

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990

8672

5880 HOUSE LABOR & COMMERCE

28

Employee Residency Status
For Employers With 20 or More Workers
In Alaska - 1987

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
ST MARYS CITY OF	Public Administration	64	61 (95.3%)	3 (4.7%)
ST MICHAEL CITY OF	Public Administration	60	57 (95.0%)	3 (5.0%)
ST PAUL CITY OF	Public Administration	104	96 (92.3%)	8 (7.7%)
STALEY DELISIO COOK & SHERRY I	Services	52	49 (94.2%)	3 (5.8%)
STALLONES	Retail Trade	43	40 (93.0%)	3 (7.0%)
STANLEY SMITH SECURITY INC	Services	460	403 (87.6%)	57 (12.4%)
STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	84	76 (90.5%)	8 (9.5%)
STATE OF AK DEPT OF ADMIN	Public Administration	16,459	15,810 (96.1%)	649 (3.9%)
STATE VENDING CO	Retail Trade	28	25 (89.3%)	3 (10.7%)
STATEWIDE SVCS INC	Retail Trade	237	205 (86.5%)	32 (13.5%)
STEBBINS CITY COUNCIL	Public Administration	72	69 (95.8%)	3 (4.2%)
STEEL ENGR & ERECTION INC	Construction	90	82 (91.1%)	8 (8.9%)
STEPHAN FINE ARTS INC	Retail Trade	46	44 (95.7%)	2 (4.3%)
STEPHEN D ROUTH PC	Services	56	53 (94.6%)	3 (5.4%)
STEVENS VILLAGE COUNCIL	Services	60	53 (88.3%)	7 (11.7%)
STOLT ELECTRIC SUPPLY INC	Wholesale Trade	36	33 (91.7%)	3 (8.3%)
STONE & WEBSTER ENGNRING CORP	Services	57	27 (47.4%)	30 (52.6%)
STOP SHOP & SAVE INC	Retail Trade	68	62 (91.2%)	6 (8.8%)
STRAND INCORPORATED	Construction	53	49 (92.5%)	4 (7.5%)
SULLIVAN INCORPORATED	Manufacturing	342	200 (58.5%)	142 (41.5%)
SUMMIT PAVING & CONSTR INC	Construction	25	20 (80.0%)	5 (20.0%)
SUNSET INN	Retail Trade	124	100 (80.6%)	24 (19.4%)
SUNSHINE SCHOOLS	Services	107	94 (87.9%)	13 (12.1%)
SUNSHINE SPORTS	Retail Trade	31	24 (77.4%)	7 (22.6%)
SUNSHINE TRAVEL INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	33	30 (90.9%)	3 (9.1%)
SUPER 8 MOTEL OF KETCHIKAN	Services	64	57 (89.1%)	7 (10.9%)
SUPER SUDS	Retail Trade	36	33 (91.7%)	3 (8.3%)
SUPERIOR MILLWORK INC	Manufacturing	42	36 (85.7%)	6 (14.3%)
SUPERIOR PLBG & HTG INC	Construction	61	57 (93.4%)	4 (6.6%)
SUPERSTRUCTURES INC	Construction	53	45 (84.9%)	8 (15.1%)
SURVEYORS EXCHANGE	Wholesale Trade	36	34 (94.4%)	2 (5.6%)
SUSITNA GIRL SCOUTS	Services	69	57 (82.6%)	12 (17.4%)
SUTLIFFS HARDWARE INC	Retail Trade	61	54 (88.5%)	7 (11.5%)
SVERDRUP CORP,	Services	225	190 (84.4%)	35 (15.6%)
SWALLING CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	107	96 (89.7%)	11 (10.3%)
SWINGER BOOK STORE	Retail Trade	42	32 (76.2%)	10 (23.8%)
T C I LTD	Construction	61	58 (95.1%)	3 (4.9%)
T N T EXCAVATION INC	Construction	55	45 (81.8%)	10 (18.2%)
T O PADDOCK CO INC	Construction	50	43 (86.0%)	7 (14.0%)
T&E ENTERPRISES INC	Retail Trade	40	31 (77.5%)	9 (22.5%)
TAG/WILSYK	Retail Trade	91	77 (84.6%)	14 (15.4%)
TAIYO FISHERY CO LTD	Manufacturing	31	0 (0.0%)	31 (100.0%)
TANADGUSIX CORPORATION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	102	96 (94.1%)	6 (5.9%)
TANAINA CHILD DEVELOP CT INC	Services	48	43 (89.6%)	5 (10.4%)
TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE INC	Services	645	627 (97.2%)	18 (2.8%)
TANANA CITY OF	Public Administration	131	117 (89.3%)	14 (10.7%)
TANANA CITY SCHOOL DIST	Services	60	57 (95.0%)	3 (5.0%)
TANANA VALLEY MED SURG GRP INC	Services	165	154 (93.3%)	11 (6.7%)
TANANA VALLEY STATE FAIR ASSN	Services	189	148 (78.3%)	41 (21.7%)

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Employee Residency Status
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In Alaska - 1987

Employer	Industry	Total Employees	Resident Employees	Nonresident Employees
TACUAN AIR SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	53	50 (94.3%)	3 (5.7%)
TASTEE FREEZ OF DELTA JCT INC	Retail Trade	53	33 (62.3%)	20 (37.7%)
TATSUDAS SUPERMARKET INC	Retail Trade	71	68 (95.8%)	3 (4.2%)
TAYLOR RIGGING INC	Mining	48	46 (95.8%)	2 (4.2%)
TAYWOOD-BERG-RIEDEL JV	Construction	193	165 (85.5%)	28 (14.5%)
TCBY YOGURT	Retail Trade	193	172 (89.1%)	21 (10.9%)
TEA LEAF RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	68	59 (86.8%)	9 (13.2%)
YEAM CUTTERS INC	Services	24	23 (95.8%)	1 (4.2%)
TECHNICAL CONTRACTOR INC	Construction	128	109 (85.2%)	19 (14.8%)
TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF AK INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	42	42 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF NRTHLND	Trans., Comm., Util.	242	233 (96.3%)	9 (3.7%)
TELLER CITY OF	Public Administration	54	49 (90.7%)	5 (9.3%)
TEMPURA KITCHEN INC	Retail Trade	34	29 (85.3%)	5 (14.7%)
TEMSCO HELICOPTERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	332	270 (81.3%)	62 (18.7%)
TESORO AKN PETRO CORP	Wholesale Trade	185	179 (96.8%)	6 (3.2%)
TEXAS SERVICES INC	Services	66	58 (87.9%)	8 (12.1%)
THE LANDING	Services	53	49 (92.5%)	4 (7.5%)
THE PINES CLUB	Retail Trade	47	43 (91.5%)	4 (8.5%)
THOMAS HEAD & GREISEN	Services	32	28 (87.5%)	4 (12.5%)
THOMPSONS CORNER	Retail Trade	47	38 (80.9%)	9 (19.1%)
THRIFTY RENT A CAR	Services	33	30 (90.9%)	3 (9.1%)
THRIFTY TRUCK & CAR WASH	Services	82	69 (84.1%)	13 (15.9%)
TIGARA CORPORATION	Retail Trade	87	85 (97.7%)	2 (2.3%)
TIKCHIK NARROWS LODGE INC	Services	28	11 (39.3%)	17 (60.7%)
TIKI COVE/BLACK ANGUS/POLARIS	Services	67	55 (82.1%)	12 (17.9%)
TIP TOP CHEVROLET INC	Retail Trade	88	83 (94.3%)	5 (5.7%)
TLC INC	Ag., For., and Fishing	44	42 (95.5%)	2 (4.5%)
TLINGIT & HAIDA REG ELEC AUTH	Trans., Comm., Util.	29	28 (96.6%)	1 (3.4%)
TLINGIT HAIDA REG HOUSING AUTH	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	132	124 (93.9%)	8 (6.1%)
TMI MANAGEMENT INC	Services	39	33 (84.6%)	6 (15.4%)
TMSTRS LOCAL 959	Services	51	50 (98.0%)	1 (2.0%)
TMT MANAGEMENT COMPANY	Services	640	544 (85.0%)	96 (15.0%)
TOGIAK CITY OF	Public Administration	79	73 (92.4%)	6 (7.6%)
TOGIAK FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	148	102 (68.9%)	46 (31.1%)
TOK LODGE INCORPORATED	Services	31	26 (83.9%)	5 (16.1%)
TOKSOOK BAY CITY OF	Public Administration	86	85 (98.8%)	1 (1.2%)
TOKSOOK BAY TRADITIONAL COUNCI	Services	45	44 (97.8%)	1 (2.2%)
TOM SAWYERS INC	Retail Trade	36	32 (88.9%)	4 (11.1%)
TOM THUMB MONTESSORI SCH AKN L	Services	33	31 (93.9%)	2 (6.1%)
TONGASS TRADING CO/OUTFITTER	Retail Trade	94	84 (89.4%)	10 (10.6%)
TOP AUTO STORES INC	Retail Trade	149	141 (94.6%)	8 (5.4%)
TOPPERS OIL CORP INC	Retail Trade	151	145 (96.0%)	6 (4.0%)
TOTAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO	Trans., Comm., Util.	27	25 (92.6%)	2 (7.4%)
TOTEM INN INC	Services	144	122 (84.7%)	22 (15.3%)
TOTEM OCEAN TRLR EXP INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	37	37 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
TOUCHE ROSS & CO	Services	32	31 (96.9%)	1 (3.1%)
TOUR ALASKA INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	128	104 (81.3%)	24 (18.8%)
TOWA AMERICA INC	Wholesale Trade	36	19 (52.8%)	17 (47.2%)
TOWER CLUB	Retail Trade	41	33 (80.5%)	8 (19.5%)

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TPB INC	Retail Trade	66	55 (83.3%)	11 (16.7%)
TRADING POST INC THE	Retail Trade	22	18 (81.8%)	4 (18.2%)
TRADING UNION INC THE	Retail Trade	60	56 (93.3%)	4 (6.7%)
TRAILER CRAFT INC	Wholesale Trade	28	25 (89.3%)	3 (10.7%)
TRANSALASKA DATA SYSTEMS INC	Wholesale Trade	161	155 (96.3%)	6 (3.7%)
TRANSAMER TITLE INS CO	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	49	45 (91.8%)	4 (8.2%)
TRANSIT MIX AK	Construction	37	30 (81.1%)	7 (18.9%)
TRANSPORTATION & MARKETING SYS	Trans., Comm., Util.	604	571 (94.5%)	33 (5.5%)
TRAVEL CENTER INC	(05/87-12/87) Trans., Comm., Util.	174	166 (95.4%)	8 (4.6%)
TRAVEL CENTER INC	(01/87-05/87) Trans., Comm., Util.	198	186 (93.9%)	12 (6.1%)
TRAVEL ENTERPRISES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	57	56 (98.2%)	1 (1.8%)
TRAVELODGE LOUNGE	Retail Trade	62	47 (75.8%)	15 (24.2%)
TREND CONST & BREEZE INN HOTEL	Construction	153	118 (77.1%)	35 (22.9%)
TRF MANAGEMENT CORP	Services	51	47 (92.2%)	4 (7.8%)
TRI CON MINING INC	Mining	35	34 (97.1%)	1 (2.9%)
TRI R PROF NURSING SVC INC	Services	90	75 (83.3%)	15 (16.7%)
TRI STATE OIL TOOL INC	Services	32	17 (53.1%)	15 (46.9%)
TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORPORATION	Manufacturing	1,629	357 (21.9%)	1,272 (78.1%)
TRIPP INC	Retail Trade	32	31 (96.9%)	1 (3.1%)
TROY AIR INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	46	39 (84.8%)	7 (15.2%)
TRUCANO CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	42	39 (92.9%)	3 (7.1%)
TRYCK NYMAN & HAYES	Services	55	52 (94.5%)	3 (5.5%)
TUBOSCOPE INC	Services	36	30 (83.3%)	6 (16.7%)
TUNDRA COPTERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	31	21 (67.7%)	10 (32.3%)
TUNDRA TOURS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	195	191 (97.9%)	4 (2.1%)
TUNDRA WOMENS COALITION	Services	34	30 (88.2%)	4 (11.8%)
TUNTUTULIAK TRADITIONAL CNCL	Public Administration	32	28 (87.5%)	4 (12.5%)
TUNUNAK CITY OF	Public Administration	43	40 (93.0%)	3 (7.0%)
TURNAGAIN CHEVRON SERVICE	Retail Trade	31	29 (93.5%)	2 (6.5%)
U I C CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	298	278 (93.3%)	20 (6.7%)
U-HAUL CO OF ALASKA	Services	94	76 (80.9%)	18 (19.1%)
UDELHOVEN OILFIELD SYSTEM SVC	Construction	246	204 (82.9%)	42 (17.1%)
UKPEAGVIL INUPIAT CORPORATION	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	110	102 (92.7%)	8 (7.3%)
ULMER BURGESS INC	Retail Trade	32	29 (90.6%)	3 (9.4%)
ULTIMATE SECURITY & DETECTIVE	Services	43	33 (76.7%)	10 (23.3%)
ULTRA TECHNOLOGY INC	Services	37	35 (94.6%)	2 (5.4%)
UNALAKLEET CITY OF	Public Administration	60	58 (96.7%)	2 (3.3%)
UNALAKLEET NATIVE CORP	Retail Trade	69	67 (97.1%)	2 (2.9%)
UNALASKA CITY OF	Public Administration	109	96 (88.1%)	13 (11.9%)
UNALASKA SCHOOL BOARD	Services	53	48 (90.6%)	5 (9.4%)
UNDERWATER CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	181	155 (85.6%)	26 (14.4%)
UNION OIL CO OF CALIFORNIA	Mining	496	480 (96.8%)	16 (3.2%)
UNION TIRE & BRAKE SVC	Retail Trade	52	41 (78.8%)	11 (21.2%)
UNISEA INC	Manufacturing	205	96 (46.8%)	109 (53.2%)
UNISYS CORP	Wholesale Trade	36	32 (88.9%)	4 (11.1%)
UNIT COMPANY	Construction	80	77 (96.3%)	3 (3.8%)
UNITEC CONSTR INC	Construction	39	37 (94.9%)	2 (5.1%)
UNITECH OF ALASKA INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	163	141 (86.5%)	22 (13.5%)
UNITED AIR LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	86	82 (95.3%)	4 (4.7%)

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UNITED AUTO SUPPLY DIST INC	Retail Trade	36	28 (77.8%)	8 (22.2%)
UNITED BANK ALASKA	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	388	370 (95.4%)	18 (4.6%)
UNITED FOOD & CML WKRS UN 1496	Services	53	44 (83.0%)	9 (17.0%)
UNITED FOOD SERVICES INC	Services	461	25 (5.6%)	435 (94.4%)
UNITED HEALTHSERV INC	Services	74	65 (87.8%)	9 (12.2%)
UNITED LUMBER CO INC	Retail Trade	136	126 (92.6%)	10 (7.4%)
UNITED PARCEL SVC INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	217	205 (94.5%)	12 (5.5%)
UNITED UTILITIES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	274	267 (97.4%)	7 (2.6%)
UNIVERSAL MOTORS INC	Retail Trade	81	77 (95.1%)	4 (4.9%)
UNIVERSAL SERVICES (10/87-12/87)	Retail Trade	249	200 (80.3%)	49 (19.7%)
UNIVERSAL SERVICES INC INTL (01/87-10/87)	Retail Trade	242	187 (77.3%)	55 (22.7%)
UNIVERSAL TRANSP SYSTMS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	32	29 (90.6%)	3 (9.4%)
UNIVERSITY DAIRY QUEEN	Retail Trade	33	29 (87.9%)	4 (12.1%)
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA	Services	7,833	7,258 (92.7%)	575 (7.3%)
UNWIN SCHEBEN KORYNTA HUETTL I	Services	54	50 (92.6%)	4 (7.4%)
UPPER TANANA DEVELOPMENT CORP	Services	60	58 (96.7%)	2 (3.3%)
UPTOWN HOTEL (06/87-12/87)	Services	64	59 (92.2%)	5 (7.8%)
UPTOWN HOTEL & VIP LOUNGE (01/87-06/87)	Services	64	60 (93.8%)	4 (6.3%)
URS COMPANY	Services	31	30 (96.8%)	1 (3.2%)
URSIN SEAFOODS INC	Manufacturing	405	300 (74.1%)	105 (25.9%)
USIBELLI COAL MINE INC	Mining	119	114 (95.8%)	5 (4.2%)
V F GRACE INC	Wholesale Trade	93	88 (94.6%)	5 (5.4%)
V&J INC	Construction	65	51 (78.5%)	14 (21.5%)
VALDEZ CITY OF	Public Administration	226	201 (88.9%)	25 (11.1%)
VALDEZ CITY SCHOOLS	Services	250	231 (92.4%)	19 (7.6%)
VALDEZ CREEK MINING CO INC	Mining	263	222 (84.4%)	41 (15.6%)
VALDEZ FISHERIES DEVELOP ASSN	Ag., For., and Fishing	56	53 (94.6%)	3 (5.4%)
VALDEZ FOODMART	Retail Trade	33	29 (87.9%)	4 (12.1%)
VALLEY HOSPITAL	Services	247	235 (95.1%)	12 (4.9%)
VALLEY HOTEL	Services	77	69 (89.6%)	8 (10.4%)
VALLEY LANES & GOLDEN NUGGET	Services	43	41 (95.3%)	2 (4.7%)
VALLEY MEDICAL CARE PC	Services	34	30 (88.2%)	4 (11.8%)
VALUE VILLAGE	Retail Trade	77	73 (94.8%)	4 (5.2%)
VAN DUSEN AIRPORT SVCS CO LTD	Trans., Comm., Util.	39	37 (94.9%)	2 (5.1%)
VECO INC	Mining	2,257	1,689 (74.8%)	568 (25.2%)
VIDEO EXPRESS	Services	73	59 (80.8%)	14 (19.2%)
VILLAGE INN INC	Services	171	134 (78.4%)	37 (21.6%)
VILLAGE INN PANCAKE HOUSE	Retail Trade	175	149 (85.1%)	26 (14.9%)
VOLUNTEERS OF AMER	Services	38	36 (94.7%)	2 (5.3%)
W R GRASLE CO	Construction	60	55 (91.7%)	5 (8.3%)
WACKENHUT OF ALASKA INC	Services	133	97 (72.9%)	36 (27.1%)
WADE & DE YOUNG APC	Services	38	35 (92.1%)	3 (7.9%)
WADE OIL FIELD SERVICE CO INC	Mining	217	194 (89.4%)	23 (10.6%)
WALASHEK IND	Manufacturing	78	36 (46.2%)	42 (53.8%)
WALDENBOOK CO INC	Retail Trade	86	72 (83.7%)	14 (16.3%)
WALES CITY OF	Public Administration	45	43 (95.6%)	2 (4.4%)
WALACES BAKE SHOP CAFE & ICEC	Retail Trade	98	81 (82.7%)	17 (17.3%)
WALSKY CONSTRUCTION CO	Construction	147	103 (70.1%)	44 (29.9%)
WANG LABORATORIES INC	Wholesale Trade	33	33 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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WARDS COVE PACKING CO INC	Manufacturing	649	262 (40.4%)	387 (59.6%)
WARNING LITES OF ALASKA INC	Services	35	33 (94.3%)	2 (5.7%)
WASILLA CITY OF	Public Administration	35	34 (97.1%)	1 (2.9%)
WASILLA DENTAL CENTER INC	Services	29	28 (96.6%)	1 (3.4%)
WATERFALL GROUP LTD THE	Services	210	141 (67.1%)	69 (32.9%)
WAYLAND BAPTIST UNIVERSITY	Services	76	62 (81.6%)	14 (18.4%)
WAYNE CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	78	69 (88.5%)	9 (11.5%)
WEAVER BROTHERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	46	44 (95.7%)	2 (4.3%)
WEBCO ALASKA INC	Wholesale Trade	30	27 (90.0%)	3 (10.0%)
WEDBUSH NOBLE COOKE INC	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	22	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)
WEIGHT WATCHERS OF ALASKA INC	Services	101	99 (98.0%)	2 (2.0%)
WEL ASKA CORPORATION	Trans., Comm., Util.	55	44 (80.0%)	11 (20.0%)
WELCHS STYLE SHOP INC	Retail Trade	45	42 (93.3%)	3 (6.7%)
WENDY'S RESTAURANT	Retail Trade	95	75 (78.9%)	20 (21.1%)
WENDYS OLD FASHION HAMBURGERS	Retail Trade	65	53 (81.5%)	12 (18.5%)
WENDYS OLD FASHIONED HAMBURGER	Retail Trade	899	689 (76.6%)	210 (23.4%)
WENDYS OLD FASHIONED HAMBURGER	Retail Trade	94	71 (75.5%)	23 (24.5%)
WESLEYAN NURSING HOME INC	Services	80	77 (96.3%)	3 (3.8%)
WEST COAST STEVEDORING CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	162	158 (97.5%)	4 (2.5%)
WESTERN AIR LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	306	283 (92.5%)	23 (7.5%)
WESTERN AK CONTRACTORS J/V	Construction	125	89 (71.2%)	36 (28.8%)
WESTERN ALASKA FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	185	106 (57.3%)	79 (42.7%)
WESTERN ATLAS INTERNATIONAL IN	Mining	161	126 (78.3%)	35 (21.7%)
WESTERN ENTERPRISES INC	Construction	52	49 (94.2%)	3 (5.8%)
WESTERN FISH PRODUCERS INC	Manufacturing	154	87 (56.5%)	67 (43.5%)
WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CO OF AMER	Mining	147	110 (74.8%)	37 (25.2%)
WESTERN INSULFOAM CORPORATION	Manufacturing	33	27 (81.8%)	6 (18.2%)
WESTERN PIONEER INC	Retail Trade	173	111 (64.2%)	62 (35.8%)
WESTFORK INC	Retail Trade	86	78 (90.7%)	8 (9.3%)
WESTMARK HOTELS INC	Services	1,074	927 (86.3%)	147 (13.7%)
WESTOURS INC	Services	717	511 (71.3%)	206 (28.7%)
WESTOURS MOTORCOACHES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	513	353 (68.8%)	160 (31.2%)
WESTWARD FISHERIES C/O YUASA	Manufacturing	117	8 (6.8%)	109 (93.2%)
WESTWARD TRADING COMPANY INC	Retail Trade	72	64 (88.9%)	8 (11.1%)
WGM INC	Services	57	47 (82.5%)	10 (17.5%)
WHITE MOUNTAIN CITY OF	Public Administration	34	33 (97.1%)	1 (2.9%)
WHITESTONE LOGGING INC	Manufacturing	432	271 (62.7%)	161 (37.3%)
WHITTIER CITY OF	Public Administration	61	55 (90.2%)	6 (9.8%)
WICK CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	110	96 (87.3%)	14 (12.7%)
WILBURS FLIGHT OPERATIONS	Trans., Comm., Util.	103	95 (92.2%)	8 (7.8%)
WILDER CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Construction	286	256 (89.5%)	30 (10.5%)
WILLARD & CO INC	Construction	37	34 (91.9%)	3 (8.1%)
WILLMAR ELECTRIC SVCS INC	Construction	28	27 (96.4%)	1 (3.6%)
WILLOW CACHE CORP	Construction	47	41 (87.2%)	6 (12.8%)
WILSYK INC	Services	611	531 (86.9%)	80 (13.1%)
WINDFALL GOLD MINING CORP	Mining	38	9 (23.7%)	29 (76.3%)
WINDSINGER CAFE	Retail Trade	41	30 (73.2%)	11 (26.8%)
WINEGARDNER INC	Services	198	172 (86.9%)	26 (13.1%)
WINEROCK-BRECHAN JV	Construction	77	68 (88.3%)	9 (11.7%)

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WINGS OF ALASKA	Trans., Comm., Util.	51	48 (94.1%)	3 (5.9%)
WM A EGAN CIVIC & CONVNTN CTR	Finance, Ins. and R.E.	196	166 (84.7%)	30 (15.3%)
WM L LONIGAN GENERAL CONTR	Construction	41	29 (70.7%)	12 (29.3%)
WOOLINGER DRUG & PHOTO	Retail Trade	45	44 (97.8%)	1 (2.2%)
WOHLFORTH ARGETSINGER JOHNSON	Services	40	32 (80.0%)	8 (20.0%)
WOMEN IN CRISIS INC	Services	40	38 (95.0%)	2 (5.0%)
WOODBINE AK FISH CO	Manufacturing	172	65 (37.8%)	107 (62.2%)
WOODWARD CLYDE CONSULTANTS INC	Services	25	23 (92.0%)	2 (8.0%)
WORLD EXPRESS TRAVEL (01/87-06/87)	Trans., Comm., Util.	26	23 (88.5%)	3 (11.5%)
WORLD EXPRESS TRAVEL INC (07/87-12/87)	Trans., Comm., Util.	30	28 (93.3%)	2 (6.7%)
WORLD WIDE MOVERS INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	138	118 (85.5%)	20 (14.5%)
WORMALD FIRE SYSTEM INC	Construction	34	31 (91.2%)	3 (8.8%)
WRANGELL CITY OF	Public Administration	119	110 (92.4%)	9 (7.6%)
WRANGELL FISHERIES INC	Manufacturing	148	118 (79.7%)	30 (20.3%)
WRANGELL FOREST PRODUCTS LTD	Manufacturing	811	532 (65.6%)	279 (34.4%)
WRANGELL GEN HOSP & LONG TERM	Services	49	45 (91.8%)	4 (8.2%)
WRANGELL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	Services	111	100 (90.1%)	11 (9.9%)
WRANGELL STEVEDORING CORP	Trans., Comm., Util.	50	49 (98.0%)	1 (2.0%)
WRIGHT AIR SERVICE INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	22	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)
WRIGHT SCHUCHART INC	Construction	347	317 (91.4%)	30 (8.6%)
WRIGHT SVCS INC	Services	137	91 (66.4%)	46 (33.6%)
WSTN AK COU BOY SCOUTS OF AMER	Services	30	28 (93.3%)	2 (6.7%)
WYATT INC	Retail Trade	68	59 (86.8%)	9 (13.2%)
XCEL SERVICES INC	Services	67	61 (91.0%)	6 (9.0%)
XEROX CORPORATION	Wholesale Trade	134	125 (93.3%)	9 (6.7%)
YAK INC	Manufacturing	144	30 (20.8%)	114 (79.2%)
YAKUTAT CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	81	77 (95.1%)	4 (4.9%)
YES BAY LODGE	Services	27	9 (33.3%)	18 (66.7%)
YESTERDAYS RESTAURANT & SALOON	Retail Trade	208	166 (79.8%)	42 (20.2%)
YMCA OF ANCHORAGE	Services	180	164 (91.1%)	16 (8.9%)
YOUNG'S INC	Retail Trade	22	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)
YUKON DELTA FISH MARKET COOP	Manufacturing	149	145 (97.3%)	4 (2.7%)
YUKON EQUIPMENT CO	Wholesale Trade	27	25 (92.6%)	2 (7.4%)
YUKON FLATS SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	284	264 (93.0%)	20 (7.0%)
YUKON KOYUKUK SCHOOL DIST	Services	309	298 (96.4%)	11 (3.6%)
YUKON KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORP 90	Services	432	413 (95.6%)	19 (4.4%)
YUKON OFFICE SUPPLY INC	Wholesale Trade	506	466 (92.1%)	40 (7.9%)
YUPIIT SCHOOL DISTRICT	Services	224	211 (94.2%)	13 (5.8%)
YUPIK STAR FISHERIES INL	Manufacturing	64	62 (96.9%)	2 (3.1%)
YUTANA BARGE LINES INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	97	75 (77.3%)	22 (22.7%)
YUTE AIR ALASKA INC	Trans., Comm., Util.	49	38 (77.6%)	11 (22.4%)
ZALE DELEWARE INC	Retail Trade	146	129 (88.4%)	17 (11.6%)
ZAN INC	Retail Trade	101	84 (83.2%)	17 (16.8%)
ZEPPUS	Retail Trade	45	40 (88.9%)	5 (11.1%)

Note: A resident is an employee who received either a 1987 or 1988 permanent fund dividend.



Developing a constitutionally secure Alaska hire law

By DAVE DONLEY

Having just returned from a week of consulting with state legislators attempting to develop a constitutional Alaska hire law, I am pleased to report that the prospects have never been better.

Given the recent rise in unemployment in our state, it is more important than ever that we ensure jobs for Alaskans. An Alaska hire law that can withstand constitutional challenge can guarantee that the jobs we have will go to qualified Alaskans.

A recent statewide survey showed that Alaskans overwhelmingly support the passage of such legislation. Unfortunately, last year the Alaska Supreme Court in *Francis vs. Robinson* struck down our old Alaska hire law claiming that it was too broad in scope and not adequately justified. However, several other recent court decisions have more clearly explained what is necessary for a constitutional local hire law. By following the criteria identified in these cases, I believe new Alaska hire legislation will be able to withstand future challenges.

This year there are several important pieces of Alaska hire legislation working their way through the legislative process. Each of these bills attempts to satisfy constitutional requirements by different methods, but the goal of all is

to ensure jobs in Alaska go to Alaskans first.

But can the legislature meet this challenge for constitutional Alaska hire laws? The answer is clearly yes it can. New evidence compiled by the Department of Labor indicates that for the first time, the state has a constitutional, factual basis for giving an employment preference to Alaska residents.

Among the leading Alaska hire proposals this year are:

House Bill 466 and Senate Bill 367 sponsored by Rep. Red Boucher and Sen. Jan Faiks. This legislation developed by Rep. Boucher and myself would replace the old law and require resident hire on all public works projects funded with state money when a constitutional basis for such a requirement exists. An example of such a basis would be when the state can identify specific social ills caused by non-resident workers displacing Alaskans.

This bill was designed to set a precedent for future local hire legislation. It addresses the concerns identified by the courts in this area and is designed as strongly as possible to withstand a constitutional challenge.

The House and Senate versions are basically the same. The Senate version recently passed the Senate 38-0. The House version is currently in the House Finance Committee.



Senate Bill 271 and House Bill 367 sponsored by Sen. Joe Josephson and Rep. Marco Pignalberi. This legislation primarily protects oil and gas industry related jobs for Alaskans. The bill requires resident hire on private sector projects taking place on state owned leased lands. Most oil industry related employers operating on the North Slope would be required to hire Alaskans. This legislation has been revised to conform with and adopts many of the provisions drafted into the previous bill, so that when both proposals become law they can more easily be enforced by the Department of Labor.

Senate Bill 360 sponsored by Faiks. Instead of requiring companies to hire Alaskans, this legislation would offer extensive tax credits to private employers who do so. Because of the high fiscal impact of this legislation, it is unlikely that it will pass this legislature session. Further, contrary to popular misconception, offering tax credits to achieve local hire is probably no

more constitutional than direct action.

Senate Bill 463 sponsored by the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee. This legislation attempts to achieve local hire by adding difficult requirements regarding hiring of non-residents. These requirements include funding return transportation to point of hire, a security bond for potential criminal or civil violations of such employees, medical examinations and providing the state with the criminal records of such employees. While such requirements are well motivated and may be good ideas, they are of very questionable constitutionality. Absent substantial evidence supporting the independent need for such legislation it, like tax credit legislation, is no more constitutional than direct action.

Whatever legislation is adopted this year will probably be challenged. Given the nature of constitutional law, there are no guarantees that any of these measures will withstand challenge. But, if any can, the public works Alaska hire legislation (HB466/SB367) and the Alaska hire on state lease lands legislation (HB367/SB271) clearly stand the best chance.

With the livelihood of so many Alaskans on the line, it is critical that every effort be made to find a

workable solution. The Department of Labor estimates that Alaskans lost over \$677 million in wages to other sources in 1984 alone. Yet, incredibly, some legislators object to the meager administrative costs necessary to make proposed legislation as constitutional as possible. In fact, a recent reduction in proposed state spending on local hire enforcement from about \$500,000 to \$350,000 has potentially weakened the constitutionality of any new Alaska hire law.

In a time of diminishing state revenues and fewer and fewer jobs, ensuring a constitutional employment preference for Alaskans must be a top priority. The relatively small dollar investment it will take to make proposed legislation constitutional is a good investment in the future of Alaska.

The next few weeks will demonstrate whether or not our lawmakers can meet the challenge. It can be done, but it will take creativity and cooperation. Hopefully, this legislature won't be penny wise and pound foolish.

□ Dave Donley is an Anchorage attorney specializing in local hire legislation. In 1985 he authored a special legislative report for the House Finance Committee on the legal prospects of Alaska hire

Tort r

...on the shore of Cook Inlet about 110 miles southwest of Anchorage, has been in almost continuous eruption since Friday night.

"We saw a vigorous, billowing ... gray and white column coming out of a vent in the crater at 8,000 to 8,500 feet," Richter said.

What ash and rock the force of the eruption did carry skyward appeared to separate from the main column and drift with low-level winds to the east and south-

Scientists think water melting from the ice in the crater is running down cracks in the rock to Redoubt's hot core. There it flashes into steam with enough force to pulverize rocks and roar back out of the vent.

Before molten rock is squeezed up and plugs the vent again, there may be more explosive eruptions than have happened yet, the volcano observatory said in a statement.

... was punctuated by eruptions spanning a two-year period beginning in January 1966.

This eruption appears stronger than the last one, and may be the most active this century, said volcanologist Juergen Kienle of the Geophysical Institute. He estimated Redoubt has shot more ash into the interior of the state than Augustine did in 1976 and 1986 together.

In Kienle's model of Redoubt, this eruption may

steam than by magma, Kienle said.

The volcano observatory called it a combined steam and magma eruption. The early explosive eruptions last week blew out the rock that plugged the 1966 vent.

Richter said one observation flight made it over Redoubt after the first eruption last Thursday. From then until Monday, ash and clouds have made observations from Anchorage impossible.

didn't occur, just that they weren't on file."

School officials asked the troopers to conduct the surprise inspections after receiving what Sorenson described as reliable information that several buses had problems.

"We had good reason to pretty-good reason to believe there might be some problems," he said. "The way to be sure was to have

Please see Page E-2, BUS

lawyers dismissal

thority" the law placed them. It does not apply to sexual relationships between high school teachers and students aged 16 or older, according to a brief Carlson's attorneys filed Friday.

Carlson, 44, was charged last month with three counts of sexual abuse of a minor, felonies carrying a presumptive prison term of up to eight years.

He is accused of sexual intercourse and other sexual acts with a student who was enrolled in his newspaper and Shakespeare classes last spring at Bartlett High School.

Please see Page E-3, SATCH

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS DEC. 19, 1989 High court rules against local-hire law

By DAVID HULEN Daily News reporter

The state Supreme Court declared Alaska's latest local-hire law unconstitutional on Monday — a decision that may make it harder for residents of economically depressed rural villages to be hired for local construction jobs.

In a 3-2 decision, the court backed up a Superior Court ruling and said the controversial "Regional Preference Law" denies Alaskans equal access to jobs. It was the third time in recent years the court has rejected Alaska local-hire laws.

The latest law, enacted in 1986, requires contractors on state-funded projects to hire local residents for at least half the jobs when the work is in an area determined to be economically disadvantaged.

As a result, local workers have routinely been given

6...the regional preference law will impose significant limitations on construction workers' overall employment opportunities. — Supreme Court opinion

preference on many jobs. The jobs have ranged from the giant Bradley Lake hydroelectric project near Homer to small-scale school, road and dock work in far-flung villages across the state. Money from working construction jobs is a staple of village economies.

Monday's ruling could scrap the preference program in Alaska, lawyers said, leaving contractors free to hire whomever they please on many future projects. State officials said Monday they were still digesting the court's ruling, and weren't sure whether it would be possible to salvage parts of the local-hire law.

But the ruling struck down the heart of law — the idea that residents of certain areas of Alaska should get preference over those from other parts of the state or Outside.

"They seem to be pretty well rejecting the premise," said Deputy Attorney General Ron Lorenson.

The case stems from the \$47 million state-financed haul road built between the Red Dog zinc and lead mine in northwest Alaska and a new port on the Chukchi Sea.

The main contractor on the project, Enserch Alaska Construction Inc., challenged the preference law when the

region around the mine was declared economically distressed by the state Department of Labor. Half of the 250 people hired for the project were required to be local residents.

Enserch claimed inexperienced local workers caused the company \$500,000 in delays. Two men from Anchorage and Fairbanks who claimed they were denied jobs in favor of local residents joined as plaintiffs in the suit.

The state, joined by the NANA Native Regional Corp., argued that the law was a legitimate way of providing jobs to people who needed them.

Former Superior Court Judge Douglas Serdahely struck down the law last year. The Supreme Court agreed on Monday, but reversed a decision by Serdahely that Enserch and the

Please see Page E-3, COURT

Mayor hears nepotism complaints after city hires son

short-term work for the city in the past.

"But the city has to be run as a government and

The mayor takes the criticism in stride

fault, citizens should see the good in the city. "They

1984. That touched off the nepotism charges as fi

MAYOR: Sons on municipal payroll

Continued from Page E-1

itism," Mayor Lewis says. "Craig started out as a volunteer in high school and volunteers are always hired first."

Craig Lewis started working for the city on a volunteer basis while still in high school. He received no pay. For the last few years, he worked on and off as a contract laborer.

John Fischer, city administrative assistant, applauds the decision to hire Lewis.

"He saves us a bundle, since he's a heavy-equip-

ment operator. We can rent a backhoe vs. a backhoe with an operator," Fischer says.

North Pole resident John Boulette says he has no objection to the fact one of the mayor's sons was hired, although he thinks the job should have been advertised to get the most qualified candidate. But Boulette feels the position itself isn't needed. "They can't justify a third position," he says. "Costs are going up and revenues are going down. Over a million dollars in wages a year is going for a city of only 1,600 people."

Most North Pole city

council members have no problem with so many of the Lewis family being on the payroll, or with Craig being hired full time.

"If he's the best man for the job it doesn't upset me if he's her son," says Councilman Craig R. Lewis (no relation to Carleta Lewis).

He says his opinion would change if he heard the Lewis brothers were treated differently from other employees.

"It's maybe unfortunate from a political standpoint to have all her relatives working for the city, but all these people are qualified and she didn't directly hire

them," says Richard Coursey, another council member.

Councilman John Arnold is the only one raising an objection.

"I have mixed feelings about them hiring him," Arnold says. "I don't know his qualifications or if, in fact, there was a job description drafted up to use as a guideline."

"Another Lewis working for the city definitely raises a few eyebrows," Arnold says. "I question whether this job was advertised to see if there was someone who was better qualified."

COURT: Local-hire law unconstitutional

Continued from Page E-1

two workers are entitled to damages from the state.

In a 59-page ruling, a majority of justices agreed that Alaska's constitution guarantees all Alaskans equal access to jobs anywhere in the state. The law, wrote the justices, conflicts with the first paragraph of the state Constitution, which holds that "all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities and protection under the law."

Because public-works projects makes up most construction jobs available in the state, the law unfairly restricts the amount of work available to workers from outside economically depressed zones, the court wrote.

"By restricting the number of public works construction jobs available to non-zone residents, the regional preference law will impose significant limitations on construction workers' overall employment opportunities," the court wrote.

Jan DeYoung, an assistant attorney general who handled the state's appeal, said she didn't see an easy way for the legislature to make the law constitutional. But state lawyers had only started studying the ruling, she said.

There is no way to know exactly how many workers are employed because of the local-preference law. In some cases, they may have been hired without a preference.

But the law applies in

hundreds of current state public-works contracts, said Randy Carr, deputy director of the state's Labor Standards and Safety Division. He said thousands of workers are included in those contracts, which cover virtually all state construction except highway and airport projects involving federal money.

The biggest current project using the local-preference law is probably Bradley Lake. Of roughly 200 workers now employed at the dam site, more than half are from Homer, Kenai and other communities in the region, according to Bob LeResche, director of the Alaska Energy Authority, which is building the project. The area was declared economically depressed because of high

unemployment and other factors.

If the local-preference law is scrapped, it would be hard for Bradley Lake contractors to dismiss local workers hired because of it, LeResche said. Most of the workers are unionized, and companies have agreed not to replace workers, he said.

The Regional Preference Law is the third local-hire law struck down by the courts. In 1986, the previous statute, which limited how many non-residents contractors could hire on state-funded projects, was thrown out by the Alaska Supreme Court.

Alaska residency was never an overt issue in the latest case. Those challenging it — Enserch and the two would-be employees — were Alaskans.

COURT: Lawyers ask to have case dismissed

ay m. levine

HOOTER

ENDING, AFTER ALL: In last month about a remodeling job at received money from a up for workers. The ss and it appeared the lly been established. At rm what company had nd on the job, and we was money available to

administrator at Fort relevant documents. The should be money left to Doris Thomas, an Army has given the reader the ation relevant to placing

CHARITIES: Here's a U.S. Postal Inspection lots of organizations will e of these charities are Brother Anthony," who mail fraud in July. The pretta, a Cleveland rock Anthony's Friary, an a financial crisis. Last Capretta raised more than sic recording fees, hair ving expenses, according

at are new to you. One l Charities Information e bureau rates charities ght standards. To get the nization must have such onensible governing body," report and a "reasonable fund-raising expenses." by phone, although you



LASKA HIRE

A Handbook on Working and Hiring in Alaska

Alaska's Local Hire Law
Resident Preference Rules for State Jobs
Equal Employment Opportunity Laws



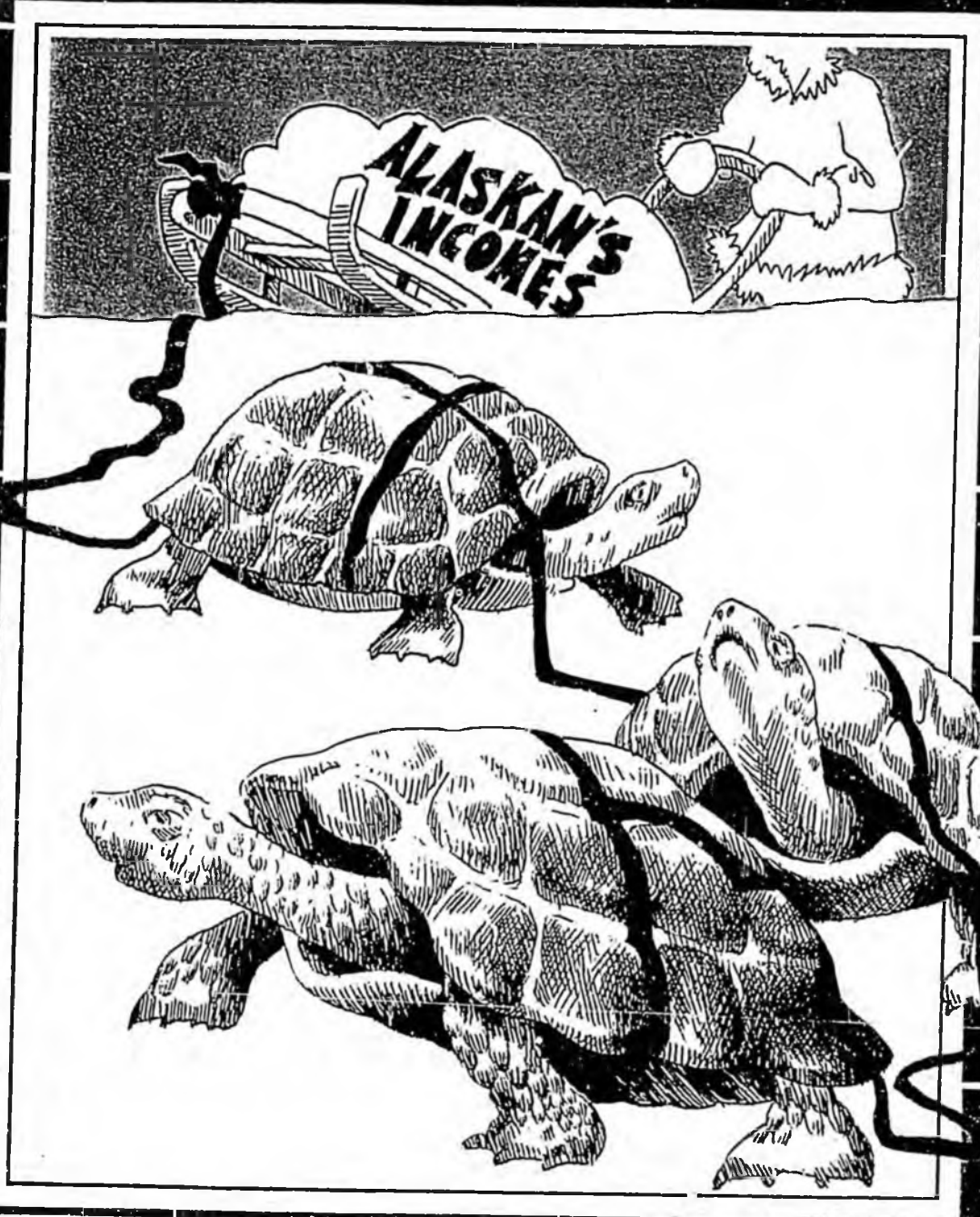
Governor Steve Cowper
Labor Commissioner Jim Sampson
Equal Employment Opportunity Director Michael McKennett

Fall 1988

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NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
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FILE

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS



Alaska's Income
Picture Brightened
in 1987 & 1988

Measuring the
Cost of Living

Alaska's July
Unemployment Rate
Fell To A Record Low

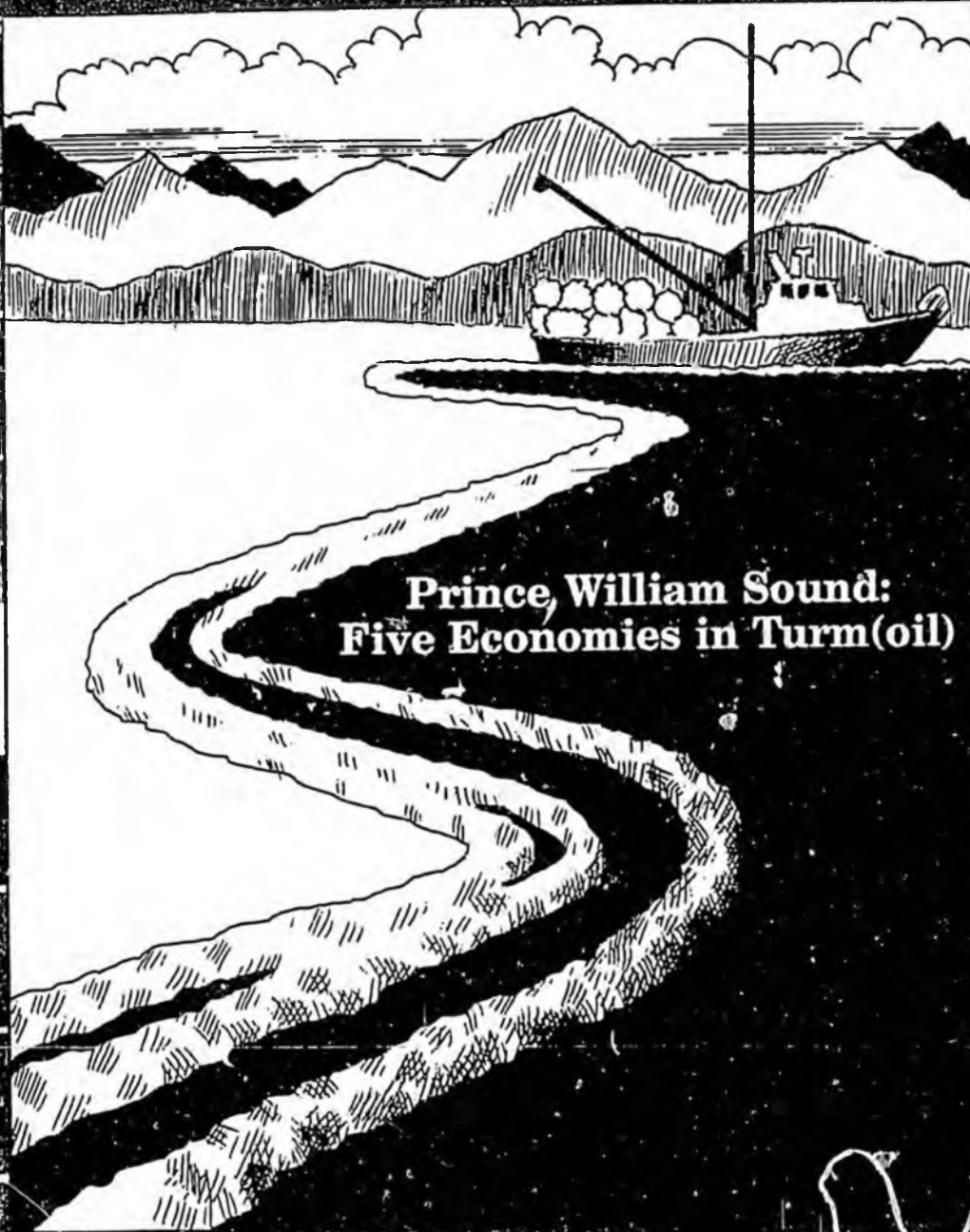
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

ALASKA ECONOMIC

TRENDS



**Prince William Sound:
Five Economies in Turmoil**

July 1989

**Nonresident Workers'
Impact on Alaska- 1987**

**April Employment
Boosted by
Oil Spill Impact**

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AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
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NONRESIDENTS WORKING IN ALASKA

1 9 8 8

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THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

ALASKA ECONOMIC

TRENDS



The Trends 50
Alaska's Largest
Private Employers in 1988

August 1989

**Oil Spill Causes an Upward
Revision in Employment Forecast**

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

EO

74

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 9, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 1/24/89

The LABOR & COMMERCE Committee recommends that:

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 74

Transferring the function of regulating games of chance and contests of skill from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

- be replaced with _____ the same title
- have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) published: _____
- zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

~~SIGNING DO PASS:~~ NOT DISAPPROVE

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

Don Douglas

Wally member

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Don Douglas

Chairman's signature

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 9, 1989

The Honorable Sam Cotten
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Cotten:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 23, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting Executive Order No. 74, transferring the function of regulating games of chance (charitable gaming) and contests of skill under AS 05.15 from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED).

The transfer will enhance the efficiency of state government by consolidating this regulatory function in a department that already performs other similar regulatory functions. The transfer will enable the Department of Revenue to focus more of its attention and resources on its primary responsibility -- collecting revenue due to our state government.

Section 1 of the Order consists of my findings leading to the Order. Sections 2 -- 5 of the Order amend the provisions of AS 05.15 that specify the department responsible for implementing the chapter, simply to substitute one department for the other. Section 6 of the Order similarly amends AS 11.66.280(2)'s definition of gambling. Section 7 of the Order adds the transferred function to the list of duties of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development in AS 44.33.020. Section 8 sets out transition provisions regarding regulations relating to the transferred function, and sec. 9 provides for a July 1, 1989 effective date for the transfer.

No substantive changes, other than the transfer itself, are made by this Order.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Cowper".

Steve Cowper
Governor

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: EXECUTIVE ORDER 7
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 1/9/89

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FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Commerce & Econ. Dev.
Title: Trans. of games of chance and contests BRU: Occupational Licensing
of skill from Revenue to DCED
Sponsor: Rules Committee Components: Administration
Requestor: Governor

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL OPERATING						
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)

Funding for the transfer of this function will be submitted through the budget amendment process.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Admin. Officer Phone: 465-2144
Division: Occupational Licensing Date: December 22, 1988
Approved by Commissioner: Larry Merculieff, Commissioner Date: 12/22/88
Agency: Dept. of Commerce & Economic Development

Distribution (by preparer):

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

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: EXECUTIVE ORDER 74
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 179/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Transfer of Charitable
Gaming Program
Sponsor: Rules Committee
Requestor: Governor

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Income and Excise Audit Division
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LANDS & 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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	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: See Attached.

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel, Director *Steven E. Kettel* Phone: (907) 465-2320
Division: Income and Excise Audit Division Date: December 22, 1988

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone *Hugh Malone* Date: 12/22/88
Agency: Department of Revenue

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

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel
Income and Excise Audit Division
Department of Revenue
December 22, 1988

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS
TRANSFER OF CHARITABLE GAMING PROGRAM

The Charitable Gaming Program will transfer from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development on July 1, 1989. The Gaming Program operates more as a regulatory section than a revenue agency. This transfer will enhance the efficiency of state government through consolidation in a department that already performs other similar regulatory functions. This transfer will allow the Department of Revenue to focus attention and resources on its primary responsibility of collection revenue due to state government.

This bill is necessary to amend the statutes which specify the department responsible for implementing AS 04.15.

The Department of Revenue will transfer the necessary resources; including seven positions, associated travel, contractual, and supply monies to enable the Department of Commerce and Economic Development to carry out the responsibilities of the program. Refer to Income and Excise Audit Division's FY 90 Budget Amendment for details.

EO

75

HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE


P.O. BOX Y, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-3892

February 24, 1989

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Representative Mike Davis, Chair
Legislative Council

From: Representative Dave Donley, Chair 
House Labor and Commerce Committee

Re: Executive Orders and the BASIS system

I am writing to request that Executive and Administrative Orders be included under the "bills in Committee" menu of the BASIS system.

Our Committee recently "found" an Executive Order that had been filed along with the other original bills in a secured file accessed only by the Committee secretary. Since the EO did not appear on the BASIS print outs used to set the weekly committee calendar, it was easily lost track of even though the actual bill was secure. Therefore we were suddenly caught without sufficient time to review the EO with the 60 day limit rapidly approaching.

In addition to the problem outlined above, it is difficult to find out what Executive and Administrative Orders have been introduced and where they have been referred to since they are not listed in the BASIS system at all.

In most cases this wouldn't be a problem because Executive and Administrative Orders generally represent simple technical changes in the structure of the Administration. However, in some cases, such as the EO we "found", they make substantial changes that should more appropriately be reviewed by the Legislature during the public hearing process.

I would appreciate your immediate attention to this matter. Please call me or Ginger Baim at 4954 if you have any questions or need additional information.

cc: Representative Ben Grussendorf, Chair
House Rules Committee

Chief Clerk, Alaska State House of Representatives

HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P.O. BOX Y, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-3892

February 27, 1989

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members, House Labor and Commerce Committee

From: Representative Dave Donley, Chair
House Labor and Commerce Committee

Re: Proposed Committee Legislation

Attached is a draft House Special Concurrent Resolution disapproving Executive Order 75, a measure transferring certain energy loan programs from various state agencies to the Alaska Power Authority.

EO 75 changes the APA's name to the Alaska Energy Authority, to "reflect the agency's increased and diversified responsibility for energy matters resulting from this Order", and transfers responsibility for administering the Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund and the Power Development Revolving Loan Fund (PDRLF) to the APA.

While the Governor has clear authority to restructure state government as he sees fit, the effect of EO 75 is to make substantial changes in the way the APA functions and in the scope of their authority. More importantly, EO 75 may remove substantive energy policy decisions and use of the revenues generated from the PDRLF from Legislative review and the Budget process.

By placing the PDRLF directly under the APA, the agency is placed in an unprecedented position of being able to make loans to itself for power projects under 1.5 megawatts without legislative review. In the past few years the Legislature has lapsed funds from the PDRLF into the General Fund. EO 75 will allow the APA to encumber those funds in the future.

There are several bills currently pending before the Legislature that affect the future and scope of responsibilities of the APA including HB 143, currently in the House Labor and Commerce Committee. It is appropriate for the Legislature to have time to act on these measures during the public hearing process before a measure as sweeping as EO 75 goes into effect. In addition, EO 75 does not become effective until July 1, 1989, so delay of its implementation until the Legislature has had time to act should not interfere with the Governor's ability to restructure the Agency in the future.

In order to disapprove an EO, a Resolution must be adopted by a majority vote during a special joint session prior to March 9, the last day of the 60 days the Legislature has to act on an EO. Since time is so short, this Resolution must be introduced no later than tomorrow (Wednesday, March 1) in order to have chance to be reviewed by the Legislature prior to the deadline.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 27, 1989

SUBJECT: Constitutionality of Executive Order
 No. 75 (Transferring programs to the
 Alaska Power Authority)

TO: Representative Dave Donley, Chairman
 House Labor and Commerce Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*
 Legislative Counsel

You have requested an opinion concerning the constitutionality of Executive Order No. 75, transferring certain programs to the Alaska Power Authority (APA) and changing the name of the authority to the Alaska Energy Authority.

You question whether the transfer of the power development revolving loan fund (PDRLF), which makes loans to the APA, from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development to the APA itself violates the power of the governor under the state constitution to reorganize the executive branch of government. You also have asked whether the APA could encumber the revenue stream coming into the PDRLF and prevent the legislature from reappropriating those receipts.

In my opinion, Executive Order No. 75 is a valid exercise of the governor's powers under sec. 23, art. III, Constitution of the State of Alaska, which reads in pertinent part:

The governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders.

The APA is an independent public corporation located in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development

Representative Dave Donley
Page 2
February 27, 1989

(AS 44.83.020). It is subject to the reorganization power of the governor.

The Executive Order does not make any substantive changes to the programs transferred. It transfers the PDRLF and the bulk fuel revolving loan fund to the APA. The fact that transferring the PDRLF to the APA permits the APA to make a loan from one fund under its control to another program under its control, though anomalous, is not a violation of the governor's powers of reorganization.

Your second question concerns the ability of the APA to encumber the receipts of the PDRLF.

Under Sec. 44.83.510(a) of the Executive Order (currently AS 44.33.610(a)), the PDRLF may be used for financing a power project acquired or constructed under the energy program for Alaska. The definition of "power project" in AS 44.83.230(4) is very broad, including a "plant, works, system, or facility" that is used for electrical or thermal energy production, waste energy utilization and energy conservation, or transmission, purchase, sale, exchange, or interchange of electrical or thermal energy. Therefore, the energy program for Alaska could include a wide variety of undertakings.

The energy program for Alaska is set out in AS 44.83.380 - 44.83.425. Under AS 44.83.380(b), the APA may acquire or construct power projects, but only if the project is submitted and approved under AS 44.83.177 - 44.83.187.

The legislative review process set out in AS 44.83.177 - 44.83.187 prohibits the APA from embarking on the engineering or design phase of a proposed new project for which legislative approval is required until the legislature has approved the project. However, under AS 44.83.187, certain kinds of projects are exempt from legislative approval. (Generally, projects that generate 1.5 megawatts of power or less, and those that generate more than 1.5 but not more than 25 megawatts and are financed by revenue bonds are exempt. Transmission lines that cost less than \$3,000,000 are also exempt.) Under Sec. 44.83.510(b) (currently AS 44.33.610(b)) the requirement for legislative approval under AS 44.83.185(c) applies only to those projects that are not exempted from legislative approval under AS 44.83.187. An exempt project could be undertaken as part of the energy program for Alaska without legislative review and the PDRLF

Representative Dave Donley
Page 3
February 27, 1989

could be used as a funding source.

If the APA encumbered the revenue stream from the PDRLF before the effective date of an appropriation depleting the fund, the encumbrance would defeat the appropriation to the extent of the amount obligated. If the project were one that fell within the exemption to legislative review, the APA could finance its acquisition or construction without prior legislative approval.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TBC:gc
WkG7/062

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 27, 1989

SUBJECT: Constitutionality of Executive Order
No. 75 (Transferring programs to the
Alaska Power Authority)

TO: Representative Dave Donley, Chairman
House Labor and Commerce Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *JBC*
Legislative Counsel

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*4 damp pool
37.3 mil*

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Representative Dave Donley
Page 2
February 27, 1989

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Representative Dave Donley
Page 3
February 27, 1989

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If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TBC:gc
WkG7/062



Alaska State Legislature

6 DV

House of Representatives

Office of the Chief Clerk

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

February 27, 1989

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Dave *D. Jones* Chair
House Labor and Commerce *Committee*

FROM: Irene Cashen, Chief Clerk *Irene*

RE: Executive Orders and the BASIS System

I agree with you. It would be helpful to have Executive Orders available in BASIS. We have requested this from Data Processing in the past, but it has never been a high priority.

Marshall Slater in Data Processing has told me it might be possible to enter this information into the system, but there are major problems that would need to be solved.

Both the House and Senate are working with the identical executive order numbers at the same time. This creates a special problem, since the information entered from each house would be interspersed and garbled.

The BASIS system would have to be reprogrammed to accept EO numbers. Marshall told me this is a major change and should not be handled until the interim. The whole BASIS concept would have to be reprogrammed. A time-consuming undertaking.

Until DATA Processing can accommodate us, we will enter the information into the printed STATUS OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS that is distributed every week. It's too late to be of much help this year. We will continue to enter this in the printed status next year if BASIS hasn't been reprogrammed.

I'm enclosing a copy of what will appear in the STATUS. Maybe, just having it available in the printed STATUS will solve the problem and it won't be necessary to have it on-line in BASIS. Please let me know what you think.

Encl.

cc: Grussendorf, Chair, Rules Committee
Mike Davis, Chair, Legislative Council

STATUS OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS

<u>EO NUMBER</u>	<u>ABBREVIATED TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CURRENT STATUS</u>
EO 72	SOME FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAID RATE COMMISSION TO H&SS	GOVERNOR	1/09/89 1/09/89	(H) HES (S) HES
EO 73	CERTAIN LICENSING FUNCTIONS FROM REVENUE TO FISH & GAME	GOVERNOR	2/01/89 1/11/89	(H) FIN (S) RES then FIN
EO 74	REGULATION GAMES CHANCE/SKILL FROM REVENUE TO COMMERCE	GOVERNOR	2/08/89 1/09/89	(H) RUL (S) L&C then FIN
EO 75	BULK FUEL LOANS/POWER DEV. LOANS	GOVERNOR	1/09/89 1/09/89	(H) L&C then FIN then CRA (S) RES

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION FY 90 PROPOSED

COMPONENT	TOTAL	GF	FED REPTS	OTHER	FORMULA
SENIOR PROGRAMS	91644.4	59327.3			YES
(46.45% OF DOA BUDGET)					
LONGEVITY BONUS	56469.3	56469.3			
PIONEER HOMES	25707.9			2.3	
OLDER ALASKANS COMM.	9467.2	2858.0	5693.7		
PUBLIC SERVICES	18509.3	18509.3			
(9.38% OF DOA BUDGET)					
PUBLIC DEFENDER	6869.5	6869.5			
OFFICE OF PUBLIC ADVOCACY	3838.3	3838.3			
APCC	609.5	609.5			
APBC	7192.0	7192.0			
LEASING AND FACILITIES	28039.5	26114.9		1924.6	YES
(14.21% OF DOA BUDGET)					
RISK MANAGEMENT	20354.0	138.1		20215.9	
(10.32% OF DOA BUDGET)					
CENTRAL ADMIN.	18029.1	12364.8		5664.3	
(9.14% OF DOA BUDGET)					
INFO. RESOURCE MGMT.	20643.2	15774.5		4868.7	
(10.46% OF DOA BUDGET)					
INFO. RESOURCE MGMT.	12290.5	8991.8		3298.7	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	5689.2	4119.2		1570.0	
RATNET	2663.5	2663.5			
TOTAL DOA BUDGET	197306.7	158937.2	5693.7	32675.8	

BUDGET COMPARISON
(GF ONLY-NUMBERS IN MILLIONS)

	FY 75	FY 80	FY 85	FY 90
EDUCATION *	132.7	250.6	536.2	493.1
% of budget	31%	26%	25%	24%
% of change		+45%	+114%	-8%
SCHOOL DEBT RET.	4.8	24.1	94.7	104.0
% of budget	1%	3%	4%	5%
% of change		+402%	+293%	+10%
LONGEVITY BONUS	6.1	13.4	43.4	56.1
% of budget	1%	1%	2%	3%
% of change		+120%	+224%	+29%
H&SS PAYMENTS	25.5	36.7	75.8	129.0
% of budget	6%	4%	4%	6%
% of change		+44%	+107%	+70%
POWER COST EQUAL	0	0	12.2	17.9
% of budget			1%	1%
% of change				+47%
MUNICIPAL ASST & REVENUE SHARING	12.9	38.3	141.7	96.9
% of budget	3%	4%	7%	5%
% of change		+197%	+270%	-32%
SENIOR TAX RELIEF & SHARED TAXES	7.2	9.5	13.8	18.2
% of budget	2%	1%	1%	1%
% of change		+32%	+45%	+32%
UNIVERSITY	30.7	101.7	166.9	159.1
% of budget	7%	11%	8%	8%
% of change		+231%	+64%	-5%
COURT SYSTEM	11.7	23.8	38.8	41.2
% of budget	3%	2%	2%	2%
% of change		+103%	+63%	+6%
LEGISLATURE	3.6	20.2	35.3	31.2
% of budget	1%	2%	2%	1%
% of change		+461%	+75%	-12%

	FY 75	FY 80	FY 85	FY 90
AGENCIES	188.4	441.3	951.7	926.0
% of budget	44%	46%	45%	44%
% of change		+134%	+116%	-3%
TOTAL BUDGET	423.6	959.6	2110.5	2072.7
% of change		+127%	+120%	-2%

*FY 75 Education totals include state operated schools

% of budget includes total operating budget-excluding debt service

% of change is compared to previous FY

Agency total does not include formula programs

Total Budget does include formula programs

6-0924A
Cramer
2/25/89

BY THE LABCR AND
COMMERCE COMMITTEE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE SPECIAL CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Disapproving Executive Order No. 75.

6 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

7 WHEREAS the governor, under authority of art. III, sec. 23 of the
8 Constitution of the State of Alaska, has proposed the transfer of certain
9 programs from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and the
10 Department of Revenue by Executive Order No. 75; and

11 WHEREAS the governor has submitted Executive Order No. 75 to the
12 presiding officer of each house of the legislature as required by AS 24.-
13 30.130(b); and

14 WHEREAS art. III, sec. 23 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska
15 provides that unless disapproved within 60 days of a regular session by
16 resolution concurred in by a majority of the members of the legislature in
17 joint session, an executive order becomes effective at a date thereafter
18 designated by the governor; and

19 WHEREAS Executive Order No. 75 significantly increases and diversifies
20 the jurisdiction of the Alaska Power Authority; and

21 WHEREAS the legislature is precluded from amending executive orders
22 during the review process; and

23 WHEREAS there are several measures concerning the scope and future of
24 the Alaska Power Authority now being considered by the legislature; and

25 WHEREAS the legislature has not had time to fully examine the issues
26 raised by Executive Order No. 75;

27 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that Executive Order
28 No. 75 is disapproved.

HB

5

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(5)

Date Referred: January 9, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: JUDICIARY
FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 1/24/89

The LABOR & COMMERCE Committee recommends that:

HOUSE BILL NO. 5 [CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES COMMISSION]
"An Act amending the composition and membership of the Correctional Industries Commission; and providing for an effective date."

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
[] a new title
- [] have attached amendment(s)
- [] do pass
[] do not pass
[] no recommendation
[] individual recommendations
[] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- [] fiscal impact
[X] zero fiscal note
[] zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- [] fiscal note(s) published:

[] zero fiscal notes(s) published:

SIGNING DO PASS:

Dave Donley

Mr. [Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

[Signature] No Rec.

Dave Donley
Chairman's signature

REPRESENTATIVE
C.E. "SWACK" SWACKHAMMER

Alaska State Legislature



House of Representatives

SOLDOTNA

312 TYEE STREET
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99699
(907) 282-7841

JUNEAU

BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-2689

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Loren Leman
FROM: Rep. C.E. Swackhammer *Swack*
DATE: January 25, 1989
TOPIC: Alaska Prison Industries Commission

The following individuals are members of the aforementioned commission.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS:

Commissioner John M. Andrews, Dept. of Admin. Off 465-2200
Designee: Bob Link, Dir. of GSA

Commissioner Susan Humphrey-Barnett, Corrections Off 465-3376
Designee: Walt Majoros, Dir. of Statewide Programs

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: (Building Trades)

James N. Carroll FBX Off 456-6960

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES:

Roger V. Lewis JNU Off 586-6898

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Joan Koponen

PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVE:

Beverly D. Dunham (Seward) SWD Off 224-3815

EX-OFFENDER REPRESENTATIVE:

James L. Hesson JNU Off 586-3434

cc: House Labor and Commerce Committee Members

REPRESENTATIVE
C.E. "SWACK" SWACKHAMMER

Alaska State Legislature



SOLDOTNA
312 TYEE STREET
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99699
(907) 262-7841

JUNEAU
BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-2689

House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Dave Donley, Chair
House Labor And Commerce Committee

FROM: Rep. C.E. Swackhammer *Swack*

DATE: January 23, 1989

TOPIC: House Bill 5

This bill was introduced during the second session of the 15th Legislature and successfully passed through both houses without amendment. It was scheduled for hearing on the floor of the senate, but unfortunately the senate adjourned prior to being heard.

This bill is basically constructed to assure greater input from labor to minimize the opportunity for the Alaska Corrections Industry to compete with private enterprise; this is especially important during the economic downswing Alaska is currently facing.

Attached is a sectional analysis which specifically spells out how the Commission's membership will be increased by one additional member of organized labor. There is a zero fiscal impact on general funds, the expense of the added member will be borne by receipts of prison industries.

I respectfully request your support of House Bill 5.

REPRESENTATIVE
C.E. "SWACK" SWACKHAMMER

Alaska State Legislature



House of Representatives

SOLDOTNA

312 TYEE STREET
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99699
(907) 262-7841

JUNEAU

BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-2689

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF HB 5

"An act amending the composition and membership of the Correctional Industries Commission; and providing for an effective date."

Section 1 - Adds language to increase the members of the Correctional Industries Commission from seven to eight. The Governor will appoint six instead of five of these members. The appointed members criteria is amended to require that there be two representatives from organized labor; one from the building of trades and the other from the service industries.

Section 2 - Adds language that changes the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum from four to five.

Section 3 - Existing organized labor representative may continue to serve for the duration of his/her appointed term. It must be determined whether this representative was appointed from the building trades or the service industry.

Section 4 - The term of office for the new labor representative will be determined after the first labor represented has been designated and appointed. The Governor shall specify the appointed term of this representative, but may not extend this term beyond June 30, 1991.

Section 5 - Immediate effective date under AS 01.20.070 (c).

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act amending the composition and membership"
Sponsor: Rep Swackhammer, Gruenberg
Requestor: and Donley

Agency Affected: Department of Corrections
BRU: Statewide Operations
Components: Correctional Industries
Product Cost

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The increased costs for travel and per diem will be paid out of the Correctional Industries' Revolving Fund.

Susan E. Knighton

Prepared by: Susan E. Knighton, Director
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-3376
Date: 1-19-89

Approved by: Susan Humphrey-Barnett
Agency: Department of Corrections

Date: 1-19-89

Distribution (by preparer):

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

HB

13

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: March 3, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4-28-89

4/29
Rules

The LABOR & COMMERCE Committee considered:

HB 13

HOUSE BILL NO. 13 [TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATION POLICY]

"An Act declaring that telecommunications service utilities affect the public interest; and directing that regulation of telecommunications service utilities maintain and further universal basic telecommunications service."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
- [] have attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- [] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): (Dept) APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____ [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fiscal note _____ 2 [] zero fiscal note(s) CEO, N.S.A. 3/3/89
- [] zero with analysis _____ [] zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING: (Check approp. column)

Signature	Name	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<i>Dave Donley</i>	DONLEY			
<i>Robert A. Lemman</i>	LEMMAN		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>D. C. Boucher</i>	BOUCHER			
<i>Irving Finkelstein</i>	FINKELSTEIN		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>William Gruenberg</i>	GRUENBERG			

Dave Donley
Chairman's signature

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH STATE CAPITOL
UNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 21, 1989

SUBJECT: Intrastate competition in telecommunications
(Work Order No. 6-0689)

TO: Senator Steve Frank

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional analysis of the above described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional analysis or summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1 makes findings concerning telecommunications services in the state.

Sections 2 - 4 exempt utilities and services that are exempt under AS 42.13, enacted by section 5 of the bill, from regulation by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission (APUC) or by municipalities to the extent of the exemption granted under AS 42.13.

Section 5 adds a new chapter concerning regulation of intrastate exchange or interexchange telecommunications service.

Sec. 42.13.010 permits entities that did not hold APUC certificates of public convenience and necessity to provide intrastate telecommunications service on January 1, 1989, and that are not affiliated with a certificated entity, to provide interexchange service without being certificated. The entity must first file a notice concerning services and rates. Entities providing service under this section are not subject to regulation by the APUC. The definition section, sec. 42.13.300, defines "interexchange service" and "intrastate service."

Sec. 42.13.020 requires in subsection (a) that the APUC deregulate telecommunications services if an interested party requests and the requirements of the section are met. The commission may also act on its own motion to deregulate a service. The section applies to public utilities holding certificates of public convenience and necessity to provide intrastate telecommunications service. The commission must provide notice of the application and an opportunity for a hearing. The service is deregulated if the commission finds that the entity or affiliate of the entity does not have market power in that telecommunications service and is not affiliated with an entity having market power in that telecommunications service.

Under the rest of the section, the exemption applies only to the services exempted under (a). The APUC is directed to determine the fully distributed cost of the exempted and regulated services provided by the entity. The rates for regulated services may not include recovery of any of the costs of the exempted service. Rates for regulated services may increase only if the direct costs of the regulated service increase.

Sec. 42.13.030 sets out the notice that entities must file before providing an exempted service. The contents include the entity's name, address, a description of services and prices, and proof of the purchase of a bond required by the chapter. The notice must be kept up to date.

Sec. 42.13.040 permits the APUC to require that an entity that has been exempted under the chapter begin complying with regulatory requirements of AS 42.05 if the APUC finds that the entity has gained market power in a telecommunications market. The reimposition of regulation applies only to the extent a service or entity has market power.

Sec. 42.13.050 directs the APUC to establish a system for access charges to be paid by interexchange service providers to local exchange carriers. The local exchange carriers set the amounts by a tariff filing.

Sec. 42.13.060 directs the APUC to establish an intrastate telecommunications service universal service fund. The local exchange carriers maintain the fund. The purpose of the fund is to provide financial support as necessary to ensure that interexchange service is provided throughout the state at reasonable rates. The fund is to be used to reduce

exchange access charges and surcharges. The APUC may approve a tariff that reduces the charges and surcharges to zero if necessary to accomplish the purpose of the fund. The commission may change the method by which money from the fund is distributed if the change is necessary to achieve the purposes of the section. However, under section 8 of the bill, the commission must wait for two years after the fund is established before it may make changes.

Sec. 42.13.070 permits the APUC to authorize the local exchange carriers to form an association to help administer the access charges and the universal service surcharges.

Sec. 42.13.080 requires entities providing or proposing to provide interexchange service to post a surety bond payable to the local exchange carrier association or the carriers themselves. The bond is to be in an amount equal to 90 days estimated intrastate exchange access charges and surcharges.

Sec. 42.13.090 prohibits an entity from putting limitations on the resale of a telecommunications service. If a service is resold, the reseller receives credit for applicable exchange access charges if the credit is necessary to prevent double payment of the charges.

Sec. 42.13.100 prohibits entities from discriminating among customers or entities in providing access, service, or interconnection and requires entities to permit connection or the furnishing of a service when the public convenience and necessity require and the result will not cause substantial injury or a substantial detriment to the service.

Sec. 42.13.200 directs the APUC to refer to decisions of courts interpreting state and federal laws concerning monopolies and restraints of trade when determining whether an entity has market power under the chapter.

Sec. 42.13.300 defines terms used in the chapter.

Section 6 changes the current exemption from regulation under the state antitrust laws. The exemption for all public utilities holding certificates of public convenience and necessity is changed to remove utilities providing interexchange telecommunications service. The antitrust laws will apply to the provision of interexchange telecommunications service.

Senator Steve Frank
Page 4
February 21, 1989

Section 7 extends the termination date of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission to 1993.

Section 8 limits the APUC's power to change the method for distribution of the universal service fund for two years after the establishment of the fund.

Section 9 directs the APUC to adopt the regulations to establish the exchange access charges and the universal service fund on or before January 1, 1990.

Section 10 sets an effective date of January 1, 1990, for the sections creating the exemptions from APUC regulation and reimposition of regulation, requiring bonding, and prohibiting restrictions on resale of services and for the limitation of the exemption from the antitrust laws.

Section 11 makes the exchange carrier association section and the extension of the termination date of the APUC take effect immediately.

The remaining parts of the bill do not have a special effective date.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TC:lmb
L7/021



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

G
FYI

January 28, 1989

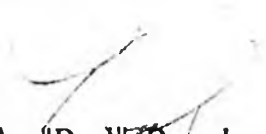
Tamara Brandt Cook
Director
Legal Services Division
Legislative Affairs Agency

Dear Tam,

Please draft a bill as requested by the enclosed letter.

I would appreciate it if you would send your answer to myself
and to Representative Dave Donley.

Thank you.


H.A. "Red" Boucher
Representative

cc: Representative Dave Donley

CORRECTION

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



G
FYI

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

January 28, 1989

Tamara Brandt Cook
Director
Legal Services Division
Legislative Affairs Agency

Dear Tam,

Please draft a bill as requested by the enclosed letter.

I would appreciate it if you would send your answer to myself and to Representative Dave Donley.

Thank you.


H.A. "Red" Boucher
Representative

cc: Representative Dave Donley

THE PRIVATE CABLE COMPANY

Senator Boucher
Capital Building 102
Pouch V
Juneau AK 99811

JAN 17 RECD

January 11, 1989,

Dear Senator Boucher,

Today, I spoke with Mark regarding a request for the writing of House Bill 72. Thus this letter. First however, let me tell you more about our company.

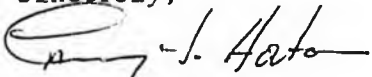
Chris Horton, M.D. began the The Private Cable Company, located in Anchorage, in 1983. I, Tammy Horton, began managing the business in 1985. Our primary business is leasing satellite systems, and selling wholesale television programming. Our customers include two(2) television stations, approximately 25 cities and/or villages, one(1) military base, and one(1) prison.

My request, I feel, is very simple. I would like exemption (L) to be added to chapter 5. Alaska Public Utilities Commission and state:
a utility which furnishes cable television service is exempt from the provisions of the this chapter if the area served is fewer than 100 homes, unless 25 percent of the subscribers petition the commission for certification and regulation.

The reason for my request is to simplify the paper process that is involved in becoming an affiliate with programmers, and reduce cost to the potential customers of The Private Cable Company. Currently, it is my understanding that one of our competitors charges \$500.00 to complete the papers that are required for the certification.

Thank you for your help. I look forward to seeing you at our demonstration of our portable telecommunication satellite system, hopefully when you are in Anchorage the end of January. If you have any questions or comments you can reach me at 349-6065 or at home 338-2954.

Sincerely,



Tammy J. Horton
Vice President

Enclosures

HISTORY OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION IN ALASKA

In 1969, RCA Alascom bought the Alaska Communications System from the military. As part of Alascom's bid proposal to the military, it agreed to provide service to all areas of 25 people or more.

By 1974, when Alascom had not expanded its system to rural Alaska, Congress and the FCC became concerned and requested a proposal for bush service from Alascom. In response, Alascom proposed a system consisting of large satellites in regional centers with terrestrial cable linking the regional centers.

Following an analysis of Alascom's proposal, the State of Alaska informed Alascom that its proposed system was inefficient and unreliable, asking Alascom to accept a proposal consisting of small earth stations in each village instead.

When Alascom refused to accept the state's alternative proposal, the state filed its own application in 1975 for 120 small earth stations to serve rural Alaska. In response, Alascom filed parallel applications with the FCC for the same small earth stations. Since the applications were overlapping, this created an impasse that could have lasted

several years. In an effort to avoid further delays in rural telephone service, the State of Alaska and the Alaska Legislature agreed to fund the small earth station program if Alascom installed and operated the earth stations.

The State of Alaska's application to the FCC was the first sign of competition and its resulting beneficial effect in Alaska.

In 1980, GCI filed an application with the FCC to provide communication service between Alaska and the Lower 48. Alascom opposed GCI's application even though competition had been accepted and was in full force in the lower 48 since the early 70's. Alascom argued to the FCC that competition in Alaska would destroy rural service, increase rates, and limit technological innovation. 1

In November 1982, GCI began long distance service in Anchorage under continuing protests by Alascom. The issue of whether or not Alaska should have competition in the provision of long distance service to and from Alaska was not fully put

1 See for example: Rebuttal Comments of Alascom in CC Docket No. 78-72, June 1981, pp. 16-21, Supplemental Comments of Alascom CC Docket 78-72, January, 1980, pp. 94-100.

to rest until 1984 when the FCC released a final order denying Alascom's applications for review - stating that Alascom's claims had been addressed and rejected on several occasions. 2

Since competition began in the interstate market, Alascom's rates have gone down by over 50% in urban as well as rural areas. Technological innovation has occurred bringing in more reliable and cost efficient digital service as well as new expanded private line services. Meanwhile rates within the state, where there is no competition, have increased since 1982.

The issue of competition within the State of Alaska was first addressed when the Alaska Public Utilities Commission (APUC) began a proceeding to determine whether or not Alaska should have competition within the state in August, 1983. The telephone industry and other participants filed several rounds of comments and attended two public hearings on the issue of intrastate competition. In addition, GCI filed proposed regulations which would establish the rules under which competitive services would be provided. Alascom opposed GCI's

2 See, Memorandum Opinion and Order, in Re Applications of GCI, File Nos. W-P-C-3345 et al., FCC 84-168 (April 24, 1984).

regulations making many of the arguments that it made in delaying interstate competition before the FCC.

In 1986, the APUC closed the proceeding on competition within Alaska without taking action. In response, GCI filed a formal application to provide service within Alaska as well as a new proposal for regulations.

Since 1986, the APUC has held two public hearings on the competitive question and has asked for comments from the industry on several occasions. Alascom continues to oppose competition and to this date the APUC has taken no action.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: HB 13 - An Act relating to reg-
 ulation of telecommunication services.
 Sponsor: Roucher
 Requestor: House State Affairs

Agency Affected: Commerce & Econ. Development
 BRU: APUC

Components: Operations

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	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)

This bill proposes a basic statement of telecommunications policy and is not expected to have any fiscal impact on this agency.

Prepared by: T.S. Moninski II, Executive Director
 Division: Alaska Public Utilities Commission

Phone: 276-6222
 Date: February 6, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
 Agency: Commerce & Economic Development

Date: 2/14/89

Distribution (by preparer):

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Telecommunications
Regulation Policy
 Sponsor: Boucher
 Requestor: Boucher

Agency Affected: _____
 BRU: _____
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
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	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs Committee
 Division: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: Rep. Boucher
 Agency: _____

Phone: 564-4931
 Date: Jan. 30, 1989
 Date: Jan. 30, 1989

Distribution (by preparer):

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

STATE

ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

420 "L" STREET
SUITE 100
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 276-6222

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

COMMENTS ON HB 13

February 7, 1989

The Commission supports HB 13 and has included universal service in the policy objectives which the Commission adopted to guide its adjudication of the complex telecommunications issues currently pending.

NOTICE OF FILING OF DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE CONTRACT

The ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION hereby gives notice that MATANUSKA TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, INC. (MTA), a local exchange telecommunications utility, has filed a contract, designated as TA144-19, between MTA and the MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE D/B/A ANCHORAGE TELEPHONE UTILITY (ATU).

The contract contains the conditions and rates for ATU to provide "local directory assistance" on behalf of MTA. The contract provides that ATU will charge MTA \$.40 for each local directory assistance call originating from a phone number within the MTA service area and that ATU will discount each billing for local directory assistance by an amount equal to one free call per listing per billing period. The contract is for a period beginning February 22, 1989, and ending on December 31, 1989, except that the contract is to continue in effect at the end of the initial term unless cancelled in writing by either party on sixty days written notice.

In its filing MTA states that the negotiated contract has material weaknesses which place MTA in a hardship position. MTA requests Commission clarification in three areas relating to the contract and Commission resolution of the disagreement between MTA and ATU on the effective date of the contract.

If after investigation the Commission finds a rate or classification different from that in the filing is

reasonable, the Commission may approve a rate or classification which varies from that filed.

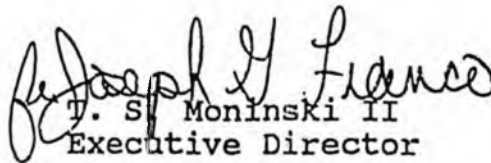
Detailed information may be obtained from MTA whose address is Pouch 5050, Palmer, Alaska 99645. The filing may be inspected at the offices of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, 420 "L" Street, Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1987.

Any interested person may file a statement of views favoring or opposing this contract filing with the Alaska Public Utilities Commission. While comments will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, they will not serve to make the person a party to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a petition to intervene in accordance with 3 AAC 48.110 of the Alaska Administrative Code.

To assure Commission consideration of comments or petitions prior to a final decision on this matter, they must be filed by April 27, 1989. Any comments filed with the Commission should clearly affirm that the interested person has filed a true copy of the statement with MTA and ATU.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 28th day of March, 1989.

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION


T. S. Moninski II
Executive Director

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

3/3

(7)

Date Referred: January 9, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: LABOR & COMMERCE

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee recommends that:

HB 13

HOUSE BILL NO. 13 [TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATION POLICY]

"An Act declaring that telecommunications service utilities affect the public interest; and directing that regulation of telecommunications service utilities maintain and further universal basic telecommunications service."

[] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
[] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

- do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- [] fiscal impact
- 2 [X] zero fiscal note(s) *CED + HSA*
- [] zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- [] fiscal note(s) published: _____
- [] zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

Daniel Donley DONLEY

Alice Hanley - No HANLEY

Eileen P. Maclean MACLEAN

Jim [unclear] - No [unclear]

Carl Spohnholz SPOHNHOLZ

Bill Boucher BOUCHER

[Signature]
Chairman's signature



Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher

Chairman House Committee on State Affairs • Special Committee on Telecommunications

March 14, 1989

Representative Dave Donley
Chairman
House Labor and Commerce

Dear Dave,

I'd appreciate your scheduling of HB 13, relating to the Telecommunications - Universal Services, at your earliest convenience.

Enclosed is a copy of the bill, the State Affairs Committee Report, the fiscal note and a sectional analysis. Also included are the Query on Universal Services and a Supplemental Sponsor Statement.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Red".

H.A. "Red" Boucher
Representative

Handwritten initials, possibly "MB", in cursive script.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3900

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 24, 1989

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis of HB 13
(Declarations and directions concerning
telecommunication services)

TO: Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional analysis of the above de-
scribed bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional analysis or
summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative
interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best
statement of its contents.

Section 1 states that a utility that provides local exchange
or interexchange telecommunications service affects the pub-
lic interest and directs that regulation seek to maintain
and further the efficiency, availability and affordability
of universal basic telecommunications service.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TBC:gc
WKG7/056

TO: RED

FM: MARCO

RE: QUERY ON UNIVERSAL SERVICES AND LIFELINE RATES

EXPLAIN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNIVERSAL SERVICE AND LIFELINE RATES

UNIVERSAL SERVICE has been a fundamental tenet in national policy on communication since Congress passed the Communication Act of 1934 which established the Federal Communication Commission.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE is the catch phrase for the notion that every American should have access to a telephone at affordable rates.

The ramifications of this policy are that telephone subscribers in densely populated urban areas where telephone access is cheap, must subsidize telephone subscribers in sparsely populated areas where access is expensive. Historically, the subsidies have been paid by Long Distance Carriers to Local Telephone Companies through an FCC approved procedure called Settlements and Separations. Revenue derived from long distance charges has been used to help pay for local telephone service.

This system worked fine as long as A T & T was the monopoly Long Distance Carrier and could control and recoup its subsidy payments through its FCC approved tariffs. However, deregulation of the telephone industry which entailed the breakup of A T & T into twelve regional, independent companies made it impossible to continue the subsidy to local telephone companies.

Instead, every telephone subscriber in the U.S., today receives a telephone bill that includes an access fee of one dollar to three dollars and fifty cents. Business subscribers pay six (6) dollars per line. These fees were approved by the FCC to replace the lost subsidy to Local Telephone Companies. Consequently, rates paid for local and long distance telephone service are more accurately reflective of their cost.

Alaska is an exception. We are the only state, that we know of, that still receives a subsidy from a Long Distance Carrier, A T & T. In the past decade the subsidy ranged from seventy-five to \$150 million per year. A T & T wants to stop paying the subsidy. The FCC has appointed a Joint Board consisting of state and FCC commissioners to recommend a method for terminating the subsidy. In a strictly deregulated market, Alaskans would have to absorb in their telephone bills, the \$75 to \$150 million subsidy paid in the past by A T & T. Clearly, the concept of UNIVERSAL SERVICE has been beneficial to Alaska.

LIFELINE RATES

The LIFELINE RATE is a part of UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Where Universal Service can be thought of as a macro concept involving national and local telephone networks, LIFELINE RATES can be thought of as a micro concept involving the individual subscriber and the local telephone company to whom the bill is paid.

LIFELINE RATES are important because some people can't afford "plain old telephone service" (POTS). Since the A T & T divestiture it is true that long distance rates have decreased. However, local telephone service (POTS) has increased by an average of forty percent, nationwide.

The goal of Universal Service has been impaired by these rate changes. More and more people simply can't afford a telephone. LIFELINE RATES are the response to offset this impairment. LIFELINE RATES are advocated by the FCC, many state regulatory agencies, and consumer groups.

LIFELINE RATES may take many forms. They may be in the form of discounts or waived charges for deposits, connection fees, equipment costs or other cost associated with the local telephone company. LIFELINE RATES may also take the form of restricted or limited services, such as a limit on the number of calls per month.

Typically, in other states, people to whom LIFELINE RATES are extended include senior citizens, handicapped people, people who qualify for welfare programs or who meet specified maximum income limits.

Rep. Red Boucher
HB 48, Universal Service
Supplemental Statement

Essentially, HB 13 is a simple statement of state policy.

That policy is: ... regulation of telephone utilities shall aim at making basic telephone service available to as many Alaskans as possible.

The motivation for this policy is twofold. First, national consistency. Universal Service has been the fundamental tenet in FCC policy since its inception in 1934. While it has been codified in some states, it has been the unspoken rule in all states.

The second motivation for codifying Universal Service as our state policy is to demonstrate that Alaska does, within our state, what we are asking the FCC and the Joint Board to do for us on a national basis. By that we mean that Alaska is a remote and expensive part of the national telephone network. Alaska seeks subsidy and deferential treatment from the FCC which lowers our interstate telephone rates. Former APUC Commissioner, Marvin Weatherly, has testified that Alaska has been subject to criticism because we have not formalized the same Universal Service policy for intra-state telephone service that we're seeking for inter-state service.

In other words, if Alaska wants its high telephone costs integrated with the lower 48's cheaper telephone costs, then we should extend the same rationale from lucrative urban markets within Alaska to our remote, expensive markets.



Representative Dave Donley, Chair House Labor & Commerce Committee

DATE: 4-18-89

PLACE: C#17

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

HB 96 HB 168
 HB 284 HB 13 AB 166
 SCR 21
 SB 82 SSR 41

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT WHICH BILL?
✓ Ed Crane	CFAB	5260 Lupin Pl. ANC	99507	562-7552	276-2007	(Y) N	SB 82
✓ Bob Bartholomew	DOT&PF	P.O. Box 2 Juneau		463-3237	465-3911	(Y) N	HB 284
✓ Tom Lawson	DCED	PO Box D Juneau	99811		465-2017	Y (N)	SCR 21 Available for Q
✓ Paul Rolfe	D.O.F.	Pouch D " "	99811		465-7515	(Y) N	SCR 41
✓ MARTHA FISCHBACH	SELF	Box 34496, JUN	99803	364-2675	465-8828	(Y) N	HB 96 - Vet
✓ ROFAUN HORSCHER	Amp Fence A.S.A	10360 Nigh Rd	99515	522-1155	522-5289	(Y) N	HB 284
✓ Karl Oles	Sen. Zharoff	P.O. Box V, Juneau	99811		465-3473	(Y) N	SB 82
✓ Resa Terrell	A.G.C. of Alaska	134 No. Franklin	99801	584-1744		(Y) N	HB 284
✓ Randall Burns	Dept. of Commerce	P.O. Box D-211 Juneau, AK 99811			465-2535	(Y) N	HB 96
✓ Dean Paddock	Self	Box 20312 Juneau 99802		788-4231	463-4970	(Y) N	SB 82
✓ Scott Burgers	AML	217 2nd St Suite 200 Juneau 99801			6-1325	(Y) N	HB 284

HPB

21

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

2/24

(7)
Date Referred: January 9, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: LABOR & COMME

Date of Committee Action: 2/23/89

HB 21

The HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES Committee recommends that:

HOUSE BILL NO. 21 [SCHOOL DISTRICT LABOR NEGOTIATIONS]
"An Act relating to negotiations between school boards and their employees."

be replaced with CS HB 21 (HESS) the same title
 a new title

have attached amendment(s)

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis ed

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) published: _____
- zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

[Signature] GRUENBERG

Cheri Davis DO NOT Pass C. DAVIS
~~(fiscal note)~~

[Signature] BOYER

[Signature] JACKO

[Signature] ELLIS

Peter Goll GOLL

Walt Furner FURNER

[Signature]
Chairman's signature

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 24, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: _____

The LABOR & COMMERCE Committee considered:

HB 21

HOUSE BILL NO. 21 [SCHOOL DISTRICT LABOR NEGOTIATIONS]

"An Act relating to negotiations between school boards and their employees."

RECOMMENDS:

- replacing with _____ the same title
- the attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) published: _____
- zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS: (Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

Dave Douley

Mark Boyer

Richard [unclear]

W. [unclear]

Tom [unclear] no rec

Herw A. Lemaw no rec

Dave Douley

 Chairman's signature



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

1411 W. 33RD AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 274-0536

JUNEAU OFFICE

105 MUNICIPAL WAY, SUITE 302
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 586-3090

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

2118 CUSHMAN STREET
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 456-4435

March 13, 1989

To: Representative Dave Donley, Chair
Members, House Labor & Commerce Committee

Re: CS for House Bill No. 21 (HESS); "An Act
relating to negotiations between school boards
and their employees."

NEA-Alaska supports and encourages your favorable consideration of CS for HB 21.

This legislation is important because it establishes a process for solving problems attendant to class size and teacher load but does not impose a particular solution on the parties.

The 1977 Supreme Court Kenai Decision made class size and teacher load non-negotiable. Since that time employees have not had a forum or means to effectively address issues which are basic to their terms and conditions of employment. And yet their performance evaluation is impacted directly by the number of students in their classrooms, the number of different preparations to which they have been assigned, and whether or not they have been assigned to teach outside their primary area of certification.

It is the position of NEA-Alaska that these issues are so basic to their conditions of employment that employees should have the right to address them through the collective bargaining process. The continuing funding cuts to public education in Alaska are the primary reason for increasing class sizes and heavier workloads.

The public wants lower class sizes and more teacher time for individual students. Lower class sizes are clearly a significant factor in improved student performance.

This bill presents the best option for each school district to deal with its own individual needs as they may exist within the district or within specific schools or programs.



March 9, 1989

The Honorable Dave Donley
Alaska House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Donley:

The following is related to SB190, which changes the name of the Alaska State Building Authority. If passed, SB 190 will change the Authority's name from the Alaska State Building Authority to the Alaska State Housing Authority.

BENEFITS OF THE NAME CHANGE

The Authority's main purpose is the management of public housing for low and moderate income residents and senior citizens, and not financing and construction of facilities which the current name implies. The Authority is striving for national model agency recognition and increased funding for our innovation in resolving housing problem throughout the state and changing the name to more closely reflect our primary purpose is important to that goal. This bill will eliminate confusion on the Federal level with funding agencies. The National Federal Housing and Urban Development Agency views the Authority as first a builder and financier of housing and second as a provider and manager of public housing.

This bill will also eliminate confusion closer to home with Alaskans seeking housing services. For the same reasons stated above, the public is uncertain of our role as a provider of public housing vs a builder.

EFFECT ON THE AGENCY'S BOND RATINGS

The Authority issued approximately \$142 million in bonds under the old name of the Alaska State Housing Authority. The Authority has issued no bonds under the current name of the Alaska State Building Authority. Discussions with a financial advisor have indicated that the change back to the original name under which the bonds were issued would not cause a change in bond ratings.

PURPOSE OF EFFECTIVE DATE

For Administrative reasons the Authority would like the name change to correspond as closely as possible to the beginning of our fiscal year which is April 1, 1989 through March 31,

CORRECTION

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



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

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FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 455-4435

March 13, 1989

To: Representative Dave Donley, Chair
Members, House Labor & Commerce Committee

Re: CS for House Bill No. 21 (HESS); "An Act
relating to negotiations between school boards
and their employees."

NEA-Alaska supports and encourages your favorable consideration of CS for HB 21.

This legislation is important because it establishes a process for solving problems attendant to class size and teacher load but does not impose a particular solution on the parties.

The 1977 Supreme Court Kenai Decision made class size and teacher load non-negotiable. Since that time employees have not had a forum or means to effectively address issues which are basic to their terms and conditions of employment. And yet their performance evaluation is impacted directly by the number of students in their classrooms, the number of different preparations to which they have been assigned, and whether or not they have been assigned to teach outside their primary area of certification.

It is the position of NEA-Alaska that these issues are so basic to their conditions of employment that employees should have the right to address them through the collective bargaining process. The continuing funding cuts to public education in Alaska are the primary reason for increasing class sizes and heavier workloads.

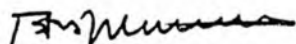
The public wants lower class sizes and more teacher time for individual students. Lower class sizes are clearly a significant factor in improved student performance.

This bill presents the best option for each school district to deal with its own individual needs as they may exist within the district or within specific schools or programs.

I am attached a copy of a previous NEA-Alaska statement requested by the HESS Committee on the issue of teacher load in the hope that it will be helpful to you.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Bob Manners
Executive Secretary



March 9, 1989

The Honorable Dave Donley
Alaska House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Donley:

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Rep. Donley

-2-

March 9, 1989

1990. The Authority's fiscal year differs both from the State's of July 1989 to June 1990 and HUD's fiscal year of October 1989 to September 1990.

Sincerely,

ALASKA STATE BUILDING AUTHORITY

Ray Price
Executive Director

cc: Bob Evans, Office of the Governor
Linda Wilds, DCED

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