

ALASKA

LEGISLATURE

COMMITTEE

FILES

1987-1988

8672

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SSTA

SR

176

-

SR

214

1093

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## IONS

hich the child advocate's  
assing both the legal and  
as provided. The demon-

stration model was successful in improving the quality of representation and, as a conse-  
quence, better case outcomes resulted. The demonstration model appears to be a clear  
improvement over the prior system.

A second major conclusion can be drawn from the study. Since all three demonstration  
groups provided similar high quality representation, who is trained seems to be less im-  
portant than that some training take place. Since the improvement in advocacy for chil-  
dren also saved the court resources in the number of hearings and length of time it took to  
bring a case to a conclusion, the training sessions are likely to be cost beneficial.

Lay persons (nonlawyers) carefully selected, trained and under lawyer supervision per-  
formed as well as lawyers and law students in representing children. They certainly per-  
formed better than lawyers without special training. Considering the high quality of repre-  
sentation provided by lay volunteers and considering the potential cost savings of such  
volunteer programs, courts should consider initiating programs relying on nonlawyer rep-  
resentation of children under lawyer supervision with the representation provided by  
carefully selected and trained volunteers, law students or perhaps social workers, psy-  
chologists or graduate students in those disciplines.

### Acknowledgment—

Thanks to Sarah H. Ramsey, Associate Professor, Syracuse University College of Law, with whom the author  
co-authored a more extensive report on this research for law review publication. This report could not have been  
completed without her careful scholarship and assistance.

Thanks to the many persons who assisted in this study, especially Judge Thomas L. Gadoia and Mr. Gerald  
Thulhammer of the Genesee County Probate Court, Attorney Philip A. Parker who helped train the volunteers  
and ably supervised them throughout the project; Professor Kathleen C. Fuller, University of Michigan School  
of Social Work; Ms. Nancy Mathiowetz, statistical consultant, JoAnn Townsend and Arthur Rose, research  
assistants; and David M. Chambers and Robert F. Kelly for their many helpful suggestions throughout the study.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

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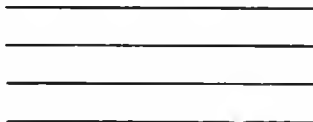
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15. *Washington Law Review* 58:862 (1983).
16. For information on programs, contact the Court Appointed Special Advocate Committee, National Council of Family and Juvenile Court Judges, Judicial College Building, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89507.
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18. See, for example, Michigan (*Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated §722.13*), and Arizona (*Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated §8-515.04*).
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20. Personal communication, National Association of Court Appointed Special Advocates, Seattle, WA (1981).
21. Information on current programs can be obtained from the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association, 909 N.E. 43rd St., Suite 204, Seattle, WA 98105.
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37. In the control group there were significantly more older children (age 12 and older) than in the demonstration group and the demonstration group had a larger proportion of very young children (infant to 3 years) than did the control group. However, the mean age of children in the control group was 10.1 years compared to a mean of 7.9 years for the demonstration group, a difference that was not statistically significant. To compensate for bias that these age differences might introduce in subsequent analyses, age was used as a control variable in the early stages of all multivariate analysis and was kept in those models in which it was found to have a significant impact on outcome variables.
38. In order to enhance the interpretability of subsequent multivariate analyses, the factor scales were estimated in a manner that makes each scale statistically independent of the other (the orthogonal solution). Because the scales have been standardized, each has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. The factor table is available on request from the author.
39. Because the number of cases in the sample is small and because we felt that our quasi-experimental design required a more rigorous multivariate test of program impacts on the outcome variables, a more liberal inclusion level in the .10 range, rather than the traditional .05 level of statistical significance was chosen. This choice allows us to detect program effect in well-controlled models, while at the same time recognizing that the small size reduces the odds that program effects would be found at higher levels of statistical significance.
40. Of control cases with more than one attorney, the performance of the attorney who represented the child at the first major disposition was used. (Demonstration cases had only one representative per case.)



National CASA Association  
909 N.E. 43rd, Suite 204  
Seattle, WA 98105

Prepared under Cooperative Agreement #84-JS-AX-K026 from the  
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Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Points of view or opinions in this brochure are those of the author and  
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Department of Justice.



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*"I consider court appointed special advocacy an excellent way to enhance the juvenile court process and to broaden community understanding of the work of our juvenile courts. It provides a 'window into the process,' and at the same time, a contribution to the interest of children."*

**Justice Andrew Jackson Higgins**  
Chairman, Missouri Supreme Court  
Task Force on Permanency Planning for  
Abused and Neglected Children

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## **What Is a CASA Program?**

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Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs provide trained volunteers to serve as advocates for children whose home placement is being decided by the court—usually as a result of abuse or neglect. The program goal is to ensure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on by the court in a sensitive and expedient manner.

The CASA, as a court officer, independently investigates a case by talking with the child, parents and family members, neighbors, school officials, doctors, and others, and by reviewing all records and documents pertaining to the child. The CASA then submits a formal report to the court which includes recommendations as to what placement by the court will best serve the interests of the child.

Currently, there are more than 100 CASA programs operating in 26 States. In some States these programs are known as volunteer guardian ad litem programs. Many States now mandate the appointment of a volunteer CASA or guardian ad litem by statute. In all cases, the court having jurisdiction over dependent, neglected, and abused children is supportive of the CASA's and, in fact, must make the actual appointments.

# **CORRECTION**

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



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"The CASA volunteers in our juvenile and family courts help keep the system responsive to the child's need for permanency. They assist the court in keeping constructive tension on the system. They constantly remind us not to substitute governmental neglect for parental or family neglect."

Judge John P. Steketee  
Grand Rapids, Michigan  
President, National Council of Juvenile  
and Family Court Judges

"The CASA program provides the best opportunity I know for the citizen volunteer to radically improve an abused or neglected child's chance for happiness."

James Wootton  
Deputy Administrator  
Office of Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency Prevention

"It's knowing your efforts affected a child's life when he needed it the most."

Judy Sanders, CASA  
Seattle, Washington

"Every family court should have a CASA program. A CASA volunteer's first responsibility is to the child—advocating for the child's best interest, whether it be temporary care, return to the birth parents, or placement in an adoptive home. The value of the program—to the child and to the court—is inestimable."

Dorcas R. Hardy  
Assistant Secretary for Human  
Development Services  
Department of Health and Human Services

## The National CASA Association

The National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association, formed in 1982, seeks to enhance the degree of integrity and professionalism of its members in their responsibilities as children's advocates.

CASA volunteers are kept up to date on legislation, research, practice, program development, and case law through the association's quarterly newsletter *The CASA Connection*. The association's annual conference provides a forum in which CASA's share their experiences in all matters relating to their role as children's advocates in child abuse and neglect cases.

The CASA association also provides coordination and training for CASA/guardian ad litem programs nationwide. A CASA manual and CASA testimonial videotapes are available to introduce the concept to courts and communities interested in forming a CASA program.

Under a cooperative agreement with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and with funding from both the Office of Juvenile Justice in the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the association provides technical assistance to new or existing programs.

## You Can Become a CASA

CASA, the Spanish word meaning "home," denotes a court appointed volunteer specially trained to advise the court in the best interests of a child.

If you are a mature, responsible adult who can relate to families in stressful situations, and are willing to commit your time to ensure that the existing process for placement of children works better, you may become a CASA.

You can be helpful to the child in a frightening and confusing time, explaining the court process to him or her, and interpreting the child's needs and best interests to the attorney, the social agency, the court, and others. You can provide continuity for a child since judges, caseworkers, attorneys, and foster parents change over time.

As a CASA, you attend orientation seminars before receiving any case assignment so that you are thoroughly familiar with the legal aspects of your role as a CASA, as well as with the social services being discussed in court proceedings. Ongoing training sessions also will be available to you.

## You Can Start a CASA Program

The National CASA Association can help you start a program in your community.

As an initial step, the association will provide you with a CASA testimonial videotape featuring several judges who have successful CASA programs in operation. Comments from their own experiences underscore the value of these programs to children and the courts. Also presented is the role of the volunteer and his or her relationships with the legal community and social service agencies. Another videotape, providing specific information on the "how to's" of implementing a CASA program, is available also.

The National CASA Association additionally offers you a CASA manual which overviews the four primary modes of a CASA program. Topics covered are funding, judicial philosophy, working with the court system, recruitment, screening, training, administration, and overcoming resistance to change.

Should your court or community need technical assistance for program planning, implementation, or ongoing consultation, it is available through the National CASA Association.

## Order Form

Please send me additional information on:

- Starting a CASA program in my city/State
- Serving as a CASA volunteer
- Receiving technical assistance for a
  - new or  existing program

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Org./Program \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Return this form to:



National CASA Association  
909 N.E. 43rd, Suite 204  
Seattle, WA 98105

or telephone CASA (206) 547-1059.

SB

180



# **CORRECTION**

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HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 3/18/87 5-DAY NOTICE  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER: FINANCE

\*\*FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED \*\*  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035  
(see below)

3/11/87

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 3/31/87

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered SB 180  
relating to the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics; efd.

and recommended:

replace with CS SB 180 (S.A.)  same title  
 attached amendment(s) and  new title

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to \_\_\_\_\_

letter of intent adopted and attached

\*\* Committee  attached or  adopted fiscal note(s)  
 zero  fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Joe Hill do pass  
Joe Rosenthal do pass  
Rich Clef (do PASS)

Don M. Wood

Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup Attached

5-0810B  
Cook  
3/26/87

Original sponsors: Bennett, Coghill,  
Fahrenkamp and Hensley

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
 2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 180 (State Affairs)  
 3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
 4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION  
 5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to contributions from permanent fund  
 7 dividends for the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics; and  
 8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 \* Section 1. AS 43.23 is amended by adding a new section to read:

11 Sec. 43.23.016. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DIVIDENDS. (a) The depart-  
 12 ment shall prepare the permanent fund dividend application to allow an  
 13 applicant to elect to have money subtracted from the dividend check  
 14 and contributed to the official organizing committee for the World  
 15 Eskimo-Indian Olympics.

16 (b) The amount of each contribution elected under (a) of this  
 17 section is \$5. Contributions shall be deposited in a special dividend  
 18 contribution account in the general fund and allocated by the depart-  
 19 ment in accordance with the contribution elections made by applicants  
 20 except that the department shall use money in the account to pay  
 21 administrative costs incurred under this section.

22 \* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1987.  
 23  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28  
 29

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 180

Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: An act relating to the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics

Sponsor: Bennett, et al

Requestor: State Affairs and Finance

Agency Affected: Revenue

BRU: Administrative Services

Components: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	21.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
SUPPLIES	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	33.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	33.1	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER (Eskimo Olympics Acct)	-	-	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
TOTAL	-	33.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	3	2	2	2	2
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

(See attached)

Prepared By: Erwin B. Jones  
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-2313  
Date: 3/19/87

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: Revenue

Date: 3/20/87

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

Department of Revenue  
Administrative Services Division  
Fiscal Note Analysis  
SB 180  
3/19/87

Assumptions:

1. The bill will take effect for the 1988 permanent fund dividend year and application. The 1987 dividend application has already been printed.
2. There are nine other bills which if signed into law, would result in some form of "check-off" on the 1988 dividend application. The Department of Revenue has no insight as to which, and how many, of these bills will become law. This fiscal note, and all related fiscal notes, is prepared on the assumption that the subject bill is the only bill of this nature which will become law. The passage of multiple bills with varying formulas (\$5, half of dividend, all or part of dividend, etc.) will inevitably have a compounding effect. Whereas there may be savings in some areas, there will be increased costs in others.
- 3) The costs of administering this law in FY88 will be borne by the general fund, and by the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics account in years FY89 and thereafter, as appropriated by the legislature.
- 4) The incremental cost of computer resources will result in a chargeback by the Department of Administration.
- 5) Whereas the cost of programming changes will be a one-time cost, the cost of document review, data capture, data processing chargeback, and the extra page in the dividend application will be continuing.
- 6) Contributions will only be honored to the extent of available funds. Garnishments and assignments will take precedence in the order established by statute. Contributions will then be honored in the order listed on the form schedule, which will be in the order they become law.

Program Summary:

The provision of a new contribution decision on the dividend application will cause additional administrative cost in several areas:

- a) An additional page added to each application, a schedule of contribution decisions.
- b) The computer system will need to be changed to account for the change in the program, to establish new accounting controls and to provide for the transfer of funds to the Community schools grant fund (see Attachment A).
- c) Each of approximately 540,000 PFD applications will need to be visually reviewed and coded as to decision on the contribution decision. Each application will be data captured with additional attention and keystrokes expended on each positive decision.

1. Positions

1 PPT Analyst/Programmer V, R21  
@ \$5,638.47/Mo including salary  
and benefits for 2 months = \$11.2

PCN 04-1125 would be funded for an  
additional two months, in accordance  
with Attachment A. Ongoing maintenance  
of new programs would be accomplished  
by existing staff.

1 PPT Document Processor I, R7  
@ \$2,117.76/Mo, including salary and  
benefits for 3 months = \$6.3

This position would assist in the manual  
review and coding of 540,000 applications  
for the new contribution decision. This  
position represents the equivalent of the  
additional time and effort.

1 PPT Data Processing Clerk I, R8,  
@ \$2,221.64/Mo, including salary and  
benefits for 2 months = \$4.4

This position would assist in the data  
capture of the additional contribution  
decisions. The position represents the  
equivalent value of the additional time  
and effort.

TOTAL Personal Services \$21.9

2. Other Expenditures:

a) Travel: None.

b) Contractual:

Data Processing Chargeback \$5.0

Add additional page to PFD  
booklet \$6.0

c) Supplies: \$0.2

d) Equipment: Use existing equipment 0.0

TOTAL COST \$33.1

3. Funding: General Fund.

4. Section Cost Analysis: N/A.

Computations: N/A.

Economic Impact: N/A.

Impact on Local Government: N/A.

Suggested Amendments:

Section 1, line 17-18 is amended to read:

" . . . Department of Revenue shall [MAY] use money in the account to pay administrative costs incurred under this section [.] as appropriated by the legislature."

Attachments: Attachment A: "Summary of DP Needs"

Department of Revenue  
Administrative Services Division  
Fiscal Note Analysis  
SB 180  
Summary of Data Processing Requirements  
3/19/87

Wang data entry processing	75.0 hours
Includes:	Data entry Batch lists Corrections Wang to IBM transfer
IBM Update jobs	30.0 hours
Includes:	Edits Batch listings Log sheets
DMS Online programs for lookup and changes	37.5 hours
Nightly Update of Changes	22.5 hours
Warrant Jobs	90.0 hours
Includes:	Printing warrants with different amounts. Include check stub messages. Modify warrant registers as needed for balancing. Create new program(s) for transferring accumulated contributions to the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics account, and to account for the reserve necessary due to returned and cancelled PFD warrants.
Miscellaneous	45.0 hours
Includes:	Setting up test files on IBM Systems testing Administrative functions, i.e. paper work required by Admin. DP to add files and programs to tables.
TOTAL HOURS	300.0 hours

Pat Robertson • Madonna's man • *Aliens* creators

Griffin O'Neal is indicted in his pal's death

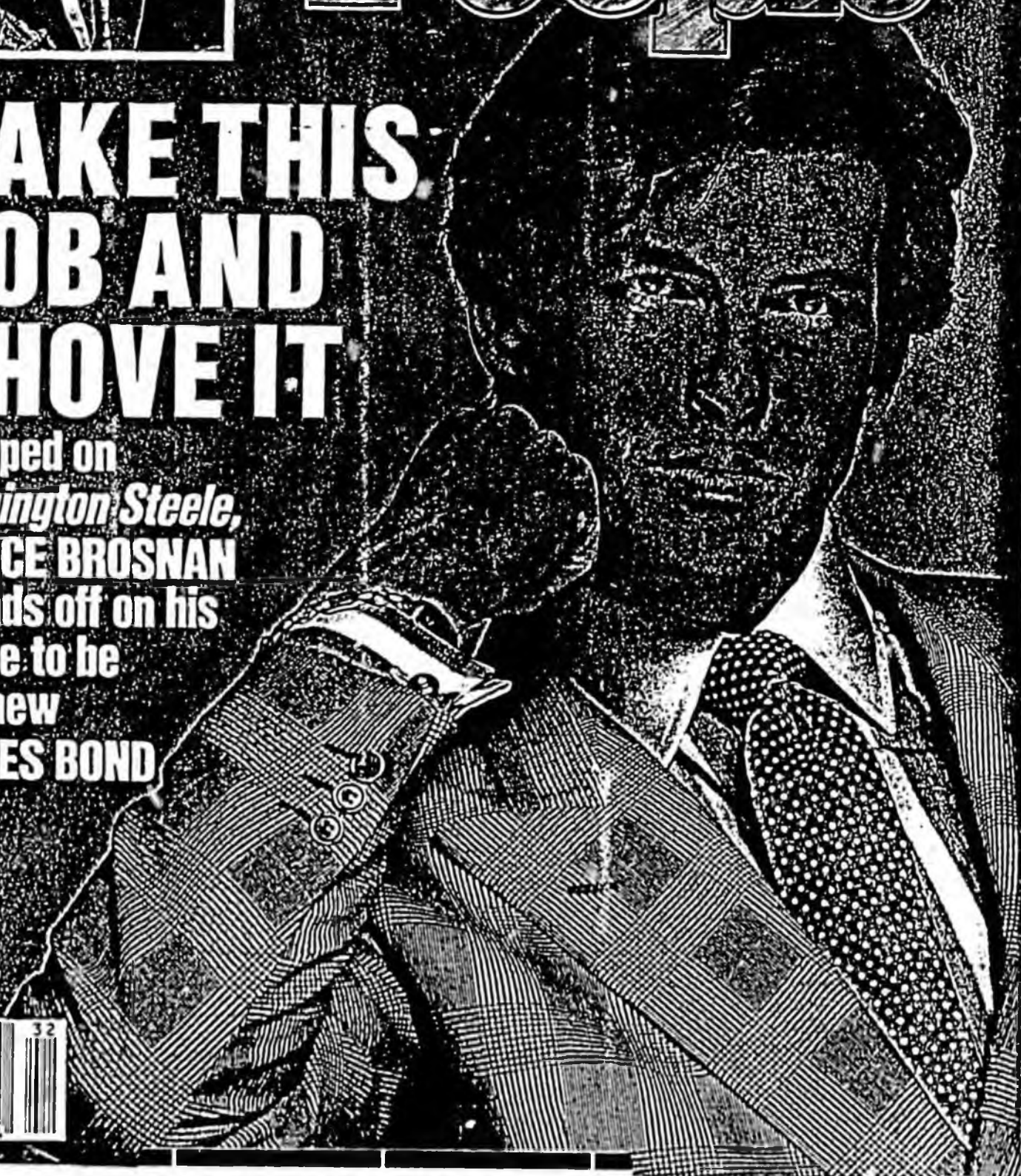


# Rolling Stone

AUGUST 11, 1986 • \$1.50

## TAKE THIS JOB AND SHOVE IT

Trapped on  
*Remington Steele*,  
**PIERCE BROSNAN**  
sounds off on his  
battle to be  
the new  
**JAMES BOND**



— SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BENNETT —

## ATHLETES OFTEN WIN BY AN EAR IN THE ANNUAL ESKIMO-INDIAN OLYMPICS, WHERE PRIDE HELPS TO SALVE THE PAIN

The first of three finalists staggered three times around the 200-foot course before collapsing onto one knee. The second managed only half a step before pain brought him down. Then Joshua Okpik, 34, a muscular power-plant operator from Barrow, Alaska, stepped up to the starting line and gave everybody at the 26th Annual World Eskimo-Indian Olympics a lesson in true grit.

This is what Okpik did: He picked up a length of twine from which hung 16 one-pound weights, looped the twine over his left ear, cocked his head and clasped his hands behind his back, and set off in the bowlegged gait of a man scuttling over hot coals. He completed one circuit, then another and another, as color drained from his face and his ear turned purple. As Okpik entered his fifth circuit of the Big Dipper Arena in Fairbanks, the crowd of 2,000 picked up a clapping beat. Around and around he padded, his ear darkening from purple to black, his neck muscles straining like cables. Six, seven, eight circuits he went, face contorted in pain, the audience now rocking and bellowing in support. Okpik was starting his tenth lap when his twine loop slipped and the 16 pounds thudded to the floor. He had walked 1,813 feet and five inches, more than a third of a mile.

CONTINUED

Gumption, not grimace, determines the outcome of the Ear Pull (below), a face-to-face tug-of-war in which contestants must win two of three rounds. Elizabeth Driggs (right) raises her pelt after racing the clock in the seal-skinning competition.





Superbly coordinated Nicole Johnson (left), holding one foot while kicking a sealskin ball, placed third in the Alaskan High Kick. Brawn is the test in the Four-Man Carry (above).

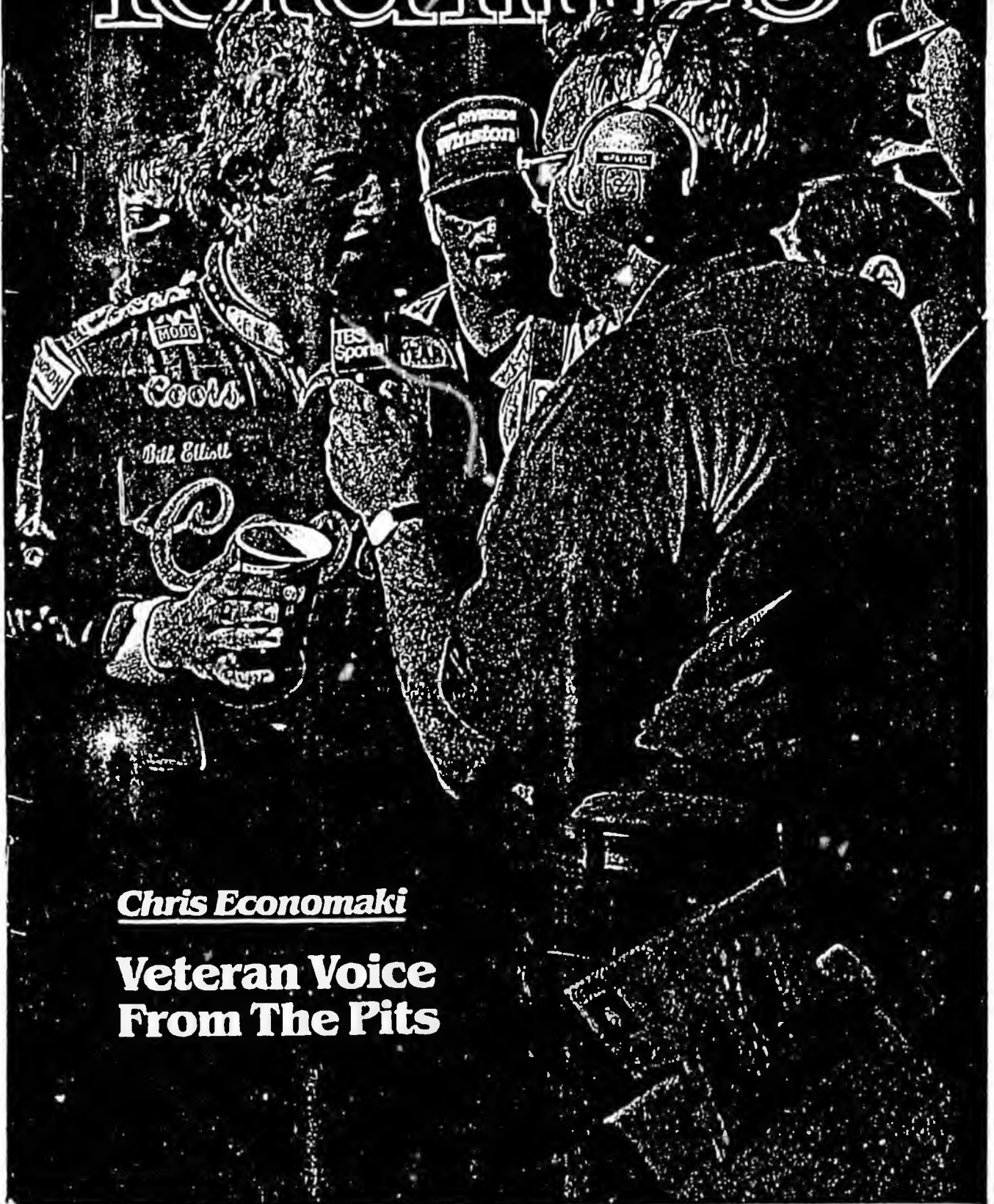


It's not Atlantic City, but Valerie Davidson, 19 (far left), from Bethel, Alaska, beat out 5 others to win the Olympic Queen title



# Ford Times

July 1986 / \$1



**Chris Economaki**

**Veteran Voice  
From The Pits**

## Some Other Games

These are some of the other contests that will be held at the Eskimo-Indian Olympics.

**Race of the Torch:** The traditional opening competition. Runners cover a five-kilometer course, with the winner earning the right to carry the torch in a ceremonial run.

**Four-Man Carry:** The athlete carries four 150-pound men as they hang off his body. Distances reached exceed 156 feet.

**Ear Pull:** Two athletes loop twine around their ears and play tug-of-war.

**Arm Pull:** Athletes sit on

the floor facing each other and lock arms around the elbows, each trying to pull the other toward him.

**Kneel Jump:** The athlete starts sitting on his legs, then springs up and forward for distance.

**Toe Kick:** The athlete jumps from a standing start to a stick on the floor. The stick is pushed backward by the toes of both feet as the athlete attempts to land forward of the stick's original position.



not yet worked their way into the *Guinness Book of World Records*, but that doesn't cut any ice with the Eskimos of the 49th state. Hundreds of them descend on Fairbanks every summer for the annual Eskimo-Indian games. This year's, the 26th, will take place July 23-26 in the Big Dipper Recreation Arena, and will present an array of athletic contests that have been passed down from one generation to another over the centuries. The Eskimos have their own saying about these games: "*Ahleasuniluni-Angnigunaa Naaheh-Hoonh-aan.*" (Translation: Have fun!)

Although the Olympics of the North have not yet produced the Eskimo equivalent of a Mary Lou Retton or the Indian counterpart of a Greg Louganis, the folks in Alaska have their own Olympic heroes. None of them may be able to out-flip Mary Lou or out-dive Greg — but can Mary Lou skin a seal faster than Rhoda Nageak (her 1967 world record of 57 seconds still stands)? Or can Greg carry 16 pounds of lead weights dangling from his car, as Jimmy Itta and others have done in the Ear Weight, a contest so rigorous that participants sometimes suffer severe injury.

On opening night there's an audience-participation event that draws a mob of volunteers from the stands. Caucasian men are invited to come down and engage in a tug-of-war with a bevy of Eskimo and Indian women. Last year, about 70 males swooped out of the stands, determined not to let the gals beat them *again*. They took their positions at one end of a sturdy rope that extended nearly the length of the floor. Grabbing the other end were about 50 women, some not even 5 feet tall and many pushing senior-citizen status. It looked as if the men had it made when the "Go!" signal was given, especially since they outnumbered the women. But though they tugged and tugged, and tugged some

more, within a minute the women had pulled the men clear across the floor and practically out of the arena through a back door that someone with foresight had already opened. Talk about a drag-out battle! Despite attempts by a reporter (male) to find out later how they do it — how 50 women can out-tug 70 men year after year — the women were not giving away any secrets.

Until a few years ago, the games were called the Eskimo Olympics, but then the organizing committee decided to invite Alaska's other native groups — the Aleut, Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian and Athabaskan Indians — to the competitions, since many of them had athletic games of their own.

Promoted initially by the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, the competition was born in 1961 after some sociologically minded white Alaskans suggested the native games be given a showcase before they died out along with many other Eskimo folkways. Enthusiasm ran high, with large crowds of spectators cheering the athletes on, and the games became an annual fixture on the University of Alaska campus. In 1964, the *Tundra Times*, the state's Eskimo, Indian and Aleut newspaper, took over sponsorship. Its late editor, Howard Rock, designed the Olympics insignia — a polar bear on ice with six interwoven rings on its back representing the major Eskimo and Indian tribes. Another meaningful symbol is the Olympic flame, which is carried in a ceremonial run around the arena, then is used to light two lamps — one burning seal oil for the Eskimos, the other moose tallow for the Indians.

"Such Indian and Eskimo customs go way, way back," explains Richard Frank, former president of the Olympics organization. "So do the athletic games, which the elders of the northern villages staged as a means of conditioning the young men for the harsh,

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*"The elders staged athletic games to condition the young men for the harsh Arctic environment and for the hunts that lasted days"*

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subzero environment of the Arctic and for the hunts that lasted days on end. To survive, they had to be strong in body and had to know how to endure pain, while developing certain skills in order to obtain food for their families."

Although Eskimo games still dominate the events, the Indians have brought several new events into the Olympics — Leg Wrestling, the Stick Pull and the Greased Pole Walk. This last competition invariably provokes much mirth among the spectators. A 20-foot log is set on two wooden sawhorses and then generously greased with Crisco. Each bare-foot contestant oozes his way along the log as far as he can go before slipping off. Only a few have made the log's full length.

Another Indian game, the Stick Pull, also involves grease. Using a slicked-up baton about 12 inches long and an inch and a half in diameter, two opponents sit facing each other, feet touching. Each tugs on the stick until one succeeds in pulling it out of the other's hands.

One of the most difficult events is called Drop the Bomb. A contestant lies on the floor face down, arms and legs stretched out. Three men grab his hands and feet and carry him in this spread-eagle position while he keeps his body rigid. Enduring a torturous strain on his shoulder and stomach muscles, the contestant stays in the game until he begins to sag in the middle. As

soon as his belly touches the floor or his body simply collapses — Dropping the Bomb — the distance is recorded.

A few years back, the event produced a dramatic twist that has now become legend. Joshua Okpik, who held the previous Drop the Bomb record of 90 feet, made an attempt to better his own mark on the first try and did so by 40 feet, to applause and cheers. Then Roger Kunayak came along and he apparently had the match sewed up when he stayed rigid for an incredible 195 feet. More applause. More cheers.

At this point, down from the stands came a 39-year-old spectator, one Walter Newman, who had been unobtrusively watching with his wife and kids. Though he had not preregistered for the match and was therefore not listed on the printed program, he asked if he could try it. The judges put their heads together and decided if this "old man" wanted to make a fool of himself, let him. If nothing else, it would give the crowd a good laugh while the next event was being readied.

Nobody, of course, was aware that history was in the making as Newman, a wiry Eskimo dressed in a business suit and a tie (which he removed, together with his jacket), assumed the spread-eagle position, and the three carriers picked him up. Hardly anyone expected much. There were some titters. A lot of spectators, embarrassed, assumed he probably had had a few drinks and was feeling a bit high. No such thing. As Newman surpassed Okpik's old record, the stands became aware that this was no chump. People who had gone out for refreshments started to hustle back as the word spread. Now the ramrod-straight Newman was gunning for Kunayak's new record. The applause turned thunderous as he passed the 195-foot mark — and continued to an amazing 263 feet. As the decibels

*(Continued on page 26)*

shook the structure, Newman's wife and family unabashedly cried like overjoyed babies.

Not all the Olympic events call for such stamina. Some require sheer skill. The High Kick has two categories: the one-foot kick and the two-foot kick. Heights achieved by the more expert kickers are incredible! It is not uncommon to see a 5-foot athlete kick 12 inches or more over his own height to touch a ball of fur hanging from a pole. The one-foot kicker, by the way, has to jump up from one foot and land on his kicking foot, without losing his balance.

Running the High Kick a close second in spectator interest, and considered the most showy event on the program, is *Nalukatuk*, more popularly known as the Blanket Toss, which was originated in the remote past by whale-hunting Eskimos on the Arctic Circle. Originally, *Nalukatuk* had a practical purpose: to throw a hunter as

high into the air as possible so he could scan the horizon for whales. An agile contestant is hurled into the air from a walrus-skin blanket that is held and pulled with wave-like motions by several dozen muscular men. After launching him, the ground crew scurries to catch the descending athlete, preferably in the bouncier middle of the blanket. As long as the contestant shows skill in coming down in an upright position, landing squarely on his feet (and not on his fanny), he may soar exhilaratingly upwards over and over again. In midair, a competitor will try to touch the ceiling (approximately 40 feet from the floor), put on a vertical "ozone walking" act, or do a fancy somersault — all for extra points from the judges.

The Blanket Toss is not without its dangers, however. A tossee may find himself landing not on a friendly walrus skin but on an unfriendly hardwood floor, if the brawny blanket handlers (called "pullers") fail to scamper under him before gravity takes its toll.

Besides the male-oriented ath-

letic games, the colorful Fairbanks contests embrace family-slanted events which go over big with the crowds. Amid plenty of hoopla, they include a *Muktuk* (blubber) eating contest, the Native Baby competition, a seal skinning event, a native sewing challenge, a traditional Indian dress run-off, Indian and Eskimo folk dancing, and a Miss World Eskimo-Indian Olympics contest.

Some folks consider the last event the greatest feat of endurance of all. For more than two hours in the hot gym, the candidates stand and sit dressed in heavy fur parkas and *mukluks* (fur-lined boots), which they have made themselves back home. Though the undaunted girls glisten with perspiration, their smiles never fade — and the Olympics are assured of having a queen who is not only beautiful but who also shows the stoicism all Eskimos admire. ■

For more information about this year's competition, write the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics Committee at P.O. Box 2433, Fairbanks, AK 99707. Or phone 907/452-6646.

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## The Road Show

**WISHING TO AVOID** the pandemonium of my last visit to the veterinarian, I left my large dog in the car while I went in to sign the registration list. Thinking a 75-pound dog would effectively deter any would-be car thieves, I left the keys in the ignition. Minutes later, she came out to find my pet eagerly awaiting me — and watched as her big paw came down on the door lock. After an embarrassed call home, I vowed never to leave the keys in the car again. — *Bonnie D. Norman, Westland, Michigan*

**AS MY HUSBAND** and I concluded our meal at our favorite Chicago seafood restaurant, the waiter offered to pack the leftover fish as a snack for our long trip to our southern Illinois home. He said he would be right back with a "doggie bag." My husband looked up at him and deadpanned, "Don't you think a 'kitty bag' would be more appropriate?" — *Suzanne Curtis-Johnson, Pinckneyville, Illinois*

**ON OUR RETURN TRIP**, from Florida, night was falling before we located a motel with a vacancy. When my husband asked for a room, the clerk replied, "I have one with two double beds, and if you only use one bed, I'll knock two bucks off the price." My husband quickly

accepted the offer, adding, "This is the first time anybody paid me to sleep with my wife!" — *Alberta Frazier-Festus, Missouri*

**WE WERE ENJOYING** a picnic along a Mexican highway when another American couple stopped their camper nearby to photograph a native leading a burro laden with kindling wood. The native examined their vehicle with considerable curiosity, and the American said, in an attempt at friendliness, "I call my car Pedro. What do you call your burro?" The Mexican pulled himself up to his full height and answered, "Ford truck!" — *Hannah Tompkins, Ashland, Oregon*

**HAVING BEEN BORN** and raised in a small Southern town, my husband and I, both senior citizens, were overjoyed when we successfully negotiated the Boston subway from our hotel to Symphony Hall. But I had failed to get directions for the return trip. Spotting one of Boston's finest in front of the hall, I mustered my best Georgia drawl and asked, "Sir, can you tell me how to get back home?" Before I could identify home as our hotel, the officer interrupted, "Lady, I think you'd better catch a plane!" — *Mary S. Carpenter, Hartwell, Georgia*

We pay \$50 for each Road Show item. These brief, never-before-published anecdotes relate amusing incidents from personal travel, vacation, automotive or dining-out experiences. If you have one to share, mail it to: The Road Show, Ford Times, One Illinois Center, 111 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60601. Items should not exceed 150 words. Volume prevents us from acknowledging or returning submissions.

# Yupik Eskimo earns American Indian crown

Valerie Davidson, the 1986 Miss World Eskimo-Indian Olympics, was crowned Miss National Congress of American Indians Tuesday evening at the NCAI's 43rd annual convention.

A Yupik Eskimo and 1985 graduate of Eielson High School, Davidson was chosen over 12 other candidates representing American Indi-

ans from across the nation.

"I was standing around in back smiling and they said, 'From Fairbanks, Alaska,' and my jaw just dropped," Davidson said from Phoenix, Ariz., where she will spend the week representing the NCAI. "Sharon Barker, my chaperone, supporter and friend, was there and I could hear her

screaming in the audience. The delegation from Alaska was screaming and crying and hugging each other. Then, they (pageant officials) started handing me all these gifts. I had a hard time holding onto them all."

Shortly before the 1985 Miss NCAI, Karmelita Plain Bull, a Crow Indian from Montana, placed

the crown on Davidson's head, Lisa Williams of Sitka was named first runner-up. Williams, who is half Tlingit and half Navajo, also earned the most talented award.

Davidson, an elementary education major at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, was voted Miss Congeniality by her fellow contestants, an honor she was especially pleased with. "It made me feel very good, as far as the Miss Congeniality award is concerned, that they thought that of me," she said.

This morning, Davidson began her reign as queen, appearing on a segment of the "Good Morning America" show and attending various activities. NCAI officials were putting together a budget for Davidson that would allow her to travel to Indian gatherings in the Lower 48 during the coming year.

For a young woman born in Bethel, and raised in the cold temperatures of Alaska, the heat of the Arizona desert took its toll. "It was the first experience I've ever had with hot weather," said Davidson, who plans to teach in the Bush.

She was initially bothered by a bloody nose and on the day the judging started, she didn't feel well. "I got up really sick," Davidson said. "I couldn't hold my food down. I drank a lot of water and 7-Up and stuff like that. I feel a lot better. It was a combination of the heat and not having a chance to rest because of all the running around we've done."

Alaska Airlines provided two round-trip tickets for Davidson and

Barker, the 1985 Miss WEIO. The Riverboat Discovery paid for room and board. "I really couldn't have been here without them," Davidson said.

Davidson and Barker are scheduled to return to Fairbanks around 1 a.m. Saturday.



VALERIE DAVIDSON Wins new crown

## Board of Education to meet Friday

The state Board of Education will hold its regular meeting in Fairbanks this month, beginning Friday in the borough assembly chambers.

After conducting its regular business, the board will meet at 2 p.m. with gubernatorial candidates to discuss educational issues.

The meeting will be preceded by a work session Thursday at 10 a.m. during which the board will discuss the school foundation formula, vocational education issues, its 1986-87 goals and priorities, review the revised 1987 budget and discuss 1988 budget development.

A meeting with the public school fund advisory board, originally scheduled for 9 a.m. Thursday, has been moved to 9 a.m. Friday and will be followed by the regular meeting.

The tentative agenda for the regular meeting includes consideration of the school district capital request priority list, the Department of Education capital budget priority list, and adoption of state BOE goals and priorities for 1986-87.

The board will hear public comment on a regulation dealing with the state library grant program. It will also consider several regulations for

adoption. Those regulations cover certificate renewal requirements, establishment of a professional development plan, added definitions for teacher certification, establishing an admission fee for any branch of the Alaska State Museum, refinancing and restructuring of outstanding bonded indebtedness, increase in certification fees, provisions for appointment of a hearing officer in resolution of disputes, and others.

The board was also scheduled to adopt a regulation that would allow financially strapped districts to lay off certificated employees after establishing a budget reduction plan. That measure was first adopted last month as an emergency regulation, but was declared invalid and unlawful by Juneau Superior Court Judge Walter Carpeneti in a decision last Friday after it was challenged by the National Education Association-Alaska.

The board will hear a report from the vocational education advisory council and will approve revisions to the state plan for vocational education.

Board members are Ernestine Griffin, Barney Gottstein, Mary Schaeffer, William Eubank, Sue Hull, Don Gray, Janie Leask, military advisory member Col. Roger Strosnider and student advisory member Brian Kind.



P. O. Box 2433  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Saturday, February 21, 1987

The Honorable Don Bennett  
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
Post Office Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Bennett:

As I'm sure you are aware of, the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics is a 27 year old fixture held annually in Fairbanks that features athletic games of strength and endurance and dances and songs telling stories of old from the Arctic and Sub-Arctic People of the World. Because the annual celebration had grown so formidably in its beginnings, the organization of volunteers had incorporated under State of Alaska statute to meet the demands of those wishing to see and participate in the unique activities presented. Just this last September, the WEIO had received from the IRS in Seattle a 501(c)(3) tax exempt rating which would now make it much easier for the group to accept and expend monies from the private sector. We are pursuing this area of funding at the present time and things are going pretty slow.

Because the Olympics is patterned after traditional celebrations held throughout Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and even, Siberia, the Olympics organization incurs the costs of room and board for the invited participants. Those invited and decide to attend and participate fund their own way into Fairbanks and back. Further, just like celebrations passed down through countless centuries, one village would invite neighboring residents to join in the festive occasion celebrating a successful whaling or hunting season - so it is with the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics.

Just recently, we have received a letter from the University of Alaska Fairbanks (copy enclosed for your information) in response for our request to set aside some 400 plus rooms on campus for the expected amount of people that have traditionally attended the Event. Their response is that they have had

PAGE THREE  
Letter From WEIO  
2/21/87

Aside from the enclosed materials outlining how we have successfully brought this State to the national level, there have been many film and journalistic crews from all corners of the world in attendance to document the unique games. We have filled one of the goals of the organization - to educate the more dominant society that cultural activities of this sort are, indeed, taking pace now as they have for many generations; it is an effort to preserve and protect and perpetuate the delicate culture of the People of Alaska and its neighbors. If the US-Soviet exchange becomes a reality, it could, without a doubt, put Alaska in a leadership position to international peace and intercultural exchanges not to mention the strengthening of Pacific trade agreements.

It is my hope in the limited information provide for you the potential the State Legislature has in becoming an active participant in something very important in this day and age. I sincerely hope that you give your best consideration over this request with the spirit and enthusiasm for which it is given.

Thank you very much for your time and I wish you the best of luck in your deliberations for the rest of the session. I hope you find it in you heart to share in the institution of learning.

Sincerely,  
WORLD ESKIMO-INDIAN OLYMPICS, INC.



Chris Anderson  
General Manager

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1986

I am pleased to send greetings to the participants, volunteers, and spectators at the 1986 World Eskimo Indian Olympics in Fairbanks. As a former athlete, I know the many hours of dedicated training each of the participants has put in to be ready for these events. I know you will exhibit the good sportsmanship and camaraderie that are in the best tradition of the Olympics.

In addition, these games represent a cultural legacy of the Eskimo Indian that is centuries old. I commend you for your efforts to keep these traditional games alive. You are upholding the rich heritage of the native peoples of the Arctic for all to appreciate.

Nancy joins me in wishing all of you a fun-filled Olympic event. Let the games begin, and God bless you all.

Ronald Reagan

# 1986

# ADULT APPLICATION

# A

**DUE DATE: JUNE 30, 1986**

THIS SPACE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

This application must be used by all eligible residents who are 18 years of age or older, or who are legally emancipated minors if less than 18 years of age. **TO FILE ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER ADULT, YOU MUST ALSO COMPLETE AND ATTACH FORM 04-100 B. USE THE SEPARATE FORM 04-100 C TO FILE ON BEHALF OF A CHILD.** Please type or print neatly.

<p><b>PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND RESIDENCY DEFINED</b> To be a resident for the purpose of qualifying for an Alaska permanent fund dividend, you must be present in the state and intend to remain permanently. If you are outside Alaska, you must have been a resident before leaving, demonstrate at all times during your absence an intent to return to Alaska and remain permanently, and be absent for at least one of the allowable reasons as stated in the instructions.</p>		<p>9. I have been a continuous Alaska resident since: (month, day if known, year)</p>																													
<p>1. <b>ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.</b> Please check the appropriate box beside each of the following statements.</p> <p>YES NO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> A. I was an Alaska resident for the entire period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> B. I am, and intend to remain, an Alaska resident at the time I file this application.</p> <p>You may apply for an Alaska permanent fund dividend only if you answered yes to both statements.</p>		<p>10. My spouse's name: (first name, initial, last name)</p>																													
<p>2. My date of birth:</p> <p>MONTH DAY BIRTH YEAR</p> <p>*You are not required to provide any social security number requested on this form. For their intended use, see the instructions for line 3 on page 3.</p>		<p>11. <b>EMPLOYMENT DURING RESIDENCY PERIOD.</b></p> <p>A. Name and mailing address of my primary employer during the period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986:</p>																													
<p>3. My Social Security Number*</p>		<p>B. Date employment began: C. Employer's Telephone No.:</p>																													
<p>4. My First Name Initial Last Name</p> <p>City, State, Zip Code</p>		<p>D. My occupation: (Note: If you were a member of the U.S. armed forces, you must attach a copy of your Leave and Earnings Statement for September 1985. If unavailable, attach a certified copy of form DD 2058, State of Legal Residence Certificate.)</p>																													
<p>5. My home is physically located at: (number, street and city, or physical location)</p>		<p>E. Work Status: In the box to the right, enter the letter A-L which describes your work status. See page 4 of the line-by-line instructions for work status codes.</p>																													
<p>6A. My Home Telephone No. ( )</p> <p>6B. My Work Telephone No. ( )</p>		<p>12. <b>ABSENCES.</b> During the period October 1, 1985 through March</p>																													
<p>7. <b>CITIZENSHIP STATUS.</b> I have the following status:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A. U.S. citizen</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Resident alien, refugee, or asylee</p> <p>(Enter Alien Registration No. A-_____)</p>		<p>13. <b>ANNUITY PROGRAM.</b> First read the information about this program on page __. Check the appropriate box below to transfer a percentage of your 1988 permanent fund dividend to an annuity account. <b>CAUTION:</b> The percent you indicate will be subtracted from your 1988 dividend. Leave this section blank if you do NOT wish to participate in the annuity program.</p> <p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> 25% B. <input type="checkbox"/> 50% C. <input type="checkbox"/> 75% D. <input type="checkbox"/> 100%</p>																													
<p>8. <b>ADULT STATUS.</b> I have adult status because I am:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A. 18 years of age or older</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Under 18 years of age but legally emancipated by: (check one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Marriage (attach copy of marriage certificate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Other (attach copy of court order)</p>		<p>14. <b>PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND CONTRIBUTIONS.</b> See page __ of the instructions for information on the contribution options. Check the box(es) beside the program(s) you want to support with your permanent fund dividend. <b>CAUTION:</b> The total amount you indicate will be subtracted from your 1988 dividend. Leave this section blank if you want to receive the full dividend amount.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CONTRIBUTION OPTION</th> <th>CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Winter Olympics Account</td> <td>\$ 5.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Children's Trust Fund</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Educational Trust Fund</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. <input type="checkbox"/> Principal of Permanent Fund</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. <input type="checkbox"/> Public Broadcasting Account</td> <td>\$ 5.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. <input type="checkbox"/> Arts Account</td> <td>\$ 5.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. <input type="checkbox"/> Arctic Winter Games Account</td> <td>\$ 5.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. <input type="checkbox"/> Political Parties Account</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Democratic Party</td> <td>\$25.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Libertarian Party</td> <td>\$25.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Republican Party</td> <td>\$25.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. <input type="checkbox"/> Community Schools Grant Fund</td> <td>\$ 5.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Eskimo-Indian Olympics Account</td> <td>\$ 5.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		CONTRIBUTION OPTION	CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Winter Olympics Account	\$ 5.00	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Children's Trust Fund	\$ _____	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Educational Trust Fund	50%	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Principal of Permanent Fund	100%	E. <input type="checkbox"/> Public Broadcasting Account	\$ 5.00	F. <input type="checkbox"/> Arts Account	\$ 5.00	G. <input type="checkbox"/> Arctic Winter Games Account	\$ 5.00	H. <input type="checkbox"/> Political Parties Account		(1) <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Democratic Party	\$25.00	(2) <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Libertarian Party	\$25.00	(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Republican Party	\$25.00	I. <input type="checkbox"/> Community Schools Grant Fund	\$ 5.00	J. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Eskimo-Indian Olympics Account	\$ 5.00
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# 1986



# ADULT APPLICATION

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**DUE DATE: JUNE 30, 1986**

THIS SPACE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

This application must be used by all eligible residents who are 18 years of age or older, or who are legally emancipated minors if less than 18 years of age. **TO FILE ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER ADULT, YOU MUST ALSO COMPLETE AND ATTACH FORM 04-100 B. USE THE SEPARATE FORM 04-100 C TO FILE ON BEHALF OF A CHILD.** Please type or print neatly.

<p><b>PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND RESIDENCY DEFINED</b> To be a resident for the purpose of qualifying for an Alaska permanent fund dividend, you must be present in the state and intend to remain permanently. If you are outside Alaska, you must have been a resident before leaving, demonstrate at all times during your absence an intent to return to Alaska and remain permanently, and be absent for at least one of the allowable reasons as stated in the instructions.</p>		<p>9. I have been a continuous Alaska resident since: (month, day if known, year)</p>	
<p>1. <b>ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.</b> Please check the appropriate box beside each of the following statements.</p> <p>YES      NO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> A. I was an Alaska resident for the entire period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> B. I am, and intend to remain, an Alaska resident at the time I file this application.</p> <p>You may apply for an Alaska permanent fund dividend only if you answered yes to both statements.</p>		<p>10. My spouse's name: (first name, initial, last name)</p>	
<p>2. My date of birth:</p> <p>MONTH      DAY      BIRTH YEAR</p>		<p>*You are not required to provide any social security number requested on this form. For their intended use, see the instructions for line 3 on page 3.</p>	
<p>3. My Social Security Number*</p>		<p>E. Work Status: In the box to the right, enter the letter A-L which describes your work status. See page 4 of the line-by-line instructions for work status codes.</p>	
<p>4. My First Name      Initial      Last Name</p> <p>Mailing Address</p> <p>City, State, Zip Code</p>		<p>12. <b>ABSENCES.</b> During the period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986, were you absent from Alaska for more than 60 consecutive days or more than 90 total days?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>NO.</b> If you answered no, go on to section 13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>YES.</b> If you answered yes, you must explain the reason(s) for your absence(s) in section 14 on the back of this page, <b>AND</b> you must answer each question, A-C, below.</p> <p>YES      NO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> A. Were you absent for the entire period?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> B. Are you currently living outside Alaska?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> C. If you are now living outside Alaska, has your absence been for more than five years?</p> <p>If you fail to disclose an absence as required above, you may be denied a permanent fund dividend.</p>	
<p>5. My home is physically located at: (number, street and city, or physical location)</p>		<p>For Office Use Only</p>	
<p>6A. My Home Telephone No. ( )</p>		<p>6B. My Work Telephone No. ( )</p>	
<p>7. <b>CITIZENSHIP STATUS.</b> I have the following status:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A. U.S. citizen</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Resident alien, refugee, or asylee</p> <p>(Enter Alien Registration No. A-_____)</p>		<p>13. <b>ALASKA WINTER OLYMPICS CONTRIBUTION.</b> If you check the "yes" box, five dollars will be subtracted from your dividend check and deposited in the Alaska Winter Olympics account. Your contribution will be used to develop facilities for Winter Olympic training and competition, and to attract the Winter Olympics to Alaska. If you check the "no" box, you will receive the full dividend amount. See the line-by-line instructions on page 4 for further information.</p> <p>YES      NO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> I want to contribute \$5.00 of my dividend check to the Alaska Winter Olympics account.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> At press time, this contribution program was subject to legislative approval. If not approved for the 1986 dividend year, any "yes" answer will be disregarded.</p>	
<p>8. <b>ADULT STATUS.</b> I have adult status because I am:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A. 18 years of age or older</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Under 18 years of age but legally emancipated by: (check one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Marriage (attach copy of marriage certificate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Other (attach copy of court order)</p>			



P. O. Box 2433  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

1986 BUDGET SUMMARY

Expenses

Salaries	\$30,360.00
Office Rent	4,080.00
Event Facility Costs	2,200.00
Phone/Postage	3,200.00
Office Supplies	1,500.00
Insurance	1,700.00
Printing	1,500.00
Event Awards	2,500.00
Event Transportation	5,000.00
Event Housing Costs/Security	23,416.00
Event Meal Cost	14,000.00
Miscellaneous	<u>2,200.00</u>
TOTAL	\$91,456.00

Revenues

FNSB Grant	\$2,000.00
Federal Grant Thru Tanana Chiefs	30,360.00
Event Ticket Sales	20,640.00
Private Contributions	10,000.00
Resale of Promo Items	5,200.00
Cash Reserves	<u>2,000.00</u>
TOTAL	\$72,200.00

GRAND TOTAL (\$21,256.00)

# **CORRECTION**

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

# 1986



# ADULT APPLICATION

# A

**DUE DATE: JUNE 30, 1986**

THIS SPACE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

This application must be used by all eligible residents who are 18 years of age or older, or who are legally emancipated minors if less than 18 years of age. **TO FILE ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER ADULT, YOU MUST ALSO COMPLETE AND ATTACH FORM 04-100 B. USE THE SEPARATE FORM 04-100 C TO FILE ON BEHALF OF A CHILD.** Please type or print neatly.

<p><b>PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND RESIDENCY DEFINED</b> To be a resident for the purpose of qualifying for an Alaska permanent fund dividend, you must be present in the state and intend to remain permanently. If you are outside Alaska, you must have been a resident before leaving, demonstrate at all times during your absence an intent to return to Alaska and remain permanently, and be absent for at least one of the allowable reasons as stated in the instructions.</p>		<p>9. I have been a continuous Alaska resident since: (month, day if known, year)</p>	
<p>1. <b>ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.</b> Please check the appropriate box beside each of the following statements.</p> <p>YES      NO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> A. I was an Alaska resident for the entire period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> B. I am, and intend to remain, an Alaska resident at the time I file this application.</p> <p>You may apply for an Alaska permanent fund dividend only if you answered yes to both statements.</p>		<p>10. My spouse's name: (first name, initial, last name)</p>	
<p>2. My date of birth:</p> <p>MONTH      DAY      BIRTH YEAR</p> <p>3. My Social Security Number*</p> <p>*You are not required to provide any social security number requested on this form. For their intended use, see the instructions for line 3 on page 3.</p>		<p>11. <b>EMPLOYMENT DURING RESIDENCY PERIOD.</b></p> <p>A. Name and mailing address of my primary employer during the period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986:</p>	
<p>4. My First Name      Initial      Last Name</p> <p>Mailing Address</p> <p>City, State, Zip Code</p>		<p>B. Date employment began:      C. Employer's Telephone No.:</p>	
<p>5. My home is physically located at: (number, street and city, or physical location)</p>		<p>D. My occupation: (Note: If you were a member of the U.S. armed forces, you must attach a copy of your Leave and Earnings Statement for September 1985. If unavailable, attach a certified copy of form DD 2058, State of Legal Residence Certificate.)</p>	
<p>6A. My Home Telephone No.      6B. My Work Telephone No.</p> <p>(      )      (      )</p>		<p>E. Work Status: In the box to the right, enter the letter A-L which describes your work status. See page 4 of the line-by-line instructions for work status codes.</p>	
<p>7. <b>CITIZENSHIP STATUS.</b> I have the following status:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A. U.S. citizen</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Resident alien, refugee, or asylee</p> <p>(Enter Alien Registration No. A-_____)</p>		<p>12. <b>ABSENCES.</b> During the period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986, were you absent from Alaska for more than 60 consecutive days or more than 90 total days?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>NO.</b> If you answered no, go on to section 13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>YES.</b> If you answered yes, you must explain the reason(s) for your absence(s) in section 14 on the back of this page, <b>AND</b> you must answer each question, A-C, below.</p> <p>YES      NO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> A. Were you absent for the entire period?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> B. Are you currently living outside Alaska?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> C. If you are now living outside Alaska, has your absence been for more than five years?</p> <p>If you fail to disclose an absence as required above, you may be denied a permanent fund dividend.</p>	
<p>8. <b>ADULT STATUS.</b> I have adult status because I am:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A. 18 years of age or older</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Under 18 years of age but legally emancipated by: (check one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Marriage (attach copy of marriage certificate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Other (attach copy of court order)</p>		<p>13. <b>ALASKA WINTER OLYMPICS CONTRIBUTION.</b> If you check the "yes" box, five dollars will be subtracted from your dividend check and deposited in the Alaska Winter Olympics account. Your contribution will be used to develop facilities for Winter Olympic training and competition, and to attract the Winter Olympics to Alaska. If you check the "no" box, you will receive the full dividend amount. See the line-by-line instructions on page 4 for further information.</p> <p>YES      NO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> I want to contribute \$5.00 of my dividend check to the Alaska Winter Olympics account.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> At press time, this contribution program was subject to legislative approval. If not approved for the 1986 dividend year, any "yes" answer will be disregarded.</p>	

For Office Use Only

**14. EXPLANATION OF ABSENCES.** If you answered "yes" to any question in section 12, you must explain the reason(s) for your absence(s) in the appropriate categories below. If you fail to disclose an absence as required, you may be denied a permanent fund dividend.

Remember, you can be a resident of only one state at a time. If you claim residency in another state for any significant purpose (e.g. to vote in a state or local election, or to qualify for resident tuition at a college or university), then you have terminated your eligibility for an Alaska permanent fund dividend.

**A. OUT OF STATE AS THE SPOUSE OR DEPENDENT OF A PERSON WITH AN ALLOWABLE ABSENCE**

If you check this box you must also check the category of the other person's absence and provide the requested information for that person.

Name, Social Security Number, and Address of Person You Were With

**B. ARMED FORCES**

Branch of Service

Serial Number

State of Legal Residence - (Attach L.E.S. for September 1985)

Date(s) of Departure - Date(s) of Return

Date of Enlistment or Last Reenlistment

**C. MEDICAL TREATMENT UNDER CARE OF LICENSED PHYSICIAN**

Name of Physician

Date(s) of Departure - Date(s) of Return

City and State Where Treated

**D. BUSINESS**

Employer's Name

Date(s) of Departure - Date(s) of Return

**E. COLLEGE, SCHOOL OR UNIVERSITY**

Name of School

Was resident tuition paid? YES NO

Degree Sought or Other Purpose

Dates of Attendance

**F. VACATION OR OTHER REASONS**

Date(s) of Departure - Date(s) of Return

Please explain reasons (attach additional pages as necessary)

### RESIDENCY VERIFICATION BY TWO ADULTS WHO KNOW YOU

The statement below must be read and signed by two adults who know you, and who can attest to your eligibility for a permanent fund dividend. These persons must be willing to answer questions about your residency if requested to do so by the Department of Revenue. Your permanent fund dividend may be delayed or denied if the persons you select do not respond to such an inquiry. Persons you may wish to ask to verify your residency include your spouse, other relatives, close friends or neighbors. While not necessary, it is preferable that these persons be Alaska residents who are also applying for their permanent fund dividends.

I certify under penalty of perjury that I have read and understand the definition of an Alaska resident as stated on this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the person named on this application was an Alaska resident for the entire period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986 and is still an Alaska resident.

I understand that I may be contacted by the Alaska Department of Revenue regarding the eligibility of the person named on this application.

15. Signature of Spouse, Relative or Friend		Date	16. Signature of Relative or Friend		Date
X			X		
Printed Name of Person Who Signed Above		Social Security Number*	Printed Name of Person Who Signed Above		Social Security Number*
Mailing Address		*Please see SSN advisory note at section 3.	Mailing Address		*Please see SSN advisory note at section 3.
City, State, Zip Code		Daytime Telephone No. ( )	City, State, Zip Code		Daytime Telephone No. ( )

### YOUR SIGNATURE IS REQUIRED

**17. SIGNATURE.** It is important that you carefully read the following statement before signing. If you make any alteration to this statement, you will be denied a permanent fund dividend.

I certify under penalty of perjury that I am now and intend to remain an Alaska resident at the time I file this application and that I was an Alaska resident for the entire period October 1, 1985 through March 31, 1986.

I understand that a false claim of residency to obtain a permanent fund dividend for myself or for another is a criminal offense, and that if convicted, I will forfeit future permanent fund dividends, and that I must repay all permanent fund dividends that have been paid to me.

I also understand that this penalty is in addition to any criminal penalties imposed.

Signature	Date
X	

**DUE DATE: JUNE 30, 1986**

**SEND TO: Alaska Department of Revenue  
P.O. Box SR  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0400**

**Receipt of Applications:** When processing has begun on your 1986 application, you will be notified by mail. If you need to know before then that your application has been received, you are advised to send it by U.S. certified mail with a return receipt requested or deliver it in person to a Revenue Public Service Center. If possible, please submit all the applications from your household (same mailing address) at the same time.

**Dividend checks will be issued beginning October 1986.**



P. O. Box 2433  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

1986 BUDGET SUMMARY

Expenses

Salaries	\$30,360.00
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Event Facility Costs	2,200.00
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Resale of Promo Items	5,200.00
Cash Reserves	<u>2,000.00</u>
TOTAL	\$72,200.00

GRAND TOTAL (\$21,256.00)

SB

184

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Administration  
 Title: Relating to part-time BRU: Retirement and Benefits  
service for vesting in the TRS  
 Sponsor: Duncan Components: Retirement and Benefits  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	28.6	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	28.6	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	25.9	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	1.3	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	1.4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	28.6	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Analysis attached.

Prepared By: Robert F. Stalnaker Phone: 465-4470  
 Division: Retirement and Benefits Date: 01/29/88

Approved by Commissioner: John M. Andrews Date: 2/3/88  
 Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):  
 Legislative Finance  
 Legislative Sponsor  
 Requestor  
 Office of Management and Budget  
 Impacted Agency(ies)

Senate Bill 184  
Fiscal Note Analysis  
Prepared by Division of Retirement & Benefits  
Department of Administration

IV Analysis:

This legislation would allow teachers to use service performed on a part-time basis as full-time credit for purposes of computing membership service for eligibility for benefits. They would be credited with one days credit for each day of part-time service.

Contractual:

\$28.6 represents overall data processing personnel and charge back costs to make enhancements to the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) batch and the Integrated Benefit Calculation System (IBCS) which would be required by passage of this bill.

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 184  
Publish Date: April 1, 1987

REQUEST \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: April 1, 1987  
Title: An Act relating to part-time service for vesting in the TRS  
Sponsor: Duncan  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Administration  
BRU: Retirement and Benefits  
Components: Retirement and Benefits

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
<b>OPERATING</b>						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	28.6	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	28.6	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>REVENUE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	25.9	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	1.3	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	1.4	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	28.6	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

An analysis of the impact of this bill on the actuarial soundness of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) funds is provided in the attached letter to Senator Abood.

Prepared By: Robert F. Stalnaker *R.F. Stalnaker* Phone: (907) 465-4470  
Division: Retirement and Benefits Date: April 1, 1987

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska *[Signature]* Date: 4/2/87  
Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):  
Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)  
Senate Secretary

Senate Bill 184  
Fiscal Note Analysis  
Prepared by Division of Retirement & Benefits  
Department of Administration

IV Analysis:

This legislation would allow teachers to use service performed on a part-time basis as full-time credit for purposes of computing membership service for eligibility for benefits. They would be credited with one day's credit for each day of part-time service.

Contractual:

\$28.6 represents overall data processing personnel and charge back costs to make enhancements to the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) batch and the Integrated Benefit Calculation System (IBCS) which would be required by passage of this bill.

POSITION PAPER  
SB 184

This bill applies to members of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) who work on a part-time basis. It would allow teachers to use service performed on a part-time basis for full-time credit for purposes of computing membership service for eligibility for benefits. They would be credited with one day's credit for each day of service. Currently, members with 20 years of membership service served on a part-time basis can qualify for a normal benefit. We fail to see the equity in allowing two different classes of membership when the current statutes provide for computing part-time membership service on an equitable basis. This bill represents a cost to the State and school districts.

Because of the reasons stated above, the Department is opposed to this bill.

*for R. J. Statmaber*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
J.K. Humphreys, Director  
Director of Division of Retirement & Benefits

*3-26-87*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*Garrey Peska*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
~~Commissioner~~ Garrey Peska  
Department of Administration

*3/27/87*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OF RETIREMENT & BENEFITS

PLEASE REPLY TO:

P.O. BOX CR  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0203  
PHONE: (907)465-4460

2600 DENALI ST. SUITE 401  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
PHONE (907) 277-7504

March 23, 1987

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

Public Employees' Retirement System  
Teachers' Retirement System  
Judicial Retirement System  
Elected Public Officers Retirement System  
National Guard Retirement System  
Territorial Retirement System  
Retirees' Voluntary Dental-Vision-Audio Plan  
Supplemental Benefits System  
Group Health/Life Insurance Benefits  
Deferred Compensation Plan  
Public Employers Social Security Contributions

The Honorable Mitch Abood  
Chairman, Senate State Affairs Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Abood:

Re: Senate Bill 184

In accordance with AS 24.08.036, I am providing the analysis below on Senate Bill 184. The analysis includes the long-term and short-term costs to the state if the bill is adopted and the impact the bill will have on the actuarial soundness of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) funds.

This bill would allow teachers to use service performed on a part-time basis as full-time credit for purposes of computing membership service for eligibility for benefits. They would be credited with one day's credit for each day of part-time service. It is estimated to result in a .12% increase in the TRS state contribution rate in FY 88. The state TRS payroll is estimated to be 48,498,325 in FY88 and to remain level each year thereafter. The TRS state match contribution rate would also increase by .12% in FY 88. The TRS state match payroll is estimated to be 345,200,891 in FY 88 and to remain level each year thereafter.

The cost of \$472.4 is calculated as follows:

The increase in the TRS contribution rate  
(.12%) times the estimated FY 88 University  
of Alaska TRS payroll (\$43,057,037) equaling: \$ 51.7

Plus the increase in the TRS contribution  
rate (.12%) times the estimated FY 88 Department  
of Education TRS payroll (\$5,441,288) equaling: 6.5

Plus the increase in the TRS state match  
contribution rate (.12%) times the  
estimated FY 88 TRS state match payroll  
(\$345,200,891) equaling: 414.2

Total state FY 88 cost \$472.4

The Honorable Mitch Abood

-2-

March 23, 1987

In addition to the state costs described above, there would be an increase in the school districts' contribution rates of .12% which would result in a cost of \$355.8 for FY 88 and each year thereafter.

This bill would also result in an increase in accrued liability of \$5,590.0 and a decrease in the TRS funding ratio of .44%.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Stalnaker  
Deputy Director

RFS/meg/7

SB

186

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER:

\*\*FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED \*\*  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035  
(see below)

3/16/87 DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered SB 186

limitng the scope and content of regulations adopted under the  
Administrative Procedure Act; efd.

and recommended:

[ ] replace with CS [ ] same title

[ ] attached amendment(s) and [ ] new title

[ ] do pass

[ ] do not pass

[ ] no recommendation

[ ] individual recommendations

[ ] further referral to

[ ] letter of intent adopted and attached

\*\* Committee [ ] attached or [ ] adopted fiscal note(s)  
[ ] zero [ ] fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

*Phil [Signature] (DO PASS)*  
*Jan [Signature]*

*Jan P. Josephson - Do NOT Pass*  
*Public Hearing DO Pass*

*Sen [Signature]*  
Chairman signature and recommendation

[ ] Committee Backup Attached

Senator John B. (Jack) Coghill  
Alaska State Legislature



Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-4797

Box 55028  
North Pole, Alaska 99705  
(907) 488-0802

TO: SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
FROM: SENATOR JACK COGHILL  
DATE: MAY 6, 1987  
RE: SB 186 "An act limiting the scope of regulations adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act, and providing for an effective date".

The intent and purpose of this bill is straight-forward and quite simple. In essence, section 1 of SB 186 would require that, unless authorized by state law, a regulation adopted under this chapter may not limit the activities or choices available on a matter also subject to federal regulations to an extent greater than the minimum federal requirements.

In other words, the sponsor believes that federal regulations are sufficiently stringent to protect Alaska's best interests on matters where state and federal regulations apply. Indeed, it is an unfortunate observation that many of the state's rigid regulations stunt our private sector growth and do nothing more than allow a whole unneeded layer of government to exist.

With the current deep recession it is imperative that some of Alaska's unreasonable regulations be removed. If the private sector in Alaska is to flourish and produce the permanent jobs that Alaskans are calling for, SB 186 must be adopted.

Section 2 of SB 186 gives agencies until July 1, 1988 to bring regulations that conflict with Section 1 into compliance.

An immediate effective date for new regulations would also be in effect.

I would appreciate your support for SB 186.



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

**BILL ANALYSIS**

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Habitat	BILL NUMBER SB 186	SPONSOR Coghill and Jones
DEPARTMENT POSITION Oppose			
PREPARED BY AS Habitat Division	DATE 4/22/87	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Donnell</i>	DATE 4-25-87

**SUMMARY**

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL All State Agencies	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Sportsmen, commercial and recreational fishermen, subsistence users, municipalities and local governments, coastal resource districts (ACMP)
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Unknown	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT:  NONE  FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

This measure amends AS 44.62.020 (Administrative Procedure Act) to preclude administrative promulgation of a regulation on any matter that is also subject to federal regulation if the state regulation is more restrictive than the minimum federal requirements.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

Section 1 of this measure will significantly limit the Department of Fish and Game's and the Boards of Fisheries and Game's authority to promulgate regulations for the conservation and development of the game, fisheries, and aquatic resources of the state. This limitation will preclude active state management of its fish, game and aquatic resources; essentially transferring management responsibility to the federal government for those activities currently under concurrent state and federal regulation. Specific activities affected include subsistence hunting and fishing, migratory waterfowl hunting, endangered and threaten species, and commercial fishing activities beyond the state's three mile limit.

Section 1 of this measure will also affect both the state's and local government entities' (with approved ACMP District Plans) authority under the Alaska Coastal Management Program to render conditional consistency findings for activities on federal lands within the coastal zone. In addition, the measure may limit or

(Continued)

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

This measure is extremely broad and encompassing in scope and applicability and may have subsequent affects outside of its intended purpose. It is preferable that specific legislative concerns and purposes be directly addressed through specific legislation or statement of legislative intent.

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECT (Continued)

potentially preclude state administration and/or active state participation in the federal programs established under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), Clean Air Act, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA), Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, Endangered Species Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Noise Control Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), and Safe Drinking Water Act.

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_ Bill Version: SB 186  
 Publish Date: 4/22/87  
 Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Fish and Game  
 Title: An Act limiting the scope and content of regulations adopted under the Administrative Procedures Act.  
 Sponsor: Coghill and Jones Components: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Bruce H. Baker Phone: 465-4105  
 Division: Habitat Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approved by Commissioner: David M. Williams Date: 4-25-87  
 Agency: Department of Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer) :  
 Legislative Finance  
 Legislative Sponsor  
 Requestor  
 Office of Management and Budget  
 Impacted Agency(ies)  
 Senate Secretary

Senator John B. (Jack) Coghill  
Alaska State Legislature

Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-4797

Box 55028  
North Pole, Alaska 99705  
(907) 488-0862



TO: SENATOR ABOOD  
FROM: SENATOR COGHILL  
DATE: APRIL 29, 1987  
RE: SB 186 "An Act Limiting regulations"

---

I would appreciate your State Affairs Committee hearing my SB 186 as soon as possible. This important bill would not allow state regulations to be more stringent than federal regs. This would do much to free up more resource and economic development in our state, which would translate into more private sector jobs. Please place SB 186 on your calendar as soon as possible. Thank you very much.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX K—STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

May 6, 1987

Honorable Jack Coghill  
Alaska State Legislature  
Room 30, Capitol Building  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SB 186 (administrative  
regulations)

Dear Senator Coghill:

Your assistant, Mike States, has asked for a "position paper" on your SB 186. I have not discussed the bill with the governor, and cannot state the Administration's position on it, but perhaps a few comments would be helpful.

The bill adds to the Administrative Procedure Act a sentence prohibiting regulations adopted under that Act from setting a higher standard than a federal regulation covering the same subject matter. By its general applicability, this provision would cover a great range of subjects, from air and water quality to asbestos and occupational safety standards to prevailing wage rates to federally funded public works projects such as highways, etc. The effect would be to allow the federal government to set a whole range of standards for Alaska without allowing the state to tailor the requirements to a higher and more appropriate local standard. In addition, it seems that very often it is the state's effort to raise our standards to the federal minimum that causes an outcry in some sector, not the fact that the state is setting a higher standard.

Your amendment does include the phrase "unless authorized by state law," but, for a number of existing statutorily covered subjects, the general prohibition would apply until the legislature takes action to amend a variety of existing statutes. In addition, it is quite possible for the legislature to overlook this provision when enacting some new program. So there is the potential for some difficulty if this amendment were to pass.

I understand that this bill is being taken up today in the Senate State Affairs Committee, so I am getting these com-

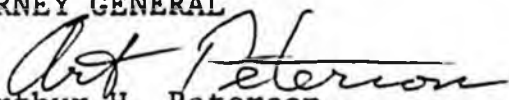
Hon. Jack Coghill  
Alaska State Legislature

May 6, 1987  
Page 2

ments to you as quickly as possible, and I hope that you find them helpful. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Very truly yours,

GRACE BERG SCHAIBLE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:   
Arthur H. Peterson  
Assistant Attorney General

AHP:md

cc: Hon. Mitch Abood, Chair  
State Affairs Committee  
Alaska State Senate

George Sullivan  
Legislative Liaison  
Governor's Office

# STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

3601 C STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

MAILING ADDRESS:  
PO. BOX 107001  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7001

May 1, 1987

Re: 3140-3 (Completing National Register Nomination Forms)

Senator Joe Josephson  
Attn: Rosemary Karish  
Alaska State Senate  
P.O. Box V  
Capital Building, Room 113  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

Thank you for your interest in listing your property in the National Register of Historic Places. If accepted for the Register your property will be one of several thousand to receive this national recognition.

Significant heritage properties are listed in the National Register through a process that begins with owner's consent. After reading the enclosed owner's consent form, please sign it, have it notarized, and return it to this office. If you wish to list a property that you do not own, you must get the owner's signature before the property may be listed in the Register. Listing can not proceed without owner's consent. . .

The actual listing of your property in the National Register is done by nomination. Buildings, structures, objects and sites are eligible for the Register. You can nominate your own property to the Register by filling out the enclosed nomination form, or, you may have someone else complete the form for you. The complete nomination will include the nomination form, a sketch showing the plan of your property, clear black and white photographs, and a map showing its location.

The finished form undergoes two reviews after it arrives in this office. The Governor's Historic Sites Advisory Committee reviews all nomination forms for Alaska before they are sent to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. The staff of the Keeper also reviews completed nomination forms and makes the final decision before the property can be listed in the National Register. Once listed, the nomination becomes part of a permanent, national archive. This resource is consulted by historians, planners, architects, educators and decision makers who need accurate information in their work. It is very important that your writing be clear, that statements of fact are adequately documented and references are cited for any quotations

May 1, 1987

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used. You are not only writing the story of your property, you are writing history. Writing a nomination that passes two formal reviews and is listed in the National Register without being returned with questions depends on the quality of information in the nomination form.

Please take a little time to familiarize yourself with the attached instructions for filling out the nomination form. The first thing to become familiar with are the Criteria for Evaluation. Properties eligible for the Register (districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects) must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and:

- be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- be associated with lives of persons significant in our past; or
- embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Select one or more of the Criteria that you feel best describes your property and plan to tell why your property should be nominated to the National Register based on that Criteria.

Two important steps follow after selecting the Criteria. First, the property should be inspected and evaluated for authenticity and integrity. Second, results of literature research and field investigation should be recorded on the nomination form. In the case of a building (or buildings), look for proof of how much remains of the original structure(s), whether it has been relocated, and how much it may have been changed or rebuilt. There is no single, correct way to write a Physical Description (Item 7); you may prefer to start at the foundation and work your way up to the roof by describing the materials used, changes made (and approximate dates), and condition of the material today. If the building is on pilings this should be noted, dimensions should be given for the structure's length, width and height, its plan should be described (square, rectangular, "H", "T" shape, etc., the number of floors and type of roof should also be described, if siding was used on the exterior walls its type size and color should be noted, location and arrangement of windows and doors should also be detailed. The uses of the building (if it has had several), moves and other modifications may be described in additional paragraphs.

May 1, 1987  
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The Statement of Significance (Item 8) should be written as though reviewers and people who may read the finished nomination have no knowledge of the property or why it is important. Develop the Statement of Significance in local, state or national history. Alaskan Territorial and State history, like most western states', is so new that many early settlers and citizens who helped found our cities played major roles in this history. The story of their homes and businesses are often the first chapter of town and city history. Alaska Native history is also rich in material, as are other periods of our history (Russian Colonial, Gold Rush, and Military). Research for the Register may include the following sources:

- University, local museums
- Alaska Historical Library in Juneau, local libraries, University of Alaska Libraries
- Interviews with old-time residents and elders of a community
- Local newspapers
- Land office records

With experience you will discover that the most frequently consulted historical sources are periodicals, newspapers, memoirs, military reports, U.S. Geological Survey bulletins, business annual reports, maps, and family photographs. Other useful sources include records of the town, land offices, courts, district recorder offices, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and the State Division of Lands. Town records may include early photographs, tax records, fire insurance maps, etc. Early fire insurance maps (Sanborn Maps) will indicate the location and shape of insured buildings, sometimes include detailed architectural descriptions and can be found in University Libraries. The records of the borough or city tax assessor will be useful in tracing the history of ownership of historic properties. Court records include deeds, wills, inventories, marriage records, early tax records, bankruptcy papers, plats, etc.

A legal description of the property on which the historical structure is located is necessary. In the case of towns, block and lot numbers will suffice. If the land is patented, the year when the patent was issued, the patent number and amount of acreage will be needed. In the case of unpatented mining properties, examine the records of the district recorder's office, which will include a description of the boundaries of the mining claim.

The property should also be examined as it stands today. Each structure should be photographed with black and white film on all sides and photos should be taken of any character-defining features (staircases, display cabinets, ornate interior moldings, and other special features that give the structure character.) Prints submitted with the nomination should be 5" x 7"

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or larger; please send two copies of each print. Copies of historical photographs showing the structure are very useful to document its history; two copies are preferred as one is sent to Washington with the nomination and the second remains in this office's files. The location of buildings and other structures should be marked, in pencil, on a United State Geological Survey map, a one-inch-to-the-mile, map is preferred. Floor plans of structures should be prepared, indicating the location of windows, doors, porches, stairs, and the dimensions of the structure. An architect does not have to prepare the plans, an informal sketch that has this information on it will suffice.

It is a good idea to submit a draft of the nomination, with photographs, sketches and maps, so one of my staff can work with you if polishing is needed. The completed nomination not only expands historical knowledge about Alaska, but it also provides the basis for protection of significant properties by law. Please do not hesitate to call Jo Antonson at 762-4142 if you have questions or if we can help you in your research.

Sincerely,

Neil C. Johannsen  
Director

By:   
Judith E. Bittner  
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures

PWC:tls

STATE

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

**DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION**

May 1, 1987

Re: 3140-3 (Historic Preservation in Alaska)

3601 C STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

MAILING ADDRESS:  
PO. BOX 107001  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7001

Senator Joe Josephson  
Attn: Rosemary Karish  
Alaska State Senate  
P.O. Box V  
Capital Building, Room 113  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

I would like to take this opportunity to describe the Alaska historic preservation program and explain how it functions. This office (the Office of History and Archaeology) is a section of the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The functions of our office are mandated under the National Historic Preservation Act and the Alaska Historic Preservation Act. Our primary activities involve nominating, and assisting others to nominate, sites to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the federal government's official list of historic and prehistoric properties recognized by the federal government as worthy of preservation. Before listing in the Register can take place, owner's consent must be given.

There are several benefits which apply to a listed property:

1. Listing on the Register means that a property is accorded proper recognition nationwide for its significance in American history or prehistory.
2. There are certain tax benefits which apply to income-producing Register sites, including a 25% investment tax credit on the cost of approved rehabilitation work and 18-year depreciation of 87.5%. These, and other tax benefits, run with the property and may be transferable to a new owner.
3. Listed properties are automatically eligible for matching grants from the federal government that can be used for rehabilitation and restoration purposes. During FY'83 Alaska received nearly \$400,000 in such grant funds. However, the program has not been funded since, and prospects do not look good for such monies to be authorized by Congress for FY'87.
4. Listed properties, or those eligible for listing, are protected by a review process (established under Section 106 of the NHPA) when proposed for impact by a federally funded, licensed, or otherwise federally assisted project. Please note that neither properties

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listed in nor properties eligible for the Register, or modifications to the latter, are the subject of this review. The subject of the review process is the federal project and its impact; the review is designed to take place while the project is still in the planning stage. Its purpose is to avoid, if at all possible, damaging or destroying significant heritage properties by seeking alternative designs, locations, etc. The review is conducted by the lead federal agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (a federal agency).

In summary, listing a property on the Register does not place limitations on the property. Certain responsibilities are involved, however. If a property owner wishes to maintain a property on the Register, the features which qualified the property for listing must be maintained. Some very general recommendations have been developed which address problems encountered by owners of Register properties. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects include recommendations against removing historic material, suggestions for non-destructive cleaning methods, advice for making repairs that match the original fabric of the building, etc. A copy of the Standards will be sent to you upon request.

Public visitation rights are not required of owners who list their properties on the National Register. Neither the federal government nor the state government will attach restrictive covenants to the property, or seek to acquire it. Register listing does not invoke of any state or local regulations for design review, restrictive zoning, or review of alterations. If a building is listed in the National Register and then modified to such an extent that many of its significant original features are lost, it is possible that its National Register status may be revoked. Should this happen, any rehabilitation and restoration grants previously awarded by this office or (in the case of income-producing properties) investment tax credits taken on the building's renovation costs would have to be returned to the State of Alaska or the Federal Internal Revenue Service, as appropriate. This condition is imposed to discourage demolition and excessive modification of significant historic buildings.

Surveys of local heritage resources are critical first steps if these sites are to be preserved and interpreted for the enjoyment and education of future Alaskans. Matching federal funds for Survey and Inventory grants are available on a yearly basis and may be used for historic property inventories, resource protection planning, writing national register nominations, and archaeological surveys. Any individual or group is eligible to apply for these grants, provided that a matching source of funding or in-kind labor/materials are pledged toward the project. These grants may not be used for acquisition or development purposes. Architectural plans, specifications, historic structures reports and engineering studies may not be funded by this

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program. An historic structure may, however, be documented (without developing restoration plans), archival research and oral histories may also be done. The program is primarily for inventory purposes; in the past these funds have been used to document the prehistories/histories of villages, towns or regions. Grants for FY'86 were awarded in April, 1986; we currently anticipate awarding grant funds again in May 1987.

There are no state-funded preservation grants available at this time. The one source of state money which is available for preservation projects is the Historical District Revolving Loan Fund, administered by the Division of Investments (Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska 99811). Loans may be made for the restoration, improvement, rehabilitation or maintenance of historical buildings. The structures must be suitable for superficial modification so that they can conform to the period or motif of the surrounding structures that are the reason for the area's designation as a historical district. Loans are made at 7.5% interest to a maximum amount of \$250,000 per structure over a 30 year period. The loans are secured by a first lien position given to the state. All projects must be approved by a local Historical District Commission and by a majority of the Alaska Historic Sites Advisory Committee, which is appointed by the Governor.

If you wish to proceed with the nomination process for an historic object, building or structure, please contact Ms. Jo Antonson with the Office of History and Archaeology, at 762-4142. She can help you with questions about the National Register, financial incentives associated with it and can send you forms for owner's consent and for listing a property in the National Register.

Sincerely,

Neil C. Johannsen  
Director

  
By: Judith E. Bittner  
State Historic Preservation Officer

PWC:clk

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name \_\_\_\_\_

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

not for publication

city, town \_\_\_\_\_

vicinity

state \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

#### Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
_____	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
_____	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**B. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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# Regulations are key issue facing state

By ERIC R. DAVENPORT

Government regulations daily affect all of us either directly, or indirectly. This article discusses this very expensive aspect of our state government and its effect on economic development—our economic future in Alaska.

During these days of transition for Alaska, common themes of economic diversification, jobs for Alaskans and protecting our environment are on all our minds. These are complex concerns and present tremendous challenges for the administration of Gov. Steve Cowper.

There are many issues and problems surrounding these popular themes and a key one is regulation. Interestingly, state and local governments control this major obstacle to Alaska realizing its goals in these areas.

Industries providing jobs for Alaskans that are safe for our air and water have incredibly large regulatory hurdles to cross in order to locate or expand in our state. State departments having regulations which affect new industries or the expansion of existing Alaskan industries include the departments of Environmental Conservation, Labor, Natural Resources, Public Safety, Management and Budget, Commerce and Economic Development, Fish and Game and the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Many local governments have additional regulatory requirements often involving departments of Planning, Building, Engineering, Fire and Public Works.

## Cost Factors

The actual cost of regulations in the form of permits or licenses is relatively small compared to the expense associated with long writing periods for review and approval. And this does not include the costs to prepare materials prior to submitting a request for permit or license, such as environmental impact statements, construction plans, calculations, etc.

Some points about regulations that we need to keep in mind are:

- Most were originally developed and implemented for good reasons.
- They are expensive to administer in terms of dollars and the number of people needed for operations.
- Each regulation is narrowly focused, usually on a single issue. The administering agency is often insensitive to other departments or levels of government having a similar or related charge.
- They are usually expensive for businesses or the individual to comply with.

Vital components of government—so critical to this issue—include the governor, state departments, and the legislature. These components often have conflicting agendas when trying to minimize the negative effects of regulations.

Departments are organized and exist for the purposes of dealing with specific types of issues. A primary way they accomplish their charge is by regulation. Commissioners and other administrative staff are less concerned with coordinating activities between departments than they are with getting their specific task done. The result is regulations that have little substantive or operational compatibility with other departments. Sometimes this lack of coordination and awareness occurs within departments themselves.

From another perspective, the legislature sets law and directs policy protecting or promoting the interests of Alaskan individuals and organizations. Recent legislative history shows that many laws have been passed establishing regulations which have large operating price tags.

No doubt the purpose of the regula-

tion was well intended; and there was little concern about the cost when the treasury was full. However, the next legislature will deal with quite a different problem. Needs have not changed but the amount of available dollars to fund regulatory programs is substantially less than what it has been. Also, they must give consideration to the effect of regulations on business in Alaska and how these rules impact our quality of life and economic well being.

**"The fact is that the size of regulatory government grows in number and complexity every year."**

The governor is often viewed as being in the middle of this problem. He has the authority to veto legislation and appoint commissioners who administer the state's programs. How Gov. Cowper uses commissioners who administer the state these authorities in dealing with regulations will send a clear message to business worldwide, about Alaska's receptivity towards commercial growth in our unique Alaskan environment.

## Unique Problems

The importance of a favorable regulatory environment, as a means of attracting business, becomes more clear when we remember the unique problems small businesses have in our state. Namely, they have problems of distance from production materials and major domestic markets; costly and scattered concentrations of labor; and high energy costs.

These factors, for the most part, are not in state government control. But what Alaska regulates and how it administers these regulations is within the state's control. The efficiency by which we deal with the issue of regulatory government can go a long way toward offsetting the negative aspects of doing business in Alaska.

In the past, local, state and federal governments have shown that they recognize the importance of regulatory programs by undertaking efficiency programs such as permit streamlining, regulatory relief or the elimination of red tape.

These were well intended but have had little positive gain, aside from isolated innovations. Businesses today have larger governmental affairs staffs than they did 10 years ago when streamlining and regulatory reformism last became a popular issue.

The fact is that the size of regulatory government grows in number and complexity every year.

From a regulatory perspective, it is more difficult today to locate and build a building than it was even five years ago. The public simply shakes its head, attributing the condition to "the general nature of bureaucracies." The expectation is for things to get worse and become more complicated.

## Actual Solutions

Gestures and phrases may work well politically but flounder economically. Solutions to the regulatory maze must be "actual." They must

result in reductions in both government spending for regulatory programs and business expenses to obtain compliance.

"Actual" changes of this nature will serve as confidence builders in the business community. The positive result will be new and expanding industries, more jobs for Alaskans, and a continued clean environment for us to live and work in.

Possible solutions for making "actual" changes to present methods of

administering regulatory programs occurring in different departments.

- Standardize internal systems across department lines.
- Eliminate the various appeals boards dealing with violations of administrative regulations. Replace these boards by making Commissioners the first point of appeal and develop a new single body, the Alaska Appeals Board, the second and final appeals point.
- Investigate innovations to existing regulatory programs like prorated fines based on production income levels v. flat fines; elimination of state and local duplicating regulations, (building related codes, business licenses, land use laws, etc.); low interest loans available to businesses to retrofit equipment; implement Industrial Development (ID) Districts in communities which have select regulatory advantages for siting businesses; make the Marine Highway sys-

See REGULATIONS, Page 13

administering regulatory programs include:

- Investigate each regulatory program to determine why it was originally developed and sunset those programs for which that reason has changed or no longer exists.
- Consolidate, into a single department, like administrative functions

## Regulations

Continued from Page 12

tem available for moving raw materials or products between Alaskan ports and Seattle on a space available basis and at reduced rates.

And most importantly, implement all regulatory program reforms by order of the governor, at the cabinet level, in the form of organization wide policies. This will provide leadership establishing continuity and uniformity throughout the state bureaucracy.

It will also function to transmit innovations and information to all state agencies and ensure that changes, regardless of special interests and internal agendas, will be implemented.

We have vast resources available to us to deal with our future, intellectual, cultural, and natural. We control the manner and method of how we regulate these resources. Our actions, or lack of actions, at this time regarding these key issues will go along way in shaping Alaska's future.

*Eric R. Davenport is a management consultant based in Juneau specializing in organizational development, regulatory management processes, and program evaluation and design. He has been involved with regulatory government since 1975 and is nationally recognized for pioneering a national program model called the Permit Application Center. He later became Deputy Director of the Builders Board for the State of Oregon.*

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SB

201

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 3/25/87 5-DAY NOTICE  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER: FINANCE

\*\*FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED \*\*  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035  
(see below)

3/19/87

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 3/31/87

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered SB 201  
local agricultural and fisheries product preference.

and recommended:

- replace with CS SB 201 (STATE AFFAIRS)  same title  new title
- attached amendment(s) and
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_
- letter of intent adopted and attached
- \*\* Committee  attached or  adopted fiscal note(s)  
 zero  fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Rich (ch) (DO PASS)  
Joe [unclear] - DO PASS  
[unclear] "

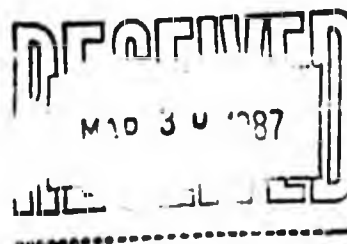
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Sen [unclear]  
 Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup Attached

Original sponsors: Josephson, Szymanski,  
Fahrenkamp, et al.



1 IN THE SENATE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 201 ( )

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the local agricultural and fish-  
7 eries product preference; and providing for an effec-  
8 tive date."

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

10 \* Section 1. AS 36.15.050 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 36.15.050. USE OF LOCAL AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS  
12 REQUIRED IN PURCHASES WITH STATE MONEY. (a) When agricultural prod-  
13 ucts are purchased using state money, only agricultural products  
14 harvested in this state shall be purchased whenever [COMPETITIVELY]  
15 priced no more than seven percent above products harvested outside the  
16 state, available, and of like quality compared with agricultural  
17 products harvested outside the state.

18 (b) When fisheries products are purchased using state money,  
19 only fisheries products harvested or processed within the jurisdiction  
20 of the state shall be purchased whenever [COMPETITIVELY] priced no  
21 more than seven percent above products harvested or processed outside  
22 the jurisdiction of the state, available, and of like quality compared  
23 with fisheries products harvested or processed outside the jurisdic-  
24 tion of the state.

25 (c) In [AS USED IN] this section,

26 (1) "agricultural products" includes timber and lumber  
27 harvested in the state and products manufactured in the state from  
28 timber and lumber that has been harvested in the state;

29 (2) "state money" includes state reimbursement to

1 municipalities and school districts for school or related construc-  
2 tion, foundation funding for education, municipal assistance, revenue  
3 sharing, and state funds for capital projects.

4 \* Sec. 2. AS 36.15.050 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

5 (d) A solicitation for the purchase of agricultural or fisheries  
6 products shall specify the requirement that products harvested in the  
7 state shall be used where possible. If state money is used to pur-  
8 chase agricultural or fisheries products harvested outside the state,  
9 the officer responsible for the purchase shall certify in writing the  
10 reasons that products harvested in the state were not purchased.

11 (e) If a contractor fails to comply with this section, the  
12 purchasing agency shall withhold the state money until the contractor  
13 complies. If a municipality or a school district fails to comply with  
14 this section, the department responsible for disbursing the state  
15 money to the municipality or school district shall withhold the money  
16 until the municipality or school district complies.

17 (f) An interested party, as defined in AS 36.30.699, may seek  
18 administrative or judicial review of the award of a contract in vio-  
19 lation of this section.

20 (g) Compliance with this section is not required if an exception  
21 to this section is mandated for participation in a federal program.

22 \* Sec. 3. AS 36.30.336 is amended to read:

23 Sec. 36.30.336. APPLICATION. Notwithstanding other provisions  
24 of this chapter, AS 36.30.322 - 36.30.338 apply to all procurements  
25 subject to this chapter [AS 36.30], except as provided in AS 36.15.-  
26 050, AS 36.30.170(b) and 36.30.322(b).

27 \* Sec. 4. Section 3 of this Act takes effect on the effective date of  
28 sec. 2, ch. 106, SLA 1986.

SB

202

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER: JUDICIARY

\*\*FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED \*\*  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035  
(see below)

3/19/87

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS

Committee considered \_\_\_\_\_

SB 202

contents of disclosure statements under the conflict of interest law.

and recommended:

[ ] replace with CS \_\_\_\_\_ [] same title

[ ] attached amendment(s) and [] new title

[ ] do pass

[ ] do not pass

[ ] no recommendation

[ ] individual recommendations

[ ] further referral to \_\_\_\_\_

[ ] letter of intent adopted and attached

\*\* Committee [ ] attached or [ ] adopted fiscal note(s)  
[ ] zero [ ] fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

\_\_\_\_\_  
*W. Hendricks*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Joe Donahoe*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Rich ...*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*...*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*...*  
Chairman signature and recommendation

[ ] Committee Backup Attached

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: "An Act relating to the contents of BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
disclosure statements under the conflict of interest law."  
 Sponsor: Josephson Components: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis]

Prepared by: Senate State Affairs Committee Phone: 465-4522  
 Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approved by Senator Mitch Abood Date: 3/9/88  
 Agency: Senate State Affairs Committee

Distribution (by preparer):  
 Legislative Finance  
 Legislative Sponsor  
 Requestor  
 Office of Management and Budget  
 Impacted Agency(ies)

Original sponsor: Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 202 ( )  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the contents of disclosure state-  
7 ments under the conflict of interest law."

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

9 \* Section 1. AS 39.50.030(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to  
10 read:

11 (9) if the statement is filed by a legislator or a candi-  
12 date for the legislature, the identity of each client, the object of  
13 the legal services, the name of the executive branch agency, and the  
14 type of fee arrangement with the client during the preceding calendar  
15 year if the legislator or candidate for the legislature provided legal  
16 services for the client before an executive branch agency of the state  
17 during that calendar year.

S B

2 1 3



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

©  
for committee  
approval

P.O. BOX V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 6, 1987

The Honorable Mitch Abood  
Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mitch:

I have received a letter from Pepper Miller, Executive Director of Alaska Special Olympics.

I enclose a copy of the letter in which Ms. Miller asks that a Permanent Fund Dividend check-off be allowed for donations to Alaska Special Olympics.

Obviously, the cause is a good one. Since the State Affairs Committee is working on other measures involving the Permanent Fund Dividend donations, and since you and your staff have done an excellent job in coordinating these measures, I am writing to suggest that, as one member of the Committee, I would support legislation which would allow this additional option for recipients of the Permanent Fund Dividend checks.

If you feel that a Committee bill on the subject is in order, I would be pleased to lend my support to it as one member of the Committee.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Joe P. Josephson.

Joe P. Josephson  
State Senator

JPJ:rak  
Enclosure



# Special Olympics

## Alaska

Chuck Melick - Director Emeritus

March 26, 1987

Mr. Joe Josephson  
P. O. Box V, Capitol, Room 113  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Josephson:

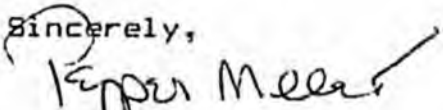
Alaska Special Olympics is asking for your support. There is a bill, or number of bills, before the legislature dealing with the issue of designating an organization as the recipient of donated permanent fund dividend checks. We are asking your support in having ALASKA SPECIAL OLYMPICS as one of those organizations.

Alaska Special Olympics is an athletic training, competition and recreation program serving almost four hundred Alaskans with mental retardation, ages eight and above. Monies raised from sources such as this, enable our organization to provide training facilities, competitions (games) on the local, chapter and international levels, uniforms, adaptive equipment and training clinics for volunteer coaches and volunteers that support our programs statewide. The dividend check income would enable our organization to serve more athletes and build more programs.

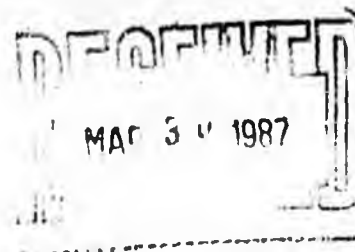
We would appreciate your support in requesting Alaska Special Olympics be one of the choices for the donation of permanent fund dividend checks.

Thank you in advance for your support of Alaska Special Olympics.

Sincerely,

  
Ms. Pepper Miller  
Executive Director

Enclosure



4/5  
tenis

PO Box 190955 · Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0955 · (907) 561-6070



# Special Olympics

## Alaska

Chuck Melick - Director Emeritus

PO Box 190955 · Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0955 · (907) 561-607

### WHO WE ARE:

We are a volunteer non-profit organization serving individuals with mental retardation, ages 8 and above, at any level of skill ability.

### WHAT WE DO :

We provide a year-round sports training and conditioning program for over 350 athletes, in 15 areas of our State, under the direction of 100 volunteer coaches and 500 volunteer support staff.

### OUR SPORTS ACTIVITIES:

We have year-round sports training and competition in the following sports:

- |                   |                  |                   |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Aquatics          |                  |                   |
| Basketball        | Gymnastics       | Swimming          |
| Bowling           | Ice Skating      | Track & Field     |
| Frisbee           | (speed & figure) | Volleyball        |
| Wheelchair Events | Soccer           | Skiing            |
|                   |                  | (nordic & alpine) |

Our competitions, for those who choose to participate, are held annually in local areas. Athletes can then progress to Chapter Summer, Winter & Bowling competitions.

### OUR ORGANIZATION:

Our founder and parent organization is the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation. There is a state Board of Directors selected from volunteers statewide. A Chapter Director is appointed by the Board of Directors. There is also a state Program Director and Area Coordinators managing 15 local programs.

### WE HAVE LOCAL PROGRAMS IN THESE AREAS OF OUR STATE:

- |                  |                    |                   |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Anchorage        | Interior Rivers    | Seward/Moose Pass |
| Bethel           | Juneau             | Sitka             |
| Cntrl Kenai Pen. | Ketchikan/Wrangell | Tanana Valley     |
| Dillingham       | Kodiak             | Valdez            |
| Mat/Su           | Northway           | Norton Sound      |

Created by The Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation

Authorized and Accredited by Special Olympics International for the Benefit of Citizens with Mental Retardation

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version: SB 213  
Publish Date: 3/26/87

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Act relating to contributions from permanent fund dividends for state parks  
Sponsor: Zharoff  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Administration  
BRU: Finance  
Components: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation would allow an applicant of a permanent fund dividend to contribute \$5 of the dividend amount to the state parks account, an account of the general fund. The account would be administered by the Dept. of Revenue. This legislation would not have a financial impact on the Division of Finance.

Prepared by: Keith Busch Phone: 465-2240  
Division: Finance Date: 4/2/87

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 4/7/87  
Agency: Administration

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Original sponsor: Zharoff

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 213 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to contributions from permanent fund  
7 dividends for state parks; and providing for an  
8 effective date."

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

10 \* Section 1. AS 43.23 is amended by adding a new section to read:

11 Sec. 43.23.016. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DIVIDENDS. (a) The depart-  
12 ment shall prepare the permanent fund dividend application to allow an  
13 applicant to elect to have money subtracted from the dividend check  
14 and contributed to the Department of Natural Resources to be used to  
15 manage state parks.

16 (b) The amount of each contribution elected under (a) of this  
17 section is \$5. Contributions shall be deposited in a special dividend  
18 contribution trust account and allocated by the department in accor-  
19 dance with the contribution elections made by applicants except that  
20 the department shall use money in the account to pay administrative  
21 costs incurred under this section.

22 \* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1987.

SB

214