

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984

3061 SSSA SB 506 - SCR 3 8672

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506



CITY OF BETHEL

Senior Citizen Center

P.O. Box 388 • Bethel, Alaska 99559

543-3988 — Area Code 907

February 8, 1984

Senator John Sackett
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Sackett;

We, the Advisory Board of the Bethel Senior Center, are writing you a letter of concern in relation to the number of members selected to the Older Alaskans Commission by the Governor.

According to A.S. 44.21, Article 4, Sec. 44.21.100., Part 5, seven Alaskans are to be selected on basis of their knowledge and demonstrated interest in the concerns of older Alaskans. Our concern is that we strongly feel that Southwest Alaska is misrepresented. As you know, there are more than fifty (50) villages in this region alone. If one member of the commission represents this region as well as Bristol Bay, we feel this is not in the best interests of all those involved with the elderly. This area is vast enough to justify another member to the Older Alaskans Commission and one who will listen and act on our behalf.

Sir, please reconsider our concern and assist us in increasing the number of Older Alaskans Commission members. We will be waiting to hear from you in the near future. Good luck and thank you for your time and cooperation.

Respectfully,

Bethel Senior Advisory Board

Betty Lewis - vice-chairperson
Martha Sara
Advisory Board Chairperson

Patrick M. Pavila
Patrick Pavila
Project Director

MS/PP:lpn

cc:Honorable Tony Vaska

"Deep Sea Port and Transportation Center of the Kuskokwim"



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Vic Fischer, Chairman
Senate Committee on State Affairs

FROM: Senator John Sackett, Co-chairman
Senate Committee on Finance

DATE: March 12, 1984

RE: SB506 Expansion of the Older Alaskan Commission

The impetus for SB506 which proposes to expand the membership of the Older Alaskans Commission from seven members to nine is a letter from the Bethel Senior Advisory Board. The letter pointed out that when only one member of the Commission attempts to represent the Bristol Bay area as well as the more than 50 villages of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area, not everyone is likely to receive adequate representation.

Accordingly, while not in any way attempting to direct the Governor's appointments to the Commission by regional considerations, expanding the Commission membership would allow the Governor the leeway he may need to adequately consider regional representation when making his appointments.

Thank you for your consideration of the matter.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
RE: SB 506 Older Alaskans Commission
DATE: March 13, 1984

SB 506 adds two public members to the Older Alaskans Commission. To assure that all members will have staggering terms, section 2 of the bill requires the governor to appoint one of the two members to a three year term.

Back-up information

letter from Senator Sackett
letter from the Advisory Board of the Bethel Senior Center
fiscal note from Department of Administration
position paper from Department of Administration

Position Paper

SB 506

This bill would add two voting members to the Commission bringing the total membership to 13 (9 voting members).

Currently, the fact that the Commission's voting membership numbers only seven makes the task of equitably representing the states elderly very difficult. While the bill would alleviate this situation, the Commission opposes the addition of two members for the following reasons:

1. The current Commission does not have adequate administrative funds to meet regularly and to carry out objectives which are necessary for the State's older population.
2. The Commission has, throughout their existence, placed an emphasis upon adequately funding grants while holding administrative costs to a minimum. The addition of greater administrative costs at a time when adequate grant funding does not exist is not in keeping with the Commissions' goals.
3. While the fiscal note attached would meet the minimal fiscal requirements of this bill, there are no assurance that a fiscal note will pass. Adding two members without the requisite funding will not result in the expanded capacity of the Commission intended by this bill and would, in fact, diminish the Commission's current capacity.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 506
Title: An Act relating to membership on the Older Alaskans Commission
Sponsor: _____
Requestor: _____
Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Administration
Program Category Affected: Social and Economic Assistance for the Aged
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Older Alaskans Commission
Administration Component

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL		12.0	12.6	13.2	13.9	14.6
300 CONTRACTUAL		1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		13.6	14.3	15.0	15.8	16.6
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		13.6	14.3	15.0	15.8	16.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Jon B. Wolfe, Executive Director
Division: Older Alaskans Commission

Phone: 465-3250
Date: 3/13/84

Approved by Commissioner: Lisa Rudd, Commissioner
Agency: Department of Administration

Date: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

Senate Bill 506
Fiscal Note Analysis
Prepared by Older Alaskans Commission
Department of Administration

Date: March 12, 1984

Page 2 of _____

Assumptions:

- a) Seven Older Alaskans Commission meetings per year.
- b) Cost per meeting was averaged from cost of meetings to be held in Anchorage, Juneau and Kodiak or Fairbanks.
- c) One training session for each new member per year.
- d) Inflation at 5% per year.
- e) Increase cost of telephone calls, xeroxing, postage and conference registration fees.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator John Sackett
Senate Finance Co-chair

FROM: Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

DATE: March 14, 1984

RE: SB 506

COPY
V

A handwritten signature, possibly "Vic Fischer", is written over the "FROM" line of the memorandum.

Your bill, SB 506, expanding the Older Alaskans Commission, was passed out of the Senate State Affairs Committee yesterday. It was the position of the Older Alaskans Commission and the consensus of the committee that the bill be enacted only if the necessary additional operating funds were available to the commission to cover the cost of the two more members proposed in the bill.

The committee requested that I so advise you.

March 14, 1984

Senator John Sackett,
Senate Finance Co-chair
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska

Dear John,

Yesterday, SB 506 expanding the Older Alaskans Commission was passed out of the Senate State Affairs Committee. It was the position of the Older Alaskans Commission and the consensus of the committee that the bill should pass only if the necessary operational funds were available to the commission when it was expanded by the two members proposed in the bill.

If any problems should arise with the funding included in the fiscal note, I hope special consideration be given to the impact the legislation will have on the commission.

Best regards,

Senator Vic Fischer

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Vic Fischer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Senator Vic Fischer".

March 14, 1984

Senator John Sackett,
Senate Finance Co-chair
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska

Dear John,

Yesterday, SB 506 expanding the Older Alaskans Commission was passed out of the Senate State Affairs Committee. It was the position of the Older Alaskans Commission and the consensus of the committee that the bill should pass only if the necessary operational funds were available to the commission when it was expanded by the two members proposed in the bill.

If any problems should arise with the funding included in the fiscal note, I hope special consideration be given to the impact the legislation will have on the commission.

Best regards,

Senator Vic Fischer



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

ST

Thursday, March 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Suzanne Tryck, A.A.
SENATOR VIC FISHER
Chair - State Affairs

FROM: Max Gifford, A.A.
SENATOR JOHN SACKETT
Co-Chair, SFC

Handwritten signature of Max Gifford.

SUBJ: SB-506, relating to membership on the Older Alaskans Commission.

Handwritten signature of Wanda Dayrolle, circled.

File

SB 506

I am forwarding a copy of a letter from the Bethel Senior Citizen Center to Senator Sackett that requests the public membership of the Older Alaskans Commission be increased to allow for greater representation on the commission particularly from Southwest Alaska.

It appears that if only one commissioner is representing both the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region and the Bristol Bay area that an increase in membership is warranted.

Senator Sackett would request the State Affairs Committee to schedule a hearing for SB-506. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Introduced: 2/23/84
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

*adds two members:
does not say ~~where~~ from
where.*

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 SENATE BILL NO. 506
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to membership on the Older Alaskans
7 Commission."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 44.21.200(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) The Older Alaskans Commission is established in the Depart-
11 ment of Administration. The members of the commission include

12 (1) the commissioner of the Department of Administration or
13 the commissioner's designee;

14 (2) the commissioner of the Department of Community and
15 Regional Affairs or the commissioner's designee;

16 (3) the commissioner of the Department of Health and Social
17 Services or the commissioner's designee;

18 (4) the chairman of the Pioneers' Homes Advisory Board
19 appointed under AS 44.21.100 - 44.21.130; and

20 (5) one [SEVEN] Alaskans selected on the basis of their
21 knowledge and demonstrated interest in the concerns of older Alaskans,
22 appointed by the governor in accordance with (b) of this section.

23 * Sec. 2. TERM OF ADDED MEMBER. Notwithstanding AS 44.21.200(c), the
24 governor shall appoint one member added under sec. 1 of this Act to serve
25 an initial term of three years.

*term
over
on
Commission*

*(My understanding is that nothing
in this bill would make it
necessary that the extra
member be from the bush.)*

§ 44.21.040

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§ 44.21.050

STATE GOVERNMENT

§ 44.21.100

- (1) the name of the claimant,
- (2) the amount of the claim,
- (3) the date of its presentation,
- (4) the date of its allowance or disallowance,
- (5) the date and number of each warrant drawn,
- (6) the name of the payee, and
- (7) the appropriation against which the warrant is drawn.

(b) The Department of Administration shall keep on file all original bills and claims presented, with the vouchers. (§ 8-1-14 ACLA 1949)

Revisor's note. — Section 8-1-14 ACLA ch 133 SLA 1951 and § 2 ch 24 SLA 1953 1949 was repealed by § 48 ch 133 SLA reenacted § 8-1-14 ACLA 1949 as it 1951. Section 1 ch 24 SLA 1953 repealed appeared in ACLA 1949.

Sec. 44.21.050. Penalty for allowance of false, unjust or illegal claims. If the commissioner of administration or a person acting in his behalf allows a claim against the state which he knows is false or fraudulent or for which there is not an existing appropriation against which a warrant may be drawn, except where otherwise provided by law, or knows is not a just, true, or legal charge against the state, he is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than two years, or by both. (§ 8-1-15 ACLA 1949; am § 36 ch 43 SLA 1964)

Revisor's note. — Section 8-1-15 ACLA ch 133 SLA 1951 and § 2 ch 24 SLA 1953 1949 was repealed by § 48 ch 133 SLA reenacted § 8-1-15 ACLA 1949 as it 1951. Section 1 ch 24 SLA 1953 repealed appeared in ACLA 1949.

Sec. 44.21.060. Recording.

Repealed by Executive Order No. 40 § 6 (1979).

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 2, ch. 118, SLA 1976.

Section 3, ch. 118, SLA 1976, as amended by Section 7, Executive Order No. 47 (1980) provides: "The recording districts established by the supreme court in effect on January 1, 1977 shall remain in effect until regulations establishing, modifying, or discontinuing recording districts or precincts have been adopted by the Department of Natural Resources."

Article 2. Pioneers' Homes.

Section

100. Alaska Pioneers' Homes Advisory Board

110. Purpose of the board

Section

120. Composition of the board

130. Compensation, per diem, or expenses

Sec. 44.21.100. Alaska Pioneers' Homes Advisory Board. There is created the Alaska Pioneers' Homes Advisory Board. (§ 1 ch 39 SLA 1968)

Sec. 44.21.110. Purpose of the board. The board shall conduct annual inspections of the property and procedures of the Alaska Pioneers' Homes and recommend to the governor changes and improvements. The board shall meet on a semi-annual basis to review admissions, procedures and to consider complaints. (§ 1 ch 39 SLA 1968)

Sec. 44.21.120. Composition of the board. The Alaska Pioneers' Homes Advisory Board consists of seven members, appointed by the governor from among citizens of Alaska. The members of the board serve at the pleasure of the governor. (§ 1 ch 39 SLA 1968)

Sec. 44.21.130. Compensation, per diem, or expenses. Members of the advisory board receive no salary, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for other boards. (§ 1 ch 39 SLA 1968)

Article 3. Automatic Data Processing.

Section

- 150. Declaration of purpose
- 160. Powers and duties of Department of Administration
- 170. Definitions

Sec. 44.21.150. Declaration of purpose. It is the purpose of AS 44.21.150 — 44.21.170 to designate the Department of Administration as the department responsible for the operation and management of automatic data processing resources and activities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government, and to provide for periodic review of state automatic data processing procedures and mechanisms. It is further the purpose of these sections to encourage cooperation between the state government and local governments in the use of automatic data processing systems. (§ 2 ch 170 SLA 1972)

Sec. 44.21.160. Powers and duties of Department of Administration. (a) The department shall provide automatic data processing services responsive to the needs of state government and procure, operate and staff all automatic data processing equipment facilities used by state government.

(b) To carry out (a) of this section the department may

(1) maintain a central staff of systems analysts, computer programmers and other staff members sufficient to provide systems analysis and computer programming support required by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government;

(2) develop and maintain both short-range and long-range data processing plans for state government and provide managerial leadership in the use of automatic data processing;

(3) review and recommend

(4) recommend processing

(5) determine requirements

(6) provide data to a facility

(7) develop and computer

(8) review effectiveness standards

(9) develop program design

(c) The department may allow

(d) The department may

integrate Alaska with

authorized approved by

ment.

(e) Nothing authorizing

by other departments determines

by the authority from obtain

processing or judicial personnel automatic

Editor's note SLA 1972, provide all automatic acquired either state money

Sec. 44.2

(1) "auto

§ 44.21.160

am § 1 ch 170 SLA 1976; am Executive Order No. 50, § 7 (1981))

For duties of the department, see AS 44.37.025. The 1981 amendment added paragraph (13).

sing.

Department of Administrative data processing and procurement, equipment facilities

Department may provide systems analyzed by the executive, management; long-range data program managerial leadership

processing services, approval; requested data processing

equipment and supply agencies of state government

required to convert electronic data processing

computer programming

§ 44.21.200

STATE GOVERNMENT

§ 44.21.200

(8) review all state automatic data processing systems to encourage effectiveness, measure performance, and assure adherence to the standards developed under AS 44.21.150 — 44.21.170.

(9) develop and conduct an automatic data processing training program designed to serve the technical and managerial needs of state government.

(c) The department may cooperate with political subdivisions of the state in the development and operation of data processing systems and may allow for the use of state facilities by political subdivisions.

(d) The department may develop and implement a plan for the integration of automatic data processing facilities of the University of Alaska with the state facilities. However, the integration plan authorized by this subsection may not be put into operation until approved by the President of the University of Alaska and the department.

(e) Nothing in this section precludes the department from authorizing recruitment and employment of data processing personnel by other departments of the executive branch when the commissioner determines that the needs of the other departments will be best served by the authorization. Nothing in this section precludes the department from obtaining necessary contractual assistance for automatic data processing activities. Nothing in this section precludes the legislature or judicial system from recruiting and employing data processing personnel or from obtaining necessary contractual assistance for automatic data processing activities.

(f) The division of data processing shall coordinate with the divisions of telecommunications in providing for the effective transfer of information by telecommunications through the establishment of compatible systems and common standards. (§ 2 ch 170 SLA 1972; am Executive Order No. 50, § 8 (1981))

Effect of amendments. — The 1981 amendment added subsection (f).

Article 4. Older Alaskans Commission.

Section	Section
200. Older Alaskans Commission	230. Powers, duties, and limitations
210. Meetings	240. Definitions
220. Compensation	

Sec. 44.21.200. Older Alaskans Commission. (a) The Older Alaskans Commission is established in the Department of Administration. The members of the commission include

(1) the commissioner of the Department of Administration or the commissioner's designee;

(2) the commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs or the commissioner's designee;

(3) the commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services or the commissioner's designee;

(4) the chairman of the Pioneers' Homes Advisory Board appointed under AS 44.21.100 — 44.21.130; and

(5) seven Alaskans selected on the basis of their knowledge and demonstrated interest in the concerns of older Alaskans, appointed by the governor in accordance with (b) of this section.

(b) After requesting from senior citizens organizations the names of persons who are qualified for and interested in serving on the commission, the governor shall appoint the members of the commission under (a)(5) of this section. Appointments shall be made by the governor to assure representation of low-income persons and minorities, and representation from rural and urban areas of the state, and to secure statewide geographical representation on the commission. At least six of the persons appointed by the governor shall be 60 years of age or older. At least two of these persons shall be 65 years of age or older. Each member appointed by the governor shall be a resident of the state.

(c) The persons appointed under (a)(5) of this section serve overlapping four-year terms, and serve at the pleasure of the governor. A member may be reappointed, but no member appointed under (a)(5) of this section may serve more than two consecutive terms or eight consecutive years, whichever is longer.

(d) If a person appointed under (a)(5) of this section fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the commission, a majority of the members of the commission may request the governor to terminate the membership of the member and to fill the vacancy.

(e) A vacancy in the membership of persons appointed under (a)(5) of this section shall be filled by appointment by the governor. The person appointed shall serve for the unexpired portion of the term. (§ 2 ch 79 SLA 1981)

Editor's notes. — Section 13, ch. 79, SLA 1981, provides: "INITIAL MEMBERSHIP AND MEETING OF COMMISSION. (a) Of the seven public members first appointed by the governor to the Older Alaskans Commission under AS 44.21.200(a)(5),

- (1) three shall serve a term of two years;
 - (2) two shall serve a term of three years;
 - (3) two shall serve a term of four years.
- (b) In making appointments of the first

public members of the Older Alaskans Commission under AS 44.21.200(a)(5), the governor shall designate an expiration date of the terms of members first appointed in accordance with (a) of this section.

(c) The governor shall determine the date and place of the first meeting of the Older Alaskans Commission; however, that meeting shall be held not later than 60 days after the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 44.21.210. Meetings. (a) The commission shall meet at the call of the chairperson, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members. The commission shall meet at least six times each year.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER:

FINANCE

2/23/84

Date 3/13/84

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SB 506

membership on the Older Alaskans Commission.

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

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for _____
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Kell

Mr. Tolson

Mr. [unclear]

[unclear]

[Signature]
Chairman

do pass - if funded
Chairman recommendation

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SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Bill Number SB 524 Title Loans/grants/mobile home relocation Date received 3/6

Fiscal Position	Date requested	From	Amount	Date Rec'd
Note	Paper			Note
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			

CONTACTS

Backup list

HEARING INFORMATION

NOTES

FINAL ACTION

DATE



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
RE: SB 524 Loans and grants for mobile home relocation
DATE: March 20, 1984

SB 524 establishes a loan and grant program for mobile home owners who are forced to relocate their homes.

Page 1 44.47.650

- (a) allows the Commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs to provide loans or grants for mobile home relocation.
- (b) requires the applicant to have been the owner and occupant of the mobile home before the notification of closure.
- (c) outlines the criteria the commissioner must use when developing regulations to determine the eligibility standards for the loan/grant program.

Page 2

- (d) states that the upper limit for any of the grants or loans is \$2,500.
- (e) requires the applicant to apply on a form approved by the commissioner.
- (f) allows the commissioner to contract with municipalities or nonprofits the implementation of the program.
- (g) allows the commissioner to promulgate regulations.

Section 3 is an immediate effective date clause.

Fiscal information

~~\$76.0 thousand dollars for FY '85~~

~~300,000 is currently in the budget for the program.~~

Back-up information

Fiscal note from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Analysis from Community and Regional Affairs

*(This information has changed
since the memo was written)*

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date _____, 1983

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No.: SB HB-524
 Title: Mobile Home Relocation
 Sponsor: Ray
 Requestor: Fischer

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected: DCRA
 Program Category Affected: _____
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES			62.5			
200 TRAVEL			5.0			
300 CONTRACTUAL			5.0			
400 COMMODITIES			.5			
500 EQUIPMENT			3.0			
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC			1,000.0			
TOTAL OPERATING			76.0			
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source) Program Receipts			1,076.0			
			1,076.0			

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		2				
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Ray Price Phone: 561-0900
 Division: Housing Assistance Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 3/20/84
 Department: Community & Regional Affairs

Distribution:

Original to Legislative Finance
 Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
 Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
 Copy to Sponsor
 Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

fiscal note

3/8/83

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 12/29/83

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 524
Title: Mobile Home Relocation

ANALYSIS:

Assumptions:

The assumption of 400 applicants to the program is based on two things. First, Valley Court and Mobile II in Juneau are closing down. There are 148 units requiring relocation. Secondly, there are two parks in Anchorage reported to be closing down in the next year. The 400 figure is strictly an estimate.

Positions:

Other Expenditures:

Funding:

Section Cost Analysis:

Computations:

Economic Impact:

Impact on Local Government:

Attachments

1.	POSITION TITLE GRANTS ADMINISTRATOR/LOAN EXAMINER II			RANGE/STEP 17A	DEPT. UNIT GENERAL	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISA/P
2.	TYPE OF POSITION Professional	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION ANCHORAGE	ELECTION DISTRICT	LEG.	
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL			ADDITION	JUSTIFICATION				
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT	<p>The establishment of the Mobile Home Relocation Program will place an enormous burden on an already understaffed division. It is anticipated that approximately 400 applicants will apply for relocation funds during FY-84.</p> <p>This position will be charged with assisting in the development and implementation of the program; including interviewing applicants, inspecting property and researching cases to determine qualifications.</p>				
	1	2	3						
	PERSONAL SERVICES								
5.	Salary								
6.	Benefits								
7.	Supplemental Benefits								
8.	Fixed Benefits			40.0					
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES			01 40.0					
10.	Travel			02 5.0					
11.	Contractual			03 2.5					
12.	Commodities			04 .25					
13.	Equipment			05 1.5					
14.	Other								
15.	TOTAL COST			49.25					
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE							
16.		Federal Receipts 1002							
17.		C.I. Match 1003							
18.		General Funds 1004							
19.		I-A Receipts 1005							
20.		Program Receipts 1028		49.25					
21.		Other							
				49.25					
FOR B&M USE ONLY									
4A KEY NUMBER _____									

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY DCRA

PROGRAM MOBILE HOME RELOCATION

BRU _____

COMPONENT _____

Page _____ of _____

Revised Date _____

FY 85

1.	POSITION TITLE Clerk Typist III				RANGE/STEP 8A	DARG. UNIT General	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISA/P
2.	TYPE OF POSITION Clerical	STAFF MONTHS	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	DRU PRIORITY	LOCATION	ELECTION DISTRICT	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION%					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE									
	1	2	3							
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary									
6.	Benefits									
7.	Supplemental Benefits									
8.	Fixed Benefits				22.5					
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES				01 22.5					
10.	Travel				02					
11.	Contractual				03 2.50					
12.	Commodities				04 .25					
13.	Equipment				05 1.50					
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST				26.75					
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
16.		Federal Receipts 1002								
17.		G.F. Match 1003								
18.		General Funds 1004								
19.		I-A Receipts 1005								
20.		Program Receipts 1028								
21.		Other								
FOR B&M USE ONLY										
4A KEY NUMBER _____										

The incumbent will provide clerical support to the enormous work load created by the establishment of the Mobile Home Relocation Program.

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY DCRA
PROGRAM Mobile Home Relocation
DRU _____
COMPONENT _____

Page _____ of _____

FY 85

ANALYSIS OF SENATE BILL 524
AS 34.60, TITLE 34, CHAPTER 60

The bill is to provide, through loans or grants, assistance of up to \$2,500 to an owner/occupant of a mobile home that must be relocated due to closure of the mobile home park.

Section 2(b) of the bill requires the grants to be given only to the owner occupant of the mobile home and Section 2(d) restricts the use of the loan or grant to relocations costs only. This precludes the local municipality from using funding to provide land for relocation.

Section 2(b) restricts the program to the owner/occupant prior to the notification of closure of the park. In some cases there may be owner occupants that have owned the mobile home for a year but did buy it after notification of park closure. Some of these non-eligible owners may be less able to bear the burden of a relocation than those eligible occupants. An optional eligibility date could be the date of introduction of the bill or any date that would insure the purchase was not with the intent of taking advantage of the grant or loan available under this bill.

The implementation and administration of this program dealing with the individual consumer will be costly and labor intensive whether administered directly by the state or contracted to the local municipalities or nonprofit corporations.

Issuing loans under this program would involve establishment of guidelines not addressed in this bill. For example; at what interest rate will the funds be loaned, for what length of time, and what entity will service the loans? These are a few of the unaddressed concerns that must be addressed should this bill mandate funds be distributed as a loan.

The bill also does not provide a clear meaning of the term "relocation". It is extremely important that the legislative intent associated with this bill be clearly identified, i.e., what costs are allowable, can a borrower/grant recipient use the money to purchase another mobile home or real property and should there be conditions of continued occupancy after the loan or grant has been awarded?

A grant program may be less costly to administer, however, may not be the proper manner by which to assist the affected mobile home owners.

We are currently researching the scope of this program in terms of park closures, closure dates and the number of units requiring relocation. When this data is assembled we can more accurately estimate required funding for the loans or grants and to administer the program.

It would be our intention to administer the overall program from our Housing Assistance Division and contract the program to the affected municipalities.

Analysis SB 524



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
RE: SB 524 Loans and grants for mobile home relocation
DATE: March 20, 1984

SB 524 establishes a loan and grant program for mobile home owners who are forced to relocate their homes.

Page 1 44.47.650

- (a) allows the Commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs to provide loans or grants for mobile home relocation.
- (b) requires the applicant to have been the owner and occupant of the mobile home before the notification of closure.
- (c) outlines the criteria the commissioner must use when developing regulations to determine the eligibility standards for the loan/grant program.

Page 2

- (d) states that the upper limit for any of the grants or loans is \$2,500.
- (e) requires the applicant to apply on a form approved by the commissioner.
- (f) allows the commissioner to contract with municipalities or nonprofits the implementation of the program.
- (g) allows the commissioner to promulgate regulations.

Section 3 is an immediate effective date clause.

Fiscal information

\$76.0 thousand dollars for FY '85

300,000 is currently in the budget for the program.

Back-up information

Fiscal note from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Analysis from Community and Regional Affairs

Senator Jim Kelly

Introduced: 3/6/84
Referred: State Affairs
and Finance

*Rodney's
amendment adopted
3/20/84*

BY THE COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 524

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to loans or grants for mobile home
relocation; and providing for an effective date."

7

8

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

9

* Section 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The legislature finds that the
closure of mobile home parks imposes a substantial burden on owners of
mobile homes who are forced to relocate their mobile homes due to the
limited availability of sites on which to relocate the mobile homes.

10

* Sec. 2. AS 44.47 is amended by adding a new section to read:

11

ARTICLE 13. MOBILE HOME RELOCATION LOANS OR GRANTS.

12

Sec. 44.47.650. MOBILE HOME RELOCATION LOANS OR GRANTS. (a)

13

The commissioner may provide a loan or a grant in an amount not to
exceed \$2,500 for each owner [and occupant] of a mobile home used as [a] ^{primary}
residence who is forced to relocate the mobile home because of the
closure of the mobile home park in which the mobile home is located.

14

(b) An applicant is not eligible for a loan or a grant under
this section unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of
the commissioner that the applicant was the owner and the occupant of
the mobile home used as a ^{primary} residence before notification of the ^{permanent} closure
of the mobile home park.

15

(c) The commissioner shall establish by regulation standards for
the determination whether an applicant is eligible for a loan or grant
under this section. In establishing the standards, the commissioner
shall consider the value of the mobile home, the family income of the
applicant, and other factors considered appropriate by the

16

1 commissioner.

2 (d) The commissioner may not grant owners and occupants of a
3 single mobile home more than \$2,500, whether in a loan or in a grant,
4 for the relocation of a mobile home.

5 (e) An applicant shall apply for a grant or a loan under this
6 section on a form approved by the commissioner.

7 (f) The commissioner may contract with a municipality for the
8 implementation of the authority granted under this section for the
9 residents of the municipality. The commissioner may contract with a
10 nonprofit corporation for the implementation of the authority granted
11 under this section.

12 (g) The commissioner may adopt regulations necessary to imple-
13 ment this section.

14 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
15 10.070(c).



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska, 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

LETTER OF INTENT CSSB 524 (state affairs)

It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Community and Regional Affairs be allowed to contract with municipalities or nonprofit corporations for the servicing of the loans for mobile home relocation as established in CSSB 524 (state affairs). Since these loans are not to exceed the amount of \$2,500, the costs associated with determining the interest rates for these loans will probably exceed the amount the state would collect in interest. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to allow the department to provide these loans as non-interest bearing loans.

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

LETTER OF INTENT CSSB 524 (state affairs)

It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Community and Regional Affairs be allowed to contract with municipalities or nonprofit corporations for the servicing of the loans for mobile home relocation as established in CSSB 524 (state affairs). These loans are not to exceed the amount of \$2,500. ^{Since} ~~Since~~ the costs associated with determining the interest rates for these loans will probably exceed the amount the state would collect in interest, it is the intent of the legislature to allow the department to provide these loans as non-interest bearing loans.

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

Senator Vic Fischer

Alaska State Legislature
1024 W. 6th Avenue, Suite 204C
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 273-3654
During Session • Pouch V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 (907) 465-4954



Senator Rodey: Perhaps we should write a letter of intent.

Senator Ray: That would be a better idea.

????? You mentioned earlier _____ schedule two years, ten years. Some kind of _____ in terms of an interest rate, interest free, nominal interest fluctuating along with HFC rates, something like that in a letter of intent which provides

letter of intent

in the regulations commissioner shall consider a loan repayment schedule predicated on existing AHFC.

Senator Rodey: I don't think we can use AHFC because they're designed for larger loans _____ (??)

(?_) Pardon?

noninterest loan.

noninterest extracting them from a very difficult situation. noninterest bearing allow the department to advertise it over a reasonable period so that not to impose undue financial burden to loan to contract with a financial institution or other responsible entity for the servicing of the loans. I don't think we want to have negotiate the servicing fee because the small nature of the loan it will have to be negotiated.

grant based on need.

Introduced: 3/6/84
Referred: State Affairs
and Finance

Valley Court
Mobile II residents.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 524

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to loans or grants for mobile home
7 relocation; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The legislature finds that the
10 closure of mobile home parks imposes a substantial burden on owners of
11 mobile homes who are forced to relocate their mobile homes due to the
12 limited availability of sites on which to relocate the mobile homes.

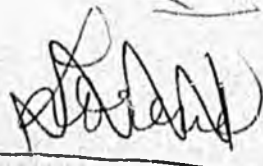
13 * Sec. 2. AS 44.47 is amended by adding a new section to read:

14 ARTICLE 13. MOBILE HOME RELOCATION LOANS OR GRANTS.

15 Sec. 44.47.650. MOBILE HOME RELOCATION LOANS OR GRANTS. (a)
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17 exceed \$2,500 for each owner and occupant of a mobile home used as a
18 residence who is forced to relocate the mobile home because of the
19 closure of the mobile home park in which the mobile home is located.

20 (b) An applicant is not eligible for a loan or a grant under
21 this section unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of
22 the commissioner that the applicant was the owner and the occupant of
23 the mobile home used as a residence before notification of the closure
24 of the mobile home park.

25 (c) The commissioner shall establish by regulation standards for
26 the determination whether an applicant is eligible for a loan or grant
27 under this section. In establishing the standards, the commissioner
28 shall consider the value of the mobile home, the family income of the
29 applicant, and other factors considered appropriate by the



1 commissioner.

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3 single mobile home more than \$2,500, whether in a loan or in a grant,
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6 section on a form approved by the commissioner.

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9 residents of the municipality. The commissioner may contract with a
10 nonprofit corporation for the implementation of the authority granted
11 under this section.

12 (g) The commissioner may adopt regulations necessary to imple-
13 ment this section.

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15 10.070(c).

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AS 34.60, TITLE 34, CHAPTER 60

The bill is to provide, through loans or grants, assistance of up to \$2,500 to an owner/occupant of a mobile home that must be relocated due to closure of the mobile home park.

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A grant program may be less costly to administer, however, may not be the proper manner by which to assist the affected mobile home owners.

We are currently researching the scope of this program in terms of park closures, closure dates and the number of units requiring relocation. When this data is assembled we can more accurately estimate required funding for the loans or grants and to administer the program.

It would be our intention to administer the overall program from our Housing Assistance Division and contract the program to the affected municipalities.

Analysis SB 524

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: HB 524
Title: Mobile Home Relocation

FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: DCRA
Program Category Affected: _____

Sponsor: Ray
Requestor: Fisher
Date of Request: _____

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		62.5				
200 TRAVEL		5.0				
300 CONTRACTUAL		5.0				
400 SUPPLIES		.5				
500 EQUIPMENT		3.0				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		76.0				
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER Program Receipts		1,760.				
TOTAL		1,760.				

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	2					
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Ray Price
Division: HAD

Phone: 561-0900
Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: *Jeff Smith*
Agency: _____

Date: 3/19/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

Fiscal Note / DCRA 3/19/84

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 12/29/83

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 524

Title: Mobile Home Relocation

ANALYSIS:

Assumptions:

The assumption of 400 applicants to the program is based on two things. First, Valley Court and Mobile II in Juneau are closing down. There are 148 units requiring relocation. Secondly, there are two parks in Anchorage reported to be closing down in the next year. The 400 figure is strictly an estimate.

Positions:

Other Expenditures:

Funding:

Section Cost Analysis:

Computations:

Economic Impact:

Impact on Local Government:

Attachments

1.	POSITION TITLE GRANTS ADMINISTRATOR/LOAN EXAMINER II				RANGE/STEP 17A	BARG. UNIT GENERAL	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP
2.	TYPE OF POSITION Professional	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION ANCHORAGE	ELECTION DISTRICT	LEG.		

3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL	ADDITION		
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT
	1	2		3
	PERSONAL SERVICES			
5.	Salary			
6.	Benefits			
7.	Supplemental Benefits			
8.	Fixed Benefits	40.0		
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	01		40.0
10.	Travel	02		5.0
11.	Contractual	03		2.5
12.	Commodities	04		.25
13.	Equipment	05		1.5
14.	Other			
15.	TOTAL COST			49.25

JUSTIFICATION

The establishment of the Mobile Home Relocation Program will place an enormous burden on an already understaffed division. It is anticipated that approximately 400 applicants will apply for relocation funds during FY-84.

This position will be charged with assisting in the development and implementation of the program; including interviewing applicants, inspecting property and researching cases to determine qualifications.

	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE	
16.		Federal Receipts 1002	
17.		G.F. Match 1003	
18.		General Funds 1004	
19.		I-A Receipts 1005	
20.		Program Receipts 1028	49.25
21.		Other	
			49.25

FOR B&M USE ONLY
4A KEY NUMBER _____

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY DCRA

PROGRAM MOBILE HOME RELOCATION

BRU _____

COMPONENT _____

Page _____ of _____

Revised Date _____

FY 85

1.	POSITION TITLE Clerk Typist III				RANGE/STEP 8A	BARG. UNIT General	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPRDV.	DISAPP
2.	TYPE OF POSITION Clerical	STAFF MONTHS	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION	ELECTION DISTRICT	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				AMOUNT					
	1		2		3					
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary									
6.	Benefits									
7.	Supplemental Benefits									
8.	Fixed Benefits		22.5							
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01		22.5					
10.	Travel		02							
11.	Contractual		03		2.50					
12.	Commodities		04		.25					
13.	Equipment		05		1.50					
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST				26.75					
	RECEIPT CODE		FUNDING SOURCE							
16.			Federal Receipts 1002							
17.			G.F. Match 1003							
18.			General Funds 1004							
19.			I-A Receipts 1005							
20.			Program Receipts 1028							
21.			Other							
FOR B&M USE ONLY										
4A KEY NUMBER _____										

The incumbent will provide clerical support to the enormous work load created by the establishment of the Mobile Home Relocation Program.

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY DCRA
 PROGRAM Mobile Home Relocation
 BRU _____
 COMPONENT _____

Page _____ of _____
 Revised Date _____

FY 85

\$ 300,000

1) Ray Price
loan or grant

2) call mem. of Juneau
(an most of trailers be moved)
problem.
1) eligibility

if

← particular problem

pass through to Munis.

Barbara Morse Quinn

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

3/6/84

Date

3/20/84

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SB 524

relating to loans or grants for mobile home relocation; afd.

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

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for SB 524 (3A)
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

[Signature]
Chairman

do pass
Chairman recommendation

S

B

5

3

1



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V

Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff

RE: SB 531 - Commission on A Future

DATE: March 29, 1984

This bill would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five years.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of special interest concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining our future. It shall have the flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and Senate President shall each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor shall appoint the remaining 19 members, as well as designate two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Fiscal Information

The fiscal note is \$376,000 each for four years

Back-up Information

Governor's letter of transmittal
State Futures Commissions, A Survey of Long-Range Planning Experiences
(excerpt)



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

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FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
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Governor's letter of transmittal
State Futures Commissions, A Survey of Long-Range Planning Experiences
(excerpt)

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 531
Title: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: OMB
Program Category Affected: _____

Sponsor: Governor

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

Requestor: _____

Date of Request: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 85	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING		136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	
200 TRAVEL		50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
300 CONTRACTUAL		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		376.0	376.0	376.0	376.0	
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		376.0	376.0	376.0	376.0	
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Gordon S. Harrison Phone: 3568
Division: Strategic Planning Date: 3-13-84

Approved by Commissioner: John M. McNeill Date: 3-13-84
Agency: OMB

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

Fiscal Note / OMB 3/13/84



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

DL 531

March 20, 1984

The Honorable Jalmar Kerttula
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Kerttula:

This bill establishes a Commission on Alaska's Future -- a very special bi-partisan Commission of twenty-five outstanding Alaskans from around the state who will help prepare an agenda as we enter our second quarter-century of Statehood.

The major tasks of the Commission will be to define the issues Alaskans will face in the next twenty-five years, and to develop policy options and recommendations to help the people and government of our state meet the challenges ahead.

The Commission will examine issues of both long-term and immediate dimensions. The focus will be on such topics as Pacific Rim trade, natural resource development, state fiscal policies, social issues, education, infrastructure development and service delivery.

Throughout its four-year existence, the Commission will seek both public input and the assistance of experts as it formulates its recommendations.

Alaska is now celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday as a state. I believe it's now time to assess those first twenty-five years, and use our experience and vision to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five.

Gov's ltr of transmittal 3/20/84

2531

I urge your support of this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Sheffield". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Bill Sheffield
Governor

DESIGNING A FUTURES PROJECT

The evaluation criteria may help state officials to design a futures program. What the criteria suggest is that, when initiating a program, we need to consider the relevance of the futures project to state policy-making, the range and role of participants in the process, and the method of implementing policy goals and strategies recommended by the project.

Since it is repetitious to describe here all the models discussed earlier, what follows is a summary of ideas on designing a futures project that were drawn from past experiences in state long-range planning. The two primary sources of our suggestions in this section are: the State Futures Projects/Planning Directors Meetings, sponsored by the Western Conference of The Council of State Governments, December 17-18, 1981 in San Francisco, which was attended by representatives from Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the Commission on the Future of the South, and a special session held in Raleigh, December 7, 1982 in conjunction with the North Carolina 2000 project, attended by state officials who have been involved in futures projects in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, and North Carolina. In addition, some lessons in self-evaluations of the futures projects as reflected in the final reports are also included.¹² The aim of this section is not to provide a set of guidelines for a successful futures project but to suggest alternatives in establishing a futures commission and roles state officials might want to play.

First, state futures projects may be initiated and carried out by the state planning agency or other executive departments, the governor's office, the legislature, or by a special commission operating outside the regular organizational structure. Of these alternatives, states choosing the commission model could argue that the model would better enhance the visibility of the project; better ensure intra-agency cooperation; maintain closer links with the legislature; and could expect broad support from the public. Perhaps more importantly, the commission model, particularly if begun jointly by the executive and legislative branches, could be a more desirable approach to secure necessary funds from the legislature and get legislative support in the implementation process.

Second, regarding the state futures commissions' composition, state officials may choose an appropriate model out of the several that have been in experimentation. In any case, however, members of the futures commission should be selected in accordance with carefully devised criteria, and the number of commission members should be large enough to maximize the efficiency of commission work. It is important to decide whether the commission will be made up of government officials alone or become a public-private cooperative venture.

Third, the futures commission must have clearly defined roles and functions and decide in advance on specific activities and programs it will undertake within the limited time span and resources. As the workings of a futures commission tend to depend greatly on staff support, the governor or the legislature might want to recruit staff members from the best pool available in and outside of the state government who possess broad and in-depth knowledge and experience in policy-making and future planning. Consultants from the academic community as well as private futures research organizations could provide additional staff support.

Fourth, funding for a state futures program might need to be secured prior to, not after, the creation of the futures commission because past experiences show that some futures commissions were not as active as they were expected to be due to the lack of funding or slow funding process. Although many states were recipients of federal grants in long-range state planning, it is unlikely that grants like HUD 701 or Title V will continue to be available. State policy-makers should consider state appropriation as a more desirable, if not necessarily easier, funding method. Private donations, if not taken carefully, could become seeds of controversy in the state-sponsored futures project.

Fifth, intra-agency cooperation, as in other planning activities in government, should be emphasized in designing a state futures program. The futures commission should have access to all the necessary data for the project from all the administrative and legislative agencies in the state government. In addition, mechanisms need to be devised to have maximum cooperation from state-supported institutions, federal and local officials, and private sectors. Lack of communication and cooperation within the state government, not only among executive officials but between executive policy-planners and the legislative branch, could result in less credible future work.

And sixth, while it is up to individual states to decide if the futures project will deal with goal-setting, policy options, or alternative futures, and the final report of the futures project might not be seen as a blueprint or a master plan for state-government, they should consider how the final product will be used, in what ways, when, and by whom. After all, if the product—usually the final report—becomes an unworkable or unused document, why does a state need a futures project?

As noted earlier, it would seem that futures projects might not be construed as a success if states fail to implement future goals and policy strategies recommended by the projects. One way of attempting to implement the final report may be to define proper roles of state officials by the futures commission. The following is an example,

modeled after a state's futures project: (1) The governor should establish a formal mechanism to provide a long-range planning process and an implementing system for the recommendations which could survive political changes and provide future governors with a management tool; (2) In the state legislature, where appropriate, study committees should be appointed and financial resources provided for implementation; (3) The planning agency should be designated to develop long-range planning dedicated to carrying out the commission's recommendations. The agency should conduct annual reviews of the progress being made toward following up on the recommendations of the commission; (4) The local futures committees should continue their involvement through periodic assessments of local conditions and attitudes, revising and expanding their original recommendations; and (5) Citizens should review the commission's recommendations and identify issues of particular interest to themselves, their families and their communities, and should get involved in helping to ensure the achievement of these goals and recommendations.

Some of the suggestions in the above list, however, might not be easily realized as each item involves various administrative and political problems. For example, governors might want to consider an institutionalized futures project as an alternative to the ad hoc commission approach. Ideally speaking, a long-lived project might improve fragmented and piecemeal approaches to future planning; it could develop credibility and legitimacy that a one-time project cannot develop; it might overcome some of the implementation problems; and it could establish a continuous evaluation of issues and establish a constituency which would provide a greater assurance of success when political action was sought. But the institutionalized futures process could diminish the governors', and sometimes legislators', flexibility in policy-making. As another alternative, the futures project could be carried out periodically—every five or ten years—so that new analyses and data can be incorporated into an ongoing review process.

Traditionally, state planners have not been comfortable with the idea of public participation, preferring to limit citizens' roles to attending hearings and serving on advisory boards. Often citizen participation, to many professional planners, was viewed as being responsible for delaying administrative processes and increasing planning costs. But a recent survey shows that an overwhelming majority of state planning officials tend to be either "moderately" or "highly committed" to the concept of integrating citizen involvement in the state planning process.¹³ Currently a majority of state planning officers devote their time to short-range issues primarily on resources, land use, and specific functional areas, and their typical planning responsibilities involve managing, coordinating, and developing state and federal programs.

Integrating traditional planning and a futures project might not be an easy task in many states, in view of the many problems found in state planning today—problems that stem from a multitude of state policy-makers. The futures commission in a Midwestern state, in its recent

report, revealed that state planning is isolated from actual decision-making. The report reads: "Decisions are generally made outside of the existing process without due consideration for the relevant program and policy-related material made by planners." The report concludes that state government does not encourage good planning and has many powerful "dynamics" opposing planning; that the state lacks a uniform data base for most areas; and that there is no uniform set of state planning policies. It seems, therefore, unlikely that a futures project will be carried out effectively unless some of these underlying problems have been tackled.

Legislative roles in designing and implementing a futures program are also important, even though the state planning process in most states primarily involves only the executive branch. State legislators might want to consider their roles in anticipating futures in the legislative process. Foresight is often considered extremely difficult in the law-making process because state legislators, following the election cycle, tend to look more at current problems; foresight deals with statewide problems instead of narrowly defined district or regional problems; and legislators are prone to expect fast and short-term rather than long-term payoffs.

Legislative foresight is defined as "the function by which the legislative process anticipates and deals with approaching problems, issues, needs and opportunities, and by which the potential future impacts or pending or proposed legislation are determined, analyzed, and assessed." A study by the National Conference of State Legislatures describes five reasons for the need for a formal foresight capability in the legislatures: issues confronting the legislatures are becoming more complex; many issues the states must deal with have a long timeframe; the impacts of a decision may extend far into the future; many issues are easier to deal with in their earlier stages; the role of the states in intergovernmental policy-making has expanded in recent years and will be expanded further; and impacts of science and technology in policy-making are expected to grow. Specific roles legislators could play, according to the NCSL report, include: issue anticipation, legislative impact forecasts, policy coordination and integration, and support of oversight and sunset functions.¹⁴

State legislators might also consider the concept of the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future at the state level. As mentioned in the introductory section in this study, the major purposes of the Clearinghouse, initiated in 1976, are "to raise a futures consciousness in Congress; to educate members and staff about emerging issues; to facilitate the translation of futures research findings into political implications; and to facilitate the incorporation of foresight into the policy-making process." While the Congressional foresight experience warrants a careful evaluation to measure its effectiveness, it seems worth considering for state legislators and their staff.

Finally, state officials might want to consider futures projects on a regional basis, using a regional organization to create consensus on issues and leading to unified action toward the future. There have been a few regional organi-

ST

Greetings from Governor Sheffield.

You have before you the text of a bill creating the Commission of Alaska's Future - and the Governor's transmittal letter outlining his reasons for requesting this entity at this time.

The Governor asked me to appear here today to elaborate on his statements in the transmittal letter.

For those present who might not have this letter in hand, I would like to quickly read this letter to you.

It is important to recognize that in Alaska and in other states throughout the nation, a variety of futures planning efforts have been undertaken. Of the many, only a few programs have been considered successful. This proposal attempts to build on those previous experiences in a way that makes sense for Alaska today while offering the greatest opportunity for success.

We carefully developed the design of this commission based on the successful elements found in other such efforts.

These elements are:

1. Affirm tie-in with political leadership of state accomplished by, maintenance of close link with Legislative Body, and direct placement in the Governor's Office.
2. Size large enough to accommodate diversity of the citizenry.
3. Careful thought and consultation given to the caliber and backgrounds of people chosen.
4. A broadly stated purpose with a focus on a format of specific activities undertaken.
5. A clearly defined time span, one that extends beyond the Governor's term of office.
6. Participation by the Administration and the Legislature in the selection of topics to be explored by the commission.
7. Skilled staff support to be augmented by external consultants as needed.
8. A direct grant of authority by the Governor to the chairperson and the vice-chairperson.
9. Provision for a great amount of public participation through subcommittees, hearings, regional meetings, conferences, and other mechanisms to be decided by the commission.

The Governor envisions:

- a group of highly respected citizens who have the capacity and the desire to rise above self-interests to look toward the future on behalf of all Alaskans
- active group, not passive
- a group that will start off with a rigorous analysis of where we are now
- point out agendas on the most critical questions facing Alaska
- not a plan, but a series of recommendations and options, that will elevate all Alaskans' understanding of the major issues before us and provide some thoughtful directions that can be looked at by all sectors of the population
- a group that can put divergent and conflicting views of the same issue out on the table, then strive to see where concensus may lie amongst them
- a group that will continuously put forth its recommendations throughout its 4-year life period, not just in an annual report
- In his transmittal letter, the Governor has suggested some topics that might be appropriate for Alaska's Commission on the Future to tackle

Governor Sheffield is particularly interested this Commission really look at the economic structure of the state and its potential and emerging relationship with the Pacific Rim.

The Governor would like the Alaska Commission on the Future to consider sponsoring the proposed Pacific Rim Conference as one of its activities.

Governor Sheffield strongly urges your passage of this bill creating the Commission on Alaska's Future. He feels it will be of great assistance to him, to you, and to all persons entrusted with the public's well-being now - and in the future.

Steve K

MEMORANDUM

To: Senate State Affairs Committee
From: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
Re: SB 531 - Commission on Alaska's Future
Date: March 29, 1984

This bill would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five years.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of special interest concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining our future. It shall HAVE THE flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

~~It is important to recognize that in Alaska and in other states throughout the nation, a variety of futures planning efforts have been undertaken. Of the many, only a few programs were considered successful. This proposal attempts to build on those experiences in a way that makes sense for Alaska today, while offering the greatest opportunity for success.~~

Sectional Analysis

Section I. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations

to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and the Senate President shall each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor shall appoint the remaining 19 members, as well as designate two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Fiscal Information

The fiscal note is \$376,000 each for four years.

Back-up Information

Governor's Letter of Transmittal

State Futures Commissions, A Survey of Long-Range Planning Experiences (excerpt)



MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Senate Finance Committee
FROM: Senator Vic Fischer *V. Fischer*
RE: SB 531 - Commission on Alaska's Future
DATE: May 2, 1984

SB 531 would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to help chart reasoned and thoughtful directions into the next twenty-five years. It is to have the flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of narrow concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining the state's future. The focus is to be on practical near (3-5 years) and mid-range (5-10 years) policies and actions.

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and Senate President will each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor appoints the remaining 19 members, and designates two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

The commission is to concern itself with major topics such as: Pacific Rim trade, natural resource development, state fiscal policies, social issues, education, infra-structure development, and service delivery.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Section 3. The commission sunsets in 1988.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V

Juneau, Alaska 99811

(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff

RE: SB 531 - Commission on A Future

DATE: April 3, 1984

The proposed CS amends the bill by adding a provision to line 20, page 2 listing topics to be considered by the commission. The CS also amends lines 6-10 of the original bill by shortening the section on the convening of the commission.

This bill would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five years.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of special interest concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining our future. It shall have the flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and Senate President shall each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor shall appoint the remaining 19 members, as well as designate two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Fiscal Information

The fiscal note is \$376,000 each for four years

Back-up Information

Governor's letter of transmittal
State Futures Commissions, A Survey of Long-Range Planning Experiences
(excerpt)

2/10/84 (rev.)

Vic Fischer

Re: STATE COMMISSION ON ALASKA'S FUTURE -- Preliminary Prospectus

Alaska's future, our future, is limitless. But there's only one future -- alternatives exist only in the present.

The future is created by today's policies, decisions, and actions -- and by the lack thereof.

If we do nothing, we will back into the future mindlessly, just react to events of the day and simply let the future happen to us.

If we care, we can determine and direct our future. We can move toward it with vision and purpose. Obviously, since we do have the choice, this is what we should do. The Commission on Alaska's Future can be our vehicle to create the Alaska we desire.

The silver anniversary of Alaska Statehood offers a timely and unique opportunity to reflect on our past successes and failures, and to use this knowledge to help Alaskans choose their future. 1984 is the year to begin.

Some Issues

While we naturally attend to urgent pressures and day-to-day issues, we are not adequately focusing on some of the most important issues that will affect or even determine our future:

- * How do we prepare for the future when oil revenues will be declining?
- * What infrastructure do we have, do we need, and are we able to support?
- * What is the present condition of our state's social fabric and what needs to be done to improve it?
- * What is the state of our urban-rural relations and how should this relationship be developed?
- * How should we control our growing debt and loan programs?

In approaching the future, we should not dwell on the differences between us and magnify our conflicts. Rather, we should focus our energies on that which we hold in common, on the goals we share, on the future we desire for Alaska.

It is with this spirit that we propose the establishment of the State Commission on Alaska's Future.

Purpose

The major task of the State Commission on Alaska's Future is to develop goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide the state into the second quarter of Alaska's first century. The mission of this task force is to look at Alaska's near term future (5-10 years), with an eye toward the next 25 years.

The Commission would ask:

- * What are Alaska's goals, values, similarities and differences?
- * Where are we headed?
- * What are our prospects?
- * What kind of Alaska do we want?
- * How can we manage the future to create a better life for all Alaskans?
- * What can we learn from the experience of the past 25 years that may provide us guidance for the next 25 years?

The basic assignment is to bring Alaskans together to talk in a focused way about their future to address those important issues before us.

State Futures Commissions

In Alaska and in other states throughout the United States, a variety of futures planning efforts have been undertaken. Of the many, only a few programs were considered successful. These efforts had the following in common:

- * Focused subject with a limited number of major topics. In order to produce effective and well developed policies and

recommendations, only a limited number of major topics can be discussed. A review of too many subjects can create vague and unsatisfactory results.

- * Legitimacy in the eyes of the public. Commission members were respected members of the community. Citizen participation was built into the program.
- * Commission appointed by the Governor and/or the Legislature. This direct association with the government provided a crucial link grounding the recommendation in political realities.
- * Multi-year Lifetimes. Several years are needed to adequately test assumptions and recommendations.
- * Adequate Funding. Do it right or don't do it at all. In some instances, weak programs have created more negative than positive results.

Establishing a Commission

With the information on other State Futures projects in mind, we propose the State Commission on Alaska's Futures be established as follows:

Membership. The State Commission on Alaska's Future, made up of 15-20 members, is to be appointed by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House. The work of this Commission should be seen as the most important calling and service of Alaskans

since the Alaska Constitutional Convention. Its membership and service should be made up of an outstanding group of people willing to work hard and to think creatively and practically.

The membership must represent a cross section of Alaska experience and interests, including business, labor, native, environmental, academic, judicial, women's, and health and social services. It is suggested that members of each house of the Legislature and representatives of the Administration be included in the membership.

Duties. The State Commission on Alaska's Future shall:

- * study our future on a limited number of major topics to be selected by the Commission;
- * obtain the participation and views of citizens and communities throughout the state;
- * hear experts, primarily Alaskans, but also some few from outside Alaska;
- * develop goals and policy options;
- * analyze policy choices and assess the costs and consequences of different courses of action; and
- * annually provide conclusions and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. This report, to be submitted by December 1 of each year, will help guide the Governor and the Legislature in state policy development and implementation.

Introduced: 3/21/84
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 531

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Commission on Alaska's
7 Future."

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

9 * Section 1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. The purpose of the Commission on
10 Alaska's Future is to assist in the development of goals, policy options,
11 and recommendations to help guide state government into the second quarter
12 of the State of Alaska's first century. The commission is to consider
13 topics pertinent to Alaska's future in the context of the next 25 years so
14 that vital decisions may be made by state officials with an understanding
15 of how the consequences might affect the future of Alaska.

16 * Sec. 2. AS 44 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

17 CHAPTER 89. COMMISSION ON ALASKA'S FUTURE.

18 Sec. 44.89.010. CREATION OF COMMISSION. The Commission on
19 Alaska's Future is established in the Office of the Governor to exam-
20 ine present conditions and the future outlook for the State of Alaska
21 and to make recommendations for Alaska's future to the governor, the
22 legislature, and the public.

23 Sec. 44.89.020. MEMBERS, OFFICERS, AND TERMS. (a) The commis-
24 sion consists of 25 members, including three members of each house of
25 the legislature appointed by the speaker of the house and the presi-
26 dent of the senate and 19 members appointed by the governor in consul-
27 tation with the speaker of the house and the president of the senate.
28 The governor's appointees may include state officials.

29 (b) The governor shall appoint persons to the commission who are

1 outstanding Alaskans who, because of their experience in the state,
2 have the ability to make a significant contribution to the purpose of
3 the commission. The governor shall take into consideration the eco-
4 nomic, cultural, and geographic diversity of the state in making
5 appointments to the commission.

6 (c) The governor shall designate two appointees to serve as
7 chair and vice-chair of the commission.

8 (d) A member appointed by the speaker of the house or the
9 president of the senate shall serve for that member's legislative term
10 of office. The remaining members of the commission shall serve for
11 the duration of the commission. A vacancy in the membership of the
12 commission shall be filled by appointment by the official who made the
13 initial appointment.

14 Sec. 44.89.030. DUTIES. (a) The commission shall examine the
15 effect on the state's future of a limited number of major topics
16 selected by the commission. In regard to these topics, it shall

17 (1) develop goals and policy options;

18 (2) analyze policy choices and assess the costs and conse-
19 quences of alternative choices; and

20 (3) make recommendations to the governor and the legisla-
21 ture by December 1 of each year of the commission's existence.

22 (b) In performing its duties under (a) of this section, the
23 commission shall seek the opinion of the public throughout the state.
24 It may hold hearings, establish advisory committees, and obtain the
25 assistance of experts from inside and outside the state.

26 Sec. 44.89.040. STAFF AND COMPENSATION. (a) The Office of the
27 Governor shall provide staff to the commission.

28 (b) Agencies of the state shall provide the commission with
29 information requested by it.

1 (c) Members of the commission serve without compensation, but
2 are entitled to per diem and transportation expenses provided by law
3 to members of boards and commissions.

4 Sec. 44.89.050. CONVENING THE COMMISSION. (a) The commission
5 may not meet until a call to convene has been issued by the governor.

6 (b) The call issued by the governor shall state the place and
7 time for convening the commission but may not limit the duration nor
8 the scope of the duties of the commission. The governor and the
9 legislature shall suggest topics for the consideration of the commis-
10 sion.

11 * Sec. 3. This Act is repealed June 30, 1988.

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

3/21/84

Date 4/13/84

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SB 531
establishing the Commission on Alaska's Future.

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

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for SB 531 (CA)
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]
[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Kelly. A waste of \$750,000
will do future generations
more good to place the
money in the Permanent Fund.

[Signature]
 Chairman

do pass
 Chairman recommendation

S

B

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3



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99511
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
RE: SB 543 Registration of motor vehicles by elected state officials
DATE: April 16, 1984

SB 543 requires the Department of Public Safety to keep records reflecting the identity of the elected official and the motor vehicle to which each special registration plate is issued (section 1).

The bill also requires that legislators pay a fee equal to the registration fee for each new legislative plate they receive (section 2).

Fiscal information

This bill has a zero fiscal note.

Back-up information

fiscal note from the Department of Public Safety
position paper from the Department of Public Safety
letter from Senator Josephson
statutes

ALASKA STATE SENATE

JOE P. JOSEPHSON
DISTRICT G - ANCHORAGE
1526 F STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-4419



WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4907
(907) 465-4525

COMMITTEES
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES (CHAIR)
JUDICIARY (VICE-CHAIR)
FINANCE
MAJORITY CAUCUS (CHAIR)

April 9, 1984

Ms. Phyllis Albrecht
6238 Prosperity Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Please find enclosed a copy of Senate Bill 543, an Act relating to the registration of motor vehicles owned by elected state officials.

As I mentioned the other day when we spoke, I trust that this measure will end the confusion between legislative and non-legislative license plates by requiring that the motor vehicle identification for elected officials be maintained in the state's data processing system records.

Additionally, SB 543 would amend AS 28.10.421 to require that legislators pay an amount equal to the annual registration fee for each new legislative license they receive, rather than a transfer of the fees from their current non-legislative registration. I have added this section to the bill because I firmly believe that legislators should not receive any special privileges.

On the brighter side, it was very nice to get the opportunity to talk with you, and if I may be of assistance to you in any way, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joe P. Josephson".
Joe P. Josephson

JPJ/mrc
Enclosure

bcc: K.C. Moon, Anchorage Daily News

Let from Senator Joe Josephson 4/9/84

Sec. 28.10.105. Staggered registration.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Jury trial for violations.— Subsection (a) of this section and the other registration statutes in pari materia do not specify a violation of the registration statutes as an infraction, and thus under AS 28.35.230, such a violation is a misde-

meanor punishable by up to 90 days' imprisonment, and entitling a defendant to a jury trial, denial of which right constitutes prejudicial error, requiring a new trial. *Epperly v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 111 (File No. 6590), 648 P.2d 609 (1982).

Sec. 28.10.181. Registration of unique and special vehicles and vehicles used for special purposes. (a) The department shall register unique and special vehicles and vehicles used for special purposes and issue registration plates as provided in this section. Notwithstanding other provisions of AS 28.10.011 — 28.10.502, registration plates issued under this section remain with the person or organization to whom they are issued when vehicle ownership is transferred or title or interest in the vehicle is assigned, except for plates issued under (b), (h) and (i) of this section. Registration plates issued under this section may not be used on, or transferred to, a vehicle other than the vehicle for which the plates are issued without the approval of the department and payment of any required fees and taxes prescribed in AS 28.10.421(d), 28.10.431 and 28.10.441; however, if the plates issued under (c), (f) and (j) of this section are transferred to a vehicle for which the registration fee is more than the fee for the vehicle from which the plates are transferred, the owner shall pay the difference between the two fees. Registration plates issued under this section to which a person is no longer entitled or the transfer of the plates to another vehicle which the department does not approve shall be returned immediately to the department by the person or organization to whom the plates were originally issued.

(b) **Historic vehicles.** The owner of an historic vehicle may make application for special registration under this subsection. The department, when satisfied that the vehicle meets the requirements for historic vehicle registration under regulations adopted by the commissioner, shall register the vehicle and issue two permanent registration plates of distinctive design and color bearing no date. These plates remain with the vehicle as long as it is registered under this subsection. Vehicles qualifying for registration under this subsection shall be issued registration plates numbered in a separate numerical series beginning with "Historic Vehicle No. 1."

(c) **Special request plates.** Upon application by the owner of a passenger vehicle, noncommercial van or pick-up truck, or motor home, the department may design and issue registration plates containing a series of not more than six letters or numbers or combination of letters and numbers as requested by the owner. The department may, in its

discretion, at the discretion of the department, may issue registration plates at the discretion of the department.

(d) **Vehicle registration for disabled persons.** A person who is 70 per cent or more disabled, as determined by a special commission, may apply for a special registration plate for a motor vehicle. The department may, at its discretion, issue a special registration plate to a person who is 70 per cent or more disabled, as determined by a special commission, for a motor vehicle. The department may, at its discretion, issue a special registration plate to a person who is 70 per cent or more disabled, as determined by a special commission, for a motor vehicle.

(1) recognized as originating from or

(2) the state

(e) **Vehicle registration for nonprofit organizations.** The department shall issue a special registration plate to a nonprofit organization if the organization is a nonprofit organization, as defined in AS 14.05.010, and the organization is a nonprofit organization, as defined in AS 14.05.010, and the organization is a nonprofit organization, as defined in AS 14.05.010. The department shall issue a special registration plate to a nonprofit organization if the organization is a nonprofit organization, as defined in AS 14.05.010, and the organization is a nonprofit organization, as defined in AS 14.05.010.

(f) **Vehicles for display.** The department may, at its discretion, issue a special registration plate to a person who is a member of a historical society, a museum, or a nonprofit organization, as defined in AS 14.05.010, for a motor vehicle. The department may, at its discretion, issue a special registration plate to a person who is a member of a historical society, a museum, or a nonprofit organization, as defined in AS 14.05.010, for a motor vehicle.

discretion, disapprove the issuance of registration plates under this subsection when the requested symbols are a duplication of an existing registration or when the symbols are considered unacceptable by the department.

(d) Vehicles owned by disabled veterans and handicapped persons. A person who presents to the department written proof that he is at least 70 per cent disabled or medically handicapped and should be given special consideration by the public with respect to the parking or standing of his vehicle in designated spaces, may register one passenger vehicle without charge. The proof required under this subsection may consist of evidence that the person receives at least 70 per cent disability compensation from a government agency at the time of registration or an affidavit signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state. Upon the request of the applicant the department shall issue a specially designed registration plate which displays

(1) recognition of the disabled veteran if the applicant's disability originated from his service with the armed forces of the United States; or

(2) the standard handicap symbol (the wheelchair logo).

(e) Vehicles owned by the state, municipalities, and charitable organizations of the state. Every certificate of registration and registration plate issued to the state, a municipality or charitable organization of the state is in effect until the vehicle for which the registration certificate and plate were issued is no longer owned and operated by the state, the municipality or the charitable organization of the state or until the department, in its discretion, declares its expiration. The state, municipality or charitable organization of the state shall maintain a current listing of all vehicles registered to it in the order of the registration number assigned to each vehicle, and shall provide a copy of the listing to the department upon request. The listing shall include a description of each vehicle and other identifying information required by the department. Registration plates issued under this subsection shall be of a distinctive design and numbering system. For the purposes of this subsection, "charitable organization" means a nonprofit association, corporation, society or other entity organized, incorporated or headquartered in the state for educational, cultural, scientific or other charitable purposes, as prescribed in regulations of the department.

(f) Vehicles owned by elected state officials. The department shall issue special registration plates to each incumbent elected state official for display on noncommercial motor vehicles owned and driven by the official. The department shall number or design the plates so that registration by an elected state official is indicated upon the plates. The registration plates issued under this subsection remain with the owner of the vehicle only during his term of office.

by up to 90 days' entitling a defendant of which right constitor, requiring a new te. Ct. App. Op. No. 648 P.2d 509 (1982).

pecial vehicles department shall used for special in this section. 28.10.502, regis- h the person or nership is trans- except for plates ion plates issued o, a vehicle other out the approval s and taxes pre- ; however, if the rferred to a the fee for the ner shall pay the issued under this e transfer of the not approve shall rson or organiza-

hicle may make tion. The depart- requirements for d by the commis- nent registration te. These plates nder this subsec- bsection shall be numerical series

the owner of a k, or motor home, ates containing a ination of letters ment may, in its

(g) Vehicles owned by consular officers of foreign governments. A vehicle owned by a consular officer of a foreign government shall be issued registration plates displaying the title "consular corps" or "cc." However, the commissioner may waive the registration of consular vehicles and the payment of fees and taxes when consistent with international treaties or agreements.

(h) Vehicles owned by ranchers, farmers, and dairymen. A vehicle not exceeding an unladen total gross weight of 16,000 pounds, owned by a person deriving his primary source of livelihood from the operation of a ranch, farm, or dairy where he maintains his full-time residence, and which vehicle is used exclusively to transport his own ranch, farm, or dairy products to and from the market or to transport supplies, commodities or equipment to be used on his ranch, farm or dairy, may be registered under this subsection and may be issued registration plates of a distinctive design or system of numbering.

(i) Amateur mobile radio station vehicles. A validly licensed amateur radio operator who presents satisfactory proof that the owner holds an unexpired Federal Communications Commission amateur radio operator's license of any renewable class, and who presents satisfactory proof that the vehicle contains or carries an amateur radio transmitter and receiving unit of a type applicable to the license class applied for, and who is permitted by law to operate a fixed station, may register one amateur mobile radio station vehicle for each radio license issued by the federal government and may receive for the vehicle distinctive registration plates instead of regular registration plates. The number on the plates shall be the radio call sign of the owner.

(j) Vehicles owned by dealers. A state-registered and bonded vehicle dealer may apply for dealer registration plates. A plate issued under this subsection may be used only on dealer-owned vehicles during the routine and normal course of the dealer's business, excluding service vehicles, or for transporting an unregistered vehicle from a port of entry to the dealer's facilities or from one dealer to another or, in the case of a house trailer, from the retail facility to a trailer space. If the dealer sells or transfers the vehicle, the dealer plates may be used on the vehicle by the new owner or transferee for a period of not more than five days after the sale or transfer. The department may seize the dealer plates if it has reason to believe that the plates are being used to defeat the purposes of, or are in violation of, AS 28.10.011 — 28.10.502.

(k) Occasional users of highways. The department may issue a license to the owner of a vehicle which is only occasionally used on a highway. The applicant must show to the satisfaction of the department that the vehicle to be licensed under this subsection will travel upon state highways less than five per cent of its total hours of operation. The department may not issue more than two licenses under this subsection to a single person. (§ 7 ch 178 SLA 1978; am § 2 ch 54 SLA 1979)

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title fee required under § 441 of this chapter, the department shall issue a new certificate of title. (§ 7 ch 178 SLA 1978)

Article 5. Fees and Charges.

Section

- 411. Registration fees levied
- 421. Registration fee rates

Section

- 431. Annual motor vehicle registration tax
- 441. Schedule of other fees and charges

Sec. 28.10.411. Registration fees levied. (a) For every year during any part of which a vehicle is subject to registration under this chapter, a registration fee shall be paid to the department at the time of original registration and at each annual renewal of registration after that time.

(b) Motor carrier and bus transportation fees paid on vehicles subject to the Alaska Motor Freight Carrier Act (AS 42.10) and the Alaska Bus Act (AS 42.15) shall be paid to the department at the same time the registration fee is paid.

(c) A resident 65 years of age or older is entitled to an exemption from tax under this section for one motor vehicle subject to registration. No exemption may be granted except upon written application for the exemption on a form prescribed by the department.

(d) The Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall pay to the borough and to the city in which a person who is granted an exemption under (c) of this section resides an amount equal to the tax levied under § 431(b) of this chapter regardless of whether the borough or city is eligible for the tax levied under that section.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the fees paid for registering a vehicle under § 421(b)(1), (2), (5), (6) or (d) of this chapter shall include all fees required for entry into and use of a state park or campground. (§ 7 ch 178 SLA 1978)

Sec. 28.10.421. Registration fee rates. (a) Unless otherwise provided by law, the fees prescribed in this section shall be paid to the department at the times provided under §§ 101--111 of this chapter.

(b) The annual registration fees under this subsection are imposed within the following classifications for:

- (1) a passenger vehicle or motor home not used or maintained for the transportation of persons or property for hire or for other commercial use \$30;
- (2) a pick-up truck or a van not exceeding 6,000 pounds unladen weight and not used or maintained for the transportation of persons or property for hire or for other commercial use \$35;
- (3) a taxicab \$65;
- (4) a motor bus with a seating capacity for 20 or more persons and used exclusively for commercial purposes in the transporting of visitors or tourists \$80;
- (5) a motorcycle or a motor-driven cycle \$15;

(6) a two- or transportation o use, including, l trailer, utility tr

(c) The annual are based upon manufacturer's owner shall furn representative, 1 or semi-trailer, 1 for hire, excepti the transportati including a con wrecker, tow ca

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(6) a two- or four-wheeled trailer not used or maintained for the transportation of persons or property for hire or for other commercial use, including, but not limited to, a boat trailer, baggage trailer, box trailer, utility trailer or house trailer \$ 5.

(c) The annual registration fees under this subsection are imposed and are based upon the actual unladen weight as established by the manufacturer's advertised weight or upon the actual weight which the owner shall furnish, subject to the approval of the commissioner or his representative, for a vehicle, including a motor vehicle pulling a trailer or semi-trailer, used or maintained for the transportation of passengers for hire, excepting taxicabs and buses under (b) of this section, or for the transportation of property for hire or for other commercial use, including a commercial vehicle such as a trailer, semi-trailer, truck, wrecker, tow car, hearse, ambulance, and tractor, as follows:

- (1) up to and including 5,000 pounds \$45;
- (2) more than 5,000 pounds to and including 12,000 pounds .. \$80;
- (3) more than 12,000 pounds to and including 18,000 pounds .. \$150;
- (4) more than 18,000 pounds \$215.

(d) The special registration fees under this subsection are imposed annually, unless otherwise specified, for:

- (1) an historic vehicle (one time only upon initial registration under § 181 of this chapter) \$10;
- (2) special request plates \$20;
plus the fee required for that vehicle under (b)(1) or (2) of this section;
- (3) a vehicle owned by a disabled veteran or other handicapped person, and registered under § 181 of this chapter or a resident 65 years of age or older who complies with § 411(c) of this chapter none;
- (4) a vehicle owned by the state none;
- (5) a vehicle owned by an elected state official the fee required for that vehicle under (b) of this section;
- (6) a vehicle owned by a consular officer, unless waived under § 181 of this chapter \$30;
- (7) a vehicle owned by a rancher, farmer, or dairyman and registered under § 181 of this chapter \$30;
- (8) a snowmobile or off-highway vehicle \$ 5;
- (9) an amateur mobile radio station vehicle,
 - (A) with a transceiver capable of less than 5-band operation
..... the fee required for that vehicle under (b) or (c) of this section;
 - (B) in recognition of his service to the public: a mobile amateur radio station owned by an amateur with general class or higher license, provided the station must be satisfactorily proved capable of operating on at least five bands between 160 through 10 meters, must have an antenna, and must have a power supply and wiring as a permanent part of the vehicle; the transmitting unit may be removed from the car for service or dry storage none for a mobile amateur radio station vehicle included in b(1) or (2) of this section;

- (10) dealer registration plates,
- (A) the initial set of plates \$40;
- (B) each subsequent set of plates \$20;
- (11) a vehicle owned by a municipality or charitable organization meeting the requirements of § 181(e) of this chapter \$ 5.

(e) A vehicle registered under this section which, by the removal of seats, a camper unit, a canopy or other equipment, may be converted into a vehicle on which the registration fee is computed on a different basis or in a different amount may not be driven or moved with seats, camper unit, canopy or other equipment removed unless the other applicable registration fee is paid. (§ 7 ch 178 SLA 1978)

Sec. 28.10.431. Annual motor vehicle registration tax. (a) There is levied a motor vehicle registration tax within each municipality which elects, by passage of an appropriate ordinance, to come under this section. A municipality shall file a written notice of election with the department and may not rescind the notice for a subsequent fiscal year. The notice must be filed on or before January 1 of the year preceding the year election under this section is to become effective. If a municipality has, before October 15, 1978, levied a motor vehicle registration or ad valorem tax which has been repealed by a vote of the people at any regular or special municipal election, then the election provided for in this subsection is not effective until the ordinance passed by the local governing body has been approved by the people at the next regularly scheduled general or special municipal election.

(b) The tax is levied upon motor vehicles subject to the license tax under §§ 411 and 421 of this chapter, not including mobile homes, and is based upon the age of vehicles as determined by model year according to the following schedule:

	Tax According to Age of Vehicle							
	Since Model Year:							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th or over
Motor Vehicle								
(1) motorcycle	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 2
(2) vehicles specified in § 421(b)(1) of this chapter	60	50	40	30	20	15	10	5

Motor Vehicle
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POSITION PAPER

SB 543

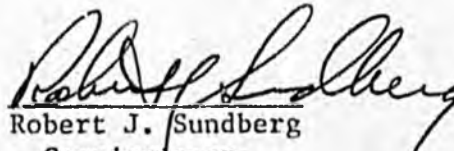
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April 12, 1984

SB 543: An act relating to the registration of motor vehicles by elected state officials.

Due to the small number of vehicles affected, this bill will have little impact on the Division of Motor Vehicles. The vehicles and owners are already in the computer systems and the vehicle record can be accessed using the vehicle identification number. Legislative plates are not recorded in the system since they are courtesy plates and individual legislators may have more than one set of plates with their unique number.

This bill does place duties and restrictions upon the legislators. They will have to identify specific vehicles prior to issuance of the plates and also return the plates when their term of office is over. Since the plate is a unique identifier, duplicate numbers cannot be used as is currently done.


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner

Position Paper - 4/12/84

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 543
 Title: Act Relating to Registration
of Motor Vehicles of elected.....
 Sponsor: Health, Ed, and SS Comm.
 Requestor: Sen. State Affairs
 Date of Request: 4-13-84

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Public Safety
 Program Category Affected: Life and
Property Protection
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Division of Motor Vehicles

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL		0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Charles R. Hoserck *CRH* Phone: 269-5551
 Division: Motor Vehicles Date: 04/12/84

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Date: 4/17/84
 Agency: Public Safety

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

SCR

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JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION ON THE
STATE PERSONNEL ACT

Senator Bill Ray, Chairman

Pouch YG
Mail Stop 3123
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4442

M E M O R A N D U M

February 7, 1983

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *Teresa B. Cramer*
Administrative Assistant

SUBJECT: SCR 3 - Extending the Life of the Blue Ribbon Commission

The Alaska State Legislature created the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State Personnel Act in 1978 and directed it to review the personnel system and make recommendations to improve it. Since then, the commission has worked on the issues it has identified, sponsoring legislation, making recommendations to appropriate state agencies and reporting its progress to the legislature each year.

In its first year, the commission studied the temporary employee issue extensively and sponsored a bill creating the nonpermanent employee system. The bill intended to curb the administrative practice of using temporary state employees to evade departmental accountability and mask poor planning. The legislation became effective on January 1, 1980.

The commission continued to address personnel issues and also addressed issues in collective bargaining during its second year. It studied and made recommendations to the Division of Personnel concerning the state's application process, testing practices, and identified and began discussion of problems which it was not able to act on because of time constraints. In its third year, the commission sponsored a comprehensive revision of the State Personnel Act as well as several other pieces of legislation in the personnel and retirement areas. The revision of the State Personnel Act became effective in 1982.

The commission reviewed the state's practices on employment of women and minorities during its fourth year. It recommended that a local hiring preference system be implemented particularly for state government positions in rural Alaska. It identified administrative changes to address issues presented to it and made recommendations to the Governor and to the Department of Administration. The legislature extended the existence of the commission until June 30, 1983, so that it could continue to perform the assignments made to it.

During the past year, the commission has considered a variety of issues and topics which were identified in public testimony and inquiries. It has sponsored legislation this session addressing seven of these issues, including amending the nepotism statute to provide statutory authorization for the current Personnel Rule, proposing a system of legislative review of labor agreements between the state and employee unions and associations, addressing issues in the retirement statutes, creating and protecting the state's interests in the discoveries and inventions of its employees when they are job-related, and resolving issues in the personnel system.

The commission is composed of representatives from groups and persons most concerned about the state personnel system. In addition to legislators, the membership includes representatives from the unions and associations representing state employees, from the Department of Administration and the Division of Personnel, from the Ombudsman, other state agencies and the public. The breadth of expertise insures that a diversity of viewpoints is heard on the issues raised before the commission.

The commission has been unable to resolve all the questions it has considered. It therefore requests that the legislature authorize the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State Personnel Act to continue to perform the assignments delegated to it through June 30, 1984.

TBC: 1mk

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRTIFFIFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3
 Title Extending the life of the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State
 Requested by Senator Ray | Personnel Act Date 2/4/83

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Legislative Affairs Agency
 Program Category Affected General Government
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Legislative Council
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	87.0	87.0				
200 TRAVEL	10.0	10.6				
300 CONTRACTUAL	2.0	2.1				
400 COMMODITIES	1.0	1.1				
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	100.0	100.8				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
GENERAL FUND	100.0	100.8				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
FULL TIME	2	2				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Continuation of present staff and activity:

One Administrative Assistant full-time and
 One Secretary full-time with benefits \$ 87,000

Travel - Staff & Commission
 Estimate 10 members per meeting at \$530
 travel and per diem per trip for two trips \$ 10,600

Contractual - phone, public notices, etc. \$ 2,100

Commodities - Office Supplies \$ 1,100

TOTAL ----- \$100,800

IV. DATE 2/7/83

PREPARED BY Wally Harrison, Director, Admin. Svcs.
 AGENCY Legislative Affairs Agency
 PHONE 465-3850

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

33-001 (Rev. 12/82)

S.A.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3
Title Extending the life of the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State
Requested by Senator Ray | Personnel Act Date 2/4/83

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700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	100.0	100.8				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
GENERAL FUND	100.0	100.8				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
FULL TIME	2	2				
PART TIME						
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- Commodities - Office Supplies \$ 1,100
- TOTAL ----- \$100,800**

Wally Harrison

IV. DATE 2/7/83 PREPARED BY Wally Harrison, Director, Admin. Svcs.
AGENCY Legislative Affairs Agency
PHONE 465-3850

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
33-001 (Rev. 12/82)

Rec'd 2/7/83

