

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1242 HCRA SB 119 - SB 168 *Re*

RANDOM COMMENTS ON ADEQUACY OF RURAL TEACHER HOUSING:

On February 24, 1981, Senator Terry Stimson requested information regarding rural teacher turnover from the Rural Education Attendance Areas of the State of Alaska. Below please find excerpts from some of those responding:

"Teacher turnover is, indeed, an important factor in the lack of continuity and other problems which have plagued rural Alaskan schools for years. The absence of adequate housing is certainly a significant factor in teacher turnover."

Aleutian Region School District

"By examining the teaching locations of those sites that experience high turnover it is a fact that these locations have inadequate teacher housing. There is a direct correlation to school sites with inferior teacher housing and high turnover, likewise, stability where adequate housing is provided."

Bering Strait School District

"As you are aware, teaching in a small rural community is a high stress occupation and "burn-out" is a very real hazard. It can occur under the best of conditions but poor working and living conditions certainly are part of total job satisfaction."

Iditarod Area School District

"The reasons for termination, transfers, etc. are given as poor housing or no available housing, personal, positions elsewhere, and pursuing other interests"

The Lake and Peninsula School District

RANDOM PASSAGES ON RURAL HOUSING:

The following passages have been taken from the Doctoral Dissertation by Dr. David Dickerson entitled: "Orientation Needs of Newly Hired Teachers in Rural Alaska:

"In the rural areas, housing is generally in short supply and substandard in comparison to what most teachers are accustomed. Overcrowding is a common situation as two or more families share a single family dwelling. Frequently a family may have to share its quarters with a single teacher. In some instances the teacher(s) may actually have to live in the classroom for an extended period, cooking on a hot plate, using the school toilets, and sleeping on the floor in a sleeping bag.

As most rural communities lack public lodging facilities it often befalls the teacher(s) to accommodate short term "guests." These "quests" are medical and other specialists, school maintenance and administrative personnel, and resource teachers who travel to the villages to perform their duties. Such "quests" must often share the teacher and/or school facilities."

"Forty-seven percent of the 70 respondents indicated they resided in school district housing. Of these, ten percent lived in apartments that were in the school building. Another 21 percent lived in other district owned housing and 16 percent were in units that were leased by the district and sublet to the teacher.

Only ten percent of the new teachers were living in their own house. Twenty-nine percent were renting from private sources and 14 percent indicated some other arrangement. Examples of the other category included living in military facilities or sharing a place with another teacher.

Most of the land in rural Alaska is owned by the government, either federal or state, and by Alaska Natives. There are only a few instances where parcels are for sale. Consequently private home ownership is not an option that is readily available to REAA teachers in most areas. Teachers are for the most part renters."

THE MOST STRIKING FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY THAT
WERE UNANTICIPATED BY THE NEW TEACHERS

<u>Negative Features</u>	<u>Number of Times Mentioned</u>
That the town was flat and dusty and there were no trees or mountains nearby.	4

The filth and garbage in and around the school and the town.	3
The low quality of housing and lack of conveniences.	3
The complete isolation and lack of communications with the outside.	3
That there was no housing that could be bought to live in.	1
That the teacher housing was such a disgrace.	1
That things were so crude. (Bad language, poor treatment of whites, a lack of knowledge of the world, and the low academic standards)	1
That 1/4 of my freight, including groceries for the year had been stolen before I arrived, and the fact that mail is considered delivered when it is pushed off the plane at the airport.	1
The lack of water in the town.	1
That the town looked like a small town slum. The two groceries looked like houses, not like stores.	1
The total lack of organization in people's lives.	1
The high rate of crime and drug use among young people. Also, the corrupt officials.	1
That there was such a dichotomy between Indians and whites.	1
That non-Natives were excluded from services of the health clinic.	1
The amazingly high cost of living.	<u>1</u>
Total	24

MAJOR ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS OF THE NEW TEACHERS
AS IDENTIFIED BY REAA SUPERINTENDENTS

	Number of Times Mentioned
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Community and Location Factors:

Coping with isolation--the lack of services, social activities, transportation and communication	9
Living in poor, inadequate housing	7
Coping with the high costs of living and travel	2

THE MOST DIFFICULT ADJUSTMENTS AS IDENTIFIED
BY THE NEW TEACHERS

	Number of Times Mentioned
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Community and Locational Factors:

Coping with isolation--the lack of services, social activities, transportation and communication	16
Living in poor, inadequate housing	4
Coping with the high costs of living and travel	3

Karen Kallen
Akiak, Alaska 99552
February 5, 1981

Dear Ellen:

Since you've asked me to put this in writing and since I've been in tears all week and am seriously considering not returning to Akiak because of this housing mess, I figure I should put this in writing even though I'm feeling miserable and like doing nothing except catching the next flight out or sleeping indefinitely....

On November 5, 1980, I was brought to Akiak for an interview for immediate hire if Carlton was interested in having that. At that time, aware that there was a housing problem here, Carlton called Lillian Lliabon, Chair of the ASB in to confirm when there would be housing for me. Since I had moved three times since arriving in Bethel on September 7, 1980, I really felt like I needed secure housing soon. In short, I was burnt out on moving and needed to feel somewhat settled in order to do a job I would feel good about teaching. At that time, Lillian informed me that Akiak needed a teacher and they would do whatever was necessary to make sure I had housing within three weeks at the latest. I'm still waiting for housing.... On that word, I came to Akiak. Carol Hooker told me I was crazy to go before housing existed but I told her they had promised and foolishly, I believed that promise. (Those may have not been Carol's exact words but that was her message.)

On Carlton's urging, I moved into the old BIA building two weeks after I had begun teaching since nothing had been done on teacher housing during that time. I was constantly reminded how grateful I should be to Susan Hansen for allowing me to share her quarters (for half the rent). At that place, I had one room to call my own. With the heat going, my dog's wani would freeze in my bedroom. The light was inadequate for reading etc. so I could not do any work in my own space. The living room and dining room spaces were Susan's office space so I could not set up my loom, curl up and read, have children visit etc. etc. without disturbing her. Things were so miserable by Christmas that I determined I would move out even if it meant camping out in my tent. (At least it would be cheaper and psychologically, I would be prepared for the cold.)

When I returned from Christmas vacation, I discovered that the Kvammes had not fixed up the place (warehouse) they had promised to do. I had already bought a stove and stovepipe for it since Albert Kvamme told me he needed a stove before he could fix it up (i.e. it was too cold to work without one.) At that time, the other elementary teacher asked me to share her place. I was not very enthused because she shares with her boyfriend and there are only curtain partitions (which I made) but both she and her boyfriend insisted that they wanted me to share, it would help them out financially etc. So, I moved in on the promise that I could count on being there through the school year (i.e. May 15, 1981). About two weeks and some alcohol later, I got the message (Jan. 26, 1981) that her boyfriend did not want to share and I should move out by February 1, 1981. So, I went across the river and checked out the abandoned buildings there. One cabin appeared to be repairable, although not in that short a time frame. I was referred to a woman in Kvethluk who was the alleged owner. I went to great extremes to find a way down to Kvethluk to arrange renting and renovating it. Last weekend, she gave that permission after talking to Tim Williams, the mayor of Akiak. On Tuesday, we began fixing that place up. On Tuesday night, I was told that this woman had no claim on the property and that it belongs to someone who is outside somewhere in Nevada or Colorado or someplace like that. So, once again, in

desperation (and, now that I am physically sick, I really mean DESPERATION), I began looking at ANY alternative. Tim Williams, the current landlord for the shared rental, told me there would be big problems if I was not out by February 10, 1981. (I moved in on Jan. 10, 1981). The Corporation gave me permission to pitch a wall tent on their land. So, I rushed out, called Anchorage, ordered a wall tent via express shipping and went to sleep thinking that at last, I would have something to call home (after a pitiful fashion). This morning, I was informed that Akiak did not want me in a tent because what would people think of Akiak if they make their teachers live in tents etc. So, today people are thinking of renting me the jail. However, that means they must have several "emergency" meetings and no one knows how soon they will be able to do that. At this point, feeling very inefficient as a teacher, very drained and very depressed (both physically and emotionally), I feel anything that is done will be a Pyrrhic victory. Carlton seems to think it takes someone forcing the issue. I don't think it should be my place to have to force the issue. I don't think I should have to wait until long after the last straw was broken for something to happen.

It seems that no matter what I try to do, someone comes out of the woodwork and makes it impossible. For over three months I have told every-one that I have contact with that I NEED a place to live and that I will NOT stay in Akiak if I don't get it. Now that I feel betrayed, dumped on and in general, bad about being here, everyone wants something to happen. Even though, no one even knows yet what that something should or will be. At this point, Carlton feels I'm unreasonable if I won't stay next year. After all, next year there will be AVCP housing so a lot of places currently being used will open up. I don't think I can teach in a place where I can't believe anything I'm told. When I broke down a few days ago, I said that all these roadblocks made me feel like Akiak did not want me to stay. The women I know all got very upset and said that that was not so. They said they like me a lot. They want me to stay. They like Randy and want us to set up a home here. If this is what happens to teachers they like, I wonder what happens to teachers that are not liked....

I am not used to being physically unhealthy. I have been sicker this year than in the previous ten years combined (included common colds during those ten years.) What would happen to a less healthy person if I got this run down? What would happen to people who could not cut their own firewood or do any of a number of related things that I've had to do in the previous month?.

Carlton has had no complaints about my performance. I know, however, that I am functioning at very low efficiency. I am not doing a lot of things I believe should be done for my kids: mainly because I cannot get to material I have packed or because I have no time because I am chasing hither and yon to follow down one false housing lead after another. What else is there to say? Maybe I could elaborate a lot more and articulate things more coherently if I had time and space to unwind, clarify my thoughts and get a good night's sleep. I feel like I've given up---I'll get through this year but I'll go someplace that wants their teachers and will treat them like people, not dirt.

I'm sorry this has to be so negative. My kids are the only bright spots here and I am not looking forward to breaking their trust by telling them I will have to leave. That is, perhaps, the biggest bummer in this whole raw deal.

Wilson

Karen Kallen
Arlicaq School
Akiak, Alaska 99552
April 8, 1981

Terry Stimson
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Stimson:

I am currently teaching in Akiak and have experienced quite a ridiculous situation regarding teacher housing, or, more appropriately, the lack of it. I have just heard that you are introducing a bill concerning this so I'd like to give you an awareness of the general situation in Akiak as well as my extreme one. I hope this gets to you in time to help.

I arrived in Akiak in early November to teach grades 5-7. I had been student teaching at M. kelnguut Elitnaurviat in Bethel. I was brought to Akiak to interview with the principal/teacher for the job. Being aware of the housing problems, and, having moved three times in the three months I was in Bethel, I asked about housing. Lillian Lliaban (as a member of the ASB and the village corporation, Kokarmiut's board), Carlton Kuhns, the principal/teacher and Sharon Igou, the village principal all assured me that the houses the corporation was building would be completed "within two-to-three weeks" and that housing would be available for me at that time. Based on this promise (which I was assured I could count on), I accepted the position in Akiak. I came to Akiak expecting to "rough it" for at most three weeks.

I spent the first couple of weeks camping out on my classroom floor. My principal was uncomfortable with this. Since there had been no work done on the corporation houses, he encouraged me to move in with the contract school teacher (as a temporary measure only). I did this. I paid \$175.00 dollars a month for use of a dingy bedroom which remained below freezing temperatures even with the heater going full force. (My dog's dishpan of water would freeze solid in less than twenty minutes.) I remained there until Christmas.

Since nothing had been done on the corporation's houses, I tried to find my own accommodations. I went across-river to check out the old buildings. I found some I thought I could make liveable. I was told I needed Albert Kvamme's permission to fix any of them up. When I asked him for permission, he said he would fix up a storage shed on his property if I would buy a stove (since it was "too cold to work"). So, I spent just over \$100.00 on a stove and stove-pipe and agreed. I was feeling desperate.

By January, nothing had been done there. My stove and pipe just sat. The corporation houses showed some work but many parts were still lacking. At that time, the other elementary teacher and her partner requested that I move in with them. I was promised that I could count on it through May 15, 1981 (our last teaching day). So, I paid \$200.00 a month to live in a tiny room (6'X9') in a building that had no insulation on the floor. Our heat was an Army-Navy wood space heater, when there was wood. Since I didn't have a sno-go or

chainsaw, I was limited as to how I could get a reasonable quantity of wood myself. When I moved in, I had been promised heat. When the heat was out, my roomates just stayed with family (in a warm house). My alternative was the classroom floor. Before the month was out, this teacher's partner decided he really didn't want to share with anyone. I was given 2½ days notice to move out. I argued for at least a full month since they wanted a month's rent and they went along with it. This gave me 10 days to locate housing.

During the time I had moved in here, the principal/teacher was evicted (because the family was returning; they still haven't returned). He moved into one of the corporation houses. A teaching couple who had been made homeless (by the teacher and her partner I shared with in the preceding paragraph) during Christmas vacation moved into the other house that was built. Neither house was completed at the time. But, they were "liveable". (I understand that they are paying reduced rent until they are finished. They are all satisfied with this agreement.) So, once again, I was left to find housing where there was none.

I was sent on a wild goose chase to get permission from a woman in Kwethluk to fix up a cabin on the far side of the river. I got her permission and began work on the house only to find out that her family sold the property in 1954 and the people who sent me to her knew all the time that she had no claim on the place.

Feeling very frustrated and very desperate, I ordered a wall tent and got permission from the corporation to put it up on some of their land. The next day, they changed their minds. The reason I was given was that it would give Akiak a poor name if the teachers lived in tents. When I asked where I was supposed to live, the mayor and the City Council decided to lease me the jail. (I insisted on a lease because I was tired of people "changing their minds".)

On February 9, 1981, I moved into the Akiak City Jail. This is a plywood structure about 16' square divided into four cells and a main room. There is no insulation on the floor or ceiling as far as I can tell because they were ice coated for several weeks. The heat source is a wood space heater. I was responsible for getting wood. By then, I had had the foresight to acquire a chainsaw and I borrowed a teacher's snow machine. Because it is all plywood and so cramped (16x16 divided is very different from an open room that size), it is a real fire trap. The only way in or out is past the stove. There were no beds, shelves, honey buckets, water buckets etc. I just rented the bare place. So, I proceeded to spend most of my next salary building the needed things (lumber is expensive in the village) and buying the rest from Bethel. Since my lease was signed through the last day of school, I thought I was safe. Not so. I was told in the beginning of March that the City Council had changed its mind and my lease didn't mean anything. After several days of being hassled, I was told that, for the time being, they would let me stay. At that time, I wrote Representative Vaska of my distressing plight. All my anxiety proved warranted; on April 1, 1981, I was once again told that I would have to move by the 15th. At this point, we are at a standstill. I was finally pushed far enough to risk polarizing my position with the village. I sent a letter to the Council informing them that I did not believe anything they said since it seemed no one ever had the authority to tell me the truth. If they wanted to change anything, I told them I expected it to come in proper legal format as I had a legal lease and would sue for breach of contract if I had to. I sent a letter to each of our ASB members appealing them

for help along with a carbon copy of the letter to the City Council. I have gotten no formal response. Rumor has it that I will be left alone for the duration of the lease. Who knows? If I am not, my only option is to camp out (either literally or in the school). There is NO place in Akiak that anyone will rent. If I break my contract on the grounds that I cannot teach if there is no place for me to live, I understand that the District will probably see to it that my teaching certificate is revoked. It does not appear that anything is resolved for next year. Perhaps the corporation will build more houses. Even if they do, it appears likely that they may be under construction for at least half of the school year. It is not my nature to be so cynical. That is what I have learned this year. No doubt, some of it rubs off on my students. How many times can they see you in tears and get "I don't know" to their questions of "Why do they do this" before they start to mistrust? Apparently there are a lot of people in Akiak who want me here. However, they do not hold the political power to do what is necessary for me to return--make sure I have housing I can count on. How does the high rate of teacher turnover affect our children? I think a lot. I was asked every day for my first two months if I was staying. If I went to Bethel, the kids all worried that I wouldn't come back. Should children be burdened with this? They ask because they have gone through several sets of teachers in the past two years. Some of them did not stay the full teaching year. There was a vacancy in November because "no one in their right mind would want to go to Akiak". Why not? The only complaint I have is related to housing. But, it is serious enough so I doubt I'll be back.

I am not the only teacher to suffer housing troubles here. Mine has been the most extreme. Perhaps because I will bend over backwards until I am at the breaking point. The teaching couple that lost their right to a home during Christmas were living in a cold building for \$400.00 a month. In addition, heating oil ran them \$85.00 every 8-10 days depending on how cold it was. That is most of a teacher's salary. For that, the house was never comfortably warm except right next to the stove.

They lost their "right" to the house because the landlord's son is partnered up with another teacher. The landlord got tired of them living in his house. So, he decided he would rent his place to his son's girlfriend. After all, she's a teacher and can pay the expenses. That particular building was shared by five teachers at one point. There are no separate rooms in it. That's very close quarters for non-related strangers (which the teachers were at the beginning of the school year) by anyone's standards, don't you think? There is always the theoretical question of whether that teacher would have "shacked-up" with this guy in the first place had she had a home. That will remain unanswered.

I came to Akiak to teach children. I like the village (except for the politics which affected my ability to live in a set place for any length of time), the people and, especially the children. A teacher needs to be in a good frame of mind to give their "all" to their students. The children here certainly need that much. They are sorely lacking in many skills. Needless to say that, despite however good a job I have done, it would have been substantially better if my energies had been free to devote to my students instead of into housing and politics. All that time was time away from the kids. There is never any way to make that up. Many people seem surprised that I put up with so much for so long. It isn't surprising when you realize that the children weren't responsible.

They were the victims even more than I was. That is the saddest thing about this mess. Whatever they missed, is lost. You can never remake a moment. You can only work with what is here now. Those children have lost a lot of moments with a lot of different teachers for the same unnecessary energy drains.

Since there is no room in my classroom for all the books and teaching supplies I shipped here, they sit in stacked cartons. There have been many opportunities for true learning when a child got motivated and there were not materials in the school. I had to know that if I only had time to get all those boxes unpacked, someplace in there was just the right book/material for that child. That is a painful awareness for a teacher. The child is the one that misses out. That is the bottom line.

I am typing this out in a hurry in case it does you any good. There are many details which have been omitted. If this seems a bit disjointed or if I miss my typos, it's because I'm tired of spending so much time on housing. I have lots of schoolwork to do. Once again, I've spent all my after school time on housing. My night will have to go to the readying of materials. Teaching, especially under these conditions, is the better part of a 24-hour a day job. That takes its toll physically too.

If I can answer any questions or give you any better glimpse of teacher housing in the bush, let me know. Better yet, come see for yourself. You are welcome to stay at the Akiak City Jail provided it is still my home.

Thank you for your efforts concerning teacher housing and anything you try to do on homeless teachers' behalf.

Sincerely,

Karen Kallen

Karen Kallen
Arlioq School
Akiak, Alaska 99552

April 1, 1981

Sharon Igou, Village Principal
Lower Kuskokwim School District
P.O. Box 305
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Sharon:

Once again (has it ever ceased?) housing is a crisis in Akiak. This morning, I was given a message (via word-of-mouth) that the Akiak City Council has once again decided that they want to break their lease on the City Jail, and force me out of my "home". I moved into the jail on February 9, 1981 after the City gave me a lease through May 15, 1981 (our last day of school). This was my fourth move (eighth attempted move) since my arrival in Akiak in November, 1980.

Last month, the Akiak City Council decided they wanted to break the lease. I went to our A.S.B. meeting and, some of the members who are also on the City Council, decided that they should wait until the Council had a meeting I could attend. When I went to the meeting, I was sent away by Tim Williams, Senior, the mayor. He told me they would get me when my housing issue came up for discussion. I waited home all night but was never called back to the meeting. The next Monday, I was told that the Council had decided to let me stay. Now, three weeks later, they've changed their minds. Again. What am I supposed to do?

Since my arrival in November, all I have tried to do is teach my students to the best of my abilities. Moving (or facing the prospect of having to) every three weeks interferes with this. I know that I could do an even better job if my energies were solely directed into my class instead of dividing them with village politics.

Since there is no place in Akiak for me to move, and since my efforts to pitch a wall tent or fix abandoned cabins and storage sheds have been thwarted, I don't see how I will be able to continue to teach and meet the terms of my contract if this latest decision by the City Council is pursued. It seems that having a lease, a "legal" right makes no difference at all when teacher's rights are concerned.

Since I was promised secure housing within two to three weeks of my date of hire, I'm wondering if there is any help the District can give me to ensure that I am able to complete this school year. It doesn't seem fair that I should have to fight this all alone when the answer to my question about housing had a lot to do with my signing my contract in the first place.

I'm beginning to believe that Akiak (or at least certain key political figures) does not want teachers. I must either be a fool or terribly naive to believe they do. Even parents tell me that this situation is ridiculous and that I'm a fool for putting up with it. The feedback I get from parents is positive so I do not believe this is a personal attack towards me. Rather it appears to be the confusion by some locals as to how they want to use their political power.

Because it has never been fully resolved between themselves, it keeps surfacing and I happen to get caught in the middle.

What do you think I should do? Any advice and/or assistance you can provide will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

cc: Bill Ferguson
Allen Winterstein
Carlton Kuhns

PLEASE OBSERVE THIS IS JUST A DUPLICATE OF THE ORIGINAL LETTER, DUE TO THE FAINTNESS OF THE LETTER IT WAS NECESSARY TO RE-TYPE IT.

Karen Kallen finally left. Her last week. When she
decided she couldn't even stay in the jail, she got
up

By the way Karen was not an NEA member!

Rose

ANNETTE ISLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 7

METLAKATLA, ALASKA 99926

(907) 886-6332
Supt. Office

(907) 886-4121
Elementary School

(907) 886-6000
Jr. - Sr. High School

February 18, 1981

Dear Legislator:

I am writing about concerns that I have in regards to problems with teacher housing in Alaska rural schools. For example, the past two years since I have been superintendent at the Annette Island School District we have had to hire only single teachers, or at least married teachers with no children, for the last 3-4 job vacancies because living quarters are so limited.

Further housing is so restricted in the Town of Metlakatla that one fifth of our faculty have to live 8 miles out of town, over a very primitive road, in old Coast Guard quarters. We do not get as full service from these teachers as from those who live right in town. Informal surveys show they are in the classroom preparing less time and they participate considerably less in school -Community activities.

The 1980 Alaska legislature passed Bonding Proposition G to allocate \$1,000,000 toward the construction of teacher housing in Alaska School Districts (see attached). This money has been turned over to the Department of Transportation but nothing has been done with it to date.

It seems to me that a good way to use this \$1,000,000 to help alleviate the teacher housing shortage is to provide each school district with 3-4 housing units. Then the rent money generated from these units could in turn be used to maintain and increase the number of teacher housing units in the District.

We want to keep good teachers in our district and to have them housed so that they are able to contribute to their full potential. I believe that the funds allocated through Proposition G can help us solve our acute housing problems, and would appreciate your response to my suggestion. Also, the legislative intent needs to be clarified because the legislation states "Statewide" teacher housing. Does this mean Anchorage, Ketchikan and other city districts are to be included?

Sincerely,
Annette Islands School District

Larrea Rocheleau

Larrea Rocheleau, Superintendent

REAA #20

March 27, 1981

Senator Terry Stimson
Senate Office
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Stimson:

The Bettles Community School Committee wishes to express its support for both SB-119 and SB-23.

SB-119: At the beginning of the 80-81 school year, we were faced with the problem of providing housing for a 3rd teacher. Since the funding for such housing was not available through the district, it fell upon the community to find a solution. The problem was resolved on a temporary basis with no guarantees for the 81-82 school year.

The Department of Transportation restrictions on leasing airport land to individuals for housing plus the fact that all native land is still in trust with the state have only added to the problem. This may make the situation in Bettles unique but it's doubtful.

If competent teachers are to be attracted to the outlying areas, adequate housing has to be available.

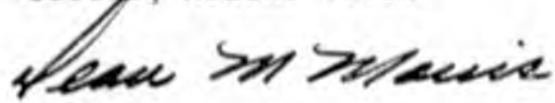
SB-23: Having just reviewed and approved the local site budget for the 81-82 school year, we are acutely aware of the impact inflation is having on educational spending.

While overall budget figures increase, the end result, which should benefit the students, seems to decrease.

An increase in the instructional unit will provide the funding for more and better services and supplies for our children.

Please copy and distribute this letter among your constituents as you see fit or, if you feel that a copy from us will have a greater impact, please contact us.

Sincerely,
Bettles Community School Committee
General Delivery
Bettles, Alaska 99726


Dean M. Morris
Secretary

SCHOOL DISTRICT

LA 99926

(907) 886-6000
Jr. - Sr. High School

GALENA, ALASKA 99741
PHONE (907) 656-1247 1205

SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE

March 12, 1981

in regards to problems
schools. For example,
superintendent at the
need to hire only single
with no children, for
quarters are so

Stimson

town of Metlakatla
is 8 miles out of
Coast Guard quarters.
Teachers as from
surveys show they
and they participate
activities.

Proposition G to
provide for teacher housing
This money has
been appropriated but

\$1,000,000 to
is to provide each
with the rent money
needed to maintain
units in the

and to have them
at their full
cost through
housing problems, and
education. Also, the
reason the legislation
was passed in Anchorage,
is it included?

School District
Relean
Superintendent

For the Galena City School District has directed me
that they support this bill because housing has be-
come a problem and will lead directly to the quality of
education that will be coming out of Alaska and partic-
ularly in the area.

The Galena City School District has the same housing
as the REAA's. Thus, the board would like to be added
to this bill and other city districts that have the same
as the REAAs.

This bill has been referred to committee
for consideration.

Sincerely,

Harvey E. Purdy
Harvey E. Purdy, Superintendent

March 27, 1981

Senator Terry Stimson
Senate Office
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

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SB-119: At the beginning of the 80-81 school year, we were faced with the problem of providing housing for a 3rd teacher. Since the funding for such housing was not available through the district, it fell upon the community to find a solution. The problem was resolved on a temporary basis with no guarantees for the 81-82 school year.

The Department of Transportation restrictions on leasing airport land to individuals for housing plus the fact that all native land is still in trust with the state have only added to the problem. This may make the situation in Bettles unique but it's doubtful.

If competent teachers are to be attracted to the outlying areas, adequate housing has to be available.

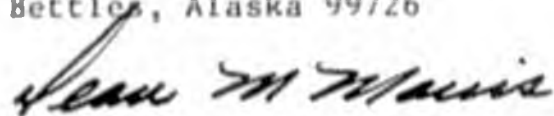
SB-23: Having just reviewed and approved the local site budget for the 81-82 school year, we are accurately aware of the impact inflation is having on educational spending.

While overall budget figures increase, the end result, which should benefit the students, seems to decrease.

An increase in the instructional unit will provide the funding for more and better services and supplies for our children.

Please copy and distribute this letter among your constituents as you see fit or, if you feel that a copy from us will have a greater impact, please contact us.

Sincerely,
Bettles Community School Committee
General Delivery
Bettles, Alaska 99726

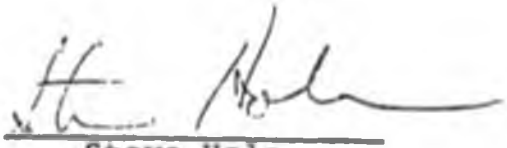


Dean M. Morris
Secretary

Department of Education Position Paper on SB-119

The department and the State Board of Education support this bill.

4/9/81
Date


Steve Hole

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29.88.010(c)(1)(E), the full and true assessed property value shall include the computed assessed value of the utility, determined by dividing the amount of the payment in place of taxes made by the utility by the millage rate which would apply to the utility if the utility were subject to levy and collection of taxes under AS 29.53.

(e) In addition to the computation for municipalities which levy and collect a property tax, the department shall determine an estimated full and true assessed property value under (d) of this section for

(1) each municipality which is a school district and which does not levy and collect a property tax;

(2) each second class city with a population of 750 or more persons; however, a computation is not required under this paragraph more often than once during a period of three successive calendar years; and

(3) all other second class cities, by determining the average per capita full and true assessed property value of all cities having a population of less than 750 persons in which an assessment has been completed by a municipality or for which a determination is not made under (1) or (2) of this subsection.

(f) The department shall annually compute a statewide average per capita full and true assessed property value. (§ 2 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.88.025. Reports. A payment of an equalization entitlement may not be made to a municipality under this chapter until the municipality has submitted its certificate of estimated revenue and its financial report to the department for the fiscal year preceding the year for which the equalization entitlement is sought, together with a budget for the municipality's current fiscal year. The financial report shall include a listing of general revenue collected from taxes levied and assessed by the municipality and any other revenue which, in the opinion of the municipal officials, is eligible for inclusion in computations of the locally generated revenue of the taxing unit (§ 2 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.88.030. Limitation on computation and use of payments. (a) An equalization entitlement generated by the general tax levy of a taxing unit may be used only for authorized expenditures of that taxing unit, but up to 15 percent of the payment of an equalization entitlement generated by areawide revenue of a municipality may be used by the municipality for areawide or nonareawide purposes at the discretion of its assembly or council.

(b) An equalization entitlement determined with reference to revenue other than revenue obtained from the levy and collection of taxes may be used for areawide or nonareawide purposes, at the discretion of the assembly or council. (§ 2 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.88.035. Tax equalization account. The tax equalization account is established. Money to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall be allocated by the department to the account. The amount



allocated to the account shall be fully distributed by the department as payments to municipalities to fulfill each municipality's share authorized under AS 29.88.010. The amount allocated to the account shall be distributed by the department pro rata among eligible municipalities. (§ 2 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.88.040. Administration. (a) The department may adopt regulations necessary to implement this chapter. The regulations shall include, among other provisions,

(1) procedures and filing dates for submitting certification and financial reports;

(2) procedures for obtaining information required to compute and determine the municipality's millage rate equivalent; and

(3) procedures by which the department shall notify a municipality in writing of the reasons for a proposed disallowance or adjustment of any factor bearing upon the determination of the municipality's entitlement and by which the municipality will be provided reasonable time in which to respond or to challenge the department's determination.

(b) The department shall make reasonable efforts to advise and assist municipalities in collecting information and completing reports necessary for the determination of entitlements under this chapter.

(c) The department shall, by regulation, classify for inclusion or exclusion as a component of a municipality's millage rate equivalent under AS 29.88.010 any tax revenue appropriated for a utility not included in the definition set out in AS 29.88.045(4). (§ 2 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec 29.88.045. Definitions. In this chapter

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

(2) "municipality" means a city, borough or unified municipality incorporated under the laws of the state;

(3) "taxing unit" means a municipality and

(A) in a borough or unified municipality, a service area or the entire area outside cities;

(B) in a city, a differential tax zone;

(4) "utilities" means electricity, water, sewer, gas, heat, or telephone services, and refuse and garbage collection services. (§ 2 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Chapter 89. State Aid for Miscellaneous Municipal Purposes.

Section

10. Revenue sharing payable

20. State aid to municipalities for roads

Section

30. State aid to municipalities and other eligible recipients for health facilities and hospitals

Section

40. State aid to voluntary departments in the borough

50. State aid to Native governments

Effective date of chapter 17, ch. 155, SLA 1980 provided that all of the act take effect on the first day of the fiscal year for which \$3,000,000 more is appropriated and all other recipients under the act of §§ 1 — 12 of this act or on the first day of the fiscal year whichever is earlier. A \$33,500,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year July 1, 1980. The appropriation made in §§ 51 and 52, ch. 12 and § 6, ch. 165, SLA 1980.

Editor's note. — Section 11 of this act, (1) a municipality which received less than \$25,000 of living differential during the fiscal year in which this act took effect and (2) a municipality which received less than 125 percent of the amount received for the last fiscal year. AS 29.88.010 — 43.18.045, repealed by this act, is, for each of the first five years during which sec. 1 —

Sec. 29.89.010. Revenue equalization entitlements. The department shall pay

(1) to a municipality to provide the service exercises the power in

(2) to a Native village. (SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.89.020. State aid for road maintenance. The department shall pay for the maintenance of road, street or highway, excluding (1) the office highways not dedicated and maintained under the

Sec. 29.89.070. Area cost-of-living differential. (a) Payments to a municipality or other eligible recipient under AS 29.89.020 — 29.89.030 shall reflect area cost-of-living differentials. Payments shall be based upon the sum of per capita, per mile and per bed or facility grants due each municipality or other recipient multiplied by the appropriate area cost-of-living differential. The area cost-of-living differential for each recipient shall be determined annually by election district under the provisions of AS 39.27.030. Application of the area cost-of-living differential may not result in distribution of an amount less than the amount of the payment determined without application of this section.

(b) The election districts used to establish area cost-of-living differentials under (a) of this section are those designated by the proclamation of reapportionment and redistricting of December 7, 1961, and retained for the house of representatives by proclamation of the governor September 3, 1965. (§ 3 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.89.080. Miscellaneous services account. The miscellaneous services account is established. Money to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall be allocated by the department to the account in accordance with AS 29.95.010. If amounts in the account are insufficient to pay each municipality's or other recipient's share authorized under this chapter, the amounts which are available shall be distributed pro rata among eligible municipalities and other recipients. (§ 3 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.89.090. Regulations. The department shall adopt regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The regulations shall include minimum standards required to qualify a municipality or other recipient for payments for each service. The department may require a municipality or other recipient to submit a performance report adequate to demonstrate to the department that a service for which payment is requested under this chapter was performed by the municipality or other recipient and meets minimum standards of service prescribed by regulation. (§ 3 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.89.100. Definitions. In this chapter

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

(2) "health facility"

(A) means a facility which is licensed, when required, by the state under AS 18.20.010 — 18.20.130 and which is owned or operated or both by a municipality or by a nonprofit corporation or other nonprofit sponsor;

(B) includes a public health center, maternity home, community mental health center, facility for the mentally or physically handicapped, nursing home or convalescent center;

(C) excludes a facility operated by the federal government;

(3) "hospital" means a facility licensed by the Department of Health and Social Services. This term excludes a facility operated by the federal government. (§ 3 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Chapter 90. State Aid

Section

- 10. State aid for hospital construction
- 20. Hospital construction assistance account
- 30. Definitions

Cross reference. — As to state aid to municipalities and other eligible recipients for health facilities and hospitals, see AS 29.89.030.

Effective date of chapter. — Section 17, ch. 165, SLA 1980, provides that §§ 1 — 12 of the act take effect on the first day of the fiscal year for which \$33,400,000 more is appropriated and allowed by the governor for distribution to municipalities and other recipients under the provisions of §§ 1 — 12 of this act or on July 1, whichever is earlier. A total of \$33,500,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1980. The appropriation made in §§ 51 and 52, ch. 120, SLA 1980, and § 6, ch. 165, SLA 1980.

Editor's note. — Section 12, SLA 1980, effective on the same date as this chapter, provides: Notwithstanding other provisions of §§ 1 — 11 of this act, (1) a municipality shall not receive less than \$25,000 plus the cost-of-living differential during the fiscal year in which this act is effective and (2) a municipality which would have received under AS 29.86, added by sec. 2 of this act, less than 125 percent of the amount it received for the last fiscal year 43.18.010 — 43.18.045, repealed by this act, is, for each of the first three years during which secs. 1 — 10 of this act are effective, entitled to receive

(2)

Sec. 29.90.010. State aid for hospital construction. If construction of a hospital began after January 1, 1968, and state matching aid for construction approved for payment to the municipality or other hospital sponsor constitutes less than 25 percent of the total project cost, the department shall pay to the municipality or other hospital sponsor each fiscal year \$2,500 a bed for the maximum number of beds provided for in the construction design of the facility or five percent of the total project cost, whichever is greater. State aid provided for in this section shall continue until the municipality or other hospital sponsor has received an amount which, combined with state matching money for construction of the hospital, equals 25 percent of the total project cost. Money received for construction may not be used for any other purpose. (§ 4 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.90.020. Hospital construction assistance account. The hospital construction assistance account is established. Money to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall be allocated by the department to the account in accordance with AS 29.95.010. If amounts in the account are insufficient to pay each recipient's share authorized under this chapter, the amounts which are available shall be distributed pro rata among eligible recipients. (§ 4 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.90.030. Definitions. In this chapter

- (1) "department" means the Department of Community and Regional Affairs;
- (2) "hospital" means a licensed hospital determined by the Department of Health and Social Services to be a general hospital; the term excludes a facility operated or wholly supported by the state or the federal government;
- (3) "total project cost" means
 - (A) costs directly related to the project; and
 - (B) the total of all costs of financing and carrying out the project, including but not limited to,
 - (i) the costs of all necessary studies, surveys, plans and specifications, architectural, engineering or other special services, acquisition of real property, site preparation and development, purchase, construction, reconstruction and improvement of real property, and the acquisition of machinery and equipment as may be necessary in connection with the project;
 - (ii) an allocable portion of the administrative and operating expenses of the municipality or other hospital sponsor;
 - (iii) the cost of financing the project, including interest on bonds issued to finance the project; and
 - (iv) the cost of other items, including any indemnity and surety bonds and premiums on insurance, legal fees, fees and expenses of trustees, depositaries, financial advisors, and paying agents for the bonds issued as the issuer considers necessary. (§ 4 ch 155 SLA 1980)

**Chapter 95. Administration
Financial Assistance**

Section

- 10. Allocation and distribution
- 20. Qualification for minimum payments
- 30. Proration of payments

Effective date of chapter. — Section 17, ch. 155, SLA 1980, provides that — 12 of the act take effect on the first of the fiscal year for which \$33,400,000 more is appropriated and allowed by governor for distribution to municipalities and other recipients under the provisions of §§ 1 — 12 of this act or on July 1, whichever is earlier. A total of \$33,500,000 was appropriated for programs for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1980. The appropriations made in §§ 51 and 52, ch. 120, SLA and § 6, ch. 165, SLA 1980.

Editor's note. — Section 12, ch. 155, SLA 1980, effective on the same date as this chapter, provides: Notwithstanding other provisions of §§ 1 — 11 of this act, (1) a municipality not receive less than \$25,000 plus a cost-of-living differential during the fiscal year in which this act is effective and (2) a municipality which would receive under AS 29.88, added by sec. 2 of this act, less than 125 percent of the amount it received for the last fiscal year under AS 29.88, repealed by sec. 2 of this act, is, for each of the first five years during which secs. 1 — 10 of this act are effective, to receive the amount it would have received under AS 29.88, as amended by sec. 2 of this act, for the last fiscal year.

Sec. 29.95.010. Allocation of funds. Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall appropriate to the account established in AS 29.90 in the amounts determined by the department.

- (b) Money in the miscellaneous account established in AS 29.89.080 which exceeds the amount appropriated for equalization account shall be distributed according to the provisions of AS 29.90.
- (c) Money in the miscellaneous account established in AS 29.90



Sec. 43.20.015. Individual tax credit.

Repealed by § 10 ch 1 SSSLA 1980 and § 9 ch 2 SSSLA 1980, effective September 25, 1980.

Editor's note. — The repealed section, derived from § 1, ch. 144, SLA 1978. For legislative findings and purpose of repealing acts, see § 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 1980, and § 1, ch. 2, SSSLA 1980, in the 1980 Temporary and Special Acts and Resolves.

Sec. 43.20.016. Sharing of corporate income tax revenue with municipalities. (a) There is established within the Department of Revenue the municipal assistance fund. The legislature may appropriate to the fund during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 10 per cent of the income tax revenue received by the state under AS 43.20.011(e) and ch. 21 of this title for the previous fiscal year. The Department of Revenue shall distribute money from the fund to each organized borough and each city of any class on an annual basis as provided in (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) The base amount to be distributed from the fund to each borough and city for the fiscal year shall be the amount received by the borough or city during fiscal year 1978 under AS 43.70.080; however, if the amount appropriated to the fund by the legislature under (a) of this section is insufficient for distribution of the full base amount, the Department of Revenue shall prorate the amount available for distribution on the basis of amounts received during fiscal year 1978 under AS 43.70.080. A city incorporated within an organized borough after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount a share of the amount distributed to the borough in which it is located based on the ratio of population in the city to the total population in the borough. A city incorporated outside an organized borough after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount the amount received by the city in the state most closely approximating it in population at the time of its incorporation. A borough incorporated after June 30, 1977 shall receive as a base amount the amount received by the borough in the state most closely approximating it in population at the time of its incorporation.

(c) If the amount in the fund at the time of distribution exceeds the base amount to be distributed under (b) of this section, the excess amount shall be distributed to each borough and city on the basis of population. For the purpose of this subsection, the population of a city within an organized borough shall be deducted from the population of the borough. Population, for the purpose of this section, shall be as certified by the commissioner of community and regional affairs.

(d) The intent of (c) of this section is that local governments which levy property taxes reduce those levies in reasonable proportion to the amount of increased state aid received by a local government. The governing body of each local government shall furnish a notice with the tax statement describing its use of this increased state aid. (§ 2 ch 144 SLA 1978)

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(c) Money received by a municipality under (a)(3) of this section shall be used for expenses of health services or operation and maintenance of health facilities as the municipality determines.

(d) Before money may be distributed under this section, the commissioner of health and social services shall certify to the commissioner of community and regional affairs that any accumulation of assets by nonprofit corporations or other recipients under this section is dedicated irrevocably to a public purpose. (§ 3 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Cross reference. — As to state aid for hospital construction, see AS 29.90.

Editor's note. — As to reports by Department of Health and Social Services and Department of Community and

Regional Affairs and commissioner of health and social services, see § 14, ch. 155, SLA 1980, effective July 1, 1980, in the 1980 Temporary and Special Acts and Resolves.

Sec. 29.89.040. State aid to volunteer fire departments in the unorganized borough. (a) The department shall pay to a volunteer fire department registered with the state fire marshal and serving an area not in an organized borough or city a sum for protection purposes equal to \$10 per capita for the population served by the department, as determined by the state fire marshal.

(b) A grant shall be made under (a) of this section to facilitate the organization of a volunteer fire department in an area not in an organized borough or city, upon application of the proposed fire protection group to the state fire marshal and upon approval of applications according to standards of organization and service prescribed by regulations adopted by the state fire marshal. (§ 3 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.89.050. State aid to Native village governments. The state shall pay \$25,000 to a Native village government for a village which is not incorporated as a city under this title. In this section, "Native village government" means

(1) a local governing body organized by authority of the Act of Congress of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. § 476); or

(2) a traditional village council or, if there is no traditional village council, the paramount chief or other governing body of a Native village which meets the requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. §§ 1601 — 1628). (§ 3 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Sec. 29.89.060. Population determination. For purposes of this chapter, population shall be determined by the latest figures of the United States Bureau of the Census or other reliable population data, including but not limited to public school enrollment figures, public utility connection, registered voters or certified employment payrolls. (§ 3 ch 155 SLA 1980)

Chapter 95. Administration of Municipal Financial Assistance Programs.

Section

- 10. Allocation and distribution
- 20. Qualification for minimum payment
- 30. Proration of payments

Effective date of chapter. — Section 17, ch. 155, SLA 1980, provides that §§ 1 — 12 of the act take effect on the first day of the fiscal year for which \$33,400,000 or more is appropriated and allowed by the governor for distribution to municipalities and other recipients under the provisions of §§ 1 — 12 of this act or on July 1, 1983, whichever is earlier. A total of \$33,500,000 was appropriated for the programs for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1980. The appropriations were made in §§ 51 and 52, ch. 120, SLA 1980, and § 6, ch. 165, SLA 1980.

Editor's note. — Section 12, ch. 155, SLA 1980, effective on the same day as this chapter, provides: "(a) Notwithstanding other provisions of secs. 1 — 11 of this act, (1) a municipality may not receive less than \$25,000 plus an area cost-of-living differential during the first fiscal year in which this act is effective; and (2) a municipality which would receive under AS 29.88, added by sec. 2 of this act, less than 125 percent of the amount which it received for the last fiscal year under AS 43.18.010 — 43.18.045, repealed by sec. 11 of this act, is, for each of the first five fiscal years during which secs. 1 — 10 of this act

are effective, entitled to receive an amount equal to 125 percent of the amount which it received for the last fiscal year under the former provisions of AS 43.18.010 — 43.18.045 in accordance with those provisions. (b) For the first five fiscal years during which secs. 1 — 10 of this act are effective, in order to pay the amounts required by (a) of this section, the allocations made by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to the accounts established in AS 29.88.035, AS 29.89.080, and AS 29.90.020 shall be prorated by an amount which reduces the allocation to each account in equal proportion, and the prorated amounts shall be allocated to these accounts. (c) For the first five fiscal years during which secs. 1 — 10 of this act are effective, payment of an entitlement to a borough under AS 29.88 may be made to a borough only if the borough assembly agrees to allocate to each borough service area in the borough at least the amount of money that the service area received during the last fiscal year under the former provisions of AS 43.18.010 — 43.18.045, in accordance with those provisions."

Sec. 29.95.010. Allocation and distribution. (a) Each year, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall allocate money appropriated to the accounts established in AS 29.88, AS 29.89, and AS 29.90 in the amounts determined by the legislature.

(b) Money in the miscellaneous services account established in AS 29.89.080 which exceeds the amount required to fully fund distributions authorized by AS 29.89 shall be reallocated to the tax equalization account established in AS 29.88.035 and distributed according to the provisions of AS 29.88.

(c) Money in the hospital construction assistance account established in AS 29.90.020 which exceeds the amount required to fully

Alaska MUNICIPAL League

TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N FRANKLIN ST
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801

The Alaska Conference of Mayors met in Juneau on February 5 & 6, 1981 and adopted the following provisions:

FY 81 Supplemental (SB 125). The Alaska Conference of Mayors pledged to use any supplemental funding for tax relief.

Mobile Home Financing. The Conference of Mayors urge supplemental appropriation to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for mobile home loans in order to ease the serious statewide housing shortage.

High Unemployment Rate. The Conference of Mayors supports state funding for capital projects in order to alleviate the serious unemployment problem in the state by providing both construction jobs and operation and maintenance jobs when the projects are completed; urges the Legislature and Governor to approve funding early enough to get projects "on the street" this construction season.

In Lieu Of Bonds. The Conference of Mayors urges speedy passage of SB 13, making direct appropriations for projects approved by voters in lieu of selling bonds; additionally supports state interim financing for municipal bonds that have been authorized by the voters but cannot be sold because of the bond market.

Permanent Fund. The Conference of Mayors urges the Legislature to create special endowments for fundamental services, such as those provided by local governments instead of increasing the Permanent Fund, in order to lessen the risk of the federal government devising methods of taking away the state's money.

School Support. The Conference of Mayors endorses the concept of 100% state funding for schools, both operating and construction.

Communities represented at those meetings include the Municipality of Anchorage, the City of Angoon, the City of Fairbanks, Fairbanks North Star Borough, the City of Haines, Haines Borough, the City of Homer, the City of Hoonah, the City and Borough of Juneau, the City of Kenai, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Kodiak Island Borough, the City of Nenana, the City of Nome, North Slope Borough, the City of Petersburg, the City of Sand Point, the City of Seldovia and the City of Wrangell.

Bill Overstreet, President
Leo Rasmussen, Vice President
George Sullivan, Secretary/Treasurer

Resolution 870-R

Whereas the City Council of the City of Petersburg supports the use of unanticipated funds for tax relief, and

Whereas the City Council of the City of Petersburg is in agreement with the passage of Senate Bill 125 am, and

Whereas the City Council of the City of Petersburg promises to use the supplemental funds to cut local taxes.

Therefore Be It Resolved to endorse the House version of Senate Bill 125 as amended.

Passed and Approved by the City Council of the City of Petersburg,

Alaska, this 23rd day of February, 1981.



Mayor

Attest:



City Clerk

Presented by: The Manager
Introduced: 02/19/81
Drafted by: G.L.S.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Serial No. 735

A RESOLUTION URGING THE LEGISLATURE TO PASS
SENATE BILL 125 AND STATING THE INTENT
OF THE ASSEMBLY TO USE ITS ENTITLEMENT TO
REDUCE PROPERTY TAXES IN THE COMING FISCAL YEAR.

WHEREAS, prior to 1978, the State of Alaska levied a business license tax and refunded to each municipality 60 percent of the revenues derived from that tax within the municipality, and

WHEREAS, in 1978 the legislature repealed the business license tax causing a loss to municipalities of this dedicated revenue, and

WHEREAS, the same legislature provided that in lieu of the business license tax revenues, the legislature would appropriate to a municipal assistance fund an amount equal to or greater than 10 percent of the corporate income tax revenue received by the State during the previous fiscal year for distribution to municipalities, and

WHEREAS, AS 43.20.016(b) and (c) provide that if sufficient funds are appropriated to the municipal assistance fund, a municipality will receive a base allocation equal to the amount it received in business license tax refunds during fiscal year 1978, and that the excess of the amount needed to make a base distribution to all municipalities would be distributed on the basis of population, and

WHEREAS, AS 43.20.016(d) sets forth the intent of the legislature that to the extent distribution to a municipality from the municipal assistance fund constitutes an increase in state aid to the municipality, the municipality will reduce property tax levies in reasonable proportion to the amount of the increase, and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 125 which has passed the senate appropriates to the municipal assistance fund an amount which would constitute an increase in state aid, and

WHEREAS, because municipal budgets and tax levies are usually established before it is known how much state aid municipalities will receive, it is difficult or impossible for

municipalities to reduce property tax levies with any certainty that such reductions will be met by anticipated state aid;

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

1. That the House of Representatives of the State of Alaska is urged to speedily consider and pass Senate Bill 125 so that the assembly may reduce real property levies for the coming fiscal year with the certainty that state aid will be available to make up the revenue loss.

2. That it is the intent of the assembly to use its distribution from the municipal assistance fund which is in excess of the amount it would have received from a business license tax refund for the purpose of providing a reduction in the real property tax levy which is in reasonable proportion to the increase.

3. That copies of this resolution be sent to The Honorable Jay Hammond, Governor of the State of Alaska and to each member of the Alaska State Legislature.

Adopted this 19th day of February, 1981.



Mayor

Attest:

Clerk

ALASKA
STATE LEGISLATURE
MEMORANDUM

TO: Ben
FROM: Linda
RE: SB 125 am (notes)

Date: March 10, 1981

IRA Villages

I have copies of Sackett's memo to pass out to Committee.
The \$780,000 is still a 'gravey amendment' for native village governments as they are already fully funded by the Revenue Sharing Account, however, at our last meeting our Committee amended section 3 by adding Billy Berrier's language.

It is felt by legislative Finance that legally these funds will end up going 'over the top' of the funding abilities of the program and will then be dispersed on a prorata basis in which case Anchorage, Fbks, Jnu, etc will end of getting extra funds.....legis. finance mentioned that the a.g's office would probably get involved.

On the basis of Sackett's amendment, the Municipal League will possibly offer the attached amendment which would 'add some gravey' to the second class cities to bring them up to the level of funding that the Native Village Governments are because of the section 3 amendment.

I spoke with Senator Dankworth about the Municipal League's amendment. He is opposed to it. He is not necessarily in favor of Sackett's amendment either.... but they can deal with that when the bill goes back to the Senate.

Just got a call from Dankworth's aid - she said that he will now go for the additional \$250,000 requested by Ak. Municip. League if the amendment happens. He thought it was alot more money than that additionally.

The Committee can sign off on the bill now, we can have legis. processing write the changes into the bill as a House CS for SB 125am, then when we get the final draft we can take it right to the Chief Clerk rather than waiting for another meeting for the members to sign off on it.

BY 1981 MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING FUNDING

PREPARED BY
STATE RESEARCH AGENCY
FEBRUARY 10, 1981

GROWTH BY PRODUCTION FACTOR = 2.44525730600
MINIMUM ENT. PRODUCTION FACTOR = .0846485630216
MID-TWENTIES PRODUCTION FACTOR = .843129970354

LOCAL CITY 1
ENTIREMENT (1927,000,000) FY 1981
AMOUNT OF INCREASE (133,500,000)
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ENTIREMENT (151,000,000) FY 1981
AMOUNT OF INCREASE
PERCENTAGE INCREASE

LOCAL CITY 1	ENTIREMENT (1927,000,000) FY 1981	AMOUNT OF INCREASE (133,500,000)	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	ENTIREMENT (151,000,000) FY 1981	AMOUNT OF INCREASE	PERCENTAGE INCREASE
1 ARCHWAY A.M.	204,387	\$8,022,420	4.0%	\$12,154,581	5.3%	13.1%
2 CITY S.A.	83,173	\$319,055	0.4%	\$319,055	0.0%	0.0%
3 FACILE HIGH	8,737	\$56,415	0.7%	\$78,446	0.0%	0.0%
4 CHICKAW	6,634	\$36,338	0.6%	\$36,138	0.0%	0.0%
5 CHICKAW	510	\$6,088	1.2%	\$6,088	0.0%	0.0%
6 CLEN ALYS	279	\$879	0.3%	\$879	0.0%	0.0%
7 FIRE S.A.	185,956	\$1,275,517	0.7%	\$1,006,957	0.0%	0.0%
8 RUMBS & BATHING	167,873	\$503,320	0.3%	\$701,194	1.3%	0.4%
9 RICE S.A.	185,903	\$2,113,542	1.2%	\$2,113,542	0.0%	0.0%
10 PARKS & REC.	185,668	\$874,111	0.5%	\$874,111	0.0%	0.0%
11 P. & H/CHICKAW	16,110	\$62,260	0.4%	\$62,260	0.0%	0.0%
12 SO TO WASTE S.A.	186,306	\$115,074	0.1%	\$115,074	0.0%	0.0%
13 CHICKAW/SO TO WASTE	16,110	\$6,485	0.0%	\$6,485	0.0%	0.0%
14 BUILDING S.A.	185,868	\$49,357	0.0%	\$49,357	0.0%	0.0%
15 SPECIAL AGREEMENT	83,173	\$28,185	0.0%	\$28,185	0.0%	0.0%
16 SERVICE AREA 35	64,750	\$149,120	0.2%	\$149,120	0.0%	0.0%
17 FRONT END	204,378	\$133,720	0.1%	\$133,720	0.0%	0.0%
18 AIRPORT S.A.	204,328	\$5,800	0.0%	\$5,800	0.0%	0.0%
19 PARKING S.A.	204,387	\$50,161	0.0%	\$50,161	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	\$14,777,251	\$14,741,581	0.1%	\$764,330	5.3%	36.2%
20 BRISTOL WAY INDUSTRIAL	1,685	\$84,744	5.0%	\$121,077	187.00%	187.00%
21 SOUTH INDUSTRIAL S.A.	1	\$0	0.0%	\$12,054	1200.00%	1200.00%
TOTAL	\$64,744	\$84,744	1.3%	\$121,077	187.00%	187.00%
22 FARMWOOD INDUSTRIAL	60,227	\$1,123,451	1.9%	\$65,748	0.1%	0.1%
23 FOUR LANE	1,100	\$0	0.0%	\$1,507	137.00%	137.00%
24 NORTH SIDE S.A.	6,500	\$56,052	0.9%	\$56,052	0.0%	0.0%
25 INVESTMENT S.A.	7,777	\$81,002	1.1%	\$81,002	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	\$1,227,451	\$1,227,451	1.0%	\$1,227,451	0.1%	0.1%
26 IMPROVEMENTS	1,254	\$4,767	0.0%	\$17,004	1361.00%	1361.00%
27 FINE DETAIL	1,254	\$0	0.0%	\$1,254	100.00%	100.00%
TOTAL	\$4,767	\$4,767	0.0%	\$17,004	356.75%	356.75%
28 JEWELL INDUSTRIAL A.M.	24,211	\$554,777	2.3%	\$72,081	0.3%	0.3%
29 S.A. 1	2,252	\$15,000	0.1%	\$15,000	0.0%	0.0%
30 S.A. 2	1,000	\$1,000	0.0%	\$1,000	0.0%	0.0%
31 S.A. 3	14,001	\$40,000	0.3%	\$40,000	0.0%	0.0%
32 S.A. 4	1,001	\$1,000	0.0%	\$1,000	0.0%	0.0%
33 S.A. 5	11,000	\$27,000	0.2%	\$27,000	0.0%	0.0%
34 S.A. 6	2,000	\$5,000	0.0%	\$5,000	0.0%	0.0%
35 S.A. 7	458	\$1,175	0.0%	\$1,175	0.0%	0.0%
36 S.A. 8	458	\$1,175	0.0%	\$1,175	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	545	\$122,277	0.8%	\$122,277	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	\$8,022,420	\$8,022,420	0.1%	\$8,022,420	0.0%	0.0%

37 KENAI MUNICIPAL BUDGET	25,507	\$216,030	\$237,767	\$71,737	33.20%	\$631,496	\$415,406	132.23%
38 NIKISKI F.P.	3,510	\$20,299	\$20,299	0	0.00%	\$20,815	\$2,516	8.09%
39 NORTH KENAI H.C.	7,872	\$20,543	\$20,543	0	0.00%	\$20,543	0	0.00%
40 BEAR CREEK F.P.	640	\$5,321	\$5,321	0	0.00%	\$11,062	\$6,541	122.93%
TOTAL		\$270,295	\$304,131	\$71,837	26.59%	\$684,921	\$424,464	157.00%
41 KETCHIKAN BUDGET	14,406	\$34,241	\$34,777	\$130,536	202.18%	\$759,224	\$604,861	705.61%
42 SHERIDAN S.A.	752	\$5,273	\$5,273	0	0.00%	\$5,273	0	0.00%
TOTAL		\$77,514	\$230,050	\$130,536	171.46%	\$764,497	\$604,861	608.23%
43 KODIAK (2ND) BUDGET	11,378	\$196,781	\$251,552	\$54,771	27.70%	\$504,203	\$307,221	155.90%
44 FIRE DISTRICT 1	1,662	\$14,182	\$14,182	0	0.00%	\$14,182	0	0.00%
45 ROAD DISTRICT	275	\$24,187	\$35,646	\$11,459	47.4%	\$44,482	\$20,705	83.94%
TOTAL		\$275,251	\$301,380	\$66,230	24.05%	\$562,867	\$327,926	172.10%
46 MATIU BUDGET	23,177	\$459,084	\$52,724	\$793,670	85.74%	\$1,474,364	\$1,015,780	221.26%
47 WASILLA F.P.	3,879	\$30,183	\$30,183	0	0.00%	\$30,183	0	0.00%
48 BUTTE F.P.	2,508	\$19,479	\$19,479	0	0.00%	\$19,479	0	0.00%
49 GREATER PALMER F.P.	7,027	\$27,818	\$27,818	0	0.00%	\$27,818	0	0.00%
50 SUTHER F.P.	818	\$6,365	\$6,365	0	0.00%	\$6,365	\$483	7.68%
51 NEW ANLA-WIDE	17,810	0	\$11,364	\$11,364	-	\$11,364	\$11,364	-
52 TALKHEIMA FLOOD S.A.	308	0	\$440	\$440	-	\$1,687	\$1,687	-
53 TALKHEIMA F.P.	450	0	\$508	\$508	-	\$1,711	\$1,711	-
54 GARDEN TERRACE	71	0	\$273	\$273	-	\$674	\$674	-
55 LAKES F.P.	1,800	0	\$4,154	\$4,154	-	\$10,343	\$10,343	-
TOTAL		\$542,760	\$554,129	\$411,173	75.72%	\$1,405,433	\$1,062,462	175.68%
56 NORTH STATE BUDGET	7,274	\$708,173	\$756,478	\$48,304	15.01%	\$670,230	\$362,057	117.48%
57 SIKKA BUDGET	8,787	\$424,734	\$447,895	\$22,161	5.21%	\$436,042	\$212,048	49.71%

FIRST CLASS CITIES

58 HAINES	2,715	\$45,732	\$47,833	\$2,447	5.33%	\$54,543	\$11,171	24.61%
59 CHEROKEE	2,780	\$27,081	\$29,705	\$2,624	13.37%	\$31,525	\$33,865	123.20%
60 CRAIG	587	\$30,415	\$37,731	\$7,316	24.05%	\$40,763	\$50,347	165.53%
61 DILL (2ND)	1,654	\$93,019	\$111,334	\$18,315	19.70%	\$124,455	\$113,435	220.75%
62 FAIRBANKS	26,457	\$2,816,622	\$2,864,471	\$151,851	5.33%	\$4,711,675	\$1,484,737	52.72%
63 GALLINA	757	\$50,465	\$53,185	\$2,720	5.33%	\$54,080	\$43,565	86.12%
64 HAINES	1,354	\$44,027	\$47,249	\$3,222	7.42%	\$49,007	\$47,249	100.00%
65 HONOLULU	2,527	\$101,153	\$104,644	\$3,491	5.33%	\$107,655	\$101,071	106.83%
66 HONOLULU	1,033	\$53,062	\$54,880	\$1,818	5.33%	\$56,675	\$12,812	24.61%
67 HONOLULU	881	\$16,947	\$17,888	\$941	16.03%	\$19,270	\$2,023	53.24%
68 HONOLULU	710	\$25,267	\$27,621	\$2,354	57.02%	\$30,000	\$24,741	248.76%
69 HONOLULU	4,421	\$221,333	\$237,267	\$15,934	21.51%	\$240,533	\$420,706	173.25%
70 HONOLULU	7,140	\$404,973	\$421,955	\$16,982	4.19%	\$470,237	\$1,164,314	246.73%
71 HONOLULU	713	\$35,201	\$37,044	\$1,843	5.23%	\$39,273	\$18,273	53.44%
72 HONOLULU	404	\$18,643	\$19,440	\$797	4.28%	\$20,621	\$5,272	14.01%
73 HONOLULU	5,754	\$217,516	\$227,227	\$9,711	5.33%	\$237,081	\$25,135	115.40%
74 HONOLULU	107	\$3,812	\$4,017	\$205	5.33%	\$4,215	\$3,812	100.00%
75 HONOLULU	2,034	\$277,754	\$284,720	\$6,966	5.33%	\$294,680	\$250,527	81.55%
76 HONOLULU	121	\$40,841	\$40,841	0	0.00%	\$40,841	\$40,841	100.00%
77 HONOLULU	2,075	\$143,714	\$147,691	\$3,977	5.33%	\$147,691	\$143,714	100.00%
78 HONOLULU	321	\$10,707	\$10,707	0	0.00%	\$10,707	\$10,707	100.00%
79 HONOLULU	3,177	\$212,140	\$212,140	0	0.00%	\$212,140	\$212,140	100.00%
80 HONOLULU	734	\$41,841	\$41,841	0	0.00%	\$41,841	\$41,841	100.00%
81 HONOLULU	541	\$47,841	\$47,841	0	0.00%	\$47,841	\$47,841	100.00%
82 HONOLULU	530	\$31,431	\$31,431	0	0.00%	\$31,431	\$31,431	100.00%
83 HONOLULU	1,780	\$43,511	\$43,511	0	0.00%	\$43,511	\$43,511	100.00%
84 HONOLULU	877	\$43,715	\$43,715	0	0.00%	\$43,715	\$43,715	100.00%
85 HONOLULU	2,815	\$121,816	\$121,816	0	0.00%	\$121,816	\$121,816	100.00%
86 HONOLULU	1,811	\$107,140	\$107,140	0	0.00%	\$107,140	\$107,140	100.00%
87 HONOLULU	4,016	\$205,414	\$205,414	0	0.00%	\$205,414	\$205,414	100.00%

NO	NAME	1	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
89	ZURE II	1								
	TOTAL		\$215,917	\$301,337	\$15,414	5.33%	\$356,284	\$70,366	24.61%	
90	WYANGKILL	3,325	\$215,382	\$165,117	\$10,265	23.33%	\$232,639	\$77,256	33.66%	
91	ZURE III	937	80	\$14,809	\$14,809	-	\$39,033	\$39,033	-	
92	ZURE IV	2,328	80	\$47,067	\$47,067	-	\$124,057	\$124,057	-	
	TOTAL		\$215,382	\$226,734	\$11,611	5.33%	\$455,730	\$240,347	111.53%	
93	YAKUTAT	442	\$19,853	\$27,776	\$7,923	39.91%	\$57,021	\$37,167	187.21%	
SECOND CLASS CITIES										
94	AKHUK	100	\$8,076	\$20,071	\$11,994	148.51%	\$25,781	\$17,704	214.26%	
95	AKIADIAK	354	\$33,311	\$35,107	\$1,795	5.33%	\$41,50	\$8,198	24.61%	
96	AKIAK	216	\$9,373	\$25,555	\$15,582	156.23%	\$31,944	\$21,970	220.23%	
97	AKH MIUI	641	\$87,340	\$92,049	\$4,708	5.33%	\$110,706	\$23,355	26.75%	
98	AKUTAI	81	80	\$24,127	\$24,127	-	\$30,509	\$30,509	-	
99	ALAKHAKI	527	\$35,835	\$37,767	\$1,931	5.33%	\$51,011	\$15,175	42.34%	
100	ALLKINAGIK	227	\$7,022	\$24,913	\$17,891	254.73%	\$30,944	\$23,522	340.67%	
101	ALLAKHAKI	216	\$14,378	\$26,513	\$12,135	84.73%	\$33,141	\$18,762	130.47%	
102	AMILLI	217	\$23,514	\$28,280	\$4,766	20.26%	\$34,116	\$10,602	45.08%	
103	ANAKTUPAK PAKS	173	80	\$25,971	\$25,971	-	\$32,841	\$32,841	-	
104	ANAKKIN	638	\$18,270	\$27,664	\$9,394	51.41%	\$33,776	\$15,506	84.87%	
105	ANAKKI	527	\$31,015	\$32,687	\$1,672	5.33%	\$38,648	\$7,632	24.61%	
106	ANAK	395	\$39,854	\$77,323	\$37,468	94.01%	\$94,574	\$54,719	137.23%	
107	ANAK	102	80	\$26,479	\$26,479	-	\$33,122	\$33,122	-	
108	ATMAJILAK	200	\$29,120	\$30,639	\$1,519	5.33%	\$36,286	\$7,166	24.61%	
109	BETHLE	3,853	\$32,768	\$39,630	\$16,862	5.33%	\$42,382	\$110,114	35.20%	
110	BETHLE MISSION	147	\$8,227	\$26,513	\$17,586	106.73%	\$33,141	\$24,213	271.24%	
111	BURKLAZ	188	\$9,215	\$25,971	\$16,755	181.82%	\$37,841	\$28,626	236.78%	
112	CHU BIRAK	237	\$10,422	\$25,555	\$15,133	145.20%	\$31,944	\$21,522	206.50%	
113	CHUVAI	461	\$22,237	\$25,718	\$3,481	15.34%	\$32,034	\$3,796	42.64%	
114	CHUVAI BIRAK	127	\$19,080	\$29,086	\$10,006	52.44%	\$34,561	\$15,481	111.12%	
115	CLARK'S POINT	39	80	\$24,630	\$24,630	-	\$30,787	\$30,787	-	
116	DEERING	132	\$9,708	\$26,513	\$16,805	173.10%	\$33,141	\$23,433	241.37%	
117	DELTA JUNCTION	862	\$34,291	\$36,140	\$1,848	5.33%	\$42,731	\$8,439	24.61%	
118	DEPEUL	125	\$6,214	\$24,127	\$17,832	287.01%	\$30,509	\$24,275	269.73%	
119	EAGLE	164	\$4,887	\$22,270	\$17,383	355.67%	\$27,689	\$22,801	466.52%	
120	ELK	221	\$14,978	\$25,555	\$10,577	70.61%	\$31,944	\$16,965	113.20%	
121	ELMER	111	80	\$24,630	\$24,630	-	\$30,787	\$30,787	-	
122	ELM	220	\$11,293	\$26,513	\$15,221	134.78%	\$33,141	\$21,850	194.48%	
123	EMERSON	545	\$27,082	\$29,543	\$1,461	5.33%	\$36,981	\$40,980	77.32%	
124	EMERSON	637	\$28,714	\$41,393	\$12,679	5.33%	\$51,583	\$22,799	55.70%	
125	EMERSON ELK	250	\$22,879	\$27,187	\$4,308	19.03%	\$32,845	\$10,005	43.80%	
126	EMERSON	437	\$24,782	\$25,259	\$1,477	5.33%	\$32,807	\$7,825	30.53%	
127	EMERSON	118	\$8,958	\$26,513	\$17,555	195.82%	\$33,141	\$24,182	269.94%	
128	EMERSON DAY	248	80	\$25,033	\$25,033	-	\$31,655	\$31,655	-	
129	GRAY PK	181	\$9,230	\$25,971	\$16,741	181.51%	\$33,141	\$23,910	230.70%	
130	HEBY CHIEFS	302	\$19,231	\$27,867	\$8,635	44.90%	\$33,888	\$14,656	76.21%	
131	HEBY DAY	595	\$19,481	\$25,033	\$11,552	85.63%	\$31,655	\$18,174	134.81%	
132	HEBY	440	\$45,448	\$47,395	\$1,947	43.03%	\$59,745	\$13,296	75.33%	
133	HEBY	98	\$1,688	\$77,664	\$25,076	1523.67%	\$33,776	\$32,138	1001.51%	
134	HEBY	212	\$45,112	\$57,883	\$12,770	28.30%	\$70,215	\$25,103	55.64%	
135	KACHIVAK	271	80	\$20,071	\$20,071	-	\$25,311	\$25,311	-	
136	KAKTUVIK	132	\$3,210	\$25,971	\$22,761	704.07%	\$33,841	\$23,631	229.11%	
137	KALTAG	257	\$9,797	\$26,640	\$17,843	186.11%	\$33,215	\$23,418	209.17%	
138	KASAWI	41	\$4,575	\$18,646	\$14,071	207.22%	\$21,579	\$19,004	415.40%	
139	KIWA	393	\$23,601	\$25,971	\$2,370	10.04%	\$32,841	\$9,240	39.15%	
140	KIWA BIRAK	250	\$14,000	\$25,971	\$11,971	85.49%	\$33,841	\$18,840	134.54%	
141	KIWA	61	\$15,374	\$27,325	\$11,951	77.73%	\$33,589	\$18,215	118.47%	
142	KIWA	385	\$11,940	\$25,555	\$11,615	114.02%	\$31,944	\$20,303	167.42%	
143	KIWA	2,525	\$148,538	\$156,581	\$8,043	5.33%	\$182,045	\$33,507	36.02%	
144	KIWA	178	\$12,019	\$25,971	\$13,951	116.07%	\$32,841	\$20,822	173.23%	
145	KIWA	124	\$6,593	\$27,827	\$21,234	323.73%	\$33,421	\$26,827	408.85%	
146	KIWA	67	\$1,111	\$19,141	\$18,030	162.33%	\$24,464	\$15,434	229.17%	

147 KNEELING	462	\$19,741	\$25,555	\$6,214	2.12%	\$11,944	\$12,602	65.15%
148 LARSEN DAY	158	\$1,787	\$20,071	\$18,283	1022.73%	\$25,311	\$27,593	110.75%
149 LUNER KALOKAG	218	\$66,873	\$82,788	\$15,915	23.37%	\$17,880	\$6,462	40.46%
150 MANIKUTAK	250	\$11,875	\$24,705	\$12,829	109.24%	\$10,862	\$19,026	160.75%
151 MCKEATH	332	\$34,518	\$31,135	\$3,383	10.48%	\$46,360	\$12,449	36.06%
152 MOKUYUK	174	\$10,741	\$25,555	\$14,813	137.90%	\$11,944	\$21,202	197.37%
153 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	543	\$51,732	\$54,504	\$2,772	5.37%	\$14,538	\$12,746	24.61%
154 NAFANAK	277	\$30,005	\$26,365	\$3,640	31.78%	\$12,311	\$12,385	61.90%
155 NAFANAK	240	\$13,208	\$25,555	\$12,347	93.48%	\$11,944	\$18,776	141.85%
156 NEWALLN	105	\$0	\$24,630	\$24,630	-	\$0,787	\$0,787	-
157 NEW STUDYACK	277	\$12,174	\$24,630	\$12,456	102.31%	\$10,787	\$18,613	152.89%
158 NEWTON	150	\$10,104	\$25,555	\$15,450	152.90%	\$11,944	\$21,831	216.12%
159 NIGHTPITL	135	\$4,056	\$25,817	\$21,761	538.11%	\$11,124	\$28,008	692.02%
160 NIKOLAI	152	\$0	\$25,371	\$25,371	-	\$12,841	\$32,341	-
161 NORDALTON	226	\$0	\$24,693	\$24,693	-	\$10,822	\$10,822	-
162 NORVICK	483	\$23,057	\$27,258	\$4,201	18.22%	\$13,552	\$10,495	45.51%
163 NULATI	344	\$19,126	\$14,138	\$4,987	47.12%	\$14,033	\$14,912	77.94%
164 NUNYAT	182	\$0	\$25,371	\$25,371	-	\$12,841	\$12,841	-
165 OLD TOWN	340	\$18,858	\$21,236	\$2,377	12.60%	\$26,024	\$17,165	37.97%
166 OZINKIE	177	\$3,888	\$20,071	\$16,183	416.20%	\$25,311	\$21,492	552.70%
167 PILOT STATION	301	\$14,270	\$25,686	\$11,416	80.00%	\$12,016	\$17,746	124.35%
168 PLATHAM	58	\$27,002	\$28,458	\$1,455	5.33%	\$13,647	\$6,645	24.61%
169 POINT HOPE	486	\$0	\$25,371	\$25,371	-	\$12,841	\$12,841	-
170 PORT ALEXANDER	101	\$1,310	\$19,346	\$18,035	1376.33%	\$24,464	\$23,153	176.96%
171 PORT BELDEN	91	\$56,246	\$77,226	\$21,240	37.71%	\$12,559	\$10,279	64.44%
172 PORT LINDA	232	\$11,730	\$20,710	\$8,979	75.64%	\$25,733	\$13,943	110.25%
173 RICHMAGN	448	\$18,334	\$25,363	\$6,369	36.63%	\$12,169	\$13,175	69.36%
174 RUBY	220	\$3,678	\$25,371	\$22,233	606.10%	\$12,841	\$22,163	732.87%
175 RUSSIAN MISSION	167	\$0	\$25,555	\$25,555	-	\$11,944	\$11,944	-
176 SAINT MICHAEL	232	\$14,181	\$26,513	\$12,331	86.95%	\$13,141	\$18,959	133.63%
177 SAINT PAUL	567	\$17,085	\$119,033	\$27,047	22.23%	\$165,088	\$75,112	83.47%
178 SAVOYKA	468	\$18,227	\$25,371	\$7,744	42.48%	\$12,841	\$14,614	80.17%
179 SARMAN	272	\$8,294	\$19,351	\$11,057	133.32%	\$12,769	\$15,675	103.93%
180 SASTEN HAY	259	\$15,629	\$25,363	\$10,333	66.11%	\$12,169	\$16,579	105.81%
181 SELAMIK	505	\$13,171	\$25,371	\$12,799	97.17%	\$12,841	\$19,670	149.33%
182 SINGELUK	223	\$0	\$25,371	\$25,371	-	\$12,841	\$12,841	-
183 SINGELUK	160	\$37,557	\$47,036	\$9,479	25.24%	\$16,134	\$18,577	49.40%
184 SLEDEN POINT	117	\$0	\$25,555	\$25,555	-	\$11,944	\$11,944	-
185 SLEDENWILL	377	\$20,741	\$25,371	\$5,023	24.01%	\$12,841	\$11,830	94.52%
186 SLEDENWILL	131	\$10,341	\$26,513	\$16,171	155.81%	\$11,141	\$22,759	210.22%
187 STEPHEN	303	\$15,042	\$26,513	\$11,470	76.25%	\$13,141	\$18,039	129.31%
188 TAPPA	479	\$33,515	\$88,334	\$54,819	163.74%	\$107,759	\$74,283	221.50%
189 TELLER	258	\$16,147	\$27,424	\$11,276	69.87%	\$12,245	\$21,088	150.68%
190 THOMAS SPRINGS	141	\$5,872	\$19,850	\$13,978	231.04%	\$24,742	\$18,870	21.34%
191 TUGLAK	487	\$20,831	\$36,203	\$15,372	25.74%	\$11,646	\$10,817	51.31%
192 TUGLAK DAY	336	\$16,775	\$25,555	\$8,780	52.34%	\$11,944	\$15,168	90.47%
193 TUGLAK	258	\$40,377	\$43,103	\$2,726	56.47%	\$12,257	\$15,329	29.07%
194 TUGLAK	279	\$14,723	\$25,817	\$11,094	70.01%	\$11,655	\$16,982	114.91%
195 UPAKILLET	632	\$44,751	\$47,374	\$2,623	5.71%	\$11,773	\$16,311	37.42%
196 UPAKILLET	107	\$5,287	\$28,784	\$21,497	406.31%	\$13,240	\$21,003	59.65%
197 WATKINSON	423	\$0	\$25,371	\$25,371	-	\$12,841	\$12,841	-
198 WATKINSON	130	\$0	\$24,127	\$24,127	-	\$0,509	\$0,509	-
199 WATKINSON	2,104	\$18,661	\$107,402	\$14,740	50.53%	\$124,557	\$55,875	81.40%
200 WHITE MOUNTAIN	115	\$0	\$24,127	\$24,127	-	\$10,509	\$10,509	-
201 WHITE MOUNTAIN	232	\$17,240	\$13,126	\$20,531	61.68%	\$18,121	\$15,611	197.14%
202 WHITE MOUNTAIN	1	\$67,446	\$62,314	\$5,131	7.40%	\$4,317	\$4,317	7.11%
203 WHITE MOUNTAIN	1	\$0	\$1,243,616	\$1,243,616	-	\$1,470,404	\$1,470,404	-
TOTAL		\$27,020,040	\$33,500,000	\$6,479,960	23.70%	\$41,000,000	\$24,879,340	60.42%

all well for May 21, 1900

III. ANALYSIS

Only Section 1 of SB 125 effects the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and is, therefore, the only section addressed in this fiscal note.

Section 1 of this bill would make a supplemental appropriation of \$4.6 million to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the State Revenue Sharing program. This additional amount, which represents a 12.1% increase in the grant funding for this program, does not directly cause a great deal more expense. Some additional computer time would have to be purchased, and some additional printing and mailing costs would be incurred to handle the supplemental payments. These costs would total only about five hundred dollars.

However, other problems have been encountered in implementing the State Revenue Sharing revisions found in Chapter 155, SLA 1980. The start up administrative costs for this "new" program have been greater than originally anticipated. This is reflected in added costs for:

- 1) Computer time, to input data and run printouts, that was not required under the old program;
- 2) Long distance telephone expenses incurred to answer questions regarding the new program, and to address misconceptions and misunderstandings resulting from the new Revenue Sharing law;
- 3) New word processing and computer equipment needed to meet the increased work load resulting from this program; and
- 4) Professional fees and services to program computers to handle the new program that can only be feasibly handled in a computerized mode.

The other major factor contributing to the increased costs was the addition of Native village governments (Sec. 29.89.050) as eligible recipients of State Revenue Sharing Funds. This addition increased our number of clients by over one-third. The original idea of making Native village governments eligible for State Revenue Sharing was proposed in SB 565. This Department prepared a fiscal note for that bill, which included additional administrative costs of 77.5 to implement this concept, but when the Native village government provisions were added to the Revenue Sharing bill late last session the fiscal note was not included. The cost of serving these new entities are reflected in higher costs for:

- 1) Long distance telephone costs to assist eligible villages;
- 2) Addition printing costs for applications and regulations;
- 3) Additional postage to mail applications and payments;
- 4) Additional travel to assist Native village governments in preparing applications; and
- 5) Other miscellaneous costs that reflect the simple fact that the more communities are now eligible to participate in this program.

After six months of experience we have a better understanding of what is needed to administer this program. The following reflects additional funding that will be needed to adequately administer the State Revenue Sharing Program.

FY 81

<u>200 TRAVEL</u>		7.2
12 trips @ \$600 per trip to assist municipalities and meet with staff in field offices regarding the Revenue Sharing Program.		
<u>300 Contractual</u>		12.5
Long Distance Telephone	1.0	
Postage	1.0	
Printing and Advertising	3.5	
Copier	.5	
Equipment rental	1.5	
Professional fees and services	5.0	
	Total	19.7

FY 82

<u>200 TRAVEL</u>		7.9
FY 81 + 10% inflation adjustment		
<u>300 CONTRACTUAL</u>		
FY 81 on all costs except Professional fees and services + 10% inflation		
Professional fees and services		8.3
		2.0
	Total FY 82	18.2

FY 83 and FY 84 increase 10% each year for inflation

This administrative supplemental of 19.7 for FY 81 will bring the total cost for administering SRS up to 102.7, which translates into an overhead cost of .0027.



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 - SB 125 am

"An Act making supplemental appropriations to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the Department of Revenue for programs which provide state financial assistance to municipalities and other recipients; and providing for an effective date."

Section 1.

The appropriation of \$18,400 million from the general fund to the municipality revenue sharing fund.

a) This figure was formulated by fully funding the two clauses which were included in the municipality revenue sharing program changes of last year. They are the 'hold harmless clause' and the 'minimum entitlement clause'. These clauses can be found at the beginning of Chapter 95, Title 29. The effect is that no borough or municipality will receive less than 125% of what they would have received under the old formula of FY 80. Thus the calculated figure of \$18,400 million.

Section 2.

The appropriation of \$45,100 million from the general fund to the municipality assistance fund.

a) These additional funds are requested to fully fund the revenues collected from corporate income taxes (the 10%) which goes into the municipality assistance fund. The total FY 80 10% figure was \$6,400 million. Since FY 81 already allows for \$11,400 million, the additional \$45,100 is the difference needed to fully fund the municipality assistance program.

Section 3.

This section was an offered amendment by Senator Sackett. There was a question as to this amendment's actual effect and the intent by the Senator. A legal opinion was requested and received. (attached)

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

FOUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 2, 1981

SUBJECT: Appropriation to Unincorporated
Communities

TO: Representative Ben F. Grussendorf
Chairman
House Community and Regional Affairs
Committee

FROM: Billy G. Berrier *BGB*
Director
Division of Legal Services

I have read Mr. Chenoweth's memorandum to you on this subject and agree with his conclusions.

The constitutional problem could be substantially mitigated and the statutory problem eliminated if the appropriation were not through AS 29.89.050 but distributed equally to recipients of state aid under that section. If that is desired I would suggest the following language:

"Section 3. The sum of \$780,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for distribution in equal shares to each native village government entitled to state aid under AS 29.89.050."

This would not be free from constitutional question. An argument can be made that such a direct appropriation violates the prohibition against local or special acts if a general act can be made applicable contained in sec. 19, Article II of the constitution. It is my opinion that appropriations are by their very nature special acts; that there is no requirement that appropriations be pursuant to enabling substantive law and that the appropriation suggested would be constitutional.

BGB:blg

The CRF Committee has adopted this language to replace Sect 3 of SB125.

Alaska State Legislature

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WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
TELEPHONE 469-3758



SENATOR

John C. Sackett

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Senate

M E M O R A N D U M

March 10, 1981

TO: Representative Grussendorf
FROM: Senator Sackett *JCS*

Senate Bill 125 was amended (Section 3) to provide equal assistance to sixty unincorporated villages. That list of villages, as provided by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, is attached. The \$780,000.00 appropriation under Section 3 would provide \$13,000.00 to each of the sixty villages. That amount seems to approximate the shares to be received by incorporated cities of similar demographics under Sections 1 and 2.

COLUMN WHITE

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Native Village Government	1911-14 Allocated Entitlement	Final Payment					
Urtic Village	20726.93	* 21078 ²⁴					
Atka	20726.93						
Beaver	20726.93						
Burch Creek	20726.93						
Cantwell	20726.93	*					
Chalkyitsik	20726.93						
Chickaloon	20726.73						
Chignik	20726.93						
Chignik Lake	20726.93						
Chignik Lagoon	20726.93	*					
Chitina	20726.93						
Chistochina	20726.93						
Circle	20726.93						
Copper Center	20726.93						
Cracked Creek	20726.93						
Dot Lake	20726.93	*					
Eagle	20726.93						
Egegik	20726.93						
English Bay	20726.73						
Evansville	20726.75						
Gulkora	20726.93	*					
Healy Lake	20726.93						
Igiugig	20726.73						
Iliamna	20726.93						
Ikroavik	20726.93						
Kipnuk	20726.93						
Klukwan	20726.93						
Kokhanok	20726.73						
Keliganek	20726.93	*					
Kongiganak	20726.93	*					
Kwigillingok	20726.73						
Levelock	20726.73						
Lima Village	20726.93						
Longport Springs	20726.93	*					
Matalaska Lake	20726.93						
Mellartak	20726.73	*					
Minto	20726.73	*					
Nikolski	20726.73	*					
Northway	20726.73	*					
Red Bay	20726.73						
	824077.20						

not eligible

COLUMN WRITE

	Nature Village (Classification)	FY 1971 Provisional Entitlement	Final Payment
1	Perryville	20726 ⁹³	21072 ²⁹
2	Pilot Point	20726 ⁹³	
3	Portage Creek	20726 ⁹³ *	
4	Port Graham	20726 ⁹³	
5	Rompert	20726 ⁹³	
6	Red Devil	20726 ⁹³ *	
7	Sand George	20726 ⁹³	
8	South Naknek	20726 ⁹³	
9	Stevens Village	20726 ⁹³	
10	Stony River	20726 ⁹³ *	
11	Takotna	20726 ⁹³	
12	Tanacross	20726 ⁹³	
13	Tatitlek	20726 ⁹³	
14	Tazlina	20726 ⁹³	
15	Telida	20726 ⁹³ *	
16	Tetlin	20726 ⁹³ *	
17	Tuntutuliak	20726 ⁹³ *	
18	Twin Hills	20726 ⁹³ *	
19	Ugashik	20726 ⁹³	
20	Venetie	20726 ⁹³	
21		414538 ⁶⁰	
22	Noatak		
23			
24			
25			
26	Total pg. 1	20884193	
27	pg. 2	7374687	
28	pg. 3	1577475	
29	pg. 4	1303985	
30	pg. 5	1053560	
31	pg. 6	62917	
32	pg. 7	82251 ³⁶	
33	pg. 8	12154 ⁶	
34			
35	Total	2249993 ¹⁶	
36			
37	Total	33497930	
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39			
40			

Alaska MUNICIPAL League

TELEPHONES
907: 586-1325
586-6526

204 N. FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

March 11, 1981

to: House Community & Regional Affairs Committee
from: Ginny Chitwood, AML Executive Director *gc.*
re: SB 125 - Supplemental Appropriation

If the committee adopts the language suggested by Berrier for distribution of additional funds to native village governments, each would receive about \$13,000 in supplemental funds, raising the FY 81 entitlement for each to about \$34,000. In order to correct the inequity between the native village governments and the small incorporated communities that would be created by that language, please consider the following additional amendments:

Change amount in Section 1 of SB 125 from \$18,400,000 to \$18,650,000.

add a new section:

Sec. 29.95.020. Qualification for minimum payment. (a) is amended to read:

A municipality qualifying for an entitlement under AS 29.88 or AS 29.89 shall receive a minimum payment of \$34,000 [\$25,000] plus an area cost-of-living differential for each fiscal year if

(1) the municipality has conducted a regular election under AS 29.28.010 - 29.28.050 during the fiscal year preceding the year for which payment of an entitlement is authorized by AS 29.88 or AS 29.89 and has reported the results of the election to the commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs;

(2) regular council meetings are held in the municipality in accordance with the requirements of AS 29.23.210 during the fiscal year preceding the year for which payment of an entitlement is authorized by AS 29.88 or AS 29.89 and a record of the proceedings is maintained;

(3) a municipal budget has been adopted for the fiscal year during which payment of an entitlement is authorized by AS 29.88 or AS 29.89 and an audit or financial statement for the preceding fiscal year has been prepared and furnished to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in accordance with AS 29.23.560(a); and

(4) local ordinances adopted by the governing body of the municipality have been codified in accordance with AS 29.48.180.

Communities that would benefit from this amendment are:
Hydaburg, Klawock, Akhiok, Akiak, Akutan, Aleknagik, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Anderson, Anvik, Brevig Mission, Chefor-nak, Chevak, Clark's Point, Deering, Diomede, Eagle, Eek, Ekwok, Elim, Fortuna Ledge, Gambell, Golovim, Goodnews Bay, Grayling, Holy Cross, Hooper Bay, Hughes, Kachemak, Kaktovik, Kaltag, Kasaan, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotlik, Koyuk, Koyukuk, Kupreanof, Kwethluk, Larsen Bay, Manokotak, Mekoryuk, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Newhalen, New Stuyahok, Newtok, Night-mute, Nikolai, Nondalton, Norvik, Nuiqsut, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Pilot Station, Platinum, Point Hope, Port Alexander, Port Lions, Quinhagak, Ruby, Russian Mission, Saint Michael, Savoonga, Saxman, Scammon Bay, Selawik, Shageluk, Sheldon Point, Shishmaref, Shungnak, Stebbins, Tenakee Springs, Togiak, Toksook Bay, Tununak, Upper Kalskag, Wainwright, Wales, and White Mountain.

cc: Senator Dankworth
Dept. of C&RA

Alaska State Legislature

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P.O. BOX 65
GALENA, ALASKA 99741

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
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TELEPHONE 448-3788



SENATOR

John C. Sackett

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Senate

MEMORANDUM

March 10, 1981

TO: Representative Grussendorf
FROM: Senator Sackett *JCS*

Senate Bill 125 was amended (Section 3) to provide equal assistance to sixty unincorporated villages. That list of villages, as provided by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, is attached. The \$780,000.00 appropriation under Section 3 would provide \$13,000.00 to each of the sixty villages. That amount seems to approximate the shares to be received by incorporated cities of similar demographics under Sections 1 and 2.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES
GENERAL COUNSEL
1000 EAST 12TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99515


LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 19, 1981

SUBJECT: Appropriation to unincorporated communities
Section 3, SB 125 am
(Work Order No. 12-0750)

TO: Representative Ben F. Grussendorf
Chairman, House Community and Regional
Affairs Committee

FROM: John B. Chenoweth
Legislative Counsel 

With the supplemental appropriation of \$18,400,000 to the several accounts collectively managed by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs by * Sec. 1 of this bill, I am told that sufficient money is added to amounts appropriated by the 1980 Legislature to assure all recipients of their full share to which entitled by law during FY 1981. Native village governments would be receiving, under AS 29.89.050, the full \$25,000 to which each is entitled.

Assuming this is true, the addition of the \$780,000 by * Sec. 3 of the bill suggests two conclusions:

(1) The "miscellaneous services account", AS 29.-89.080, to which an appropriation for miscellaneous municipal purposes would normally be made, is "over-appropriated" by \$780,000. AS 29.95.010(b) directs that any "surplus" amounts pour over into the tax equalization account, AS 29.88.035, for distribution to municipalities. Under this interpretation, municipalities -- but not unincorporated Native villages -- would share an additional \$780,000.

(2) The appropriation is invalid: it is not an appropriation made to the miscellaneous municipal service account, the source, by law, of allocations to unincorporated communities under AS 29.89.050, and direct

Representative Ben F. Grussendorf
Page 2
February 19, 1981

appropriations that do not pass through this account for the support for one group of recipients or another are not authorized.

Under either conclusion, the Native village governments should not expect to receive the additional \$780,000 as the amendment's sponsor intended.

JBC:ljb

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801
907-465-3611

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 2, 1981

SUBJECT: Appropriation to Unincorporated
Communities

TO: Representative Ben F. Grussendorf
Chairman
House Community and Regional Affairs
Committee

FROM: Billy G. Berrier *BGB*
Director
Division of Legal Services

I have read Mr. Chenoweth's memorandum to you on this subject and agree with his conclusions.

The constitutional problem could be substantially mitigated and the statutory problem eliminated if the appropriation were not through AS 29.89.050 but distributed equally to recipients of state aid under that section. If that is desired I would suggest the following language:

"Section 3. The sum of \$780,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for distribution in equal shares to each native village government entitled to state aid under AS 29.89.050."

This would not be free from constitutional question. An argument can be made that such a direct appropriation violates the prohibition against local or special acts if a general act can be made applicable contained in sec. 19, Article II of the constitution. It is my opinion that appropriations are by their very nature special acts; that there is no requirement that appropriations be pursuant to enabling substantive law and that the appropriation suggested would be constitutional.

BGB:blg

*Relating to
Sec 3
SB 195*

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. SB No. 565
 Title An Act relating to native village governments
 Requested by State Affairs Committee

Date 4/22/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Community & Regional Affairs

Program Category Affected Development

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Local Government Assistance - Grants

(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 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		48.6	52.5	56.7	61.2	66.1
200 TRAVEL		9.0	13.0	19.5	21.0	22.7
300 CONTRACTUAL		16.1	17.5	18.3	20.4	22.1
400 COMMODITIES		.3	.4	.4	.4	.5
500 EQUIPMENT		3.5	1	0	0	0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		0	0	0	0	0
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		463.3	942.3	1,570.5	1,696.1	1,831.8
TOTAL		540.8	1,025.7	1,666.0	1,799.1	1,943.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	540.8	1,025.7	1,666.0	1,799.1	1,943.2
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	2	2	2	2	2
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

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

This fiscal note assumes that the State aid to local governments program will remain at the same operating level (i.e. no increase in rate of entitlement; no additional categories).

We talked with people from the Bethel region to get a count of the Native Villages outside an incorporated borough or city. It was agreed that the ANCSA list would be the best "guesstimate" of the number of Native Villages in Alaska outside of an incorporated area.

(continued on attached)

IV. DATE 4/22/80

PREPARED BY Hetta Crane

AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs

PHONE 465-4733

Original Legislative Finance

cc: Direct and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Assume 100 native villages
 Assume 200 average population each
 Assume 50 have public roads @ 4 miles each
 Assume 10 have ice roads @ 10 miles each
 Assume would be eligible for the following categories:

Police Protection	\$12.00 per capita x 20,000 pop.	=	\$240,000
Fire Protection	7.50 per capita x 20,000 pop.	=	150,000
Water Pollution Control	2.00 per capita x 20,000 pop.	=	40,000
Land Use Planning	2.00 per capita x 20,000 pop.	=	40,000
Parks & Recreation	5.00 per capita x 20,000 pop.	=	100,000
Road Maintenance			
Public Roads	1,500 per mile x 200 miles	=	300,000
Ice Roads	900 per mile x 100 miles	=	90,000
Health Facilities	4,000 per fac. x 54 facs.	=	216,000
	Total Entitlement		\$1,176,000
	times average COLA		<u>23.65%</u>
	Total Entitlement		\$1,454,124

For FY 81 we have assumed that only 30 of the eligible native villages will apply and only 15 trips will be necessary to draw up agreements between the native villages and the Department of Community & Regional Affairs.

FY 81

100 PERSONAL SERVICES

1 Administrative Assistant I - range 12 - \$1628/mo x 28% benefits x 12 = \$25,006
 1 Clerk V - range 11 - \$1533/mo x 28% benefits x 12 = \$23,547

\$25,006
 23,547
\$48,553

200 TRAVEL

15 trips @ \$500 ea. plus \$100 per diem ea. = \$9,000

300 CONTRACTUAL

Long Dist. Tele	780
Basic Phone	120
Centrex	403
Postage	1,800
Prntg & Advtsg.	1,440
Repairs & Maint.	660
Copier	180
Office space 600 sq.ft. @ 1.50 mo. x 12	10,800
	<u>16,183</u>

400 COMMODITIES

\$300

500 EQUIPMENT

\$3500

600 LAND & STRUCTURES

NONE

700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.

3% of \$1,454,124 = \$436,237

FY 82

We have assumed that 60% will participate and 20 trips will be necessary. Also there would be no additional equipment and an 8% inflationary factor has been added.

20 trips @ \$500 ea. plus \$100 per diem each = \$12,000
60% of \$1,454,124 = \$872,474

FY 83 thru FY 85

We have assumed 100% participation and 30 trips. Also all subsequent years include an 8% inflationary factor.

30 trips @ \$500 ea. plus \$100 per diem each = \$18,000
100% participation \$1,454,124

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR
M. "ED" DANKWORTH
REPRESENTING
SENATE DISTRICT 12-J
COMMITTEES
FINANCE, CO-CHAIRMAN
RULES, VICE-CHAIRMAN
TRANSPORTATION
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET & AUDIT



Senate

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
HOME PHONE: (907) 277-0683

IN SESSION
FOURTH FLOOR
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
PHONE: (907) 468-3753

Done

To: All Senators
From: Senator Dankworth
Re: SB 125 am
Date: February 13, 1981

Please find attached an updated breakdown, by community, of municipal assistance and revenue sharing before and after the enactment of SB 125 am. The population figures used for this chart will be used by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the Department of Revenue in administering these funds.

The first three columns represent FY 81 revenue sharing and municipal assistance as provided by the legislature in 1980. Columns 4, 5 and 6 represent FY 81 figures including the additional funding provided by SB 125 am. The last two columns are the funding levels proposed by the governor for FY 82.

These figures do not include the \$780,000 additional revenue sharing for unincorporated communities as does the bill that passed the Senate. The \$780,000 will be added to the Native Village Government category found on page four.

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STATE OF ALASKA
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 DIVISION OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

REVENUE SHARING & MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE COMPARISONS

	FY81 RS	FY81 MA	FY 81 TOTAL	FY81 RS	FY81 MA	FY 81 REVISED	FY82 RS	FY82 MA	FY 82 TOTAL
BOROUGH, CITY, VILLAGE	\$33,500.0	\$11,400.0	\$44,900.0	\$51,900.0	\$56,500.0	108,400.0	\$51,900.0	\$80,500.0	132,400.0
(BOROUGHS) --	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
ANCHORAGE MUN.	15,073.6	5,277.2	20,350.8	20,190.0	26,000.8	46,190.8	20,190.0	37,021.4	57,211.4
BRISTOL BAY BOR.	208.5	17.2	225.7	502.0	187.8	689.8	502.0	278.7	780.7
FIRBANKS BOR.	1,326.3	622.7	1,949.0	2,737.1	2,934.3	5,671.4	2,737.1	4,171.9	6,909.0
UNILAU BOR.	1,801.4	417.0	2,218.4	4,007.5	2,870.4	6,877.9	4,007.5	4,176.2	8,183.7
AINES BOROUGH	19.4	8.4	27.8	48.1	64.8	112.9	48.1	94.9	143.0
SIKA BOROUGH	451.7	148.6	600.3	623.7	1,038.2	1,661.9	623.7	1,512.1	2,135.8
ENAI BOROUGH	354.7	374.1	728.8	680.2	1,782.0	2,462.2	680.2	2,532.1	3,212.3
ETCHIKAN BOROUGH	306.5	41.6	348.1	711.5	547.8	1,259.3	711.5	817.2	1,528.7
ODIAK BOROUGH	308.9	25.0	333.9	556.5	559.0	1,115.5	556.5	840.4	1,396.9
AT-SU BOROUGH	978.3	126.6	1,104.9	1,608.6	1,995.2	3,603.8	1,608.6	2,990.7	4,599.3
ORTH SLOPE BOR.	327.6	1,228.5	1,556.1	443.3	1,742.6	2,185.9	443.3	2,015.4	2,458.7
ST CLASS CITY>	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
ARROW	48.3	29.3	77.6	56.5	304.1	360.6	56.5	450.5	507.0
ORDOVA	269.4	50.7	320.1	508.9	332.1	841.0	508.9	482.0	990.9
RAIG	39.3	6.1	45.4	80.5	65.5	146.0	80.5	97.2	177.7
ILLINGHAM	116.8	30.4	147.2	265.4	198.3	463.4	265.4	287.3	552.7
FIRBANKS	2,994.7	1,106.7	4,101.4	4,255.6	4,809.3	9,064.9	4,255.6	6,775.6	11,031.2
ALENA	53.7	8.7	62.4	97.0	105.6	202.6	97.0	157.2	254.2
AINES	75.2	22.7	97.9	155.5	161.0	316.5	155.5	234.7	390.2
OMER	107.5	66.3	173.8	208.5	291.7	500.2	208.5	411.8	620.3
ONAH	55.4	9.1	64.5	64.8	119.7	184.5	64.8	178.7	243.5
YDABURG	19.1	2.6	21.7	23.5	41.2	64.7	23.5	61.7	85.2
AKE	41.3	3.8	45.1	84.7	75.7	160.4	84.7	114.0	198.7
ENAI	312.1	154.5	466.6	639.9	602.1	1,242.0	639.9	840.5	1,480.4
ETCHIKAN	594.0	225.4	819.4	1,499.9	1,151.9	2,651.8	1,499.9	1,644.9	3,144.8
NG COVE	36.4	3.2	39.6	66.2	77.4	143.6	66.2	116.9	183.1
AWOCK	19.8	2.3	22.1	24.0	43.1	67.1	24.0	64.9	88.9
ODIAK	232.3	173.6	405.9	391.9	756.1	1,148.0	391.9	1,086.5	1,458.4
ENANA	53.3	13.5	66.8	90.2	64.3	154.5	97.2	91.5	181.7
OME	295.3	58.7	354.0	502.6	351.4	854.0	502.6	507.4	1,010.0
ORTH POLE	41.3	32.9	74.2	64.1	116.2	180.3	64.1	160.6	224.7
ALMER	179.4	58.0	237.4	281.7	270.1	551.8	281.7	383.1	664.8
ELICAN	21.2	3.3	24.5	37.4	25.7	63.1	37.4	37.6	75.0
PETERSBURG	259.8	49.8	309.6	520.9	373.4	894.3	520.9	545.8	1,066.7
AND POINT	60.5	5.9	66.4	114.3	86.3	200.6	114.3	129.1	243.4
INT MARY'S	88.7	1.4	90.1	161.6	57.2	218.8	161.6	86.8	248.4
ELDOVIA	33.5	6.5	40.0	47.9	59.9	107.8	47.9	88.4	136.3
WARD	258.9	49.0	307.9	396.1	230.0	626.1	396.1	326.5	722.6
AGWAY	52.4	23.3	75.7	94.5	112.0	206.5	94.5	159.3	253.8
LDOTNA	138.7	107.6	246.3	268.2	347.0	615.2	268.2	474.5	742.7
ALASKA	194.0	25.8	219.8	337.0	158.5	495.5	337.0	228.7	565.7
ALDEZ	304.0	376.1	680.1	356.0	787.7	1,143.7	356.0	1,007.0	1,363.0
ANGELL	229.0	45.2	274.2	452.2	381.8	834.0	452.2	561.2	1,013.4
KUTAT	28.8	13.5	42.3	61.3	58.3	119.6	61.3	82.1	143.4

DATE = 2/13/81
 TIME = 12:15

STATE OF ALASKA
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 DIVISION OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

REVENUE SHARING & MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE COMPARISONS

BOROUGH, CITY, VILLAGE	FY81 RS	FY81 MA	FY 81 TOTAL	FY81 RS	FY81 MA	FY 81 REVISED	FY82 RS	FY82 MA	FY 82 TOTAL
	\$33,500.0	\$11,400.0	\$44,900.0	\$51,900.0	\$56,500.0	108,400.0	\$51,900.0	\$80,500.0	132,400.0
<2ND CLASS CITY>	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
AKHIOK	20.6	.6	21.2	25.1	10.7	36.8	26.1	16.1	42.2
AKIACHAK	35.4	1.1	36.5	41.5	36.9	78.4	41.5	56.0	97.5
AKIAK	26.1	.5	26.6	31.9	22.3	54.2	31.9	34.0	65.9
AKOLMIUT	92.9	1.5	94.4	110.6	66.4	177.0	110.6	101.0	211.6
AKUTAN	24.7	.4	25.1	30.4	8.5	38.9	30.4	12.9	43.3
ALAKANUK	38.1	6.3	44.4	50.9	59.6	110.5	50.9	88.0	138.9
ALEKNAGIK	25.4	.9	26.3	30.9	23.9	54.8	30.9	36.1	67.0
ALLAKAKET	27.1	.5	27.6	33.1	22.3	55.4	33.1	34.0	67.1
AMBLER	28.7	1.0	29.7	34.1	22.9	57.0	34.1	34.6	68.7
ANAKTUVUK PASS	.8	.4	.4	32.8	17.9	50.7	32.8	27.2	60.0
ANDERSON	28.1	2.3	30.4	33.7	73.4	107.1	33.7	111.0	144.7
ANGOON	33.0	4.0	37.0	38.6	57.3	95.9	38.6	85.7	124.3
ANIAK	78.1	3.9	82.0	94.5	39.8	134.3	94.5	58.9	153.4
ANVIK	27.1	.3	27.4	33.0	10.6	43.6	33.0	16.1	49.1
ATMAUTLUAK	31.0	.5	31.5	36.3	20.7	57.0	36.3	31.5	67.8
BETHEL	332.5	73.5	406.0	422.0	463.5	885.5	422.0	671.3	1,093.3
BREVIK MISSION	27.1	.5	27.6	33.1	15.3	48.4	33.1	23.2	56.3
BUCKLAND	26.6	.7	27.3	32.8	19.7	52.5	32.8	29.9	62.7
CHEFORNAK	26.1	1.0	27.1	31.9	24.9	56.8	31.9	37.6	69.5
CHEVAK	26.2	1.1	27.3	32.0	48.4	80.4	32.0	73.7	105.7
CHUATHBALUK	29.4	.6	30.0	34.3	13.4	47.7	34.3	20.2	54.5
CLARK'S POINT	25.2	.2	25.4	30.7	10.1	40.8	30.7	15.3	46.0
DEERING	27.1	.7	27.8	33.1	14.1	47.2	33.1	21.2	54.3
DELTA JUNCTION	39.2	31.0	70.2	42.7	121.3	164.0	42.7	169.4	212.1
DIOMEDE	6.6	.3	6.9	30.7	12.9	43.6	30.7	19.7	50.4
EAGLE	22.7	1.1	23.8	27.6	17.7	45.3	27.6	26.5	54.1
EEK	26.1	.9	27.0	31.9	23.1	55.0	31.9	35.0	66.9
EKWOK	25.2	.3	25.5	30.7	11.5	42.2	30.7	17.5	48.2
ELIM	27.1	.8	27.9	33.1	23.9	57.0	33.1	36.2	69.3
EMMONAK	28.8	4.1	32.9	47.8	59.3	107.1	47.8	88.7	136.5
FORT YUKON	62.6	7.9	70.5	91.4	72.4	163.8	91.4	106.7	198.1
FORTUNA LEDGE	27.6	1.0	28.6	32.8	27.3	60.1	32.8	41.3	74.1
GAMBELL	26.6	2.3	28.9	32.5	46.4	78.9	32.5	70.0	102.5
GOLOVIN	27.1	.9	28.0	32.8	12.7	45.5	32.8	19.1	51.9
GOODNEWS BAY	.0	.5	.5	31.6	25.6	57.2	31.6	39.0	70.6
GRAYLING	10.6	.8	11.4	33.4	19.0	52.4	33.4	28.8	62.2
HOLY CROSS	28.3	1.5	29.8	33.8	32.0	65.8	33.8	48.3	82.1
HOOPER BAY	25.6	3.6	29.2	31.6	64.1	95.7	31.6	96.4	128.0
HOUSTON	67.9	2.5	70.4	90.7	47.0	137.7	90.7	70.8	161.5
HUGHES	28.1	.3	28.4	33.7	10.2	43.9	33.7	15.4	49.1
HUSLIA	58.5	1.1	59.6	70.1	22.5	92.6	70.1	34.0	104.1
KACHEMAK	20.6	1.0	21.6	25.3	28.4	53.7	25.3	43.0	68.3
KAKTOVIK	26.6	1.5	28.1	32.8	20.9	53.7	32.8	31.2	64.0
KALTAG	27.2	.5	27.7	33.1	26.5	59.6	33.1	40.3	73.4
KASAAN	4.9	.1	5.0	23.7	4.7	28.4	23.7	7.2	30.9
KIANA	26.6	2.0	28.6	32.8	37.8	70.6	32.8	56.8	89.6

ATE = 2/13/81
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STATE OF ALASKA
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 DIVISION OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

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REVENUE SHARING & MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE COMPARISONS

BOROUGH, CITY, VILLAGE	FY 81		FY 81 TOTAL	FY 81		FY 81 REVISED	FY 82		FY 82 TOTAL
	FY81 RS	FY81 MA		FY81 RS	FY81 MA		FY82 RS	FY82 MA	
	\$33,500.0	\$11,400.0	\$44,900.0	\$51,900.0	\$56,500.0	108,400.0	\$51,900.0	\$80,500.0	132,400.0
CHITINA	26.6	.7	27.3	32.8	25.9	58.7	32.8	39.4	72.2
COBUK	27.8	.2	28.0	33.5	6.2	39.7	33.5	9.5	43.0
COTLIK	26.1	1.7	27.8	31.9	32.5	64.4	31.9	49.0	80.9
COTZEBUE	157.9	38.8	196.7	199.4	294.5	493.9	199.4	430.7	630.1
COYUK	26.6	.6	27.2	32.8	18.6	51.4	32.8	28.2	61.0
COYUKUK	27.5	.7	28.2	33.1	13.1	46.2	33.1	19.8	52.9
CUPREANOF	19.8	.1	19.9	24.4	5.6	30.0	24.4	8.6	33.0
CWETHLUK	26.1	2.3	28.4	31.9	49.0	80.9	31.9	73.9	105.8
LARSEN BAY	20.6	.3	20.9	26.0	16.3	42.3	26.0	24.8	50.8
LOWER KALSKAG	83.5	.6	84.1	92.2	22.6	114.8	92.2	34.4	126.6
MANOKOTAK	25.3	.8	26.1	31.1	26.0	57.1	31.1	39.5	70.6
MCGRATH	38.5	4.0	42.5	46.9	42.7	89.6	46.9	63.3	110.2
MEKORYUK	26.1	.5	26.6	39.9	18.1	58.0	39.9	27.5	67.4
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	55.1	3.4	58.5	64.5	58.3	122.8	64.5	87.6	152.1
NAPAKIAK	26.8	2.1	28.9	32.3	30.0	62.3	32.3	45.0	77.3
NAPASKIAK	26.1	.5	26.6	31.9	24.7	56.6	31.9	37.7	69.6
NEUHALEN	25.2	.4	25.6	30.4	11.0	41.4	30.4	16.6	47.0
NEW STUYAHOK	25.2	1.0	26.2	30.7	31.0	61.7	30.7	47.0	77.7
NEWTOK	26.1	.4	26.5	31.9	15.5	47.4	31.9	23.6	55.5
NIGHTMUTE	26.4	.3	26.7	32.1	13.9	46.0	32.1	21.2	53.3
NIKOLAI	.0	.3	.3	32.8	15.6	48.4	32.8	23.8	56.6
NONDALTON	25.2	.9	26.1	30.6	23.7	54.3	30.6	35.9	66.5
NOORVIK	27.7	2.4	30.1	33.5	51.2	84.7	33.5	77.2	110.7
NULATO	28.5	1.3	29.8	34.0	36.0	70.0	34.0	54.6	88.6
NUIQSUT	.0	.4	.4	32.8	18.7	51.5	32.8	28.5	61.3
OLD HARBOR	21.6	1.0	22.6	26.0	35.4	61.4	26.0	53.8	79.8
OUZINKIE	20.6	.7	21.3	25.3	18.5	43.8	25.3	28.1	53.4
PILOT STATION	26.2	.9	27.1	32.0	31.3	63.3	32.0	47.5	79.5
PLATINUM	28.7	.6	29.3	43.1	6.4	49.5	43.1	9.6	52.7
POINT HOPE	26.6	4.4	31.0	32.8	53.6	86.4	32.8	79.8	112.6
PORT ALEXANDER	19.8	.5	20.3	24.4	10.7	35.1	24.4	16.1	40.5
PORT HEIDEN	78.2	.4	78.6	92.5	9.5	102.0	92.5	14.4	106.9
PORT LIONS	21.1	.8	21.9	25.7	24.2	49.9	25.7	36.7	62.4
QUINHAGAK	26.5	1.6	28.1	32.1	46.9	79.0	32.1	71.0	103.1
RUBY	26.6	1.2	27.8	32.8	23.4	56.2	32.8	35.3	68.1
RUSSIAN MISSION	26.1	.4	26.5	31.6	17.2	48.8	31.6	26.2	57.8
ST. MICHAEL	27.1	4.6	31.7	33.1	33.1	66.2	33.1	48.4	81.5
ST. PAUL	120.9	1.6	122.5	164.8	59.0	223.8	164.8	89.5	254.3
SAVOONGA	26.6	3.1	29.7	32.8	50.5	83.3	32.8	75.8	108.6
SAXMAN	19.7	.5	20.2	23.9	28.0	51.9	23.9	42.7	66.6
SCAMMON BAY	26.5	1.0	27.5	32.1	27.3	59.4	32.1	41.2	73.3
SELAWIK	26.6	2.0	28.6	32.8	53.2	86.0	32.8	80.4	113.2
SHAGELUK	26.6	.6	27.2	32.8	23.2	56.0	32.8	35.2	68.0
SHAKTOOLIK	47.5	.4	47.9	56.1	16.6	72.7	56.1	25.2	81.3
SHELDON POINT	26.1	.4	26.5	31.6	12.1	43.7	31.6	18.4	50.0
SHISHMAREF	26.6	1.7	28.3	32.8	40.0	72.8	32.8	60.3	93.1
SHUNGNAK	27.1	1.6	28.7	33.1	21.6	54.7	33.1	32.3	65.4
STEBBINS	27.1	.9	28.0	33.1	32.1	65.2	33.1	48.8	81.9
TAHANA	35.6	3.2	38.8	218.1	53.6	271.7	218.1	80.5	298.6

DATE = 2/13/81
 TIME = 12:15

STATE OF ALASKA
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 DIVISION OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

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REVENUE SHARING & MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE COMPARISONS

BOROUGH, CITY, VILLAGE	FY81 RS	FY81 MA	FY 81 TOTAL	FY81 RS	FY81 MA	FY 81 REVISED	FY82 RS	FY82 MA	FY 82 TOTAL
		\$33,500.0	\$11,400.0	\$44,900.0	\$51,900.0	\$56,500.0	108,400.0	\$51,900.0	\$80,500.0
TELLER	27.9	.7	28.6	37.1	26.8	63.9	37.1	40.7	77.8
TENAKEE SPRINGS	20.3	1.7	22.0	24.4	15.9	40.3	24.4	23.5	47.9
TOGIAK	26.6	4.0	30.6	31.6	53.3	84.9	31.6	79.6	111.2
TOKSOOK BAY	26.1	1.5	27.6	31.9	35.5	67.4	31.9	53.6	85.5
TULUKSAK	42.9	.6	43.5	51.5	26.7	78.2	51.5	40.6	92.1
TUNUNAK	25.6	.8	26.4	31.9	31.0	62.9	31.9	47.1	79.0
UNALAKLEET	47.8	5.3	53.1	61.6	69.5	130.9	61.6	103.3	164.9
UPPER KALSKAG	27.3	1.6	28.9	33.2	17.8	51.0	33.2	26.4	59.6
WAINWRIGHT	26.6	1.2	27.8	32.8	44.6	77.4	32.8	67.8	100.6
WALES	24.7	.3	25.0	30.4	13.4	43.8	30.4	20.4	50.8
WASILLA	104.4	58.7	163.1	85.5	279.8	365.3	85.5	397.6	483.1
WHITE MOUNTAIN	24.7	.2	24.9	30.4	11.8	42.2	30.4	18.0	48.4
WHITTIER	55.5	2.2	57.7	98.6	31.7	130.3	98.6	47.4	146.0
EXT FIRE AREAS	62.8	.0	62.8	69.2	.0	69.2	69.2	.0	69.2
NATIVE VILL GVT	1,254.6	.0	1,254.6	2,490.0	.0	2,490.0	2,490.0	.0	2,490.0
***** TOTALS *****	33,500.5	11,398.9	44,899.4	51,901.1	56,500.1	108,401.2	51,901.1	80,500.1	132,401.2

ORDINANCE NO. 3935, As Amended

AN ORDINANCE TO STAY THE ENFORCEMENT OF CHAPTER 5, TAXATION, ARTICLE II, SALES TAX, OF THE FAIRBANKS CODE OF ORDINANCES, AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Fairbanks presently levies a sales tax on retail goods and services in the amount of three percent (3%); and

WHEREAS, revenues from sales tax since fiscal year 1977 have been, on the average, approximately 6 million dollars per annum, and have proved a greater fiscal stability for the City of Fairbanks; and

WHEREAS, a reasonable degree of certainty exists that the Alaska State Legislature intends to share and distribute state revenues with political subdivisions of the state; and

WHEREAS, it appears that approximately, and at least, seven (7) million dollars of state revenues shall be shared with the City of Fairbanks; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the city council to substantially reduce the property tax at the statutory time to set the mill rate in May, and

WHEREAS, it is the sense of the council that the immediate and most direct method of infusing of said revenues into the Fairbanks economy is by suspending the municipal sales tax when the City receives state-shared revenue funds;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the levy of all sales taxes heretofore imposed pursuant to FGC §5.200, et seq., shall be stayed effective April 1, 1981, if the state Legislature adopts supplemental state revenue sharing and municipal assistance for the current fiscal year in an amount that would entitle the City of Fairbanks to at least \$4.5 million, and the measure has become law by April 1, 1981.

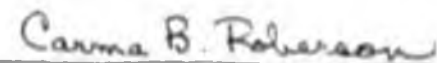
Section 2. That the duration of the stay of enforcement shall be determined by a period of time equal to that period of time during which the State of Alaska continues to share its revenue funds with the City of Fairbanks in an amount of at least \$10 million per annum, or unless sooner revoked by a vote of at least four members of the city council.

Section 3. That the effective date of this ordinance shall be the 13th day of March, 1981.


RUTH E. BURNETT, Mayor

ADOPTED: March 9, 1981

ATTEST:


CARMA B. ROBERSON, City Clerk



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 - SB 125 am

"An Act making supplemental appropriations to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the Department of Revenue for programs which provide state financial assistance to municipalities and other recipients; and providing for an effective date."

Section 1.

The appropriation of \$18,400 million from the general fund to the municipality revenue sharing fund.

a) This figure was formulated by fully funding the two clauses which were included in the municipality revenue sharing program changes of last year. They are the 'hold harmless clause' and the 'minimum entitlement clause'. These clauses can be found at the beginning of Chapter 95, Title 29. The effect is that no borough or municipality will receive less than 125% of what they would have received under the old formula of FY 80. Thus the calculated figure of \$18,400 million.

Section 2.

The appropriation of \$45,100 million from the general fund to the municipality assistance fund.

a) These additional funds are requested to fully fund the revenues collected from corporate income taxes (the 10%) which goes into the municipality assistance fund. The total FY 80 10% figure was 56,400 million. Since FY 81 already allows for 11,400 million, the additional 45,100 is the difference needed to fully fund the municipality assistance program.

Section 3.

This section was an offered amendment by Senator Sackett. There was a question as to this amendment's actual effect and the intent by the Senator. A legal opinion was requested and received. (attached)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill No. 125

Title An Act making supplemental appropriation for financial assistance to municipalities

Requested by Senator Darworth et al Date February 4, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Community and Regional Affairs

Program Category Affected Community 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	7.2	7.9	8.7	9.6		
300 CONTRACTUAL	12.5	10.3	11.3	12.5		
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	19.7	18.2	20.0	22.1		

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	19.7	18.2	20.0	22.1		
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

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

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

See attached narrative for ANALYSIS.

IV. DATE February 4, 1981

PREPARED BY Doug Griffin

AGENCY Community and Regional Affairs/LGAD

PHONE 465-4736

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

III. ANALYSIS

Only Section 1 of SB 125 effects the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and is, therefore, the only section addressed in this fiscal note.

Section 1 of this bill would make a supplemental appropriation of \$4.6 million to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the State Revenue Sharing program. This additional amount, which represents a 12.1% increase in the grant funding for this program, does not directly cause a great deal more expense. Some additional computer time would have to be purchased, and some additional printing and mailing costs would be incurred to handle the supplemental payments. These costs would total only about five hundred dollars.

However, other problems have been encountered in implementing the State Revenue Sharing revisions found in Chapter 155, SLA 1980. The start up administrative costs for this "new" program have been greater than originally anticipated. This is reflected in added costs for:

- 1) Computer time, to input data and run printouts, that was not required under the old program;
- 2) Long distance telephone expenses incurred to answer questions regarding the new program, and to address misconceptions and misunderstandings resulting from the new Revenue Sharing law;
- 3) New word processing and computer equipment needed to meet the increased work load resulting from this program; and
- 4) Professional fees and services to program computers to handle the new program that can only be feasibly handled in a computerized mode.

The other major factor contributing to the increased costs was the addition of Native village governments (Sec. 29.89.050) as eligible recipients of State Revenue Sharing Funds. This addition increased our number of clients by over one-third. The original idea of making Native village governments eligible for State Revenue Sharing was proposed in SB 565. This Department prepared a fiscal note for that bill, which included additional administrative costs of 77.5 to implement this concept, but when the Native village government provisions were added to the Revenue Sharing bill late last session the fiscal note was not included. The cost of serving these new entities are reflected in higher costs for:

- 1) Long distance telephone costs to assist eligible villages;
- 2) Addition printing costs for applications and regulations;
- 3) Additional postage to mail applications and payments;
- 4) Additional travel to assist Native village governments in preparing applications; and
- 5) Other miscellaneous costs that reflect the simple fact that the more communities are now eligible to participate in this program.

After six months of experience we have a better understanding of what is needed to administer this program. The following reflects additional funding that will be needed to adequately administer the State Revenue Sharing Program.

FY 81

<u>200 TRAVEL</u>		7.2
12 trips @ \$500 per trip to assist municipalities and meet with staff in field offices regarding the Revenue Sharing Program.		
<u>300 Contractual</u>		12.5
Long Distance Telephone	1.0	
Postage	1.0	
Printing and Advertising	3.5	
Copier	.5	
Equipment rental	1.5	
Professional fees and services	5.0	
	Total	<u>19.7</u>

FY 82

<u>200 TRAVEL</u>		7.9
FY 81 + 10% inflation adjustment		
<u>300 CONTRACTUAL</u>		
FY 81 on all costs except Professional fees and services + 10% inflation		
Professional fees and services		8.3
		2.0
	Total FY 82	<u>18.2</u>

FY 83 and FY 84 increase 10% each year for inflation

This administrative supplemental of 19.7 for FY 81 will bring the total cost for administering SRS up to 102.7, which translates into an overhead cost of .0027.

S

B

16

8

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN, RESOURCES COMMITTEE

4016 EVERGREEN
FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701

907-478-3880



Senate

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
OFFICE 907-485-3763
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
907-465-3834
HOME 907-789-9182

May 26, 1981

John A. Carlson, Mayor
Fairbanks North Star Borough
Box 1267
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Dear John:

Thank you for your telegram in support of CSSB 168.
I have always supported this legislation and do agree
with your points that you expressed in the telegram.

The bill is in the House Community and Regional Affairs
Committee and by a copy of this letter I am forwarding
a copy of your telegram to them.

Again, thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bettye".

Bettye Fahrenkamp
Alaska State Senator

BF/ab

cc: Representative Grussendorf w/encl.

Same letter sent to: Ruth Burnett
Carleta Lewis

PERSONNEL

1. Program Director (Exempt)
Range 20 Step A Supervisory

Salary	\$37,140.
Benefits	5,708.49
SBS	2,004.
Health Insurance	1,848.
	<u>\$46,700.49</u>

1. LGS IV
Range 19 Step E (General)

Salary	\$39,120.
Benefits	6,012.74
SBS	2,004.
Health Insurance	1,848.
	<u>\$48,984.74</u>

1. Accounting Technician
Range 12 Step A (General)

Salary	21,132.
Benefits	3,247.99
SBS	2,004.
Health Insurance	1,848.
	<u>\$28,231.99</u>

1. Accounting Clerk III
Range 10 Step A (General)

Salary	\$18,768.
Benefits	2,884.64
SBS	2,004.
Health Insurance	1,848.
	<u>\$25,504.64</u>

1. Clerk Typist II
Range 7 Step E (General)

Salary	\$17,700.
Benefits	2,720.49
SBS	2,004.
Health Insurance	1,848.
	<u>\$24,272.49</u>

\$173,694.35

\$173.7

EQUIPMENT *

5 Desks	\$2,411.04
5 Chairs	769.19
2 File Cabinets	1,400.00
2 Book cases	247.48
5 Calculators	1,245.30
2 IBM Dictating machines and	
1 IBM Transcriber	2,218.62
5 Plastic floor mats	200.
5 Trash cans	<u>50.</u>
	\$8,541.63

*Equipment will be leased if that proves less expensive.

\$8.6

TRAVEL

50 trips at an average price of \$390 each	\$11,700.
60 days per diem at \$70 a day (State average)	\$4,200.
Coordination and contingency	<u>\$3,000.</u>
	<u>\$18,900</u>
	\$18.9

CONTRACTURAL

SPACE for five persons		\$16,200.
TELEPHONES		
Basis Service	Long Distance	
\$855	\$10,000	\$10,855.
DATA PROCESSING		
Programming fees		\$5,000.
PRINTING	\$1,000.	\$3,000.
ADVERTISING	\$1,000.	
POSTAGE	\$1,000.	
WORD PROCESSING		<u>\$7,000.</u>
Lease of 2 Wang work stations and 1 printer		\$50,596.
		\$50.6

COMMODITIES

5 x \$200	\$1,000.	
		\$1.

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

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS SB 168 (CRA)
 Title An Act relating to state assistance for capital projects; and providing for an
 Requested by _____ Date effective date.

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Administration
 Program Category Affected General Government
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Administrative 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		49.5				
200 TRAVEL		-0-				
300 CONTRACTUAL		3.2				
400 COMMODITIES		1.5				
500 EQUIPMENT		14.6				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		380,000.0				
TOTAL		380,073.8				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	380,073.8			
FEDERAL FUNDS				
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)				

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	2.0			
PART TIME				
TEMPORARY				

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

This provides for an accounting clerk, correspondence secretary and associated costs to administer these grants. Population estimates are based on preliminary figures of 377,229. The grant amount has been rounded up to accommodate expected changes to the preliminary census figures.

9300
40

373000

IV. DATE March 9, 1981 PREPARED BY Judy Crondahl
 AGENCY Administration
 PHONE 465-2277

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc. Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) Senator Dankworth
Keith Specking

1	POSITION TITLE Accounting Clerk II				RANGE/STEP 9B	BARG. UNIT. G	LOCATION Juneau	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.			
2	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY		FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	LEG.					
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				AMOUNT			JUSTIFICATION:					
	1		2		3								
4	PERSONAL SERVICES:							<p>This position is needed to process grant agreements, correspond with municipalities regarding grants, process requests for payment, prepare vouchers, and maintain grant logs, files, etc. It has been found that a larger than expected amount of time is required with these grants in explaining the reporting and reimbursement procedures to the municipalities. This position would handle this workload for the grants established under CS SB 168.</p>					
5	SALARY 1521/mo.		18,252										
6	BENEFITS 15.79%		2,882										
7	FICA 6.13%		1,119										
8	HEALTH INS.		1,800										
9	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES 01		24.1										
10	TRAVEL 02												
11	CONTRACTUAL 03		4.2										
12	COMMODITIES 04		.5										
13	EQUIPMENT 05		1.8										
14	OTHER												
15	TOTAL COST		30.6										
	CODE	FUNDING SOURCE											
16		FED RCPTS. 1002											
17	100	GF MATCH. 1003											
18		GEN. FUND 1001			30.6								
19		I-A RCPTS. 1005											
20		PDM RCPTS 1028											
21		OTHER											
21	CONTINUATION												
22	ADDITION							FOR B&M USE ONLY					
4A KEY NUMBER					COLUMN NO.								

AGENCY Administration

PROGRAM Centralized Administrative Services

BRU Administrative Services

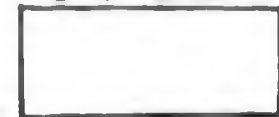
COMPONENT Word Processing/Administrative Support

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

Page _____ of _____

REVISED DATE _____

FY 82



1	POSITION TITLE Correspondence Secretary II			RANGE/STEP 10B	BARG. UNIT. G	LOCATION Juneau	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.			
2	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	LHC.					
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		JUSTIFICATION: This position is needed to provide typing services for Municipal Grants. A heavy typing workload is involved due to the amount of correspondence and record keeping required for these grants. The equipment available in the Word Processing Center has saved many hours of manual record keeping which would otherwise be necessary, but this does increase the work of the correspondence secretaries. The attached page is an example of the record keeping services provided for Municipal Grants by the Center.						
	1	2	3									
4	PERSONAL SERVICES:											
	SALARY	1613/mo.	19,356									
5	BENEFITS	15.79%	3,056									
6	FICA	6.13%	1,187									
7	HEALTH INS.		1,800									
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	01	25.4									
9	TRAVEL	02										
10	CONTRACTUAL	03	4.0									
11	COMMODITIES	04	1.0									
12	EQUIPMENT	05	12.8									
13	OTHER											
14	TOTAL COST		43.2									
	CODE	FUNDING SOURCE										
15		FED RCPTS. 1002										
16		OF MATCH. 1003										
17	00	GEN FUND 1004		43.2								
18		FED RCPTS. 1005										
19		PGM RCPTS 1028										
20		OTHER										
21	CONTINUATION			FOR B&M USE ONLY								
22	ADDITION											
AA KEY NUMBER				COLUMN NO.								

AGENCY Administration PROGRAM Centralized Administrative Services

BRU Administrative Services

COMPONENT Word Processing/Administrative Support

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION.

FY 82

Page _____ of _____

REVISED DATE _____

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54	80/050 035	47 80/08/29	13 80/08/25	Old Harbor 0	2-24	Manage and operate library (proj report 0 spent 12/11/80 tel)	20,000
91	80/050 019	55 81/01/30	14 80/07/28	Palmer 193,565	1-07 81/01/19	Hospital renovation INTENT; ctf'd 356,435 spt.	750,000
311	80/050 068	94 80/07/31	18 80/07/28	Palmer 0	1-07 80/10/31	Storm sewers (ctfd 0 spent)	100,000
87	80/050 020	55 80/08/04	7 80/07/30	Petersburg 1,200,000	1-08	Hospital remodeling and restoration INTENT	1,500,000
110	80/050 054	58 80/10/06	20 80/07/30	Petersburg 11,956	1-08 80/10/21	Transit park and fire hall completion ctfd 108,043.07	150,000
240	80/050 114	75 81/01/30	7 80/07/23	Pilot Station 114,942	1-35 80/01/19	Generator and warm storage ctfd 5,057.84 spt.	150,000
239	80/050 115	75 80/07/28	6 80/07/23	Pilot Station 0	1-35 81/01/02	Historical church renovation Awaiting final report (ctfd 23,515 spent)	25,000
212	80/050 116	73 80/11/28	17 80/07/18	Platinum 170,533	2-25 80/10/31	Wind generator - diesel electric INTENT; ctf'd 50,266.75 spt	276,000
151	80/050 055	61 80/08/13	17 80/08/06	Ruby 0	1-31 80/12/19	Well drilling grant Awaiting final report (ctfd 10,198.35 spent)	65,000
243	80/050 117	75 80/08/13	10 80/08/06	Ruby 0	1-36 80/12/18	School - city electrical interconnect Awaiting final report (ctfd 29,039.78 spent)	75,000
245	80/050 118	75 80/08/04	12 80/07/30	Russian Mission 0	1-37	0-6 Cat Awaiting final report; INTENT	85,000
229	80/050 119	74 80/08/04	18 80/07/30	Russian Mission 0	1-37	Generator Awaiting final report; INTENT	50,000
309	80/173 040	12 80/08/28	22 80/08/27	Saint Marys 132,000	1-18	School warm storage IIB 710	165,000

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4				Akalmiut	626		626,00
1				Akhiok	105		105,00
2				Akiachak	360		360,00
3				Akiak	197		197,00
5				Alakanuk	523		523,00
6				Aleknagik	154		154,00
7				Allakakek	163		163,00
145				Ambler	192		192,00
8				Anaktuvuk Pass	195		195,00
9				Anchorage	173,992		173,992,00
10				Anderson	390		390,00

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11				Angoon		469		469,00
12				Aniak		341		341,00
13				Atmautluak		219		219,00
14				Barrow		2,190		2,190,00
16				<i>Brevig</i> -Bering Mission		138		138,00
15				Bethel		3,503		3,503,00
144				Bristol Bay Borough		1,083		1,083,00
17				Buckland		175		175,00
18				Chefornak		230		230,00
19				Chevak		466		466,00
20				Chuathbaluk		106		106,00

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21			Clarks Points	79		79,00
22			Cordova	1,959		1,959,00
23			Craig	522		522,00
24			Deering	149		149,00
25			Delta Junction	942		942,00
26			Dillingham	1,535		1,535,00
27			Diomedede	139		139,00
28			Eagle	112		112,00
29			Eek	227		227,00
30			Ekwok	79		79,00
31			Elim	212		212,00

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			Emmonok	530		530,000
			Fairbanks	22,538		22,538,000
			Fairbanks N. Star Bor.	30,542		30,542,000
			Fort Yukon	612		612,000
			Fortuna Ledge	261		261,000
			Galena	766		766,000
			Gambell	441		441,000
			Golovin	87		87,000
			Goodnews Bay	174		174,000
			Grayling	167		167,000
			Haines Borough	1,685		1,685,000