

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1 2 3 2 HCRA HB 201 - HB 317 1232

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

Soldotna Police Department

P. O. Box 2499
Soldotna - Alaska 99669



262-4435
L. H. Christensen
Chief of Police

January 9, 1981

Representative Hugh Malone
House of Representatives
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Hugh,

Enclosed is the proposed legislation for the Emergency Services Communication Center, which is the product of all the Police and Fire Chiefs in a January 6, 1981 meeting. The fiscal note will be forthcoming awaiting technical assistance for the most economical and efficient system.

There are many options we find when dealing in communications, and would like to take the time to research those options.

We will forward resolutions and letters of support for E.S.C.C. as they are received.

On behalf of all the Chiefs, we appreciate your efforts in this matter.

Feel free to contact any of us for any assistance you may need concerning this legislation.

Sincerely,

L.H. Christensen
L.H. Christensen
Chief of Police

Enclosures
LHC/na

CHAIRMAN:
NORMAN J LEVESQUE

BOARD MEMBERS:
THOMAS K WILLIAMS
LEE MCANERNEY
LANCE ANDERSON
CARROLL FADER

601 WEST FIFTH AVENUE
SUITE 430
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-7366

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
DAVID A ROSE

ALASKA MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY

February 6, 1981

Representative Sam Cotten
and Members of House Finance
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sam:

During the last session, the Legislature adopted HB 950am (Chapter 15 SLA 1980) which appropriated funds to Department of Revenue for use by the Bond Bank and the Municipality of Anchorage. Funds were to be used as subsidies to municipal debt in such a manner that long term debt (bonds) would not cost a community more than eight percent interest.

When House Finance Committee passed out HB 950, the Record reflects intent: that the subsidy apply to only seven cities; that the measure was taken to assist cities many of which were restrained by voter mandated interest limits; and that subsidy legislation would be provided on a one-time basis.

Subsequent to the appropriation and expenditure of funds, inflation and poor economic conditions have continued and the long term bond market has deteriorated. General obligation bonds currently market at about 10% interest rates while revenue bonds will sell at about 11%. It is clear that our people must pay the cost in terms of either taxes or utility bills. I have been approached by several cities requesting that I reopen the question with your Committee and inquire as to whether it might reconsider its position and sponsor legislation continuing the subsidy for another year.

Cities requesting assistance which did not benefit from the program last year are: the City of Fairbanks (utilities), City and Borough of Juneau, City of Homer and City of Homer. Cities which did benefit last year and wish assistance again this year are City and Borough of Sitka and the Municipality of Anchorage (general government and utilities). I am sure that other cities, unknown to us at this time, will also want to take advantage of the program if it is continued.

COPY

Central Peninsula General Hospital

Box 1268

SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669

OPERATED BY
LUTHERAN HOSPITALS AND HOMES SOCIETY
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102

To Whom It May Concern:

The Central Peninsula Hospital fully supports any effort that is to be placed into updating the emergency communication system within the Hospitals Service Area.

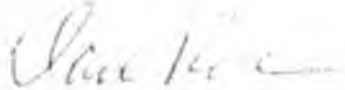
Sincerely,



Gary T. Hermanson
Administrator

Sam, I believe that cities willing to bond to raise money--rather than ask for State handouts for everything--be rewarded with some interest rate subsidy assistance. If you agree, I would appreciate Committee introduction of the attached legislation.

Warm personal regards,



David A. Rose
Executive Director

cc: Mayor Bill Overstreet, Juneau
Mayor Jack Coghill, Nenana
Mayor George Sullivan, Anchorage
Administrator "Rocky" Gutierrez, Sitka
Manager Larry Farnen, Homer
Manager Wally Droz, Fairbanks
Ms Ginny Chitwood, Ak. Municipal League

EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMUNICATION CENTER

BUDGET PROPOSAL

FY 81

PERSONAL SERVICES

Communication Supervisor (1)	30,050	30,050
Dispatcher #1 (5)	21,132	105,660
Dispatcher #2 (5)	22,440	112,200
TOTAL SALARIES		<u>247,910</u>

HEALTH INSURANCE (11)	1,700	18,700
FICA	.0665	16,486
WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION		3,300
PERS RETIREMENT	10% Gross	24,910
OVERTIME	7% Gross	17,354
UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINGENCY	2% Unemp.	4,958

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICE 333,618

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Computer Services	17,516
Office Supplies	1,500
Postage	100
Telephone Charges	15,000
Maintenance of Communication Equipment	6,000
Small Tools	200
Travel and Subsistence	2,000
Training	1,500
Dues and Subscriptions	100
Accounting and Audit	6,000
Space Rent and Utilities	6,000
Contingency	2,500
Advertisement and Promotion	500
Insurance, Errors, and Omissions	5,000

TOTAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

Initial Costs
Don't forget

AN ACT

Making special appropriations to the Department of Revenue to provide partial interest payments on municipal bonds as a general fund subsidy to local government; and providing for an effective date.

* Section 1. The sum of \$6,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Revenue, Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, for the purpose of debt service subsidy above the interest rate of eight percent and bond reserves.

* Section 2. The sum of \$3,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Revenue to pay to the initial purchasers of bonds issued by the Municipality of Anchorage the difference between the price at which bonds of the municipality bearing interest at the rate of eight percent a year are purchased and the initial re-offering price, including the underwriting fee, as certified by the municipality. If the Municipality of Anchorage certifies to the commissioner of revenue that it has determined to sell its bonds to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, then the commissioner of revenue shall pay the amount appropriated by this section to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank for debt service and bond reserves.

* Section 3. Subsidy funds shall be applied to all bond sales, with net interest rate costs in excess of eight percent, subsequent to January 1, 1981.

* Section 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Two (2) Position Console	70,000
Twenty (20) Channel Logging Recorder	23,950
Stationary Equipment	108,494
Mobile Equipment Purchase	147,007
Modification of Existing Equipment	29,500
Office Furniture and Equipment	3,000

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES 333,618

TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

BUDGET TOTAL 779,485

FY 82 ESTIMATED BUDGET 455,294

FY 83 ESTIMATED BUDGET 509,929

CHAIRMAN
NORMAN J. LEVESQUE

BOARD MEMBERS
THOMAS K. WILLIAMS
LEE MC ANERNEY
LANCE ANDERSON
CARROLL FADER



601 WEST FIFTH AVENUE
SUITE 430
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-7366

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
DAVID A. ROSE

ALASKA MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY

February 6, 1981

FACTS:

Inflation and adverse national economic conditions have severely affected the long term debt (bond) market.

The 20 Bond Index, the national standard which indicates the interest rate level of bonds purchased, is presently 9.90. The 30 Utility Index is presently 10.84.

Alaska credits, except for Anchorage, are rated by national bond rating services (Moody's and Standard & Poor's) at "A" or below. Many municipalities are unrated. With these ratings, general obligation bond interest rates will approximate the 20 Bond Index or will exceed it. Revenue issues will approximate the 30 Utility Index.

PROBLEM:

Alaskan cities willing to issue debt within their respective debt capacities cannot afford rates in excess of eight percent without an adverse affect on either taxation or utility rates.

Several issues of bonds have been held in abeyance in hopes that interest rates would fall. Cities cannot wait any longer without placing their summer construction season in jeopardy.

Several cities must issue debt now and cannot wait for subsidy legislation to be enacted. It is hoped that if subsidy is furnished it can apply retroactively to January 1, 1981.

ASSUMPTION:

The State wishes to assist its municipalities who demonstrate the willingness to assist themselves by issuing debt to fund local capital improvement projects.

Board Members are already members of
EMS Council as Board Members or
attending members.

Can a Borough be a municipality

Bob Frey / Bob Cavanaugh
452-1049 / 452-1527

No one cost because needs are different
throughout State.

1

- Malone's intent

- Salaries paid by approp then Admin to
nonprofit corporations

Civil Def. worried about it
Dept of Military

ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS:

1. Do nothing.
2. Fund all projects directly out of the General Fund as grants. (Cost \$60,000,000).
3. State purchase bonds issued by the Bond Bank or a municipality at the 8 percent level. Hold the bonds in the State portfolio for resale when the market improves.
4. Direct the Bond Bank to sell its bonds at market and have the Bond Bank purchase municipal debt at the 8 percent level. Appropriate the differential to the Bond Bank.

DISCUSSIONS:

1. Alternate 1 ignores the problem.
2. Alternate 2 is rejected as too costly to the State. Municipalities have the debt capacity and their citizens have indicated the willingness to bear the debt burden.
3. Alternate 3 is rejected as a poor investment of the State funds. Emergency subsidy can be provided without either temporary or long-term use of \$60,000,000.
4. Alternate 4 is preferred as it uses the least amount of State funds and fully solves the problem. The Bond Bank would utilize \$6,000,000 to provide the full subsidy required for the life of the bonds on a total of approximately \$40,000,000 in bonds.
5. Funds not utilized for subsidy (dependent on market improvements) during period January 1, 1981-June 30, 1982 would lapse.
6. Municipal bonds would be purchased at the 8 percent level. This would apply both to general obligation and revenue debt.
7. Action in this matter, in a timely manner, is essential as the inability to raise funds for construction will delay projects and result in further inflated costs. While bonding costs are \$60,000,000, total construction is much higher as other State and Federal funds are being used--contingent on the availability of local funds.



Introduced. 3/11/81
Referred: Community & Regional
Affairs

Authorization to spend so they can receive money

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IN THE HOUSE

BY MALONE

HOUSE BILL NO. 317

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

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to emergency services communications."

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

* Section 1. AS 29.48.020 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(8) establish an emergency communications center under AS 29.73.080.

* Sec. 2. AS 29.73 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 29.73.080. EMERGENCY SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS. (a)

A municipality may establish an emergency services communications center with one or more other municipalities and one or more state agencies which provide emergency service communications to the same geographic area [in which the municipality is located] An emergency services communications center created under this chapter shall be organized and operated as a public nonprofit corporation under AS 10.20.

Pub or private

(b) A nonprofit corporation organized to operate an emergency services communications center under this section shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of the head of each emergency service agency participating in the operation of the center, a member representing each participating municipality appointed by the chief executive officer of the municipality, and a member representing each participating state agency appointed by the director of that agency. The board may adopt bylaws which provide for the appointment of additional board members. Members of a board of directors created under this section serve with compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.-

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the sum of \$6,000,000 be added to the Bond Bank Statutory Reserve Fund through supplemental appropriation.
2. That the sum of \$3,000,000 be made available to Anchorage, separate from the Bond Bank.
3. That the Bond Bank sell its bonds at prevailing market rates. That proceeds be used to purchase municipal bonds in the approximate amount of \$40,000,000; and Anchorage be provided subsidy for approximate issue of \$20,000,000.
4. Draft legislation is attached hereto.

D. Rose/Feb.6, 1981

1 180. A member of a board of directors under this section may not be
2 employed by a nonprofit corporation which operates an emergency services
3 communications center.

4 (c) An emergency services communications center shall assess the
5 feasibility and desirability of providing emergency services communi-
6 cations for the geographic area in which it is located through one
7 central office. An emergency services communications center may

8 (1) combine or coordinate the existing emergency services
9 communications programs of the participating municipalities and agen-
10 cies;

11 (2) operate a dispatch center to receive all requests for
12 emergency services and dispatch those services;

13 (3) study the need for improvement in the timely delivery of
14 emergency services to residents of the participating municipalities;

15 (4) hold public hearings to obtain information concerning
16 the timely delivery of emergency services;

17 (5) apply for and accept federal, state, and private money,
18 property, or assistance for use in providing the timely delivery of
19 emergency services;

20 (6) enter into contracts to carry out the provisions of this
21 chapter;

22 (7) employ personnel necessary to carry out the provisions
23 of this chapter.

24 (d) In this section

25 (1) "emergency services" means services provided by law
26 enforcement agencies, fire departments, ambulance services, and other
27 organizations which are intended to respond to emergency situations of
28 imminent danger to life or property;

29 (2) "emergency service agency" means an agency which provides

AN ACT

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emergency services;

the Dept of Human, Div. of Telecomm.

(3) "state agency" means a department, division, or office
in the executive branch of state government.

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

Introduced: 3/11/81
Referred: Community & Regional
Affairs

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MALONE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 317

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

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16 geographic area *in* [in which the municipality is located.] An emergency
17 services communications center created under this chapter shall be
18 organized and operated as a public nonprofit corporation under AS 10.20.

19 (b) A nonprofit corporation organized to operate an emergency
20 services communications center under this section shall be governed by
21 a board of directors consisting of the head of each emergency service
22 agency participating in the operation of the center, a member repre-
23 senting each participating municipality appointed by the chief executive
24 officer of the municipality, and a member representing each participat-
25 ing state agency appointed by the director of that agency. The board
26 may adopt bylaws which provide for the appointment of additional board
27 members. Members of a board of directors created under this section
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29 expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.-

2nd Private



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
465-3870

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

HB 201 - By the Finance Committee

"An Act making special appropriations to the Department of Revenue to provide partial interest payments on municipal bonds as a general fund subsidy to local government; and providing for an effective date."

Makes special appropriations to the Dept. of Revenue to provide partial interest payments on municipal bonds as a general fund subsidy to local government: appropriates \$6,000,000. to the Ak. Municipal Bond Bank Authority for the purpose of bond reserve and subsidy for debt service which exceeds the interest rate of 8% for bonds issued after 1/1/81;

appropriates \$3,000,000. to the Dept. of Revenue to pay to the initial purchasers of bonds issued by the Municipality of Anchorage the difference between the price at which bonds of the municipality bearing interest at the rate of 8% a year are purchased and the initial reoffering price, including the underwriting fee, as certified by the municipality. If the Municipality of Anchorage certifies to the Commissioner of Revenue that it has determined to sell its bonds to the Ak. Municipal Bond Bank Authority, the Commissioner shall pay the amount appropriated to the Bond Bank for debt service and bond reserves.

A fact sheet and letter containing history involving this legislation are included. They were prepared by David Rose, Executive Director of the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority.

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STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH 5
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

February 25, 1981

The Honorable Ben F. Grussendorf
Chairman
House Community and Regional
Affairs Committee
Room 104 - Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska

Re: House Bill No. 201

Dear Mr. Grussendorf:

House Bill No. 201, an Act making special appropriations to the Department of Revenue to provide partial interest payments on municipal bonds as a general fund subsidy to local government, was introduced in the House on February 19, 1981 and was referred to the House Community and Regional Affairs and Finance Committees.

For the consideration of the House Community and Regional Affairs Committee, I am enclosing a copy of a Fiscal Note prepared by Mr. Anselm Staack, Treasury Comptroller, Department of Revenue concerning the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,



R. D. Stevenson
Special Assistant

cc: The Honorable Samuel R. Cotten
Chairman
House Finance Committee

Joseph K. Donohue
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Revenue

Anselm Staack
Treasury Comptroller
Department of Revenue

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(3) "state agency" means a department, division, or office
in the executive branch of state government.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

HB 201

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HOUSE BILL NO. 201

Title Special appropriations to the Dept. of Revenue for partial interest payments on
Requested by municipal bonds as a general fund subsidy Date 2/19/81

Requested by House Community & Regional Affairs & Finance Committee

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Revenue

Program Category Affected _____

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Ak. Municipal Bond Bank, Dept. of Revenue/Admin. Svcs.

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	9,000.0					
TOTAL	9,000.0					

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	9,000.0					
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	-0-					
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Bill appropriates \$6.0 million to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank for an interest rate subsidy for bonds issued after 1/1/81. Rate to the borrower limited to 8%.

Additional \$3.0 million appropriated for subsidy for Municipality of Anchorage bonds to lower their interest rate to 8% on future bond sales.

No additional administrative costs.

Anselm C. Staack

IV. DATE February 24, 1981

PREPARED BY Anselm C. Staack, Treasury Comptroller
AGENCY Dept. of Revenue/Treasury Division
PHONE 465-2351

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Seward Air Force Base

Ftks.

1) Fed Gov (Raeguns!) designated Ftks as
'counter force area' - air command - influn-p
of military defense (Target over rest of State) -
Major Amt of Fed dollars for C.D Emer. Opr.
Centers. Bob Frey ; Bob Cavanaugh
Comm. Comitee Chair ; Civil Def. Dir - agree
that in approx 1 yr. to get est. costs. -
(Hard Site) - War prone Bldg.

Using combined * Fed-State & local for setting
up center - be a min. of 4 million -

Equip.

Bldg. Site

Opr for 1 yr. -

Would include Dispatch for everyone: North Pole -
all around Ftks. - ambulance -

- Their opinion that Central Dispatch of
~~1800000~~ is conservative est.

Strategic Air Command - Counter Force Area

12 dispatchers / 2 super. - 50,000 personnel.

Alaska State Legislature

HOME ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 65
GALENA, ALASKA 99741

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
TELEPHONE 485-8788



SENATOR

John C. Sackett

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Senate

MEMORANDUM

February 25, 1981

TO: Representative Grussendorf, Chairman
Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Lee Stoops *LS*
Aide to Senator Sackett

SUBJECT: Amendment to HB 201 adding a 2.5 million appropriation.

Senator Sackett has requested that you consider the following addition to HB 201:

Section 3. The sum of \$2,500,000.00 is appropriated to the Department of Revenue, Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, for the purpose of purchasing revenue bonds issued by the City of Nenana.

Dave Rose, of the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank, is already scheduled to appear at the meeting tomorrow morning, February 26, 8:30 a.m. He can provide more detailed information on the Nenana proposal, which is basically to purchase the ten barges, tug, and related properties that are currently utilized to provide fuel delivery service to the region. That purchase would result in uninterrupted service to the area and allow Nenana to maintain its stature as the fuel hub.

cc: Representative Moss

Notes - HR 317

Dept. of Public Safety
456-3978
456-6190
456-1337
what dept?
Dio of Public Safety

Jeanne Ostness
Bob Carman
Bob Disaster
Co-ordinator

- 1) Check w/ Mark Johnson - EMS (Public 58170)
- 2) How are other Statewide ESC's set up
- what was the cost of setting them up.
19-a number that's central
- 3) Call Jeanne Ostness - (911) Kodak Arch Files.
- 4) Will existing services come under this authority?
How are they operated now?

Alert run by police dept - etc. - all systems different - most no-neighboring municipalities

(Mat See Popovich - 1/2 mill to continue microwave system on highway system.
EMS Council
Mary Heemer -

Ed Lochrie / Div. of Communications 264-5744

Files - Each Dept. has a dispatch

452-1049
Bob Frey
Communications Consultant for Council.

Admin
SSCR 1-1
EO 50
by HESS
Karn
Parsons
Gov's Office
Special Agent



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Rep. Ben Grussendorf
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A fact sheet and letter containing history involving this legislation are included. They were prepared by David Rose, Executive Director of the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority.

4050

Admin coordinates all coordination -

EMS - testified Admin have co-ord.
role -

Admin
- Div. of Telec. -

Except for actual writing of Educ. Program.
HESS

H B

2 1 1

TO: PAUL QUESNEL

DRAFT

FROM: CHIEF CHRISTENSEN

PAGE ONE

The functional design of the proposed 911 system evolved through several stages before it emerged in its present state.

For the purposes of this paper, I will refer to the group of people who, out of mutual needs have banded together to put the package together as; "The Communication Committee". The committee consists of; Soldotna Police Chief, Lynn Christensen, Soldotna Fire Chief, Allan Phillips, Kenai Police Chief, Rick Ross, Kenai Fire Chief, Wally Winston, Nikiski Fire Chief, Alfred Willis, and State Trooper, "C" Detachment Commander, Claude Swackhammer.

The committee has met several times over the past few months. The initial meetings provided an opportunity to express mutual problems in the areas of mutual aid and specifically communications.

When the subject of a joint communication center for all six agencies with a 911 system, was brought up, it was to many, an old idea, with unpleasant memories attached to it. Through the years some of the people at the meeting had invested a good deal of time and effort into similar proposals only to see them die on the vine for various reasons.

However, after discussing the benefits of such a center, it was felt another try was well worth the effort.

We all recognized the fact that organizations such as Police and Fire Departments tend to take on characteristics that are unique to their own agencies. There is nothing wrong with that, unless we become islands unto ourselves, and consequently lose the benefits of mutual aid and cooperation of our fellow public safety agencies.

There is no doubt, a lot of duplication of effort in Government today. We all see it and many of us shake our heads and wonder why something isn't done about it, but few of us make any personal effort to bring about change.

The first thing we felt we must do in order to gain some perspective of where our ideas may take us, is to see where we are coming from. What is each agency doing now for communication?

Nikiski Fire Chief, Alfred Willis reported he presently utilizes paid firefighters to answer incoming calls, who eventually turn over the communication duties to a volunteer responding from home. Chief Willis describes the system as grossly inefficient. He was in the process of searching for alternatives, when the central system idea began to gain momentum. Since that time he has decided

PAGE TWO

to wait and see how the proposal fairs.

The City of Kenai who presently operates a 24 hour dispatch center, provides services for their own Police and Fire Department, as well as Soldotna Police and Fire Department on a contract basis.

The FY 81/82 proposed budget for the Kenai Center is approximately \$204,000.00.

The proposed contract between Kenai and Soldotna calls for \$51,000.00 for FY 81/82.

The Soldotna office of the Alaska State Troopers also operates a 24 hours dispatch center at annual cost of approximately \$191,010.00 per year.

We began to look hard at identifying the problems with our present system and began serious planning of a system that would erradicate those problems.

To begin with, the 911 phone system itself. There are three telephone exchanges in the proposed coverage area. Obviously it would require full participation of all agencies in the area, to reduce the present six emergency telephone numbers to one 911 number. One agency couldn't install a 911 system and for that matter, five agencies couldn't do it without the cooperation of the sixth agency.

The other problem we had encountered in the past was the communication between agencies. For instance, the Alaska State Troopers operates on a different frequency than does the Kenai and Soldotna Police Departments.

Consequently, when a Trooper and a Municipal Police Officer are responding to the same incident they are receiving information from two different centers, often times not receiving the same information and with no communications car to car. Case after case of mass confusion can be cited.

It was the unanimous opinion of all Law Enforcement Agencies involved, that Soldotna Police Department, Kenai Police Department, and the area State Troopers should be dispatched on the same frequency. Although, we were somewhat naive about the required hardware for such a feature, we were unanimous in our belief it was an essential element of a workable system.

Ron Leehr - Budget: Wgt.

Why CRA - (LGAD) was ~~so~~ vetoed
once and out from this year
budget?

low on priority list for this year

Lehr
very
(double budget?)

37,500 to Comm for
(FY81) low expenses in
Bellingham

PAGE THREE

The Fire Departments on the other hand, agreed their best situation would be to have a common mutual aid frequency and be dispatched on their own existing frequency.

Our next logical step was to seek the advice of experts in Communication to find out what a system would entail.

We held a meeting in Anchorage with engineers from the State Division of Communications. We hoped to accomplish two main objectives at the meeting. First, we hoped to coordinate our project with any proposed State projects and to make sure anything we might do would be compatible with the existing system. Second, we hoped to get some direction for system design. Also, attending the meeting was Brian Nolan of Southcentral Communications in Soldotna. Brian has the maintenance contract for Kenai and Soldotna and is very knowledgeable on the equipment owned by each City.

It was the consensus of those attending the meeting that in order to accomplish our objectives, two new frequencies would have to be established. They suggested we ask Brian to aid in designing a system.

Our next step was to inventory all existing radio equipment and determine it's compatibility with a new system. Then to access what new hardware would have to be purchased. It became apparent we would need two repeater systems (one police, one fire) to get the required coverage. (Please see attached equipment list for details) The list is somewhat technical, so I will attempt to explain how the system works.

Six radio receivers are placed at various locations throughout the coverage area. When an officer transmits from his radio the receiver that receives the strongest signal, sends the signal on to the repeater located in the Kenai Public Safety building. The signal is then repeated over a 300 watt transmitter. This effectively allows officer (a) to talk to officer (b) on a portable radio several miles away. For that matter, from any two points in the coverage area.

We discovered early in our meetings that funneling information into one point using a 911 phone system was the easy part of the project. Disseminating that information effectively to the proper agency was going to be the hard part and the most costly. However, we felt from the outset it would be of little value to have an efficient receiving point for information, without an equally effective method of delivery.

COPY

CITY OF EKUK, ALASKA

Resolution No. 21-1a

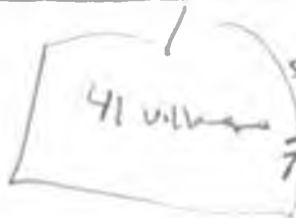
RESOLUTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE DIVISION OFFICE IN DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

WHEREAS, the City Council of EKUK wants to meet its obligations as the governing body of the People of EKUK and;

WHEREAS, the Local Government Assistance Division (LGAD) of Community and Regional Affairs is a primary source of help for assisting with these obligations, and;

WHEREAS, the Anchorage LGAD office is too far removed from this region for one person to adequately serve the forty-one villages of the Bristol Bay and Aleutian Chain regions,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of EKUK, Alaska, requests that Senators George Holloman and Bob Mulcahy, and Representatives Joe Chuckwuk and Eric Sutcliffe, introduce legislation establishing a Local Government Assistance Division office in Dillingham, Alaska to serve both the Bristol Bay and Aleutian Chain regions.



signed: Philip Aketich Jr.
council president

Fred Hurlery

Alex Nelson Jr.

Andy Hansen Jr.

Wassiea Nekulak

Secretary

Wassiea Nekulak

Robert Woods

James Glendon

Date: Feb. 10, 1987

PAGE FOUR

Our next step was to prepare a project budget. We held several meetings, putting together a budget encompassing everyone's wishes. The budget that emerged from those meetings was put in one orderly package. Then we went to work on the budget from a different angle. That of the Board of Directors we are proposing to be we chopped here, then we trimmed there, we scrutinized every inch. When it was over, we had eliminated over 100,000.00 from the original budget proposal. What was left after everyone had put their axes on the table was and is a workable project capable of meeting most of our objectives. Specifically, the objectives that will be met are:

1. All Law Enforcement Agencies operating on the same frequency.
2. Portable radio coverage from anywhere in the area.
3. A mutual aid frequency for all fire and ambulance personnel.
4. One central receiving point for all incoming emergency calls "911".
5. Twenty-four hour access to AJIS and NCIC computer information.
6. One coordination point for joint operations.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

(public safety)

police communications

local police / state police

National guard

civil defense

federally designated emergency
fire dept.

~~communications~~
broadcasting

system =

[FCC]

Optional

+ Merik Johnson - EMS State HESS

+ Sharp - SE/ESS

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 189
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99578
PHONE (907) 842-5257 - 842 5258

January 8, 1981

Representative Joe Chuckwuk
Pouch V MS 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Chuckwuk,

The purpose of this letter is to request your support this current session to introduce legislation establishing a Local Government Assistance Division (LGAD) branch office in Dillingham to serve the Bristol Bay Region and Aleutian Chain.

[REDACTED]

This year the Department of Community & Regional Affairs put in a request for a Dillingham branch office but the Governor's budget and review committee cut it from the budget. It now appears that the only way to secure funding for this much needed office is to advise our elected representatives of the need to create a LGAD office in Dillingham.

There is a strong need to provide systematic training and technical assistance to the general law municipalities and village governments particularly in the areas of administrative and financial management. Specialized training and assistance to second class cities to ensure minimal compliance in meeting the statutory obligations set forth in Title 29 is of prime concern. That the majority of the second class cities in our region are presently unaware of all their legal responsibilities and requirements as general law municipalities poses grave consequences down the road.

In light of the history of village government training programs in rural Alaska, experience has clearly shown us that the most effective approach to training is to work directly with the local government councils in their respective villages with frequent follow-up visits. The creation of a LGAD office in Dillingham would help accomplish this as well as provide an invaluable resource and link to the training programs in village government generated by the regional non-profit associations.

[REDACTED]

7

Mark Johnson -

911 - 20 communities & 85% of population

Jack Sharp -

38,000 per yr to tie all files
together

I asked for info on all
911 numbers! ~~etc~~

Although the Anchorage office has provided reliable and quality technical assistance to the villages in our region, as well as to our organization, it is simply too understaffed to adequately handle the numerous and pressing management needs of the local governments in both regions. This is further compounded by the travel and weather logistical problems characteristic of both regions. The Bristol Bay Native Association has attempted to pick up this slack in our region by creating a village government management program; however, the longevity of this program is tenuous and, at present, contingent upon CETA funding and the VISTA program. There is a definite need to have both a LGAD office in Dillingham and a Bristol Bay Native Association village government program operate concurrently in our region. Because both the CETA and VISTA program will most likely experience financial cutbacks under the new Reagan administration, thereby placing the future of the Native Association's village government program in jeopardy, there is an even greater need to take action now to establish a LGAD office in Dillingham.

I sincerely hope that serious consideration will be given to the village government concerns I have expressed above and that these concerns will result in the establishment of a LGAD office in Dillingham through your efforts.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Fred T. Angasan
Fred T. Angasan
Executive Director

FTA/SLM/ch

cc: Senator George Hohman
Senator Bob Filchahy
Representative Eric Sutcliffe

Lee McAnerney, Commissioner
Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs

Palmer McCarter, Director
Local Government Assistance Division

Alaska State Legislature



POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

P. O. BOX 9
KENAI, ALASKA 99811

REPRESENTATIVE HUGH MALONE

MEMORANDUM

Ben Gussendorf

TO: All Members of Community and
Regional Affairs

FROM: Hugh Malone

DATE: March 23, 1981

RE: HB 317

The purpose of the centers is to provide emergency communication services within the geographical area of the communities served. Emergency communication includes, but is not limited to, radio and telephone services provided by law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and other emergency service organization. The center shall combine the emergency communication services of the participating members in order to provide the public with means of reporting matters of an emergency nature to the center. The center shall centralize telephone and radio services of the participating members to facilitate the dispatch of emergency services within the area served.

Ben

*Appreciate your help in
moving this bill - it is a
priority for me. Thank
you*

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

POSITION PAPER
HOUSE BILL NO. 317

"An Act relating to emergency services communications."

HB 317 provides for municipalities to establish emergency communications centers, organized and operated as public non-profit corporations, with one or more other municipalities and one or more state agencies which provide emergency service communications to the same geographic area in which the municipality is located.

The Department of Health and Social Services believes that emergency services can be accessed quicker, and usually coordinated better, thereby improving response times to the public, with the establishment of central access-central dispatch emergency communication centers. Such centers often include communications for police, fire, ambulance, and behavioral crisis services.

The Department of Health and Social Services supports the concept of this bill.

Recommended by: David Bruce
David Bruce, Deputy Director
Division of Public Health

Date: 3/16/81

Approved by: Helen D. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner

Date: 3/16/81



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
465-3870

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

HB 211 - Summary, by Rep. Chuckwuk & Sutcliffe

"An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for an office in Dillingham for the Division of Local Government Assistance; and providing for an effective date."

The bill appropriates \$177,100 from the general fund to the Department of Community & Regional Affairs to establish an office for the Div. of Local Government Assistance in Dillingham, and to pay operating expenses for the office for fiscal year 82.

Contains an effective date of July 1, 1981.

This item was included at one time to be in the Governor's budget. As it was listed as a very low priority by the Dept. C&RA, the appropriation was not included in the final Governor's budget for FY 82.

In checking with Ron Lehr of the Division of Budget & Management as to the reason for the Governor's veto of this item in last year's budget, the information was not readily available. The Division will supply the information after reasearching the exact reason for the veto.

John S. Hines
ii. Jensen
Name
Baker
Name:

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HOUSE BILL, NO. 317

Title "An Act relating to emergency services communications"

Requested by Commissioner's Office

Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Program Category Affected HEALTH/DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
400 COMMODITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
500 EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

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

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

IV. DATE March 16, 1981

PREPARED BY Mark S. Johnson, Coordinator

AGENCY Emergency Medical Services/Div. PH

Original: Legislative Finance

PHONE: 465-3027

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 129

Dillingham, Alaska 99576

- EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE DIVISION OFFICE IN DILLINGHAM

RESOLUTION No. 81-06

- WHEREAS: The general law municipalities, especially the second class cities, in the Bristol Bay Region need specialized training and technical assistance to comply with Title 29; and,
- WHEREAS: There is a need to help municipal governments meet the requirements under the new State Revenue Sharing program in order to qualify for future funding; and,
- WHEREAS: The new State Revenue Sharing program has been expanded to include native village governments thereby necessitating increased assistance to village councils to ensure proper expenditure of revenue sharing payments; and,
- WHEREAS: The Local Government Assistance Division office in Anchorage, which currently serves the Bristol Bay Region, is too understaffed to handle all the local government needs and problems of both the cities and villages in the region; and,
- WHEREAS: The Bristol Bay Native Association's Village Government Management Program (the only local government assistance program operating in the region) may be eliminated in the near future due to anticipated financial cutbacks in both the CETA and VISTA programs,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive Committee of Bristol Bay Native Association requests the Senators George Hohman and Bob Mulcahy, and Representatives Joseph Chuckwuk and Eric Sutcliffe, introduce legislation establishing a Local Government Assistance Division office in Dillingham to serve both the Bristol Bay and Aleutian Chain Regions.

Signed William J. Hines

CERTIFICATION:

I, the undersigned secretary of said Association, do hereby certify that the Executive Committee composed of ten (10) members, of whom eight (8) were present at a meeting this 22nd day of January, 1981, and that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote of eight (8) members.

Joseph T. Chukwuk
Secretary

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB NO. 317
 Title An Act relating to emergency services communications.
 Requested by House C & RA Committee Date March 23, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Community and Regional Affairs
 Program Category Affected Life and Property Protection
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Emergency Service Communication
 (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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
200 TRAVEL		*	*	*	*	*
300 CONTRACTUAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
400 COMMODITIES		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
500 EQUIPMENT		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		*	*	*	*	*
FEDERAL FUNDS		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)		*	*	*	*	*

POSITIONS

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

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

* Section 2(b) states that members of boards of directors of non-profit corporations organized to operate emergency services communications centers under this section are entitled to per diem and travel expenses under AS 39.20.180. It is not specified who would be responsible for paying these expenses. There is also no reference to where the financial support for these organizations would come from.

4106 1

CITY OF DILLINGHAM
Dillingham, Alaska
Resolution No. 81-3

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE DIVISION BRANCH OFFICE BE SET UP IN DILLINGHAM.

WHEREAS, there has been action taken by Representative Nels Anderson to set up a Local Government Assistance Division branch office in Dillingham, and

WHEREAS, this action was vetoed by Governor Hammond, and

WHEREAS, the Department Community & Regional Affairs put in a request that an office be set up in Dillingham and has been cut from the budget, and

WHEREAS, although there is help available from the Anchorage office, there is a great need for establishing an office in Dillingham to meet the needs of the Bristol Bay area, now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Dillingham that we support any requests for a Local Government Assistance Division office be set up in Dillingham.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 5th day of February, 1981.

SEAL:

Alvin B. Carlson
Mayor

ATTEST:

William M. Beaswell
City Clerk

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Program Category Affected HEALTH/DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
400 COMMODITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
500 EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

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

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

IV. DATE March 16, 1981 PREPARED BY Mark S. Johnson, Coordinator
 AGENCY Emergency Medical Services/Div. PI

Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-3027

cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

I. REQUEST
 Bill Resolution No. 4420, 211
 Title: An Act making an appropriation for an office in Dillingham
 Requested by Representative Chuckluk and Sutcliffe Date March 3, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Department of Community and Regional Affairs
 Program Category Affected Community Development
 Bill, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Local Government Assistance
 (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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		0	0	0		

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

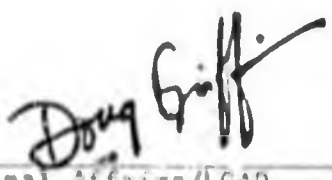
GENERAL FUND		0	0	0		
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		0	0	0		
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

House Bill 211 is an appropriation bill to establish a Dillingham field office for Department of Community and Regional Affairs Division of Local Government Assistance. There are no additional costs of administering this appropriation, but a breakdown of \$177,100 appropriation is shown on the attached page.



IV. DATE March 3, 1981 PREPARED BY Doug Griffin
 AGENCY Community and Regional Affairs/LGAD
 PHONE 465-4735
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Alaska State Legislature



POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

P.O. BOX 9
KENAI, ALASKA 99511

REPRESENTATIVE HUGH MALONE

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Members of Community and
Regional Affairs

FROM: Hugh Malone

DATE: March 23, 1981

RE: HB 317

The purpose of the centers is to provide emergency communication services within the geographical area of the communities served. Emergency communication includes, but is not limited to, radio and telephone services provided by law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and other emergency service organization. The center shall combine the emergency communication services of the participating members in order to provide the public with means of reporting matters of an emergency nature to the center, and shall centralize telephone and radio services of the members to facilitate the dispatch of emergency service within the area served.

EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMUNICATION CENTER

BUDGET PROPOSAL

FY 81

PERSONAL SERVICES

Communication Supervisor	(1)	30,050	30,050
Dispatcher #1	(5)	21,132	105,660
Dispatcher #2	(5)	22,440	112,200

TOTAL SALARIES 247,910

HEALTH INSURANCE	(11)	1,700	18,700
FICA		.0665	16,486
WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION			3,300
PERS RETIREMENT		10% Gross	24,910
OVERTIME		7% Gross	17,354
UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINGENCY		2% Unemp.	4,958

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICE 333,618

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Computer Services	17,516
Office Supplies	1,500
Postage	100
Telephone Charges	15,000
Maintenance of Communication Equipment	6,000
Small Tools	200
Travel and Subsistence	2,000
Training	1,500
Dues and Subscriptions	100
Accounting and Audit	6,000
Space Rent and Utilities	6,000
Contingency	2,500
Advertisement and Promotion	500
Insurance, Errors, and Omissions	5,000

TOTAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

Handwritten signature and date
 11/16/80

H B

291

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Two (2) Position Console	70,000
Twenty (20) Channel Logging Recorder	23,950
Stationary Equipment	108,494
Mobile Equipment Purchase	147,007
Modification of Existing Equipment	29,500
Office Furniture and Equipment	3,000

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES 333,618

TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

BUDGET TOTAL 779,485

FY 82 ESTIMATED BUDGET 455,294

FY 83 ESTIMATED BUDGET 509,929

NIKISKI FIRE SERVICE AREA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RESOLUTION #81-02

WHEREAS, the citizens and taxpayers of the Nikiski Fire Service Area inhabit a very spread out area where time is of the essence when requiring fire or medical services; and

WHEREAS, the area has a significant population percentage of tourists, itinerant construction workers and fishermen and people with no private telephone; and

WHEREAS, other areas of the country have developed the "911" call number for fire, ambulance and police protection; and

WHEREAS, this area no longer has local telephone company operator assistance dialing service; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NIKISKI FIRE SERVICE AREA BOARD OF DIRECTORS: that the Nikiski Fire Service Area Board request that the Chief proceed with all possible efforts towards obtaining a "911" capability for the Nikiski Area; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that should the Chief find that there are costs and other practical reasons why the Nikiski Area by itself cannot have the "911" service set up, the Chief is herewith empowered to develop for the board's consideration a joint approach with other emergency services in the central Peninsula area for a joint "911" program

APPROVED BY THE NIKISKI FIRE SERVICE AREA BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS 15th DAY OF January, 1981.

ATTEST:

Preston A. Williams
Preston Williams, Chairman
Nikiski Fire Service Area
Board of Directors

Carl Kimzey
Clerk

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 261 HB 291 relocation.
Title An Act making a special appropriation to DC&RA for research and analysis on Aleut
Requested by Senate C & RA, House C & RA Date 3-18-81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Program Category Affected Development
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Local Government Assistance
(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		\$165.0				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		\$165.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		0				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

No administrative costs assuming that existing Department of Community and Regional Affairs Legislative Grant administrative positions remain in the Governor's FY 82 budget.

IV. DATE

3/19/81

PREPARED BY

McKie Caswell

AGENCY

Dept of Community & Regional Affairs

PHONE

465-4735

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management

Central Peninsula General Hospital

Box 1268

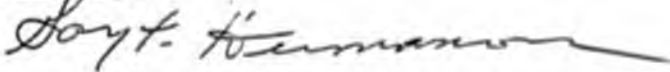
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669

OPERATED BY
LUTHERAN HOSPITALS AND HOMES SOCIETY
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102

To Whom It May Concern:

The Central Peninsula Hospital fully supports any effort that is to be placed into updating the emergency communication system within the Hospitals Service Area.

Sincerely,



Gary T. Hermanson
Administrator

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. .
Request for Funds from the Alaska State Legislature
January 1981

REQUEST: Historical Research Project

AMOUNT: \$135,498.00

JUSTIFICATION: In June 1942 shortly after the invasion of the Westernmost Aleutian Islands by the Japanese Army, approximately 1,000 Aleuts were involuntarily relocated from the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands and interned in special camps in Southeastern Alaska.

The Aleuts remained involuntarily in these camps for three years enduring loss of property and personal possessions and unfathomable neglect, suffering and loss of life:

"Once aboard ship the St. George doctor felt completely free of responsibility for his islanders. He did not come to assist even at the birth of a St. George baby or its subsequent death of bronchial pneumonia because of our inability to separate mother and child from other grippe sufferers. I recall this doctor attending the funeral of the poor little mite, such a tiny weighted parcel being let down into the deep waters of the Gulf of Alaska."

This is an eyewitness account of the wife of a Federal Fish and Wildlife Service employee on St. Paul. The child was the infant daughter of Innokenty and Haretina R. Kochutin, residents not of St. George, but of St. Paul. At the age of three days, the infant Kochutin became the first casualty of the Aleuts' dislocation in World War II.

Although there was no suggestion that the Aleuts might be a security risk, the fact is that non-Native residents of Alaska were permitted to remain in their communities while the Aleuts were maintained by military directive in camps as far as 1,500 miles away. The Aleuts found, upon returning to their homes after the war was nearly over, that their personal effects had either been destroyed by military order or vandalized by military personnel while they were away.

In summary, the property of the Aleuts had been destroyed, their homes burned down or ransacked, their bodies debilitated by disease, and their families reduced by death while in the Southeastern Alaska camps. They returned to their communities as refugees and aliens in their own country.

This event in the Alaska and Aleut history has never been seriously researched. A Presidential "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians" will be conducting hearings on these matters this fall. This project would enable the Aleuts to present substantive documentation to this Commission and to have the injustices and indignities which they suffered, officially and publicly examined.

Additionally, this project would contribute new knowledge to an understanding of this portion of Alaska's history.

Soldotna Police Department

P.O. Box 2499
Soldotna - Alaska 99669



262-4455
L. H. Christensen
Chief of Police

January 9, 1981

Representative Hugh Malone
House of Representatives
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Hugh,

Enclosed is the proposed legislation for the Emergency Services Communication Center, which is the product of all the Police and Fire Chiefs in a January 6, 1981 meeting. The fiscal note will be forthcoming awaiting technical assistance for the most economical and efficient system.

There are many options we find when dealing in communications, and would like to take the time to research those options.

We will forward resolutions and letters of support for E.S.C.C. as they are received.

On behalf of all the Chiefs, we appreciate your efforts in this matter.

Feel free to contact any of us for any assistance you may need concerning this legislation.

Sincerely,

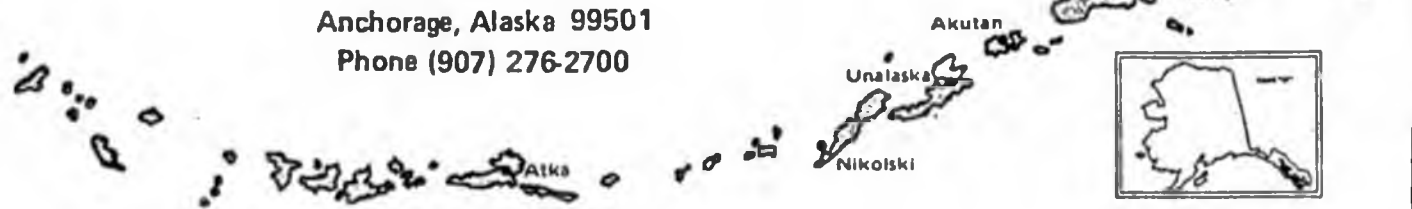
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "L.H. Christensen".

L.H. Christensen
Chief of Police

Enclosures
LHC/na

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

1689 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 276-2700



February 11, 1981

Mr. Eric Sutcliffe
Representative
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Eric:

The Board of Directors of the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association voted unanimously at its meeting of February 3-5, 1981 to request your support for APIA requests to the State Legislature with particular reference to our proposed WWII Historical Research project.

The purpose of this project is three-fold:

1. To conduct systematic research into the relocation and internment of Aleut people during WWII and present documented testimony on this event to the federally established Commission on the Relocation and Internment of Civilians.
2. To develop documented facts about this event for inclusion into history curriculums in the schools in the Aleutian/Pribilof region.
3. To educate the general citizenry of Alaska and the United States about this event.

As you are aware both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor have endorsed this project in concept, as has the full board of the Alaska Federation of Natives. We look forward to your continued support for our efforts on this proposal.

Sincerely,

Philemon Tutiakoff
Chairman of the Board

cc: APIA Board of Directors
Agafon Yrukoff, President, The Aleut Corporation
APIA Village Councils
APIA Village Corporations

ALASKA

STATE LEGISLATURE

MEMORANDUM

To: Ben
From: Linda
Re: HB 317

Date 3/24/81

Briefly, in researching this bill there are two steps that need to be dealt with if the bill remains in it's present form:

- 1) In addressing the analysis explained on the fiscal report from the Dept. of CRA, I have checked into the possibilities as to the Dept. that would administer the funds for the board and oversee the activities of the Center. Consequently, it has been recommended that the Div. of Telecommunications under the Dept. of Administration be the 'chosen one'. Since the enactment of E.O. 50, now state law, all of the divisions dealing with communications throughout the executive branch, have been placed under this Div. of Tele. and the Dept. of Admin. It would seem only fit that this program would also be administered and centralized in the same manner. (I have brought this to Rep. Malone's attention in suggesting this Dept. and am waiting for his response).
- 2) Consequently, if the Committee approves of this Department, it could then be requested that they prepare a fiscal note relating to the costs of organizing and operating their annual budget.

The attached information from Malone is strictly for setting up the actual operation on the Kenai and he plans to submit this amount as a direct appropriation as a capital expenditure. The bill itself does not address his particular interest but sets up the concept for statewide unity in the emergency services communications system.

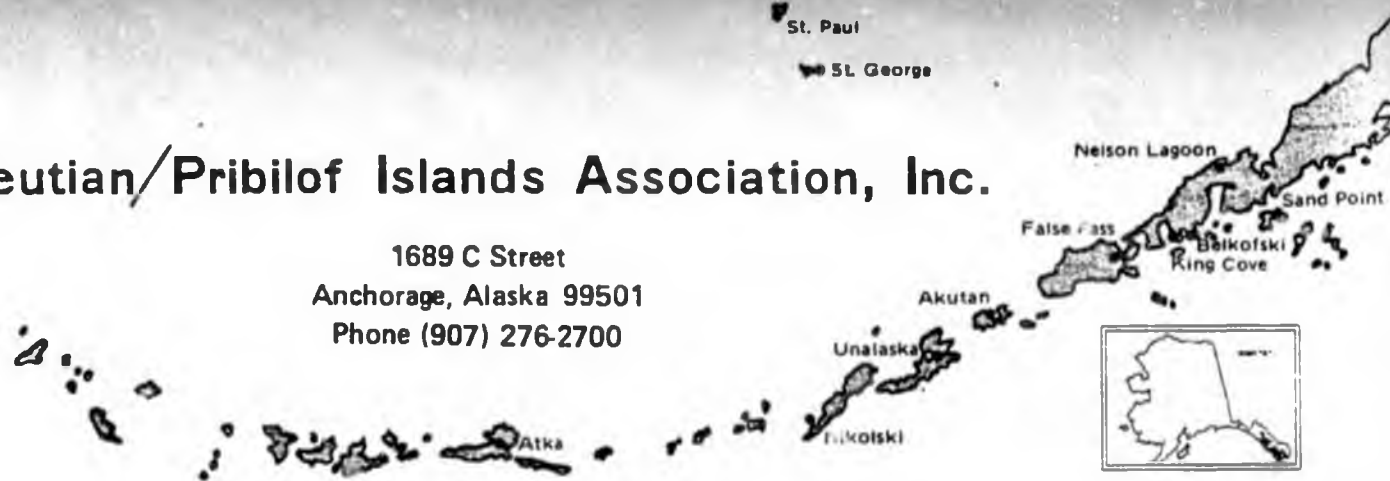
There seems to be alot of statewide interest in the creation of the center and there may be a valid need for a tele-conference. Presently, there are many systems in operation throughout the state but no centralized method for uses in emergencies, consequently most of these systems are inefficient.

St. Paul

St. George

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

1689 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 276-2700



February 24, 1981

Rep. Eric Sutcliffe
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Eric:

Attached is the detailed program proposal upon which APIA is basing its request for funding from the Alaska State Legislature to conduct historical research into the Aleut relocation and internment during World War II. This proposal is in the amount of \$165,498.

On behalf of the Aleut people we wish to express our appreciation for your support and assistance on this project.

If I may answer any questions or provide any additional information please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Gregg Brelsford
Executive Director

cc: Mr. Jerry Reinwand, Executive Assistant to the Governor
Ms. Karen Perdue, Office of Lieutenant Governor
Ms. Marie Matsuno, Deputy Commissioner, Department of
Community and Regional Affairs
Senator Ted Stevens, U. S. Senate
Senator Frank Murkowski, U. S. Senate
Donald E. Young, U. S. House of Representatives

Attachment

GB:alp

Benz

There was a suggestion to add direction of the Dept. of Admin, Div. of Telecommunications by inserting corresponding language into the bill. This was determined unnecessary by the Legal Services Division in a review of the bill. An appropriation submitted to fund any nonprofit corporation organized under this law would be guided through the Division of Telecommunications (more than likely) since EO 50 was enacted into law in directing all communication projects under the executive branch be placed under Administration. Therefore, unobligating the direction of funds would leave the corporations open to receiving grants throughout the system.

Linda



U.S. Colonialism in the Pribilofs

A Century of Servitude: Pribilof Aleuts Under U.S. Rule, by Dorothy Knee Jones (Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 1980), 190 pp., \$9.00.

Introduction

Dorothy Jones' new book, *A Century of Servitude*, presents an unusual history of hidden, internal colonialism in the democratic United States. What makes the story unique is that the federal government itself sponsored and promoted this colonial relationship with the Aleut inhabitants of the remote Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea. During most of the 100-year history of Pribilof colonialism, the government maintained a policy of secrecy about its operations there, so few Americans knew about it until after World War II. While parts of the story have been reported, Dr. Jones is the first to write the full history.

As the Pribilofs have been a federal reservation for over 100 years, Dr. Jones had access to a voluminous and rich record. She used these data to answer three central questions: How did a condition of internal colonialism arise in the democratic United States? What forces sustained it? And what signalled its end? Her answers to these questions, which form the body of her book, are summarized below:

From Russian to U.S. Administration

The Pribilof Islands are the site of the largest Pacific fur seal rookery in the world. Each summer the seals migrate to the islands to birth and breed. After the Russians discovered the Pribilofs and the seals in the late eighteenth century and found the islands uninhabited by people, they imported Aleuts to harvest the seals. Soon they established permanent villages at St. Paul and St. George. These are still the only inhabited islands in the Pribilof group.

By the time of the U.S. purchase in 1867, the Russians had established a profitable seal industry on the islands; in fact, its existence was one of the United States' main motivations for purchasing Alaska. But how to maintain these profits posed a problem, because shortly after the purchase, free traders plundered the rookeries and threatened the

extinction of the seals. Eager to protect this profitable industry, the United States in 1869 declared the Pribilofs a federal reservation, making it, in essence, the first national wildlife refuge. In 1870, Congress enacted legislation which gave the government authority to conserve the seals, protect the Aleuts' welfare, and grant a private company an exclusive 20-year lease to operate the seal business. The lease required a substantial payment to the federal treasury in the form of rent and royalties. From the outset, Congress and other government officials perceived the Pribilof program as a rich source of federal revenues. This expectation became embedded in the fabric of the Pribilof program and profoundly influenced the evolution of Pribilof management policies and practices. Profits and the conservation of the seals upon which the profits depended came first; the Aleut people came last.

The Reign of the Treasury Agent

The Treasury Department, responsible for administering the Pribilofs, sent agents to the islands to oversee the company operation and manage the people of the islands. Rather quickly, agents established totalitarian control over the people, regulating virtually every aspect of their lives. Concerned about the high and increasing death rate, and convinced it was due to low marriage rates, agents coerced Aleuts to go to other villages and find wives under the threat of exile if they failed. Agents disrupted the Aleuts' traditional political authority by appropriating the right to appoint and discharge chiefs. They assumed authority for the administration of justice, acting as lawmakers, police, prosecutor, judge and jury. They imposed punishments for disobedience and drunkenness that ranged from putting people in irons to exiling them. They restricted travel to and from the villages; they even regulated the Aleuts' money expenditures. Though the Washington office was informed of these actions through reports and Congressional hearings, officials remained silent, thus, by implication, condoning such acts. Washington's inaction probably reflected the official view of the Aleuts as a means to

ALASKA
STATE LEGISLATURE
MEMORANDUM

To: All Committee Members
House CRA

Date: March 26, 1981

From: Committee Staff

Re: Proposed amendments to HB 317

1) Page 1, line 14

After the word 'state' insert: ,federal or private

2) Page 1, line 16:

Insert a (.)period after the word 'area' and delet the rest of the sentence.

an end; the end was profits from the seal industry.

Sealing work occupied only a few months of the year. For the rest of the year, the government required Aleuts to work for it, usually at no pay. Nonetheless, with a plentiful supply of seals and high annual harvests, Aleuts earned a relatively good income. Though they received part of their income in goods and services, the major part was paid in cash. Their income (including cash and in-kind payments) compared favorably with that of other United States production workers. But this sanguine economic state did not endure for long.

From Wage-earners to Wards

During the second 20-year lease, 1890-1910, the Aleuts' economic status changed from wage earner to ward. Due to a serious decline in the size of the seal herds, the government greatly restricted the annual harvests. Since Aleuts were paid at a piece rate, the reduced seal harvests impoverished them. In 1894, Congress enacted legislation providing a relief appropriation for the Aleuts. Initially, federal officials perceived the appropriation as a wage supplement, as Aleuts continued to work for the government during the non-sealing season. However, they distributed the appropriation as a gratuity in the form of supplies at the government store. While the appropriation was seen as a temporary measure to weather an economic depression, paying Pribilof Aleuts in kind persisted until the 1960s. One wonders why? The Pribilof program was expected to produce a surplus, and during an economic slump, to at least reduce costs to the bone. As officials later asserted, it was easier to cut costs by reducing the quantity and quality of supplies than by reducing wages. In any event, Pribilof managers justified the payment in kind on the basis that Aleuts were wards of the government, not employees of the United States, even though, as later legal opinion indicated, Aleuts were not legally wards of the government at all.

By the end of the second 20-year lease, Pribilof management had codified practices informally introduced by agents in the past. Official policy now supported labor coercion, interference in the Aleuts' choice of chiefs, alcohol prohibition, exile as punishment, and secrecy about the Pribilof operation. These policies remained in force until World War II.

Sole Federal Jurisdiction, 1910-1918

The precipitous decline in seals continued, due in large part to the growing popularity of open-sea sealing, where, unlike the land-based sealing on the Pribilofs, many seals could not be retrieved. On the international front, the government was involved in negotiations to stop pelagic sealing; at home, Con-

gress decided to end the private lease system; government became solely responsible for the entire Pribilof program, including operating a profit-making business. After satisfactory conclusion of an international treaty outlawing pelagic sealing and a 5-year moratorium on sealing in the Pribilofs, the herd began to recover, and by 1918, the government was again receiving surplus revenues from the seal industry. The revenue surplus was sufficiently large to divert some of it to the support of other wildlife programs.

A Colonial Regime

And how did Aleuts fare under sole government jurisdiction? The 1920s and 1930s ushered in dramatic reforms in the nation—social security benefits, wages and hours legislation, collective bargaining rights, and an enlightened Indian Reorganization Act. The Pribilof Aleuts received none of these benefits; management defined them as ineligible since they worked for the government. But neither did they accord them eligibility for benefits to federal workers. For this purpose, they defined the Aleuts as wards of the government. As the wages and economic rights of the rest of American workers increased and improved, those of the Pribilof Aleuts worsened. Even the 1924 act according citizenship to all Native Americans had no impact in the Pribilofs.

From the 1920s on, the colonial relationship that had been evolving in previous years had become entrenched. Managers accorded Aleuts virtually no rights. They:

- Paid them near-starvation wages.
- Destroyed remaining cultural institutions by prohibiting the Russian school (the Russian Orthodox Church to which Aleuts had converted *en masse* had become an integral cultural symbol); suppressed the Aleut language; prevented Pribilofians from adopting relatives from other villages, thereby disrupting an age-old cultural custom.
- Continued to regulate Aleuts' choice of marriage partners.
- Regulated Aleuts in their private family hours, for example, by separating couples who argued.
- Required official permission to leave or return to the villages.
- Continued to coerce obedience by imposing sanctions such as reductions in sealing wages and deportation.

STATE OF ALASKA

Inter-Department Route Slip

TO:

MAIL STATION NUMBER 3100

DEPARTMENT

House Comm. + Regional Affairs

ATTENTION

Rep. Grussendorf

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> Return As Requested |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Return For Approval |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Your File | <input type="checkbox"/> Your Information |

Remarks:

Capt
Room 102

FROM:

MAIL STATION NUMBER 1200

DEPARTMENT

Public Safety

BY

Walt Lawson/Jannette DATE 5-4-81

To compound the degradation, all of the Aleuts' income (including sealing wages) was paid in supplies pre-selected by the agent and distributed once a week only to the family head. The meat and milk of domestic animals was distributed mainly to the whites on the islands. And racial segregation was official policy.

The system on the Pribilofs had come to resemble in fundamental ways a typical colonialism, including the ideology that Pribilovians were subhuman, neither wanting nor entitled to the basic human rights enjoyed by other Americans.

War Refugees, 1942-1945

In June 1942, the Navy evacuated all the Pribilof Aleuts to southeastern Alaska. Though the Aleuts were 1,500 miles from their home, the federal government continued to administer to them as "their wards." Conditions in the new camp matched those experienced by Japanese Americans in internment camps. The Aleuts were housed in an abandoned salmon cannery, where conditions were frightfully overcrowded—rooms separated by blankets, three and four persons to a bed. They lived in unheated rooms, drank impure water, and the eating facilities were located close to a "filthy" outhouse. The death rate increased and the record reported madness among Aleuts for the first time.

Eager to resume sealing operations as soon as possible, management tried to keep the Aleut group intact, suggesting to the selective service board that Aleuts were ineligible for the draft because they were government wards. When they discovered that the Aleuts had the right to leave the camp for jobs in Juneau, managers importuned the United States Employment Service to place the Aleuts in groups in isolated places and to pay their wages in a lump sum to the Pribilof supervisor. The employment service rejected this plan out of hand. Nonetheless, by keeping tabs on Aleuts who left the camp, management was able to round them up to return to the Pribilofs for the 1943 sealing season, even though the Japanese were still in the Aleutians.

The Turning Point: 1945-60

In 1944, when the Pribilovians permanently returned to their villages, management tried to restore the colonial relationship of the past. But times had changed. The Aleuts had become emboldened by contacts with the larger world, including members of trade unions, of an Indian Rights group in southeastern Alaska, and with several friends equally appalled at their condition. The Aleuts now wanted independence and had hopes that they could achieve it. At the

same time, sympathetic visitors to the camps, and Fredericka Martin, a nurse who had lived in the Pribilofs in 1941 and who had dedicated herself to emancipating the Aleuts, joined efforts in alerting Indian Rights groups and others about the Aleuts' plight. Among those who became involved were two prominent Washington, D.C. attorneys—James Curry and Felix Cohen (the foremost authority on Indian law in the nation).

The Aleuts and their allies exerted increasing pressure on Pribilof management for equality. At first, management responded with resistance, although the resistance took a more covert form than in the past. As the demands continued and as government department heads such as the Secretary of Labor became interested in the case, management began to make concessions. In 1950, it inaugurated a new wage plan which eliminated some (but certainly not all) of the economic inequities of the past. It granted to the Aleuts the right to be represented by attorneys; it also granted their application for self-government (under the Indian Reorganization Act).

The Abandonment Policy

Equality for the Aleuts, which threatened to significantly increase labor costs on the islands, came at a time when the seal industry was at a standstill. The Pribilof operation, once a significant source of revenues for the government, now threatened to become a serious liability. Management responded with a new policy, to eventually abandon the islands except for the summer sealing season. In preparation for bringing this about, the Fish and Wildlife Service (now responsible for administering the Pribilofs) concentrated on training Aleuts or relocation to other places. Another interim goal in the abandonment policy was to consolidate St. George village at St. Paul. At first, some St. George Aleuts moved voluntarily, but as agents exerted continuous pressure, they resisted. One of the main reasons for the resistance was that as soon as St. George Aleuts moved to St. Paul, managers burned their St. George houses so there could be no returning. After Congressional hearings exposed the demolition of houses, that practice stopped. And the abandonment policy failed—St. George Aleuts did not move to St. Paul in significant numbers, nor did a significant number relocate to other places.

In response to continuing exposes and pressures to give Pribilovians full equality, top managers reversed their policies in the 1960s; the goal now was to emancipate the Aleuts and equip them to manage their own affairs. Managers promoted racial mixing rather than segregation, legalized alcoholic beverages, allowed Aleuts to organize a police force and judi-

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SCS CSHB 317 (C & RA)
 Title AN ACT RELATING TO EMERGENCY SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS
 Requested by LEGISLATIVE FINANCE Date 04/22/81

I. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected AST, HSPA, FM of DPS, DIV. of COMMUNICATIONS of DOT and PF
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Highway Safety Planning Agency
 (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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL		45.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	15.0
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		45.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	15.0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		45.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	15.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Assuming fifteen (15) centers at one (1) meeting every two (2) months initially would be six (6) meetings each, or ninety (90) meetings. Further if each board has an average of five (5) members, (figuring AST, local police, local fire, local ambulance service, hospital or clinic). This would compute to 450. Figuring an average travel and per diem cost of \$100 each, assuming some will cost little because of no travel involved, and possibly only some meals, makes a total of \$45,000.00. Subsequent years should reduce as organization gets established.

If there were to be a lead agency to coordinate these boards, the total funds required should be appropriated to that agency. This fiscal note assumes that this lead agency would be Highway Safety Planning Agency.

IV. DATE 04/23/81 PREPARED BY Charles A. Smith
 AGENCY Highway Safety Planning Agency
 PHONE 465-4371 or 4372
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

ciary, ended federal restrictions on visitors to the islands and on Aleuts' freedom of movement. They also reformed the wage system, and the Aleuts finally gained full economic equality. With political autonomy and economic equality, the colonial system on the Pribilofs was moribund.

However, there was a hitch. In the past, when Aleuts' wages were meager, management had provided employment for every able-bodied man in the villages. Now, with revenues from the seal industry declining, with the Pribilof population growing, and with a wage scale comparable to that of other similar workers, the government anticipated an enormous deficit in its Pribilof program. To avert it, management established a policy of selective hiring and introduced a progressive reduction in the size of the Pribilof labor force. This brought widespread poverty. By the 1970s, only a small minority were employed full time. Income levels of most Pribilovians fell to or below the poverty level. What a contradiction—equality gained at the cost of economic security!

1971 to Present

The 1970s brought a new change in Aleuts' relationship with the government. The enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act established the basis for Aleuts to gain title to most of their lands. The Aleut region and the villages within it formed corporations, both profit and nonprofit. And the Pribilof corporations selected (and were granted) 95 percent of the land on St. Paul and 97 percent on St. George. The government also agreed to convey Aleut houses, property, and other facilities.

Still, poverty persists, and unless these islands,

dependent on marine resources, can find sums—very large sums—to construct boat harbors and finance a fishing industry, their economic future indeed looks bleak.

Conclusions

The Congressional expectation that the Pribilof program produce surplus revenues for the Treasury had a profound effect upon management policies. Profits from the seal industry and conservation of the resource that produced the profits were the main priorities. Aleut sealers were seen as the means to this end. This was the one most pervasive factor underlying the evolution of the colonialist system promoted by the United States government and the persistence of that system despite its frightful violation of national norms and laws. Only when unfavorable conditions in the seal industry combined with mounting pressures from individuals and groups, did management finally become convinced that emancipation of the Aleuts was in its interest.

A Century of Servitude closes with a plea to the U.S. government, who profited from Aleut labor for a hundred years, to help the Pribilovians establish a practical economic alternative to the troubled fur seal industry.

Dorothy Jones is a professor of sociology at the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research in Anchorage and has published extensively on Aleut and other Alaska Native groups. A notable previous work was Aleuts in Transition (Seattle University of Washington Press, 1976)

RESEARCH SUMMARY
Institute of Social and Economic Research
Lee Gorsuch, Director
707 "A" Street, Suite 706
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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SE-
00441

Long before a man named Howard Jarvis gained a clear but debatable "victory" with the popular initiative "Proposition 13" in California, government had encouraged and initiated many economy measures in its operations. Even in the essential public safety services sector, efficiency with effectiveness has long been sought and in many cases achieved. Northern New Jersey's Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network is one such example of achievement.

Regionalized Police Communications:

Economical, Efficient and Effective

by Chief ESKIL S. DANIELSON
Byram Twp. Police Dept.
Stanhope, N J
Reading Time 10 min.



Photos by Det. Bruce C. Bidgood, Byram Twp. P.D.

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

1689 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 276-2700



THE TREATMENT OF THE ALEUTS:

• A WORLD WAR II TRAGEDY

ALEUTIAN/PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION WORLD WAR II PROJECT

Historical Perspective

Greater use should be made of inter-jurisdictional agreements whereby one system can provide complete radio communications for two or more jurisdictions.¹

Over a decade ago, this recommendation aimed at police communications came down from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Followed by funding through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration implemented by the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) this recommendation was strongly considered by several communities in New Jersey's "Lakeland Region" contiguous to Lake Hopatcong, the Garden State's largest lake.

Plagued by the ineffectiveness of citizens having to use alternate phone numbers in emergencies and by expensive long-mileage extension-off-premises (EXOP) telephone lines prone to storm and accident disruption of service, five communities actively encouraged application to SLEPA to help finance a regional network which would mitigate their problems and enhance economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

Application for funding was made by Hopatcong Borough Police Chief Howard Karl Jr. in early 1972 in the name of his community and for two sister Sussex County communities, Stanhope Borough and Byram Township, and adjoining Morris County communities of Netcong and Mount Arlington. The former three communities were then being serviced by Morris County Police Radio nearly 19 miles away and the latter two by 10 mile distant Dover Police Department which could offer emergency service only. Fire and rescue dispatch was even further disjointed being operated variously from these centers, an airport, a service station and even private homes.

The five communities cover 39 square miles which had a combined 1970 population census of 23,132 year round residents. Summertime population estimates ranged then to 40,000 due to the

¹Task Force Report: The Police, President's Commission On Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967, pg. 86.

Sussex-Morris Regional Police Comm. Chief Dispatcher Philip Serkin and Senior Dispatcher Charles Delaney answering both in-coming lines at once.

Byram Twp. Police Officer George Hickler assisting at scene of a recent fatal accident using hand-held radio.



many lake resort communities. Sussex County was and is the second most rapidly growing county in New Jersey and for this reason the 1978 population of the five communities is over 40,000 with seasonal peaks up over 55,000 people.

Early Operations

In late spring 1972 the grant approval was received from SLEPA and plans were undertaken to administer and operate the fledgling Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network.

A bi-cameral governing body was formed consisting of an executive committee and an operations committee. The executive committee consisted of the mayors of the five towns who were responsible for fiscal policy and personnel management. An operations committee was established for day-to-day operations consisting of the five police chiefs. Howard Karl became director and managed the acquisition of equipment and other financial matters under the grant. FCC approval of operating frequencies was sought and received.

Dispatching began in September of 1972 in a room adjacent to Hopatcong

Police Headquarters. The dispatch center was equipped under the grant with the following:

- a. two fully functional switchboards
- b. two fully functional radio communicator positions
- c. teletype
- d. multi-channel 24 hour tape (Dictaphone) recorder for all radio and telephone messages
- e. color coded map with vehicle status board
- f. alarm console
- g. multi-band radio scanner
- h. two dual-channel police radio bases
- i. time recorder clock (Simplex)

Also, under the grant the five participating police departments received the following:

- a. a new dual-channel scan 100 watt mobile radio (General Electric) for each car
- b. a 4 watt hand held portable dual channel radio (TEK) for each car
- c. a multi-channel scanner for each headquarters
- d. partial reimbursement for installation

Continued on next page

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Executive Summary

The Treatment of the Aleuts: A World War II Tragedy

APPENDIX A: Deposition Form

B: Detailed Budgets -

C: APIA Organization Description

D. APIA World War II Project Newspaper Clippings

Regionalized Comm. from 51

tion of new EXOP telephone lines based on volume.

A renewal grant in 1973 supplied an instant play-back telephone recorder and a portable playback unit for the 24 hour multi-channel tapes at network headquarters as well as new mobile and portable radios for each of the five towns adding patrol vehicles to their fleet that year.

Fire department, emergency squad and road department radio facilities were added at the expense of the municipalities thus bringing all public safety services into centralized dispatch.

Five full-time dispatchers were initially hired and supplemental part-time personnel were also trained. All incoming complaints or requests for service were recorded on I.B.M. incident cards and time-stamped for times received, dispatched, vehicle arrival and call completion. In addition, color coded I.B.M. cards coordinated with the status map colors were distributed to all patrol officers for their tours of duty, time-stamped for all assignments and reliefs. The incident cards were sent to a computer firm each month for key punch and readouts.

The Present Administrative Structure

In 1975 there became a need to more clearly establish the network as a truly regionalized facility and to become more independent of the administrative operations of the Borough of Hopatcong which, although a major advantage in obtaining the SLEPA grants, now had become a liability in dealing with personnel since a quirk of New Jersey Civil Service Law (Title II) placed the network employees under the sole jurisdiction of the Hopatcong Borough Council rather

than the Sussex-Morris executive board.

Reorganization began under the New Jersey Inter-Local Government Services Act (N.J.R.S. 40:8A-1 *et sequi*) in 1975. Resolutions were passed by each municipal governing body and the Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network was legally incorporated as a separate public agency in 1976.

The executive board remained the

Municipality	County	Service	Agency
Andover Borough	Sussex	Police Dispatch	Boro Constable
Green Township	Sussex	Fire Dispatch	Green Twp. F.D.
Green Township	Sussex	Ambulance Dispatch	Allamuchy-Green First Aid Squad
Green Township	Sussex	Road Dispatch	Green Twp. Road Dept.
Allamuchy Twp.	Warren	Ambulance Dispatch	Allamuch-Green First Aid Squad

The Sussex-Morris Network therefore now serves parts of three counties including agencies in eight municipalities.

Administrative continuity between the executive and operations boards is obtained by the executive board selection of a network administrator from among the police chiefs who oversees the book-keeping and fiscal matters which are audited by certified public accountants annually.

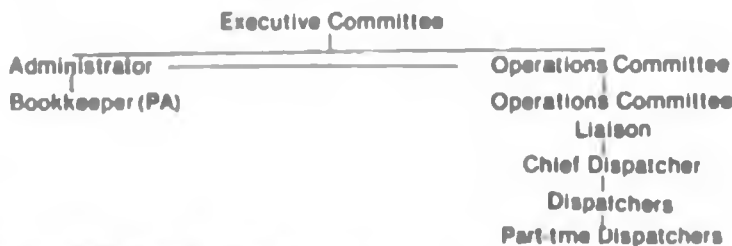
Day-to-day operations are directed by a chief dispatcher who in turn has a

same but the operations committee was expanded and now consists of seven members. Added to the original police chiefs were one representative each from two informal groups that formed to provide effective input for their services, the fire chiefs and chief emergency squad officers of those agencies served. Dispatch services are now rendered to several other communities on a fee basis. These are as follows:

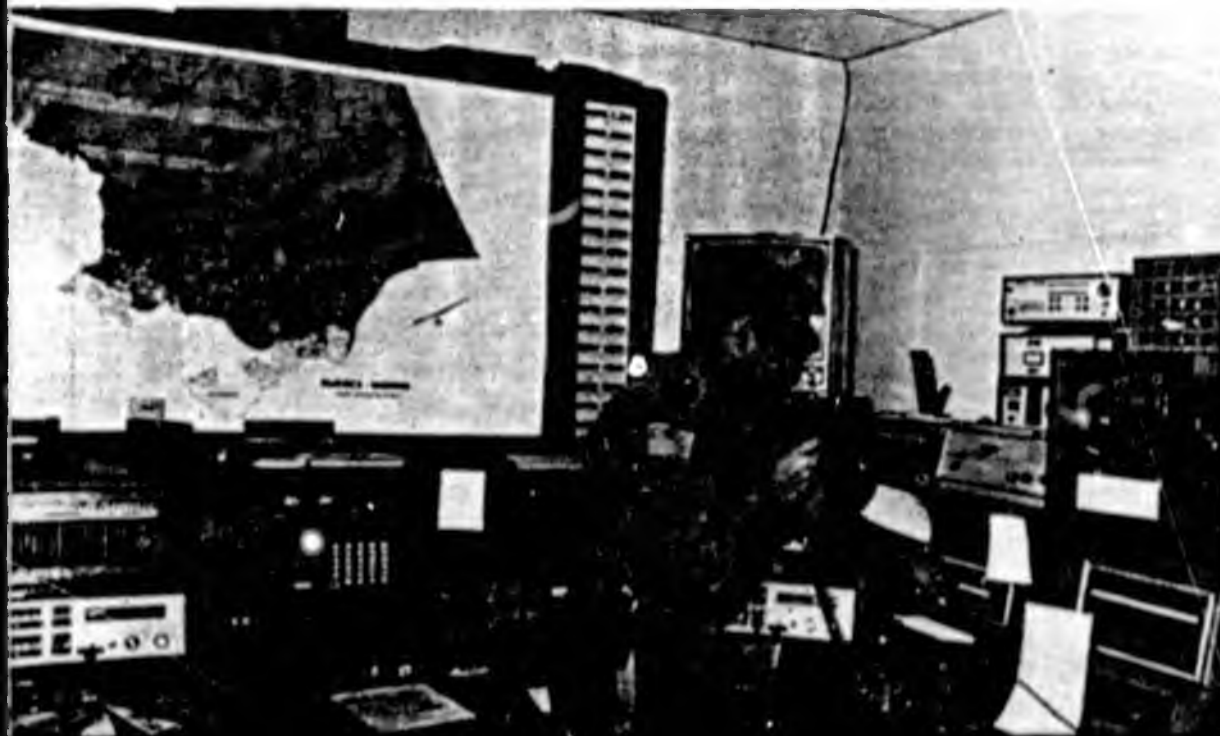
liaison chief on the operations committee to resolve most routine problems. Serious personnel matters are channeled through the operations committee to the executive board when necessary. There are presently six full-time and a corps of about eight substitute part-time dispatchers serving 24 hours a day, eighteen hours with two people on duty.

Executive and operations committee members and the administrator serve *ex-officio* and without compensation.

Organization Chart Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network 1978



Senior Dispatcher Delaney answering a call on CB Channel 9 and activating an ambulance alert for an accident.



Aleut Relocation and Internment Research Project
Executive Summary

This is a request for funds to research and analyze the relocation of the Aleut people from their homes during World War II, and their involuntary detention in internment camps in Southeastern Alaska for three years. A federal Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has been established to review this event and to "recommend appropriate remedies" to the Congress.

The existence of this Commission represents the first opportunity for the Aleuts to have the injustices and indignities which they suffered, officially and publicly examined. The results of this project will present the Commission with the documentation necessary to ensure that the Aleut experience during WWII is thoroughly understood and the need for appropriate remedies thoroughly considered.

This project is two-fold. First, the facts must be systematically documented. This will include review of appropriate military and governmental records and interviews with appropriate military and governmental officials and the Aleut victims themselves. Secondly, these facts must be presented in a fashion which will effectively educate not only the Commission but also the general citizenry of the United States as well. This will be accomplished through the production of a documentary film on the Aleut relocation and internment and the presentation of written and oral testimony at public hearings of the Commission in Anchorage, Unalaska, and St. Paul.

The project is composed of four components or phases which will run concurrently. These are identified below together with their time frame and budget:

	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Budget</u>
I. Aleut Depositions and Testimony	6 months	\$ 75,633
II. Videotape Documentary	6 months	38,590
III. Governmental Research	6 months	39,935
IV. Legal Research	<u>4 months</u>	<u>11,340</u>
Total	6 months	<u>\$165,498</u>

Fiscal Operations

From its inception in 1972 the municipalities of the Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network have operated with sound fiscal policy on a well-planned formula.

Certain essential aspects of network operations are considered to be equally shared costs equivalent to the equally shared executive-administrative responsibility. These costs include:

- a. rental of the communications room from Hopatcong Borough
- b. bookkeeping/secretarial costs
- c. accountant/auditor fees
- d. legal fees

When possible, these are assessed annually but, as is the case with legal fees, sometimes the bill is shared as rendered.

The operational expenses and salaries and wages budget is apportioned to the towns based on a formula which includes both population and use criteria. Sixty percent of the entire budget is assessed to each town based on the percentage of the five-town population they represented in the most recent decennial census.

The remaining forty percent of the entire budget is assessed to each community based on the workload generated by that community for the network in a recent base year.

Thus, taking a budget of \$100,000 for example, a community with 30% of the area population and 25% of the work load would be calculated as follows:

Population Assessment:

$$\$100,000 \times 60\% \times 30\% = \$18,000$$

Workload Assessment:

$$\$100,000 \times 40\% \times 25\% = \$10,000$$

TOTAL ASSESSMENT = \$28,000

Plus Shared Costs 800

TOTAL \$28,800

Presently the gross assessment percentages are as follows:

Hopatcong Borough	42%
Byram Township	17%
Netcong	14%
Mount Arlington	14%
Stanhope Borough	13%
	100%

The reasoning behind the 60/40 assessment differentials is the intended compensation on the one hand for

variously changing population bases, especially seasonal which affects only three of the towns, and on the other hand the heavier commercial workload generated by the other two towns. Neither population nor workload alone at this time can be used as a single criterion.

The budget for 1979 including shared expenses will be about \$92,000, a very economical figure considering that over 30,000 incidents are handled each year by the network.

Present Services Rendered Police Dispatch

On January 1, 1977 the five Sussex-Morris municipal police departments began to operate on the New Jersey Law Enforcement Internal Records System (L.E.I.R.S.) developed by the New Jersey State Police in cooperation with the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police.¹

Each of these towns supply the Sussex-Morris network with an adequate supply of pre-consecutively numbered four-part, carbonless paper, I.B.M. size incident cards which replaced the former cards. They are used in sequence and time-stamped by Simplex clock as the former cards were. All basic information is written on the cards by the dispatcher and the cards are forwarded at midnight via patrol to their respective towns after the fourth page is separated and retained as the network log.

Each day the individual departments then double-check the sequential order, code all the information according to L.E.I.R.S./U.C.R. codes and separate the cards into chronological order, nature of incident and patrol sector filling thus eliminating a log book in the departments. The preprinted sequential numbering and the network's copy of the incident card give the system a level of integrity at least equal to a log book. Investigating officers make full investigations as necessary on other L.E.I.R.S. designed forms.

Duty tour cards remain unchanged from 1972 but additional cards have been initiated to log motor vehicle inquiries not covered by L.E.I.R.S. protocol.

Continued use of the 24 hour multi-channel tape system and instant playback have proven their considerable value in reconstructing messages and circumstances that would remain unclear

¹For information write: Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, New Jersey State Police P.O. Box 68, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

otherwise. All routine telephone calls are immediately transferred to the respective headquarters during normal business hours. All emergency calls are handled by the dispatcher directly with patrol personnel without individual headquarters involvement.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services

The Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network dispatches fire and emergency medical services also. Equipped with two fire radios and two emergency medical radios the dispatchers are responsible to dispatch over two dozen fire trucks, one dozen ambulances, three heavy rescue units and one underwater recovery unit. This in addition to two dozen police cars. Fire and medical emergencies dispatched numbered over 500 and 3,000 respectively in 1978.

All fire and medical emergencies are dispatched through tone-alert radio equipment in the various volunteers' homes.

Road Departments

Although to a considerably lesser degree than the other services, some dispatch service is rendered to the road departments of the five contract towns and Green Township. These services are required generally during severe weather conditions, heavy rains, snow and winds and aid in the coordination with other emergency services.

Changes Ahead?

The Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network has proven its value in many ways.

It has been an economical agency eliminating prior costly dispatch methods and mitigating the need for local dispatch in each of the five towns.

It has been efficient in that wasted duplication of effort has been minimized and interagency and interservice coordination has been increased.

And it has been effective since dispatch time from receipt of call can be measured in seconds thereby reducing overall response time to the lowest possible level for each community.

Future engineering studies may call for a further upgrading of radio hardware and computerized data processing may be just around the corner. Continued sound management will keep the Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network viable in its vital role for the Lakeland area. **END**

THE TREATMENT OF THE ALEUTS:

A WORLD WAR II TRAGEDY

The treatment of the Aleuts residents of the State of Alaska and citizens of the United States of America, will go down in history as one of the many tragic acts committed by humankind during World War II.

After an attack upon the Aleutian Islands by the Japanese in June of 1942, approximately one thousand Aleuts were dispassionately and involuntarily relocated from their homes in the Aleutian Chain and the Pribilof Islands to detention camps in Southeastern Alaska. These actions which deprived them of their basic human rights and destroyed much of their culture, heritage and society were carried out by the instrumentality of the United States Government.

The Aleut people suffered indignities and injustices during and after the relocation and for three years were kept in camps not fit for human habitation. The transport of the people from their homes to the detention camps was in itself outrageous and signaled the degree of less-than-humane treatment that was to become commonplace.

"Once aboard ship the St. George doctor felt completely free of responsibility for his islanders. He did not come to assist even at the birth of a St. George baby or its subsequent death of bronchial pneumonia because of our inability to separate mother and child from the grippe sufferers. I recall seeing this doctor attending the funeral of the poor little mite, such a tiny weighted parcel being let down into the deep waters of the Gulf of Alaska."

This eyewitness account by the wife of a Federal Fish and Wildlife Service employee tells of the death of the daughter of

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Please determine the FIRE and POLICE departments which serve you and write the numbers in the space provided below.

MY FIRE NUMBER IS _____ MY POLICE NUMBER IS _____

TO REPORT A FIRE

Homer Fire Department	235-8300
Kenai Fire Department	283-4828
Seldovia	234-7800
Soldotna Fire Department	262-4500
Unalaska	235-8300
North Kenai Fire Department	776-8200
Wildland Fires	283-3537

POLICE

Homer	235-8113
Kenai	283-4866
Seldovia	234-7640
Soldotna	262-4334

ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

North Kenai	262-4052
Soldotna	262-4052
Unalaska	567-8721
Homer	235-8239
Search & Rescue—Kenai Peninsula	262-4052
Alaska State Fish & Wildlife Enforcement	262-4052
BI	272-6414

AMBULANCE

Homer	235-8300
Kenai	283-4828
Seldovia	234-7800
Soldotna	262-4500
Unalaska	262-4500
North Kenai	776-8200

OTHER EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Crisis Line	262-9376
Kenai Peninsula Borough Disaster Office	262-5250
Or (24 Hour Service)	283-7823
Homer Hospital	235-8101
Homer Emergency & Rescue	235-8300
Central Peninsula General Hospital-Soldotna	262-4404
Coast Guard	
Search & Rescue Anchorage	Dial 101-277-2131
U.S. Coast Guard: Search and Rescue (Maritime Emergency)	ZENITH 5555
Water Pollution Incidents	ZENITH 5555
Aids to Navigation Outage	ZENITH 5555
Foreign Fishing Vessel Violation	ZENITH 5555
For oil and hazardous substances spills	
call operator & ask for	ZENITH 9300
Poison Information Center	
Children's Orthopedic Hospital-Seattle	Dial-101-(206)-634-5252

WARNING!

Alaska State law (Laws 1957, Chapter 102) makes it a punishable misdemeanor willfully to refuse to yield or surrender the use of a telephone party line to another person to enable such other person to report a fire or summon police, medical or other aid in case of emergency. The law also makes it a punishable misdemeanor to request the use of a party line on the pretext that an emergency exists when the person requesting such use knows that no emergency exists. An "emergency" is defined as a "situation in which property or human life are in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential."

Innokenty and Heretina Kochutin of St. George. It tells also, graphically of the treatment they would receive during this dismal and shameful period of our history. At the age of three days and a participant only in the first stages of the tragic transfer, infant Kochutin became the first casualty of these outrageous acts commonly known as the World War II Aleut Relocation.

The argument that these actions were carried out to protect the Aleuts from the Japanese may have been more credible if the non-Natives of the Aleutian Chain had received like treatment. Documents, however, show that this was not the case.

Why this disparate treatment occurred we can only conjecture. Those who ordered the actions did so within their own perceptions of the circumstances of the Aleut people. It is not difficult to realize that the treatment was neither equal nor just and that reparation for the indignities and injustices must not be only outcome of this legislation: We must place into our laws assurances that such treatment of United States Citizens shall not ever happen again.

Those who carried out these acts may use the time worn adage that 'orders are orders,' but none can deny that these acts were at best, indefensible, and would have been so even if carried out against an enemy of the United States.

It has been three years since officials of the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. took action to place the issue of the treatment of the Aleut people on the same level as the treatment of the Japanese citizens of the United States. The legislation that was being considered by Congress at that time has passed. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is charged with reviewing events of the war period and to



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
465-3870

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Summary - HB 317, By Rep. Malone

"An Act relating to emergency services communications."

This bill states that a municipality may establish an emergency services communications center with one or more other municipalities and state agencies to provide the service to the same geographic area in which the municipality is located.

The Center shall be a nonprofit corporation. A board of directors shall be established and consist of:

- 1) Head of each emergency service agency participating in the center;
- 2) representative from each municipality,
- 3) representative from each state agency.

Section (1) of the bill gives statutory authority to 2nd Class Boroughs in establishing an emergency services communication center.

Section (2), placed under 29.73 - Miscellaneous Provisions, sets up guidelines for establishing and unifying centers throughout the state. Lists activities of the center.

"recommend appropriate remedies" to the Congress. This legislation will for the first time, enable the Aleut people who suffered through the relocation to tell their story; to document the deprivation endured and to reveal the losses which are to this day still being realized. It will only be through a clear and complete documentation of the facts of the transfer and detention of the Aleut people that the full truth can be known. And it is necessary to the security of all of the citizens of the United States that it be known.

The Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association has been gathering data and documentation of personal experiences in an attempt to build a strong and justifiable statement of their experiences. However, this has not been easy. They suffer a shortage of money and personnel, but most of all they suffer a lack of exposure of their project. Many people know of the ordeal endured by the Aleut people, but few have taken the time to truly understand what really took place in America's backyard and to her first inhabitants. This edification will require a major effort and a considerable amount of money. There is essential information in Washington, D. C. and other archives and depositories that must be documented. There are military and other federal records that must be researched. And most certainly, there must be the documentation of the personal experiences of those who suffered the experience. All of this will require funding and this proposal is being presented in the hopes that you will assist the Aleut people in their quest for justice.

EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMUNICATION CENTER

BUDGET PROPOSAL

FY 81

PERSONAL SERVICES

Communication Supervisor	(1)	30,050	30,050
Dispatcher #1	(5)	21,132	105,660
Dispatcher #2	(5)	22,440	112,200

TOTAL SALARIES 247,910

HEALTH INSURANCE	(11)	1,700	18,700
FICA		.0665	16,486
WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION			3,300
PERS RETIREMENT		10% Gross	24,910
OVERTIME		7% Gross	17,354
UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINGENCY		2% Unemp.	4,958

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICE 333,618

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Computer Services	17,516
Office Supplies	1,500
Postage	100
Telephone Charges	15,000
Maintenance of Communication Equipment	6,000
Small Tools	200
Travel and Subsistence	2,000
Training	1,500
Dues and Subscriptions	100
Accounting and Audit	6,000
Space Rent and Utilities	6,000
Contingency	2,500
Advertisement and Promotion	500
Insurance, Errors, and Omissions	5,000

TOTAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

ALEUTIAN/PRIEILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION WORLD WAR II PROJECT

SCOPE:

The scope of the APIA World War II Project is as broad as time and funds will allow the organization to make it. Aleuts are scattered throughout the World and will pose a communication and logistics problem to those who are attempting to reach them. The records of the Aleutian Islands part in the World War II are also scattered across the World. Much of the needed documentation is in Washington, D. C. and much is in Seattle. Still more is in Japan. The Japanese records are probably lost to this project, as the cost of researching their records would equal the entire project now planned for the United States. The information needed, if the Aleuts are to have justification and buttressment for their statements is not readily available. The issue of the treatment of the Aleuts has been a sore subject for those in high places to consider and consequently much of the information that would normally be readily available for a search such as this one is going to be hard to find and difficult to obtain.

The full implementation of a program to right the wrongs of WWII will require a full-blown information dissemination program that will reach all of those who wish to testify. If that is not the case, the truth will not come out and therefore never be known. Those who work on the project will necessarily have to provide on-going news releases to keep the public informed of the progress of the project and develop the interest of those who may feel that their testimony is not needed.

The basic and most important thrust of the project is to reach all of those directly affected by the relocation and detention program. These participants will be the real strength of the

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Two (2) Position Console	70,000
Twenty (20) Channel Logging Recorder	23,950
Stationary Equipment	108,494
Mobile Equipment Purchase	147,007
Modification of Existing Equipment	29,500
Office Furniture and Equipment	3,000

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES 333,618

TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

BUDGET TOTAL 779,485

FY 82 ESTIMATED BUDGET 455,294

FY 83 ESTIMATED BUDGET 509,929

documentation effort. It has been a considerable number of years since those fateful months and years of detention and relocation, but the scars have not all healed and much will be gained by the Aleut populace when they are able to tell of their ordeal and get it off their collective backs. As a people, they will find it much easier to live with once they are assured that such treatment was wrong then and is wrong today. If they are successful we will never see such a happening again.

PERSONNEL:

The personnel for this project will necessarily have to have the background needed to do research, compilation and documentation of a vast array of materials. One of the members of the staff must be fluent in the language of the Aleut people so that no portion of testimony is left to chance. The Executive Director shall have oversight over all aspects of the project and will do an on-going evaluation of the productivity of the project staff. The project evaluation will also be assisted by utilizing the APIA Board of Directors during their regularly scheduled board meetings which are held in Anchorage.

TIME FRAME:

There is an immediate need for the placement of a project coordinator who can hire the personnel mentioned above and begin the process. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is in the process of setting its hearing schedule and this places a great burden on the APIA to get the information needed to plan their testimony. It is hoped that the needed staff can be in place within the next few weeks as time is now of the essence.

The compilation of information should be completed within a four month period and the final two months should be dedicated to

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cross-checking testimony and developing a narrative of what . actually happened during the relocation and detention periods. The final product should reflect not only the testimony of the Aleut people, but it should also depict the actions of those who carried out the program.

Being developed concurrently with this research and documentation effort will be the creation of a videotape documentary of the Aleut tragedy. This video program will show the people who were involved and look at their feelings in reference to their personal involvement and memory of the ordeal. The video program should be completed by the end of the month of May.

THE FINAL PRODUCT:

The final documentation of the World War II Aleut Relocation program will be presented to the Congress of the United States of America and to the President in the hopes that they will learn from this terrible ordeal and create laws forever disallowing such an outrageous action.

PROJECT STRUCTURE AND METHODOLOGY:

The Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. World War II Relocation and Internment research project is composed of four (4) components. These four components are identified as phases and are listed below in order of priority:

1. Phase I - Aleut Depositions and Testimony
2. Phase II - Aleut Relocation and Internment Videotape Documentary
3. Phase III - Governmental and Military Research and Documentation
4. Phase IV - Legal Research and Analysis of Constitutional and Civil Rights Issues

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER:

3/13/81

(7)

Date: March 21, 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had HB 331

"An Act permitting a municipality to provide port facilities outside its boundaries."

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

do pass do not pass

do pass with attached amendments(s)

replace with CS for HB 331 same title new title

and recommends do

AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note

reports it back without recommendation

referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING

DO PASS

[Signature]
[Signature]
John Fuller
[Signature]
[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

These components are designed to run in parallel and concurrently. Below, each of those components is described in detail together with its methodology and cost. Detailed budgets for each Phase are attached in Appendix B.

Phase I. Aleut Depositions and Testimony.

This phase consists of taking the depositions of all remaining Aleut survivors of the WWII internment. The depositions will document exactly what happened to each individual during their relocation and internment: travel, housing, and health conditions; economic loss and loss of material possessions; and loss of family and friends. Additionally approximately three persons from each community will be selected by that community to present oral testimony to the Commission. The Commission will conduct public hearings in Alaska in Anchorage, Unalaska, and St. Paul. Assistance will be provided in preparing testimony and travel and other arrangements to attend the hearings.

The methodology will consist of training volunteer interviewers in each community to record depositions using a standard format (attached, see Appendix A). Translators will be used as necessary to ensure the accuracy of the information and the comfort of the individuals involved. The data in the depositions will be compiled into a narrative and statistical summary. The total budget for Phase I is \$75,633.

Phase II. Aleut Relocation and Internment Videotape Documentary.

A 20-minute color videotape documentary will be produced to capture a brief overview of the Aleut relocation and internment for television presentation at the state and nationwide levels. The intent of this Phase is to produce a pilot videotape which will: (1) attract national television network interest in the

Introduced: 3/13/81
Referred: Community &
Regional Affairs

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY FULLER AND MALONE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 331

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act permitting a municipality to provide port
7 facilities outside its boundaries."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 29.48.037(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) A municipality may provide parks, roads (including ice
11 roads), trails, playgrounds, emergency medical services, cemeteries,
12 port facilities, and airports outside its boundaries, subject to
13 AS 29.33.010, and may regulate their use and operation. A regulation
14 adopted under this section must state that it applies outside the
15 municipality.

16 Goes
17 Pa.

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29
Extend territoriality

*City Dumps.
may extend utilities outside
may operate utility facility
outside of town.*

*Ben - don't have a copy of the
35 - book - all we did was
add "immediate effective date"
and change the title
overriding. Linda*

production of a one-hour more comprehensive documentary and, (2) introduce the general citizenry to the experience of the Aleuts during World War II.

The methodology for Phase II will be to contract with a local production company for the shooting and editing of the film. Film locations will include Nikolski, one of the villages from which Aleuts were removed and Killisnoo, one of the relocation camps in Southeastern Alaska. Additionally residents of Nikolski who experienced the relocation will be included. The total cost for Phase II is \$38,590.

Phase III. Government and Military Research and Documentation.

Numerous governmental and military agencies at the federal and state levels were involved in the relocation and internment of Aleut people. These agencies were required to maintain records of their activities. This Phase will identify the nature and location of these records and review and copy them as necessary to document the governmental and military roles and activities in the Aleut relocation and internment.

The methodology of this Phase consists of hiring professional historical researchers to identify and examine appropriate governmental and military records. It is assumed initially that these records will be found in archives or depositories in Juneau, Seattle, and Washington, D. C. The total cost of Phase III is \$39,935.

Phase IV. Legal Analysis and Research.

This Phase will research and analyze the legal issues involved in the Aleut relocation and internment as pertains to the Constitutional and civil rights of the Aleuts involved.

Sec. 29.48.037. Extraterritorial jurisdiction. (a) A municipality may provide parks, roads (including ice roads), trails, playgrounds, emergency medical services, cemeteries and airports outside its boundaries, subject to AS 29.33.010, and may regulate their use and operation. A regulation adopted under this section must state that it applies outside the municipality.

(am § 2 ch 100 SLA 1975; am § 5 ch 78 SLA 1978)

(b) A municipality may adopt ordinances to protect its water supply and watershed and may enforce them outside its boundaries. Before this power may be exercised within the boundaries of another municipality, the approval of that municipality must be given by ordinance. This section applies to general law and home rule municipalities. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Section inapplicable to streets connecting different portions of city.— This section merely provides for the building of roads and trails outside of town limits, and has no reference to the building of streets connecting two different portions of the town or city. *Town of Ketchikan v. Zimmerman*, 4 Alaska 336 (1911).

Power granted does not deprive city of other powers.—There is no

reason that the grant to the council of power to extend roads and trails from its limits to certain points without its limits in any manner deprives the council of any of the implied or necessary powers which it would enjoy, in the absence of any such express grant in the charter. *Town of Ketchikan v. Zimmerman*, 4 Alaska 336 (1911).

Cross reference. — As to emergency medical services, see AS 18.06.

Effect of amendments. The 1975 amendment inserted "(including ice roads)" in the first sentence of subsection (a).

The 1978 amendment inserted

"emergency medical services" in the first sentence of subsection (a).

Sec. 29.48.040. Municipally-owned utilities. A municipality owning or operating utilities may extend service to adjacent areas outside its municipal limits. For that purpose the municipality may acquire, maintain and operate utility facilities together with necessary real property interests in real property outside its limits. This section applies to home rule and general law municipalities. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

A city is authorized to well and distribute electrical energy to adjacent districts, areas, or localities located within a reasonable distance from the

limits of the city. *Chugach Elec. Ass'n v. City of Anchorage*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 407 (File Nos. 705, 706), 426 P.2d 1001 (1967).

Note: This amendment ^(HB 331) is included in HB 170 & SB 180 - The Title 29 Revision bills. It is listed under 29.35.020, page 72 of HB 170.

The methodology of this Phase will be to contract with the law firm of Cook, Purcell, Hansen and Henderson, in Washington, D. C. This firm has already assisted APIA with preliminary research into the WWII Aleut experience and is therefore familiar with the people and communities involved as well as the relocation and internment experience itself. Total cost for Phase IV is \$10,000.

Original sponsors: Fuller and Malone

Offered: 3/31/81
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 331 (C&RA)

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act permitting a municipality to provide port

7

facilities outside its boundaries; and providing for

8

an effective date."

9

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

10

* Section 1. AS 29.48.037(a) is amended to read:

11

(a) A municipality may provide parks, roads (including ice roads),

12

trails, playgrounds, emergency medical services, cemeteries, port

13

facilities, and airports outside its boundaries, subject to AS 29.33.-

14

010, and may regulate their use and operation. A regulation adopted

15

under this section must state that it applies outside the municipality.

16

* * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-

17

070(c).

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

*re to read
Cotton
Kushuph*

APPENDIX A



Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
465-3870

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Summary - HB 331, by Fuller/Malone

"An Act permitting a municipality to provide port facilities outside its boundaries."

The bill amends the section relating to extraterritorial jurisdiction of municipalities (AS 29.48.037 attached) to allow a municipality to provide port facilities outside its boundaries.

Does not provide for an effective date.

DEPOSITION

STATE OF ALASKA)
)
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT) SR.

being duly sworn deposes and

states:

1. Place of birth and date of birth: _____
2. Did you serve in the Armed Services during World War II _____ If so
where did you serve _____ and for how long _____
In which branch of service _____ Where from? _____
3. Did the United States Government remove you from your home during
World War II? _____
4. Where were you taken to? _____
5. About what date did you leave home? _____ 19 _____
6. How much notice did they give you before you left home? _____
7. Which members of your family were taken with you?

8. Were any members of your family left at home _____ If so who and
why? _____
9. What were you allowed to take with you? _____

10. List all personal property you had to leave behind _____

11. Did you own the home you were taken from? _____
12. By what means were you taken from your village? _____
13. What conditions existed on the ship you were on? _____

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 331

Title An Act permitting municipalities to provide extraterritorial ports

Requested by Fuller and Malone Date March 24, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Community and Regional Affairs

Program Category Affected Development

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
300 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

We do not foresee any increased costs to this Department resulting from the enactment of HB 331.

Fuller and Malone

was the approximate wages you were getting: \$ _____ n _____

15. How were the quarters to which you were taken? _____

16. How long did you live at the camp? From _____ To _____

17. How many people shared the quarters with you? _____

18. Did you ever move to a nother camp or town during this period?

Yes or No. If yes, where did to move to? _____

19. Why did you move? _____

20. Who was your camp Supervisor _____

21. Was a church provided at the camp? _____ If so what was it like

22. Was a school provided at the camp? _____ What grades _____

23. Explain any other conditions of the camp that you remember?

24. What was the date you left the camp to return home? _____

25. What was the date you actually returned home? _____

26. What was the condition of your home when you arrived? _____

27. What was destroyed or missing? _____

28. Were you returned to your former village? _____ If no where
were you relocated to _____

29. Were you separated from any members of your family on your return
home? _____ If so who _____

H B

367

30. List to the best of your knowledge anyone who died while you were at the camp and where they were buried:

31. List any other facts about your stay at the camp and your return home and after you got home: _____

32. What would you like to have done in your community as a memorial to those who have died since the evacuation? _____

If more space is needed to answer any questions, please use another sheet of paper.

DATED _____

SIGNED _____

_____ being first duly sworn deposed and stated:

I have read the foregoing and to the best of my knowledge is true and correct.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ day of _____ 1981

Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission expires _____

SEAL

APPENDIX B

BY VASKA, GRUSSENDORF, ADAMS,
CHUCKWUK, HURLBERT, MILLER,
ROGERS, ZHAROFF, DUNCAN, FULLER,
CATO AND MALONE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 367

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for reimbursement for sales and use
7 taxes paid to a municipality; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 29.53 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 ARTICLE 6. REIMBURSEMENT FOR SALES AND USE TAXES.

12 Sec. 29.53.500. REIMBURSEMENT. (a) During each year a state
13 resident is eligible to receive reimbursement for sales and use taxes
14 he and his dependents paid to a home rule or general law municipality
15 during the previous year if

16 (1) he has not been claimed as a dependent for federal
17 income tax purposes the previous year;

18 (2) he and each dependent which he claims for purposes of
19 reimbursement under this section were residents of the municipality
20 during at least a portion of the previous year; and

21 (3) he files an application with the Department of Revenue.

22 (b) A resident may not apply during a single year for reimburse-
23 ment for sales and use taxes paid to more than one municipality.

(unless residing within an organized borough)

24 Sec. 29.53.510. DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT. The Department of
25 Revenue shall

26 (1) calculate the amount of money needed for reimbursements
27 under AS 29.53.500 which is equal to the total amount of money collected
28 during the previous year from the levy of sales and use taxes by each
29 home rule or general law municipality;

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association World War II Project
Proposed Budget 1981

PHASE I. Development of Depositions & Testimony of Aleut People

Personnel

Project coordinator	\$2,000 mo x 6 mo	\$12,000	
Translator/assistant	1,800 mo x 6 mo	10,800	
Secretary	1,200 mo x 6 mo	<u>7,200</u>	\$30,000

Fringe Benefits

\$30,000 x 20%		6,000	6,000
----------------	--	-------	-------

Travel

2 trips Uhalaska, St. Paul, Akutan per diem \$62 x 18 days		3,806 1,116	
2 trips Nikolski, St. George, Atka per diem \$62 x 18 days		4,219 1,116	
3 trips Nikolski/Uhalaska rnd trp (testify) per diem \$62 x 3 persons x 3 days		360 558	
3 trips Akutan/Uhalaska rnd trp (testify) per diem \$62 x 3 persons x 3 days		396 558	
3 trips St. George/St. Paul rnd trp (testify) per diem \$62 x 3 x 3 days		180 558	
3 trips Atka/Anchorage per diem \$62 x 3 persons x 6 days		2,238 <u>1,116</u>	16,221

Office Expenses

Space rental \$300 x 6 mo	1,800	
Typewriter rental \$50 x 6 mo	300	
Desk and chair rental \$60 mo x 6 mo	360	
Recorders 2 x \$200	400	
Transcriber \$30 mo x 6 mo	180	
Telephone \$75 mo x 6 mo	600	
Postage \$75 mo x 6 mo	450	
Copier costs \$75 mo x 6 mo	450	
Supplies \$75 mo x 6 mo	<u>450</u>	<u>4,990</u>

Subtotal 57,211

Indirect Charges

\$57,211 x 32.2% (Fringe Indirect Rate Determined by U. S. Government) 18,422 18,422

Total \$ 75,633

1 (2) annually request the legislature for an appropriation
2 for reimbursements to be made under AS 29.53.500;

3 (3) adopt regulations under the Administrative Procedure Act
4 (AS 44.62) establishing procedures for applying for reimbursement which
5 include a graduated scale used for determining the amount of a reim-
6 bursement based on

7 (A) the number of dependents which an applicant has;

8 and

9 (B) the amount of sales and use taxes collected by the
10 municipality in which the applicant resided during the previous
11 year divided by the total population of the municipality;

12 (4) pay the reimbursements authorized by AS 29.53.500.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 44.25.020 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

14 (5) administer the program of reimbursement to residents for
15 sales and use taxes paid during the previous year (AS 29.53.500 -
16 29.53.510).

17 * Sec. 3. This Act is retroactive to January 1, 1981, and authorizes
18 reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality after
19 December 31, 1980.

20 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
21 070(c).

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association World War II Project
Proposed Budget 1981

PHASE II. Aleut Relocation and Internment Videotape Documentary

Personnel

Executive producer 25 days x \$200	5,000	
Producer/director 25 days x \$190	4,750	
Cameraperson/sound 14 days x \$160	2,240	
Cameraperson/lights 14 days x \$160	2,240	
Commentator	<u>2,000</u>	\$16,230

Travel

1 trip to Nikolski (5 persons x \$670)	3,350	
per diem 5 persons x \$80 x 9 days	3,600	
1 trip to Ketchikan (5 persons x \$330)	1,650	
per diem 5 persons x \$80 x 9 days	3,600	
Charter - Ketchikan to Killisnoo and return	13,000	
weather contingency @ 10%	<u>1,300</u>	14,300

Equipment Rental

Camera 1 month x 2	2,000	
Sound equipment 1 month	500	
Lighting equipment 1 month	<u>500</u>	3,000

Freight Costs

Nikolski trip (equipment)	250	
Ketchikan trip	<u>250</u>	<u>500</u>

Subtotal

34,030

Indirect Charges

\$34,030 x 13.4% (Tribal Off-Site Indirect Rate Determined by U. S. Government)		<u>4,560</u>
--	--	--------------

Total

\$38,590

(d) If the assembly of a home rule or general law borough charges interest on sales taxes not paid when due, the rate of interest may not exceed eight per cent a year upon the delinquent amount and shall be charged from the due date until paid in full (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

This section gave municipalities the additional power to levy a consumers' sales tax. City of Anchorage v. Chugach Elec. Ass'n, 17 Alaska 481, 252 F.2d 412 (9th Cir. 1958).

A municipality may impose the consumer sales tax on retail sales of liquor. Juneau, Alaska & Juneau-Douglas Independent School Dist. v. Baranof Hotel, Inc., 1 Alas. L.J. No. 8, p. 12 (June, 1963).

It is a tax on the "price" paid by the consumer not a tax on the com-

modity sold or on the vendor. Juneau, Alaska & Juneau-Douglas Independent School Dist. v. Baranof Hotel, Inc., 1 Alas. L.J. No. 8, p. 12 (June, 1963).

The prohibition against additional taxes on liquor in the Liquor Manufacture and Traffic Control Act does not apply to the consumer's sales tax. Juneau, Alaska & Juneau-Douglas Independent School Dist. v. Baranof Hotel, Inc., 1 Alas. L.J. No. 8, p. 12 (June, 1963).

Sec. 29.53.420. Referendum, adoption and modification. (a) The assembly shall hold a referendum vote on the question of levy of sales taxes. Borough sales tax propositions may be presented only once in any 12-month period.

(b) If the proposition receives a majority of the votes cast, the assembly may enact the sales tax as a levy upon buyers, sellers, or both. The sales tax is collected at the time of sale or at the time of payment in credit transactions and transmitted to the borough (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Article 5. City Sales and Use Taxes.

Section 440. Power of levy 450. Power of levy and collection

Section 460. Combining sales tax with incorporation

Sec. 29.53.440. Power of levy. Cities within a borough which levies and collects sales or use taxes for areawide borough functions may levy sales or use taxes upon all sources taxed by the borough in the manner provided for boroughs. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Am. Jur. reference.—47 Am. Jur., Sales and Use Taxes, §§ 37 to 41.

Sec. 29.53.450. Power of levy and collection. Cities within a borough which does not levy and collect sales or use taxes for areawide borough functions may levy and collect sales or use taxes in the manner provided for boroughs. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.53.460. Combining sales tax with incorporation. A petition for second class city incorporation may request that a sales tax proposal be placed on the same ballot. The petition must state the proposed tax rate. The petition may request that incorporation be dependent upon the passage of the sales tax proposition. If so, the incorporation proposition fails if the sales tax fails. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

→ 48 367 - Sec. 29.53.500 53.510

Chapter 58. Municipal Government

- Revenue Anticipation Notes (§§ 29.58.010-29.58.019)
- General Obligation Bonds (§§ 29.58.160-29.58.169)
- Revenue Bonds (§§ 29.58.200-29.58.229)
- Refunding Bonds (§§ 29.58.240-29.58.249)
- Miscellaneous Provisions (§§ 29.58.300-29.58.309)

Article 1. Revenue Anticipation Notes

- Sec. 29.58.010. Borrowing in anticipation of revenue
- Sec. 29.58.020. Issuance of notes
- Sec. 29.58.030. Limitation on issuance of notes

Sec. 29.58.010. Borrowing in anticipation of revenue. Any municipality of the state which is authorized to borrow money in a fiscal year to meet its obligations in anticipation of the collection of revenues for the fiscal year and may issue revenue anticipation notes as evidence of the borrowing. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.58.020. Issuance of notes. Any municipality may, by ordinance or resolution, issue revenue anticipation notes and provide for the manner of their execution. The municipality may delegate to its officers the power to issue the notes from time to time under the ordinance or resolution which provides for the issuance of revenue anticipation notes and the manner of their execution. Revenue anticipation notes shall not be issued for a term longer than the term of the previously issued mature not later than the date on which they are issued. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.58.030. Limitation on issuance of notes. The amount of revenue anticipation notes issued in a fiscal year shall not exceed 50 per cent of the amount of estimated revenues actually collected in the fiscal year in which the notes are issued. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.58.040. Issuance of notes for long-range capital improvement. (a) The governing body of a municipality may, by resolution, provide for the issuance of revenue anticipation notes for long-range capital improvement projects. The amount of such notes shall not exceed the total amount of estimated revenues actually collected in the fiscal year in which the notes are issued. The notes shall not be issued later than the end of the next fiscal year. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association World War II Project
Proposed Budget 1981

PHASE III. Government and Military Research Documentation

Personnel

Research assistants:

Alaska based \$1,500 x 6 mo.	\$ 9,000	
Washington, D. C. based \$1,800 x 6 mo	<u>10,800</u>	\$19,800

Fringe

\$19,800 x 20%	3,960	3,960
----------------	-------	-------

Travel

2 trips Anchorage/Washington, D. C. per diem \$64 x 10 days	1,792 500	
2 trips Anchorage/Seattle per diem \$50 x 10 days	816 <u>640</u>	3,748

Office Expenses

Office space \$200 mo x 6 mo	1,200	
1 typewriter \$50 mo x 6 mo	300	
Telephone \$100 mo x 6 mo	600	
Copier costs \$100 mo x 6 mo	<u>600</u>	<u>2,700</u>

Subtotal		\$30,208
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Indirect Charges

\$30,208 x 32.2% (Tribal Indirect Rate Determined by U. S. Government)		<u>9,727</u>
---	--	--------------

Total		<u><u>\$39,935</u></u>
-------	--	------------------------

Chapter 25. Department of Revenue.

Article

- 1. Department Generally (§§ 44.25.010 — 44.25.020)
- 2. Loan Program; P.L. 92-203 Corporations (§§ 44.25.030 — 44.25.038)

Article 1. Department Generally.

Section

- 10. Commissioner of revenue
- 20. Duties of department

Sec. 44.25.010. Commissioner of revenue. The principal executive officer of the Department of Revenue is the commissioner of revenue. (§ 10 ch 64 SLA 1959)

Am. Jur. 2d and C.J.S. references. — Employees, § 24; 72 Am Jur 2d, Territories and Dependences, § 64 63 Am. Jur. 2d, Public Funds, § 1 et seq.; 81A C.J.S. States § 127. 63 Am. Jur. 2d, Public Officers and

Sec. 44.25.020. Duties of department. The Department of Revenue shall

- (1) enforce the tax laws of the state;
- (2) collect, account for, have custody of, invest, and manage all state funds and all revenues of the state except revenues incidental to a program of licensing and regulation carried on by another state department, except that the Department of Revenue shall issue fish and game licenses other than vessel licenses under AS 16.05.490 — 16.05.530, collect fish and game license revenues other than revenues from vessel licenses under AS 16.05.490 — 16.05.530, and do all other acts incidental to the performance of these functions;
- (3) register cattle brands; and
- (4) supply necessary clerical and administrative services for the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. (§ 10 ch 64 SLA 1959; am § 1 ch 1 SLA 1961; am § 15 ch 31 SLA 1963; am § 60 ch 32 SLA 1971; am § 10 ch 105 SLA 1977)

Revisor's note. — The following executive order signed by Governor William A. Egan was transmitted to the legislature on January 22, 1962. It was not disapproved by the legislature during the 1962 session and therefore became law under the provisions of § 23 art III of the state constitution and AS 24.30.130. The effective date of the executive order was July 1, 1962. "EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 17. WHEREAS the Department of Revenue is the Department of State Government primarily charged with the duties, powers, and responsibilities involved in the collection, accounting for, custody, investment and management of all state funds; and

"WHEREAS the Department of Fish and Game is the Department of the State Government primarily charged with the regulation and management of the fish and game resources of the State of Alaska and

"WHEREAS the Department of Fish and Game is also charged with certain duties and powers relative to the collection, accounting for and custody of state revenues which are only incidentally the Department's regulatory and management of the fish and game resources of the State of Alaska.

"THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED
"1 All duties, functions and powers relative to the collection, accounting to

... of state revenues, which are incidental to the regulation and management of the fish and game resources of the State of Alaska, at present administered by the Department of Fish and Game are transferred to the Department of Revenue.
"4. The Department of Revenue shall be deemed and held to constitute a continuation of the Department of Fish and Game with the same force and effect as if the functions, powers and duties had not been transferred.
"3 All funds appropriated to the Department of Fish and Game prior to the

transf duties functi transd appropr nue. "4. a date "De Eff amen licat and licen in pe

Article 2. Loan Program; P.L.

- § Declaration of purpose 36.1
- § Loans 38.1
- § Legislation on loans

(cross reference. — As to assumption of payment of organizational expenses incurred by regional corporations, see § 4.

Sec. 44.25.030. Declaration of purpose. §§ 44.25.030 — 44.25.038 to make loan facilities the creation and organization of Alaska Native associations of the 12th order § 7 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the creation of which is a condition precedent to the receipt of monies from the Alaska Native Fund. (§ 1 ch 190 SLA 1961)

Sec. 44.25.032. Loans. Upon proposal by a regional Native association or corporation the Department of Revenue shall make a loan to the association or corporation for the purpose of financing the organization of a regional corporation. (§ 1 ch 190 SLA 1961)

Sec. 44.25.034. Limitation on loan. The amount of an organizational loan provided for under this article shall not exceed \$150,000 per region.

(b) A loan may not run longer than 10 years and the interest that exceeds 5.9 per cent. (§ 1 ch 190 SLA 1961)

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association World War II Project
Proposed Budget 1981

PHASE IV. Legal Analysis and Research

Legal Consultation

Civil Rights and Constitutional
Rights

\$10,000

Indirect Charges

\$10,000 x 13.4% (Tribal Off-Site Indirect Rate
Determined by U. S. Government)

1,340

Total

\$11,340



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Rep. Ben Grussenjorf
Chairman
465-3870

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Summary - HB 367, by Vaska, Grussendorf etc.

"An Act providing for reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality; and providing for an effective date."

Provides for reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality. States that during each year a state resident is eligible to receive reimbursement for sales and use taxes he and his dependents paid to a home rule or general law municipality during the previous year if he has not been claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes the previous year; he and each dependent which he claims for purposes of reimbursement were residents of the municipality during at least a portion of the previous year; and he files an application with the Dept. of Revenue.

A resident may not apply during a single year for reimbursement paid to more than one municipality.

The Dept. of Revenue shall calculate the amount of money needed for reimbursements and request annually from the legislature an appropriation for that purpose. Provides for adoption of regulations establishing procedures for applying for reimbursement which include a graduated scale used for determining the amount of a reimbursement based on the number of dependents which an applicant has and the amount of sales and use taxes collected by the municipality in which the applicant resided during the previous year divided by the total population of the municipality.

This act is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1981 with an immediate effective date.

APPENDIX C

MAR 27 1981

This bill provides for the reimbursement of sales and use taxes paid to a municipality by residents of that municipality. The reimbursements are to be made from funds appropriated by the legislature. This bill compliments HB 4 which reimburses owners of real property for the amount of property tax paid to municipalities. Both bills are to reimburse for taxes paid beginning in 1981.

The State has different systems for collecting taxes based upon the form of the municipal incorporation. Home rule and first class cities and boroughs are given powers for a general property tax as well as sales and use taxes. Second class cities have the power to levy and collect limited property taxes plus sales and use taxes. At the present time, 24 boroughs and municipalities collect general property taxes of which 19 of these also collect sales taxes. For approximately 60 second class cities, their source of operating funds are sales taxes levied upon sales, rents and services and use taxes levied upon the storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property. Not all of the cities with the power to levy sales and use taxes do so and the rate is limited to 6%.

While the ability to levy taxes changes from municipality to municipality, the use to which these taxes are made are for the most part similar: the operation of municipal government. This bill recognizes this concept and recognizes that the form taxation takes is not significant to the taxpayer. The payment of a tax, of whatever kind, is the crucial point. The form that reimbursement takes, as sales and use taxes are collected continuously rather than through a direct billing, requires that the reimbursements be made on a per capita basis. This is the only fair method available which would not create such administrative problems as to

ALEUTIAN/PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. is the regional non-profit arm of the Aleut Corporation, a regional corporation formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

The geographic location of the region lies in the direction west by southwest in the North Pacific and the Bering Sea. These islands stretch a distance of about 1,200 miles from the westernmost Attu Island to Sand Point in the Shumagins.

The corporate boundaries extend from the island of Atka, including the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea eastward, to the Shumagin Islands. The region includes an area of 1.5 million acres and encompasses thirteen communities of which two are not populated. The eleven communities served consist of the villages of Atka, Akutan, Belkofski, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, Nikolski, Sand Point, St. George, St. Paul and Unalaska.

The largest portion of the Aleutian Islands are within the boundaries of wildlife and military refuges. Dutch Harbor, one time a military stronghold during World War II is situated in the parallels of 49° 20' and 53° 40' and is currently the most active community in the regional fisheries industry.

The population of the Aleutian/Pribilof Region is centered in small cities and villages. King Cove, Sand Point and Unalaska are incorporated as first class cities. Akutan and St. Paul are incorporated as second class cities. The remaining communities are small villages. There are 3,207 stockholders currently enrolled to the Aleut Corporation, the profit corporation of the region.

make the program burdensome upon the Department of Revenue. Persons seeking a reimbursement of their share of the taxes collected would have to apply for them under regulations promulgated by the Department of Revenue.

Major economic industries include commercial fishing, shellfish crabbing and fur industries. The National Marine Fisheries Service operates the annual fur seal harvests on St. Paul Island under close supervision in guidelines with the International North Pacific Fur Seal Management Agreement of 1966. The tourist industry also plays a major role in the economy of the larger communities.

Archeological studies have determined that people lived on these islands for at least 8,000 years. Uncertainty still exists from not knowing where the prehistoric ancestors of the islands inhabitants came.

For the past 8,000 years, the sea has been the major shaping influence on Aleut culture. In the past 200 years under Russian and American influence, the Aleut people have begun the transition from subsistence to an economy based on earned income, a transition that has been difficult still not complete, and not satisfactory.

Today, unemployment remains high while subsistence resources are reduced through heavy offshore fishing pressure and the increasing sea otter population. Employment is often highly seasonal with corresponding low wages for the available unskilled job markets. Winter unemployment in the Aleutian/Pribilof Region often reaches 75%, roughly 10 times that of the national unemployment average.

With high unemployment comes a variety of related problems: frustration, feelings of relative deprivation, status loss, cultural loss, and in some cases an out migration of younger community members. Frustrations are increased by rising expectations and the fact that within the central Aleutians lies Dutch Harbor, one of the largest fishing industry ports

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB # 367
 Title An Act providing for reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality
 Requested by House Community and Regional Affairs Committee Date 3/25/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected _____
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Millions of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		47.8	53.9	60.8	68.5	77.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Because of the potential for more applications for reimbursement, including dependents, than there is population for the municipalities involved, no estimate is made regarding the number of applicants. Further, it is assumed that the FY appropriations for the proposed legislation will be equal to the amount of sales tax collections in the prior calendar year even though the reimbursement applied for may be greater.

It is assumed that none of the reimbursements would take place prior to July 1, of the following year.

The appropriation for FY 1982 to refund 1981 sales tax collections is estimated to be \$47.8 million. This value was determined by inflating, to 1981, the 1979 sales tax collections of \$37.6 million estimated by the State Assessors office. The method of inflating these taxes used 10% per year as the price inflator and 2 1/2% per year as the inflator for population. Because it is impossible to forecast future sales tax rate changes, it was assumed that the rates remained as in 1979.

IV. DATE 3/30/81 PREPARED BY Bill Yankee
 AGENCY Revenue Research
 PHONE 465-2173
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

which employs approximately 5,000 people during the peak of harvesting fish. The problem seems to lie with the fact that industry in most cases will bring in the labor force from outside and not give the community members work.

Aleuts still look to the sea, but now perceive that the traditional subsistence resources, within modern acquisition and production fishing technology can provide the means to fully enter the earned income economy without leaving their region.

This vast region is served by two methods of transportation: (a) commercial air transportation by Reeve Aleutian Airways, which operates scheduled flights and by charter service with the Peninsula Airways and (b) ocean going freight shipping service operated by the Aleut Corporation owned "Alaska Shipping Company" plus numerous barge services to the larger communities. During the summer months, the Alaska Marine Highway System infrequently services communities of King Cove and Sand Point.

Prior to 1976 when the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association became incorporated, the organizations functions were separated by two organizations. The Aleut League was organized by few individuals in 1966. Later the Aleutian Planning Commission evolved for improving community needs. These two organizations incorporated in 1976 as the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. The association's functions were to administer grants funded by federal, state and private charitable programs in order to advance the overall economic, social and cultural development of the people within the Aleutian/Pribilof region.

The Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. is directed by an eleven member Board of Directors. Each community of the Aleutian/Pribilof region elects a member from their village to represent their community on the board. The Board of Directors

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 367
 Title An Act providing for reimbursement for sales & use taxes paid a municipality
 Requested by House Community & Regional Affairs Date March 19, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Revenue
 Program Category Affected Revenue Collection and Management
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Audit Division

(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) -NONE-

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						

TOTAL

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars) -NONE-

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS -NONE-

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

IV. DATE March 31, 1981 PREPARED BY Gary L. Jenkins

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

AGENCY Audit Division
 PHONE 465-2320

meets in the offices of the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association in Anchorage, Alaska four times per year. The Executive Board consisting of five members meets on request by the Chairman of the Board.

The corporation has grown from an initial four person operation to its current size of 75 employees on an annual operating budget of approximately \$2.5 million (an organizational chart is attached). The organization includes the Health Department; Education Department (Johnson-O'Malley, Adult Basic Education, and Cultural & Heritage Programs); the Manpower Department which administers CETA grants under titles II-D, III, VI, YCCIP, YETP and SYEP; Coastal Zone Management; BIA programs in Adult Vocational Training (AVT) and Direct Employment Services (DE); and a Housing Department (Aleutian Housing Authority).

The Health Department contracts with the Indian Health Service in maintaining a viable health care delivery system (medical, dental and social health) utilizing village and regional health committees to increase Native representation in decision-making policies for health care services. Direct services are provided to communities through local health aides and out-reach workers. Additional community development is provided through staff nurse in emergency medical services.

The Education Department functions with Johnson-O'Malley programs which has developed in-school activities in cultural heritage (Native arts and crafts, songs, language, etc.) survival programs and youth program activity centers for the region. Also Adult Basic Education has been a major education endeavor with primary emphasis on land management and vocational courses.

The Coastal Zone Management department basically is an informational arm to the association to keep the region's inhabitants informed of the OCS activities in the region. The regional com-

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: R. D. Stevenson
Special Assistant
Department of Revenue

DATE: March 26, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Fred Boetsch, Director 
Division of Enforcement

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 367

I decided to follow-up my memo of March 23, regarding this Bill. I see a number of problems with the Bill if it passes in this form.

Section 29.53.500(a)(1) requires that an applicant for sales tax reimbursement has not been claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes the previous year. There is no way I know of that this requirement can be verified. It is possible that an individual making a claim for reimbursement of sales taxes might be claimed as a dependent on a federal income tax return by a relative living in Osgosh, Wisconsin. Even if we matched all of these applications against the entire federal file (some 100,000,000 returns), we would not be able to verify this requirement since dependents listed on a tax return are typically listed by first name only with no social security number or other identifying information. As a practical matter, therefore, this requirement cannot be verified and is meaningless.

The second requirement (29.53.500(a)(2)) provides that the applicant and the dependents being claimed for purposes of reimbursement were residents of a particular municipality during at least a portion of the previous year. Neither a definition of residency nor what portion is identified. If a person lived in Juneau proper for a month during 1980 does that mean that he could apply for a sales tax reimbursement for the entire year? If so, since he did not pay sales tax during the entire year, the tables required under 29.53.510(3)(B) would be totally out-of-whack. It is difficult enough to establish residency within the State as we know from our experience with the Permanent Fund Dividend program. A determination of residency for only a portion of a year within a particular municipality compounds the problem exponentially. I also wonder about the individual who may not be a resident of a municipality but may do all of his shopping there and, therefore, pay taxes to that particular municipality. That person would not be eligible for any reimbursement at all under this Bill.

The Bill does not address itself to the case where the total reimbursements based on the table for a particular municipality exceeded the actual collections of sales taxes by that municipality. Apparently that amount is to be used merely as a basis for calculating the table and does not actually place a limit on the total amount of monies distributed under this Bill. The basis for the payment is the number of

munities have organized in the region's policies making systems in these activities. The future oil and gas research activities may involve drilling activities in the Bering Sea.

The Manpower Department's activities serves all eleven communities in the Aleutian/Pribilof region. The department operates with federal grants from U. S. Department of Labor (CETA Titles II-D, III, VI, YCCIP, YTP and SYEP and grants from BIA for operating AVT and DE services. The CETA activities varies to the needs of the communities. Public Service Employment has been the major program. Although other major program activities include varied training in reindeer management, paralegal training, fisheries/marine programs, CPR training and some vocational training with BIA's AVT programs.

The Aleutian Housing Authority, although a part of the Association, functions separately in housing development in the region. The department's major objectives is to improve the housing needs of all eleven communities through Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants.

dependents which a person has compared to the total population of a particular municipality and related to the sales tax collections made by that municipality the previous year. That requirement in 29.53.510(3) would essentially divvy up sales taxes collected by a municipality on a per capita basis. Ideally, the total number of applicants and their dependents claimed for a particular municipality would equal the total population of the municipality and we would just be dividing up the sales taxes collected on that basis. This particular formula does not take into account the income of the individuals as do the federal sales tax tables generated by the IRS for purposes of the sales tax deduction. Obviously the amount of sales tax paid is a function of disposable income as well as the size of the family. That particular relationship is ignored by this Bill. What the Bill really does is allow a per capita payment to individuals who are residents of a particular municipality which imposes a sales tax as a pro rata share of that sales tax collected. Of course, included in the total sales tax would be sales tax paid by visitors to the community, those not residing in the community but who shop in the community, and others who would not be eligible for the per capita sharing.

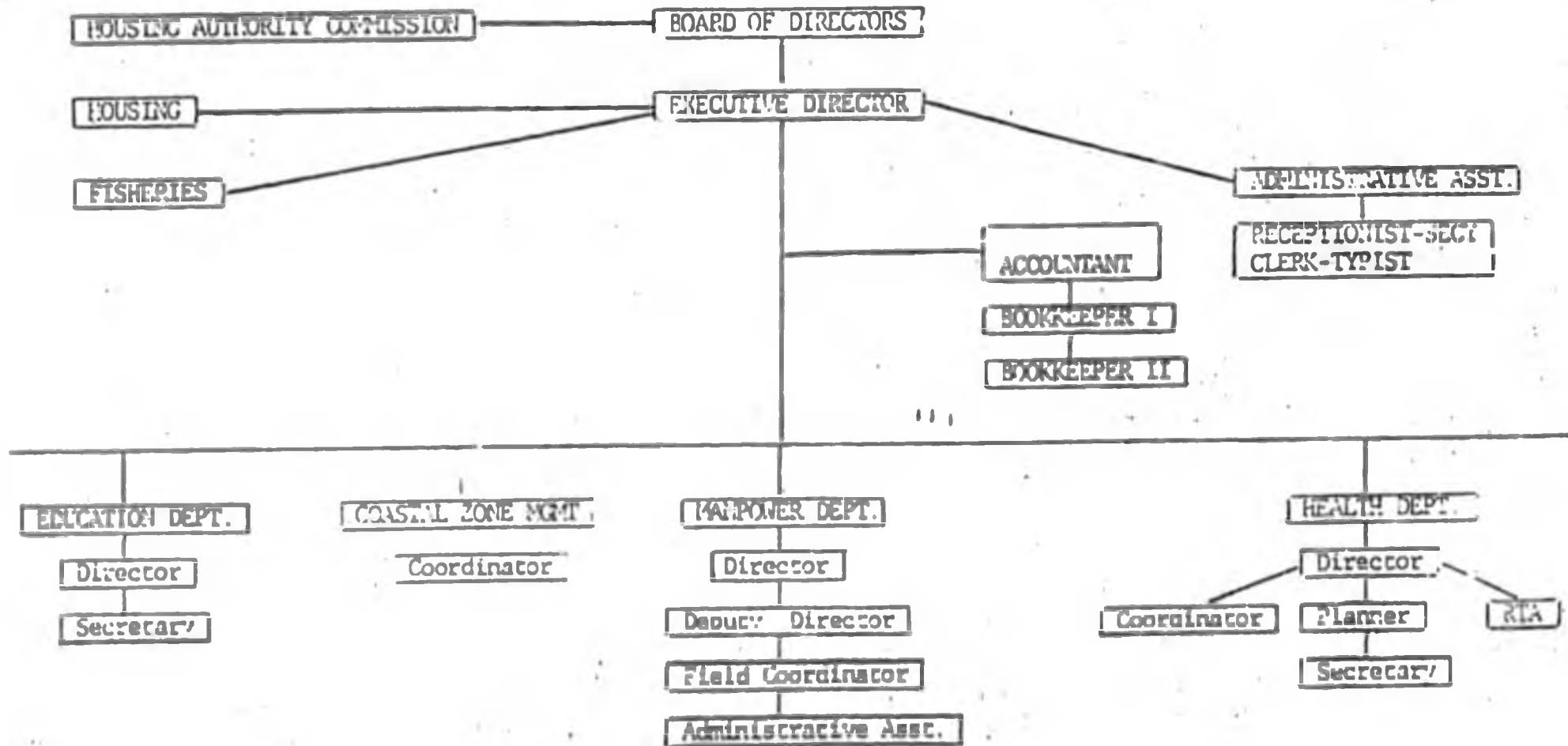
I suspect that, since the amount to be shared per capita is based on the sales tax collected by the particular municipality, the Bill would be an incentive for all municipalities in the state to enact a sales tax at a very high rate. Under this Bill, no one in the Anchorage area would get any payment at all at the present time. Since the actual result of this Bill is to divvy up the sales taxes collected in a municipality among the residents on a per capita basis rather than on the basis of how much, in fact, each resident paid in sales taxes, and since there are bound to be differences in the amounts paid depending on the municipality in which one may live, it would be much simpler to make a per capita distribution to residents of the state at a fixed amount.

If, indeed, the desire is to closely approximate the amount of sales taxes an individual pays during the year, then any table should take into consideration an income level as well as the number of dependents of the applicant (question - under the Bill would a spouse be considered a dependent?). For the sake of equity and ease of administration it would then be highly desirable to establish a consistent state-wide sales tax rate so that people would not be penalized for moving from one community to another or living in one community even though they may shop in another. Residents would get a reasonable approximation of their actual sales taxes paid during the year as a reimbursement, the municipalities would gain an extra source of income, and only non-residents and visitors would leave money on the table.

cc: Joseph K. Donohue, Deputy Commissioner
Gary L. Jenkins, Director, Audit Division
Phill Wall, Director, Administrative Services
Vince Wright, Supervisor, Research Section

ALEUTIAN/PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION, INC.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



April 13, 1981

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

Per your request the following information has been compiled.

During the FY 1981 State Revenue Sharing Program, 60 Native village governments applied for funding under the provisions of AS 29.89.050. We presume that approximately 20 other communities qualify under this section that did not apply. Under State law the definition of Native village governments limits funding to unincorporated communities recognized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 that have some kind of governing body, i.e. I.R.A. council, traditional council, Native village council, etc. This definition, therefore, makes a distinction between unincorporated communities based solely upon Federal recognition as a Native versus non-Native community.

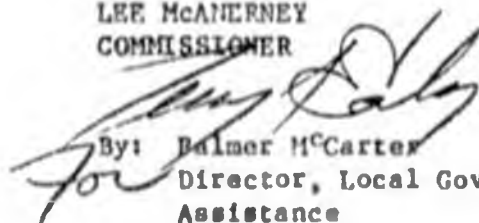
Upon review of the 1979 preliminary census counts, we have determined that there are 29 communities in the unorganized borough with populations of 25 or more that do not meet the definition of a Native village government. It should be noted that Native village governments under state revenue sharing requirements do not have to meet a 25 or more population standard. Attached is a list of "non-Native communities" in the unorganized borough and within boroughs that have a population of 25 or more. As you may know, Native village governments located within organized boroughs are eligible to receive State Revenue Sharing.

CSSA 169 treats unincorporated communities more equitably. Unincorporated communities in the unorganized borough are eligible for the \$1,000 per capita payment while unincorporated places within boroughs are excluded. The borough receives the \$1,000 per capita payment for all of its residents that reside outside of cities. No distinction is made between Native and non-Native communities.

I hope this information proves useful.

Sincerely,

LEE McANERNEY
COMMISSIONER


By: Palmer McCarter
Director, Local Government
Assistance

APPENDIX D

UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

		1980 Preliminary Census			1980 Preliminary Census
B	Big Lake	412		Meyers Chuck	50
	Tok	585	B	Montana	40
	Big Delta	282	B	Moose Creek	518
B	Bodenburg Butte	982	B	Moose Pass	77
B	Big Horn	363	B	Murphy Dome	72
	Campion	59		Nikishka	1114
	Central	36		Paxson	30
	Chicken	36	B	Pennock Island	88
B	Clam Gulch	48		Perkinsville	34
B	Clover Pass	441		Point Baker	90
	Coffman Cove	196		Port Clarence	29
	Cold Bay	226	B	Prudhoe Bay	50
B	Cooper Landing	111	B	Salcha	308
B	Dead Horse	65		Slana	49
	Dunbar	49	B	Sterling	913
	Elfin Cove	28		Suntrana	56
B	Ester	150	B	Sutton	182
	Evansville	93	B	Talkeetna	265
	False Pass	65		Thorne Bay	300+
B	Fox	110		Two Rivers	358
B	Fritz Creek	302		Usibelli Mine	54
	Glenallen	488		Whale Pass	90
	Gustavus	98			
B	Halibut Cove	45			
B	Harding Lake	40			
	Healy	333			
B	Herring Cove	99			
B	Hope	101			
	Hyder	82			
B	Jakalof Bay	36			
B	King Salmon	536			
	Lower Tonsina	40			
	McKinley Park	32			

Non-Native Unincorporated Communities with Populations of 25+		Population
Outside Boroughs	30	3,867
Inside Boroughs	25	6,355
Total	55	10,222

Note: Native villages of less than 25 people are eligible for Revenue Sharing.

*B stands for unincorporated villages within an organized borough.

Aleut war internment probed

The Aleutian Pribilof Island Association is demanding the private papers of Aleuts and their descendants interned in Southeast Alaska camps during World War II.

A task force of Aleuts interested at the time is searching for others to record their stories for formal presentation to a presidential commission over this summer, according to Alfred Segeton, the association's World War II project director.

The task force was created after

President Carter signed the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act in September. President-elect Ronald Reagan will name the commissioners, who will have 18 months "to study the injustices and damages suffered by the Aleuts during and after their relocation to evacuation camps."

Those with information about survivors can call Segeton at 263-2901 ext. 229. The task force office is located at 1929 C St.

February 11, 1981

Tundra Times

Aleut Bill Update:

Reagan to Appoint Commission

On July 30, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed into law a bill that would establish a Congressional Commission to look into charges that during World War II the Aleut and Japanese-American communities were made to suffer constitutional injustices and excessive damages at the hands of the federal government.

The commission, which will consist of nine members, is expected to be appointed soon by the new Reagan administration, but one Aleut official is apprehensive about the new conservative government's potential selections. Philomen Tutiakoff, Chairman of the Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, said Friday that it was of "the utmost importance that the commission be an objective one. The Aleut community will have one member to select but it

is imperative that all members be willing to consider carefully the unique situation present during the Aleut's World War II experience. The commission must examine the culture of the Aleut, who has been the victim of "culture crash after culture crash...ever since the first Russian blew ashore."

(Continued on Page Twelve)

for commission

Times - Washington Bureau

Washington - Congress approved and sent to the President Wednesday legislation that will make an Aleut on a commission investigating the wartime relocation of Americans.

Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, called for the measure this week to expand the commission from seven members to nine, after the initial round of appointments included no Aleut members. The House agreed and sent it to the White House.

Stevens has recommended appointing Father Ismael Vincent Connolly, who lives in Unalaska. The commission will study the wartime relocation of Japanese Americans and Aleuts, and recommend any compensation for them.

Thursday, January 29, 1981, The Anchorage Times

Aleut Bill

(Continued from Page One)

The Congressional body will have 18 months and a budget of 15 million dollars to confirm their findings. Hearings are scheduled to take place in Seattle, Anchorage, Dutch Harbor and on St. Paul. But Tutiakoff points out the million-plus budget will only cover the immediate cost of the commission, not gathering of pertinent information. That burden of proof falls to the Aleut community. "It is a monumental task," says Tutiakoff. "Individual depictions, an accurate description of each village at that time and complete lists of all personal belongings that were lost must be presented to the commission. APPIA is currently trying to raise the funds to implement this research."

Tutiakoff, who was evacuated from Unalaska during the war and held at the Hunter Bay Camp, says "...a lot of the older people would like to forget this terrible experience, but it forever haunts them. I think the important thing is that nothing like this should ever happen to a 115 million people."

HOUSE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS by REP. RANDOLPH
TO HOUSE BILL 367

Page 1, delete lines 6 to 8 and substitute therefore:

"for an Act entitled: 'an Act relating to state aid for municipalities; establishing the Alaska Local Sales and Use Tax Relief Program; and providing for an effective date.'"

Page 1 and 2 beginning at line 10, delete section 1 and substitute therefore:

Section 1. AS 29.53.415 is amended by adding a new subsection (e) to read:

"(e) In place of collecting the sales or use tax, a borough, or cities under Article 5 of this chapter, may participate in the Alaska Local Sales and Use Tax Relief Program (AS 29.55)."

Page 2, line 13, delete section 2 and substitute therefore:

Section 2. AS 29 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

"CHAPTER 55. ALASKA LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX RELIEF PROGRAM.

Sec. 29.55.010. ALASKA LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX RELIEF PROGRAM. The Alaska local sales and use tax relief program is established to provide state aid to municipalities in place of money raised by collecting sales and use taxes. An entitlement from the Alaska local sales and use tax relief program may be used by a municipality for all purposes for which the municipality is authorized to use money raised from sales and use taxes.

Sec. 29.55.020. APPLICATION. (a) Each quarter a municipality may apply to the department for an entitlement from the Alaska local sales and use tax relief program. Substantiation of sales and use taxes which would have been collected under AS 29.53.415 - 29.53.460 shall be supplied together with financial statements required by the department for the quarter for which an application is filed.

(b) A municipality which applies under this section shall levy, but may not collect sales or use taxes during the calendar year for which any quarterly entitlement is sought except as provided in (c) of this section.

(c) A municipality may levy and collect sales and use taxes above those in effect on January 1, 1981, in accordance with AS 29.53.415 - 29.53.460, but any such taxes shall be collected from those subject to sales and use taxes and are not eligible for entitlements from the Alaska local sales and use tax relief program.

Sec. 29.55.030. REVIEW. The department shall review each application for an entitlement from the Alaska local sales and use tax relief program. If the commissioner determines that the substantiation of sales and use taxes which would have been collected by the municipalities does not accurately reflect such revenues, he may adjust the assessments and notify the municipality in writing.

H B

3 17

Sec. 29.55.040. ENTITLEMENTS. (a) An entitlement from the Alaska local sales and use tax relief program shall equal the total sales and use taxes which would have been collected during that quarter by the municipality at the tax rates in effect on January 1, 1981 had the municipality not participated in the program, and subject to adjustment by the commissioner under AS 29.55.030.

Sec. 29.55.050. ALASKA LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX RELIEF ACCOUNT. The Alaska local sales and use tax relief account is established. Money to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall be allocated by the department to the account from appropriations for the purpose. If the appropriations are not sufficient to pay the entitlements, the amount allocated to the account shall be distributed by the department pro rata among eligible municipalities, and municipalities may choose to withdraw from the program for the remaining quarters of that calendar year.

Sec. 29.92.060. ADMINISTRATION. (a) The department may adopt regulations necessary to implement this chapter. The regulations shall include

- (1) procedures and filing dates for submitting applications and financial reports;
- (2) procedures for obtaining information required to review applications and financial reports supplied by a municipality.

(b) The department shall make reasonable efforts to advise and assist a municipality in collecting information and completing applications necessary for the determination of an entitlement under this chapter.

(c) Each year the department shall project the amount needed to fully fund the Alaska local sales and use tax relief program and shall request an appropriation of that amount from the legislature.

Sec. 29.92.070. JUDICIAL REVIEW. A decision made by the department under this chapter may be appealed to the superior court within 60 days after the decision is made.

Sec. 29.92.080. DEFINITION. In this chapter "department" means the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

Page 2, line 17 - delete section 3 and substitute therefore:

Sec. 3. This Act authorizes participation in the Alaska local sales and use tax relief program beginning with the third quarter of calendar year 1981.

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER:

3/11/81

(5)

Date: March 29, 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had HB 317

"An Act relating to emergency services communications."

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

John H. Miller

Robert W. O'Connell

W. G. ...

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

...

...

CHAIRMAN

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: R. D. Stevenson
Special Assistant
Department of Revenue

DATE: March 26, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Fred Boetsch, Director 
Division of Enforcement

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 367

I decided to follow-up my memo of March 23, regarding this Bill. I see a number of problems with the Bill if it passes in this form.

Section 29.53.500(a)(1) requires that an applicant for sales tax reimbursement has not been claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes the previous year. There is no way I know of that this requirement can be verified. It is possible that an individual making a claim for reimbursement of sales taxes might be claimed as a dependent on a federal income tax return by a relative living in Osgosh, Wisconsin. Even if we matched all of these applications against the entire federal file (some 100,000,000 returns), we would not be able to verify this requirement since dependents listed on a tax return are typically listed by first name only with no social security number or other identifying information. As a practical matter, therefore, this requirement cannot be verified and is meaningless.

The second requirement (29.53.500(a)(2)) provides that the applicant and the dependents being claimed for purposes of reimbursement were residents of a particular municipality during at least a portion of the previous year. Neither a definition of residency nor what portion is identified. If a person lived in Juneau proper for a month during 1980 does that mean that he could apply for a sales tax reimbursement for the entire year? If so, since he did not pay sales tax during the entire year, the tables required under 29.53.510(3)(B) would be totally out-of-whack. It is difficult enough to establish residency within the State as we know from our experience with the Permanent Fund Dividend program. A determination of residency for only a portion of a year within a particular municipality compounds the problem exponentially. I also wonder about the individual who may not be a resident of a municipality but may do all of his shopping there and, therefore, pay taxes to that particular municipality. That person would not be eligible for any reimbursement at all under this Bill.

The Bill does not address itself to the case where the total reimbursements based on the table for a particular municipality exceeded the actual collections of sales taxes by that municipality. Apparently that amount is to be used merely as a basis for calculating the table and does not actually, place a limit on the total amount of monies distributed under this Bill. The basis for the payment is the number of

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MALONE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 317

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to emergency services communications."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 29.48.020 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

9 (8) establish an emergency communications center under
10 AS 29.73.080.

11 * Sec. 2. AS 29.73 is amended by adding a new section to read:

12 Sec. 29.73.080. EMERGENCY SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS. (a)

13 A municipality may establish an emergency services communications
14 center with one or more other municipalities and one or more state
15 agencies which provide emergency service communications to the same
16 geographic area in which the municipality is located. An emergency
17 services communications center created under this chapter shall be
18 organized and operated as a public nonprofit corporation under AS 10.20.

19 (b) A nonprofit corporation organized to operate an emergency
20 services communications center under this section shall be governed by
21 a board of directors consisting of the head of each emergency service
22 agency participating in the operation of the center, a member repre-
23 senting each participating municipality appointed by the chief executive
24 officer of the municipality, and a member representing each participat-
25 ing state agency appointed by the director of that agency. The board
26 may adopt bylaws which provide for the appointment of additional board
27 members. Members of a board of directors created under this section
28 serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel
29 expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.-

dependents which a person has compared to the total population of a particular municipality and related to the sales tax collections made by that municipality the previous year. That requirement in 29.53.510(3) would essentially divvy up sales taxes collected by a municipality on a per capita basis. Ideally, the total number of applicants and their dependents claimed for a particular municipality would equal the total population of the municipality and we would just be dividing up the sales taxes collected on that basis. This particular formula does not take into account the income of the individuals as do the federal sales tax tables generated by the IRS for purposes of the sales tax deduction. Obviously the amount of sales tax paid is a function of disposable income as well as the size of the family. That particular relationship is ignored by this Bill. What the Bill really does is allow a per capita payment to individuals who are residents of a particular municipality which imposes a sales tax as a pro rata share of that sales tax collected. Of course, included in the total sales tax would be sales tax paid by visitors to the community, those not residing in the community but who shop in the community, and others who would not be eligible for the per capita sharing.

I suspect that, since the amount to be shared per capita is based on the sales tax collected by the particular municipality, the Bill would be an incentive for all municipalities in the state to enact a sales tax at a very high rate. Under this Bill, no one in the Anchorage area would get any payment at all at the present time. Since the actual result of this Bill is to divvy up the sales taxes collected in a municipality among the residents on a per capita basis rather than on the basis of how much, in fact, each resident paid in sales taxes, and since there are bound to be differences in the amounts paid depending on the municipality in which one may live, it would be much simpler to make a per capita distribution to residents of the state at a fixed amount.

If, indeed, the desire is to closely approximate the amount of sales taxes an individual pays during the year, then any table should take into consideration an income level as well as the number of dependents of the applicant (question - under the Bill would a spouse be considered a dependent?). For the sake of equity and ease of administration it would then be highly desirable to establish a consistent state-wide sales tax rate so that people would not be penalized for moving from one community to another or living in one community even though they may shop in another. Residents would get a reasonable approximation of their actual sales taxes paid during the year as a reimbursement, the municipalities would gain an extra source of income, and only non-residents and visitors would leave money on the table.

cc: Joseph K. Donohue, Deputy Commissioner
Gary L. Jenkins, Director, Audit Division
Phill Wall, Director, Administrative Services
Vince Wright, Supervisor, Research Section

1 180. A member of a board of directors under this section may not be
2 employed by a nonprofit corporation which operates an emergency services
3 communications center.

4 (c) An emergency services communications center shall assess the
5 feasibility and desirability of providing emergency services communi-
6 cations for the geographic area in which it is located through one
7 central office. An emergency services communications center may

8 (1) combine or coordinate the existing emergency services
9 communications programs of the participating municipalities and agen-
10 cies;

11 (2) operate a dispatch center to receive all requests for
12 emergency services and dispatch those services;

13 (3) study the need for improvement in the timely delivery of
14 emergency services to residents of the participating municipalities;

15 (4) hold public hearings to obtain information concerning
16 the timely delivery of emergency services;

17 (5) apply for and accept federal, state, and private money,
18 property, or assistance for use in providing the timely delivery of
19 emergency services;

20 (6) enter into contracts to carry out the provisions of this
21 chapter;

22 (7) employ personnel necessary to carry out the provisions
23 of this chapter.

24 (d) In this section

25 (1) "emergency services" means services provided by law
26 enforcement agencies, fire departments, ambulance services, and other
27 organizations which are intended to respond to emergency situations of
28 imminent danger to life or property;

29 (2) "emergency service agency" means an agency which provides

First Year Costs:

Position:

1 PPT R18 for 4mm, systems design, \$2640/mo plus 25%	13.2
1 PPT R17 for 4mm, programming, \$2455/mo plus 25%	12.3
1 PFT R 8 scanner, batching, p-a-edit, warrant control @ \$1393/mo plus 25%	20.9
2 PPT R8 scanner for 4mm each: data capture, inquiry and mail @ 41393/mo plus 25%	14.0
2 PFT R8 scanners, data capture @ \$1393/mo plus 25%	<u>41.8</u>

102.2

Other Expenditures:

Contractual-

Postage:

forms distribution	20.0
165,000 payments @ .18	29.7

Forms:

200,000 @ \$50/m	10.0
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Miscellaneous:

Phones, toll calls	2.0
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Equipment rental, data capture:

2 CRT @ \$80/mo X 4	.6
2 CRT @ \$80/mo X 12	1.9
1 controller @ \$705/mo X 12	8.5
1 printer @ \$286/mo X 12	3.4

D.P. Chargeback:

Disc Storage:

50 million bytes at 90% of 12/mo/million X 12 mos	6.5
--	-----

Processing Charge:

development	20.0
on-going processing	16.0
data capture and inquiry	<u>5.4</u>

124.0

Commodities-

1.5

1.5

Total First Year Costs

227.7

1 emergency services;

2 (3) "state agency" means a department, division, or office
3 in the executive branch of state government.
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Second Year Costs

Positions:

1 PPT R18 for 2mm, systems design	7.1
1 PPT R17 for 2mm, programming	6.6
1 PFT R8 scanner	22.6
2 PPT R8 scanner for 9 mos each	<u>33.8</u>

70.1

Other Expenditures:

Contractual-

Postage:

forms distribution	32.7
181,500 payments @ .18	32.7

Forms:

237,000 @ \$68	16.0
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Miscellaneous:

2.2

Equipment Rental, data capture:

2 CRT @ 80/mo X 9	1.4
1 controller @ 705/mo X 9	6.3
1 printer @ 286/mo X 9	2.6

D.P. Chargeback:

Disk Storage:

110 million bytes @ 90% of 12/mo/million X 12 mos	15.4
--	------

Processing Charge:

Ongoing processing	19.0
Data Capture	<u>3.0</u>

.131.3

Commodities-

1.7

1.7

ing granted, the municipal corporation has the power to exercise such power in any reasonable way it sees fit. *Femmer v. City of Juneau, 9 Alaska 175 (1937).*

Sec. 29.48.020. Second class borough powers outside cities. A second class borough may, in the area outside cities,

- (1) regulate or prohibit the offering for sale, exposure for sale, use, or explosion of fireworks;
- (2) provide for the licensing, impounding, and disposal of animals;
- (3) regulate the licensing and operation of motor vehicles and operators;
- (4) regulate snow vehicles as provided in AS 05.30.070;
- (5) provide for garbage and solid waste collection and disposal subject to § 33 of this chapter;
- (6) provide for water pollution control. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.48.020. Second class borough powers outside cities. A second class borough may, in the area outside cities,

- (7) establish or participate in federal and state government loan programs for housing rehabilitation and improvement for conservation of energy.

(amended § 5 ch 83 SLA 1980)

insert section 1 -
HIS 317 (8)

60. Public utilities rates

Sec. 29.48.030. Municipal facilities and services. (a) A municipality may exercise the powers necessary to provide the following public facilities and services:

- (1) streets and sidewalks;
- (2) sewers and sewage treatment facilities;
- (3) harbors, wharves, and other marine facilities;
- (4) watercourse and flood control facilities;
- (5) health services and hospital facilities;
- (6) cemeteries;
- (7) police protection and jail facilities;
- (8) cold storage plants;
- (9) telephone systems;
- (10) light, power and heat;
- (11) water;
- (12) transportation systems;
- (13) community centers;
- (14) libraries;
- (15) recreation facilities;
- (16) airport and aviation facilities;
- (17) garbage and solid-waste collection and disposal service facilities subject to § 33 of this chapter;
- (18) fire protection service and facilities;

- (19) parking and parking facilities;
- (20) housing and urban renewal.

(21) preservation, maintenance and monuments;

(22) consumer protection.

(23) First and second class powers conferred by (a) of this section or they have been assumed in AS 29.33.290 for areawide powers AS 29.38.010—29.38.050 outside cities, or are conferred on the borough area outside cities under (a) (12) of this section, are not subject to those restrictions. With respect only to powers conferred by (a) (12) of this section, the exercise of the power is to be approved as in AS 29.38.010—29.38.050. With respect only to powers conferred by (a) (12) of this section, the exercise of the power is to be approved as in AS 29.38.010—29.38.050. With respect only to powers conferred by (a) (12) of this section, the exercise of the power is to be approved as in AS 29.38.010—29.38.050.

The rule of strict construction does not apply to the mode adopted by the corporation to carry into effect powers expressly or plainly granted. *Femmer v. City of Juneau, 9 Alaska 175 (1937).*

And power may be exercised in any reasonable way. — The power being granted, the municipal corporation has the power to exercise such power in any reasonable way it sees fit. *Femmer v. City of Juneau, 9 Alaska 175 (1937).*

Unlawful expenditure may be enjoined — Equity, in a proper case, will grant relief by restraining a city from the unlawful expenditure of funds in the performance of a contractual obligation. *Femmer v. City of Juneau, 9 Alaska 315, 97 F.2d 649 (9th Cir. 1938).*

A city has no authority to conduct a drugstore, as this article sets out several powers granted by the legislature to municipal corporations, and nowhere therein is such an authorization as a drugstore provided for. *Femmer v. City of Nome, 10 Alaska 24 (1944).*

TITLE 29
Municipal Government

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH 5
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

March 31, 1981

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
House Community and Regional
Affairs Committee
Room 118 - Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Grussendorf:

Re: House Bill No. 367

House Bill No. 367, an Act providing for reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality, was introduced in the House on March 19, 1981 and was referred to the House Community and Regional Affairs and Finance Committees.

For the consideration of the House Community and Regional Affairs Committee, I am enclosing copies of Fiscal Notes prepared by Mr. Gary L. Jenkins, Director, Audit Division; Mr. Phil Wall, Director, Administrative Services Division; Mr. Bill Yankee, Research Section and a copy of a memorandum from Mr. Fred Boetsch, Director, Enforcement Division of the Department of Revenue concerning the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,



R. D. Stevenson
Special Assistant

RDS/rdh

cc: The Honorable Samuel R. Cotten
Chairman
House Finance Committee

Joseph K. Donohue
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Revenue

Gary L. Jenkins, Director
Audit Division
Department of Revenue

Phil Wall, Director
Administrative Services Division
Department of Revenue

Bill Yankee
Research Section
Department of Revenue

Fred Boetsch, Director
Enforcement Division
Department of Revenue

Sec. 29.68.580. Succession. The government succeeding to a dissolved municipality succeeds to all its rights, powers, duties, and liabilities as provided in AS 29.18.130—29.18.140. (§ 2 ch 147 SLA 1972; am § 7 ch 147 SLA 1972)

Effect of amendment. — The 1972 amendment, effective September 10, 1972, substituted "AS 29.18.130—29.18.140" for "AS 29.18.130—29.18.140".

Section 2-48317

Chapter 73. Miscellaneous Provisions.

Section
20. Eminent domain
30. Adverse possession

Section
40. Taxation of municipalities
50. Change of municipal name

Sec. 29.73.020. Eminent domain. A home rule or general law municipality may exercise the powers of eminent domain and declaration of taking in the performance of an authorized power or function of the municipality, in accordance with AS 09.55.460. In the case of a second class city, before exercising the power, the council shall request or petition the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for permission to exercise the power. The council may not exercise the power of eminent domain or declaration of taking without the formal approval of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The exercise of the power of eminent domain or declaration of taking shall be by ordinance which shall be submitted to the qualified voters at the next regularly scheduled general election or special election called for that purpose. A majority of the qualified voters voting on the question is required for approval of the ordinance. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972; § 9 ch 200 SLA 1972)

Effect of amendment. — The 1972 amendment, effective July 1, 1972, substituted "Department of Community and Regional Affairs" for "Community Affairs Agency" in the second and third sentences.

Sec. 29.73.030. Adverse possession. A home rule or general law municipality may not be divested of title to real property by adverse possession. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.73.040. Taxation of municipalities. No state law or regulation may assess or tax, or be construed to assess or tax, home rule or general law cities or boroughs of the state, unless the law or regulation expressly provides that the cities or boroughs are to be assessed or taxed by the particular law or regulation. (§ 1 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.73.050. Change of municipal name. (a) The governing body of a home rule or general law municipality may change the official municipal name by adopting an ordinance for the purpose and filing the ordinance with the office of the lieutenant governor. Upon receipt of a legally adopted ordinance ratified by the qualified

... on the question...
... shall issue...
... changing its existing...
... as a date fixed in the...
... of the ordinance...
... to the Department of C...

(b) If an ordinance adopted...
... as an order changing the...
... the lieutenant govern...
... the former municipal...
... unless a different mu...
... submitted to the lieutenant...
... of this section.

(c) When a municipal name...
... under (a) or (b)...
... petitions, hear...
... the municipality is a party...
... the name change takes...
... as changed by...
... SLA 1972)

Effect of amendment. — The amendment, effective July 1, 1972, substituted "Department of C...

Chapter 74

Section
10. Definitions

Sec. 29.78.010. Definition provided or the context otherwise

- (1) "borough" means a borough;
- (2) "city" means a general law city;
- (3) "conditional use" means use, or special permit designations and their incorporation;
- (4) "consolidation" means the merger of two or more municipalities and their incorporation;
- (5) "majority" means a majority of the qualified voters;
- (6) "merger" means the incorporation by another municipality;
- (7) "municipal election" means those city councilmen, borough and utility board members;
- (8) "municipality" means a home rule or general law city, borough, or political subdivision.

1. Page 1, Line 11 - eliminate "The entitlement shall be used for capital projects at the discretion of the municipality." and substitute therefore:

"The entitlement may be used for capital projects or for tax reduction as determined under (c) of this section."

2. Page 1, Line 18 - eliminate subsection (c) and substitute therefore:

"(c) The cost of individual capital projects identified in (d)(2) of this section shall be approved by at least 50% of the qualified voters of each municipality voting on the issue at a general or special election held for that purpose. Funds not approved by voters for particular capital projects shall be used to reduce or eliminate existing taxes, fees, licenses or charges of the municipality in the following order:

- (a) Real property taxes;
- (b) Personal property taxes;
- (c) Sales and use taxes;
- (d) Licenses;
- (e) Fees;
- (f) Charges for services provided by the municipality.

Any part of the entitlement not used by a municipality for capital projects or reduction of taxes, fees, licenses or charges shall be returned to the Municipal Aid Account. A municipality may provide a grant of money received under this section to a nonprofit corporation for any capital project of the nonprofit corporation which serves a public purpose.

3. Page 1, Line 26 - eliminate "spend" and substitute therefore: "use".

Soldotna Police Department

P. O. Box 2499
Soldotna - Alaska 99669



L. H. Christensen
Chief of Police

March 4, 1981

The Honorable Hugh Malone
The House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch v
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Malone,

Enclosed is the proposed budget for the Emergency Services Communication Center.

The capital expenditures portion of the budget will provide a good working system with all participating agencies compatible with the center.

A more detailed outline of the system hardware is being prepared and can be provided at your request.

I thought it important to get this bottom line figure to you as soon as possible.

I am available at any time to clarify any questions you may have.

Respectfully,

Handwritten signature of L. H. Christensen in cursive script.

L. H. Christensen
Chief of Police

Enclosure

LHC/na



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

March 31, 1981

Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
465-3870

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The following table shows the amount of reimbursement due each citizen in these areas under HB 367:

Location	Sales Tax Revenue	÷	Population	= Total (Times Dependents)
Sitka	2,119,403		8787	241.19
Fairbanks NSB	11,506,884		53,799	213.88
Juneau	3,296,452		19,483	169.19
Kenai	1,928,039		25,072	76.90
Nenana	71,000		471	150.74
Ketchikan	3,068,911		11,347	270.46
Nome	563,673		2273	247.98

ing granted, the municipal corporation has the power to exercise such power in any reasonable way it sees

ft. Femmer v. City of Juneau, 9 Alaska 175 (1937).

Sec. 29.48.020. Second class borough powers outside cities. A second class borough may, in the area outside cities,

- (1) regulate or prohibit the offering for sale, exposure for sale, use, or explosion of fireworks;
- (2) provide for the licensing, impounding, and disposition of animals;
- (3) regulate the licensing and operation of motor vehicles and operators;
- (4) regulate snow vehicles as provided in AS 05.30.070;
- (5) provide for garbage and solid waste collection and disposal subject to § 33 of this chapter;
- (6) provide for water pollution control. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.48.020. Second class borough powers outside cities. A second class borough may, in the area outside cities,

- (7) establish or participate in federal and state government loan programs for housing rehabilitation and improvement for conservation of energy.

(am § 5 ch 83 SLA 1980)

insert section 1 - HB 317 (8)

60. Public utilities rates

Sec. 29.48.030. Municipal facilities and services. (a) A municipality may exercise the powers necessary to provide the following public facilities and services:

- (1) streets and sidewalks;
- (2) sewers and sewage treatment facilities;
- (3) harbors, wharves, and other marine facilities;
- (4) watercourse and flood control facilities;
- (5) health services and hospital facilities;
- (6) cemeteries;
- (7) police protection and jail facilities;
- (8) cold storage plants;
- (9) telephone systems;
- (10) light, power and heat;
- (11) water;
- (12) transportation systems;
- (13) community centers;
- (14) libraries;
- (15) recreation facilities;
- (16) airport and aviation facilities;
- (17) garbage and solid-waste collection and disposal service and facilities subject to § 33 of this chapter;
- (18) fire protection service and facilities;

- (19) parking and parking facilities;
- (20) housing and urban renewal.

(21) preservation, maintenance and monuments;

(22) consumer protection.

(23) First and second class powers conferred by (a) of this section or they have been assumed in AS 29.33.290 for areawide under AS 29.38.010—29.38.050 outside cities, or are conferred on the borough area outside cities under (a) (12) of this section, or on the borough area outside cities or subject to those restrictions powers. With respect only 1972 are not exercising protection on an areawide basis wide exercise of the power Alaska Transportation (whether exercise of the power is to be approved as in regular facts and circumstances:

The rule of strict construction does not apply to the mode adopted by the corporation to carry into effect powers expressly or plainly granted. Femmer v. City of Juneau, 9 Alaska 175 (1937).

And power may be exercised in any reasonable way. — The power being granted, the municipal corporation has the power to exercise such power in any reasonable way it sees fit. Femmer v. City of Juneau, 9 Alaska 175 (1937).

Unlawful expenditure may be enjoined. — Equity, in a proper case, will grant relief by restraining a city from the unlawful expenditure of funds in the performance of a contractual obligation. Femmer v. City of Juneau, 9 Alaska 315, 97 P.2d 649 (9th Cir. 1938).

A city has no authority to conduct a drugstore, as this article sets out the several powers granted by the legislature to municipal corporations, and nowhere therein is such an institution as a drugstore provided for. Dickson v. City of Nome, 10 Alaska 43 (1944).

Title 29
Municipal Government

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH 3
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99511

March 31, 1981

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
House Community and Regional
Affairs Committee
Room 118 - Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Grussendorf:

Re: House Bill No. 367

House Bill No. 367, an Act providing for reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality, was introduced in the House on March 19, 1981 and was referred to the House Community and Regional Affairs and Finance Committees.

For the consideration of the House Community and Regional Affairs Committee, I am enclosing copies of Fiscal Notes prepared by Mr. Gary L. Jenkins, Director, Audit Division; Mr. Phil Wall, Director, Administrative Services Division; Mr. Bill Yankee, Research Section and a copy of a memorandum from Mr. Fred Boetsch, Director, Enforcement Division of the Department of Revenue concerning the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,



R. D. Stevenson
Special Assistant

RDS/rdh

cc: The Honorable Samuel R. Cotten
Chairman
House Finance Committee

Joseph K. Donohue
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Revenue

Gary L. Jenkins, Director
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Sec. 29.68.580. Succession. The government succeeding to a dissolved municipality succeeds to all its rights, powers, duties and liabilities as provided in AS 29.18.130—29.18.140. (1972 SLA 1972; am § 7 ch 147 SLA 1972)

Effect of amendment. — The 1972 amendment, effective September 10, 1972, substituted "AS 29.18.130—29.18.140" for "AS 29.18.130—29.18.140"

Section 2-48 317

Chapter 73. Miscellaneous Provisions.

Section 20. Eminent domain
30. Adverse possession

Section 40. Taxation of municipalities
50. Change of municipal name

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Effect of amendment. — The 1972 amendment, effective July 1, 1972, substituted "Department of Community and Regional Affairs" for "Local Affairs Agency" in the second and third sentences.

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... voting on the question... governor shall issue... changing its existing... date fixed in the... of receipt of the ordinance... to the Department of C...

... an ordinance adopted... an order changing the... the lieutenant governor... the former municipal... unless a different mu... submitted to the lieutenant... (a) of this section.

(b) When a municipal name... under (a) or (b)... petitions, hear... the municipality is a party... the name change takes... as changed by... 200 SLA 1972)

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Chapter 78

Definitions

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- (1) "borough" means a...
- (2) "city" means a gene...
- (3) "conditional use" m...
- (4) "consolidation" me...
- (5) "majority" means a...
- (6) "merger" means d...
- (7) "municipal election"...
- (8) "municipality" me...

Title 29
Municipal Government

First Year Costs:

Position:

1 PPT R18 for 4mm, systems design, \$2640/mo plus 25%	13.2
1 PPT R17 for 4mm, programming, \$2455/mo plus 25%	12.3
1 PFT R 8 scanner, batching, pre-edit, warrant control @ \$1393/mo plus 25%	20.9
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102.2

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2 CRT @ \$80/mo X 12	1.9
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1 printer @ \$286/mo X 12	3.4

D.P. Chargeback:

Disk Storage:

50 million bytes at 90% of 12/mo/million X 12 mos	6.5
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Processing Charge:

development	20.0
on-going processing	16.0
data capture and inquiry	<u>5.4</u>

124.0

Commodities-

1.5

1.5

Total First Year Costs

227.7

- check out EO 50 Admin Div. of Telecomm - CRA -

Introduced: 3/11/81
Referred: Community & Regional Affairs

1 IN THE HOUSE BY MALONE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 317

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 for an Act entitled: "An Act relating to emergency services communications."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 29.48.020 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

9 (8) establish an emergency communications center under
10 AS 29.73.080. *power to 2nd class*

11 * Sec. 2. AS 29.73 is amended by adding a new section to read:

12 Sec. 29.73.080. EMERGENCY SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS. (a)

13 A municipality may establish an emergency services communications
14 center with one or more other municipalities and one or more state
15 agencies which provide emergency service communications to the same
16 geographic area in which the municipality is located. An emergency
17 services communications center created under this chapter shall be
18 organized and operated as a public nonprofit corporation under AS 10.20.

19 (b) A nonprofit corporation organized to operate an emergency
20 services communications center under this section shall be governed by
21 a board of directors consisting of the head of each emergency service
22 agency participating in the operation of the center, a member repre-
23 senting each participating municipality appointed by the chief executive
24 officer of the municipality, and a member representing each participat-
25 ing state agency appointed by the director of that agency. The board
26 may adopt bylaws which provide for the appointment of additional board
27 members. Members of a board of directors created under this section
28 serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel
29 expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.-

*boards
head of EMS in area
each municipality
"state agency"*

who



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
465-3870

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Summary - HB 367, by Vaska, Grussendorf etc.

"An Act providing for reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality; and providing for an effective date."

Provides for reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality. States that during each year a state resident is eligible to receive reimbursement for sales and use taxes he and his dependents paid to a home rule or general law municipality during the previous year if he has not been claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes the previous year; he and each dependent which he claims for purposes of reimbursement were residents of the municipality during at least a portion of the previous year; and he files an application with the Dept. of Revenue.

A resident may not apply during a single year for reimbursement paid to more than one municipality.

The Dept. of Revenue shall calculate the amount of money needed for reimbursements and request annually from the legislature an appropriation for that purpose. Provides for adoption of regulations establishing procedures for applying for reimbursement which include a graduated scale used for determining the amount of a reimbursement based on the number of dependents which an applicant has and the amount of sales and use taxes collected by the municipality in which the applicant resided during the previous year divided by the total population of the municipality.

This act is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1981 with an immediate effective date.

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emergency services;

(3) "state agency" means a department, division, or office
in the executive branch of state government.

MAR 2 - 081

This bill provides for the reimbursement of sales and use taxes paid to a municipality by residents of that municipality. The reimbursements are to be made from funds appropriated by the legislature. This bill compliments HB 4 which reimburses owners of real property for the amount of property tax paid to municipalities. Both bills are to reimburse for taxes paid beginning in 1981.

The State has different systems for collecting taxes based upon the form of the municipal incorporation. Home rule and first class cities and boroughs are given powers for a general property tax as well as sales and use taxes. Second class cities have the power to levy and collect limited property taxes plus sales and use taxes. At the present time, 24 boroughs and municipalities collect general property taxes of which 19 of these also collect sales taxes. For approximately 60 second class cities, their source of operating funds are sales taxes levied upon sales, rents and services and use taxes levied upon the storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property. Not all of the cities with the power to levy sales and use taxes do so and the rate is limited to 6%.

While the ability to levy taxes changes from municipality to municipality, the use to which these taxes are made are for the most part similar: the operation of municipal government. This bill recognizes this concept and recognizes that the form taxation takes is not significant to the taxpayer. The payment of a tax, of whatever kind, is the crucial point. The form that reimbursement takes, as sales and use taxes are collected continuously rather than through a direct billing, requires that the reimbursements be made on a per capita basis. This is the only fair method available which would not create such administrative problems as to

Alaska State Legislature

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811



P. O. BOX 9
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

REPRESENTATIVE HUGH MALONE

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Members of Community and
Regional Affairs

FROM: Hugh Malone

DATE: March 23, 1981

RE: HB 317

The purpose of the centers is to provide emergency communication services within the geographical area of the communities served. Emergency communication includes, but is not limited to, radio and telephone services provided by law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and other emergency service organization. The center shall combine the emergency communication services of the participating members in order to provide the public with means of reporting matters of an emergency nature to the center, and shall centralize telephone and radio services of the members to facilitate the dispatch of emergency service within the area served.

make the program burdensome upon the Department of Revenue. Persons seeking a reimbursement of their share of the taxes collected would have to apply for them under regulations promulgated by the Department of Revenue.

~~CORRECTION~~

~~CORRECTION~~

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CSHB 367 (C.R.A.)
 Title "...state aid for municipal sales and use tax relief..."
 Requested by _____ Date April 13, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Community and Regional Affairs
 Program Category Affected General Population
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Tax Relief
 (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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		56.8	62.5	68.7	75.6	83.2
200 TRAVEL		15.0	16.2	17.5	18.9	20.4
300 CONTRACTUAL		3.2	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.7
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT		.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		42,164.5	46,381.0	51,019.1	56,121.0	61,733.0
TOTAL		42,240.3	46,464.1	51,110.2	56,220.9	61,842.5

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		42,240.3	46,464.1	51,110.2	56,220.9	61,842.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

The Bill provides for optional relief from sales and use taxes in a total estimated amount of \$42,164,500 for the first full year. Local fiscal impact, if any, would be minimal.

(Attachment)

IV. DATE April 14, 1981 PREPARED BY Michael W. Worley, Assistant State Assessor
 AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs
 PHONE 465-4787

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management

check out
EO 50 Admin
Div. of Telecomm
-CRC-

Introduced: 3/11/81
Referred: Community & Regional
Affairs

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MALONE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 317

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to emergency services communications."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 29.48.020 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

9 (8) establish an emergency communications center under
10 AS 29.73.080. *insert in 2nd Sec. 29.73.080*

11 * Sec. 2. AS 29.73 is amended by adding a new section to read:

12 Sec. 29.73.030. EMERGENCY SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS. (a)

13 A municipality ~~may~~ establish an emergency services communications
14 center with one or more other municipalities and one or more state
15 agencies which provide emergency service communications to the same
16 geographic area in which the municipality is located. An emergency
17 services communications center created under this chapter shall be
18 organized and operated as a public nonprofit corporation under AS 10.20.

19 (b) A nonprofit corporation organized to operate an emergency
20 services communications center under this section shall be governed by
21 a board of directors consisting of the head of each emergency service
22 agency participating in the operation of the center, a member repre-
23 senting each participating municipality appointed by the chief executive
24 officer of the municipality, and a member representing each participat-
25 ing state agency appointed by the director of that agency. The board
26 may adopt bylaws which provide for the appointment of additional board
27 members. Members of a board of directors created under this section
28 serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel
29 expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.-

Board:
head of EMS in area
each municipality
"state agency"

with

1 180. A member of a board of directors under this section may not be
2 employed by a nonprofit corporation which operates an emergency services
3 communications center.

4 (c) An emergency services communications center shall assess the
5 feasibility and desirability of providing emergency services communi-
6 cations for the geographic area in which it is located through one
7 central office. An emergency services communications center may

8 (1) combine or coordinate the existing emergency services
9 communication programs of the participating municipalities and agen-
10 cies;

11 (2) operate a dispatch center to receive all requests for
12 emergency services and dispatch those services.

13 (3) study the need for improvement in the timely delivery of
14 emergency services to residents of the participating municipalities;

15 (4) hold public hearings to obtain information concerning
16 the timely delivery of emergency services;

17 (5) apply for and accept federal, state, and private money,
18 property, or assistance for use in providing the timely delivery of
19 emergency services;

20 (6) enter into contracts to carry out the provisions of this
21 chapter;

22 (7) employ personnel necessary to carry out the provisions
23 of this chapter.

24 (d) In this section

25 (1) "emergency services" means services provided by law
26 enforcement agencies, fire departments, ambulance services, and other
27 organizations which are intended to respond to emergency situations of
28 imminent danger to life or property;

29 (2) "emergency service agency" means an agency which provides

CSHB367 (ATTACHMENT TO FISCAL NOTE)

municipality	CURRENT TAX SALES
Anchorage	-00-
BRISTOL BAY	2146445
FAIRBANKS NSB	5483308
FAIRBANKS CITY	5732333
NORTH Pole City	291243
- Composite -	11506884
HAINES BOROUGH	119171
HAINES CITY	276272
COMPOSITE	395443
JUNEAU	3296441
KENAI PENN	3187688
HOMEER	341506
KENIA	1279831
SELDOWIA	33603
SEWARD	00
SOLDOTNA	608774
Composite	5451402
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY	1326441
Ketchikan City	1742470
Composite	3068911

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emergency services;

(3) "state agency" means a department, division, or office
in the executive branch of state government.

	CURRENT YEAR SALES
KODIAK ISLAND	00
KODIAK CITY	2460509
COMPOSITE	2460509
MIAT - 54 BOROUGH	00
Palmer	407806
Houston	0
Wasilla	0
COMPOSITE	407806
NORTH SLOPE	2115627
BAPPON	149170
ANAKTUVUK PASS	00
KAKTOVIK	00
POINT HOFF	1548
WAIKWAGINT	31183
COMPOSITE	2297528
SITKA	2119403
TOTALS (BOROUGH)	3150772

Alaska State Legislature



POLICH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

P. O. BOX 9
KENAI, ALASKA 99511

REPRESENTATIVE HUGH MALONE

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Members of Community and
Regional Affairs

FROM: Hugh Malone

DATE: March 23, 1981

RE: HB 317

The purpose of the centers is to provide emergency communication services within the geographical area of the communities served. Emergency communication includes, but is not limited to, radio and telephone services provided by law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and other emergency service organization. The center shall combine the emergency communication services of the participating members in order to provide the public with means of reporting matters of an emergency nature to the center, and shall centralize telephone and radio services of the members to facilitate the dispatch of emergency service within the area served.

MUNICIPALITY	CURRENT TAX SALES
Nome Rule Cities	
Cordova	268286
Valdez	0
Wrangell	53125
FIRST CLASS CITIES	
CRAIG	107093
DILLINGHAM	422544
GALENA	60248
Hoonah	74238
Hydaburg	0
Kake	57424
King Cove	89116
Klawock	12072
Alpena	71000
Nome	563672
Pelican	71733
Petersburg	925820
Saint Michaels	0
Sand Point	63144
Skagway	252559
Umanak	117057
Yakutat	53364
Totals	5463685
ESQUIMONS	33,150,772
SECOND CLASS CITIES (EST.)	3,550,000
STATE TOTAL	42,164,457

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB # 367
 Title An Act providing for reimbursement for sales and use taxes paid to a municipality
 Requested by House Community and Regional Affairs Committee Date 3/25/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected _____
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Millions of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		47.8	53.9	60.8	68.5	77.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Because of the potential for more applications for reimbursement, including dependents, than there is population for the municipalities involved, no estimate is made regarding the number of applicants. Further, it is assumed that the FY appropriations for the proposed legislation will be equal to the amount of sales tax collections in the prior calendar year even though the reimbursement applied for may be greater.

It is assumed that none of the reimbursements would take place prior to July 1, of the following year.

The appropriation for FY 1982 to refund 1981 sales tax collections is estimated to be \$47.8 million. This value was determined by inflating, to 1981, the 1979 sales tax collections of \$37.6 million estimated by the State Assessors office. The method of inflating these taxes used 10% per year as the price inflator and 2 1/2% per year as the inflator for population. Because it is impossible to forecast future sales tax rate changes, it was assumed that the rates remained as in 1979.

IV. DATE 3/30/81 PREPARED BY Bill Yankee
 AGENCY Revenue Research
 PHONE 465-4173
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: R. D. Steverson
Special Assistant
Department of Revenue

DATE: March 26, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Fred Boetsch, Director
Division of Enforcement

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 367

I decided to follow-up my memo of March 23, regarding this Bill. I see a number of problems with the Bill if it passes in this form.

Section 29.53.500(a)(1) requires that an applicant for sales tax reimbursement has not been claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes the previous year. There is no way I know of that this requirement can be verified. It is possible that an individual making a claim for reimbursement of sales taxes might be claimed as a dependent on a federal income tax return by a relative living in Osgosh, Wisconsin. Even if we matched all of these applications against the entire federal file (some 100,000,000 returns), we would not be able to verify this requirement since dependents listed on a tax return are typically listed by first name only with no social security number or other identifying information. As a practical matter, therefore, this requirement cannot be verified and is meaningless.

The second requirement (29.53.500(a)(2)) provides that the applicant and the dependents being claimed for purposes of reimbursement were residents of a particular municipality during at least a portion of the previous year. Neither a definition of residency nor what portion is identified. If a person lived in Juneau proper for a month during 1980 does that mean that he could apply for a sales tax reimbursement for the entire year? If so, since he did not pay sales tax during the entire year, the tables required under 29.53.510(3)(B) would be totally out-of-whack. It is difficult enough to establish residency within the State as we know from our experience with the Permanent Fund Dividend program. A determination of residency for only a portion of a year within a particular municipality compounds the problem exponentially. I also wonder about the individual who may not be a resident of a municipality but may do all of his shopping there and, therefore, pay taxes to that particular municipality. That person would not be eligible for any reimbursement at all under this Bill.

The Bill does not address itself to the case where the total reimbursements based on the table for a particular municipality exceeded the actual collections of sales taxes by that municipality. Apparently that amount is to be used merely as a basis for calculating the table and does not actually place a limit on the total amount of monies distributed under this Bill. The basis for the payment is the number of

dependents which a person has compared to the total population of a particular municipality and related to the sales tax collections made by that municipality the previous year. That requirement in 29.53.510(3) would essentially divvy up sales taxes collected by a municipality on a per capita basis. Ideally, the total number of applicants and their dependents claimed for a particular municipality would equal the total population of the municipality and we would just be dividing up the sales taxes collected on that basis. This particular formula does not take into account the income of the individuals as do the federal sales tax tables generated by the IRS for purposes of the sales tax deduction. Obviously the amount of sales tax paid is a function of disposable income as well as the size of the family. That particular relationship is ignored by this Bill. What the Bill really does is allow a per capita payment to individuals who are residents of a particular municipality which imposes a sales tax as a pro rata share of that sales tax collected. Of course, included in the total sales tax would be sales tax paid by visitors to the community, those not residing in the community but who shop in the community, and others who would not be eligible for the per capita sharing.

I must point out that, since the amount to be shared per capita is based on the sales tax collected by the particular municipality, the Bill would be an incentive for all municipalities in the state to enact a sales tax at a very high rate. Under this Bill, no one in the Anchorage area would get any payment at all at the present time. Since the actual result of this Bill is to divvy up the sales taxes collected in a municipality among the residents on a per capita basis rather than on the basis of how much, in fact, each resident paid in sales taxes, and since there are bound to be differences in the amounts paid depending on the municipality in which one may live, it would be much simpler to make a per capita distribution to residents of the state at a fixed amount.

If, indeed, the desire is to closely approximate the amount of sales taxes an individual pays during the year, then any table should take into consideration an income level as well as the number of dependents of the applicant (question - under the Bill would a spouse be considered a dependent?). For the sake of equity and ease of administration it would then be highly desirable to establish a consistent state-wide sales tax rate so that people would not be penalized for moving from one community to another or living in one community even though they may shop in another. Residents would get a reasonable approximation of their actual sales taxes paid during the year as a reimbursement, the municipalities would gain an extra source of income, and only non-residents and visitors would leave money on the table.

cc: Joseph K. Donohue, Deputy Commissioner
Gary L. Jenkins, Director, Audit Division
Phill Wall, Director, Administrative Services
Vince Wright, Supervisor, Research Section