

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 86/2

6156 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

560

**SB**

**1**

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF  
CSSB 1 (RIs) am

*Amateur Sports Authority*

Received April 24, 1989  
by The Rules Committee

Heard May 2, 1989

Committee Substitute adopted May 2, 1989

Passed Out of Committee May 2, 1989  
3 Do Pass  
1 No Recommendation

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### CSSB 1 (RIs) am: Amateur Sports Authority

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Amended: 4/21/89  
Offered: 4/21/89

Item 1  
6-0001H

Original sponsors: Kelly, Fischer,  
and Kerttula

Patterned after MINN.  
ASSOCIATION.  
New economic enterprise.  
Bonding subject to  
local approval.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 1 (Rules) am  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION  
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Amateur Sports Author-  
7 ity and the Alaska amateur sports fund; authorizing  
8 the issuance of bonds by the Alaska Municipal Bond  
9 Bank Authority to construct a sports facility proj-  
10 ect, if authorized by the qualified voters of the  
11 municipality in which the sports facility project is  
12 located; and providing for an effective date."

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

14 \* Section 1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Act is to establish an  
15 authority for

16 (1) the promotion and development of amateur sports in the  
17 state;

18 (2) the planning, managing, and constructing of amateur sports  
19 training facilities; and

20 (3) developing and promoting amateur sports events that will  
21 generate income in the state.

22 \* Sec. 2. AS 05 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

23 CHAPTER 40. ALASKA AMATEUR SPORTS AUTHORITY.

24 ARTICLE 1. CREATION AND ORGANIZATION.

25 Sec. 05.40.010. ALASKA AMATEUR SPORTS AUTHORITY. The Alaska  
26 Amateur Sports Authority is established. The authority is a public  
27 corporation of the state. The corporation is an instrumentality of  
28 the state in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development but  
29 has a legal existence independent of and separate from the state.

1           Sec. 05.40.020. DIRECTORS. (a) The authority is governed by a  
2 board of 11 directors. The directors shall be the governor or a desig-  
3 nee of the governor, the commissioner of commerce and economic devel-  
4 opment, a member of the state senate appointed by the senate presi-  
5 dent, a member of the state house of representatives appointed by the  
6 speaker of the house, and seven directors appointed by the governor as  
7 follows: a representative of the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council, and  
8 six public members with experience in promoting amateur sports, with  
9 at least one public member appointed from each judicial district in  
10 the state.

11           (b) The directors appointed by the governor serve at the plea-  
12 sure of the governor. All directors serve for three-year terms. Each  
13 director shall hold office for the term of the director's appointment  
14 and until a successor is appointed and qualified. A director is  
15 qualified for reappointment. A vacancy in a directorship occurring  
16 other than by expiration of term shall be filled in the same manner as  
17 the original appointment but only for the unexpired term.

18           (c) The directors must be residents of the state and shall  
19 comply with the requirements of AS 39.50 (Conflict of Interest). Each  
20 director, before entering upon the director's duties, shall subscribe  
21 to an oath to perform the duties of office faithfully, impartially,  
22 and justly to the best of the director's ability. A record of the  
23 oath shall be filed with the Office of the Governor. A director may  
24 not have a financial interest in, or receive a financial benefit from  
25 a sports facility project of the authority.

26           (d) The directors of the authority serve without compensation,  
27 but are entitled to travel and per diem expenses authorized by law for  
28 state boards and commissions under AS 39.20.180.

29           Sec. 05.40.030. OFFICERS, QUORUM, AND MEETINGS. (a) The

1 governor or a designee of the governor shall serve as chair. The  
2 directors shall elect a secretary and a treasurer who need not be  
3 directors, and the same person may be elected to serve both as secre-  
4 tary and treasurer. The powers of the authority are vested in the  
5 directors.

6 (b) Six directors of the authority constitute a quorum. Action  
7 may be taken and motions and resolutions adopted by the authority at a  
8 meeting by the affirmative vote of at least six directors. A vacancy  
9 in the board of directors of the authority does not impair the right  
10 of a quorum to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of  
11 the authority.

12 (c) The board of directors shall meet at least quarterly and may  
13 meet at other times determined by the authority.

14 Sec. 05.40.040. STAFF AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACTS. The  
15 authority shall employ an executive director who serves at the plea-  
16 sure of the authority as its chief administrative officer. The execu-  
17 tive director may, with the approval of the authority, select and  
18 employ additional staff as necessary. Employees of the authority are  
19 in the exempt service under AS 39.25.110. In addition to its staff of  
20 regular employees, the authority may contract for the services of  
21 consultants and professional, technical, and financial advisors the  
22 authority considers necessary for the purpose of developing informa-  
23 tion, conducting hearings, studies, investigations, or other proced-  
24 ings, or otherwise exercising its powers.

25 ARTICLE 2. POWERS AND DUTIES.

26 Sec. 05.40.050. POWERS OF AUTHORITY. In addition to other  
27 powers granted in this chapter, the authority may

- 28 (1) sue and be sued;  
29 (2) adopt and alter an official seal;

1           (3) adopt and enforce bylaws and regulations for the con-  
2 duct of its business and for the use of its services and facilities;

3           (4) maintain offices in the state;

4           (5) subject to appropriation by the legislature, acquire,  
5 hold, use, and dispose of its income, revenue, funds, and money;

6           (6) acquire, hold, use, lease, rent, construct, and dispose  
7 of real and personal property for its purposes;

8           (7) operate, maintain, improve, and extend a system of  
9 amateur sports facilities that the authority determines to be neces-  
10 sary or desirable to promote or develop amateur sports in the state;

11           (8) do all acts and things necessary to carry out the  
12 powers expressly granted in this chapter.

13           Sec. 05.40.060. DUTIES OF AUTHORITY. The authority shall

14           (1) promote the development of training centers;

15           (2) promote physical fitness by promoting participation in  
16 amateur sports;

17           (3) develop, foster, and coordinate physical fitness ser-  
18 vices and programs;

19           (4) sponsor amateur sport workshops, clinics, and confer-  
20 ences;

21           (5) provide recognition for outstanding developments,  
22 achievements, and contributions to amateur sports;

23           (6) stimulate and promote amateur sport research;

24           (7) collect, disseminate, and communicate amateur sport  
25 information;

26           (8) promote amateur sport and physical fitness programs in  
27 schools and local communities;

28           (9) develop programs to promote personal health and phys-  
29 ical fitness by participation in amateur sports in cooperation with

- 1 medical, dental, sports medicine, and similar professional societies;
- 2 (10) promote the development of recreational amateur sport  
3 opportunities and activities in the state, including the means of  
4 facilitating acquisition, financing, construction, and rehabilitation  
5 of sports facilities for the holding of amateur sporting events;
- 6 (11) promote national and international amateur sport compe-  
7 titions and events;
- 8 (12) sanction or sponsor amateur sports competitions;
- 9 (13) take membership in regional or national amateur sports  
10 associations or organizations; and
- 11 (14) promote participation by people with physical disabil-  
12 ities and visual and hearing impairments in amateur sports.

13 Sec. 05.40.070. COMPREHENSIVE LONG-RANGE PLAN. The authority  
14 shall prepare a comprehensive long-range plan for the development and  
15 improvement of amateur sports facilities and shall revise and update  
16 the plan at least every five years. The comprehensive long-range plan  
17 and revisions and updates of the plan are subject to legislative  
18 review.

19 ARTICLE 3. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

20 Sec. 05.40.080. ACQUISITION OF LAND AND EASEMENTS. The authori-  
21 ty, as part of the cost of constructing, maintaining, or improving  
22 amateur sports facilities, may acquire by purchase, gift, transfer, or  
23 exchange land in fee simple or easements that it considers necessary  
24 and reasonable for either temporary or permanent public use. By the  
25 same means, the authority may obtain material, including clay, gravel,  
26 sand, or rock, or the land necessary to obtain the material, including  
27 access to it. The authority may acquire the land or materials not-  
28 withstanding the fact that title to it is vested in the state or a  
29 department, agency, commission, or institution of the state.

1           Sec. 05.40.100. BOND PARTICIPATION. The authority may not  
2 issue bonds, but may participate with the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank  
3 Authority in a sports facility project financed with the proceeds of  
4 bonds or derived from a transaction financed, guaranteed, or insured  
5 with the proceeds of bonds issued under AS 4.85.

6                           ARTICLE 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

7           Sec. 05.40.190. ANNUAL REPORT. By January 15 of each year, the  
8 authority shall submit to the governor and the legislature a compre-  
9 hensive report describing the operations, income, and expenditures for  
10 the preceding fiscal year.

11           Sec. 05.40.200. ANNUAL AUDIT. The authority shall have its  
12 financial records audited annually by a certified public accountant.  
13 The legislative auditor may prescribe the form and content of the  
14 financial records of the authority and shall have access to those  
15 records at any time.

16           Sec. 05.40.210. BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS. The authority shall  
17 submit its annual budget to the legislature through the governor as  
18 provided for state agencies by AS 37.07 (Executive Budget Act). The  
19 authority shall expend money appropriated by the legislature as autho-  
20 rized by the legislature.

21           Sec. 05.40.220. REGULATIONS. The authority may adopt regu-  
22 lations to implement this chapter.

23           Sec. 05.40.900. DEFINITION. In this chapter "authority" means  
24 the Alaska Amateur Sports Authority.

25 \* Sec. 3. AS 05.35.150 is amended to read:

26           Sec. 05.35.150. ALASKA AMATEUR SPORTS FUND. There is estab-  
27 lished as a separate fund in the Department of Commerce and Economic  
28 Development the Alaska amateur sports fund. The fund consists of  
29 private contributions and money appropriated to the fund from receipts

1 under AS 28.10.165, 28.10.421(d)(14), and 28.10.421(f). Money in the  
2 fund may be appropriated for the promotion and development of amateur  
3 sports.

4 \* Sec. 4. AS 28.10.165 is amended to read:

5 Sec. 28.10.165. SOUVENIR WINTER OLYMPICS PLATE. The department  
6 may issue a souvenir Winter Olympics commemorative license plate. A  
7 person may not attach a souvenir plate to a motor vehicle in the  
8 manner described in AS 28.10.171 for attachment of registration  
9 plates. The department shall charge a fee of \$30 for each plate  
10 issued under this section. The commissioner of administration shall  
11 separately account for fees received under this section that the  
12 department deposits in the general fund. The legislature may appro-  
13 priate the annual estimated balance in the account to the Alaska  
14 amateur sports fund established under AS 05.35.150.

15 \* Sec. 5. AS 28.10.421(d)(14) is amended to read:

16 (14) special request Winter Olympics commemorative plates  
17 .....\$70  
18 plus the fee required for that vehicle under (b)(1) or (2) of this  
19 section; the fee required by this paragraph shall be collected only on  
20 the first issuance and on the replacement of special request plates;  
21 the commissioner of administration shall separately account for the  
22 fees received under this paragraph that the department deposits in the  
23 general fund; the annual estimated balance in the account may be  
24 appropriated by the legislature to the Alaska amateur sports fund  
25 established under AS 05.35.150.

26 \* Sec. 6. AS 28.10.421(f) is amended to read:

27 (f) In addition to the fees imposed under (b) and (d) of this  
28 section, the following special annual registration fee is imposed upon  
29 renewal of registration for a passenger vehicle, motor home, pick-up

1 truck, or a van with special request Winter Olympics commemorative  
2 plates.....\$30;  
3 the commissioner of administration shall separately account for the  
4 fees received under this subsection that the department deposits in  
5 the general fund; the annual estimated balance in the account may be  
6 appropriated by the legislature to the Alaska amateur sports fund  
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8 \* Sec. 7. AS 39.25.110 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:  
9 (28) employees of the Alaska Amateur Sports Authority.

10 \* Sec. 8. AS 44.85.080 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:  
11 (21) issue bonds under AS 44.85.180 in order to finance a  
12 sports facility project in participation with the Alaska Amateur  
13 Sports Authority, if the sports facility project is located in a  
14 municipality, the bonds are authorized by a majority of the qualified  
15 voters in that municipality, and the municipality includes on the  
16 ballot for the bond issue the estimated total cost of the project,  
17 including estimated total interest, and the estimated annual operation  
18 and maintenance costs for the first five years after completion of the  
19 sports facility.

20 \* Sec. 9. AS 05.40, AS 39.25.110(28), and AS 44.85.080(21) are re-  
21 pealed.

22 \* Sec. 10. Section 9 of this Act takes effect July 1, 1993.

23 \* Sec. 11. Except for sec. 9, this Act takes effect immediately under  
24 AS 01.10.070(c).

Original sponsors: Kelly, Fischer,  
and Kerttula

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 1 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

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4 opment, a member of the state senate appointed by the senate presi-  
5 dent, a member of the state house of representatives appointed by the  
6 speaker of the house, and seven directors appointed by the governor as  
7 follows: a representative of the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council, and  
8 six public members with experience in promoting amateur sports, with  
9 at least one public member appointed from each judicial district in  
10 the state.

11           (b) The directors appointed by the governor serve at the plea-  
12 sure of the governor. All directors serve for three-year terms. Each  
13 director shall hold office for the term of the director's appointment  
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15 qualified for reappointment. A vacancy in a directorship occurring  
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20 director, before entering upon the director's duties, shall subscribe  
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2 duct of its business and for the use of its services and facilities;

3 (4) maintain offices in the state;

4 (5) subject to appropriation by the legislature, acquire,  
5 hold, use, and dispose of its income, revenue, funds, and money;

6 (6) acquire, hold, use, lease, rent, construct, and dispose  
7 of real and personal property for its purposes;

8 (7) operate, maintain, improve, and extend a system of  
9 amateur sports facilities that the authority determines to be neces-  
10 sary or desirable to promote or develop amateur sports in the state;

11 (8) establish other nonprofit corporations or charitable  
12 organizations to promote and develop amateur sports;

13 (9) do all acts and things necessary to carry out the  
14 powers expressly granted in this chapter.

15 Sec. 05.40.060. DUTIES OF AUTHORITY. The authority shall

16 (1) promote the development of training centers;

17 (2) promote physical fitness by promoting participation in  
18 amateur sports;

19 (3) develop, foster, and coordinate physical fitness ser-  
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22 ences;

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(6) stimulate and promote amateur sport research;

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information;

(8) promote amateur sport and physical fitness programs in  
schools and local communities;

1 (9) develop programs to promote personal health and phys-  
2 ical fitness by participation in amateur sports in cooperation with  
3 medical, dental, sports medicine, and similar professional societies;

4 (10) promote the development of recreational amateur sport  
5 opportunities and activities in the state, including the means of  
6 facilitating acquisition, financing, construction, and rehabilitation  
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27 same means, the authority may obtain material, including clay, gravel,  
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18 ballot for the bond issue the estimated total cost of the project,  
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20 and maintenance costs for the first five years after completion of the  
21 sports facility.

22 \* Sec. 9. AS 05.40, AS 39.25.110(28), and AS 44.85.080(21) are re-  
23 pealed.

24 \* Sec. 10. Section 9 of this Act takes effect July 1, 1993.

25 \* Sec. 11. Except for sec. 9, this Act takes effect immediately under  
26 AS 01.10.070(c).

STATE OF ALASKA  
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSSB 1 (Rules)  
PUBLISH DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.  
Title: An Act relating to the amateur BRU: Amateur Sports Authority  
Sports Authority  
Sponsor: Kelly, Fischer, Kerttula Components: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requester: Senate Rules

EXPENDITURES / REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		44.8	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6
TRAVEL		7.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7
CONTRACTUAL		15.2	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6
SUPPLIES		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
EQUIPMENT		12.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		81.8	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	73.7	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER	8.1 (1)				
TOTAL					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached for expenditure detail.

Prepared by: Guy Bell  
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-2505  
Date: 4-20-89

Approved by Commissioner: Larry Merculieff S.M.  
Agency: Commerce & Economic Development

Phone: 465-2500  
Date: 4/20/89

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

(1) ALDEA  
*[Signature]*

FY 90 Estimated Expenditures CSSB 1 (SA)

Personal Services

Executive Director, Range 24A, 6 Months	36,700	
Secretary I, Range 10A, 6 Months, 1/2 time	8,075	
		44,775

Travel

Board - Two 2-Day Meetings x 6 Members in Anchorage Transportation \$366 + 160 = \$526 x 6 Members and the Director = \$3,156 x 2 Meetings (Assumes travel and per diem for public members and director)		7,364
--	--	-------

Contractual

Postage, Communications, Printing & Advertising.		15,200
--	--	--------

Supplies

2,500

Equipment (One Time Costs)

Desk, Chair, Typewriter, Calculator, File Cabinet, Table, Side Chair and Wang Terminal		<u>12,000</u>
---	--	---------------

TOTAL		81,839
-------	--	--------

FY 91 Estimated Expenditures

Personal Services

Executive Director, Range 24A, 12 Months	73,400	
Secretary I, Range 10A, 12 Months, 1/2 time	14,728	
		89,550

Travel

Board Meetings - Four 2-Day Meetings x 7 x \$526 (Per Meeting x 4 Meetings)	3,682	14,728
--	-------	--------

Contractual

Postage, Communications, Printing & Advertising		19,600
---	--	--------

Supplies

2,500

Equipment

1,500

TOTAL		127,878
-------	--	---------

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: April 21, 1989  
Title: An Act relating to Alaska Amateur sports fund; powers of Ak. Ind. Dev....  
Sponsor: Kelly, Fisher, and Kerttula  
Requestor: Rules

Agency Affected: Department of Revenue  
BRU: Alaska Municipal Bond Bank

Components: Operating

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
<b>OPERATING</b>						
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
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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)

Prepared By: Judy Brady  
Division: Municipal Bond Bank

Phone: 274-7356  
Date: April 21, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone  
Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: April 21, 1989

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

CHAIRMAN:  
Perry Eaton

BOARD MEMBERS:  
Winthrop Hovey  
David Hoffman  
Hugh Malone  
Anthony Smith



601 WEST FIFTH AVENUE  
SUITE 430  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 274-7366  
FAX (907) 276-1691

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:  
Judith Brady

## ALASKA MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY

April 21, 1989

The Hon. Tim Kelly  
Alaska State Senate  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Kelly,

You asked whether the financing of sports facilities by municipalities through the Bond Bank Authority would be consistent with the Bond Bank's charter.

The short answer is yes, it would be consistent.

As you are aware, only municipalities can apply for debt financing through the Bond Bank. The eligible purposes, in order of priority are: school facilities, fire protection facilities, public safety facilities, public health facilities, public transportation facilities, and other capital improvements.

Sports facilities would likely be applied for under the general classification of "other capital improvements".

I hope this is helpful.

Sincerely,

*Judith M. Brady*  
Judith M. Brady  
Executive Director

**SENATE BILL 1:**

Creating the

**THE ALASKA AMATEUR SPORTS AUTHORITY**

Patterned after the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission, the Alaska Amateur Sports Authority (AASA) is established within the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and designed to provide organization and coordination with the:

- 1) development and promotion of amateur sports in Alaska;
- 2) planning, constructing and managing amateur sports training facilities; and
- 3) developing, expanding and promoting amateur sports events within the Alaska as a new economic industry, thus generating income in the state.

**Funding Source:** The Alaska Amateur Sports Fund, created and signed into law last session. SB 1 also allows the AASA, in conjunction with the Municipal Bond Bank, to bond for winter sports facilities, subject to voter approval within a municipality.

**MEMBERSHIP: 11 Directors**

Chair: Governor (or designee);  
Commissioner, Commerce and Economic Development;  
1 State Senator, appointed by the Senate President;  
1 State Representative, appointed by the Speaker;  
1 Representative from the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council;  
6 Others, appointed by the Governor, with experience in promoting amateur athletics and having at least one public member representing each of Alaska's judicial districts.

All members have staggered 3 year terms.

The AASA will provide annual reports to the legislature and the Governor.



RESOLUTION 89-9



HOUSTON, ALASKA  
A BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON, ALASKA, IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 1, A BILL RELATING TO THE ALASKA AMATEUR SPORTS.

-----

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Houston realizes the need for amateur sports, and;

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Houston realizes that at this time there is no organized support from the state or federal government, and;

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1 will establish an authority for the promotion and development of amateur sports, the planning, managing and constructing of amateur sports training facilities, and the developing and promoting of amateur sports events that will generate income in the state, and;

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Houston is aware that there are many different organizations within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough which are promoting amateur sports especially for the children of this area, and;

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Houston feels that this bill will help these organizations in their endeavors to continue promoting these amateur sports.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Houston City Council urges the Alaska State Legislature to pass Senate Bill 1.

ADOPTED BY a duly constituted quorum of the City Council of Houston, Alaska this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1989.

Marcelline R. B. B.  
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Linda L. Padua  
CITY CLERK



LAWS OF ALASKA

1988

Source

CSSR 490 (SA)

Chapter No.

15

AN ACT

Establishing the Alaska sports fund, and providing for an effective date.

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

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1, LINE 9

Approved by the Governor: March 10, 1988
Actual Effective Date: This Act takes effect on the effective date of those sections of an Act enacted by the Fifteenth Alaska State Legislature that enact AS 28.10.165, 28.10.421(d)(14), and 28.10.421(f) providing for winter Olympics commemorative plates.

Chapter 15

AN ACT

Establishing the Alaska sports fund; and providing for an effective date.

\* Section 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. The legislature finds that it is beneficial to support and promote the development of youth and winter sports within Alaska. In order to encourage the spirit of dedication and excellence in Alaskan athletes, this Act establishes the Alaska sports fund. It is the intent of the legislature to use the fund to encourage

- (1) sports potential in Alaska youth;
(2) state, national, and international competitions; and
(3) development of training facilities in the state.

\* Sec. 2. AS 05.35 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 05.35.150, ALASKA SPORTS FUND. There is established as a separate fund in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development the Alaska sports fund. The fund consists of private contributions and money appropriated to the fund from receipts under AS 28.10.165, 28.10.421(d)(14), and 28.10.421(f). Money in the fund may be appropriated for the promotion and development of sports.

\* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the effective date of those sections of an Act enacted by the Fifteenth Alaska State Legislature that enact AS 28.10.165, 28.10.421(d)(14), and 28.10.421(f) providing for winter Olympics commemorative plates, or immediately under AS 01.11.070(c), whichever is later.

# Amateur sports have high economic impact

Minnesota has attracted and secured more than 20 nationally prominent sports events for 1988 through 1992, with the potential economic impact of more than \$53 million statewide.

New emphasis on attracting major sports events means that Minnesota can realize \$20 to \$30 million annually in economic benefits beginning in 1990, according to Governor Rudy Perpich.

Minnesota emerged as a national leader in promotion and development of amateur sports in 1987, when the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission (MASC) was formed and \$29 million was appropriated for amateur athletic facilities.

Minnesota should have a national or world class facility for each of the Olympic sports by the early 1990s, according to Paul Erickson, MASC executive director. In preparation for

the 1988 Legislative session, the MASC approved a resolution recommending an additional \$20 million toward amateur sports facilities.

"If we are successful in accomplishing this capital bonding initiative, we will be 90 percent complete in achieving our master plan of sports facilities for Minnesota," Erickson says.

"Sports have become a significant component in Minnesota's economy, and we have much to gain by becoming a nationally known training headquarters for Olympic teams."

"We have a great deal of spectator support," Erickson says. "The World Series has shown us that. But we also have many participants in amateur sports activities in our state. The MASC recently completed a detailed study which indicates that more than 1.2 million Minnesotans are registered amateur sports members. We

top all other states in the ratio of participants to residents."

The most important factor in attracting major amateur sports events to the state is the development of quality facilities, Erickson says.

Plans are currently under way for the National Sports Center at Blaine, a facility for track and field, soccer and cycling; the National Ice Hockey Training and Event Center at St. Cloud State University; an Olympic-caliber swimming center at the University of Minnesota; and an expansion of both alpine and nordic ski trails at Giants Ridge Recreational Area in Biwabik.

The MASC has prepared recommendations to the Governor and to the 1988 Minnesota Legislature for the next phase of facility development.

The MASC, with direct assistance from Governor Perpich, assisted The Twin Cities Olympic Festival Or-

ganization in its successful bid for the 1990 U.S. Olympic Sports Festival. This national event is expected to draw more than 500,000 spectators.

To determine the economic gains that sports bring to our state, Erickson says, you apply the "multiplier factor," which determines the potential economic impact of sports events.

"We have determined that for every new job created by hosting sports events, another six-tenths of a job results, for a total of 1.6 jobs," Erickson says. "There are two effects from new jobs; direct and indirect. When we host a sports event in the Twin Cities, athletes and spectators stay in area hotels. This is a direct effect. Hotel suppliers, who provide linens, food and housekeeping, also benefit. As they spend their earnings, they create an indirect effect on our economy."

Item 4

/

# Events Promotion is Vital Link

Providing a crucial link for Minnesota amateur sports, major amateur sport events and communities statewide, the Minnesota Amateur Sport Event Promotion Board is one of four MASC boards.

Amateur sport championships create more than \$300 million in economic impact in the United States annually. MASC Executive Director Paul Erickson estimates that Minnesota will reach \$20 to \$30 million annually in new net economic benefits re-

sulting from sport initiatives by 1990.

John Geisler, chair of the Minnesota Amateur Sport Events Promotion Board, stresses that "Attracting amateur sport events to Minnesota not only will increase competition, training and "personal best" opportunities for our state's amateur athletes, but also will create significant economic benefits for communities and residents statewide."

Made up of volunteers with public relations, marketing, busi-

ness development and government relations skills, the Events Promotion Board can provide valuable expertise to amateur sport in Minnesota.

Two of the board's major initiatives are the Technical Assistance Program and the Lead Network.

The Technical Assistance Program allows communities or amateur sport associations to apply to the MASC and the Events Promotion Board for technical assistance to bid on sporting events

for which they otherwise might be unable to compete.

The Lead Network sends information to Minnesota visitor and convention bureaus and amateur sport associations about communities and state sport associations wishing to attract and host major sport events.

Minnesota already has secured more than 20 nationally prominent events, with an estimated economic impact of more than \$53 million, through 1992.

## Major Sporting Events Secured By Minnesota

Revenue brought to Minnesota by major amateur sport events provides the economic foundation for developing amateur sport in the state.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>NEW NET ECONOMIC IMPACT*</u> (Est. Net \$ x 1.6)
1988	NCAA Women's Volleyball Final Four in St. Paul	\$ 190,000
	U. S. Women's National Amateur Golf Tournament	320,000
	Western Collegiate Hockey Finals in St. Paul	2,424,000
	National Women's Softball Tournament in Bloomington	150,000
	U. S. Olympic Nordic Ski Trials in Biwabik	240,000
	U. S. National Weightlifting Championships in Minneapolis	40,000
	MidAmerican Kayaking Championships in Carlton	90,000
	USA Cup International Soccer Tournament in Blaine	2,000,000
	U. S. Men's National Curling Championship in St. Paul	77,500
	U. S. Women's National Hockey Championships	45,000
	Twin Cities Marathon	1,100,000
	Grandma's Marathon in Duluth	1,588,000
	ITCA National Collegiate Indoor Tennis Championships	145,550
	North American Yachting Championships in Minnetonka	322,000
	North Central Regional Swimming & Diving Championships	318,000
1989	NCAA Division One Hockey Finals in St. Paul	2,752,000
	NCAA Regional Men's Basketball Tournament in the Metrodome	3,840,000
	USA Cup International Soccer Tournament in Blaine	2,200,000
	NCAA Slalom Ski Championships in Biwabik	860,000
	NCAA Giant Slalom Ski Championships in Lutsen	860,000
1990	Twin Cities Marathon	1,200,000
	Grandma's Marathon in Duluth	1,700,000
	U. S. Olympic Sports Festival - Metropolitan Area	25,000,000
	USA Cup International Soccer Tournament in Blaine	2,400,000
	Twin Cities Marathon	1,300,000
1991	Grandma's Marathon in Duluth	1,800,000
	Major Yacht Racing Event	1,100,000
	U. S. Men's National Golf Tournament in Chaska	10,000,000
	World Championships of Bandy in Roseville	500,000
	USA Cup International Soccer Tournament in Blaine	2,600,000
1992	Twin Cities Marathon	1,400,000
	Grandma's Marathon in Duluth	2,000,000
	NCAA Final Four Men's Basketball Tournament in the Metrodome	2,545,000
	USA Cup International Soccer Tournament in Blaine	3,000,000
	Twin Cities Marathon	1,500,000
TOTAL	579,807,050	

### \*Sources:

St. Paul Pioneer Press (1987)  
State of Utah Study of Amateur Athletics (1985)  
Economic Impact of the Winter Sports Ride (1986)  
NCAA (1987)  
Minnesota Special Olympics (1987)

Twin City Bid Response for 1996 Olympics (1987)  
Pan Am Games Organizing Committee (1987)  
Twin Cities Marathon (1987)  
Grandma's Marathon (1987)  
National Governing Bodies of Amateur Sport

# Star Tribune

NEWSPAPER OF THE TWIN CITIES

SUNDAY / May 1/1988

## State in sports race for long haul

Championship events  
profitable for hosts

By Rob Hotakainen  
Staff Writer

When oil prices fell and Houston's new skyscrapers stood empty, the city began wooing amateur sports championships to help revive a boom city gone bust.

It had paid off handsomely for Indianapolis, which turned to amateur sports as a way to boost tourism and overcome its inferiority complex.

Now Minnesota has entered this new field and appears to be in the race to stay. Even though Atlanta beat out the Twin Cities Friday for the right to compete internationally for the 1996 Summer Games, the Olympics bid was only part of a long-term strategy aimed at making Minnesota one of the top amateur sports centers in the United States.

Today in Washington, D.C., Minnesota officials will make a pitch for the 1991 International Special Olympics for mentally retarded athletes. On Thursday, Minnesota will compete against Houston and Indianapolis for the U.S. National Figure Skating Championships, also in 1991. More bids are in the works, including a possible attempt to lure the Pan Am Games, the second largest international sporting event, in 1999.

Playing host to amateur sports events has grown into a \$300 million business nationwide. Compared with the Olympics, most of the events are small, but enough of them can bring in sufficient numbers of athletes, coaches, families and fans whose spending adds up to real money, officials say.

Minnesota is out to capture up to 10 percent of this market by 1990, boosting the state's economy by as much as \$30 million a year. Even though Minnesota won't get the 1996 Summer Games, the state already is seen by competitors as a strong contender for the smaller but lucrative championships.

Competitors say that Minnesota's ability to lure amateur championships will grow even stronger after the Twin Cities plays host to the U.S. Olympic Festival in 1990 and capitalizes on the exposure. Indianapolis had the festival in 1982. Houston had it four years later. Both cities turned a profit.

Amateurs continued on page 6A

## Amateurs Continued from page 6A

ton, other cities working for amateur championships include Colorado Springs, Colo.; San Diego; Orlando, Fla.; Syracuse, N.Y.; New York City; Los Angeles and Raleigh-Durham, N.C. Observers say that more cities and states can be expected to enter the competition.

"It's no longer a well-kept secret," Knapp said. "Every month, some city or some organization from some state is in contact with us, trying to find out what we've done and how we've done it."

Her advice to newcomers: "Control your appetite. We could have had twice as many events as we've hosted, but we didn't feel the market could accommodate those. You don't need too many failures to derail the train of success. It's human nature that you get so caught up in the thrill and excitement that you forget what it took to get you there."

For now, no one is guessing when the breaking point comes and too many players will enter the industry. Some say that the country will split into five or six regional centers that attract the bulk of the events.

"You could have the survival of the fittest, obviously," Berger said. "The people who possess the events are going to want to go to the cities that produce the best results. That will come out in the wash. Too many cities will take care of itself. Right now, there are plenty of events to go around. Obviously, from a selfish standpoint, we want as many as pos-

sible."

So does Minnesota, which expects to be a survivor as in the amateur sports business. "We're well ahead of the pack," said Paul Erickson, MASC's executive director.

In addition to the economic benefits, the push on amateur sports will get more Minnesota youths involved in sports, giving them more positive things to do with their time, say Gov. Rudy Perpich and other proponents.

"Just like you should maximize brain power, I think you should maximize athletic power," Perpich said.

"The fact that these things make money is only one prong of the fork. The other is that these are good things to do," MASC Chairman Wayne Faris said.

Opponents of Minnesota's newest venture are hard to find, but at least one state senator says there's been too much emphasis placed on sports:

"I think we're trying to lull people to sleep by giving them more entertainment," said Sen. Charles Berg, DFL-Chokio. "When athletics mean more than anything else, I think that we've got our priorities mixed up."

(Staff Writer Bruce Benidt contributed to this story.)

# Amateurs

Continued from page 1A

Other factors that could help Minnesota, according to competitors, are the national publicity that came with the state's bid for the 1996 Summer Games and the prestige that came with staging the World Series and gaining a professional basketball franchise. In addition, competitors say that Minnesota has shown the ability to attract other big sporting events, such as golf's U.S. Open in 1991 and the National Collegiate Athletic Association men's basketball championships in 1992.

But entering the amateur sports business requires organization and money. So far, the state has created a new government commission to promote amateur sports and is spending millions to build Olympic-style training sites across the state. To pay for its efforts, Minnesota is collecting millions under a new sales tax on sports-related memberships, such as health clubs, that other states and cities are considering copying.

"They have postured themselves to become an automatic big player, and there aren't many big players," said Jack Berger, executive director of the Greater Houston Sports Foundation.

"They're doing everything right," said Sandy Knapp, president of the Indiana Sports Corp. "They're being taken very seriously, and they should be. They're looking at the big picture. It seems to be a long-term strategy, not a shot in the dark, flash in the pan approach."

In 1987, the Legislature decided to spend more than \$29 million to build four training centers, including the \$14.7 million National Sports Center at Blaine, which will be used for track and field, soccer and cycling. By 1991, the state will be asked for as much as \$30 million to build world-class facilities for all 37 Olympic sports.

Bonding debt for the aggressive building campaign is being paid with revenues from a 6 percent sales tax that applies to sports and health club memberships, country club memberships and green fees. That tax is expected to raise \$7 million this year and is enough to support roughly 10 times that amount in bonding, said State Rep. Gordon Voss, DFL-Blaine, who proposed the tax last year.

"It was politically astute to tax the sports-related community to support amateur sports," said Jay Flood, a Santa Monica, Calif., representative on the U.S. Olympic Committee's site selection team. "You're not tak-

## Major national or international sporting events scheduled for Minnesota (includes amateur and professional):

### 1989:

- NCAA Division One Hockey Finals in St. Paul
- NCAA Regional Men's Basketball Tourney in the Metrodome

### 1990:

- U.S. Olympic Sports Festival

### 1991:

- U.S. Open Golf Tourney in Chaska

### 1992:

- NCAA Final Four Men's Basketball Tourney in the Metrodome

## National or international sporting events Minnesota is bidding for or will bid for:

### 1989:

- Bud-Lite U.S. Triathlon Series Event
- Western Collegiate Hockey Finals in St. Paul

### 1990:

- U.S. National Cycling Championships
- NCAA Final Four Women's Basketball Tourney in the Metrodome

### 1991:

- International Special Olympics
- U.S. National Figure Skating Championships
- U.S. National Swimming Championships
- U.S. Winter Olympic Festival

ing the money out of the mouths of babes. It was very creative." Flood said that he sent copies of the Minnesota tax law to officials in Atlanta, San Diego and Hawaii who have asked for ideas on how to finance amateur sports development.

Besides paying for new training centers, the tax money is used to run the new Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission (MASC), which was formed in 1987 and already is involved in eight bids for national and international events. The commission also is working with cities around the state to plan what sports events they can attract. For example, Rochester has been identified as a choice for Olympic badminton, fencing and table tennis.

Because it is a clean industry with no smokestacks, the amateur sports field is becoming more and more competitive among a growing list of U.S. cities and states. The Houston Sports Foundation sent a representative to the U.S. National Weightlifting Championships, which conclude today at St. Louis Park. Nearly 150 weightlifters are competing for medals and an eventual spot in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South

Korea. Houston is competing for money as it promotes the city as a site for future championships.

In the last year alone, Houston has booked 16 events that are expected to bring in \$40 million. One of those, a national racquetball championship on Memorial Day weekend, is expected to bring in 900 participants and add \$400,000 to the city's economy.

"Sports is one way that Houston is taking to get the city back on track," Berger said.

Indianapolis, recognized as the amateur sports capital of the United States, has played host to nearly 100 national or international amateur athletic events in the past six years.

"We were never going to have mountains and seashores and tourist-attracting weather," Knapp said. "We just had no image. Nobody thought about Indianapolis. Amateur sports was identified as one of our initiatives."

Along with Indianapolis and Hous-

Amateurs continued on page 7A

## SUNSHINE STATE GAMES FOUNDATION DIVERSIFIES

In 1986, the Florida state legislators, realizing the importance of amateur sports and its economic impact on a community, allocated 1.6 million dollars to the Sunshine State Games Foundation to help bring and promote amateur sporting events in our state. This program became known as the Event Bidding and Funding program and it has had a great deal success in the last eighteen months.

In 1988, over forty events will be held in the state of Florida, thanks to the efforts of the Event Bidding and Funding program. This program works with local organizing committees, state governing bodies and any interested organizations who are interested in bringing amateur athletic events into their community. The organization interested in submitting a bid receives guidance and support from the our office and assists them in putting together a professional bid booklet. In some cases, the program will assist some of the members of the local organizing committee to travel to a particular city to make their bid presentation for that event. Once the event has been secured, the Event Bidding and Funding program may continue to work with the local organizing committee assisting them in putting together the proper administrative organization in order to successfully host the event. Further, the local organizing committee (LOC) may apply for a grant from the Sunshine State Games Foundation to assist them in the hosting of the event. So far, over \$550,000 have been awarded to different LOC's throughout the state to assist them in the hosting of events.

As the Event Bidding and Funding program grows in maturity and experience, every success has been documented and the results published. For example, in February 1987, the Junior Olympic Fencing Tournament was held in the city of Orlando and was partially funded by this program. A study was done by the University of Central Florida on the economic impact of this event. Approximately 1,200 participants and officials attended the event and once completed, the economic impact study reported that this event brought \$700,000 in hard cash into the city of Orlando. When multiplied by the economic index number, the event brought over 1.2 million dollars into the local community. This particular study has been the source of much excitement among sports leaders throughout the state, as well as the state legislators who have reviewed this study. It has become very obvious that amateur athletic events coming into a community can mean a great deal to the economy, and the success of the Event Bidding and Funding program will continue to grow in months to come due to this.

In 1986, together with the Event Bidding and Funding program, the Florida Amateur Sports Council was begun. This Council was created because there was no statewide support organization which could serve as a clearing house for information and provide general support to the many state amateur sports governing bodies

and local organizing committees in Florida. Now that we are bringing events to the state of Florida, we needed to create an organization which could serve as an informational clearing house for everyone involved in amateur sports. Presently, the Florida Amateur Sports Council has 29 members and it's efforts continue to grow. The FASC publishes a newsletter called the Sports Index which is sent to all Council members, state and national governing bodies, as well as many sports leaders throughout Florida and the nation. The Sports Index brings brief and concise news about events happening in the state of Florida dealing with amateur sports in general. It also brings news about important national developments in sports, as well as news from the USOC office. Anyone interested in having information published in this newsletter, may send material to the FASC office in Gainesville at 1330 NW 6th Street, Suite A, Gainesville, FL 32601 and it will be incorporated into the next issue.

On January 22-23, 1988 a sports administrative workshop was held in Orlando for all sports leaders and organizations throughout the state. The workshop attracted over one hundred participants and was highlighted by the presence of the USOC President, Bob Helmick and the Olympic Sports Festival Administrator, Sheila Walker. Following the workshop, a general meeting was held of the Council and officers were elected for 1988. The President elect was Betty Ann Danna who comes from the sport of roller skating. Vice President, Stuart Borne comes from ice hockey, Secretary, Mary Rose from synchronized swimming, Second Vice President, Nick Cimmento from boxing and Treasurer, Bill Bunker from the Pinellas Sports Authority.

In 1988 as we begin to plow new ground for the Florida Amateur Sports Council, the growth of amateur sports organizations in the state of Florida will be tremendous. The Council officers are meeting in Gainesville during the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports meeting March 23rd and are making plans for new projects in the Fall. The growth of the Event Bidding and Funding program will continue at a steady pace with new events already being bid on by many local organizing committees throughout Florida and application for funding being submitted on a monthly basis to the Sunshine State Games Foundation office.

If you have any questions regarding these two programs, please contact our office in Gainesville and we will be happy to send you material to further explain what the FASC and Event Bidding and Funding program is all about.

Jose' H. Rodriguez  
Executive Director  
Florida Amateur Sports Council  
Event Bidding and Funding Program

AMATEUR SPORTING EVENTS INVENTORY:  
IMPACT UPON UTAH'S ECONOMY

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>#PAR</u>	<u>#ID</u>	<u>DRAW</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>TAX REV</u>
AAU	JUNIOR OLYMPICS	4000	5	12000	2100000.00	141750.00
AAU	INDOOR NAT TRACK CHAMPIONSHIP	500	4	5000	700000.00	47250.00
ALL-AMERICAN AMATEUR BASEBALL	NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	270	7	5400	1323000.00	89302.50
AMATEUR GOLF ASSOC OF AMERICA	REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	288	4	576	195840.00	13219.20
AMATEUR SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	800	7	1800	441000.00	29767.50
AMERICAN AMATEUR BASEBALL CON	COMBINED WORLD SERIES	5000	8	50000	14000000.00	945000.00
AMERICAN CASTING ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	200	3	400	78000.00	5265.00
AMERICA ENDURANCE RIDE CONFERENCE	ANNUAL RIDE	100	3	100	10500.00	708.75
AMERICAN HIKING SOCIETY	ANNUAL HIKE	150	2	150	10500.00	708.75
AMERICAN LEGION BASEBALL	WORLD SERIES	500	08	25000	7000000.00	472500.00
AMERICAN PLATFORM TENNIS ASSOC	MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS	150	4	450	153000.00	10327.50
AMERICAN PLATFORM TENNIS ASSOC	WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS	150	4	450	153000.00	10327.50
AMERICAN PLATFORM TENNIS ASSOC	MIXED DUBLES CHAMPIONSHIPS	150	4	450	153000.00	10327.50
AMERICAN PLATFORM TENNIS ASSOC	SENIORS CHAMPIONSHIPS	150	4	450	153000.00	10327.50
AMERICAN POWER BOAT ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL RACE	200	2	2000	260000.00	17550.00
AMERICAN WATER SKI ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	530	3	1590	405450.00	27367.88
AMERICAN WATER SKI ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	530	3	1590	405450.00	27367.88
AMERICAN WATER SKI ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	530	4	3180	1081200.00	72581.00
AMERICAN WATER SKI ASSOCIATION	HO AMERICAN OPEN	2000	2	2000	340000.00	22950.00
AMERICAN LAWN BOWLING ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	450	3	900	229500.00	15491.25
AMERICAN TENNIS ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	960	6	4800	2448000.00	165240.00
BADE RUTH BASEBALL	WORLD SERIES	540	5	2700	472500.00	31893.75
BALLOON FEDERATION OF AMERICA	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP	200	2	200	28000.00	1755.00
BASS 'N GAL	WOMEN'S PASS CHAMPIONSHIP	150	3	300	58500.00	3948.75
BILLIARD CONGRESS	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP 1	4500	3	9000	1755000.00	118462.50
BILLIARD CONGRESS	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP 2	4500	3	9000	1755000.00	118462.50
BILLIARD CONGRESS	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP 3	4500	3	9000	1755000.00	118462.50
BILLIARD CONGRESS	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	40	3	80	15600.00	1053.00
CASE BULLET ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	1200	3	2400	468000.00	31530.00
INT HANDBUN NET STILLBLETTE A	NATIONAL LEET	1400	3	8000	840000.00	56700.00
INT BATON TWIRLING ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	200	3	600	117000.00	7897.50
INTER JET SKI ASSOCIATION	EVENT 1	2000	4	16000	4160000.00	280800.00
INTER UNIVERSITY SPORTS BOARD	EVENT 2	2000	4	16000	4160000.00	280800.00
INTER UNIVERSITY SPORTS BOARD	EVENT 3	2000	4	16000	4160000.00	280800.00
INTER UNIVERSITY SPORTS BOARD	COMBINED WORLD SERIES	5999	7	149985	36746325.00	2480376.94
LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL	NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	100	3	200	51000.00	3442.50
NATIONAL AMPUTEE GOLF ASSOCIATION	WORLD TOURNAMENT	340	3	680	173400.00	11704.50
NATIONAL ASSOC OF LEFT-HANDED GOLF	COMBINED NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	1300	3	2600	653000.00	44752.50
NATIONAL ASSOC OF LEFT-HANDED GOLF	NATIONAL MEET	4000	4	8000	1120000.00	75600.00
NATIONAL BATON TWIRLING ASSOCIATION	CONVENTION AND CAREOUT	3000	5	12000	2100000.00	141750.00
NATIONAL CAMPERS AND HIKERS	NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	9000	7	18000	8190000.00	552825.00

AMATEUR SPORTING EVENTS INVENTORY:IMPACT UPON UTAH'S ECONOMY

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>#/PAR</u>	<u>#/D</u>	<u>DRAW</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>TAX REV</u>
NATIONAL FIELD ARCHERY	NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP	700	3	1400	273000.00	18427.50
NATIONAL FIELD ARCHERY	NATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP	700	4	1400	364000.00	24570.00
NATIONAL HORSESHOE PITCHERS ASSOC	NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	500	4	1500	210000.00	14175.00
NATIONAL POCKET BILLIARDS	U.S. TEAM OPEN	500	4	1000	260000.00	17550.00
NATIONAL SENIOR SPORTS ASSOC	NAT TOURNAMENT COMBINED(3 EVENTS)	320	3	640	163200.00	11016.00
NATIONAL SKEET SHOOTING ASSOC	U.S. OPEN	300	3	600	153000.00	10327.50
NATIONAL SKEET SHOOTING ASSOC	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP	900	3	2700	638500.00	46473.75
NATIONAL WHEELCHAIR ATHLETIC ASSOC	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	400	3	800	204000.00	13770.00
NATIONAL BASEBALL CONGRESS	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	612	5	1835	321800.00	21687.75
NATIONAL BICYCLE LEAGUE	MOTOCROSS CHAMPIONSHIP	1000	4	3000	420000.00	28650.00
NATIONAL EOWLING	NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	1500	4	22500	3150000.00	212625.00
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION	U.S. INTER CHAMPIONSHIP	1200	3	2400	468000.00	31590.00
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION	COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP	200	3	400	42000.00	2835.00
NCAA	FOOTBALL (2 DIVISIONS)	7500	1	742500	48262500.00	3257718.75
NCAA	COMBINED EVENTS	7500	2	375000	48750000.00	3290625.00
PEOPLE TO PEOPLE SPORTS	ANNUAL HORSE SHOW	1000	4	4000	1360000.00	91800.00
PONY BASEBALL	WORLD SERIES 11-12	9750	7	97500	23887500.00	1612406.25
PONY BASEBALL	WORLD SERIES 13-14	7500	7	75000	16375000.00	1240312.50
PONY BASEBALL	WORLD SERIES 15-16	5250	7	52500	12862500.00	868218.75
PONY BASEBALL	WORLD SERIES 17-18	3000	7	3000	735000.00	49612.50
U.S. ASSOC FOR BLIND ATHLETES	NATIONAL MEET	500	4	1000	260000.00	17550.00
U.S. BASEBALL	U.S. BASEBALL WORLD JR. CUP	144	4	1440	201600.00	13608.00
U.S. CANOE ASSOCIATION	U.S. MARATHON CANOE & KAYAK	500	4	1000	260000.00	17550.00
U.S. CROQUET	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	50	3	100	25500.00	1721.25
U.S. CROQUET	NATIONAL CLUB TEAMS	110	3	220	56100.00	3786.75
U.S. CROQUET	NATIONAL COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP	50	3	100	10500.00	708.75
U.S. CURLING	NATIONAL CURLING CHAMPIONSHIP	1500	4	3000	780000.00	52650.00
U.S. CYCLING FEDERATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	540	4	1080	280800.00	18954.00
U.S. FENCING ASSOCIATION	JR. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	450	4	1350	459000.00	30982.50
U.S. FENCING ASSOCIATION	SR. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	650	4	1300	442000.00	29835.00
U.S. FIGURE SKATING ASSOCIATION	COMBINED EVENTS	500	3	15000	3600000.00	248000.00
U.S. GOLF ASSOCIATION	U.S. MEN'S OPEN	250	3	2500	637500.00	48031.25
U.S. GOLF ASSOCIATION	COMBINED TOURNAMENT	5274	3	10548	2669740.00	181557.45
U.S. HANG GLIDING ASSOCIATION	MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIP	32	3	64	12480.00	842.40
U.S. HANG GLIDING ASSOCIATION	REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	90	3	180	35100.00	2369.25
U.S. PARACHUTE ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	1150	2	1150	149500.00	10091.25
U.S. PARACHUTE ASSOCIATION	SKIING/SKY DIVING	100	3	100	25500.00	1721.25
U.S. PARACHUTE ASSOCIATION	COLLEGIATE MEET	150	4	150	39000.00	2632.50
U.S. POLO ASSOCIATION	U.S. OPEN	40	4	400	136000.00	9180.00
U.S. POLO ASSOCIATION	GOLD CUP	80	4	800	272000.00	18360.00

AMATEUR SPORTING EVENTS INVENTORY:  
IMPACT UPON UTAH'S ECONOMY

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>#PAR</u>	<u>#D</u>	<u>DRAW</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>TAX REV</u>
U.S. SKI ASSOCIATION	COMBINED EVENTS	1000	3	10000	2700000.00	182250.00
U.S. SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION	NAT CHAMP COMBINED (8 EVENTS)	1320	5	3960	1683000.00	113602.50
U.S. TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION	U.S. CLOSED TOURNAMENT	750	4	1500	390000.00	26325.00
U.S. TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION	U.S. OPEN	750	4	1500	390000.00	26325.00
U.S. VOLLEBALL ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	900	3	1800	459000.00	30982.50
U.S. WOMEN'S CURLING	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP	1300	4	2600	676000.00	45630.00
USA AMATEUR BOXING	U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP	100	3	500	52500.00	3543.75
USA AMATEUR BOXING	U.S. OLYMPIC TRIALS	100	7	2000	910000.00	61425.00
USA AMATEUR BOXING	U.S. JUNIOR BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP	100	4	500	70000.00	4725.00
USA FIELD HOCKEY	AUTUMN MEET	1300	4	3900	1014000.00	68445.00
USA FIELD HOCKEY	USA FIELD HOCKEY CLASSIC	1000	3	7000	1365000.00	92137.50
USA WRESTLING	NATIONAL JR. OLYMPICS	1500	4	4500	1170000.00	76975.00
USA WRESTLING	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP 15-16	500	3	1000	105000.00	7087.50
USA WRESTLING	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP 20+	500	3	1000	195000.00	13162.50
USA WRESTLING	NATIONAL SR. WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP	600	4	1200	400000.00	27540.00
USA WRESTLING 17-18	NATIONAL JR. OLYMPICS	2000	4	6000	840000.00	56700.00
WOMEN'S INTER BOWLING CONGRESS	AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS	8000	4	16000	4100000.00	280800.00
WOMEN'S INTER BOWLING CONGRESS	ABC MASTER'S TOURNAMENT	700	4	2100	546000.00	36855.00
WOMEN'S INTER BOWLING CONGRESS	ABC NATIONAL TOURNAMENT	5000	4	45000	11700000.00	789750.00
WOMEN'S SPORTS FOUNDATION	HALL OF FAME BANQUET	500	1	500	42500.00	2868.75
YOUNG AMERICAN BOWLING ALL	JR. BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIPS	162	3	486	51030.00	3444.52
YOUNG AMERICAN BOWLING ALL	NAT COLLEGIATE BOWLING CHAMP	120	3	480	50400.00	3402.00

## TOTAL:

#PAR	161,141.00
#D	393.00
DRAW	1,942,125.00
REVENUE	300,320,565.00
TAX REV	20,271,638.14

Printed 102 of the 102 records.

**S B**

**23**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS**

**RECAP OF  
SB 23**

**DPS Authority/Crime Statistics Collection**

Received February 13, 1989  
by Sens. Faiks and Sturgulewski

Heard March 21, 1989  
Heard March 22, 1989

Passed Out of Committee March 22, 1989  
5 Do Pass

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### **SB 23: DPS Authority/Crime Statistics Collection**

- Item 1:** SB 23 by Faiks and Sturgulewski
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note
- Item 3:** Letter of Intent for SB 23, February 9, 1989
- Item 4:** Memorandum from Senate Judiciary Committee  
February 23, 1989
- Item 5:** A Report on the Department of Health and Social  
Services Division of Family and Youth Services  
Juvenile Crime Statistics, March 25, 1986  
(Audit Control Number 06-4251-86-S)
- Item 6:** Position Paper from the Department of  
Public Safety  
February 1, 1989

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)  
Date Referred: February 13, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: JUDICIARY

Date of Committee Action: \_\_\_\_\_

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

SB 23

SENATE BILL NO. 23 [DPS AUTHORITY/CRIME STATISTICS COLLECTION]  
"An Act relating to the recording and collection of crime statistics."

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: Senate 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:  
2/1/89 DPS

SIGNING DO PASS:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Dave Nealey*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Jim Schwach*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Richard P. Macken*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*[Signature]*  
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*[Signature]*  
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*[Signature]*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chairman's signature

Introduced: 1/9/89  
Referred: State Affairs

6-0153A

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FAIKS AND  
STURGULEWSKI

2

SENATE BILL NO. 23

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the recording and collection of  
7 crime statistics."

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

9 \* Section 1. AS 44.41.020 is amended by adding a new subsection to  
10 read:

11 (c) The department shall establish, and may require state and  
12 local law enforcement agencies to use, standardized methods of col-  
13 lecting and recording law enforcement and crime statistics.

*change, clarification ->*

*local dep'ts have their own  
work flow to force ITD*

*position pay - FVO MYRA*

STATE OF ALASKA  
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 23  
PUBLISH DATE: 2/1/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: The recording and collection  
of crime statistics  
Sponsor: Sen. Faiks, Sturquilewski  
Requestor: Senate State Affairs

Agency Affected: Public Safety  
BRU: DPS Administration  
Component: Data & Word Processing

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Because the Department of Public Safety (DPS) is presently compiling the data now submitted by local departments, no fiscal impact on DPS is anticipated.

Prepared by: Kenneth E. Bischoff, Director  
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-4322  
Date: 1/30/89

Approved by Commissioner: SAH Arthur English  
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 1/30/89

Letter of Intent  
for  
SB 23.

It is the intent of the Senate that the Department of Public Safety (DPS) work with local police departments statewide in order to develop methods of implementing SB 23 over time in a manner that have negligible financial impact on those departments and which do not create disincentives to participate in the collection of data for the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

Dist by Senators Pourchot + Faiks

Senate adopted 2/9/89

# Alaska State Legislature

Chairman  
(907) 465-4523



Jan Faiks  
Post Office Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

## Senate Judiciary Committee

February 23, 1989

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Red Boucher, Chairman  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks, Chairman  
Senate Judiciary Committee

SUBJECT: SB 23 "An Act relating to the recording and  
collection of crime statistics."

Senate Bill 23 has been referred to the House State Affairs Committee for consideration. This bill proposes an amendment to AS 44.41.020, which defines the duties of the Department of Public Safety (DPS). This bill passed the Senate on February 9, 1989 by a vote of 16 - 3, along with the attached letter of intent.

At the present time, DPS collects crime data from local law enforcement agencies, processes it, and then returns it to the agencies in the form of statistical summaries of the crime situation in each community. These summaries are a part of the Alaska Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). DPS, however, has no authority to require that participating agencies submit the raw data in a uniform manner. The purpose of SB 23 is to give DPS the authority to establish and require the use of standardized methods of collecting and recording law enforcement and crime statistics by local departments.

SB 23 was introduced as a result of a recommendation contained in a 1986 Legislative Audit report on the Division of Family and Youth Services. A copy of that audit is attached. The audit was performed because of the conflict between crime statistics, which showed that juvenile crime was falling, and police officials, who said that juvenile crime was actually rising. The auditors found that flaws in the way the state

Members  
Mike Szymanski, Vice-Chairman • Rick Halford • Drue Pearce • Pat Rodey

Out of Session

3111 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 • (907) 561-7610

collected crime data might understate the actual rate of juvenile crime.

Accordingly, the auditors recommended that DPS be given the authority to require standardized methods of recording and collecting crime statistics by local departments statewide.

The slightly different collection and classification procedures used by the more than 20 police jurisdictions in Alaska that elect to participate in the UCR can distort the statewide crime statistics for all crime, not just juvenile crime.

Most of the local police agencies that currently elect to participate in the Department's system use an incident-by-incident method of reporting all criminal calls they answer. However, the State's two largest police departments, Anchorage and Fairbanks, as well as the State Troopers, employ the summary method of data collection.

As the name implies, the incident-by-incident format requires departments to keep a log of all police calls they answer, coded in accordance with uniform standards, and submit this information to DPS monthly. DPS keypunches this raw data and produces various informational reports that are returned to the reporting localities. DPS additionally retains this information and uses it to develop an annual statewide crime report.

In the summary method, the local departments do their own processing of the raw data using slightly different classification systems, and submit the data to DPS already summarized. DPS then "fits" this information together with the incident data collected from other local agencies for the annual statewide report. This results in a distortion of statewide crime statistics.

The state participates in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, and provides statewide data to the FBI. The FBI recognizes the problems caused by different reporting methods, and is recommending that the incident-by-incident method be used, using standard reporting forms developed by that agency. This would be one option for standardization which SB 23 would give to DPS.

Current law does not require local communities to participate in the UCR, and this bill does not change that. It merely gives DPS the authority to require that those agencies which do elect to participate provide data in a uniform manner.

As legislators, we make important public policy decisions based upon our perception of the level and nature of crime in

our state. Without accurate data, we cannot make intelligent decisions. For this reason, I would appreciate the committee's consideration of SB 23 at its earliest convenience.

## CITATION

Honoring - A Kid's Place, Anchorage Kid's Day  
by Senators Uehling, Pourchot, Pearce, Rodey,  
Szymanski, Faiks, Sturgulowski, Kerttula,  
Halford and Kelly

Senator Halford moved and asked unanimous consent that the citation be adopted. Without objection, the citation was adopted and referred to the Secretary for transmittal.

## CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR cont'd

## SENATE BILLS IN THIRD READING

SB 23

SENATE BILL NO. 23 (An Act relating to the recording and collection of crime statistics) and the motion on the adoption of the Letter of Intent were before the Senate.

Senator Faiks moved and asked unanimous consent to withdraw the motion to adopt the Letter of Intent. Without objection, it was so ordered.

A new Letter of Intent was offered by Senators Pourchot and Faiks:

Letter of Intent  
for  
Senate Bill No. 23

It is the intent of the Senate that the Department of Public Safety (DPS) work with local police departments statewide in order to develop methods of implementing SB 23 over time in a manner that have negligible financial impact on those departments and which do not create disincentives to participate in the collection of data for the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

Senator Faiks moved and asked unanimous consent that the Letter of Intent be adopted as a Senate Letter of Intent. Without objection, the Senate Letter of Intent was adopted.

A REPORT ON THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
DIVISION OF FAMILY AND YOUTH SERVICES  
JUVENILE CRIME STATISTICS

March 25, 1986

Audit Control Number

06-4251-86-S

Commissioner, Department of  
Health and Social Services

John Pugh

Deputy Commissioner, Department  
of Health and Social Services

Connie Sipe

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# STATE OF ALASKA

AUDIT DIVISION  
POUCH W  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3300

## THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

March 27, 1986

Members of the Legislative Budget  
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 and a special  
request of the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee, the  
attached report is submitted for your review.

A REPORT ON THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
DIVISION OF FAMILY AND YOUTH SERVICES  
JUVENILE CRIME STATISTICS

March 25, 1986

Audit Control Number

06-4251-86-S



Gerald L. Wilkerson, CPA  
Legislative Auditor  
Division of Legislative Audit

## PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 of the Alaska Statutes and a special request of the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee, we conducted a review of the statistics and analysis regarding the annual trends in juvenile crime in Alaska over the past five years (1979-1983). The review was conducted in order to reconcile the claims of law enforcement officials that juvenile crime is increasing with the statistical data that indicates the contrary.

## ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

Title 47 of the Alaska Statutes charges the Department of Health and Social Services with the responsibility of directly providing, or arranging through contract, a range of services designed to remedy or prevent neglect, abuse, and exploitation of children, youth, and adults. They are also responsible for providing care and protection for juveniles committed to their custody by the Superior Court.

The Division's activities are mainly conducted by three sections: Family Services, Adult Services, and Youth Services. Family Services is responsible for offering a wide range of services including, but not limited to: individual and family counseling services, child protection services including the investigation of reported incidents of abuse and neglect, arranging and supervising emergency shelter and foster home care, and licensing and monitoring private non-medical community care facilities. The section has five regional offices in Ketchikan, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel, and Nome and also twenty-nine field offices.

The Adult Services section is responsible for providing services to adults exposed to abuse, neglect, or exploitation. These services would include providing support to individuals who need out-of-home care.

The Youth Services section is responsible for providing a range of diversion, intervention, and rehabilitative services to juveniles found delinquent by the courts. The section has three district offices in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks and three youth facilities; McLaughlin Youth Center, Fairbanks Youth Facility, and Nome Youth Facility.

## AUDITOR'S COMMENTS

Statistics cited by the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) do indicate that the rate of juvenile crime has declined during the past five years (1979-83). As presented in the following Findings and Recommendation section, we found that there may be significant factors in how the statistics are collected and reported that could understate the actual level of juvenile crime.

The juvenile crime rate is measured by the number of arrests made and reported to the Department of Public Safety (DPS), compared to the annual population statistics developed by the Department of Labor. The information used by DFYS in their analysis is supported by the available statistics, and in our opinion, DFYS draws logical public policy conclusions from the information.

It should be noted that the factors we discuss in the Findings and Recommendation section that may lead to understating juvenile arrests should not have a direct impact on serious or violent crimes. Juveniles are consistently arrested for such crimes and we could expect them to be counted consistently on a year-to-year basis. Accordingly, although there may be some merit to those who dispute the crime rate statistical evidence, we believe that their argument is less convincing in the area of serious or violent crimes. The statistical evidence of decline in the rate of serious juvenile crime is more convincing and less open to question.

## FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

### Recommendation No. 1

The Legislature should consider legislation that would give the Department of Public Safety authority to require standardized recording and collection of statistics by local departments statewide.

The juvenile crime rate, as cited by Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS), is measured by the number of arrests made and reported to the Department of Public Safety (DPS), compared to the annual population statistics developed by the Department of Labor (see Appendix A for the narrative and graphs used in DFYS's analysis). Arrest statistics have traditionally been used by social scientists and policy makers as a measure of criminal activity.

DPS gathers information and reports on arrest statistics annually. DPS develops their statistics based on reports from over 20 police jurisdictions throughout the State. These various jurisdictions report to DPS in two different ways:

1. On an incident-by-incident format.
2. In a summary format.

Most of the local police departments that elect to participate in the DPS system use the incident format. As the name implies, these departments keep a log of all police calls they answer, coded in accordance with uniform standards, and submit this information to DPS monthly. DPS keypunches this raw data and produces various informational reports that are returned to the reporting police localities. Additionally, DPS maintains the information on their computer files and uses it to develop an annual statewide crime report.

The State's two largest police departments, Anchorage and Fairbanks, along with the Alaska State Troopers submit their arrest information in a summary format. These agencies do their own processing of incident data, using slightly different definitions or classifications systems, and submit the data to DPS already summarized. DPS then "fits" this information together with the incident format data and prepares their annual publication Crime In Alaska.

Due to the size of the jurisdiction, procedures and methodologies used in Anchorage, in the collection and classification of juvenile arrests, could distort the statewide crime statistics.

Given the impact on public policy issues of these possible inconsistencies in the classification and reporting of arrest data between local jurisdictions in the State, the Legislature may wish to consider legislation that would give DPS authority to establish a uniform system of recording and classifying collection of arrest data information.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN ALASKA  
a report to  
THE HONORABLE BILL SHEFFIELD  
GOVERNOR  
STATE OF ALASKA  
from the  
DIVISION OF FAMILY & YOUTH SERVICES  
March 19, 1985

John R. Pugh  
Commissioner  
Department of Health & Social Services

Michael L. Price  
Director  
Division of Family & Youth Services

## DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME IN ALASKA

Certain misperceptions about juveniles and crime are widely accepted by the public and many policy makers and have influenced public policy relating to juvenile justice. These misperceptions are enforced periodically by sensational news reports and the entertainment media. It is important to consider these persistent perceptions in light of available facts if significant policy decisions are to be made wisely.

### Incidence of Juvenile Crime

The most widely accepted belief about juvenile crime is that it is widespread and increasing - that there is a juvenile crime wave far out of proportion with the number of juveniles and beyond the level of adult crime. Available facts, however, do not support this belief.

Conservative estimates of population growth indicate that the population of youth in Alaska (those 0 - 18 years of age) increased by approximately 15% from 1979 to 1983. As Chart I indicates this represents an increase of 19,000 juveniles from 134,000 to 153,000. The adult population is believed to have grown at about the same rate and to be slightly more than twice the size as the juvenile population - approximately 320,000 persons.

Despite the significant population increase juvenile crime as measured by arrests declined slightly. Chart 2 shows that juvenile arrests have remained relatively stable between 1979 and 1983, declining slightly - about 6%. In contrast adult arrests have shown a marked increase after 1980 and an overall increase during the five year period of about 13%. Juveniles arrests have declined despite population growth while increases in arrests of adults have essentially paralleled population growth.

Chart 3 illustrates another important measure of crime, the rate of arrest. The rate of juvenile arrests (arrests per 1000 persons) was relatively stable until 1982 when it declined sharply. This decline continued in 1983 resulting in an overall decline of 24% during the period 1979 - 1983. This decline follows a national trend of decreasing juvenile arrest rates. However, Alaska's juvenile arrest rate, 32.24 per 1000, is less than one half the most recently calculated national rate. (1) In contrast Alaska's adult arrest rate does not show a similar trend although the 1983 level was slightly (8%) below the 1979 high of 46.56 arrests per 1000 persons.

In summary, juvenile arrests in Alaska are declining despite significant population increases and the rate of juvenile arrest has declined substantially. Alaska's juvenile arrest rate is far below the national juvenile rate and 25% lower than Alaska's adult arrest rate.

(1) Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice: The Data, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1983.

# **CORRECTION**

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

APPENDIX A

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN ALASKA  
a report to  
THE HONORABLE BILL SHEFFIELD  
GOVERNOR  
STATE OF ALASKA  
from the  
DIVISION OF FAMILY & YOUTH SERVICES  
March 19, 1985

John R. Pugh  
Commissioner  
Department of Health & Social Services

Michael L. Price  
Director  
Division of Family & Youth Services

## Executive Summary

Despite widespread and persistent beliefs, juvenile crime in Alaska is neither increasing nor becoming more violent. The best measures show that while adult crime has increased at the same rate as the Alaska's population, juvenile crime has declined both in total numbers and rate and is only one-fourth of total crime in the state. Only 2% of Alaska's juvenile crime is violent crime. This is 1/10 of serious, violent crime in the state and only 1/2 of 1% of total Alaska crime.

Because juveniles commit generally less serious crimes and have a greater potential for rehabilitation than adult offenders, Alaska's juvenile justice system operates differently from the criminal justice system. The vast majority of young offenders are first time and less serious offenders who can be successfully diverted from the formal juvenile justice system. Court action is reserved for repeat offenders and those who have committed serious offenses. Most are adequately controlled and rehabilitated in community settings. A small number require the control and structure of secure detention and treatment facilities.

Programs for juvenile offenders were separated from adult correction programs and transferred to the Division of Family and Youth Services four years ago. Since then juvenile delinquency has received greater attention and services provided to protect the public and rehabilitate young offenders have increased dramatically. The number of youth under probation supervision is up 45% and the average populations of juvenile detention and secure treatment facilities have increased by 58% and 30% respectively. With greater focus, remedial increases in service, and earlier intervention fewer youth are "slipping between the cracks." Serious or repeat offenders are identified and dealt with sooner reducing multiple offenses. In short, increases and improvements in service seem to have been a primary factor in reducing juvenile crime in Alaska.

Despite essential growth, detention facilities average 40% above capacity and there are waiting lists for entry into secure treatment programs. Even planned expansion will not meet projected needs for these services. Overburdened programs quickly become ineffective and continued reductions in juvenile crime cannot be expected in the face of a growing population and overburdened programs.

The response cannot be to simply build more and larger facilities. This simplistic approach focuses massive resources on a single aspect of juvenile delinquency and has been discredited by its failure elsewhere. Its virtually limitless costs alone preclude adoption of this approach. Instead the Department of Health and Social Services has developed a balanced strategy essential in a time of decreasing resources and increasing population. The strategy emphasizes regionalization and increases in prevention, early intervention and communitybased services accompanied by modest increases in secure detention and treatment capacity. Other management initiatives to implement this strategy are development of a systematic method of case management and implementation of a comprehensive management information system (SYSMIS).

A systematic method of case management will provide a framework for effectively allocating resources on individual client and overall program levels, and for short and long range planning. A comprehensive information system is essential to provide information needed for monitoring and evaluating services and programs, and for decision making.

This strategy will help limit the need for growth in costly institutions, make community-based services available on a broader basis throughout the state and insure that limited resources are used most effectively to protect the public and rehabilitate young offenders.

## DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME IN ALASKA

Certain misperceptions about juveniles and crime are widely accepted by the public and many policy makers and have influenced public policy relating to juvenile justice. These misperceptions are enforced periodically by sensational news reports and the entertainment media. It is important to consider these persistent perceptions in light of available facts if significant policy decisions are to be made wisely.

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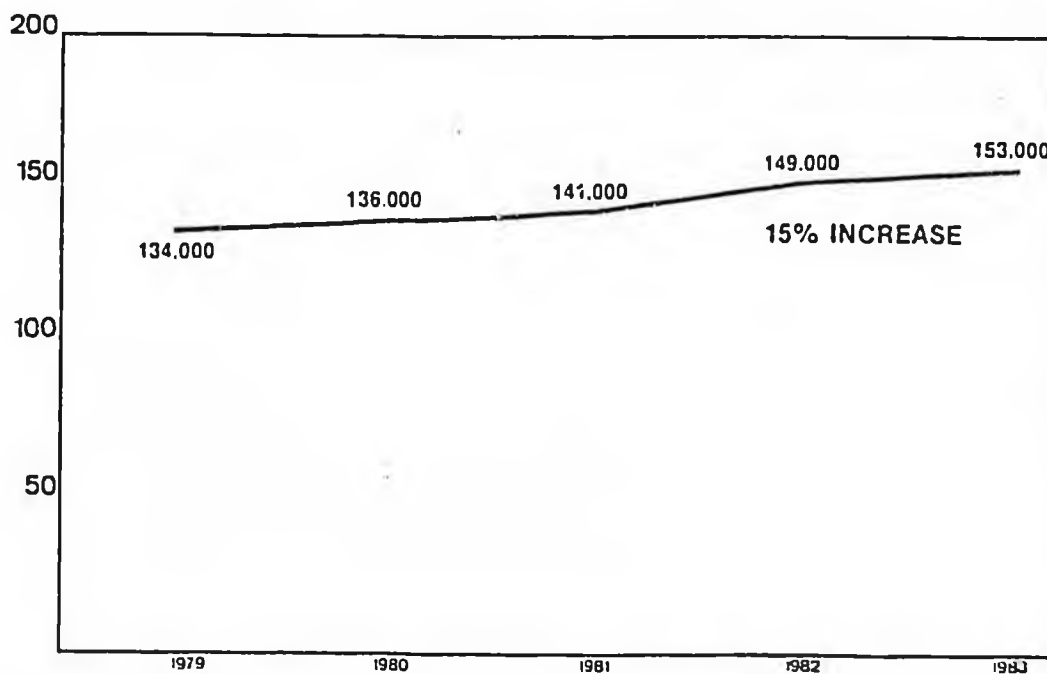
Chart 3 illustrates another important measure of crime, the rate of arrest. The rate of juvenile arrests (arrests per 1000 persons) was relatively stable until 1982 when it declined sharply. This decline continued in 1983 resulting in an overall decline of 24% during the period 1979 - 1983. This decline follows a national trend of decreasing juvenile arrest rates. However, Alaska's juvenile arrest rate, 32.24 per 1000, is less than one half the most recently calculated national rate. (1) In contrast Alaska's adult arrest rate does not show a similar trend although the 1983 level was slightly (8%) below the 1979 high of 46.56 arrests per 1000 persons.

In summary, juvenile arrests in Alaska are declining despite significant population increases and the rate of juvenile arrest has declined substantially. Alaska's juvenile arrest rate is far below the national juvenile rate and 25% lower than Alaska's adult arrest rate.

(1) Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice: The Data, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1983.

APPENDIX A

## ALASKA YOUTH POPULATION (0 to 18 Years)

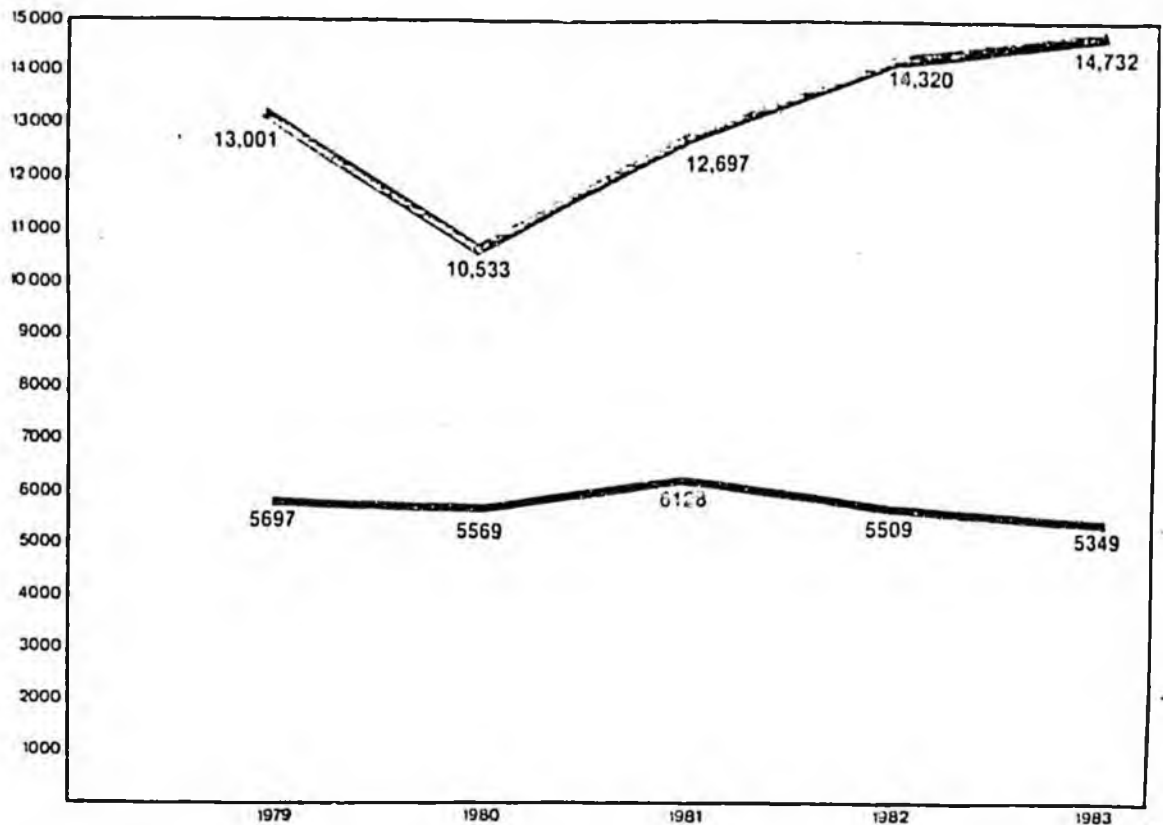


Source Data: Alaska Population Overview - 1981,  
Alaska Department of Labor  
U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980

CHART 1

APPENDIX A

# ARRESTS IN ALASKA



Source: *Crime in Alaska 1979-1983*, Department of Law  
Department of Public Safety

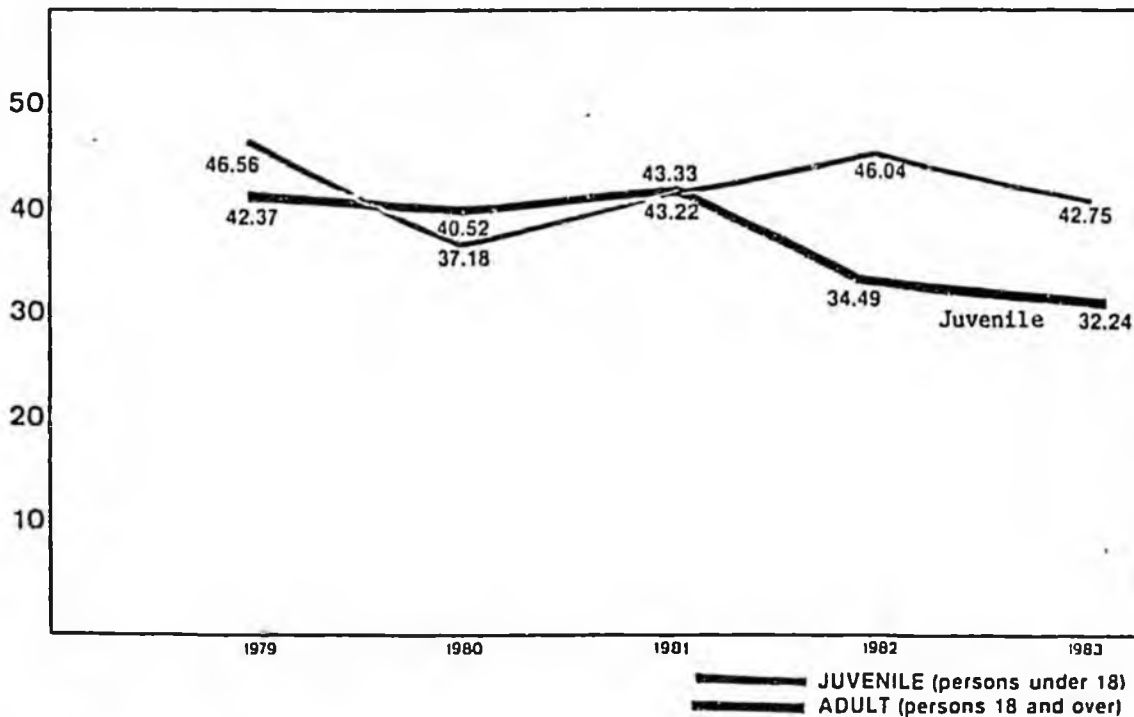
— JUVENILE (persons under 18)  
— ADULT (persons 18 and over)

CHART 2

APPENDIX A

# ALASKA ARREST RATES

ARRESTS  
PER 1000  
PERSONS



Data Sources: Arrest data: *Crime in Alaska - 1982*, Alaska Department of Public Safety  
Alaska Population Overview - 1982, Alaska Department of Labor

CHART 3

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER**

POUCH H 01  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE: 465-3030

May 9, 1986

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson  
Legislative Auditor  
Division of Legislative Audit  
Pouch W  
Juneau, AK 99811

MAY - 9 1986

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Concerning the preliminary audit report entitled "A Report on the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family and Youth Services, Juvenile Crimes Statistics, March 25th, 1986", our perspective does not differ greatly from that expressed by auditors. We agree with auditors that the conclusions we have drawn from available information on juvenile crime in Alaska are logical and appropriate. We believe also that our report on juvenile justice presented the best information from the most authoritative sources available. Similarly, we believe that the methodologies employed in our analysis of the information, though limited in level of sophistication by time and staff resources, were scientifically correct and defensible.

As the report pointed out there are minor differences in the collection and reporting techniques employed by Alaskan police agencies in compiling crime and arrest data. We believe, however, that the effect of these differences on the validity of the data is relatively insignificant. The FBI Uniform Crime Reporting System, used by the Department of Public Safety in compiling information for the report Crime in Alaska, was designed for use nationwide and to accommodate such differences among police agencies and jurisdictions. In any event, the effect of these differences would apply equally to both adult and juvenile crime data and would not affect the relative levels of juvenile and adult crime or trends reflected by the data.

Similarly, we believe the validity of the data used in our report clearly withstands anecdotal criticism of the two Anchorage police officers noted in the audit report. Though we recognize the value of practitioner experience in testing or confirming policies or practices in any field, we believe the limitations of individual experience and anecdote must be weighted carefully against other information when the sample of practitioners is small. In this instance we believe the assertions of the two officers are more representative of their personal philosophies, attitudes, and dissatisfaction with Alaska law regarding detention of juveniles than of policy or practice of the Anchorage Police Department or police agencies in general.

Though the audit report does not discuss official APD policy concerning response to reported juvenile crime or arrest of juvenile suspects, we are certain that APD policy neither endorses nor permits the practice of ignoring reported or witnessed crime simply because the alleged

perpetrator is a juvenile. Nor do we believe APD policy encourages officers to arrest juveniles only when the offense involved is of the most serious nature. Even if these approaches were sanctioned by policy APD's statistical reports clearly show they are not practiced.

The assertion that juveniles are not usually arrested in Anchorage except for serious crimes is convincingly disproven by APD's own arrest reports. These show that arrests of juveniles for less serious offenses (such as thefts, liquor law violations, vandalism, and status offenses) comprise the vast majority of juvenile arrests in Anchorage. Arrests for violent crimes accounted for an average of only 1.6% of juvenile arrests in Anchorage from 1977 through 1984. In fact, the number of curfew arrests alone averaged more than three times the number of violent crime arrests from 1977 through 1983.

In practice, then, Anchorage police (and police statewide) do routinely arrest juveniles for petty offenses and report status offense arrests. And, though police certainly exercise discretion in making arrest decisions, this occurs with adults as well as juveniles and informal police action affects arrest data for both groups. In fact, contrary to conventional wisdom, national studies indicate that police may be less inclined to deal informally with juveniles than with adults who have committed the same or similar offenses. Other studies show that juveniles are probably more likely to be apprehended than adults because of the types of offenses they most commonly commit and their generally lower level of experience or sophistication in criminal activity. These studies seem to indicate that the upper limits of juvenile crime may be more accurately reflected by arrest data than is true for adult crime.

We support the recommendation that consideration be given to empowering the Department of Public Safety to require uniform collection and reporting of crime data by all Alaska police agencies. Uniformity in data collection and reporting would be beneficial to the planning efforts of all criminal justice agencies and to policy makers by ensuring comparability, reliability and continuity in data. Standardization in the measurement and reporting of crime and the results of police activity would seem to be complementary to establishment of standards for the qualification and training of police personnel (recognized as an important need by the legislature in creation of the Alaska Police Standards Council.)

We could not, of course, comment definitively on the costs involved or the problems which may be encountered by individual police agencies in implementing a standardized reporting system. However, since most of Alaska's police agencies already participate in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system, it seems likely that implementation of a mandatory system would not be overly burdensome.

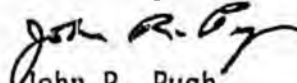
May 9, 1986

In summary, we believe that, though there are minor differences in the collection and reporting techniques among police agencies, these are insignificant in their effect on the validity of reported arrest data.

Further, we believe that the attitudes expressed in interviews with two Anchorage police officers, though they may be strongly held, are not reflective of Anchorage Police Department policy or the actual practice of the majority of Anchorage police officers as it relates to the arrest of juvenile offenders.

Most importantly, we agree with auditors that despite whatever limitations may exist in arrest data, it represents one of the best available measures of the level of criminal activity and has almost universal acceptance among social scientists and policy makers as a primary source for use in making significant public policy decisions. We also agree with auditors that empowering the Department of Public Safety to establish uniform standards for the collection and reporting of arrest data should be considered by the legislature. With standardization, reliability and validity could be increased and important public policy decisions based on arrest data could be more confidently made.

Sincerely,

  
John R. Pugh  
Commissioner

Item 6

BILL NO: SB 23

DATE: February 1, 1989

TITLE: "An Act relating to the recording and collection of crime statistics."

CONTACT: Kenneth E. Bischoff, Director Administrative Services 465-4336

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Alaska Department of Public Safety collects statewide crime offense data needed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to produce its annual, national Uniform Crime Report (UCR). The Alaska UCR program uses procedures developed by the FBI. At the present time, 24 police agencies and the Alaska State Troopers participate by voluntarily submitting UCR data. This compiled data is published annually by the Department as "Crime in Alaska".

The Department supports SB 23, which would require DPS to establish a standard method of "collecting and recording law enforcement and crime statistics." If this legislation were enacted, DPS would adopt federal UCR procedures and continue reporting to the federal government on a voluntary basis. Police agencies would continue to participate in UCR voluntarily. Although SB 23 would give DPS the authority to require local law enforcement agencies to submit crime data, the Department does not intend to do so now, or in the foreseeable future. Mandatory local participation in UCR would have a fiscal impact at both the state and local levels.

Until recently, police agencies have been very cooperative in voluntarily providing their statistical information to the state and ultimately the federal UCR program. However, in this era of declining revenues, all law enforcement agencies are looking for functions that can be reduced or deleted. Further, the development of locally controlled computer systems has made it possible for certain police departments to obtain current, custom reports which make it a duplication of effort for them to separately input UCR data unless some automated or summary-based interface can be developed. Acute staff shortages in the Department's Administrative Services Division, stemming in part from the budget cuts in past years, have prevented DPS staff from following up with local police departments to develop such interfaces. DPS has only part of one position to compile UCR data, follow up problems, report to the FBI, and prepare the annual "Crime in Alaska" report.

This past year three communities, Ketchikan, Dillingham and Klawock, have stopped submitting UCR data; Sitka stopped submitting UCR data as of 1987. Crimes committed in those communities will not be included in the 1988 "Crime in Alaska" report. On the plus side of the ledger, Valdez has begun UCR participation as of 1989.

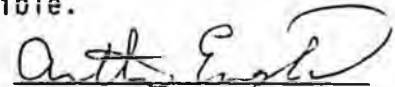
Crime data is now submitted in either an incident-based format, where each offense committed during a criminal incident is reported, or a summary-based format, where only the most severe offense that occurred is reported. The larger police agencies, i.e. the Alaska State Troopers, Anchorage Police Department, and Fairbanks Police Department, use the summary-based system. The smaller agencies generally use the incident-based reporting format, but if they have computer terminals, they can input their data directly into the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) if they chose to do so. Reports are provided to contributing agencies to summarize their crime offense data.



In response to the perceived need for several changes to UCR, the FBI recently completed a three-year study which recommended that all states adopt an incident-based reporting system. New data elements, definitions, and report designs were also recommended and adopted. Additional data would be included in the revised UCR system so that weapons, drugs, vehicles, and victim offender relationships would be entered as data elements and subsequently be available for compilation and analysis. At some point in the future, when state and local police agencies have converted to the revised UCR system, all reporting systems used to collect and report crime offense data will be standardized, nationwide. DPS has applied for federal funds to assist in the conversion of police departments to incident-based UCR; we are continuing to develop our grant application to ensure that the desired result can be achieved. Computer programming, procedural changes, and training will be required to successfully implement the conversion to the new UCR system.

SB 23 does not require local police departments to submit crime data. However, if such data is submitted, under SB 23 DPS would have to establish a standardized system and could require that crime data be provided in a standard format. In conjunction with computerization at the local level, DPS will be working more closely with police departments to develop low-cost, workable solutions to the UCR data collection problem. It is in the state's best interests to collect and compile statewide crime offense data and publish it for use by policy makers.

In summary, the DPS supports SB 23. The Department will continue to work with other law enforcement agencies in Alaska to gather crime data in Alaska in the most accurate, cost-efficient way possible.



Arthur English  
Commissioner

BILL NO: SB 23

DATE: March 20, 1989

TITLE: "An Act relating to the recording and collection of crime statistics."

CONTACT: Kenneth E. Bischoff, Director Administrative Services 465-4336

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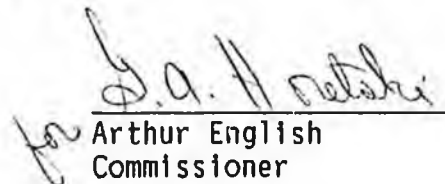
In response to the perceived need for several changes to UCR, the FBI recently completed a three-year study which recommended that all states adopt an incident-based reporting system. Adoption of the new standard would require the collection of additional data elements covering victim/offender relationships, drugs, weapons, and vehicles. These new data elements would make enhanced analysis of crime data possible.

At this time the Department has determined that the existing UCR program needs to be consolidated and strengthened before considering adoption of the new standard. The existing UCR system will still be supported by the FBI for the foreseeable future.

Any future decision to adopt the incident-based standard should take into account the input of the participating agencies. At the March 1989 meeting of the Alaska Chiefs of Police Association a dialog was begun with the chiefs of local departments on means of reducing the impact of UCR data collection on the contributors, and ways of encouraging voluntary participation in the UCR program.

SB 23 does not require local police departments to submit crime data. However, under SB 23, DPS must establish a standardized system and could require that crime data be provided in a standard format. In conjunction with computerization at the local level, DPS will be working more closely with police departments to develop low-cost, workable solutions to the UCR data collection problem. It is in the state's best interests to collect and compile statewide crime offense data and publish it for use by policy makers.

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for Arthur English  
Commissioner

**S B**

**39**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS**

**RECAP OF  
SB 39**

**Amateur Radio Week**

Received January 25, 1989  
by Sens. Fischer and Sturgulewski

Heard March 30, 1989

Passed Out of Committee March 30, 1989  
4 Do Pass

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **SB 39: Amateur Radio Week**

- Item 1:** SB 39 by Fischer and Sturgulewski
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note
- Item 3:** Memorandum from Sen. Fischer  
February 28, 1989



STATE OF ALASKA 1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB39  
Publish Date: 1/19/89

REQUEST \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: An Act relating to Amateur  
Radio Week  
Sponsor: Fischer  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: A11  
BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
Components: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
<b>OPERATING</b>						
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
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

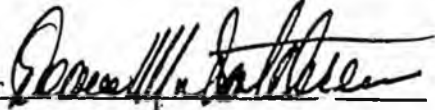

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

Prepared By: Dean Gottehrer  Phone: 465-2200  
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/17/89  
 Approved by Commissioner: John M. Andrews  Date: 1/17/89  
 Agency: Department of Administration

- Distribution (by preparer):  
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 Impacted Agency(ies)  
 Senate Secretary

# Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer  
Senate District D  
Box 784  
Soldotna, Alaska 99669  
(907) 262-9420 W  
262-9269



## State Senate

While in Juneau  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3791

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher, Chairman  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *PF*

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 39  
(relating to Amateur Radio Week)

DATE: February 28, 1989

RECEIVED  
MAR 1 1989

I would again like to request that you consideration scheduling the above referenced bill for a hearing before the House State Affairs Committee at your earliest possible convenience.

Passage of this legislation will provide for the annual observance of amateur radio week in Alaska. It will also coincide with the nationwide "Field Day" activities that the American Radio Relay League sponsors each year on the fourth Saturday in June.

The primary reason for my introduction of this legislation is to officially recognize the important service that amateur radio operators, better known as "Hams", have and will continue to provide in the State. In numerous cases, amateur radio operators have been the only link between Alaska and the lower forty-eight states. For an example, during the 1964 Alaska Earthquake; amateur radio operators provided the first reports to the world that Kodiak had survived the earthquake. During the days that followed, they were the only viable communication the state could depend upon.

As stated in the preliminary report, prepared by the Office of Civil Defense; Office of the Secretary of the Army, and the Department of Defense, concerning the Great Earthquake,.... "Amateur radio was indispensable in this disaster. One of the reasons for this capability is that amateur radio is an integral part of many Alaskans' daily communication with other places"....

Memorandum

Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher

February 28, 1989

Page Two

Additionally, when local emergencies occur such as fires and automobile accidents, amateur radio operators very often play a part in relaying information, vital to the public's safety, as well as aiding in contacting the victims next of kin. Many operators offer to send free messages, during the holidays, to families of our serviceman.

For these special reasons, I think it is important that amateur radio operators be officially recognized.

As you are aware, identical legislation passed the Senate unanimously, early, during the Fifteenth Legislature. Additionally, last session, the House State Affairs and Telecommunications Committees reported the bill out of their respective committees with "unanimous" do-pass recommendations. The House Labor & Commerce Committee also considered this bill and reported it out with 3 "do pass" votes and 2 "no recommendations". It was never calendared by the House Rules Committee for House action prior to adjournment.

Your early consideration would be greatly appreciated.

PAF/sgn

# Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer  
Senate District D  
Box 784  
Soldotna, Alaska 99669  
(907) 262-9420 W  
262-9269 H



## State Senate

While in Juneau  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3791

*Same letter  
as 2/20/89  
except for first  
sentence*

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher, Chairman  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *P.F.*

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 39  
(relating to Amateur Radio Week)

DATE: January 25, 1989

I would appreciate your consideration for scheduling the above referenced bill for a hearing before the House Labor & Commerce Committee at your earliest possible convenience.

Passage of this legislation will provide for the annual observance of amateur radio week in Alaska. It will also coincide with the nationwide "Field Day" activities that the American Radio Relay League sponsors each year on the fourth Saturday in June.

The primary reason for my introduction of this legislation is to officially recognize the important service that amateur radio operators, better known as "Hams", have and will continue to provide in the State. In numerous cases, amateur radio operators have been the only link between Alaska and the lower forty-eight states. For an example, during the 1964 Alaska Earthquake; amateur radio operators provided the first reports to the world that Kodiak had survived the earthquake. During the days that followed, they were the only viable communication the state could depend upon.

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Memorandum

Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher

January 25, 1989

Page Two

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Your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

PAF/sgn

**S B**

**43**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS**

**RECAP OF  
CSSB 43 (SA)**

**Conduct and Admin. of Elections**

Received March 20, 1989  
by The State Affairs Committee

Heard April 4, 1989

Passed Out of Committee April 4, 1989  
4 Do Pass  
2 No Recommendation

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CSSB 43 (SA): Conduct & Admin of Elections

- Item 1:** CSSB 43 (SA) by The State Affairs Committee
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note and Analysis
- Item 3:** Memorandum from Sen. Pat Pourchot and  
Sectional Analysis, March 17, 1989
- Item 4:** Memorandum from Sen. Mike Szymanski  
March 31, 1989
- Item 5:** Guide to Major Provisions  
Prepared by Division of Elections  
March 15, 1989
- Item 6:** Proposed Amendments by Rep. Hanley

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: March 20, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: JUDICIARY

Date of Committee Action: \_\_\_\_\_

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

CSSB 43(SA)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 43 (State Affairs)

[CONDUCT & ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS]

"An Act relating to conduct and administration of elections by the director of elections."

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- [ ] be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] the same title
- [ ] have attached amendment(s) [ ] a new title
- [X] 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 \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] zero fiscal note \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] zero with analysis \_\_\_\_\_

- [ ] fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- [X] zero <sup>Senate</sup> fn/analysis Div of Elections / 3/15/89

**SIGNING DO PASS:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNING:**

(Check approp. column)

Do Not Pass

No Rec

Amend

<i>Alice Harlow</i>		✓	
<i>Jim Zwadie</i>		✓	
_____			
_____			
_____			
_____			
_____			
_____			

*[Signature]*

Chairman's Signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 2/7/89  
Title: An Act relating to the administration of elections by the director.  
Sponsor: Pourchot  
Requestor: Pourchot

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor  
BRJ: Elections  
Components: I - Elections

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						
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)

SEE ATTACHED

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth  
Division: Division of Elections

Phone: 465-4611  
Date: 2/9/89

Approved by Commissioner: *Linda Edgeworth*  
Agency: Division of Elections

Date: 2/9/89

Distribution (by preparer):

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

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE

CSSB 43 (SA)

Division of Elections

The Division of Elections anticipates that this bill would generate a cost savings in one area while causing an expenditure in another area resulting in a general offset with no increase in funding required.

- A. Costs would be incurred in the notification of voters of polling place or precinct boundary changes. These costs would cover the printing of a computer self-mailer and 1st class postage.

Based on the prior bid awards for printing of similar forms, printing would come to \$0.069 per unit and postage is figured at \$.25 per item.

In 1986, for example 65 polling places were changed impacting 44,070 voters.

At approximately \$.32 per item the cost of mailing these notices would have been \$14,102.

- B. The cost saving provisions relate to the elimination of the requirement for a separate judicial card, and elimination of the "+" sign on punch card ballots. The savings estimated would be about \$115.00 per thousand ballot cards. With that in mind, a review of the cost savings for the 1984 and 1986 elections, for example, would have been:

1984	(14.8)
1986	(18.1)

Item 4



# Alaska State Legislature

Senator Mike Szymanski

**While in Session:**

P.O. Box V

State Capitol, Room 11

Juneau, Alaska 99811

(907) 465-4978/4979

FAX (907) 465-2652

**During Interim:**

3111 C Street, Suite 510

Anchorage, Alaska 99503

(907) 561-7617

165 E. Parks Highway  
Legislative Information Office

Wasilla, Alaska 99687

(907) 376-MIKE

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher, Chairman  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: *Mike Szymanski*  
Senator Mike Szymanski

DATE: March 31, 1989

SUBJ: Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 43, "An Act  
Relating to Conduct and Administration of  
Elections..."

I would like to request your support and that of the House State Affairs Committee members on introducing the attached amendment to the CS for Senate Bill 43 while the bill is in your committee.

The amendment has a great deal of support from the Division of Elections and their feeling is it would have tremendous benefit to the people of the State of Alaska. Similar legislation was sponsored by House Speaker Sam Cotton several years ago, but was ultimately vetoed by the Governor. The current Administration apparently supports this amendment.

cc: Rep. Eileen MacLean  
Rep. Dave Donley  
Rep. Curt Menard  
Rep. Ann Spohnholz  
Rep. Alyce Hanlery  
Rep. Jim Zawacki

Lt. Governor McAlpine  
Sandi Stout, Division of Elections

Senate District E

Mat-Su • So. Anchorage • Bird/Indian • Girdwood • Whittier • Nikiski • Cooper Landing • Hope • Seward • Cordova • Valdez

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: CSSB 43 (State Affairs)

Page 1, after line 8:

Insert new bill sections to read:

\*\* Section 1. AS 15.05.010 is amended to read:

Sec. 15.05.010. VOTER QUALIFICATION. A person may vote at any election who

(1) is a citizen of the United States;

(2) is 18 years of age or older;

(3) [(REPEALED.);

(4)] has been a resident of the state and of the election district in which the person seeks to vote for at least 30 days just before the election; and

(4) [(5) (REPEALED.);

(6)] has registered [BEFORE THE ELECTION AS REQUIRED] under AS 15.07 and is not registered to vote in another jurisdiction.

\* Sec. 2. AS 15.07.030(a) is amended to read:

(a) A person who has the qualifications of a voter under AS 15.-05.010(1) - (3) [AS SET OUT IN AS 15.05.010(1) - (4),] or who will have the qualifications at the succeeding primary or general election [,] is entitled to be registered as a voter in the precinct in which the person resides.

\* Sec. 3. AS 15.07.040 is amended to read:

Sec. 15.07.040. TIME FOR REGISTRATION. A person who is qualified as a voter under AS 15.05.010(1) - (3) [AS 15.05.010(1) - (4)] is entitled to register at any time throughout the year except that a person under 18 years of age may register at any time within 90 days immediately preceding the person's 18th birthday."

Page 1, line 9:

Delete "Section 1."

Insert "Sec. 4."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, after line 7:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"\* Sec. 6. AS 15.07.070(d) is amended to read:

(d) Qualified voters may register in person before a registration official at any time throughout the year [, EXCEPT THAT A PERSON REGISTERING WITHIN 30 DAYS PRECEDING AN ELECTION MAY NOT VOTE AT THAT ELECTION]. Upon receipt and approval of the registration forms the director or the election supervisor shall forward to the voter an acknowledgment in the form of a registration card and the voter's name shall immediately be placed on the master register located in the office of the director and on the district register located in the office of the election supervisor. Names of persons registering 30 or more days before an election shall be placed on the official registration list for that election."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, line 14:

Delete "(a)"

Page 2, line 15:

Before "(a)"

Insert "Sec. 15.07.090. REREGISTRATION AND AMENDMENT AND TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION."

Page 2, after line 19:

Insert new bill material to read:

"(b) A voter shall reregister if the voter's registration is cancelled for failure to vote in prior elections under [AS PROVIDED IN] AS 15.07.130. [THE REREGISTRATION MAY NOT BE MADE LATER THAN 30 DAYS PRECEDING AN ELECTION.]

(c) The director shall transfer the registration of a voter from one precinct to another within an election district when requested by the voter. [THE REQUEST SHALL BE MADE 30 OR MORE DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION DAY.] The director shall transfer the registration of a voter from one election district to another when requested by the voter. The voter must reside in the new election district for at least 30 days in order to vote.

(d) A person who claims to be a registered voter and is eligible to vote under AS 15.05.010, but for whom no evidence of registration in the precinct can be found, shall be registered [GRANTED THE RIGHT]