

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-88 8672

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22

TABLE 1

FY 85 BREAKDOWN OF STATE EXPENDITURES FOR GRANTS, LOANS, REVENUE SHARING AND SHARED TAXES BY ELECTION DISTRICT AND POPULATION SERVED

HOUSE ELECTION DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	FY 85 POPULATION	ELECTION DISTRICT		GRANTS		LOANS		REVENUE SHARING		SHARED TAXES	
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	TOTAL	PER CAPITA
1	KETCHIKAN-WRANGLER-PETERSBURG	18,609	\$63,615,675	\$3,404	\$36,211,880	\$1,938	\$20,192,918	\$1,080	\$3,347,985	\$179	\$3,862,892	\$207
2	INSIDE PASSAGE	10,240	39,817,534	3,888	32,172,924	3,142	5,392,920	527	896,054	88	1,355,634	132
3	BARANOF-CHICHAGOF	8,220	35,208,058	4,283	19,136,991	2,328	13,208,770	1,607	1,070,910	130	1,791,387	218
4	JUNEAU	23,729	110,032,806	4,637	50,794,119	2,141	48,708,053	2,053	6,136,544	259	4,394,898	185
5	KENAI-COOK INLET	32,202	116,672,070	3,623	51,170,474	1,589	54,352,482	1,688	5,207,008	162	5,942,106	185
6	PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	10,357	44,535,164	4,300	19,749,196	1,907	20,067,972	1,938	2,268,285	219	2,449,711	237
7-15	ANCHORAGE	245,491	815,653,785	3,339	352,725,040	1,437	469,265,271	1,667	18,743,160	76	38,920,314	159
16	MATAMUSKA-SUSITNA	29,836	140,894,773	4,722	50,411,281	1,690	80,892,756	2,711	4,649,255	156	4,941,481	166
17	INTERIOR HIGHWAYS	10,313	37,273,939	3,614	24,293,182	2,356	11,876,017	1,152	725,451	70	379,289	37
18-21	FAIRBANKS	64,321	272,421,100	4,235	133,239,761	2,071	121,357,750	1,887	6,557,334	102	11,266,255	175
22	NORTH SLOPE-KOTZEBUE	11,051	70,331,749	6,364	61,453,471	5,561	3,793,340	343	1,798,280	163	3,286,658	297
23	MORTON SOUND	10,973	53,972,033	4,918	42,381,563	3,862	8,272,768	754	1,730,983	158	1,586,719	145
24	INTERIOR RIVERS	10,652	63,492,304	5,961	57,987,435	5,444	2,428,967	228	1,960,529	184	1,115,373	105
25	LOWER KUSKOKWIM	9,892	51,005,499	5,156	43,896,236	4,438	4,202,233	425	1,590,017	161	1,317,013	133
26	BRISTOL BAY-ALEUTIAN IS	14,069	60,455,402	4,297	46,584,937	3,311	8,479,860	603	1,855,784	132	3,534,821	251
27	KODIAK-EAST AK PENINSULA	12,873	57,530,268	4,469	34,768,407	2,701	17,517,403	1,361	1,807,814	140	3,436,644	267
	TOTALS	522,910	\$2,036,912,159	\$3,895	\$1,056,976,897	\$2,021	\$830,009,480	\$1,587	\$60,345,393	\$115	\$89,580,389	\$171
	GRAND TOTAL**		\$2,255,482,965			\$1,048,580,286						

*Actual expenditures.

**Includes \$215,433,159 in Alaska Industrial Authority (AIDA) loans approved during FY 85 which are not compiled by location as well as \$3,137,647 in Student Loans to nonresident addresses.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, February 1986.

Representative Clocksin
February 28, 1986
Page Four

Education grants, which comprise 54 percent of total State grant programs, are broken out by election district in Table 2. Foundation funding grants are apportioned to each school district on a formula basis and provide the major share (81 percent statewide) of school funding.³

School district receipts have been converted to a House election district format via the Grant Information System. Foundation grants received in each election district are also provided in Table 2. We have described the importance of education expenditures in terms of employment and payrolls for each election district in a previous memorandum (Research Request 86-039).

The GIS is designed to provide information on the number of persons directly employed through each grant program it monitors. However, OMB personnel who run the system have little confidence in the accuracy of the GIS employment data at this time. The GIS system should have most of the "bugs" worked out of it by next year, making this type of information readily available. Because of the ways in which individual grants may be administered and the current limitations of the GIS, we are unable to calculate the economic impact of State grants by election district in standard terms of employment, payrolls, income or total economic activity. At the present time, we are able to provide only direct State expenditures in each election district.

³The Foundation Funding formula is set by statute in AS 14.17.041 and AS 14.17.051. The formula is based on student attendance for various grades and types of instructional programs in each school district.

Table 2
 FY 85 State Education Grants by Election District, Education Grant
 Proportion of Total District Grant Receipts, and Foundation Grant Funding

<u>Election District</u>	<u>Total District Education Grants</u>	<u>Education Grants as a Percentage of Total District Grant Receipts</u>	<u>Foundation Grants</u>	<u>Foundation Grants % of Education Grant Receipts</u>
1 Ketch-Wrang-Ptsg	\$ 19,140,696	48%	\$ 17,006,239	89%
2 Inside Passage	18,286,651	55	16,944,718	93
3 Baranof-Chichagof	9,543,775	47	8,185,261	86
4 Juneau	22,519,462	39	17,143,617	76
5 Kenai-Cook Inlet	34,936,036	62	31,543,512	90
6 Prince William Sound	7,061,582	32	5,979,460	85
7-15 Anchorage	195,827,236	53	138,048,445	70
16 Matanuska-Susitna	36,773,327	67	29,068,188	79
17 Interior Highways	15,648,873	63	13,897,777	89
18-21 Fairbanks	62,742,610	45	49,023,165	78
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	26,475,492	42	23,524,024	89
23 Norton Sound	19,534,685	44	18,019,869	92
24 Interior Rivers	38,154,801	64	36,665,030	96
25 Lower Kuskokwim	22,133,052	49	20,954,979	95
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutians	27,112,336	56	25,546,713	94
27 Kodiak-Ak Peninsula	14,850,650	41	12,791,628	86
Statewide Total	\$570,741,264	54%	\$464,342,625	81%

* * * * *

State Loans

We have been able to convert all of the currently active State loan programs into the election district format with the sole exception of Alaska Industrial Development Authority (AIDA) program, which amounts to about 21 percent of total FY 85 State loan activity.⁴ AIDA sells bonds in financial markets to support purchases of loans from commercial banks (250 loans in FY 85 worth \$215.4 million) to help offset

⁴For our purposes, active loan programs are those which presently make or service loans.

risk and encourage small business development and construction of multifamily housing. At the present time, AIDA does not keep track of the loans it purchases on a geographical basis.

Table 1 shows the distribution of all loans among election districts; Tables 3 and 4 provide details of each program. Several programs have independent bonding powers, and others are revolving funds which are supposed to become self-sufficient after initial State funding. The \$1.05 billion in loans granted during FY 85 includes funds from the sale of bonds and loan payments received by revolving funds. The amount of General Fund outlays on loan programs during FY 85 was far smaller--\$136 million--which are listed below:

FY 85 Appropriations to State Loan Programs
(in millions)

Department of Revenue (DOR)

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation \$16

Department of Education (DOE)

Student Loan Program 60
Teacher Scholarships 0

Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED)

Commercial Fishing Loans 3.5
Alternative Technology/Energy Loans 1
Fisheries Enhancement Loans 5
Child Care Facility Loans 0
Historical District Loans 0
Residential Energy Conservation Loans 0
Alaska Power Authority 0

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund 5
Grain Reserve Loan Fund .5

Department of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA)

Housing Assistance Loan Fund 45

Total \$136

Table 3
FY 85 State Loan Programs by Election District

<u>Election District</u>	<u>AHFC^a</u>	<u>Alternative Energy</u>	<u>Commercial Fishing</u>	<u>Fisheries Enhancement</u>	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Residential Energy</u>
1 Ketch-Wrang-Ptsg	\$ 11,785,600	\$ 25,737	\$1,194,418	\$ 396,900	\$ 0	\$ 0
2 Inside Passage	0	0	1,020,825	66,780	0	0
3 Baranof-Chichagof	9,943,550	0	405,873	599,815	0	0
4 Juneau	43,160,432	77,527	256,686	66,500	0	6,890
5 Kenai-Cook Inlet	29,308,692	193,538	3,937,164	0	0	1,334
6 Prince William Sound	5,905,427	4,368	1,622,015	10,683,679	0	0
7-15 Anchorage	357,189,117	930,667	1,665,361	0	90,000	14,956
16 Matanuska-Susitna	70,627,963	333,424	262,800	0	0	27,794
17 Interior Highways	2,844,161	19,511	211,238	0	950,000	0
18-21 Fairbanks	105,029,436	295,536	78,400	0	249,375	375,803
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	243,563	0	5,794	0	0	0
23 Norton Sound	522,077	0	26,529	0	0	18,347
24 Interior Rivers	97,000	0	107,418	0	0	0
25 Lower Kuskokwim	26,000	14,980	371,078	0	0	0
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutians	346,200	54,810	2,795,024	0	0	0
27 Kodiak-AK Peninsula	8,129,851	33,220	1,596,764	100,000	0	0
Statewide Total	\$640,267,192 ^b	\$1,978,950	\$15,557,387	\$11,913,134	\$1,289,375	\$445,124

^aAHFC, AIDA and Alaska Municipal Bond Bank loans are primarily funded through bond sales (off budget programs) while all other State loan programs in this table are funded (at least initially) through State appropriations.

^bTotal includes a \$178,650 loan made in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Table 3 (Continued)
FY 85 State Loan Programs by Election District

<u>Election District</u>	<u>DNR Ag. Loan Programs</u>	<u>AK. Muni Bond Bank^a</u>	<u>REA Loans</u>	<u>Bulk Fuel Loan Fund</u>	<u>Child Care Loan Fund</u>	<u>Housing Assistance Loans</u>
1 Ketch-Wrang-Ptsbg	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,404,900
2 Inside Passage	0	0	0	0	0	3,171,800
3 Baranof-Chichagof	0	0	0	0	0	917,650
4 Juneau	0	0	0	0	0	759,750
5 Kenai-Cook Inlet	260,924	0	0	0	50,000	16,119,675
6 Prince William Sound	0	0	0	45,666	50,000	413,500
7-15 Anchorage	1,845,676	9,405,000	0	0	226,185	2,426,200
16 Matanuska-Susitna	4,025,102	0	0	0	100,000	779,850
17 Interior Highways	4,036,313	0	0	0	0	2,723,250
18-21 Fairbanks	228,984	0	0	0	12,500	4,552,200
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	0	0	0	125,000	0	2,998,150
23 Norton Sound	0	1,000,000	687,285	296,408	0	5,231,900
24 Interior Rivers	0	0	0	500,980	0	1,036,450
25 Lower Kuskokwim	0	0	0	469,465	0	2,842,950
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutians	422,200	0	0	282,480	0	3,708,200
27 Kodiak-Ak. Peninsula	5,058	0	0	245,906	0	6,160,250
Statewide Total	\$10,824,257 ^c	\$10,405,000	\$687,285	\$1,965,905	\$438,685	\$58,246,675

^aAHFC, AIDA and Alaska Municipal Bond Bank loans are primarily funded through bond sales (off budget programs) while all other State loan programs in this table are funded, (at least initially) through State appropriations

^bTotal includes a \$178,650 loan made in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

^cIncludes Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund (\$10,042,469 statewide) and Grain Reserve Loan Fund (\$781,788 in the Delta Junction area).

Table 4
 Alaska Student Loans by Election District

<u>Election District</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>District Loan Amount</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
1 Ketch-Wrang-Ptsbg	599	\$ 2,385,363	3
2 Inside Passage	287	1,133,525	2
3 Baranof-Chichagof	324	1,341,882	2
4 Juneau	1,187	4,380,268	6
5 Kenai-Cook Inlet	1,080	4,481,155	6
6 Prince William Sound	340	1,343,317	2
7-15 Anchorage	8,143	35,472,109	48
16 Matanuska-Susitna	1,101	4,735,823	6
17 Interior Highways	278	1,091,544	1
18-21 Fairbanks	2,492	10,355,516	14
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	111	420,833	<1
23 Norton Sound	144	490,222	<1
24 Interior Rivers	188	687,119	<1
25 Lower Kuskokwim	153	477,760	<1
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutians	217	870,946	1
27 Kodiak-Ak. Peninsula	24	1,246,354	2
Statewide Total	16,668	\$70,913,736	96
Nonresident Address Total*	798	\$ 3,137,647	4
Grand Total	17,466	\$74,051,383	100

*Students with nonresident addresses are those who do not maintain a permanent Alaska residence while attending school. To be eligible for the Alaska Student Loan Program, each loan recipient must prove that he or she is a permanent state resident at the time of application.

About 67 percent of all State loans go to housing programs. The largest State lender by far is the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC), which loaned \$640.1 million in FY 85 for home mortgages. The Department of Community and Regional Affairs loaned another \$58.2 million via its Housing Assistance Loan Fund programs. The Housing Assistance Loan Fund consists of three programs in the following proportions; Nonconforming Housing (16 percent), Rural Owner-occupied Housing (64 percent), and Rural Nonowner-occupied Housing (20 percent). AIDA multifamily housing loans worth \$1.15 million were also made in FY 85. State economic development loan programs accounted for \$253.9 million in FY 85, or about 24 percent of total State loans. Economic development loan programs for FY 85 include:

Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund	\$ 10.8 million
AIDA (except multi-family housing)	\$ 214.3 million
Alaska Grain Reserve Loan Fund	\$.8 million
Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund	\$ 15.6 million
Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund	\$ 11.9 million
Mining Loan Fund	\$ 1.3 million

Another major State loan category (7 percent of the FY 85 total) is Department of Education (DOE) student loans portrayed in Table 4. The Scholarship Revolving Loan Fund made 17,466 loans worth \$74.1 million in FY 85. The mean student loan amount was \$4,617 for undergraduates and \$5,656 for graduate students. Fifty-four percent of all student loans were made to students attending schools in Alaska (\$37.6 million), while \$37.4 million was loaned to students attending out-of-state schools.⁵ The Teacher Scholarship Loan Fund, also administered by DOE, was established by the Legislature in FY 85, but not funded.

Energy loans totaling \$3,111,359 were made during FY 85. Active State energy loan programs which made loans over the past fiscal year include: the Rural Electrification Revolving Loan Fund (\$687 thousand), the Alternative Technology and Energy Revolving Loan Fund (\$1.98 million), and the Residential Energy Conservation Loan Fund (\$445 thousand).

⁵In-state and out-of-state components do not add to the total due to rounding.

Municipal assistance loan programs (not to be confused with the Municipal Assistance account of the Shared Taxes Program) which were active in FY 85 were the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority (\$10.4 million) and the Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund (\$1.97 million). The programs accounted for about one percent of State loans. The Child Care Facility Revolving Loan Fund (\$438.7 thousand) was the only medical and child care loan program active in FY 85.

Economic Effects of Loan Programs

The economic effects of State loan programs are difficult to trace. Table 3 merely provides an indication of how the State has managed to geographically disperse wealth through the various loan programs. Another limitation is that the borrower's address used for location purposes, which may have little to do with where the loan money is actually spent.

A program like AHFC can finance an increase in the stock of local wealth through new home construction and can generate employment in the construction industry and further rounds of spending for materials, etc. In FY 85, 53 percent of AHFC loans were made for new home construction, which translates to approximately \$483.8 million statewide.⁶ An AHFC financed purchase of an existing home generates very little economic activity (except for banking fees) and merely facilitates the transfer of wealth between individuals.

A recent Institute of Social and Economic Research study makes the assumption that the net infusion of purchasing power to the economy of all State loan programs (including budgeted programs like the revolving loan funds as well as off-budget agencies such as AHFC and AIDA) is about 25 percent of the total value of loans made.⁷ This is probably the best estimate of the actual economic effect of loan programs that currently exists. Under this assumption, FY 85 State loan programs added about \$262 million to the statewide economy.

Other programs, such as loans for education outside of Alaska, facilitate direct leakages of State dollars out of the economy. One could argue that education loans are an investment in the state's stock of human capital for those students who return to live and work in Alaska

⁶Source: AHFC.

⁷Scott Goldsmith, "The Sustainable Level of Economic Activity in Alaska," Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, Anchorage, February 28, 1985, p. 17.

and that the loans will be paid back eventually anyway. There is an opportunity cost associated with loans which are spent outside of Alaska however, as that money could have been spent locally for some other purpose which would generate further economic activity, or invested in a financial instrument (e.g. the Permanent Fund) that would provide a greater return than interest on the loan. In theory, the Scholarship Revolving Loan Fund (student loans), like the other revolving loan funds mentioned in this section, should eventually become self-sustaining. In practice this has not been the case and is not likely to happen anytime in the near future. We will discuss the State's loan programs in some detail in a later memorandum in this series (86-049) dealing with potential expenditure reductions.

Revenue Sharing

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs-Revenue Sharing program distributed \$60.35 million to eligible city and borough governments, unincorporated communities, and volunteer fire departments around the state in FY 85 (see Table 1). Funds are appropriated annually by the legislature to each of three Revenue Sharing accounts. These are: the Municipal Tax Resource Equalization Account (\$38.35 million), the Miscellaneous Services Account (\$20 million), and the Hospital Construction Account (\$1.6 million). The revenue sharing program distributes State funds according to each community's tax effort relative to its taxable wealth and other criteria such as the miles of public roads it maintains, number of hospital beds, and population served by volunteer fire departments. Unincorporated communities of over 25 permanent residents receive a flat entitlement of \$25,000 to encourage development of local government.

We have discussed the growth in local government employment and payrolls in recent years, particularly in the rural areas of the state in a previous memorandum (Research Memorandum 86-039). Much of this growth in the size of local governments can be directly attributed to State Revenue Sharing, Shared Taxes, and School Foundation Funding programs. These programs provide year-round jobs and create further rounds of economic activity at the local level.

To evaluate the proportion of local revenue received from State pass-through programs like Revenue Sharing and Shared Taxes and the economic impacts associated with them, it would be necessary to go through the separate audits and reports of all Alaska communities. At the present time, we are unable to trace the flow of State dollars as they are spent by local governments. Money received from the State is deposited in each community's general fund. First-class cities submit annual audits to DCRA. Second-class cities each submit a report listing their sources

of revenues, and unincorporated communities which receive federal money must submit annual budgets. Within the next year, the Office of Management and Budget plans to incorporate this information into the Grant Information System.

Shared Taxes

The Department of Revenue-Shared Taxes Program accounts are broken out by election district in Table 5. The Municipal Assistance account (\$81.31 million) distributes a portion of State corporate income tax revenues to local governments according to a formula which incorporates a base amount plus a population factor. Other shared taxes programs are distributed to the communities in which the various taxes were collected. For example, sixty percent of aviation fuel tax receipts are returned to the airports where they were collected (the remaining 40 percent are kept in the General Fund for administration).

Cigarette taxes (\$19.83 million in FY 85) are turned over to the Department of Education and applied to the bonded indebtedness of the school districts in which they were collected. We have attached a table from previous House Research Agency research which shows how cigarette taxes are distributed and which breaks out the amounts distributed to each election district.

Rents, Leases, Office Supplies, Food and Fuel Expenditures

Table 6 provides an estimate of State expenditures for leases by election district. As of June 13, 1985, there were 383 State leases. The Department of Administration, Division of General Services and Supply keeps track of the number and terms of State leases and pays the bills on 318 accounts. Individual departments pay the remainder. Because of the way the DOA lease accounts are set up, i.e., to pay bills on a specified date each month, we are forced to extrapolate from a single point in time (snapshot view) to make estimates of FY 85 lease expenditures (\$28.6 million statewide). In reality, the State lease picture is constantly changing as leases are cancelled and renewed, terms are negotiated, services added or deleted, etc.

Office supplies and food and fuel expenditures are accounted for by the individual departments and are buried within the commodities category (\$96.2 million) of the operating budget. We are unable to trace the amounts that each department spends on commodities to the locations where those commodities are actually used.

Table 5
FY 85 Shared Taxes Programs by Election District

<u>Election District</u>	<u>Amusement & Gaming Tax</u>	<u>Aviation Tax</u>	<u>Electric & Telephone Tax</u>	<u>Liquor License Tax</u>	<u>Fisheries Tax</u>	<u>Municipal Assistance</u>
1 Ketchikan-Ptstbg	\$ 3,802	\$ 22,577	\$ 0	\$ 65,250	\$777,184	\$ 2,996,445
2 Inside Passage	936	0	0	38,325	225,118	964,365
3 Baranof-Chichagof	1,152	13,839	0	31,050	441,823	1,303,499
4 Juneau	2,959	47,162	9,342	30,550	42,488	4,261,590
5 Kenai-Cook Inlet	7,740	8,957	82,205	157,634	643,700	5,615,872
6 Prince William Sound	1,818	0	84,834	49,820	699,142	1,610,000
7-15 Anchorage	25,200	22,064	665,099	379,475	115,608	37,712,868
16 Matanuska-Susitna	1,894	0	432,484	14,050	451	4,786,527
17 Interior Highways	671	208	6,350	4,850	3,091	364,118
18-21 Fairbanks	12,050	0	151,717	98,950	53	11,003,485
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	1,312	0	119,488	8,350	14,423	3,143,086
23 Norton Sound	1,170	0	10,386	15,800	15,144	1,613,257
24 Interior Rivers	78	0	2,561	9,168	6,555	1,136,523
25 Lower Kuskokwim	4,057	0	1,924	0	71,029	1,276,867
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutians	811	0	77,634	27,275	2,038,451	1,390,350
27 Kodiak-AK Peninsula	816	6,713	28,560	21,900	1,408,856	2,001,056
Statewide Total	\$63,530	\$121,520	\$1,767,511	\$862,200	\$6,503,103	\$81,306,800

Prepared by the House Research Agency, February 1986.

Table 6
Estimated FY 85 State Leases by Election District^a

<u>Election District</u>	<u>Number of Active Leases^b</u>	<u>Lease Payments</u>
1 Ketch-Wrang-Ptsbg	27	\$ 429,480
2 Inside Passage	11	39,084
3 Baranof-Chichagof	9	115,992
4 Juneau	59	7,993,584
5 Kenai-Cook Inlet	21	853,344
6 Prince William Sound	15	1,006,848
7-15 Anchorage	75	14,431,536
16 Matanuska-Susitna	21	455,856
17 Interior Rivers	11	105,456
18-21 Fairbanks	34	1,553,688
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	21	307,920
23 Norton Sound	11	356,172
24 Interior Rivers	14	81,696
25 Lower Kuskokwim	16	384,228
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutians	14	11,096
27 Kodiak-Ak Peninsula	11	21,665
Statewide Total ^c	383	\$28,601,436

^aThese leases were estimated from a 6/12/85 Department of Administration Division of General Services and Supply printout of active and inactive leases by location, department and monthly lease amount. We simply multiplied the monthly lease agreement amount by 12 to estimate the yearly lease payment. The resulting election district totals can only be considered rough estimates as the terms and number of State leases is continually changing.

^bLeases are recorded individually by department so that one building housing multiple agencies will be counted as a lease by each department. Lease payments are computed on a square footage basis and are not double-counted.

^cThe total includes four leases in Seattle worth \$56,448, one lease in South Tacoma for \$6,726 and one lease in Washington D.C. for \$26,268.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, February 1986.

Representative Clocksin
February 28, 1986
Page Sixteen

As we mentioned previously, these data will become available next year when the AKSAS system will be fully operational for all State government departments. Much of the difficulty we have experienced in attempting to break down the operating budget by election district is because we are trying to superimpose location categories on data that are not organized on a location basis. The changeover from the old State accounting system with its budget component and object group accounting categories to the new AKSAS system with its more sophisticated location, purpose, and recipient coding will make this much easier. The old system was oriented toward a centralized means of paying the State's operating expenses without regard to where the money went or the purpose for which it was being spent. The new AKSAS system is much more adaptable to analysis, and components of the system like the GIS will become powerful analytical tools in the future. The present transition period between systems makes this type of analysis very difficult.

We hope we have at least provided some useful information on the patterns of State expenditures in the various election districts. We have all of the information in the preceding tables in computer files and can manipulate it any way you wish. In a future memorandum (86-049) we will attempt to recapitulate the work we have done so far in this series in terms of the current State operating budget accounting categories to show how much of the operating budget we have been able to capture in the election district format. Please feel free to call us if you have any question on the material contained in this memorandum.

BP

Attachment

TABLE 2
State of Alaska School Debt and Debt Service

Election District	School District	School Debt Outstanding				State and Local Shares of School District Debt Service FY 1979-1985									
		School Debt Outstanding 6-30-84	Ratio % of School Debt Paid by State 6-30-84	School Debt Outstanding 6-30-85	% of Statewide School Debt Outstanding 6-30-85	Sum of School Debt Service FY 1979-1985	Cigarette Tax	Percent of Debt Service Covered by Cigarette Tax	Calculated State Share Before Deducting Cig. Tax	Actual State Reimbursement (Cigarette Tax Deducted)	Calculated Local Share	Actual Local Share (Cig. Tax Deducted)			
1 Kotzebue		128,030,420	92%	631,000,000	4%	113,492,049	\$1,091,044	7%	113,733,090	112,642,054	82%	11,750,951	11,750,951	11%	
	Kotzebue	20,454,000	92	19,175,000	3	9,990,952	720,340	7	9,030,131	8,309,703	83	940,021	940,021	10	
	Petersburg	3,223,000	93	2,440,000	0	4,251,617	199,406	5	3,842,964	3,643,278	86	400,453	400,453	10	
	Wrangell	2,253,000	90	9,205,000	1	1,242,280	171,010	14	860,093	680,993	55	301,477	301,477	31	
2 Kodiak Passage		555,000	100	500,000	0	1,042,026	653,447	63	954,719	593,003	57	86,107	50,790	6	
	Craig	0	0	0	0	0	44,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Palmas	555,000	100	500,000	0	643,052	158,662	24	623,330	464,668	76	40,562	40,562	6	
	Mesaik	0	0	0	0	0	75,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hydaburg	0	0	0	0	0	43,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kato	0	0	0	0	86,202	91,760	104	50,005	0	0	27,317	0	9	
	Klawock	0	0	0	0	0	39,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Palmas	0	0	0	0	0	20,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Slipway	0	0	0	0	209,175	89,116	43	199,303	110,107	53	9,072	9,072	5	
	Talutot	0	0	0	0	89,557	56,973	63	75,201	10,220	22	0,354	0,354	10	
3 Barrow-Chitchee/Isialik		2,129,000	100	2,052,250	0	4,793,276	500,294	10	4,249,059	3,740,765	70	544,217	544,217	11	
4 Juneau		41,406,350	60	42,009,010	6	20,490,070	1,144,604	6	10,304,610	17,242,014	84	2,111,455	2,111,455	10	
5 Koon See Inlet (Koon See)		104,615,000	94	100,000,000	12	60,149,260	2,660,454	3	31,733,313	50,093,039	83	0,393,755	0,393,755	14	
6 Prince of Wales Sound		24,305,000	92	22,153,000	3	17,034,662	454,760	3	16,207,760	15,753,000	80	1,626,962	1,626,962	9	
	Cordova	445,000	100	260,000	0	912,904	174,214	19	851,212	676,990	74	61,692	61,692	7	
	Valdez	23,940,000	93	21,905,000	3	16,921,750	280,546	2	15,354,340	15,076,002	89	1,565,210	1,565,210	9	
7-15 Anchorage		212,275,000	91	216,290,000	29	126,556,696	8,005,246	8	96,371,097	87,566,651	82	10,104,799	10,104,799	10	
16 Barrow		70,340,000	93	103,340,000	14	40,344,134	1,161,726	3	36,230,004	35,077,160	87	4,107,250	4,107,250	10	
17 Interior Highways (Menominee)		0	0	190,000	0	214,376	80,974	42	107,952	90,970	46	26,424	26,424	12	
18-21 Fairbanks		82,115,516	94	134,731,120	10	40,063,430	2,410,822	5	44,497,756	42,004,934	84	4,365,674	4,365,674	9	
22 North Slope-Coastal		143,022,000	91	67,900,000	9	76,921,075	441,674	1	67,646,412	67,204,730	87	9,274,663	9,274,663	12	
23 Norton Sound (Unalut)		0	0	0	0	97,475	239,095	244	81,230	0	0	16,245	0	0	
24 Interior Rivers		0	0	0	0	807,257	141,774	18	662,091	521,117	65	144,366	144,366	10	
	Galena	0	0	0	0	615,105	79,042	13	520,401	440,559	73	84,704	84,704	14	
	St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	192,152	41,932	32	134,490	72,550	30	57,662	57,662	20	
	Tanana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26 Bristol Bay-Alutian Is		7,032,472	90	4,455,000	1	2,993,960	419,120	14	2,531,097	2,183,900	72	462,063	454,975	15	
	Bristol Bay	3,665,000	90	3,535,000	0	1,576,069	101,005	6	1,352,253	1,251,240	79	224,616	224,616	14	
	Billingsham	0	0	0	0	870,604	139,639	16	717,324	577,003	64	161,160	161,160	10	
	King Cove	0	0	0	0	85,397	63,602	74	55,914	0	0	29,403	22,395	26	
	Sand Point	0	0	0	0	0	44,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Unalaska	3,367,472	90	920,000	0	453,010	71,431	16	406,207	334,776	74	46,003	46,003	10	
27 Kodiak-E Al Peninsula		29,723,000	83	23,515,000	3	12,023,773	617,094	5	11,540,664	10,922,970	85	1,203,109	1,203,109	10	
Total		1756,420,344	90%	6750,754,203	100%	6409,433,132	119,032,336	5%	6365,049,152	6245,716,431	84%	144,303,900	144,323,320	11%	

Parts of the Koon See school district are in four different election districts. Because the majority of the school district is in election district five, we have attributed all Koon See school district debt to election district five.

Note: Election District 25 contains Rural Education Attendance Areas. There is no debt outstanding because construction costs are paid by the State.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Clocks in #4

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

March 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Don Clocksin

ATTN: Bob Cole .

FROM: *G. Keiser*
Gretchen Keiser
Legislative Analyst

RE: State Expenditures for Welfare Programs and Unemployment Insurance
Research Request 86-046

You asked us to provide information about the distribution of State expenditures on several welfare programs. In addition, you requested an election district breakdown of State unemployment insurance payments. Finally, you asked us to discuss the spending patterns of welfare recipients and unemployment insurance claimants.

This memorandum summarizes the data which are available for these programs. Specifically, we provide a House election district breakdown of State FY 85 payments under the following programs:

- Adult Public Assistance
 - Old Age Assistance
 - Aid to the Blind
 - Aid to the Disabled
- Aid to Families with Dependent Children
- Medical Assistance
 - Medicaid
 - General Relief Medical
 - Catastrophic Illness
- Unemployment Insurance

Data Sources and Difficulties

Because you expressed interest in the general availability of and difficulties with the data required to address this request, this section briefly discusses the sources of data for this memorandum.

The FY 85 expenditures by House election district for Adult Public Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) presented in this memorandum represent annualized estimates rather than actual expenditures. We estimated the annual expenditures based on representative monthly recipient data obtained from the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS). General Relief program expenditures are available only on a statewide basis, as are actual FY 85 expenditures for all programs.

The Medical Assistance data were also obtained from DHSS. These FY 85 data present some difficulties because: 1) only those Medicaid and General Relief Medical (GRM) payments to hospitals and nursing homes (about 64 percent of total expenditures) are available at this time; and 2) federal funds for Medicaid payments are included in these FY 85 expenditures. At this time, it is virtually impossible to provide a breakdown of physician payments under these programs (12 percent of total spending) because the data are not available in a geographic format.

This memorandum also presents information on federal funding under the above-mentioned programs and similar public and medical assistance programs. These FY85 federal expenditures in Alaska are generally available only on a statewide basis; nevertheless, they provide a significant portion of the public and medical assistance to Alaska's needy persons.

The unemployment insurance data represent actual payments from the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund during FY 85 and were provided on a census subarea basis by the Alaska Department of Labor. As with the employment and payroll data in our previous memorandum in this series (Research Memorandum 86-039), we converted Labor's unemployment compensation data into a House election district format. Also note that this memorandum includes estimates of Labor's FY 85 census area population figures which we converted to an election district format. Federal expenditures for unemployment compensation are provided on a statewide basis.

Data on the spending patterns of welfare recipients and unemployment insurance claimants are limited. The most recent analysis of the spending of public assistance--or transfer--payments was a study of AFDC assistance in the 1972 national economy.¹ Inquiries at State and federal public assistance agencies and the American Public Welfare Association did not yield any more recent studies. Our information about spending patterns of unemployment insurance claimants stems from the

¹"Industry Effects of Government Expenditures: An Input-Output Analysis". Survey of Current Business, May 1975.

above-mentioned study and a 1975-1978 study undertaken by the U.S. Department of Labor.²

Public Assistance Expenditures

The State of Alaska offers cash benefits to needy persons in order to bring their income up to minimum monthly standards set by statute. The State-funded Adult Public Assistance (APA) program provides monthly payments to the aged over 65 (Old Age Assistance), the blind over 18 (Aid to the Blind) and the disabled over 18 (Aid to the Disabled) who meet certain income and resource criteria. State and federal funds provide cash benefits for needy children under 18 through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) assistance program. The State-funded General Relief (GR) program provides payments to vendors for needy families requiring temporary emergency assistance in meeting rent, utility, etc. obligations.

Actual State expenditures for these programs during FY 85 were:

Adult Public Assistance	\$13.082 million
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	22.012 million (plus \$20.320 million in federal funds)
General Relief Assistance	0.517 million

Table 1 provides a House election district breakdown of annual estimated number of recipients and payments made by the State for the APA and AFDC programs during FY 85. These figures provide a reasonable estimate of the geographic distribution of public assistance payments during FY 85, based on representative monthly data, but should not be viewed as actual expenditures under these programs. It is important to note that the AFDC payments in Table 1 represent both the State and federal funds.³

²Changes in Spending Patterns Following Unemployment, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration Occasional Paper 81-3.

³Total AFDC funding is split roughly 52 percent State and 48 percent federal. The State funds a greater share because of a "hold harmless" provision whereby the State makes up for benefits which would otherwise be lost under federal regulations due to the Permanent Fund Dividend program.

PUBLIC AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
BY THE STATE OF ALASKA DURING FISCAL YEAR 1985

HOUSE ELECTION DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	FY 85 POPULATION	ESTIMATED ANNUAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS		ESTIMATED ANNUAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS		ESTIMATED ANNUAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS		ESTIMATED ANNUAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS		ACTUAL ANNUAL PAYMENTS			
			OLD AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS	DOLLARS	AID TO THE BLIND RECIPIENTS	DOLLARS	AID TO THE DISABLED RECIPIENTS	DOLLARS	AID FAMILIES/DEPEN CHILD RECIPIENTS	DOLLARS	MEDICAID AND GENERAL REL. MED DOLLARS	CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS DOLLARS		
1	KETCHIK-WRANGL-PETRSBG	18,689	154	1231,120	0	0	96	1218,940	246	11,895,559	246	11,895,559	14,122,106	163,197
2	INSIDE PASSAGE	10,240	92	233,664	4	9,396	44	112,872	167	1,276,938	167	1,276,938	0	0
3	BARAMOF-CHICHAGOF	8,220	16	45,708	0	0	22	57,552	67	474,013	67	474,013	99,754	63,198
4	JUNEAU	23,729	100	170,028	0	0	60	142,680	204	1,440,867	204	1,440,867	2,186,209	47,398
5	KEMAI-COOK IMLET	32,202	121	260,112	3	9,396	114	286,584	405	3,034,466	405	3,034,466	2,244,031	221,012
6	PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	10,357	75	98,676	1	540	62	94,896	65	496,250	65	496,250	2,460,199	63,197
7-15	ANCHORAGE	245,491	649	1,352,496	23	63,864	1,163	2,616,504	2,141	18,122,862	2,141	18,122,862	26,639,468	2,004,622
16	NATAMUSKA-SUSITMA	29,836	62	149,004	1	3,132	123	299,568	342	2,639,645	342	2,639,645	1,209,711	284,120
17	INTERIOR HIGHWAYS	10,313	92	242,292	3	9,468	59	151,344	160	1,175,725	160	1,175,725	43,067	15,799
18-21	FAIRBANKS	64,321	192	378,324	7	17,400	339	765,984	683	5,094,841	683	5,094,841	6,849,373	284,120
22	NORTH SLOPE-KOTZEBUE	11,051	191	530,640	2	4,824	68	200,508	211	2,348,138	211	2,348,138	0	0
23	WORTON SOUND	10,975	289	756,264	5	11,196	144	417,948	380	2,625,245	380	2,625,245	847,759	0
24	INTERIOR RIVERS	10,652	307	849,276	3	10,800	135	385,788	341	2,399,021	341	2,399,021	0	0
25	LOWER KUSKOKWIM	9,892	324	913,908	9	27,240	196	563,640	303	2,077,644	303	2,077,644	0	0
26	BRISTOL BAY-ALEUTIAN IS	14,069	81	222,108	2	5,652	42	124,896	86	603,715	86	603,715	0	0
27	KODIAK-EAST AK PENINSULA	12,873	68	138,816	3	8,496	51	120,088	83	610,172	83	610,172	1,178,141	15,799
TOTALS		522,910	2,813	16,572,436	64	1181,404	2,718	16,567,792	5,884	144,315,100	5,884	144,315,100	147,879,018	13,062,462

NOTES: Public assistance expenditures are annualized from representative monthly figures provided by the Departments of Health and Social Services.
Aid to Families with Dependent Children expenditures include both State (52 percent) and federal (48 percent) funding.
Medicaid and General Relief Medical figures include federal expenditures under the Medicaid program.
These expenditures represent about 64 percent of the final FY 85 approved budget for Medicaid and General Relief Medical--only those payments to in-state hospitals and nursing homes.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, March 1986.

According to the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), monthly Adult Public Assistance benefits statewide during FY 85 averaged \$216 (Old Age Assistance), \$238 (Aid to the Blind) and \$232 (Aid to the Disabled) to a monthly average of 4,862 clients. The actual FY 85 AFDC caseload averaged 6,373 households, for an average monthly payment of \$584. The DHSS estimates that about 15,200 needy Alaskans received AFDC assistance (average caseload times average household size of 2.5). About 68 percent of the AFDC cases were from urban areas, with the remaining 32 percent from rural areas. General Relief provided emergency assistance to about 365 clients monthly, with over 90 percent receiving up to the \$80 maximum allowable for nonburial services (e.g., food, clothing, rent, and utilities).⁴

Table 2 summarizes total public assistance payments and recipients for each election district. The number of welfare recipients as a percent of the election district population varies from a low of 1.3 percent (District 3: Baranof-Chichagof) to 8.4 percent (District 25: Lower Kuskokwim).⁵ The prevalence of recipients tends to be less than two percent of the population in the urban election districts and considerably higher in rural districts, particularly Norton Sound (23), Interior Rivers (24) and Lower Kuskokwim (25). However, some of the lowest rates occur in rural election districts 26 (Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands) and 27 (Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula) which we believe reflects the influence of the military and Coast Guard presence and the commercial fishing industry.

On a per capita basis, estimated annual FY 85 public assistance cash benefits ranged from \$68 in election district 26 (Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands) to \$362 in district 25 (Lower Kuskokwim). As with the prevalence of recipients, the per capita value of benefits tends to be highest in rural election districts, particularly districts 22 - 25.

As a rough measure of the cash flow per recipient, we calculated an average annual benefit for each election district in Table 2. These annual benefits range between \$3,400 (Prince William Sound) and \$6,500 (North Slope-Kotzebue), with a statewide average of \$5,000. In actuality, average annual benefits vary between \$2,700 (Adult Public Assistance recipients) and \$7,000 (AFDC recipients). The election district variation in annual average benefit per recipient stems, to some extent, from the variable composition of recipients among the districts.

⁴The maximum allowable monthly General Relief assistance was increased to \$120 in FY 86.

⁵These figures underestimate the percentage of total population actually receiving benefits because we have counted AFDC cases whereas an individual case may, for example, have three recipients (i.e., a mother and two children).

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED ANNUAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY THE STATE OF ALASKA
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1983

HOUSE ELECTION DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	FY 83 POPULATION	OLD AGE ASSISTANCE		AID TO THE BLIND		AID TO THE DISABLED		AID FAMILIES/DEPEN CHILD		TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT DOLLARS
			RECIPIENTS	DOLLARS \$1,000 \$1	RECIPIENTS	DOLLARS \$1,000 \$1	RECIPIENTS	DOLLARS \$1,000 \$1	RECIPIENTS	DOLLARS \$1,000 \$1	RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF POPULATION	DOLLARS \$1,000 \$1	PER CAPITA DOLLARS	
1	KETCHIKAN-BRANGL-PETROSOG	10,487	134	1231	0	10	96	1219	246	11,096	496	2.76	12,346	1125.51	14.72%
2	INSIDE PASSAGE	10,246	92	234	4	9	44	113	167	1,277	367	3.6	1,633	159.46	5.31%
3	BARADOF-CHICHAGOF	8,226	14	46	0	0	22	58	67	474	105	1.3	577	70.23	3.44%
4	JUNEAU	23,729	100	170	0	0	60	143	204	1,441	364	1.5	1,754	73.98	4.81%
5	KEAMU-COOE IMLET	32,262	121	260	3	9	114	297	405	3,034	643	2.0	3,591	111.50	5.54%
6	PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	10,357	75	99	1	1	62	95	65	496	263	2.6	699	66.66	3.46%
7-15	ANCHORAGE	245,491	649	1,352	23	64	1,163	2,657	2,141	16,123	3,976	1.6	20,156	82.10	5.86%
16	PAATAMUSKA-SUSITNA	29,836	62	149	1	3	123	300	342	2,640	520	1.8	3,091	103.61	5.85%
17	INTERIOR HIGHWAYS	10,313	92	242	3	9	59	151	160	1,176	314	3.0	1,579	153.09	5.02%
18-21	FAIRBANKS	64,321	192	370	7	17	339	716	683	5,095	1,221	1.9	6,256	97.27	5.12%
22	NORTH SLOPE-KOTZEBUE	11,951	191	531	2	5	60	201	211	2,340	472	4.3	3,084	279.00	6.33%
23	WORTON SOUND	10,975	209	756	5	11	144	410	306	2,625	610	7.5	3,011	347.21	6.65%
24	INTERIOR RIVERS	10,652	307	849	3	11	135	386	341	2,399	706	7.4	3,445	342.10	6.37%
25	LOWER KUSKOGENIA	9,892	324	914	9	27	196	564	393	2,970	632	6.4	3,582	362.15	6.39%
26	BAFFIN BAY-ALEUTIAN IS	14,869	81	222	2	6	42	125	86	684	211	1.5	956	67.98	4.53%
27	COOKIAK-EAST AL PENINSULA	12,873	68	139	3	8	51	128	83	510	205	1.6	686	68.79	4.32%
TOTALS		522,910	2,812	16,572	66	181	2,710	16,580	5,004	144,315	11,481	2.28	157,636	1110.22	13.82%

NOTES: Public assistance payments are annualized from representative monthly data provided by the Department of Health and Social Services.

Aid to families with dependent children expenditures include both State (52 percent) and Federal (48 percent) funding.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, February 1986

For example, the higher benefits to AFDC clients go to only 32 percent of the recipients in election district 6 (Prince William Sound), whereas AFDC recipients constitute about 45 percent of the estimated clientele in election district 22 (North Slope-Kotzebue).

Table 2 illustrates the economic importance of the public assistance benefits to various House election districts with respect to both the prevalence of welfare recipients and per capita value of the cash payments. Clearly, public assistance benefits are of greater value to a larger proportion of the population in several rural election districts than in the urban election districts. On an individual recipient basis, however, the monthly benefits are probably of roughly equal importance as a crucial source of cash income to any needy person regardless of where he lives in the state.

State dollars expended on public assistance payments enter the local economy without initial leakages to urban centers or outside the state. However, the importance of public assistance benefits to the local cash economy varies among rural villages. A study of the subsistence-based economies of four villages in southwest Alaska in 1982 provides some evidence of the importance of transfer payments to total village cash income.⁶ In 1982, transfer payments (i.e., public assistance, food stamps and energy assistance) varied from 3 to 13 percent of the estimated village cash income in the following villages:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Election District</u>	<u>Transfer Payments (Percent of Total Village Income)</u>	<u>Annual Per Capita Public Assistance</u>
Goodnews Bay	25	8.2	\$318
New Stuyahok	26	9.6	190
Quinhagak	25	13.4	338
Togiak	26	3.0	130

The village of Togiak, which received two-thirds of its 1982 cash income from commercial fishing, is much less dependent on transfer payments than the other three villages examined. The major form of

⁶Subsistence-Based Economies in Coastal Communities of Southwest Alaska, Robert Wolfe et. al. Prepared for the Division of Subsistence, (Alaska Department of Fish and Game) and the Minerals Management Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), 1984.

transfer payment to these villages was public assistance, with old age assistance providing the largest portion of the payments. The annual per capita public assistance reported in these villages in 1982 was similar, in a general sense, with those presented in Table 2 where the election district 25 per capita figure of \$362 was substantially higher than the \$68 figure for district 26.

Medical Assistance Expenditures

The State of Alaska also provides funds for the purchase of medical services and long-term nursing care for needy persons. The joint federal-State funded Medicaid program pays medical providers for hospital, physician, nursing home and other medical services given to eligible clients. Anyone who qualifies for Adult Public Assistance, AFDC or federal Supplemental Security Income automatically becomes eligible for Medicaid coverage. The State-funded General Relief Medical program pays for similar medical services for individuals who need routine or emergency care and are unable to obtain other medical assistance. The State-funded Catastrophic Illness program provides financial assistance to Alaskans who suffer a serious illness or injury which results in unpaid medical expenses of over \$1,000 (during a 12-month period) after all other sources of insurance and third-party payments have been exhausted.

According to the Division of Medical Assistance in the Department of Health and Social Services, payments to hospitals and long-term care facilities account for 60 percent of the division's budget.⁷ State FY 85 expenditures for these medical assistance programs were:⁸

Medicaid	\$63.127 million (which includes about \$28.2 million in federal funds)
General Relief Medical	11.304 million
Catastrophic Illness	3.157 million

Table 1 presents a House election district breakdown of most expenditures under these three medical assistance programs during FY 85. The Medicaid and General Relief Medical figures by election district

⁷The FY 87 Medical Assistance Budget Request Unit prepared by Rod Betit, Director of the Division of Medical Assistance.

⁸These represent final approved FY 85 budget figures obtained from the Division of Medical Assistance.

include only expenditures to in-state nursing homes and hospitals (excluding Indian Health Service facilities)--about 64 percent of total FY 85 funds. The balance of the expenditures is not available on a geographic basis and cover payments for physicians (12 percent), Native facilities (six percent), other services (16 percent), and out-of-state facilities (two percent). Table 1 accounts for all expenditures under the Catastrophic Illness program except about \$95,000 (three percent of the total) for payments to out-of-state facilities during FY 85.

The medical assistance expenditures provided in Table 1 present a breakdown of State payments by election district, rather than location of recipients. In contrast to public assistance payments, State medical assistance dollars flow to the election districts where health facilities occur. For example, 56 percent (\$26.6 million) of the Medicaid/General Relief Medical (GRM) FY 85 expenditures we can account for were paid to Anchorage area hospitals and nursing homes. On the other hand, there were no FY 85 State payments to five rural election districts (Inside Passage, North Slope-Kotzebue, Interior Rivers, Lower Kuskokwim, and Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands). If we were able to include payments for physician services, it appears likely that the total State Medicaid and GRM funds would be more widely distributed.

The concentration of State expenditures under the Catastrophic Illness program is even more pronounced because serious illnesses or injuries are more likely to be referred to the state's most advanced urban health facilities. About 65 percent of the FY 85 Catastrophic Illness payments went to Anchorage hospitals. If we examine the location of approved applicants during FY 85, it becomes apparent that the vast majority of the program beneficiaries reside in urban areas. In fact, about 87 percent of the FY 85 approved applicants lived in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Palmer/Wasilla, Kenai or Sitka. This urban concentration of beneficiaries may reflect: 1) better knowledge of or referral to the program; 2) greater accessibility to facilities by urban residents; or 3) potential access to Indian Health Service assistance by rural residents.

Federal Assistance Programs for Needy Alaskans

The federal government also provides considerable assistance to Alaska's needy persons, as indicated previously for the AFDC and Medicaid programs. Federal funding of \$81 million in FY 85 for several welfare programs, including AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps, Energy Assistance, Special Supplemental Food (Women, Infants and Children), and Supplemental Security Income for the elderly is summarized below. In comparison, the State public and medical assistance FY 85 funding previously mentioned in this memorandum totaled about \$78 million.

<u>Federal Welfare Program</u>	<u>FY 85 Statewide Assistance</u>
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	\$20.3 million
Medicaid	28.2 "
Food Stamps	5.2 "
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	11.8 "
Special Supplemental Food for Women, Infants and Children	2.7 "
Supplemental Security Income	<u>12.7 "</u>
STATEWIDE TOTAL	\$80.9 million

Sources: Grants Information System, Office of Management and Budget and individual program managers.

* * *

With the exception of Medicaid, federal welfare provides cash or cash equivalent stamps or vendor payments directly to recipients and their local economy. On the basis of total welfare expenditures in Alaska, federal funding is clearly as important as State funding. Although there is currently considerable uncertainty regarding the future federal budget under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) amendment of the Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, it appears that federal welfare funding to Alaska will remain largely intact. Furthermore, federal assistance to needy Alaskans appears to fare well under the President's proposed FY 87 budget.⁹

Unemployment Insurance Expenditures

State and federal unemployment insurance benefits are paid to Alaskan workers during periods of involuntary unemployment. The various benefits available and the State and federal expenditures during the State's 1985 fiscal year are as follows:

⁹Ray Paddock, Budget Analyst, Office of Management and Budget, Office of the Governor, personal communication, February 28, 1986.

<u>Benefit Program</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
Regular Benefits	\$112.1 million	-0-
Supplemental Benefits		
Extended Benefits	4.2 million	\$4.2 million
Supplemental Compensation	-0-	9.5 million
Supplemental Interim Benefits	<u>0.2 million</u>	<u>-0-</u>
TOTAL	\$116.5 million	\$13.7 million

Source: Alaska Department of Labor.

* * *

The State's portion of the unemployment benefits are paid out of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund is a dedicated fund, which receives most of its revenues through employer and employee tax contributions. During Calendar Year 1985, the trust fund maintained a monthly average balance of \$142.3 million and averaged monthly benefit payments of \$7.4 million. The State of Alaska reimburses the fund for unemployment benefits paid to former State employees because the State is not a regular taxpayer into the fund.

Table 3 provides an election district breakdown of the unemployment insurance payments made during FY 85. The \$89.1 million in State-funded benefits represents 76 percent of total State benefits; the remaining \$27.4 million in State benefits leaked to out-of-state claimants. Similarly, federal benefits paid in-state (\$9.9 million) represents 73 percent of total federal payments, with another \$3.8 million going to claimants outside Alaska.

On a per capita basis, unemployment compensation during FY 85 ranged between \$61 in election district 26 (Bristol Bay-Aleutians) and \$361 in district 16 (Matanuska-Susitna). Generally, the per capita values tend to be lower in coastal election districts (Baranof-Chichagof, Prince William Sound, Bristol Bay-Aleutians, and Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula) where fishermen (who are not taxed or eligible for unemployment compensation) make up a significant portion of the work force. In addition, per capita values are relatively low in the urban districts of Juneau and Anchorage where seasonal employees receiving unemployment benefits are dwarfed by the year-round work force and total district population.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS PAID IN ALASKA
DURING FY 1985

HOUSE ELECTION DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	FY 85 POPULATION	UNEMPLOYMENT		INSURANCE	
			STATE \$	FEDERAL \$	TOTAL \$	PER CAPITA \$
1	KEICHUK-WRANGL-PETRSBG	18,689	64,798,321	6734,289	15,432,610	1290.68
2	INSIDE PASSAGE	10,240	2,719,827	413,909	3,130,736	305.74
3	BARANOF-CHICHAGOF	8,220	1,295,087	141,775	1,436,862	174.80
4	JUNEAU	23,729	3,862,112	389,734	4,251,846	179.18
5	KENAI-COOK INLET	32,202	6,562,683	883,256	7,445,939	231.23
6	PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	10,357	1,306,174	192,670	1,498,844	144.72
7-15	ANCHORAGE	245,491	32,968,096	2,949,685	35,917,781	146.31
16	KATAMUSKA-SUSITNA	29,836	9,663,422	1,093,508	10,756,930	360.54
17	INTERIOR HIGHWAYS	10,313	2,149,541	401,025	2,550,566	247.32
18-21	FAIRBANKS	64,321	14,716,474	1,827,869	16,544,343	257.22
22	NORTH SLOPE-KOTZEBUE	11,051	1,471,282	174,817	1,646,099	148.95
23	MORTON SOUND	10,975	1,828,447	181,629	2,010,076	183.15
24	INTERIOR RIVERS	10,652	1,937,534	308,533	2,246,067	210.86
25	LOWER KUSKOKWIM	9,892	1,212,570	156,005	1,368,585	138.35
26	BRISTOL BAY-ALEUTIAN IS	14,069	778,556	80,408	858,964	61.05
27	KODIAK-EAST AK PENINSULA	12,873	1,866,098	96,447	1,962,545	152.45
TOTAL		522,910	189,136,224	19,922,569	199,058,793	1189.44

NOTE: State unemployment insurance benefits paid out of the U.I. Trust Fund
Federal benefits administered by the Alaska Department of Labor.

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor

Prepared by the House Research Agency, March 1986

Some rural election districts have lower per capita unemployment compensation values because of fewer employment opportunities (which qualify workers for unemployment benefits) relative to the district population (North Slope-Kotzebue, Norton Sound, and Lower Kuskokwim). On the other hand, several districts had relatively higher per capita values which reflect: 1) the downturn in the timber industry (Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg and Inside Passage); and 2) a mobile, seasonal work force (Kenai-Cook Inlet, Mat-Su, Interior Highways and Fairbanks).

According to an analysis of unemployment compensation in Alaska during the federal 1985 fiscal year (October 1984 - September 1985), weekly benefits averaged \$151 for an average duration of 15.3 weeks.¹⁰ On average, an individual received about \$2,300 in FY 85. Two major trends were noted in this analysis: 1) the percent of total nonfederal regular benefits going out-of-state declined to its lowest level since 1972; and 2) the portion of in-state benefits going to residents in the Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna area has increased. According to Table 3, about 47 percent of State and federal expenditures to in-state claimants (\$46.7 million) were mailed to persons in those districts. Nevertheless, the Anchorage and Mat-Su election districts constitute about 53 percent of the state's population.

The intent of unemployment compensation is to assist individuals during periods of involuntary unemployment. The individual impact of the monthly benefits is to enable these unemployed workers to maintain, to some extent, their spending habits or purchasing power. With a state-wide average monthly wage of roughly \$2,400 in CY 84, however, the average weekly benefit of \$151 provides a claimant only about 25 percent of the purchasing power of an employed worker.¹¹ The degree of income security provided by unemployment benefits is generally limited by the cost of providing benefits and the potential disincentives to return to work which could occur with higher benefits.

Unemployment benefits tend to ameliorate the effects of seasonal swings in total statewide employment and payrolls--thereby stabilizing the state's economy. However, roughly one-quarter of the unemployment benefits are mailed to claimants outside Alaska and have no beneficial impact on the state's economy. In the next section, we consider the spending patterns of unemployment insurance claimants as well as those of welfare recipients in order to provide a better understanding of the impact of these government expenditures on Alaska's economy.

¹⁰"Unemployment Compensation: Where Does the Money Go?" Alaska Economic Trends. Alaska Department of Labor, November 1985.

¹¹Statistical Quarterly 2nd Quarter 1985, Alaska Department of Labor.

Representative Clocksin
March 4, 1986
Page Fourteen

Spending Patterns of Welfare Recipients and Unemployment Insurance Claimants

A detailed study of the national economy in 1972 by the U.S. Department of Commerce provides the most recent analysis of welfare spending patterns we were able to locate. Table 4 compares the spending of federal government transfers (AFDC, federal civilian pensions, and unemployment insurance) with nontransfer personal consumption expenditures in 1972. According to Table 4, food, wholesale/retail purchases and real estate (i.e., rent) accounted for 59 cents of each dollar spent by AFDC recipients. In other words, industries in the food, wholesale/retail and real estate business were the primary beneficiaries of welfare spending. The most noticeable differences between welfare recipient spending and that of the general populace were: 1) considerably more spent on food; 2) somewhat more spent on wholesale/retail goods; 3) somewhat less spent on real estate; and 4) no medical expenditures recorded (presumably because the AFDC recipients' medical expenses were covered under Medicaid).

TABLE 4
DIRECT EFFECTS ON INDUSTRY OUTPUT OF SELECTED
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS (1972)

(¢ of \$ of transfers)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>AFDC</u>	<u>Federal Civilian Pensions</u>	<u>Unemployment Insurance</u>	<u>Nontransfer Personal Consumption Expenditures</u>
Other Agricultural	.01	--	--	--
Food	.23	.14	.13	.13
Tobacco	.03	.01	.01	.01
Apparel	.04	.03	.04	.04
Cleaning Articles	.01	--	--	--
Motor Vehicles	.02	.03	.04	.04
Footwear	.01	--	--	--
Communication except Radio/TV	--	.02	.01	.01
Appliances	.01	--	--	--
Utilities	.04	.04	.03	.03
Wholesale and Retail Trade	.26	.21	.22	.22
Finance	--	--	--	.03
Insurance	.01	.02	.02	.02
Real Estate	.10	.16	.14	.14
Medical	--	.06	.05	.05
Education	.01	.04	.03	.03
All others < 1¢				

SOURCE: "Industry Effects of Government Expenditures: An Input-Output Analysis." Survey of Current Business, May 1975, Tables 3-4, pages 9-23.

Representative Clocksin

March 4, 1986

Page Sixteen

In contrast, the spending pattern of unemployment insurance claimants reported in the same study was similar to that of the general populace. Unemployment compensation appears to be treated like other income by individuals. A more recent study, undertaken during the period 1975 - 1978, analyzed the adjustments in household spending following 13 weeks of unemployment in order to assess the adequacy of unemployment insurance benefits.¹² Results of the study indicate:

- although monthly gross household income declined about 43 percent, during the period of unemployment, mean household consumption spending declined only 15 percent;
- nearly half of the households used savings to help maintain spending or drew upon other sources of cash (personal loans or sale of personal property);
- other members of the household worked longer hours, began working, or began looking for work;
- the categories which exhibited the greatest reduction in spending were: services/other (45 percent reduction); travel/entertainment (43%); clothing (40%); education (28%); medical (21%); and the support of outside persons (20%);
- housing, loans and food--the major household expense categories--also witnessed spending reductions ranging from six to 15 percent;
- the degree of spending reductions depended upon the adequacy of the unemployment insurance benefit for individual households; and
- 71 percent of the households made some reductions in consumption during the period of unemployment under study.

* * * * *

We hope this information is useful to you. Please call if you have any questions.

GK

¹²Changes in Spending Patterns Following Unemployment. Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 81-3, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1981.

XI-b

FEB 3 - 1988

J
CRA

January 28, 1988

All Legislators of Alaska
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

To All the Legislators of the State of Alaska:

As a member of the rural constituency of Alaska I support and ask that you support SCR 36 or HCR 33. As an advocate of these resolutions, I oppose 2nd SSHB-1 and ask that you do likewise. The following are some of my reasons for supporting the resolutions and opposing the house bill.

1. Mandatory or voluntary formation or annexation of boroughs must be studied prior to and not after boundary decisions are made in order to determine residents desires, educational needs, resource and economic capabilities, usefulness to residents, etc.
2. The Local Boundary Commission wields more power over Alaskan residents than it should. We need to investigate this department to ensure it openly approaches the people of this state.
3. Lesser classifications of local government must be considered and presented to the people.
4. Present monstrously oversized boroughs that do not represent or service ALL of their residents should not be allowed any further annexation of land, people, and businesses until they can prove to the State of Alaska that they are meeting the needs of every person, place and business within their present boundaries. (ie Mat-Su Borough). Inequities occur daily within these gigantic local government entities. I honestly believe the boroughs should not be allowed to get any larger but should be limited in size.

5. The creator of 2nd SSHB-1 stated in a letter to the Railbelt School District that "an area covering 2/3's of the state (is) operating under a complex...confusing system of...governments, and service areas...". This refers to land mass and not population density. The Regional Government Study states that of a total state population of 553,880 only 56,650 people (10% of the total population) live in unorganized areas with 40,516 of these people residing in 1st class, 2nd class or home rule cities. That leaves a mere 12,934 (2% of the total population) taking care of themselves and their neighbors in the unorganized areas. This leads me to conclude that the creator of 2nd SSHB-1 is not concerned with the people of rural Alaska, but rather with the number of dollars that he can garner off of such projects as the pipeline. It is therefore the land mass and not the people that the boroughs and their supporting urban legislators are lusting after.

6. Department of Community and Regional Affairs was instituted to oversee the needs and services of the people in the unorganized, rural areas. It has not been discharging these duties satisfactorily for some time. The fact that D.C.R.A. produced the Regional Government Study in an extremely one-sided manner is proof of its disloyalty to rural residents. This also warrants investigation.

Many other arguments in favor of the Alaskan rural people and their lifestyle could be presented during the course of comparing all of the reports, letters, and bill revisions that have been introduced. I will settle for the six that I have set forth in this letter as I'm sure other rural Alaskans have submitted these and other points of contention. Interest in being

forced into a new borough or annexed into an existing borough is not as preeminent as urban legislators and borough assemblyneople would have every one believe.

I reiterate my request for your support of SCR 36 or HCR 33 as the proposed movement to total government must be studied to a maximum before any drastic measures are taken.

Sincerely yours,

Armeda A. Bulard

Armeda A. Bulard
P. O. Box 87
Cantwell, AK 99729

Spw/CRA

JAN 19 1988

David Acknowledge

Receipt

Thank you for

unique insight

January 8, 1988

The Honorable Henry Springer
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Springer,

I am writing you to comment further on HB1, specifically relating to some of the conclusions that were presented to you in the memorandum of October 9, 1987, from Legislative Analyst Karen Oakley of the House Research Agency.

I believe that this report shows that HB1, stripped of the sponsors' lofty rhetoric, is basically unworkable, of considerable detriment to the boroughs that would be compulsorily formed, and of no significant value to the already formed boroughs. Rather than simply reiterate Ms. Oakley's concise and negative analysis, I wish to share with you my experience in the rural areas of Central and Western Alaska during the past 7 years, as an interviewer for the U.S. Census Bureau (my observations are of a personal nature and are of course not an official position of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.).

The memorandum states that, "More work is required to assess the ability of residents in the proposed boroughs to pay property taxes." (page 2) This is a terrific understatement. The memorandum further states that "The economies of many of the rural communities...are based on varying mixtures of subsistence and cash, and cash in such economies is often of limited availability." (page 18) As an example, a man I talked with last month, who was living in a regional housing authority house in a small village on the Lower Yukon, mentioned to me that he was "supposed to be paying \$19.00/month" toward the purchase of this home, but that he had "not made any payments for the last two years," and, "I don't know, if they come and take it away, I'll just move out on the trapline I guess..." Nothing about his lifestyle belied this inability to pay; his was a typical financial picture for a rural resident in these areas: that of a family living a subsistence existence, trapping some in the winter, and firefighting in the summer for a few weeks. Some of the cities such as Galena and Fort Yukon have a secondary structure of store owners and service industry businesses, such as small general stores, snow machine/outboard motor repair shops, for example. Most of a typical family's cash income goes toward the purchase of food and clothing, often by mail order. The imposition of a sales tax would have the effect of further discouraging local businesses, which must already compete with cheap freight in the form of subsidized U.S. mail delivery.

The memorandum states that "State Assessor Mike Worley has sug-

gested that alternative means of taxation within the unorganized borough be considered. For example, the legislature could impose by statute a formula for taxing property in the unorganized borough." (page 18) Since any "formula", no matter how complex, would most certainly contain many inequities, I see nothing ahead but a morass of lawsuits resulting from this "unique" approach.

Frankly, we must acknowledge that as long as the rural areas in the unorganized borough do not meet the standards specified in the Article X of the Constitution, ie., population, geography, economy, transportation, etc., there is no alternative to supporting education in these areas from the general revenues of the State (to which rural residents are also, of course, entitled).

Although the memorandum estimates that the net savings to the general fund would be on the order of (an insignificant) \$3 million (page 2), I believe that even this estimate is unrealistically high, that the newly formed boroughs would cause a net drain on the general fund for years to come. For the Lower Yukon REAA, for instance, the Report's figures show that the total generation of revenue at a 4 mill tax rate would be \$357,512 (table 5). It is obvious that this amount would barely cover the cost of collection, and as mentioned above, the imposition of a higher tax rate would be impossible.

Representative Springer, as a family, we are very interested in the status of our educational system (my wife is currently serving on the Railbelt REAA school board). Considering HBI's devastating effect on rural education, I must urge that your Committee give this bill a "thumbs-down". For Rep. Larsen, a former educator, to have introduced this legislation at all, leads me to question whether he has a sincere interest in the education of all Alaskans, or if so, whether he has done his homework by researching this legislation adequately. I ask you whether a net revenue increase of \$3 million that would theoretically be available at some future date from this bill, it worth the dissension, legal ensnarment, and certainly high start-up costs.

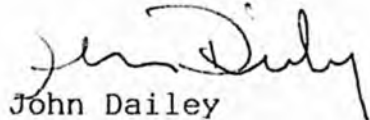
It appears that a far better piece of legislation is Senator J. Kertulla's new SB314, which by having the State assume the responsibility for school debt retirement in all areas, would significantly lower the tax liability of current borough residents. Specifically, Mr. Ted Beilman, Sen. Kertulla's aide, estimated during his telephone conversation with me today that the average taxpayer's burden would be reduced by about 60%.

With State revenue forecasts uncertain, but almost certainly necessitating a retrenchment in State spending, it seems that we must at all costs protect funding for the schooling of our young people, even if we must sacrifice capital spending projects, for example, to do so. It appears that SB314 would enable the State's Organized Borough residents to decide to what degree they wish to support the librarys, swimming pools, service districts, etc., which they desire,

page 3

while allowing those of us in the rural areas to do without these benefits, but enjoy the lifestyle unregulated, untaxed, self-sufficient lifestyle that we so cherish.

Sincerely,

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

John Dailey
Mile 260 Parks Highway
Healy, AK 99743



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on
Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4833

January 20, 1988

Mr. John Dailey
Mile 260 Parks Highway
Healy, Alaska 99743

Dear Mr. Dailey:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 8, 1988. Your unique insights and thoughts shared in the letter are very much appreciated.

Your letter of January 8, 1988 will be on file as testimony.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Henry Springer".

Representative Henry Springer, Chairman
Community and Regional Affairs Committee

P.S. I try to get down there 4. Febr. Meeting.

Alaska State Legislature

XI-d

Jw / CRA

FEB - 8 1988

Session Address:
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3727



Interim Address:
BOX 53
PALMER, ALASKA 99645
(907) 745-3828 - Palmer
(907) 378-8628 - Wasilla

Representative Ronald L. Larson
District 16B

TO: All Legislators

FROM: Representative Ronald L. Larson

SUBJ: Response to a recent letter regarding SCR 36, HCR 33,
and 2nd SSHB 1

DATE: February 8, 1988

Attached is a letter sent to all legislators regarding SCR 36, HCR 33, and 2nd SSHB 1, as well as our response to the letter. I believe the letter raises some legitimate concerns. I hope I have addressed them adequately. Please feel free to give me a call if you have questions.

Alaska State Legislature



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Representative Ronald L. Larson
District 16B

February 5, 1988

Armeda A. Bulard
P.O. Box 87
Cantwell, Alaska 99729

Dear Armeda:

Thank you for your letter regarding SCR 36, HCR 33 and 2nd SSHB 1. As prime sponsor to the last, I thought it important that I respond.

I agree with the first point you make. I have no problem with SCR 36 and HCR 33. An 18 month moratorium on borough annexation would have no effect on the process outlined in my bill. More importantly, I think a halt to all annexation attempts, so that regions being threatened can examine the formation of a borough on their own, would be a good thing. There is nothing I would like more than to see various regions of the state form their own boroughs on their own terms-- with the boundaries they choose and with a form of government that would best meet their needs. In fact, one of my underlying motivations in introducing HB 1 was to encourage this very thing. You hit it on the nose: Citizens of various regions in the state should assess their educational needs, their resource and economic capabilities, the effects borough government would have (both the pros and the cons), and then proceed accordingly.

As to your concern about the power wielded by the Local Boundary Commission, let me say this: The commission was purposely set up to be independent from the legislature and from any state agency. Moreover, it is made up of five citizens from around the state. I believe that it is appropriate that such an apolitical commission study and make recommendations to the legislature regarding municipal boundaries. If it were otherwise, I'm afraid, boundary decisions would likely be the result of political battles based on emotion and self interest.

You make the point that lesser classifications of local government should be considered. I disagree. In 1972 the legislature eliminated all Fourth Class Boroughs. In 1986 the legislature passed legislation mandating that no more Third Class Boroughs could be formed. I believe that in both instances legislative discussion pointed out the many problems associated with Third and Fourth Class Boroughs. I don't believe we have to debate the issue again, and I believe that to reverse the legislative decisions already made would be a mistake. Most

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Alaska State Legislature



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February 5, 1988

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importantly, I believe the type of borough government called for in my current bill, that of Home Rule Boroughs, offers the most flexible and adaptable form of government available. Citizens of a region can literally mold their Home Rule Charter to their own circumstances and needs.

Even though I represent the Mat-Su Borough, I pretty much agree with your fourth point. There is some inequity in the provision of services to different areas within current boroughs. I believe it the responsibility of each Borough Assembly to eliminate that inequity as much as it can. I also agree that unless there are very unusual circumstances most boroughs should not add to their present boundaries. I would say that the Bristol Bay and the Ketchikan Boroughs might be exceptions.

You present several arguments in your fifth point. Part of your argument is very similar to one I make in favor of borough formation. You are right, of the 56,000 people living in the Unorganized Borough, almost 80 percent of them live in some form of municipality right now. That is one of the primary arguments for borough formation: People are already familiar with, and part of, municipal government; the adjustment to borough government should not be difficult. As to the 13,000 not living in municipalities, little will change. They can continue their rural life style and continue to take care of themselves and their neighbors.

You end your fifth point by talking about the dollars I "can garner off such projects as the pipeline." I want you to know that I stand to garner nothing from borough formation--other than the satisfaction of making this state a better and a more effectively functioning one. As to the pipeline itself, you should know that the state now garners all the revenue from taxes on the pipeline in the Unorganized Borough (taxed at a 20 mills). With borough formation, each borough could tax the pipeline up to the 20 mill rate to use for its own purposes, and the state would receive only what remained short of 20 mills.

Finally, in your sixth point you castigate the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for authoring the Regional Government Study. You accuse the department for "its disloyalty to rural residents." I think you are wrong. I think the department is very much an advocate of rural Alaska. Each year it oversees and provides millions of dollars of programs and services to rural citizens.

In regards to HB 1 itself, the department has officially taken a stand against the bill as it is currently written. Though it strongly endorses the concept of borough formation across the state as a whole,

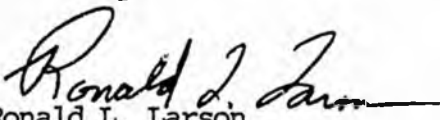
it has taken the stand that the process should be slowed and that an educational effort aimed at rural Alaska is necessary. I can agree with both. There is nothing magical about the year 1992. I can agree that there are some areas that will need a longer time to form as boroughs-- or need a large ongoing subsidy from the state. However, I also believe there are other areas that should have long ago formed as boroughs (and taken on some of the responsibilities now shouldered by the state). As to an educational effort, right now I am attempting to get funding for such an effort. It is important for the people who will be affected by borough formation to understand it, to know the pros and cons of it, and therefore be able to make an informed decision.

Armeda, I could go on to argue the merits of borough formation, but I won't. I will only say that there are many advantages, both to each region that would be organized and to the state as a whole. I won't deny that there is a "flip side to the coin," however. I have attended a number of public hearings on the issue; I will continue to do so. I have received and responded to several letters like your own. I have discussed the issue with many a rural legislator. I have listened, I have noted the problems that have been raised, and I have searched for solutions to those problems. I will continue to do the same.

Let me assure you, though. In the end--it may be 5 years, 10 years, or 20--the state as a whole will be organized into boroughs. In the end, all people of the state must have equal access to programs and services; all people of the state must share in local responsibility for those programs and services; and all people of the state must take local control of their affairs.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,


Ronald L. Larson
Representative

January 28, 1988

All Legislators of Alaska
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

To All the Legislators of the State of Alaska:

As a member of the rural constituency of Alaska I support and ask that you support SCR 36 or HCR 33. As an advocate of these resolutions, I oppose 2nd SSHB-1 and ask that you do likewise. The following are some of my reasons for supporting the resolutions and opposing the house bill.

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2. The Local Boundary Commission wields more power over Alaskan residents than it should. We need to investigate this department to ensure it openly approaches the people of this state.
3. Lesser classifications of local government must be considered and presented to the people.
4. Present monstrously oversized boroughs that do not represent or service ALL of their residents should not be allowed any further annexation of land, people, and businesses until they can prove to the State of Alaska that they are meeting the needs of every person, place and business within their present boundaries (ie Mat-Su Borough). Inequities occur daily within these gigantic local government entities. I honestly believe the boroughs should not be allowed to get any larger but should be limited in size.

5. The creator of 2nd SSHB-1 stated in a letter to the Railbelt School District that "an area covering 2/3's of the state (is) operating under a complex...confusing system of...governments, and service areas...". This refers to land mass and not population density. The Regional Government Study states that of a total state population of 553,880 only 56,650 people (10% of the total population) live in unorganized areas with 40,516 of these people residing in 1st class, 2nd class or home rule cities. That leaves a mere 12,934 (2% of the total population) taking care of themselves and their neighbors in the unorganized areas. This leads me to conclude that the creator of 2nd SSHB-1 is not concerned with the people of rural Alaska, but rather with the number of dollars that he can garner off of such projects as the pipeline. It is therefore the land mass and not the people that the boroughs and their supporting urban legislators are lusting after.

6. Department of Community and Regional Affairs was instituted to oversee the needs and services of the people in the unorganized, rural areas. It has not been discharging these duties satisfactorily for some time. The fact that D.C.R.A. produced the Regional Government Study in an extremely one-sided manner is proof of its disloyalty to rural residents. This also warrants investigation.

Many other arguments in favor of the Alaskan rural people and their lifestyle could be presented during the course of comparing all of the reports, letters, and bill revisions that have been introduced. I will settle for the six that I have set forth in this letter as I'm sure other rural Alaskans have submitted these and other points of contention. Interest in being

forced into a new borough or annexed into an existing borough is not as preeminent as urban legislators and borough assemblypeople would have every one believe.

I reiterate my request for your support of SCR 36 or HCR 33 as the proposed movement to total government must be studied to a maximum before any drastic measures are taken.

Sincerely yours,

Armeda A. Bulard

Armeda A. Bulard
P. O. Box 87
Cantwell, AK 99729

XI-e.1

2/5/88

Henry,

Jim Filip, City Mgr for City of Yakutat, called on 2/5/88.
(Box 6, City of Yakutat, Yakutat, AK 99689, 784-3323)

He is opposed to HB 1. He is also opposed to the obvious lockout of communities in the unorganized borough to at least listening access to Committee hearings on HB 1 (mentioned Yakutat, Fort Yukon and Galena). He found it interesting that all the teleconference (T/C) sites chosen for our hearings just happened to be in organized boroughs. (Another plot against the unorganized areas.) He requested that we open hearings up to at least "listen only" capabilities in all areas (unorganized borough) that would be affected. He also suggested televised coverage of the hearing. He wanted to know exactly what was being said by the Committee. He has requested copies of the transcripts of T/C and tape copies.

John Daily =

1/3/88

Don't need borough.

" " to go thru the process.



(Genasi Jensen)

1:15 P.

683-2327

XI-e.2

FEB 10 1988



CITY of YAKUTAT

P.O. Box 6
YAKUTAT, ALASKA 99689
(907) 784-3323

February 9, 1988

Representative Henry Springer, Chairman
Community and Regional Affairs Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Springer:

I would like to take this opportunity to object to the proposed procedure for taking public oral testimony on 2d SSHB 1.

The basis for my objection is that as it is arranged, individuals such as myself cannot listen to the entire hearing on a real-time basis without travelling to a Legislative Information Office.

Since the work you are doing is important, and since I feel you have an obligation to provide the broadest possible access to these hearings, I hope you will provide access on a listen-only basis to all volunteer teleconference sites as well.

Alternatively, I think someone on your staff should investigate using the Rural Alaska Television Network to broadcast the audio portion of the hearings which would reach areas which are directly affected by this legislation.

For our record I am requesting copies of typed minutes as they are available, and I am enclosing six 90-minute cassette tapes, for your use in making copies of the verbal record, and to be returned to me as promptly as possible.

Thank you for making this service available.

Sincerely,
The City of Yakutat
James R. Filip
James R. Filip
City Manager

cc: Senator Dick Eliason w/o Encl.
Representative Peter Goll w/o Encl.
Representative Larson w/o Encl.

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

SN / CRA
XI-f
FEB - 9 1988

February 5, 1988

Mr. Carl Bandy
P.O. Box 944
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Dear Mr. Bandy:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing your concerns about proposed legislation regarding the formation of borough government where boroughs currently do not exist.

As you may know, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs has just completed a study of regional government in Alaska. A forty-five page report on the study, as well as an additional booklet titled "Regional Government in Alaska" (still in draft form), have resulted from this effort. I have enclosed a copy of each for your information.

You raised several interesting points regarding the limitations of borough formation in the Delta Junction area. Although your assessment of taxation was not entirely accurate, your alarm over project property tax revenues is understandable. You have stated that property taxes would not exceed five mills in the borough. However, the fact is that the authority of boroughs to tax real and personal property is generally limited to thirty mills or three percent of the full and true value of the property. Please see discussion on page 20 of "Regional Government in Alaska."

You may find the report and booklet to be of additional interest since they discuss an array of possible financing opportunities and constraints for all areas of the Unorganized Borough. You also made mention of the effects of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough's annexation of the Delta Junction area. While the report and booklet do not deal specifically with borough annexations, they do provide insight in the operation of borough government.

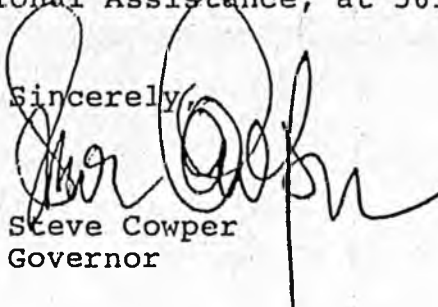
Mr. Carl Bandy

- 2 -

February 5, 1988

Once again, I appreciate hearing your concerns. If you have questions or wish to share additional ideas please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Marty Rutherford, Director of the Division of Municipal and Regional Assistance, at 561-8586 in Anchorage.

Sincerely,



Steve Cowper
Governor

Enclosures

cc: Commissioner Hoffman
Marty Rutherford
Director, MRAD
DCRA

Alaska State Legislature *AH* *for CRA file*

P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-2828

DISTRICT 10
2600 Denali, Suite 501
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 276-7943



XI-9

MEMBER
Community and Regional
Affairs
Special Committee
on Telecommunications
Finance Sub-Committee
for Labor
Anchorage Caucus,
House Chair

Representative Virginia M. Collins

February 6, 1988

Representative Heinrich Springer
House Community and Regional Affairs Committee Chair
Court Bldg., Room 601
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Springer: *Henry,*

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter, with attachments, which I received from Thomas A. Mays from Copper Center, Alaska. His letter expresses concerns about the Department of Community and Regional Affairs report, "Regional Government Study," regarding borough formation.

I felt you would be interested in his comments and thought you would like to include this in the file for 2D SSB 1.

Cordially,

Virginia Collins
Representative Virginia Collins
District 10-B

enc.

*same letter
as XI-C*

January 30, 1988
HC 60 Box 303
Copper Center, AK 99573

Representative Virginia M. Collins
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Collins:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Senator Stungulewski for your information. Since you serve on the Community and Regional Affairs Committee, I would appreciate hearing from you on this subject. In particular I would like to know where you stand on this issue and what you can do to stop the DCRA from spending public money to support borough formation and taxation. It is not right for DCRA to take sides in this issue as the state government should represent all the people of Alaska.

As a final comment I must advise you that I have a letter from Aktra Inc. voicing their strong opposition to any borough formation. If you would like a copy of this letter please let me know.

Sincerely,



Thomas A. Mays

Jan 30, 1988
HC 60 Box 303
Copper Center, Alaska
99573

Senator Anliss Stungulewski
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Stungulewski,

I am writing to express my emphatic opposition to the forced formation of a borough government in the Copper River Basin, and to comment on the misleading, deceptive and slanted report produced by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the State Legislature. The report is entitled "Regional Government Study".

This report which DCRA calls a study is nothing more than a support document for a political agenda which seeks to encumber the unorganized areas of Alaska with a form of government the local people do not desire, and in many cases find repugnant.

One of my main criticisms of this report is its misleading and deceptive use of data to support the goal of increased government and taxation in rural Alaska.

In section I page 3, the report indicates that 80% of the population of the unorganized borough already live within a municipal government structure, inferring wide range acceptance and support for local government. While the numbers may be correct, they are absolutely not representative

of the Copper River Basin on the Copper River Rural Education Attendance Area (CREAA). To my knowledge there is not one incorporated Home Rule, First class, or Second class city in the Copper River Basin. The more logical conclusion here is that the people do not desire any local government, taxation or associated services.

In section II the report references 9 tables in support of its agenda. In these tables the information base and on area is adjusted to suit the author's (DCRA) purpose by including areas that are not geographically, socially, or economically connected to the Copper River Basin. For example in tables 4, 5, 6, and 8, the Copper River Basin is included in the Valdez-Condova Census area. This inclusion dramatically distorts the figures such as per capita income, average monthly wage, unemployment rates, and racial composition. Naturally these figures are meant to project an affluent area well able to financially support local government. Nothing could be farther from the truth. I also take exception with table 1, which shows the Copper River REAA with fully taxable property in the amount of 1.2 billion dollars. This figure must either include the Valdez Pipeline terminal or a gold mine which has yet to be discovered. I would suspect that 95% of this figure is Trans Alaska Pipeline property which is already taxed by the State of Alaska.

Section III of this report which supposedly deals with "Options for Decision Makers" is a broad based attack on the current school funding system. While completely ignoring the cost differential of providing education facilities, transportation, and utilities in a school district like the CREAA which covers such a large geographical area, this report focuses on a so called inequity based solely on the amount of state money received per student.

Finally, this document goes on to state that we may be in violation of the State Constitution because we don't have

a local government. This is absolutely preposterous. The Constitution of the State of Alaska in Article X, Section 3 specifically states, "The entire State shall be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized". It gives equal emphasis to both.

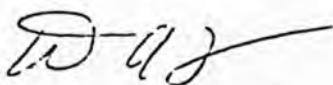
Further, in Section 6 the Constitution reads, "The legislature shall provide for the performance of services it deems necessary or advisable in unorganized boroughs, allowing for maximum local participation and responsibility."

Based on the State Constitution then, we have as much right to remain an unorganized borough as other areas have to remain organized. In fact some concern has been expressed that the DCR's orchestrated plan to force borough government on unorganized areas is unconstitutional.

The final kicker in this report is a statement on page 17 and I quote "While the Department does not advocate any particular course of action in this regard, this report would not be considered complete without the following final comments.". This statement is an outright falsehood. Any person of reasonable intelligence who reads and studies this document can see that the DCR is advocating the elimination of unorganized boroughs to accomplish its political agenda which is the TAXATION of all privately held property in the state of Alaska.

This report by the DCR is biased, misleading, and insulting to the intelligence of the people of Alaska. As a State Senator I hope that you will support our constitutional right to remain an unorganized borough and hold DCR accountable for its obvious misuse of public funds in support of a particular political agenda.

Sincerely,



Thomas H. Hartz



FEB - 8 1988

XI-h

PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

Jeff Ostlund	JEFF OSTLUND	P.O. BOX 627 DRAL: AK
Mark S. von Morrison	MARK S. VON MORRISON	Box 105 Healy AK
Steven C. Love	STEVEN C. LOVE	P.O. BOX 260, HEALY, AK
Michael S. Graham	Michael S. Graham	Box 193 Healy AK.
Tina A. Graham	Tina A. Graham	Box 193 Healy AK.
Noni E. Kocher	Noni E. Kocher	Box 61 Healy, AK
Scott S. Stowell	Scott S. Stowell	Box 346 Healy, AK
Evelyn Hartman	EVELYN HARTMAN	Box 83, HEALY, AK
Charles L. Williams	CHARLES L. Williams	Box 43, HEALY, AK
Tom Young	TOM YOUNG	4720 DRAKE FBX AK



PETITION

AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

<i>James W Sharp</i>	JAMES W SHARP	Box 8 Healy, AK 99744
<i>Kenneth B. Wilbset</i>	KENNETH B. WILBSET	Box 128 McKinley Park AK 99755
<i>George McClure</i>	GEORGES MCCLURE	Box 37 HEALY, AK 99743
<i>Cindy Macfarlin</i>	Cindy Macfarlin	Box 114 Healy AK
<i>Beth Milliken</i>	Beth Milliken	Box 29 Healy AK
<i>Jeffrey J. Cralle</i>	JEFFREY J. CRALLE	Box 201 MCKINLEY 99755
<i>James E Dezur</i>	JAMES E DEZUR	Box 178 McKinley 99755
<i>Kenneth L. Snyder</i>	Kenneth L. Snyder	Box 106 Healy AK 99743
<i>Bruce Thompson</i>	BRUCE THOMPSON	Box 335 HEALY AK 99743
<i>Cherie Talenico</i>	Cherie Talenico	Box 178 Healy AK 99743
<i>Heidi McIsaac Shuford</i>	Heidi McIsaac Shuford	Box 52 Healy AK 9974
<i>Gabriel L. Jacobs</i>	GABRIEL L. JACOBS	Box 3 " " "
<i>R. J. Blakeway Jr</i>	R. J. Blakeway Jr	SRT 1 mile 261 Healy AK 9974
<i>Ronald D. O'Connor</i>	Ronald D. O'Connor	P.O. Box 18, Healy AK 9974
<i>Deville Milliken</i>	Deville Milliken	P.O. Box 123 Healy
<i>Steve Gubut</i>	Steve P Gubut	Box 173 Healy 99743
<i>Nancy J. Blakeway</i>	Nancy J. Blakeway	St. Rt. 1 mile 261 P.K.S.H.W.Y HEALY 99743



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

Robert Kohlsdorf
Melvin E. ...
Larry Haddock
Merissa A. Haddock

Robert Kohlsdorf
Melvin E. ...
Larry Haddock
Merissa Haddock

Box 3040 Anderson, Pa.
Box 316 " "
Box 304 Monaca
Box 304 Denville



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

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and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>PRINT NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
<i>Donald F. Merrill</i>	Donald F. Merrill	Box 128 Nemanu AK 99766
<i>Jack T. Forness</i>	JACK T. FORNESS	Box 215 NEMANU
<i>David H. Shan</i>	David H. Shan	Box 377 Nemanu AK 99766
<i>Laura B. Larsen</i>	Laura B. Larsen	P.O. Box 40052 CLEAR AK 99709
<i>Rita Duke</i>	RITA DUKE	F6657
<i>Wayne H. Walters</i>	Wayne H. Walters	Box 326 Nemanu
<i>Beth Westphal</i>	BETH WESTPHAL	Box 45 Healy
<i>Lyle E. Westphal</i>	Lyle E. Westphal	Box 45 Healy
<i>Joan J. Truett</i>	Joan J. Truett	Box 132 Healy
<i>Linda K. Truett</i>	Linda K. Truett	Box 132 Healy
<i>Thelma L. Johnson</i>	Thelma L. Johnson	Box 44 Healy
<i>Gail E. Shuford</i>	Gail E. Shuford	Box 52 Healy AK
<i>Heidi M. Shuford</i>	HEIDI M. SHUFORD	Box 52 Healy AK
<i>Terry Hinman</i>	Terry Hinman	S.R.#1 Healy AK.
<i>Rick Mitchell</i>	RICK MITCHELL	Box 357 Healy AK
<i>Patrick O'Connor</i>	Patrick O'Connor	Box 58 McKinley 99755



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

<i>Sarah Prossick</i>	CAROL RESNICK	CANTWELL, AK
<i>Nick Herman</i>	NICK HERMAN	Cantwell, AK
<i>Gale Andersen</i>	Gale Andersen	Cantwell, AK
<i>Paul Miller</i>	Paul Miller	Cantwell, AK
<i>Bud J Carlson</i>	BUD J CARLSON	CANTWELL AK 99729
<i>Edna M. Carlson</i>	EDNA M. CARLSON	CANTWELL, AK 99729
<i>Mike W Roub</i>	Mike W Roub	Cantwell AK
<i>George Blanchard</i>	GEORGE BLANCHARD	CANTWELL, AK.
<i>Kenneth E. Edwards</i>	KENNETH E. EDWARDS	CANTWELL AK. 99729
<i>Mike Bugbee</i>	Mike Bugbee	Cantwell AK. 99729
<i>Steven C. Sullivan</i>	STEVEN C. SULLIVAN	CANTWELL, AK 99729
<i>Jody A. Roub</i>	Jody A. ROUB	CANTWELL, AK 99729
<i>Vernon Wickham</i>	VERNON WICKHAM	Cantwell AK 99729
<i>Shirley S. Wickham</i>	SHIRLEY S. WICKHAM	Cantwell, AK 99729
<i>Vernon J. Carlson</i>	VERNON J. CARLSON	" " "
<i>Loann Smith</i>	LOANN SMITH	CANTWELL, AK. 99729
<i>Kim Flanigan</i>	KIM FLANIGAN	Cantwell AK 99729
<i>Gordon S. Blanchard</i>	GORDON S. BLANCHARD	CANTWELL AK 99729
<i>Paul Costello</i>	PAUL COSTELLO	CANTWELL 99729
<i>Theresa E. Philbrick</i>	THERESA E. PHILBRICK	CANTWELL, AK 99729



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

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<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>PRINT NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
<i>Leslie D. Mortenson</i>	LESLIE D. MORTENSON	Box 459 CLEAR, AK. 99704
<i>Howard C. Vaughn</i>	HOWARD C. VAUGHN	Box 3084 Anderson ak 99744
<i>Paddy Tatum</i>	PADDY TATUM	Sta Rt 2 Nenana ak 9976
<i>Andrew J. Soldatov</i>	Andrew J. Soldatov	Box 43, Clear 997
<i>Carl H. Larsen</i>	CARI H. LARSEN	POB 40052 CLEAR
<i>Carol A. Shields</i>	CAROL A SHIELDS	P.O. Box 40123 CLEAR ⁹⁹⁷
<i>Clairne Marcille</i>	Clairne Marcille	P.O. Box 40005 CLEAR
<i>Leo F. Moran</i>	LEO F. MORAN	Box 599 CLEAR 99704
<i>Jerry N. Waldhoff</i>	Jerry N Waldhoff	Box 312/ Anderson 99704
<i>William Lee</i>	Wm. Lee	P.O. box 526 Clear
<i>Debra M. Schoeneman</i>	Debra Schoeneman	Box 574 CLEAR 99704
<i>Sidney W. Michaelis</i>	Sidney W. Michaelis	Box 40045, CLEAR 99704
<i>Daniel C. Marcoux</i>	Daniel C. MARCOUX	Box 40004, Clear 99704
<i>Richard M. Fournier</i>	Richard M. Fournier	Box 612 CLEAR 9970
<i>Richard C. Boddy</i>	RICHARD C. BODDY	Box 675 CLEAR 99704
<i>Dianne Nelson</i>	DIANNE NELSON	Box 3063 Anderson ⁹⁹⁷
<i>Ronald W. Foster</i>	Ronald Foster	Box 4418 Nenana 9976
<i>Donald L. Mackey</i>	Donald L. Mackey	Box 422 Clear 9970
<i>Ross S. Wynott</i>	Ross S. WYNOTT	RT2 MILE 276 PARKSH NENANA, AK 99760
<i>Jackie L. Wynott</i>	Jackie L. WYNOTT	RT2 MILE 276 PARKSH NENANA, AK 99760



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

<i>Harvey Young</i>	Harvey Young	BOX 5 Healy AK 99743
<i>Jacob Wm. S. Towers</i>	Jacob-Wm. S. Towers	Box 198 Healy, AK 99743
<i>Michael D. Graham</i>	MICHAEL D. GRAHAM	Box 33 Healy, AK
<i>Maggie McPherson</i>	Maggie McPherson	Box 195 - Healy AK
<i>Victor Hughes</i>	Victor Hughes	231 Flight St North Pole AK
<i>Barbara A. Coombs</i>	BARBARA COOMBS	PO BOX 377 HEALY 99743
<i>James N. Brannen Jr</i>	James N. Brannen JR	Box 37 Healy AK 99743
<i>Lark R Long</i>	LARK R LONG	GEN DEL
<i>Windell Speer</i>	WINDELL SPEER	BOX 50 HEALY 99743
<i>Albert H Rivers</i>	Albert H Rivers	Box 139 Healy 99743
<i>Pete Johnson</i>	Pete Johnson	P.O. Box 85 Healy 99743
<i>Loann Smith</i>	LOANN SMITH	P.O. BOX 86 CASTLE AK 99729
<i>Raymond D Goble</i>	RAYMOND D GOBLE	P.O. Box 141 99729
<i>Christine Miller</i>	Christine Miller	Box 2 Castlewell 99729
<i>Anthony J Hoffman</i>	Anthony J Hoffman	P.O. BOX 33 Healy 99743
<i>Roger D Speer</i>	Roger D Speer	PO Box 108 Healy 99743
<i>Carol Kleckner</i>	CAROL KLECKNER	Box 303 Healy 99743
<i>Larry Keith</i>	Larry Keith	Box 106 Denali Park 99755
<i>Karen Keith</i>	Karen Keith	Box 609 Denali pk
		Box 609 Denali PK.



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>PRINT NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Cheryl Jenechuk	Cheryl JENECHUK	COAL St. HEALY, AK 9978
Charlotte Snyder	Charlotte Snyder	Box 147 Healy, AK
James N. Brannen	JAMES N. BRANNEN	Drum 169 Healy, AK
David Dixon	Ronald H. Holladay	mi. 231.1 Pt. Barrow
Gregory W. Zumbel	Gregory W. Zumbel	Box 136 Healy
David Dixon	David Dixon	Box 552 Denali
Jeanne Sawatzky	Jeanne SAWATZKY	Box 371 Healy, AK 9978
Brent Keith	BRENT KEITH	Box 609 Denali PL.
Stephen R. Carter	Stephen R. Carter	P.O. 98 Healy AK
Daniel M. Chaspil	DANIEL M. CHASPIEL	P.O. Box 312 HEALY AK
William J. Bailey	William J. Bailey	P.O. Box 358 Healy AK 9978
Anthony J. Mueller	Anthony J. Mueller	Box 152 Healy
Linda J. English	Linda J. English	P.O. Box 315 Healy
Dave P. Baker	DAVE P. BAKER	Box 166 HEALY AK 9978
Donald Widich	DONALD WIDICH	Box 47 Healy, AK 9978
Gail E. Shuford	Gail E. Shuford	Box 52 Healy AK 9978
Dan Connor	DAN CONNOR	Box 175 HEALY
Mark Vacurn	MARK VACURN	Box 36 HEALY
Donna Ziegler	DONNA ZIEGLER	Box 33 HEALY
Kenneth R. Wilkerson	Kenneth R. Wilkerson	St 127. MP. 266.2 Healy



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

Roger Smith	Roger Smith	Cantwell AK.
Jeffrey R. Fisher	Jeffrey R. Fisher	Cantwell AK
Debbie Carlson	DEBBIE CARLSON	" "
Larry Bischoff	Larry Bischoff	" "
Keith L. Buland	KEITH L. BULAND	CANTWELL AK
Jeff R. Burney	JEFF BURNLEY	CANTWELL AK.
Deau Phillips	DEAU PHILLIPS	Cantwell AK
Tricia Booth	TRICIA BOOTH	Cantwell AK
Carol E. Desnoyers	CAROL E. DESNOYERS	Cantwell, AK.
Ronald E. Dane	RONALD E. DANE	Cantwell, AK 99729
Everett D. Danner	Everett Danner	Cantwell, AK, 99729
Mike VanBibber	MIKE VAN BIBBER	Cantwell AK 99729
Rocky Murrell	Rocky Murrell	Wasilla AK 99687
Mark C. Bertson	MARK C. BERTSON	FBKS AK 99701
Joella Blanchard	Joella Blanchard	Cantwell Alaska 99729
Henry Peters	HENRY PETERS	Cantwell AK Box # 99729
Sheri Walsh	Sheri Walsh	Box 1 Cantwell AK
Sandra L. Phillips	Sandra L. Phillips	Box 195 Cantwell, AK 99729



PETITION

AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>PRINT NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	TONY CASCIO	250 PKS HWY
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	MARK A COSSON	269.9 PK'S HWY
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	HANES W. HALL	P.O. Box 373 Healy AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	TERESA L. HALL	PO Box 373 Healy AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Mary McClure	Box 37 Healy AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Tommy Claspill	Box 312 Healy AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Shelley EVANS	Box 23 Healy AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Donavon K. Lee	Box 601 Denali PK, AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Joyce GREENSLADE	Box 386 CLEAR AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Kurt Isern	Box 81 Cantwell, AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Jenasy V. Jensen	Mile 260 Parks Healy AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Lester E. Zambel	Box 27 Healy AK
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Monson Nicklie	Box 145 Cantwell, AK

We the undersigned, of the Clearsky Area
Homestead. Feel that becoming a borough would
not be beneficial for the area in question.

We Moved to this Area not to have the
Normal Utilities, of town's or city's.

We are sure, there are others that share
our views of boroughism. There for we
say No to the Motion of becoming a

borough

Thank You

~~Donald Whitney~~
M. Cassin

Betty J Whitney

Calvin Jensen
Thomas M. [unclear]

Jane Jensen
Erica Bednalske



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>PRINT NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
<i>Michael Hanks</i>	Michael Hanks	Mi. 230 Rts Hwy
<i>Nock A. Nock Kolbe</i>	Nock A. Nock Kolbe	Box 4 Healy, AK 99749
<i>Tom York Lamer</i>	P.O. Box 277	HEALY, AK 99749
<i>Donna L. Lamer</i>	P.O. Box 278	Pikes River
<i>Michael Kibwa</i>	Michael Kibwa	Box 106 Healy
<i>Lorie L. Hamel</i>	LORIE L. HAMEL	Box 353 HEALY 99749
<i>Pete Maydole</i>	Pete Maydole	P.O. Box 322 Healy, AK
<i>Lois M. Alice</i>	LOIS ALICE	PO Box 37 McKinley Pt
<i>Lawrence Alice</i>	LAWRENCE ALICE	PO Box 37 McKinley Pt 99745
<i>Richard D. Buswell</i>	Richard D. Buswell	P.O. 9 Healy 2, 3 Stampede Rd.
<i>John Kocher</i>	JOHN KOCHER	Box 6 HEALY
<i>Linda Albert</i>	LINDA ALBERT	Box 112 HEALY AK
<i>Wayne La Chappelle</i>	WAYNE LACHAPPELLE	Box 112 HEALY AK
<i>Gail E. Shuford</i>	GAIL E SHUFORD	Box 52 Healy AK
<i>David Kresh</i>	DAVID KRESH	Box 68 HEALY
<i>Mike Schnoor</i>	MIKE SCHNOOR	Box 186 McKinley Pt, AK
<i>Steve Barb</i>	STEVE BARB	Healy, AK
<i>Todd Hayes</i>	Todd Hayes	Healy, AK
<i>Al Busby</i>	AL BUSBY	P.O. Box 64 Denali



Meeting Feb 4

7PM

Healy Community Center

PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1 and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

Scott P. Mayo
Vivian L. Mayo
Matt H. Catter
John W. Goldsberry
~~Henry P. Peters~~
Armeda A. Buzaris

Scott P. Mayo Box 83, Cantwell, A.K.
VIVIAN L. Mayo Box 83, Cantwell, AK.
Matt H. Catter Box 66 Cantwell AK.
JOHN W. GOLDSBERRY BOX 61, CANTWELL, AK.
HENRY P. PETERS, Box 4, Cantwell, AK.
ARMEDA A. BUZARIS Box 87 Cantwell AK.



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

[Handwritten signature]

Tvette Courchaine

Box 73, Healy

[Handwritten signature]

PATRICK W. TOWERS

Box 142, HEALY

[Handwritten signature]

NICK LIMON

266 PARKS HWY

[Handwritten signature]

DAVID W MYERS

Box 7 HEALY

[Handwritten signature]

Betty P. Cotter

Box 102 Healy

[Handwritten signature]

Timothy P. Kelahan

Box 174 DENALI PK.

[Handwritten signature]

Lisa h. Leasure

P.O. Box 175, Healy.

[Handwritten signature]

Jeanette M. Leamy

P.O. Box 188, Denali 99755

[Handwritten signature]

ANGELA CARTER

Box 48 Healy 9974

[Handwritten signature]

Astrid Lovee Nancarrow

Box 86, Denali Park AK 99755

[Handwritten signature]

William J. Nancarrow

Box 86, Denali Park AK 99755



PETITION AGAINST FORMATION OF A BOROUGH

WE, the undersigned, wish to go on record as opposing House Bill #1
and the formation of an organized borough in our area.

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

Debra E. Killian
Aaron M. Underwood
Julie A. Boselli
Alan R. Greenlake
Alice Anderson

DEBRA E. KILLIAN
Aaron M. Underwood
Julie A. Boselli
Alan R. Greenlake
ALICE ANDERSON

Box 344 - Healy
Box 821 Denali Nat Park
Box 821 Denali Nat Park
Box 386 Clear, AK
Box 103 HEALY AK

for CRA file

XI-k

FEB - 9 1988

January 29, 1988

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Coombs
P.O. Box 325
Nenana, AK 99760

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Coombs:

Thank you for your recent letter and public petition concerning House Bill 1 (HB 1) and the recently completed "Regional Government in Alaska Study" by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

Your petition has raised a very interesting point regarding HB 1. That is, the petitioners have taken the position that "public hearings should be held in all affected areas of SSHB-1 by the bill sponsors and local representatives." You will be interested to know that a sponsor-substitute for House Bill No. 1 was introduced in the legislature on January 20, 1988. This version provides in part that the Local Boundary Commission "shall conduct at least one public hearing in the area of each proposed new borough" [Section 1 (b)]. The new version of the bill would still mandate the formation of boroughs. However, the substance of the bill has changed considerably from the former version. A copy of the current version of the bill is enclosed for your review.

Your additional comments regarding the background study of regional government in Alaska are also appreciated. It was hoped that this report would generate discussion and awareness of borough government in Alaska. Judging from your interest in this subject, it appears that the report has been successful in this regard.

pls refer to item [26 SSHB 1]
III (4)
for copy of petitions

Mr. and Mrs. Coombs

-2-

January 29, 1988

Your comments will be forwarded to the appropriate departmental staff and legislative committees. In the meantime, if you have questions or wish to share additional ideas regarding borough government please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Marty Rutherford, Director of the Division of Municipal and Regional Assistance, in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in Anchorage at 561-8586.

Sincerely,

Steve Cowper
Governor

Enclosure as stated

cc: (w/ copy of Coombs letter and petition)

Senator Sturgulewski

Representative Springer
Alaska State Legislature

David G. Hoffman, Commissioner
Marty Rutherford, Director
Department of Community
and Regional Affairs
Municipal and Regional
Assistance Division

RECEIVED

JAN 14 1988

Mike and Barbara Coombs
P.O. Box 325
Nenana, AK 99760

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Hon. Governor Steve Cowper

Pouch A

Juneau, AK 99811

January 12, 1988

Dear Governor Cowper,

These petitions that we are sending you are in protest of both House Bill #1 and the move on the part of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to create new boroughs in the unorganized borough. We feel that the manner in which such an important issue is being pursued is not in our best interests, nor in the best interest of the state as a whole.

The forming of boroughs in the unorganized borough ranks as one of the largest political moves since statehood. It will have a dramatic effect on our way of life. So far, we who will be effected the most have had the least to say on this issue.

We protest the short time period in which to submit comments on the Boundary Commission's draft report on the subject. The report was not made available to all interested parties, and the time period given for comments, over the Christmas holidays, was set to the greatest disadvantage for any in depth study of the report. Such an important matter as this should not be conducted in a closed door manner, as it has been so far.

Article 10, Section 12, of the State Constitution gives the vehicle, and Section 4, Paragraph 4, of the Regional Government Study by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs shows the intent by which certain people would force this upon us. This is not the democratic process at work, rather a dictatorial one. Refer once more to our State Constitution: Article 1, Section 2: Source of Government. This says it all precisely, and mandatory formation of boroughs goes absolutely contrary to the law of our land.

We appeal to you to use your good offices to ensure that we in the effected areas have a say in any effort to make changes in the unorganized borough and our future.

Sincerely,

Mike Coombs
Barbara Coombs

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

849 EAST 36TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-4302
PHONE: (907) 561-8586

P.O. BOX 348
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559-0348
PHONE: (907) 543-3475

P.O. BOX 285
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99578-0041
PHONE: (907) 842-5135

514 CUSHMAN STREET, ROOM 210
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-8288
PHONE: (907) 452-7126

P.O. BOX 8H
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2110
PHONE: (907) 465-4750

710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99815
PHONE: (907) 488-5738

P.O. BOX 350
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752-0280
PHONE: (907) 442-3696

P.O. BOX 41
NOME, ALASKA 99762-0041
PHONE: (907) 443-6457

December 3, 1987

Dear Reviewer:

In 1987, the Alaska Legislature directed the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to "examine the issues of forming regional municipal governments in the Unorganized Borough and report back to the legislature by January 1, 1988."

Presented here is our DRAFT report to the Legislature on the topic. Nearly 400 copies of this draft are being circulated to interested parties for review and comment. Included in this distribution are all municipal governments in the state, unincorporated communities in the Unorganized Borough, members of the House and Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committees, superintendents/boards of all Regional Educational Attendance Areas, boards of all Coastal Resource Service Areas, State Legislators and State Departments who have been involved in these issues or have expressed interest in them, and other interested parties such as the Institute of Social and Economic Research and the Alaska Municipal League.

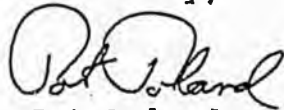
I stress that this document is a draft report. Revisions may be made after comments are received by this office. We ask that you submit any comments no later than December 28, 1987. You may offer them in writing or over the phone. If you provide written comments, please address them to:

Local Boundary Commission Component
Municipal and Regional Assistance Division
949 East 36th Ave., Suite 404
Anchorage, AK 99508

Or you may contact component staff at our Anchorage office by calling 561-8586.

Thank you for participating in this review effort. We appreciate your input.

Sincerely,



Pat Poland
Deputy Director

REC'D DEC 7 1987

The Department would add to this list the benefit that establishment of boroughs throughout Alaska could convert a fractionalized system of delivering services into one which is uniform and potentially far more efficient.

3. To be welcome, a regional government must serve useful functions as defined by its residents and the state. It must also be of a form which is considered acceptable to its residents. To this end, the Department believes that a home rule borough is the best vehicle to address the needs of the state and regions.

4. Ideally, residents of unincorporated regions would seek to form boroughs on their own initiative. However, reality indicates that this is not likely to happen. Nearly 96% of all the Alaskans who live in boroughs today, live in boroughs which were mandated to be formed by the legislature in 1963 - 1964. Only four boroughs have incorporated since 1964. Without some compulsory action, it is unlikely that many unincorporated regions of the state will form boroughs in the foreseeable future.

5. Many of the residents of the Unorganized Borough already live within a local government structure similar to a borough. More than 36% of the residents of the Unorganized Borough live within home rule and first class cities -- organizations whose powers and duties are virtually identical to boroughs. Further, 43 percent of the residents of the Unorganized Borough live within second class cities -- organizations which, in many respects, are identical to boroughs. Thus, nearly 80% of the population of the Unorganized Borough lives within a structure similar to or identical to a borough.)

6. Clearly, the "natural resources" of the state -- whether they be fishing, minerals, timber or property used in oil and gas exploration, production and transportation -- are not located so as to promote equitable distribution of the benefits of those resources. It is apparent that some unincorporated regions presently have the resources to support a borough government. In fact, some would seem to have far greater resources than many existing boroughs. Other regions, however, have much more limited resources and may not be able to support a borough under the present formulas for funding public services.

7. In many cases, the boundaries of regional educational attendance areas would serve as poor boundaries for prospective boroughs.

SECTION V
FINAL COMMENTS

The role of the Department in this matter was simply to examine and report on issues relating to regional government in the Unorganized Borough as directed by the

	<u>address</u>	<u>physical address</u>
Baselli	Box 821 Denali	Mile 224 Parks
AL Busby	Po Box 614 Denali	mile 224 Parks
PATRICK W. TOWERS	P.O. BOX 142, HEALY, AK 99743	Mi: 248 1/2 Parks, Hwy
Jacob Wm. Stowers	Box 198 Healy, AK, 99743	mile 245 Parks, Hwy.
David M. J...	BX 7 HEALY 99743	OTTO LAKE
Mark S. Spurr cor	Box 146 Healy, AK 99743	
Raymond D. Noble	Box 2 Cantwell 99729	132.5 Denali Hwy
Christy M. Collins	Danville Healy	
Jordan J. J...	P.O. Box 311 Healy	Waagenas Village
Jeff W. J...	P.O. Box 311 Healy	Waagenas Village
James H. H...	P.O. Box 311 Healy	Waagenas Village
Carol E. Desmoyers	P.O. Box 126 Cantwell	Behind Sisyphus
Mike Desmoyers	" " " "	" " "
Mike J...	P.O. Box 40 Healy	Hester Rd.
Stan J...	P.O. Box 376 HEALY	LIGNITE RD
TIM CONDAN	P.O. Box 181 Healy	1.4 Lignite RD.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

<u>Name</u>	<u>address</u>	<u>physical address:</u>
Julie Boselli	Box 821 Denali	Mile 224 Parks
AL Busby	Po Box 614 Denali	mile 224 Parks
PATRICK W. TOWERS	P.O. BOX 142, HEALY, AK 99743	Mi: 248 1/2 Parks, Hwy
Jacob Wm. S. Towers	Box 198 Healy, AK, 99743	mile 245 Parks, Hwy.
David Wm. Jr	Box 7 HEALY 99743	OTTO LAKE
Mark S. Spurr	Box 146 Healy, AK 99743	
Raymond D. Noble	Box 2 Cantwell 99729	132.5 Denali Hwy
Christy M. Collins	Drumell Healy	
James J. Jorgensen	P.O. Box 311 Healy	Waugyama Village
Jeff W. Jorgensen	P.O. Box 311 Healy	Waugyama Village
James Hancock	P.O. Box 311 Healy	Waugyama Village
Carol E. Desnoyers	P.O. Box 126 Cantwell	Behind Sresyn
Mike Deery	" " " "	" " "
Mike Deery	P.O. Box 40 Healy	Hester Rd.
Frank Deery	P.O. Box 376 HEALY	LEGNITE RD
TIM CANNON	P.O. Box 181 Healy	1.4 Lignite RD.

January, 1988

Governor Steve Cowper
Office of the Governor
P. O. Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0101

Dear Governor Cowper:

We the undersigned, in the interest of good representation and public information, believe public hearings should be held in all affected areas of SSHB-1 by the bill sponsors and local representatives.

Sincerely,

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
Chris Miller	PO BOX 33 Healy 99743	^{Park} Hwy. Mile 24.5
Donna Ziegler	PO 2433 Healy 99743	Healy Access, & Carl St
Kathy Speer	Box 303 Healy 99743	Lot 50 Block 5
James Ross	Box 316 Healy 99743	248.5 Parks Highway
Christina Snyder	Box 147 Healy AK	Lot 37 Block 5
Joseph R. Welch	Box 204 Dewalipk.	Mile 230 Parks Hwy.
Patricia Wilkha	Box 124 HEALY AK	1.2 Lignite Rd
James J. Brannon II	Box 59 Healy AK	Brannen's Hill
Shirley Hamel	Box 105, Healy AK 99743	Mile 248.5 Parks Hwy
Kay W. Dunham	Box 313 Healy 99743	Hilltop Lane
Paige Hoffman	Box 174 Healy 99743	Lot 43 Healy Sub.
James J. Brannon	Box 169 Healy AK	Brannen's Hill
Vern Shays	Box 8 Healy AK 99743	Hilltop Lane
Jeanne Sawatzky	Box 371 Healy, AK ⁹⁹⁷⁴³	Lot 2 Arly Dr
Dwice Carter	Box 48 Healy AK	Tri-Valley Subd.
Joan Koches	Box 61 Healy AK	Block 1 Lot 2 TV Sub.
John Richards	Kobe Co. Area - Lot 29	^{SE 1/4} Box 815 B Anch 99515
John Richards	" " " 32	" " "
Tim Keenan	Box 174 Dewalipk 99755	
Cindy Mott	Box 114 Healy AK	99743
Kenée Dunbar	Box 258 Healy AK	99743

Cheri L. Jalepin	Box 178 Healy AK	683-2565
Dave P. Baker	Box 166 Healy	683 12508
James J. Murrman	Box 91 Healy	683 2587
Jeffrey Craig	Box 201 McKinley Park	M. 24 STAMPED [®]
Laverne P. Martin	Rx 114 Healy	3-2620
Vicki R. Trueman	Box 127 Healy	3-2792
Mary D. Pearson	Box 199 McKinley Park 99755	M.P. 238 ^{Park} Hwy
Bill Allen	Box 191 McKinley 99755	M.P. 238 ^{Park} Hwy 683-2702

January, 1988

Governor Steve Cowper
Office of the Governor
P. O. Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0101

Dear Governor Cowper:

We the undersigned, in the interest of good representation and public information, believe public hearings should be held in all affected areas of SSHB-1 by the bill sponsors and local representatives.

Sincerely,

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
Borden Gregory A.	Box 300 Healy, AK	229 Parks Highway
David H. Shaw	Box 377 Nenana 99760	300 PARKS
Joan J Truett	Box 132 Healy, AK 99743	Tri-Valley Subd. Lot 6 BK 6
Helen W. Hall	P.O. Box 373 Healy, AK 99743	TRI-Valley Subd.
Teresa Hall	P.O. Box 373 Healy	
William S. Spill	P.O. Box 191 Healy	Tri Valley Subd.
Geannette Leamy	Box 188 Denali AK	M.P. 238
Chase Elmore	Rt. 1 Healy 99743	M.P. 253 Parks Hwy
David J. Graham	Box 38 Healy	T.V.S. Division
Scott Howell	Box 346 Healy	Panguingue Subd.
Clara A. Hoar	Box 125 Healy	McPherson Ave.
Robert Thomas	Box 325 Healy	249 mi. Parks
Daniel W. Berg	P.O. Box 65 Healy AK	249.4 PARKS Hwy
Bill D.	mile 260 Parks Hwy, Healy	mi. 372
Piley Gilliam	Box 161 Healy, AK 99743	mile 261 Parks
Virnie William	Box 111 Healy, AK 99743	Mi. 261 Pks.
Tom Pharo	5/1 mile 261 Healy AK 99743	Mi. 261 Pk 5 Hwy
Linda Franklin	mile 261 Healy 99743	mile 261 Parks Hwy.

January, 1988

Governor Steve Cowper
Office of the Governor
P. O. Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0101

Dear Governor Cowper:

We the undersigned, in the interest of good representation and public information, believe public hearings should be held in all affected areas of SSHB-1 by the bill sponsors and local representatives.

Sincerely,

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
Janice J. [unclear]	Box 357 Healy	Coal Street
Jenny Coland	Box 340 Healy	Mile 248.5 Parks
Barbara Clappell	Box 312 Healy	Stamped Rd
Ed [unclear]	STAR Kowak Road MILE 26.0 Parks Hwy	FERRY
Elaine Fallock	Box 117 Healy 99743	Coal Street
Jerry Paavola	" " "	" " "
Judi Tideman	Box 148 Healy	6/10 Mile 11.5 Kallu Spur
Robert [unclear]	" " "	" " "
Michael A. Pearson	Box 409 Clear AK	248 Tamarack Anderson
Bob [unclear]	Box 415 Healy 99743	Otto Lake
Richard [unclear]	Box 144 Healy 99743	DRY CREEK
Heidi Mc Isaac [unclear]	Box 52 Healy 99743	Dry Creek
Don [unclear]	Box 40239 CLEAR	MILE 276.6 PARKS
Land [unclear]	Box 40239 CLEAR	MILE 276.6 PARKS
Kenneth A. J. Villers	ST RT. M.P. 266.2	Healy AK.
Dennis K. Lee	P.O. Box 601 McKinley Park	Wagaman Village Healy
Paul [unclear]	RP #2 Nemanak	99740
Alton [unclear]	Box 374 Healy	99743 3.4 mi Stamped

January, 1988

Governor Steve Cowper
Office of the Governor
P. O. Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0101

Dear Governor Cowper:

We the undersigned, in the interest of good representation and public information, believe public hearings should be held in all affected areas of SSHB-1 by the bill sponsors and local representatives.

Sincerely,

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
John Enora	2535 Parkside Highway	
Jenny Russell	PO Box 343 99755	Mile 1.5 Lignite Rd
Jenny Russell	" " "	" " " "
Russell F. Grys	P.O. Box 21	Healy AK
Ernest P. Galbraith	Box 62 Healy 99743	Leelan Rd Healy
Ella W. Jewett	Box 318 Healy 99743	Mile 249 1/2 Parks Hwy
Constance Stalle	Box 66 Healy	Calcopyute Lane
Angus L. Loh	" "	" "
Margaret Matheson	Box 195	Lot 17 Otta Lake
Greg Duke	S.R. 1	M.P. 260 PARKS HEALY, AK 99743
Paul H. Hansen	POB 40052 CHINA AK	276.6 PARKS HIGHWAY
Laura B. Larsen	POB 40052 CHINA AK	Mile 276.6 PARKS HIGHWAY
Gail E. Shubert	Box 52 Healy AK	Day Creek Rd
Rita Dube	S.R. 1 Healy	Ferry
Jessie Jensen	S.R. 1, Healy	Ferry
Barbara Parks	Box 377, Healy	AK
Perry Himmerson	S.R. #1 Healy, AK 99743	M.P. 260 Parks Highway
Mick Larsen	Box 377 Healy	