Office at 432-4448.

HB

26



COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

3/7/79

Date: 3/11/79

Mr. President:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had CSHB 26

insurance coverage for persons receiving benefits under the public employees' and teachers' retirement systems

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommendations do
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives



MEMBER
FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVE JIM DUNCAN
CHAIRMAN
BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE

STATE CAPITOL
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
465-3810

HOME ADDRESS
RR 4 BOX 4316
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99803
788 8792

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Bob Mulcahy
Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM:  Representative Jim Duncan

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 26
Medical Benefits Under
TRS & PERS

DATE: March 27, 1979

House Bill No. 26 is presently in your committee and I would greatly appreciate a hearing on the bill in the near future.

I realize similar legislation has already passed your committee. However, in discussion with Rep. Cotten, House Rules Chairman, he indicated it is customary to act on the bill which is passed by one House first. The House passed House Bill 26 several weeks ago.

If I can provide further information, please feel free to contact me.

JD:jp

Bill's Bill 518 24 am

District 4

HAINES

JUNEAU - DOUGLAS

KLUKWAN

SKAGWAY

CSHB 26

An act relating to insurance coverage for
persons receiving benefits under the public
employees' and teachers' retirement systems.

State Aff

SUMMARY

This bill amends the statutes relating to insurance coverage for persons receiving benefits under the public employees' and teachers' retirement systems. Adds a new paragraph which allows them to obtain auditory, visual and dental insurance and pay the cost of it.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

Original sponsors: Duncan and Miller

Offered: 2/12/79
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 26

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to insurance coverage for persons
7 receiving benefits under the public employees' and
8 teachers' retirement systems."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 39.30.090 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

11 (15) A person receiving benefits under AS 14.25 or AS 39.35
12 may obtain auditory, visual, and dental insurance for himself under this
13 section. The level of coverage for persons over 65 shall be the same as
14 that available before reaching age 65 except that the benefits payable
15 shall be supplemental to those afforded under the federal old age,
16 survivors, and disability insurance program, if any. A person electing
17 to have insurance under this paragraph shall pay the cost of the in-
18 surance. The commissioner of administration shall adopt regulations
19 implementing this paragraph.

20
21 *Ed P. Arnold*
22 *These are very old people 80-90*
23 *they are for Bill*
24
25
26
27
28
29

February 16, 1979

Legislative Board of Retirement Benefits analysis and recommendations on:
House Bill No. 26

The board endorses the attached fiscal note as its fiscal analysis of HB 26.

Three members of the board recommend that HB 26 do pass; three members recommend that it do not pass and one member was absent.

The members who voted do not pass did so on account of the fiscal impact and did support passage of CSHB 26.