

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1298 SCRA SB 236 - SB 261 1295

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 TIME = 17:22

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	FY82 RS	SB 125 RS	SB 125 MA	FY 82 REVISED	FY83 RS	FY82 MA	FY 83 TOTAL
BOROUGH, CITY, VILLAGE	\$33,500.0	\$11,400.0	\$44,900.0	\$51,900.0	\$18,400.0	\$45,100.0	115,400.0	\$51,900.0	\$80,500.0	132,400.0
<2ND CLASS CITY>	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
AKHIOK	20.6	.6	21.2	25.4	4.8	10.1	40.3	25.4	16.1	41.5
AKIACHAK	35.4	1.1	36.5	41.5	6.1	35.8	83.1	41.5	50.0	97.5
AKIAK	26.1	.5	26.6	31.9	5.8	21.8	59.5	31.9	34.0	65.9
AKOLMIUT	92.9	1.5	94.4	110.7	17.8	64.9	193.4	110.7	101.0	211.7
AKUTAN	24.7	.4	25.1	30.5	5.8	8.2	44.5	30.5	12.9	43.4
ALAKANUK	38.1	6.3	44.4	51.0	12.9	53.4	117.3	51.0	88.0	139.0
ALEKNAGIK	25.4	.9	26.3	30.9	5.5	23.0	59.4	30.9	36.1	67.0
ALLAKAKET	27.1	.5	27.6	33.1	6.0	21.8	60.9	33.1	34.0	67.1
AMBLER	28.7	1.0	29.7	34.1	5.4	21.9	61.4	34.1	34.6	68.7
ANAKTUVUK PASS	.0	.4	.4	32.8	32.8	17.5	83.1	32.8	27.2	60.0
ANDERSON	28.1	2.3	30.4	33.8	5.7	70.7	110.2	33.8	111.0	144.8
ANGOON	33.0	4.0	37.0	38.6	5.6	53.4	97.6	38.6	85.7	124.3
ANIAK	78.1	3.9	82.0	94.6	16.5	35.9	147.0	94.6	58.9	153.5
ANVIK	27.1	.3	27.4	33.1	6.0	10.3	49.4	33.1	16.1	49.2
ATMAUTLUAK	31.0	.5	31.5	36.3	5.3	20.2	61.8	36.3	31.5	67.8
BETHEL	332.5	73.5	406.0	422.9	90.4	390.5	403.8	422.9	671.3	1,094.2
BREVIK MISSION	27.1	.5	27.6	33.1	6.0	14.8	33.9	33.1	23.2	56.3
BUCKLAND	26.6	.7	27.3	32.8	6.2	19.0	58.0	32.8	29.9	62.7
CHEFORNAK	26.1	1.0	27.1	31.9	5.8	23.9	61.6	31.9	37.6	69.5
CHEVAK	26.2	1.1	27.3	32.0	5.8	47.4	85.2	32.0	73.7	105.7
CHUATHBALUK	29.4	.6	30.0	34.6	5.2	12.8	52.6	34.6	20.2	54.8
CLARK'S POINT	25.2	.2	25.4	30.8	5.6	9.9	46.3	30.8	15.3	46.1
DEERING	27.1	.7	27.8	33.1	6.0	13.3	52.4	33.1	21.2	54.3
DELTA JUNCTION	39.2	31.0	70.2	42.7	3.5	90.4	136.6	42.7	169.4	212.1
DIOMEDE	6.6	.3	6.9	30.5	23.9	12.6	67.0	30.5	19.7	50.2
EAGLE	22.7	1.1	23.8	27.7	5.0	16.6	49.3	27.7	26.5	54.2
EEK	26.1	.9	27.0	31.9	5.8	22.3	60.0	31.9	35.0	66.9
EKWOK	23.2	.3	23.5	30.8	5.6	11.2	47.6	30.8	17.5	48.3
ELIM	27.1	.8	27.9	33.1	6.0	23.1	62.2	33.1	36.2	69.3
EMMONAK	28.8	4.1	32.9	48.0	19.2	55.2	122.4	48.0	88.7	136.7
FORT YUKON	62.6	7.9	70.5	91.6	29.0	64.5	185.1	91.6	106.7	198.3
FORTUNA LEDGE	27.6	1.0	28.6	32.8	5.2	26.3	64.3	32.8	41.3	74.1
GAMBELL	26.6	2.3	28.9	32.6	6.0	44.2	82.8	32.6	70.0	102.6
GOLOVIN	27.1	.9	28.0	33.1	6.0	11.9	51.0	33.1	19.1	52.2
GOODNEWS BAY	.0	.5	.5	31.6	31.6	25.1	88.3	31.6	39.0	70.6
GRAYLING	10.6	.8	11.4	32.8	22.2	18.3	73.3	32.8	28.8	61.6
HOLY CROSS	28.3	1.5	29.8	33.9	5.6	30.6	70.1	33.9	48.3	82.2
HOOVER BAY	25.6	3.6	29.2	31.6	6.0	60.6	98.2	31.6	96.4	128.0
HOUSTON	67.9	2.5	70.4	79.7	11.8	44.5	136.0	79.7	70.8	150.5
HUGHES	28.1	.3	28.4	33.8	5.7	9.9	49.4	33.8	15.4	49.2
HUSLIA	58.5	1.1	59.6	70.2	11.7	21.4	103.3	70.2	34.0	104.2
KACHEMAK	20.6	1.0	21.6	25.4	4.8	27.4	57.6	25.4	43.0	68.4
KAKTOVIK	26.6	1.5	28.1	32.8	6.2	19.4	58.4	32.8	31.2	64.0
KALTAG	27.2	.5	27.7	33.2	6.0	26.0	65.2	33.2	40.3	73.5
KASAAN	4.9	.1	5.0	23.6	18.7	4.6	46.9	23.6	7.2	30.8
KIANA	26.6	2.0	28.6	32.8	6.2	35.7	74.7	32.8	56.8	89.6

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REVENUE SHARING & MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE COMPARISONS

BOROUGH. CITY, VILLAGE	FY81 RS	FY81 MA	FY 81 TOTAL	FY82 RS	SB 125 RS	SB 125 MA	FY 82 REVISED	FY83 RS	FY82 MA	FY 83 TOTAL
	\$33,500.0	\$11,400.0	\$44,900.0	\$51,900.0	\$18,400.0	\$45,100.0	115,400.0	\$51,900.0	\$80,500.0	132,400.0
KIVALINA	26.6	.7	27.3	32.8	6.2	25.3	64.3	32.8	39.4	72.2
KOBUK	27.8	.2	28.0	33.6	5.8	6.1	45.5	33.6	9.5	43.1
KOTLIK	26.1	1.7	27.8	31.9	5.8	30.9	68.6	31.9	49.0	80.9
KOTZEBUE	157.9	38.8	196.7	202.4	44.5	256.0	502.9	202.4	430.7	633.1
KOYUK	26.6	.6	27.2	32.8	6.2	18.0	57.0	32.8	28.2	61.0
KOYUKUK	27.5	.7	28.2	33.4	5.9	12.5	51.8	33.4	19.8	53.2
KUPREANOF	19.8	.1	19.9	24.4	4.6	5.3	34.5	24.4	8.6	33.0
KWETHLUK	26.1	2.3	28.4	31.9	5.8	46.8	84.5	31.9	73.9	105.8
LARSEN BAY	20.6	.3	20.9	25.3	4.7	16.0	46.0	20.6	24.8	50.1
LOWER KALSKAG	83.5	.6	84.1	97.9	14.4	22.0	134.3	84.1	34.4	132.3
MANOKOTAK	25.3	.8	26.1	30.9	5.6	25.3	61.8	30.9	39.5	70.4
MCCRATH	38.5	4.0	42.5	47.0	8.5	38.7	94.2	47.0	63.3	110.3
MEKORYUK	26.1	.5	26.6	31.9	5.8	17.6	55.3	31.9	27.5	59.4
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	55.1	3.4	58.5	64.5	9.4	55.0	128.9	64.5	87.6	152.1
NAPAKIAK	26.8	2.1	28.9	32.4	5.6	28.0	66.0	32.4	45.0	77.4
NAPASKIAK	26.1	.5	26.6	31.9	5.8	24.3	62.0	31.9	37.7	69.6
NEWHALEN	25.2	.4	25.6	30.8	5.6	10.6	47.0	30.8	16.6	47.4
NEW STUYAHOK	25.2	1.0	26.2	30.8	5.6	30.1	66.5	30.8	47.0	77.8
NEWTOK	26.1	.4	26.5	31.9	5.8	15.2	52.9	31.9	23.6	55.5
NIGHTMUTE	26.4	.3	26.7	32.1	5.7	13.6	51.4	32.1	21.2	53.3
NIKOLAI	.0	.3	.3	32.8	32.8	15.4	81.0	32.8	23.8	56.6
NONDALTON	25.2	.9	26.1	30.8	5.6	22.9	59.3	30.8	35.9	66.7
NOORVIK	27.7	2.4	30.1	33.5	5.8	48.9	88.2	33.5	77.2	110.7
NULATO	28.5	1.1	29.8	34.0	5.5	34.8	74.3	34.0	54.6	88.6
NUIQSUT	.0	.4	.4	32.8	32.8	18.4	84.0	32.8	28.5	61.3
OLD HARBOR	21.6	1.0	22.6	26.0	4.4	34.4	64.8	26.0	53.8	79.8
OUZINKIE	20.6	.7	21.3	25.4	4.8	17.9	48.1	25.4	28.1	53.5
PILOT STATION	26.2	.9	27.1	32.0	5.8	30.5	68.3	32.0	47.5	79.5
PLATINUM	28.7	.6	29.3	33.6	4.9	5.8	44.3	33.6	5.6	43.2
POINT HOPE	26.6	4.4	31.0	32.8	6.2	49.2	88.2	32.8	79.8	112.6
PORT ALEXANDER	19.8	.5	20.3	24.5	4.7	10.2	39.4	24.5	16.1	40.6
PORT HEIDEN	78.2	.4	78.6	92.5	14.3	9.2	116.0	92.5	14.4	106.9
PORT LIONS	21.1	.8	21.9	25.7	4.6	23.5	53.8	25.7	36.7	62.4
QUINHAGAK	26.5	1.6	28.1	32.2	5.7	45.4	83.3	32.2	71.0	103.2
RUBY	26.6	1.2	27.8	32.8	6.2	22.2	61.2	32.8	35.3	68.1
RUSSIAN MISSION	26.1	.4	26.5	31.9	5.8	16.9	54.6	31.9	26.2	58.1
ST. MICHAEL	27.1	4.6	31.7	33.1	6.0	28.5	67.6	33.1	48.4	81.5
ST. PAUL	120.9	1.6	122.5	165.1	44.2	57.4	264.7	165.1	89.5	254.6
SAVOONCA	26.6	3.1	29.7	32.8	6.2	47.4	86.4	32.8	75.8	108.6
SAXMAN	19.7	.5	20.2	24.0	4.3	27.5	55.8	24.0	42.7	66.7
SCAMMON BAY	26.5	1.0	27.5	32.2	5.7	26.2	64.1	32.2	41.2	73.4
SELAWIK	26.6	2.0	28.6	32.8	6.2	51.1	90.1	32.8	80.4	113.2
SHAGELUK	26.6	.6	27.2	32.8	6.2	22.6	61.6	32.8	35.2	68.0
SHAKTOOLIK	47.5	.4	47.9	56.1	8.6	16.2	80.9	56.1	25.2	81.3
SHELDON POINT	26.1	.4	26.5	31.9	5.8	11.8	49.5	31.9	18.4	50.3
SHISHMAREF	26.6	1.7	28.3	32.8	6.2	38.3	77.3	32.8	60.3	93.1
SHUNONAK	27.1	1.6	28.7	33.1	6.0	20.0	59.1	33.1	32.3	65.4
STEBBINS	27.1	.9	28.0	33.1	6.0	31.3	70.4	33.1	48.8	81.9
TANANA	35.6	3.2	38.8	107.8	72.2	50.5	230.5	107.8	80.5	188.3

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	\$33,500.0	\$11,400.0	\$44,900.0	\$51,900.0	\$18,400.0	\$45,100.0	115,400.0	\$51,900.0	\$80,500.0	132,400.0
TELLER	27.9	.7	28.6	37.2	9.3	26.1	72.6	37.2	40.7	77.9
TENAKEE SPRINGS	20.3	1.7	22.0	24.7	4.4	14.2	43.3	24.7	23.5	48.2
TOCJAK	26.6	4.0	30.6	31.6	5.0	49.3	85.9	31.6	79.6	111.2
YOKSUOK BAY	26.1	1.5	27.6	31.9	5.8	34.0	71.7	31.9	53.6	85.5
TULUKSAK	42.9	.6	43.5	76.3	33.4	26.1	135.8	76.3	40.6	116.9
TUNUNAK	25.6	.8	26.4	31.6	6.0	30.3	67.9	31.6	47.1	78.7
UNALAKLEET	47.8	5.3	53.1	61.8	14.0	64.0	139.8	61.8	103.3	165.1
UPPER KALSKAG	27.3	1.6	28.9	33.3	6.0	16.2	55.5	33.3	26.4	59.7
WAINWRIGHT	26.6	1.2	27.8	32.8	6.2	43.4	82.4	32.8	67.8	100.6
WALES	24.7	.3	25.0	30.5	5.8	13.1	49.4	30.5	20.4	50.9
WASILLA	104.4	58.7	163.1	124.6	20.2	221.3	366.1	124.6	397.6	522.2
WHITE MOUNTAIN	24.7	.2	24.9	30.5	5.8	11.6	7.9	30.5	18.0	48.5
WHITTIER	55.5	2.2	57.7	98.9	43.4	29.5	111.8	98.9	47.4	146.3
EXT FIRE AREAS	62.8	.1	62.8	74.4	11.6	.0	86.0	74.4	.0	74.4
NATIVE VILL GVT	1,254.6	.0	1,254.6	1,470.4	215.8	.0	1,686.2	1,470.4	.0	1,470.4
***** TOTALS *****	33,500.5	11,398.9	44,899.4	51,898.1	18,397.6	45,100.0	115,395.7	51,898.1	80,500.1	132,398.2

Municipality (boroughs + unified munis)	#1 1980	#2	#3	#4
	Areawide millage exclusive of schools	Assessed Value	Revenue, generated (column #1 x column #2)	M.A. $\frac{2}{2}$ (based on pro. 5 approp)
Anchorage	2.35	5,581,308,801	13,116,076	18,510,700
Bristol Bay	2.5	40,352,496	100,880	139,350
Fairbanks	1.1	1,951,405,395	2,146,546	2,085,950
Haines	0.8	41,583,539	33,267	47,450
Juneau	2.41	527,467,850	1,271,198	2,088,100
Kenai	0.78	1,828,979,679	1,426,604	1,266,050
Ketchikan	2.34	306,473,045	717,147	408,600
Kodiak	0.57	279,254,843	159,175	420,200
MatSu	3.13	816,496,430	2,555,632	1,495,350
North Slope	5.07	5,031,568,500	28,679,937	1,007,700
Sitka	3.5	273,382,270	956,837	1,067,900



CITY OF FAIRBANKS

410 CUSHMAN ST.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

PIONEER PROGRESS



March 10, 1981



Mayor Ruth E. Burnett requested the attached ordinance, adopted by the Fairbanks City Council on March 9, 1981 and resolution, Passed and Approved the same date, be forwarded to your office.



CITY OF FAIRBANKS



Carma Roberson

Carma Roberson
City Clerk



*File
w/rev 4/12/81
+ M.A.
SB 236*



ORDINANCE NO. 3935, As Amended

AN ORDINANCE TO STAY THE ENFORCEMENT OF CHAPTER 5, TAXATION, ARTICLE 11, 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:

Introduced by:
Date:

Mayor Ruth Burnett
March 9, 1981

RESOLUTION NO. 1910

A RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT AND ENDORSEMENT OF HOUSE BILL
NO. 201 PROVIDING PARTIAL INTEREST PAYMENTS ON MUNICIPAL
BONDS AS A GENERAL FUND SUBSIDY TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS, House Bill No. 201 has been introduced by the Finance
Committee in the Legislature of the State of Alaska for the purpose of providing
bond reserves and subsidy for local government debt service which exceeds the
rate of eight (8) percent for bonds issued after January 1, 1981; and

WHEREAS, said Bill provides in part for the immediate appropriation of
Six Million Dollars (\$6,000,000) from the state's general fund to the Department
of Revenue, Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, for the purchase of local
general government and/or revenue bond issues from January 1, 1981 until
June 30, 1982, with payment of the market differentials to be made from said
appropriation; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fairbanks has foregone the issuance of authorized
revenue and general government bonds necessary to finance many and much-needed
capital improvement projects due to unseasonably high interest rates that have
plagued the long term bond market; and


WHEREAS, the Council perceives House Bill No. 201 as an effective and
timely measure toward the realization of capital improvement projects in the
current calendar year and a stimulus to aid in a positive local economic
recovery.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, as follows:

Section 1. That the City Council herewith unanimously endorses and
urges the expedient passage of House Bill No. 201 to provide for the immediate
and effective financial assistance necessary for the municipality to commence
various capital improvement projects in the current calendar year.

Section 2. That the City Clerk forward a copy of this Resolution to
the appropriate legislative committee heads and members of the Twelfth
Legislature, First Session, of the State of Alaska.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 9th day of March, 1981.


RUTH E. BURNETT, Mayor

ATTEST:

Introduced By: Councilmember Lehne
November 24, 1980

RESOLUTION NO. 1877, As Amended

A RESOLUTION OF INTENT TO STAY THE LEVY AND
COLLECTION OF ALL TAXES WITHIN THE CITY OF
FAIRBANKS.

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

WHEREAS, a reasonable degree of certainty exists that the Alaska State Legislature intends to substantially increase the share of State Revenues it distributes to political subdivisions of the state; and


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

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

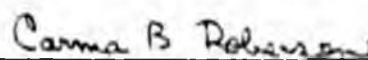
SECTION 1. That the level of all taxes heretofore imposed shall be promptly reduced when the City of Fairbanks receives an increased share of state revenues or becomes legally entitled to said funds.

SECTION 2. That the duration of the reduction in the level of taxes 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.

PASSED and APPROVED this 24th day of November, 1980.


RUTH E. BURNETT, Mayor

ATTEST:


CARMA B. ROBERSON, City Clerk

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 236

1. Page 1, line 13, insert the following after the word "year":

or an amount equal to 90 per cent of the
taxes levied in tax year 1980.

2. Page 1, line 19, delete Sec. 3 and insert the following:

This Act takes effect January 1, 1982.

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

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

M2- 0805

KEYWORDS: _____

ASSIGNED TO _____

REQUEST FOR: BILL RESOLUTION RESEARCH OTHER

SUBJECT _____

REQUESTED FOR _____ BY _____ EXT. _____

* DELIVER TO _____ TAKEN BY _____

INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLANATIONS _____

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH _____

RETURN _____

TO REQUESTER

APPROVED: _____ Director, Legal Services

REVIEWED _____

IN _____ DUE _____

TYPED - Draft _____ DATE _____

Final _____ DATE _____

PROOFED _____ DELIVERED _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TYPIST/PROOFREADER

DRAFT

FINAL

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

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 236

1. Page 1, line 13, insert the following after the word "year":

or an amount equal to 90 per cent of the
taxes levied in tax year 1980. *whichever is less.*

2. Page 1, line 19, delete Sec. 3 and insert the following:

This Act takes effect January 1, 1982.

Cleper

1 IN THE SENATE

BY GILMAN, DANKWORTH AND BENNETT

2 SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 236

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

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

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

9 * Section 1. AS 43.20.016 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

10 (e) An organized borough or a city which receives assistance
11 under this section shall, by reducing its rate of taxation, reduce its
12 tax revenues in a tax year by an amount equal to at least 50 percent of
13 the assistance received in that tax year. *The governing body of each*
14 organized borough or city which receives assistance under this section
15 shall furnish a notice to taxpayers indicating the amount by which
16 taxes have been reduced, and shall certify the amount of tax reduction
17 to the Department of Revenue.

18 * Sec. 2. AS 43.20.016(d) is repealed.

19 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect January 1, 1982.
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22
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Original sponsors: Gilman, Dankworth
and Bennett

Offered: 5/19/81
For Today's Calendar

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 236 (Rules)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

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

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

9 * Section 1. AS 43.20.016(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) There is established within the Department of Revenue the
11 municipal assistance fund. The legislature may appropriate to the fund
12 during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 10 percent
13 of the income tax revenue received by the state under AS 43.20.011(e)
14 and AS 43.21 for the previous fiscal year. The Department of Revenue
15 shall distribute money from the fund to each organized borough and each
16 city of any class on an annual basis as provided in (b) and (c) of this
17 section. Distribution of money from the fund to a city or organized
18 borough with a fiscal year beginning on January 1 shall be made on
19 February 1 of the fiscal year for which the appropriation to the fund
20 is made. Distribution of money from the fund to all other cities and
21 organized boroughs shall be made [no later than] ^{ON} June 1 of the state
22 fiscal year for which the appropriation to the fund is made. A borough
23 or city that incorporates after December 31 of a state fiscal year is
24 not eligible for a distribution under this section until the following
25 state fiscal year.

26 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the effective date of an Act appro-
27 priating money to the municipal assistance fund for the fiscal year ending
28 June 30, 1982.

29

HCR 42

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 42 by Meekins and Fanning:

Proposing amendments to the uniform rules to limit amendment of bill titles and to limit powers of Free Conference Committees and making other technical amendments; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the State Affairs and Finance Committees.

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING AND REFERENCEOF HOUSE BILLSHB 599

HOUSE BILL NO. 599 by Zharoff and Buchholdt, entitled:

"An Act relating to boating safety."

was read the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONSIDERATION OF THE DAILY CALENDARTHIRD READING OF SENATE BILLSHCS CSSB 236(R1a)

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 236 (Rules)(relating to assistance to municipalities; effective date) the reconsideration of which had been brought up and held in third reading until today's calendar (page 1832 of the journal) was automatically before the House in third reading and read the third time.

Representative Rogers moved and asked unanimous consent that HCS CSSB 236(R1a) be returned to second reading for the purpose of specific amendment.

HCS CSSB 236(R1s) continued

Objection was noted but not maintained. There being no further objection it was returned to second reading.

HCS CSSB 236(R1s)

Amendment No. 1 by Rogers and Malone:

Page 1, line 17

After "section." insert:

"A borough or city of any class may not receive payment under (b) or (c) of this section until it submits to the Department of Revenue a resolution approved by the governing body of the municipality which requests these funds."

Representative Rogers moved and asked unanimous consent that Amendment No. 1 be adopted.

Objection was noted but not maintained. There being no further objection, Amendment No. 1 was adopted.

HCS CSSB 236(R1s)amH

Representative Meekins moved and asked unanimous consent that HCS CSSB 236(R1s)amH be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed on final passage. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

HCS CSSB 236(R1s)amH was read the third time.

The question to be considered: "Shall HCS CSSB 236(R1s)amH pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

HCS CSSB 236(Rls)amH continued

HCS CSSB 236(RULES) AMH

Yeas: 37 Abood, Anderson, Barnes, Beirne, Bettisworth, Brown, Buchholdt, Bylsma, Carney, Cato, Chuckwuk, Clocksin, Cotten, Cuddy, Duncan, Fanning, Freeman, Fuller, Gardiner, Grussendorf, Halford, Haugen, Hayes, Hurlbert, Martin, Meekins, Metcalfe, Miller, Montgomery, Moss, O'Connell, Randolph, Rogers, Smith, Sutcliffe, Vaska, Zharoff

Nays: 1 Phillips

Not Voting: 2 Adams, Malone

And so, HCS CSSB 236(Rls)amH passed the House reconsideration.

Representative Meekins moved for the adoption of the effective date clause.

Representative Hayes objected.

The question to be reconsidered: "Shall the effective date clause be adopted?" The roll was taken with the following result:

HCS CSSB 236(RULES)AMH EFD

Yeas: 26 Anderson, Brown, Buchholdt, Carney, Cato, Chuckwuk, Clocksin, Cotten, Duncan, Fanning, Freeman, Fuller, Gardiner, Grussendorf, Halford, Haugen, Hurlbert, Meekins, Miller, Moss, Randolph, Rogers, Smith, Sutcliffe, Vaska, Zharoff

Nays: 12 Abood, Barnes, Beirne, Bettisworth, Bylsma, Cuddy, Hayes, Martin, Metcalfe, Montgomery, O'Connell, Phillips

Not Voting: 2 Adams, Malone

HCS CSSB 236(Rls)amH continued

Representative O'Connell changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

Representative Anderson changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

Representative Halford changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

Representative Haugen changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

Representative O'Connell changed his vote from "yea" to "nay".

And so, lacking the necessary 27 votes, the effective date clause was not adopted.

Representative Rogers rose to a point of order questioning whether a member may change his vote more than once.

The Speaker ruled that if a member has a difficult time making up his mind, he should be allowed to change his vote.

THIRD READING OF SENATE RESOLUTIONSSJR 40

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 40 (relating to the need for Congressional hearings on Arctic science policy) the reconsideration of which had been brought up and held in third reading until today's calendar (page 1832 of the journal) was automatically before the House in third reading and read the third time.

The question to be reconsidered: "Shall SJR 40 pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Alaska MUNICIPAL League

TELEPHONES
907) 586 1325
586 6526

204 N FRANKLIN ST
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801

June 1, 1981

The Honorable Don Gilman
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Gilman:

Municipalities in the state want to take this opportunity to thank you for the support you have shown us over the years. Local government officials have been working hard to provide services demanded by their constituents while at the same time keeping government growth to a minimum in spite of dramatic increases in the consumer price index and population.

For example, expenditures in the Municipality of Anchorage went from \$102,399,780 in 1978 to \$133,450,540 in 1981, an increase of 30% compared to a 34% jump in the consumer price index. During that same period the number of employees actually decreased by 10. Part of the increase, about \$12 million, is directly attributable to voter mandated increases in programs and services. Because of the supplemental funding in SB 125, Anchorage was able to reduce property taxes from \$50,175,350 in 1978 to \$30,129,040 in 1981.

Other areas are also keeping the lid on local government spending:

No. of Employees - Operating Budget

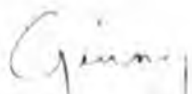
	1979	1980	1981
FBKS Bor	229 - \$12,414,659	221 - \$10,837,245	205 - \$ 8,382,747
FBKS City	285 - \$15,386,823	268 - \$15,487,297	251 - \$13,982,671
Juneau	179 - \$17,151,500	199 - \$17,478,400	205 - \$21,348,900
Kenai Bor	82 - \$11,624,949	76 - \$11,558,861	80 - \$11,414,945
Kenai City	62 - \$ 3,446,536	80 - \$ 4,145,471	79 - \$ 4,219,634
Ketchikan Bor	120 - \$ 8,031,000	116 - \$ 7,631,000	133 - \$ 9,609,000
Nome	22 - \$ 1,574,431	17 - \$ 2,230,366	24 - \$ 3,011,914
Sitka	85 - \$ 4,830,000	85 - \$ 5,581,620	85 - \$ 6,671,625

*Fairbanks City numbers are for 1978, 79, 80.

Because of the substantial increases in state aid proposed for FY 82, municipalities are planning major tax reductions. The City of Fairbanks will go from 7.5 mils down to 0.5 mils. Nome intends to lower its rate by 6 mils and take the sales tax off utilities, which is the equivalent of another 1.5 mils. The Haines Borough is reducing its sales tax from 2% to 1% and its mil rate from 1.8 to 1.0.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Ginny Chitwood
Executive Director



JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature House

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE

DATE June 2, 1981


MR. PRESIDENT:

The House has passed CSSB 236(Rules)am (assistance to municipalities; eff date)with the following amendment:

HCS CSSB 236(Rules)amH (assistance to municipalities)
and it is transmitted herewith for consideration

FCC -
Gilman, Chairman
Sturgulewski
Ziegler

HCR
11 June 33


Chief Clerk of the House

Original sponsors: Gilman, Dankworth
and Bennett

Offered: 5/29/81
For today's Calendar

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 236 (Rules) am H

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to assistance to municipalities."

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9 (a) There is established within the Department of Revenue the
10 municipal assistance fund. The legislature may appropriate to the fund
11 during each fiscal year an amount equal to or greater than 10 percent
12 of the income tax revenue received by the state under AS 43.20.011(e)
13 and AS 43.21 for the previous fiscal year. The Department of Revenue
14 shall distribute money from the fund to each organized borough and each
15 city of any class on an annual basis as provided in (b) and (c) of this
16 section. A borough or city of any class may not receive payment under
17 (b) or (c) of this section until it submits to the Department of
18 Revenue a resolution approved by the governing body of the municipality
19 which requests these funds. Distribution of money from the fund to
20 a city or organized borough with a fiscal year beginning on January 1
21 shall be made on February 1 of the fiscal year for which the appropria-
22 tion to the fund is made. Distribution of money from the fund to all
23 other cities and organized boroughs shall be made (no later ^{or} than) June 1
24 of the state fiscal year for which the appropriation to the fund is made.
25 A borough or city that incorporates after December 31 of a state fiscal
26 year is not eligible for a distribution under this section until the
27 following state fiscal year.

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****PLEASE NOTE****

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

*YUKON FLATS REGIONAL GOVERNMENT STUDY
- Summary - August 1979*

I-3 PROBLEM STATEMENT. The Ahtna region is undergoing growth and change. This growth and change presents a challenge to the residents of the area, the organizations serving them and the State of Alaska. The Second Session of the Eleventh legislature has appropriated \$100,000 to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for a "borough study". The Department in its administrative role proposes to fund such a study in the Ahtna region.

In accordance with the legislative intent, the study shall focus on such topics as land status and use, social issues, transportation, environmental considerations and the economy of the region including renewable and nonrenewable resources, tourism and conventional business activities as well as exploring possible forms of government and provision of services.

The study should result in the development of a mechanism for the coordination of governmental agencies now involved with programs and services in the region.

A document detailing findings and containing specific recommendations for the achievement of goals should result from the study. This document should be suitable for use as a regional planning model.

It is expected that the process of the study will include substantial citizen involvement in all phases. To enhance citizen involvement and access it is expected that the organization performing the study will maintain staff in the Ahtna Region throughout the study. The study should be completed and the document published by June 1, 1981.

planning insert

no. 5



THE NANA REGIONAL STRATEGY: PLANNING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A REGION

The NANA region, in northwest Alaska, comprises an area of 36,000 square miles and approximately 4800 people located in 13 communities. Kotzebue, the largest community, with 2400 people, functions as a regional transportation and service center for the NANA region.

A few years ago, the NANA Regional Housing Authority (RHA) requested the assistance of the Division of Community Planning in compiling basic demographic and environmental data necessary for sound land use planning decisions. In response to the RHA's request, the Division contracted for development of the Northwest Alaska Community Profiles.

The NANA region has expressed considerable interest in developing a regional planning strategy as the next logical step in a planning process. Building largely upon information presented in the Community Profiles, a proposal was made for Division assistance in developing a regional planning strategy. Subsequent to that request, planning funds were made available from HUD to assist in this program.

The issues seen by regional officials as central to the regional strategy concern the environmental carrying capacity (capability to support development) of the NANA region and its inherent effects on the patterns of development. Identifying and analyzing alternatives to transportation systems and public facilities and an accurate assessment of the present socioeconomic characteristics of the region's population. This information, together with appropriate forecasts of population and economic indices, will provide the framework for specific community development plans and regional development policies.

Development of a regional planning program requires the collection of a substantial amount of background data. Information on the physical and socioeconomic environment of the NANA region must be collected to establish existing community and regional characteristics and provide a basis for reasonable projections.

The regional strategy process will of necessity be a dynamic one, responding to varying conditions and priorities and changes in public and private programs. Key to the successful implementation of the regional strategy is the necessary coordination of the various public and private entities with responsibilities in the NANA region. Thus, substantial effort will be directed towards identifying those entities, delineating their capabilities and missions, and specifying roles and avenues of coordination.

Such coordination is already underway, involving a number of state agencies. The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is presently developing a comprehensive regional transportation plan that includes the NANA region. The Department of Natural Resources is formulating a program for evaluating the availability of water in the Kotzebue Sound area, a situation that has already become serious. The Alaska Public Forum is conducting a survey region-wide to ascertain the preferences and attitudes of residents concerning issues to be addressed in the strategy. A National Science Foundation grant recipient is actively engaged in establishing a process for determining and then applying the concept of environmental carrying capacity.

continued on page 5

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PLANNING FOR STATE LANDS continued from page 2

ing local issues, goals, and objectives, developing local policies and implementation techniques and recommending classifications for State land. The Division of Community Planning might be responsible for a social and economic inventory and analysis, while DNR might define State goals, prepare a natural resource inventory and analysis for State land and land within city limits, develop State policies, classify State land after considering local recommendations and develop a management plan for State land. The City plan and the State plan could be separate documents which

refer to a common information and analysis base.

By working together and sharing information and ideas, both the State and the City of Anchorage will profit: the needs and concerns of the City of Anchorage will be addressed in State planning and the State will attain local participation in its planning. Furthermore, the City will gain a coastal management/comprehensive plan which benefits from a thorough analysis of the State land around it. Work is scheduled to begin in late January or early February and will continue through December of 1979.

INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS AND HEARINGS HELD ON PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LANDS TRUST PROGRAM REGULATIONS

During the month of November, 1978, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs held informal, informational meetings and public hearings on Municipal Lands Trustee proposed regulations. Meetings and/or hearings were held at Noatak, Andreafski, Kipnuk, Nome, Bettler Field, Point Lay, Klukwan, Toyline, Tok, Cordova, Naknek, Takotna, Aniak, and Anchorage. Meetings scheduled for Kwigillingok, Karluk, Chignak Lake, Akutan and Tyonek were cancelled because of bad weather.

and have been considered for inclusion in the proposed regulations to assure the program can be applied properly to all anticipated village situations.

A total of thirty-eight of the potential one hundred trust villages were represented in the effort with extensive testimony given by non-profit associations, regional and village corporations, and federal and State agencies. Testimony generally supported the Department's approach to its trustee responsibilities. Several technical changes were suggested

Following redrafting, the proposed regulations will be forwarded to the Attorney General's office for review. It is anticipated that regulations will be filed with the Lt. Governor and subsequently adopted in early 1979. Copies of the final regulations will be mailed to trust villages and persons known to be interested in them. To obtain copies of the regulations, write to Municipal Lands Trust Officer, Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Community Planning, 225 Cordova St., Building B, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

For further information on the Municipal Lands Trustee Program, see Planning Insert, September issue.

THE NANA REGIONAL STRATEGY continued from page 1

The NANA regional strategy, being carried out by Mauneluk Association, the regional non-profit corporation, is one of the first attempts in Alaska to develop, on a regional basis, a policy framework upon which local,

state, and federal officials and the private sector can base decisions related to future development. It is hoped that this effort can also serve as a guide for future such programs in other regions of the state.

planning insert

no. 9



YUKON FLATS REGIONAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

In 1978, the Legislature funded a study to determine the feasibility of an organized borough in the Yukon Flats Region. The study was requested by 'Gwitcha Gwitch' in Gingsha, a Rural CAP agency in Alaska's Interior. The area studied was Regional Educational Attendance Area 13, shown in Figure 1.

The study was prepared by an independent consulting firm receiving direction from a "study council" consisting of one representative from each of the villages in the region. This approach eliminated prejudices towards borough government but gave local direction to the study.

The study has eight chapters each addressing a major issue or process involved in determining borough feasibility. The chapter titles, together with a brief description of each, follow.

1. DATA RECONNAISSANCE. This chapter identifies existing socio-economic data upon which much of the rest of the study is based. Information and statistics are presented concerning population composition, current and projected employment, existing public facilities and services, and general land status.

2. INCORPORATION STANDARDS. This chapter discusses the statutory standards for incorporation as they relate to the Yukon Flats region. The chapter concludes that the region meets the statutory standards.

3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPTIONS. This chapter explains the various classes of borough government and their related powers, duties, responsibilities, limitations, and legislative and executive composition.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR REGIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION AND LOCAL CONTROL. Chapter four evaluates the impact borough formation would have on the regional economy and the ability an organized borough would have to affect and participate in public policy decision making.

5. BOROUGH SERVICES COST ESTIMATES. Chapter five identifies fixed costs associated with borough incorporation and projects costs the borough might incur should it elect to provide optional services such as police, fire, public works and electrification.

6. POTENTIAL REVENUE SOURCES. This chapter identifies all potential on-going revenues from State, Federal and local sources. Projections are made through 1985.

7. FEASIBILITY AND VIABILITY OF REGIONAL ALTERNATIVES. Discussions focus on the pros and cons of the various classes of boroughs, including their flexibility in providing services, ability to generate revenue, voter control over taxation and optional services provided, and executive and legislative composition.

8. THE INCORPORATION PROCESS. The final chapter describes the statutory incorporation process and projects a hypothetical time frame for incorporation of the region as an organized borough.

Conclusions and recommendations of the Yukon Flats Regional Government Study are as follows:

1. The Yukon Flats region does meet the statutory standards for borough incorporation.

continued on page 3

continued from page 2
through the Anchorage office of the State Recorder, located at the following address:

State Recorder's Office
941 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: 274-8611

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) keeps records of land to the point where it is transferred out of federal ownership. In addition, BLM performs and keeps records of a number of tract and small parcel surveys. BLM public information offices are located in Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Gleralien, Nome, and Tok. Addresses for these offices may be obtained at the following address:

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Public Information Office
701 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

The Alaska Division of Forest, Land and Water Management keeps records of state owned land and of the first party receiving title conveyed out of state ownership. Information may be obtained from District Offices whose addresses are available through:

Alaska Division of Forest, Land and Water
Management
Southcentral District Public Information
Office
941 Dowling Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
Phone: 349-4524

Organized Municipalities keep tax records of land within their boundaries. These are good indicators of land ownership.

Title Insurance Companies have access to information on all land documents and plats which have been recorded or filed with the State Recorder's Office.

Some technical assistance in interpreting land ownership records may also be available from native corporations and organizations, local governments, and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

Determining the ownership status of a parcel of land may be complex. Anyone needing land ownership information should conduct a careful search of available land ownership records and may want to obtain legal advice regarding title.

continued from page 1



2. The boundaries of any borough established in the Yukon Flats region should coincide with those of Regional Educational Attendance Area 13.

3. A home rule borough would provide the region with the most flexible and effective form of regional government.

4. Given the existing tax base a borough would be restricted to levying a tax, for operating purposes, of 6.64 mills which would generate

\$6.05 million dollars. Additional taxes could be levied to pay debt service. Total projected operating revenues for the borough, including education, would be \$10.40 million dollars. (All figures are projected for FY 1981);

5. Given the maximum amount of operating revenue, the borough could provide areawide planning, education, administration, police, fire, and public works services and still have a budget surplus of several million dollars. Projected debt service for a borough administration building, schools and electrification projects is estimated to be \$0.60 million dollars annually;

6. A borough would be eligible to select a minimum of 10,000 acres of state land;

7. The earliest a borough could be formed in the Yukon Flats region is estimated to be between April and July 1980.

The full report may be borrowed from the Division of Local Government Assistance at the addresses below. A twelve-page summary may be obtained free-of-charge.

Division of Local Government Assistance
225 Cordova, Building B
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

S

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SENATE AMENDMENT

By Community and Regional Affairs

To: CS SENATE BILL No. 252

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 1 LINE: 16 - 19

Delete the sentence beginning with the word "if"
and substitute with the following sentence:

"A grant awarded under this subsection, for a project partly financed by the federal government, shall be limited to the lesser of 75 percent or the difference between the amount of the federal financing and 67.5 percent of the eligible project costs."

Alaska MUNICIPAL League

TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N FRANKLIN ST
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801

March 26, 1981

to: Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee

from: Ginny Chitwood

re: SB 252 - Grants for Water Supply, Sewerage, and Solid
Waste Facilities

Alaska Municipal League urges your favorable consideration of SB 252, increasing the state share of construction grants for community water, sewer, and solid waste projects from 50% to 75% of the non-federal share. In looking at various ways to distribute the state's revenues, this proposal should rank high on the list for many reasons:

1.-Public Health Needs. Adequate and clean water, sanitary sewer, and solid waste disposal are basic public health issues that, for the most part, cannot be addressed on an individual basis. Because total costs of these projects are very large, it is hard for most areas to raise the current 50% local match.

2.-Relief for Property Owners. The local share of water and sewer projects traditionally is paid by assessments on local property, not by general municipal taxation. Increasing the state share will provide direct relief to property owners and tax payers by reducing local improvement district (LID) payments.

3.-Federal Income Tax. None of the state assistance dollars under this program will result in increased federal income tax payments, as is the case with many of the other distribution proposals. LID payments, as opposed to property and sales tax payments, are not deductible, nor are monthly charges for water, sewer, and solid waste services.

4.-Price of Land. A big issue for the last couple of years has been the high cost of land. One reason for these high prices in developable suburban areas is the high cost of installing necessary water and sewer systems. Increasing state participation in providing these systems will help to lower the cost of making land available for use. For example, it costs an average of \$13,000 per lot in Ketchikan to provide sewerage under the current state construction grants program. In Juneau, the per lot assessment for a proposed water system would drop from \$1,217.19 to \$608.65 for the smallest lot in the project and from \$8,318.70 to \$4,159.35 for the largest lot if the state share is increased to 75%.

5.-Mandated Costs. Many of the municipal water, sewer, and solid waste projects are constructed not because communities

want them but because they are mandated by federal and/or state laws. It seems only fair that a large portion of the mandated costs be borne by other than the local residents.

At one time it was feared that an increase in the state share would be a disincentive for municipalities to seek federal funds, thus increasing even more the cost to the State. It has since been determined that in many cases, "jumping through the hoops" for federal funds increases project costs so high as to negate the benefits of those funds. In addition to the extras required by the feds, the inflationary increases in the two extra years required for federal processing add tremendously to the cost of a project. In contrast, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has an excellent record of timely processing applications.

POSITION PAPER ON SENATE BILL 252

By

Ernst W. Mueller
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation

Before the
Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee

March 26, 1981

Safe drinking water and hygienic sewage and solid waste disposal are essential conditions to ensure public health. For over a decade, the State of Alaska has provided grant funding to local communities to expand and improve their public water supplies and sewage collection and treatment systems. In the last session of the Alaska Legislature, provision was made to expand this program to include solid waste disposal and attendant resource recovery projects. Through these programs, the State has helped not only to prevent an unknown, but potentially large number of illnesses caused by environmental factors, but also substantially aided community expansion and residential, commercial and industrial development. Not only individual homes, but industrial areas in many communities, such as the Fairbanks Railroad Industrial area, the Kodiak waterfront seafood processing area, and the State fairgrounds in Haines, Palmer, and the Tanana Valley have been brought water or sewer service, or both, by these programs. An added advantage, in dollar and human costs, is the additional fire control and insurance savings realized by nearby hydrants feeding from the water distribution systems.

These programs have also been funded with large blocks of federal funds, as well as local matching moneys. Of the federal agencies funding local projects, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Economic Development Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Alaska Area Native Health Service are the largest sources. Under the current program, the State's maximum grant award is one-half of the costs not borne by a federal granting agency. In a sewer project funded with EPA grants, for example, EPA would pay 75 percent, the State 12.5 percent, and the local government the remaining 12.5 percent. This formula mechanism assured a meaningful local share in the project--to ensure that the recipient of the service has a fiscal interest and a positive incentive to manage the project well.

As I am sure you are aware, the federal funding agencies will suffer large reductions by the Reagan Administration's efforts to restrain federal budget growth. The Economic Development Administration is

planned for dissolution, the Farmers Home and HUD grant programs are scheduled for severe cutbacks, and EPA's wastewater program will be eliminated unless Congress strongly modifies it. In the latter program, we have already seen \$12.6 million in funds allocated to Alaska in 1981 and earlier federal fiscal years eliminated in the last few weeks. Also, the \$16-20 million we expected for Federal Fiscal Year 1982 will not be forthcoming. If any federal funding is available in the future, it may be for wastewater treatment plant construction only, not for interceptors and collector sewers. These latter projects are essential to serve new growth areas in communities and to bring sewer service to older sections of communities where single service septic tanks are failing. As a result of these reductions, for example, the local share of an interceptor sewer could be as much as four times what it would if federal funds were available. I expect that many communities in Alaska, facing increased costs everywhere because of reduced federal assistance, will be very reluctant to initiate new utility projects with these large cost increases.

Senate Bill 252 and its companion in the House of Representatives, HB 304, would increase the State share of these projects to 75 percent, with a maximum State grant program/federal joint share of 87.5 percent, and maximum State share of resource recovery projects of 85 percent. I want to express our strong support for this increased State share, not only because federal shared programs are dwindling, but also because of its positive impact on local community finances. In general, water and sewer service is not paid by user fees and property assessments. The local revenues are most often generated by the sale of local revenue bonds which are redeemed by the revenues from the fees and assessments. The exceptions to this rule might be sewage treatment plant construction funds which are acquired through general obligation bonds, however, interceptor, trunk and collector sewers, water treatment, storage and distribution systems are most often handled as an enterprise activity, with those receiving the service paying for it directly. Additionally, in many cases sewer use fees are used to redeem general obligation bonds sold to construct new plants.

The Legislature is now considering ways in which to repay local property taxes, thus effectively lowering the property tax rates for landowners. While there are a variety of ways to do this, any return to the general property taxpayer will result in an increase in federal income tax for those itemizing their deductions. On the other hand, if the State increases its subsidy of a local government service which is paid by fees and assessments which are not tax deductible, there will be no increases in federal taxes for property taxpayers, and no resultant net loss of dollars out of the Alaskan economy. Additionally, such increased grants can benefit all those receiving services from municipally-owned water, sewer, and solid waste services, whether or not they pay property taxes or federal income taxes.

We estimate that this increased grant program will result in projects being constructed that would not have been under the lower formula percentage. As a practical matter, however, there is no means by which we can detail the exact projects or their costs at this time. We have projected what additional moneys would be needed to fully fund this bill and the solid waste construction grant program, which was not fully funded by the Legislature when it passed last year because of bond fund constraints. We estimate that \$20 million will be needed in State Fiscal Year 1982, in addition to that appropriated in the water and sewer bond which the voters approved in the November general election.

In FY 83, the total need is projected to be \$40 million. Additionally, we will need a small increase in our staff to handle this expanded program; we expect that \$116,300 will be needed to fund 2-1/2 positions in FY 1982. The details of this funding is explained in the attached fiscal note.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and I would be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

Attachment

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



David H. Murr, Mayor

March 25, 1981

Senate Resources Committee
Senator Don Gilman, Chairman
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: SB 252

Dear Senator Gilman:

In response to your request for statements from municipalities regarding the impact of this bill, we submit the following questions and comments:

1. Will the July 1 commencing date for construction hamper projects which could begin with the beginning of the season? Would January 1 be more realistic?
2. What constitutes "commencing construction"? Does that include site analysis and testing, or does it begin with actual building of the facility?
3. How will eligibility be determined by the Agency? Apparently it is the Agency's responsibility, but no guidelines are set forth. Specifically, can one municipality be eligible for more than one grant, if different projects are involved?

We are in the process of planning for a new City owned and maintained Sanitary Landfill. This is necessary because the old one is totally used. We are also planning a Septage Disposal facility which will benefit residents of the entire Matanuska-Susitna Borough. In the Septage Disposal facility, we are exploring the possibility of alternate energy to power the blowers--perhaps methane from the facility itself. Would this qualify as "resource recovery"?

Apparent impacts of these facilities are the continued ability to dispose of solid waste locally, and the ability to dispose of septage from around the Borough, within the Borough, thereby not overloading Anchorage's facility.

Obviously, increased funding share to 75% will tend to materialize these planned projects.

Sincerely,


David H. Murr
Mayor

cc: Senator Kerttula
Rep. Carney

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

**THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE**

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SENATE BILL 252
 Title "relating to grants for water supply, sewerage and solid waste facilities"
 Requested by Kertulla and Kelly Date March 9, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Environmental Conservation
 Program Category Affected NRMEC
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Facility Construction & Operation Section *
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.) *Municipal Grants Program

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

Estimated on 8% increase per year

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	NA	NA	91.3	98.6	106.5	115.0
200 TRAVEL	NA	NA	14.0	15.1	16.3	17.6
300 CONTRACTUAL	NA	NA	3.0	8.6	9.3	10.1
400 COMMODITIES	NA	NA	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
500 EQUIPMENT	NA	NA	2.5	---	---	---
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	NA	NA	---	---	---	---
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	NA	NA	20000.0	40,000.0	43,200.0	46,656.0
TOTAL			20,116.3	40,122.8	43,332.7	46,799.3

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			20,116.3	40,122.8	43,332.7	46,799.3
FEDERAL FUNDS	NA	NA	---	---	---	---
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)	NA	NA	---	---	---	---
	NA	NA				

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	NA	NA	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PART TIME	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TEMPORARY	NA	NA	NA	---	---	---

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

This fiscal note details the costs associated with hiring two new engineers (environmental engineers II and III) and converting an existing half time clerk typist II position to full time (PCN 18-7281). It is estimated that these additional staff will be required to handle the increased number of grants that will result from 75% funding. It may also be necessary to increase our level of effort on some projects, since smaller communities will not be applying for grants. Many of these communities do not have the expertise to administer engineering and construction contracts and may rely on the Department for assistance. There may also be a corresponding decrease in the level of effort now devoted to EPA projects. If this occurs, it may not be necessary to fill both engineering positions.

The \$20.0 million estimate for additional grant funding in FY 82 will need to be considered as an appropriation if funds are to be available. For subsequent years program funding may be provided through either bond issues appropriations or a combination of the two sources. For subsequent years we also recommend that any additional program expenditures be financed as a capital improvement program with funding coming from either the bond issues or the

IV. DATE March 23, 1981 PREPARED BY KEITH KELTON appropriation.
 AGENCY Department of Environmental Conservation
 PHONE 465-2610

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

ATTACHMENT A

CALCULATION OF INCREASED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

1980 - Total State grant obligation	\$20.5 M
1980 - State matching grant obligations for EPA projects	<u>4.0 M</u>
1980 - State only grant obligations	16.5 M

EFFECT OF 75 PERCENT FUNDING ON STATE GRANT OBLIGATIONS

\$16.5 M X <u>75% funding level</u>	\$24.75 M
50% funding level	=====

EFFECT OF EPA FUNDING REDUCTIONS ON STATE GRANT OBLIGATIONS

Maximum future EPA funding estimated at	\$12.0 M/year
Present EPA funding average is	\$17.0 M/year
State Increase Required = \$17.0 - \$12.0 =	5.0 M
State Match = \$12.0 X 12.5% =	<u>1.5 M</u>
	\$ 6.5 M
	=====

EFFECT OF SOLID WASTE GRANTS ON STATE GRANT OBLIGATIONS

Estimated annual demand for solid waste grants	= \$ 6.0 M
	=====

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

75% funding effect	= \$24.75 M
EPA funding reduction effect	= 6.50 M
Solid waste grants effect	= <u>6.00 M</u>
Total estimated annual needs	= \$37.25 M
based on 1980 rates	=====

ADJUSTMENT FOR 10 PERCENT ANNUAL INFLATION

\$37.25 X 1.1	= \$40.975 M
Assume minimum FY 1982 funding requirement of	\$41.0 M

ESTIMATED UNOBLIGATED BOND FUND BALANCE AT JULY 1, 1981

\$27.2 M - \$6.2 M	= \$21.0 M Balance
	=====

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL NEEDS FOR FY 82

\$41.0 M - \$21.0 M	= \$20. M	Increased
	=====	Appropriati

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

gorman - 205
Belvends

TO: Honorable Donald E. Clocksin
House of Representatives

DATE: April 1, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM:

KE
Keith Kelton
Chief, Facility Construction &
Operation
Department of Environmental Conservation

SUBJECT: HB 304

In response to your request the Department proposes the following substitute wording for the first full sentence beginning on line 16 of page 1 of HB 304: *W. Grant C. Water Supply (Sewer, Solid Waste, etc.)*

"A grant awarded under this subsection, for a project partly financed by the federal government, shall be limited to the lesser of 75 percent or the difference between the amount of the federal financing and 87.5 percent of the eligible project costs."

It is our belief that the proposed substitute wording will clarify any potential conflicts with line 12 and will still retain the provisions for local financing of 12.5 percent. Please advise if you have any additional concerns.

cc: Rep. Jim Duncan
Ginny Chitwood
Senator Donald Gilman

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COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

3/9/81

Date: 5-8-81

Mr. President:

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had SB 253

making a special appropriation to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough for community-owned sports complex

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

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for SB 253 same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Alan Selman (do pass)
CHAIRMAN

I. Introduction

Background

In 1979 a group of valley residents sharing a common interest in hockey, formed a committee to promote the funding and construction of an indoor hockey arena. This group represents some eight hundred participants in hockey programs throughout the Mat-Su Borough. They soon incorporated as a nonprofit organization called the Mat-Su Recreation Center Committee, Inc. As word of their activities spread, the Committee was approached by representatives of other recreational and cultural groups who also had need of indoor facilities and thus the multi-use concept was born.

In working with State Legislators Jalmar Kernttula and Pat Carney, the Committee was successful in receiving a \$50,000 grant from the State to fund a feasibility study, the results of which are contained in this report. The Borough Assembly agreed to accept and administer these funds and assigned staff to the project. A request for proposals was advertised in local and Anchorage newspapers and of the eleven consultant proposals submitted, that of the firm of TRA/Farr, Anchorage, was selected by a panel comprised of Borough staff and the Committee. The Committee intends to take this report to Juneau in January, 1981, in an attempt to obtain State funding for the construction of a multi-use recreational/cultural facility in the Mat-Su Borough.

Process of the Feasibility Study

To assist in addressing economic questions posed by the Mat-Su Recreation Center Committee, TRA/Farr enlisted the help of Economics Research Associates. The joint effort of these two firms produced a study process in which several work elements proceeded simultaneously, with a number of tasks accomplished in collaboration. The process involved frequent exchange between the consultants, Borough staff, and the Committee. A concerted effort was also made to involve and inform the public.

ERA investigated the present and future market for a recreation facility and generated a profile of projected use which allowed TRA/Farr to develop spatial and programmatic concepts. The Committee emphasized the importance of identifying those program elements which could be expected to pay their own operating expenses so that the facility could, to the largest extent possible, be self-supporting. The following diagram identifies the various elements of the study, showing their relationship to each other and the order in which they were accomplished.

STUDY PROCESS

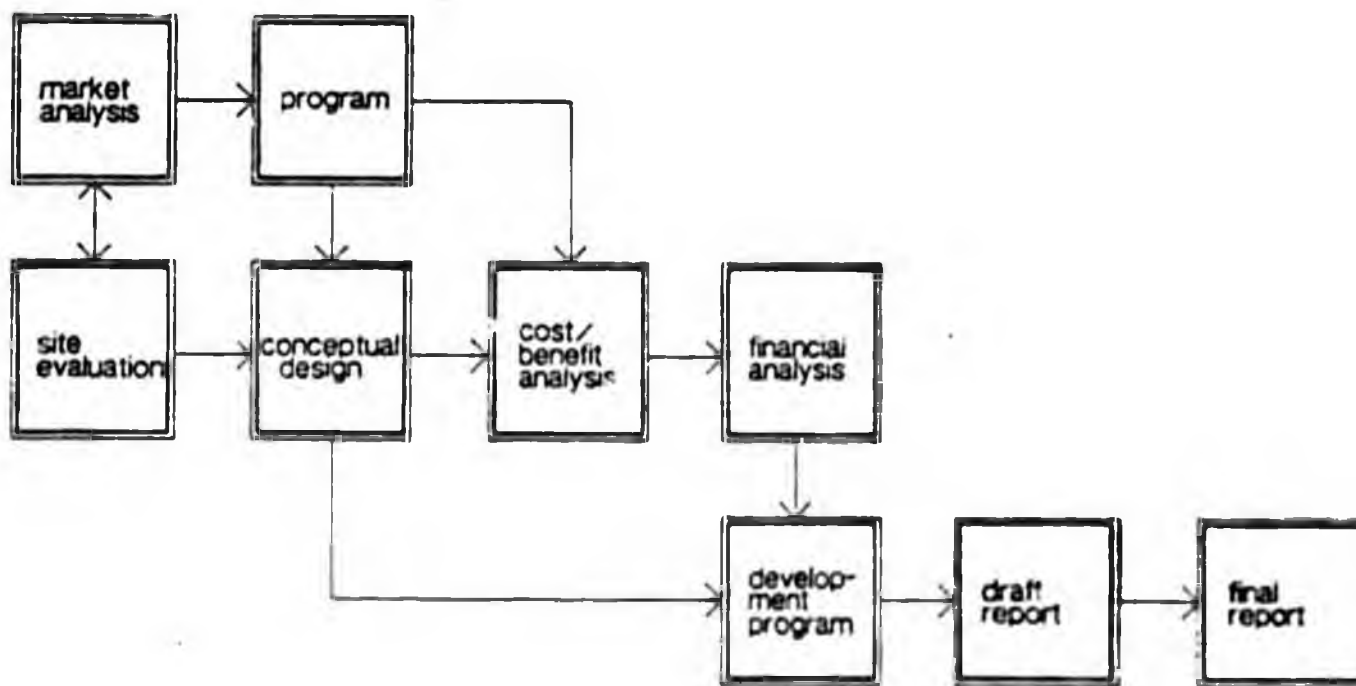


Figure I-1

Public Involvement

Strong public support has been an ongoing characteristic of this Feasibility Study. Since it was anticipated that public funds would be used to construct the project, the consultants, the Recreation Center Committee, and the staff of the Mat-Su Borough have all insisted upon the widest possible distribution of information about the project, so that the broadest possible segment of Borough residents would be served by it. A number of techniques for community involvement have been used to accomplish this.

Public Meetings and Newsletters

Throughout the study, the consultants met regularly with the Recreation Complex Committee to discuss findings of the work as it progressed. At two junctures, when major findings were available or when a decision by the Committee was anticipated, general public meetings were held. These were advertised in advance by newspaper and radio to every household in the Borough. In addition, newsletters which described the project, current progress, and issues were also distributed. One of the newsletters contained an informal questionnaire which was returned by about 10 percent of all households. The results of this survey are described in Chapter II. The remarks of all speakers were recorded at each public meeting and the consultants and Committee carefully considered each idea that was presented. Perhaps the single most important idea which surfaced through public participation was the need for the facility to be financially self-sufficient.

Following are illustrated each of the newsletters which were distributed to the public.

**Feasibility Study:
RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL COMPLEX**

Interstate - Southborough

November 1, 1988

NOV 01 1988

NEWSLETTER 1



Introduction

The purpose of this study is to determine the feasibility of a recreational/cultural complex in the Southborough area. The study will consider the site, the program, the financing, and the management of the complex. The study will also consider the impact of the complex on the surrounding area and the community.

The study will be conducted in three phases. The first phase will be a site analysis, which will determine the suitability of the site for the complex. The second phase will be a program analysis, which will determine the types of activities that can be conducted at the complex. The third phase will be a financing and management analysis, which will determine the costs of the complex and the methods of financing and management.

Market Analysis

The market for recreational/cultural activities in the Southborough area is growing. There are a number of reasons for this growth, including the increasing number of people living in the area, the increasing number of people who are interested in recreational/cultural activities, and the increasing number of people who are willing to pay for these activities.

The market for recreational/cultural activities in the Southborough area is growing. There are a number of reasons for this growth, including the increasing number of people living in the area, the increasing number of people who are interested in recreational/cultural activities, and the increasing number of people who are willing to pay for these activities.

Study Process

The study process will be conducted in three phases. The first phase will be a site analysis, which will determine the suitability of the site for the complex. The second phase will be a program analysis, which will determine the types of activities that can be conducted at the complex. The third phase will be a financing and management analysis, which will determine the costs of the complex and the methods of financing and management.



PUBLIC MEETING

Wednesday
Nov. 6th
7:30 pm

Southborough Assembly Room

The Complex Committee:

Chairman: [Name]
Members: [List of names]

The Consultants:

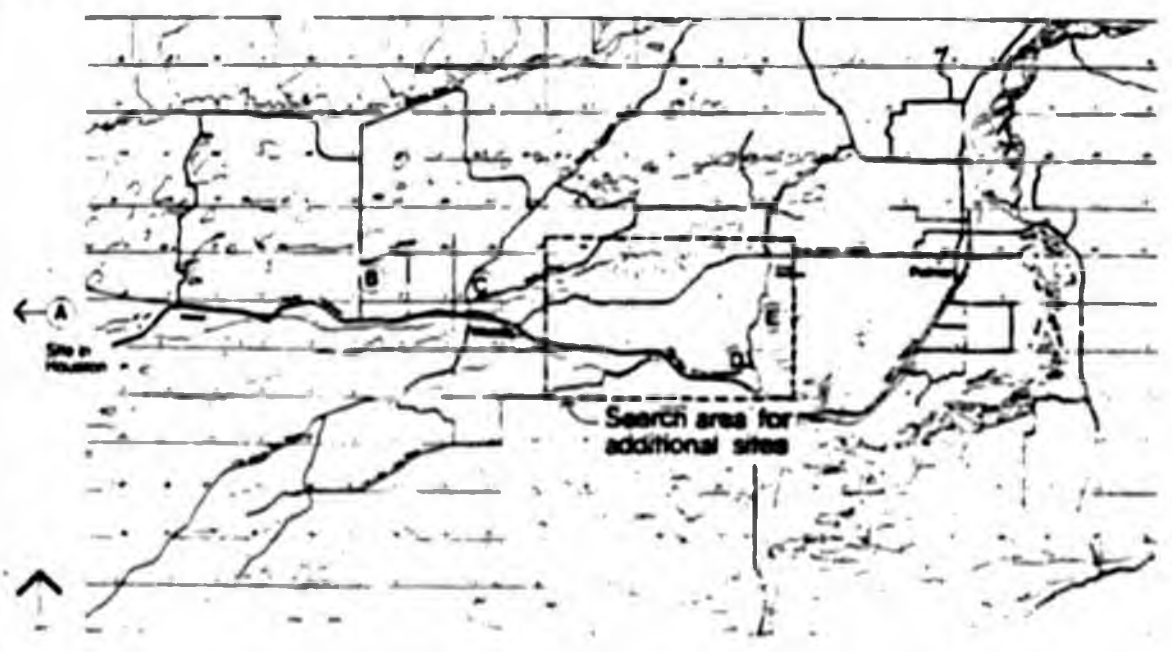
PLANNING SERVICES
[List of consultant names and contact information]

Potential Sites

Site A is located in the northwestern part of the Southborough area. It is a large, open area that is suitable for a recreational/cultural complex. It is located near Interstate 95 and is easily accessible from the surrounding area.

Site B is located in the central part of the Southborough area. It is a large, open area that is suitable for a recreational/cultural complex. It is located near Interstate 95 and is easily accessible from the surrounding area.

Site C is located in the southeastern part of the Southborough area. It is a large, open area that is suitable for a recreational/cultural complex. It is located near Interstate 95 and is easily accessible from the surrounding area.





Feasibility Study: RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL COMPLEX

Marquette - Easton Borough

NEWSLETTER 2

December 1, 1980

Progress Report

During the past four weeks, The Firm, an interdisciplinary architectural and planning firm, has been working to develop a general program for a multi-use recreational/cultural complex and to provide preliminary estimates of cost and effort. The Firm has been contacted by the Borough and the Easton Borough of 1-100 acres, including the surrounding 10-15, 100-year-old, and historical town. The Borough has been actively supporting the report and has offered valuable advice and information.

Members of the Borough and Easton Borough are actively discussing and providing feedback on the program. The Firm has been working to develop a general program for a multi-use recreational/cultural complex and to provide preliminary estimates of cost and effort. The Firm has been contacted by the Borough and the Easton Borough of 1-100 acres, including the surrounding 10-15, 100-year-old, and historical town. The Borough has been actively supporting the report and has offered valuable advice and information.

Proposed Mixture of Uses for the Complex

The committee, together with the Borough and Easton Borough, are pleased to suggest a "mixture" of functions that would comprise the complex. This program is intended to be flexible to allow for the possibility of changing needs and conditions. The program is intended to be flexible to allow for the possibility of changing needs and conditions.

- Two levels: one for the main and one for the lower level.
- Main level: 100,000 sq. ft.
- Lower level: 100,000 sq. ft.
- Main level: 100,000 sq. ft.
- Lower level: 100,000 sq. ft.
- Main level: 100,000 sq. ft.
- Lower level: 100,000 sq. ft.
- Main level: 100,000 sq. ft.
- Lower level: 100,000 sq. ft.

PUBLIC MEETING:
Wednesday
December 3
7:30 pm
Conference Room
First Federal Bldg.
Weaville

Cost/Benefit Analysis
The committee and the Borough and Easton Borough are pleased to suggest a "mixture" of functions that would comprise the complex. This program is intended to be flexible to allow for the possibility of changing needs and conditions.

Design Concepts

The design concepts are based on the following principles: 1. The design should be flexible to allow for the possibility of changing needs and conditions. 2. The design should be flexible to allow for the possibility of changing needs and conditions.

The design concepts are based on the following principles: 1. The design should be flexible to allow for the possibility of changing needs and conditions. 2. The design should be flexible to allow for the possibility of changing needs and conditions.

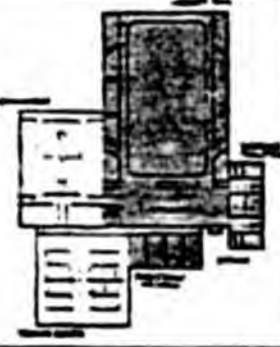
Spine

This design concept focuses on the central spine of the complex, which would serve as the main circulation and service area. The spine would be a central corridor connecting the various buildings and providing access to the main entrance.



Cluster

This design concept focuses on the cluster of buildings, which would be arranged around a central courtyard or plaza. The cluster would provide a sense of enclosure and community, with buildings of varying heights and styles.



The Consultants:

ARCHITECTURE ENGINEERING PLANNING
313 T STREET WASHINGTON DC 20001
(202) 277-2041

The Committee:

Mayor: [Name] Councilman: [Name]
Councilman: [Name] Councilman: [Name]
Councilman: [Name] Councilman: [Name]

Newsletter 2
Figure I-3

VII.

Project Development Schedule

Introduction

It is likely that funding will not be forthcoming in an amount sufficient to construct the entire complex at once. Therefore, an initial phase was determined, based upon facilities that appear to be virtually "self-supporting," i.e., revenues roughly equal operating costs. (See cost/benefit section.) This first phase includes a hockey rink, a running track, handball/racquetball courts, and an exercise facility. The estimated cost of constructing this initial phase is \$5.9 million. Additional facilities could be constructed individually over time, added in several phases, or built as one single second phase. The linear design concept is included for illustrative purposes, with a shaded area to indicate the suggested first phase. This is shown in Figure VII-1.

Development Schedule

The amount of time required before the recreational/cultural complex can be opened is dependent upon funding procedures, property acquisition, design phases, and construction stages. With respect to funding, it is expected that the Legislature will receive a request for appropriations early in January. It is likely that the process of committee review, legislative debate, and executive approval will take several months. Actual transfer of funds to the Borough would probably not take place until July of 1981. However, prior to that date some work could be accomplished with respect to final site selection and negotiation as well as selection of an architect. It may even be possible for some of the design work to be done via funding from a special state revolving fund.

Assuming, however, that by mid-summer the site and funds are available, architectural design work could proceed. By the end of 1981, a complete package of construction documents (plans and specifications) should be

completed, so that the project could be put out to bid early in 1982. Construction could commence in the spring, with completion of the project scheduled for December of 1982. There may be ways of compressing this schedule to some extent, but the total time span is considered to be reasonable. It may be possible for some components of the complex to be finished earlier than others in order to allow for seasonal space commitments.

Prior to actual opening, it will be necessary to establish the management and staffing of the facility. Whether the complex is operated by the Borough or by a private contractor is premature at this point. However, the Borough would be well-advised to solicit bids from qualified management companies.

Figure VII-2 illustrates the development schedule.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

3/9/81

Date: 3-26-81

Mr. President:

The Committee on COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had SB 258 making a special appropriation to the Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs for operation and maintenance of village water and sewer systems

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

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Selman

Colletta

Selman
CHAIRMAN

SENATE AMENDMENT

By Senate Community and Regional
Affairs Committee

To: _____ SENATE BILL No. 258

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 1 LINE: 7

Delete: [COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS]
and substitute Environmental Conservation

Page 1, Line 13:

Delete: [COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS]
and substitute Environmental Conservation

Page 1, Line 18:

Delete: [COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS]
and substitute Environmental Conservation

POSITION PAPER ON SENATE BILL 258
by

ERNST W. MUELLER

COMMISSIONER OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
before the

SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Department of Environmental Conservation wishes to go on record as supporting Senate Bill 258 which provides money for establishment and operation of two water and sewer technical support centers. There are two problems which the establishment of these support centers will take a giant step toward solving.

1. It will enable the response time to a problem to be shortened. It can not be emphasized enough that during the winter, any problem in a water and sewer system is a major problem and the entire system often hangs on a speedy response. By shifting the "backup" from Anchorage to Nome or Kotzebue there is 24 to 48 hours cut off the response time; this could often be the difference between a minor inconvenience and a catastrophic failure.
2. Water and sewer systems in the Arctic are inherently complex, and every time there is a turnover in personnel, training is required. A water and sewer technical support center located in the area would mean that training could be performed faster and at less expense, resulting in better system operation and reducing the risk of system failure.

There are two amendments that we suggest be made in the legislation.

1. Increase the funding from \$100,000 to \$200,000 for both Nome and Kotzebue. We have calculated that \$100,000 would keep a support center operating for one year.

We believe that this program should be funded for two consecutive years in order to allow maintenance personnel the opportunity to become familiar with village sanitation facilities in the region and the chance to develop a close working relationship with local residents.

2. We suggest that the funds be appropriated to the Department of Environmental Conservation for the grant to be made through our Village Safe Water program. The reason for this is that the VSW program is intimately familiar with the requirements of operation and maintenance in rural Alaska and would be able to provide assistance to the Mameluk Association and the Norton Sound Health Corporation in many of the technical aspects in

setting up these centers (e.g., what types of parts to stock, how great an inventory to maintain, frequency of visits to villages, etc.) The Department would not require any additional funding to administer these grants.

We view the establishment of technical support centers at Nome and Kotzebue not only as providing a needed service to communities in the Norton Sound and Northwest Arctic Regions; but also as demonstration projects so that other regions of the State might be able to evaluate the efficacy of technical support centers to solve the problem of operation and maintenance of water and sewer systems in rural communities.

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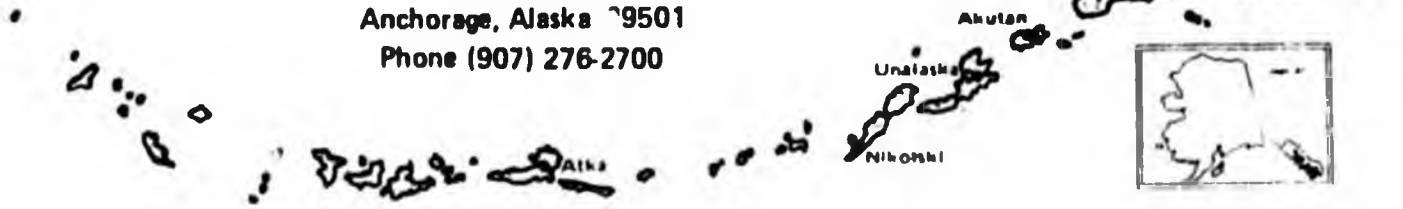
WITNESSES FOR
SENATE C & RA MEETINGS

SB 261 - Aleut approp.

Name	Address/Phone	Representing
# Pat Krovvelli		Aleutia / Prib. of Islands
Alfred Supelin		"
John Kestner Olga Procopief		"
Gregg MAX Kestner		"
Gregg Brelsford		"
Marie Matsuno		Self
MELIE CAMPBELL	DC & RA 465-4735	DC & RA

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

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



February 24, 1981

Senator Vic Fischer
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Attn: Nancy Grossak

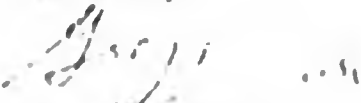
Dear Nancy:

Attached is the detailed program proposal upon which APIA is basing its request for funding from the Alaska State Legislature to conduct historical research into the Aleut relocation and internment during World War II. This proposal is in the amount of \$165,000.

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

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

Sincerely,


Gregg Krelsford
Executive Director

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

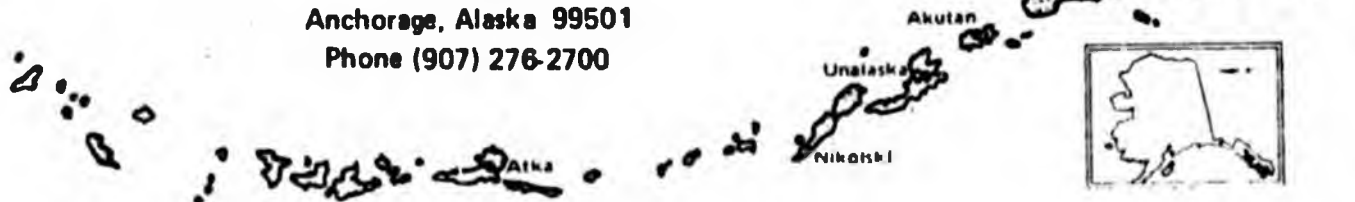
Attachment

G3:alp

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
MAR 2 1981

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

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



February 24, 1981

Rep. Don Clocksin
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

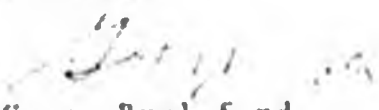
Dear Don:

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

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

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

Sincerely,


Gregg Brelsford
Executive Director

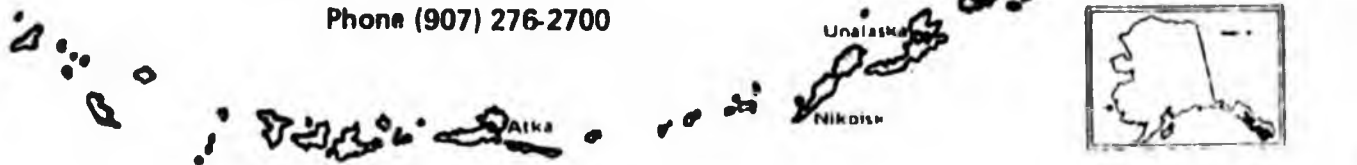
cc: Mr. Jerry Reinwand, Executive Assistant to the Governor
Ms. Karen Perdue, Office of Lieutenant Governor
Ms. Marie Matsuno, Deputy Commissioner, Department of
Community and Regional Affairs
Senator Ted Stevens, U. S. Senate
Senator Frank Murkowski, U. S. Senate
Donald E. Young, U. S. House of Representatives

Attachment

GB:alp

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

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



February 24, 1981

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

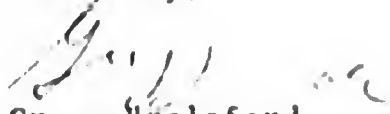
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Sincerely,


Gregg Brelsford
Executive Director

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

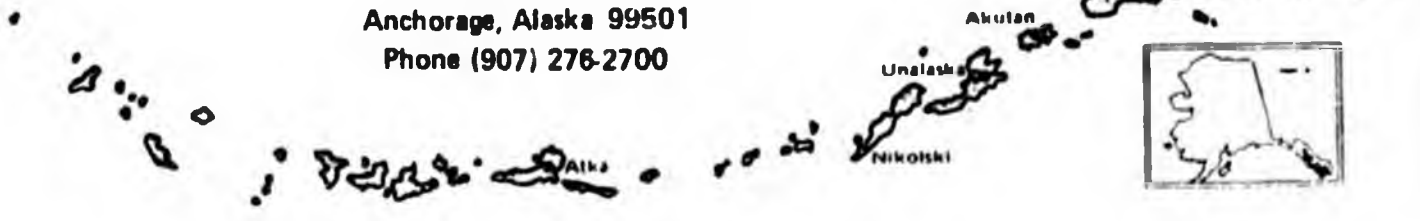
Attachment

GB:alp

St. Paul
St. George

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

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



February 24, 1981

Senator Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Frank:

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Sincerely,

Gregg Brunsford
Gregg Brunsford
Executive Director

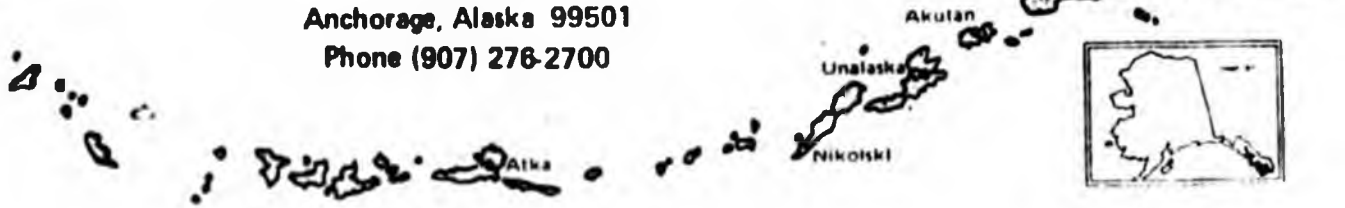
- cc: Mr. Jerry Reinwand, Executive Assistant to the Governor
- Ms. Karen Perdue, Office of Lieutenant Governor
- Ms. Marie Matsuno, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Community and Regional Affairs
- Senator Ted Stevens, U. S. Senate
- Senator Frank Murkowski, U. S. Senate
- Donald E. Young, U. S. House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

Attachment

GB:alp

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

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



February 24, 1981

Senator Bob Mulcahy
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99811

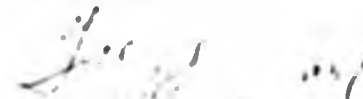
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Ms. Karen Perdue, Office of Lieutenant Governor
Ms. Marie Matsuno, Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Community
and Regional Affairs
Senator Ted Stevens, U. S. Senate
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Attachment

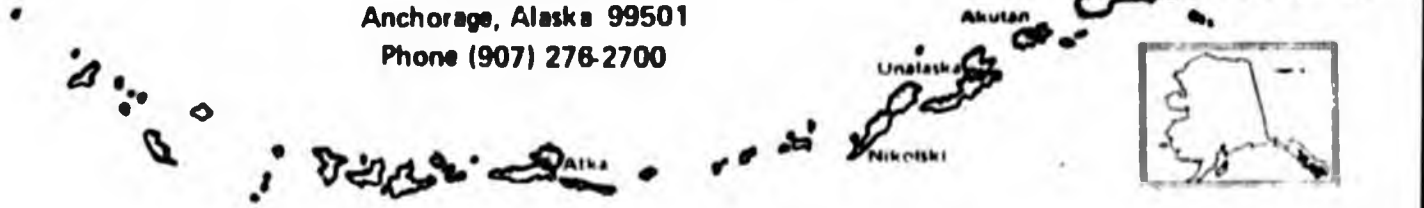
GB-ulp

St. Paul

St. George

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

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



THE TREATMENT OF THE ALEUTS:
A WORLD WAR II TRAGEDY

RECEIVED
 DEPT. OF COMMERCE
 ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
 JUN 2 1991

ALEUTIAN/PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION WORLD WAR II PROJECT

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Aleut Relocation and Internment Research Project

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

THE TREATMENT OF THE ALEUTS:
A WORLD WAR II TRAGEDY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALEUTIAN/PRIIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION WORLD WAR II PROJECT

SCOPE:

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

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

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

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

PERSONNEL:

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

TIME FRAME:

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

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

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

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

THE FINAL PRODUCT:

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

PROJECT STRUCTURE AND METHODOLOGY:

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

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

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

Phase I. Aleut Depositions and Testimony.

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

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

Phase II. Aleut Relocation and Internment Videotape Documentary.

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

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

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

Phase III. Government and Military Research and Documentation.

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

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

Phase IV. Legal Analysis and Research.

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

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

APPENDIX A

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

DEPOSITION

STATE OF ALASKA

)

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

)

)

before duly sworn deposes and

states:

1. Place of birth and date of birth;
2. Did you serve in the Armed Services during World War II? If so where did you serve and for how long in which branch of service there from?
3. Did the United States Government remove you from your home during World War II?
4. Where were you taken to?
5. About what date did you leave home?
6. How much notice did they give you before you left home?
7. Which members of your family were taken to the camp?
8. Were any members of your family left at home? If so who and where?
9. What were you allowed to take with you?
10. List all personal property you had at the time you left home.
11. Did you own the house you were taken to?
12. If so what was the name of the house?
13. What conditions were met on the house?

14. Were you employed at the time of your removal? If so, what
and the approximate wages you were getting? at
15. How were the quarters to which you were taken?
16. How long did you live at the camp? From To
17. How many people shared the quarters with you?
18. Did you ever move to another camp or town during this period?
Yes or No. If yes, where did you move to?
19. Why did you move?
20. Who was your camp Supervisor?
21. Was a church provided at the camp? If so, what was it like
22. Was a school provided at the camp? What number
23. Explain any other conditions of the camp that you remember?
24. What was the date you left the camp to return home?
25. What was the date you actually reported home?
26. What was the condition of your home when you returned?
27. What kind of road leads to it?
28. Where you returned to your home? If no, where
where you reported to
29. Where you reported from on coming back? and how long on your return
home? If so, how

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

.....
.....
.....

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

.....
.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

DATED _____

SIGNED _____

being first duly sworn, deposited and attested:

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

DESCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____

day of _____

1981

Notary Public for the State of Alaska
My Commission Expires _____

SEAL