

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672
6788 HOUSE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

1991 FULL VALUE DETERMINATIONS
FOR SECOND CLASS CITIES WITH POPULATIONS UNDER 750
24-Dec-91
(FOR REVENUE SHARING PURPOSES)

SRenegad

DETERMINATION OF MULTIPLIER

CITIES	POPULATION	FULL VALUE	PER CAP VALUE	
EAGLE ✓	168	\$7,972,800 ✓	\$47,457	
NENANA ✓	504	\$15,150,700 ✓	\$30,061	
PELICAN ✓	265	\$13,651,000 ✓	\$51,513	
SKAGWAY ✓	692	\$63,040,300 ✓	\$91,099	
WHITTIER	279	\$19,803,750 ✓	\$70,981	
YAKUTAT ✓	534	\$21,548,100 ✓	\$40,352	
KACHEMAK ✓	365	\$19,117,400 ✓	\$52,376	
SELDOVIA ✓	316	\$19,007,900 ✓	\$60,152	
SAXMAN ✓	369	\$13,946,300 ✓	\$37,795	
AKHIOK ✓	77	\$662,700 ✓	\$8,606	
LARSEN BAY ✓	147	\$4,466,500 ✓	\$30,384	
OLD HARBOR ✓	284	\$4,624,800 ✓	\$16,285	
CUZINKIE ✓	209	\$2,609,200 ✓	\$12,484	
PORT LIONS ✓	222	\$8,149,100 ✓	\$36,708	
ANAKTUVUK PASS ✓	259	\$2,381,200 ✓	\$9,194	
ATQUASUK ✓	216	\$1,534,200 ✓	\$7,103	
KAKTOVIK ✓	224	\$2,706,300 ✓	\$12,082	
NUIQSUT ✓	354	\$11,217,100 ✓	\$31,687	
POINT HOPE ✓	639	\$3,504,500 ✓	\$5,484	
WAINWRIGHT ✓	492	\$3,740,100 ✓	\$7,602	
FULL VALUE/POP = MULTIPLIER		6,615	\$238,833,950	\$36,105

Second Class Cities Under 750	POPULATION	FULL VALUE	PER CAP VALUE
AKIAK	285	\$10,289,898 ✓	36,105
ALAKANUK	544	\$19,641,069 ✓	36,105
ALEKNAGIK	185	\$6,679,408 ✓	36,105
ALLAKAKET	170	\$6,137,834 ✓	36,105
ANDERSON	628	\$22,673,881 ✓	36,105
ANGOON	690	\$24,912,385 ✓	36,105
ANIAK	540	\$19,496,649 ✓	36,105
ANVIK	82	\$2,960,602 ✓	36,105
ATKA	87	\$3,141,127 ✓	36,105
ATMAUTLUAK	258	<u>\$9,315,066</u> -	36,105
BETTLES	36	\$1,299,777 ✓	36,105

- not in 4D

FROM STATE ASSESSOR DCRA

BREVIK MISSION	198	\$7,148,771 ✓	36,105
CHEFORNAK	320	\$11,553,570 ✓	36,105
CHEVAK	598	\$21,590,733 ✓	36,105
CHAUTHBALUK	97	\$3,502,176 ✓	36,105
CLARK'S POINT	60	\$2,166,294 ✓	36,105
COFFMAN COVE	186	\$6,715,512 ✓	36,105
DELTA JUNCTION	736	\$26,573,210 ✓	36,105
DIOMEDE	178	\$6,426,673 ✓	36,105
EEK	284	\$10,253,793 ✓	36,105
EKWOK	77	\$2,780,078 ✓	36,105
ELIM	264	\$9,531,695 ✓	36,105
EMMONAK	642	\$23,179,349 ✓	36,105
FORT YUKON	718	\$25,923,322 ✓	36,105
GAMBELL	525	\$18,955,075 ✓	36,105
GOLOVIN	142	\$5,126,897 ✓	36,105
GOODNEWS BAY	241	\$8,701,282 ✓	36,105
GRAYLING	208	\$7,509,820 ✓	36,105
HOLY CROSS	277	\$10,001,059 ✓	36,105
HUGHES	66	\$2,382,924 ✓	36,105
HUSLIA	224	\$8,087,499 ✓	36,105
KALTAG	240	\$8,665,177 ✓	36,105
KASA-N	54	\$1,949,665 ✓	36,105
KASIGLIK	425	\$15,344,585 ✓	36,105
KOTLIK	499	\$18,016,348 ✓	36,105
KOYUK	253	\$9,134,541 ✓	36,105
KOYUKYUK	126	\$4,549,218 ✓	36,105
KUPREANOF	23	\$830,413 ✓	36,105
KWETHLUK	558	\$20,146,537 ✓	36,105
LOWER KALSKAG	300	\$10,831,472 ✓	36,105
MANOKOTAK	404	\$14,586,382 ✓	36,105
MARSHALL	273	\$9,856,639 ✓	36,105
McGRATH	528	\$19,063,390 ✓	36,105
MEKORYUK	177	\$5,390,568 ✓	36,105
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	674	\$24,334,706 ✓	36,105
NAPAKIAK	323	\$11,661,884 ✓	36,105
NAPASKIAK	328	\$11,842,409 ✓	36,105
NEW STUYAHOK	531	\$14,117,018 ✓	36,105
NEWTOK	207	\$7,473,715 ✓	36,105
NIGHTMUTE	153	\$5,524,051 ✓	36,105
NIKOLAI	109	\$3,935,435 ✓	36,105
NULATO	359	\$12,961,661 ✓	36,105
NUNAPITCHUK	378	\$13,647,654 ✓	36,105
PILOT STATION	470	\$16,969,306 ✓	36,105
PLATINUM	64	\$2,310,714 ✓	36,105
PORT ALEXANDER	119	\$4,296,484 ✓	36,105
QUINHAGAK	501	\$18,088,558 ✓	36,105
RUBY	170	\$6,137,834 ✓	36,105
RUSSIAN MISSION	246	\$8,881,807 ✓	36,105

31,000 ✓

Not in 4D

Not in 4D

SAINT GEORGE	178	\$6,426,673 ✓	36,105
SAINT MICHAEL	295	\$10,650,947 ✓	36,105
SAINT PAUL	763	\$27,548,043 ✓	36,105
SAVOONGA	545	\$19,677,174 ✓	36,105
SCAMMON BAY	343	\$12,383,983 ✓	36,105
SHAGELUK	139	\$5,018,582 ✓	36,105
SHAKTOOLIK	204	\$7,365,401 ✓	36,105
SHELDON POINT	109	\$3,935,435 ✓	36,105
SHISHMAREF	456	\$16,463,837 ✓	36,105
STEBBINS	442	\$15,958,368 ✓	36,105
TELLER	151	\$5,451,341 ✓	36,105
TENAKEE SPRINGS	94	\$3,393,861 ✓	36,105
THORNE BAY	569	\$20,543,691 ✓	36,105
TOGIAK	738	\$26,645,420 ✓	36,105
TOKSOOK BAY	420	\$15,164,060 ✓	36,105
TULUKSAK	358	\$12,925,556 ✓	36,105
TUNUNAK	316	\$11,409,150 ✓	36,105
UNALAKLEET	714	\$25,778,903 ✓	36,105
UPPER KALSKAG	172	\$6,210,044 ✓	36,105
WALES	161	\$5,812,890 ✓	36,105
WHITE MOUNTAIN	180	\$6,498,883 ✓	36,105

Not in FI

Home Rule/First Class Cities outside boroughs
FVD 1991

Cordova ✓	\$148,800,860 ✓
Nenana ✓	\$15,150,700 ✓
Petersburg ✓	\$180,170,200 ✓
Valdez ✓	\$1,209,200,660 ✓
Wrangell ✓	\$134,546,700 ✓
Craig ✓	\$50,794,100 ✓
Dillingham ✓	\$123,842,000 ✓
Galena ✓	\$19,965,100 ✓
Hoonah ✓	\$22,813,100 ✓
Hydaburg ✓	\$5,736,300 ✓
Keke ✓	\$16,951,200 ✓
Klawock ✓	\$11,993,800 ✓
Nome ✓	\$130,773,500 ✓
Pelican ✓	\$13,651,000 ✓
Saint Mary's ✓	\$4,459,300 ✓
Skagway ✓	\$63,040,300 ✓
Tanana ✓	\$11,245,600 ✓
Unalaska ✓	\$252,148,480 ✓
Yakutat ✓	\$21,548,100 ✓

Bethel	\$180,576,300 ✓
Hooper Bay	\$5,618,100 ✓

93 Borough Service Area Populations & Assessed Values

Recipient Name	Service Area	Population	Assessed Value
Aleutians East Borough	Area-wide	2,464	\$84,199,100
Municipality of Anchorage	Area-wide	237,907	\$10,266,917,469
Municipality of Anchorage	Building Safety	209,963	\$9,110,813,668
Municipality of Anchorage	Chugiak	8,782	\$278,308,460
Municipality of Anchorage	Chugiak/Eagle River Recreation	26,343	\$978,289,629
Municipality of Anchorage	City Service Area	57,033	\$2,700,344,946
Municipality of Anchorage	Eagle River/Chugiak Rural Road Service Area	26,343	\$978,289,929
Municipality of Anchorage	Fire	235,078	\$9,790,114,525
Municipality of Anchorage	Girdwood	1,054	\$112,781,427
Municipality of Anchorage	Glen Alps	107	\$34,376,875
Municipality of Anchorage	Limited Road Service Area	5,753	\$351,127,087
Municipality of Anchorage	Parks and Recreation	236,306	\$9,110,813,668
Municipality of Anchorage	Police	202,186	\$8,471,180,285
Municipality of Anchorage	Roads and Drainage	198,170	\$8,340,641,519
Municipality of Anchorage	Service Area #35	98,564	\$4,310,174,804
Municipality of Anchorage	Streetlight Service Area	5,169	\$224,187,965
Bristol Bay Borough	Area-wide	1,410	\$160,700,800
Denali Borough	Area-wide	1,783	\$69,533,800
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Area-wide	77,720	\$3,175,164,110
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Chena GS Fire Service Area	4,910	\$167,418,086
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Ester Fire Department	1,678	\$48,830,374
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Moose Creek Fire Service Area	875	\$25,135,708
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Non-Areawide	45,421	\$1,947,432,757
Fairbanks North Star Borough	North Star Fire Department	13,472	\$395,127,544
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Roads	22,701	\$492,895,916
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Sewer and Water	149	\$1,896,043
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Steese Volunteer Fire Department	5,721	\$234,967,654
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Streets and Lights	2,385	\$61,615,637
Fairbanks North Star Borough	University Fire Department	2,385	\$359,084,026
Haines Borough	Area-wide	2,212	\$119,427,100
City and Borough of Juneau	Area-wide	28,965	\$1,479,741,100
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #1	5,091	\$373,001,630
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #2	1,731	\$62,015,484
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #3	22,124	\$1,044,723,986
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #4	2,926	\$173,370,304
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #5	15,576	\$629,027,189
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #6	1,347	\$67,109,939
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #7	768	\$75,998,339
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #8	788	\$54,966,672
City and Borough of Juneau	Service Area #9	28,837	\$1,467,005,976
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Anchor Point Fire/Emergency	1,891	\$83,396,752

FROM STATE ASSESSOR - DCRA

1993 Borough Service Area Populations & Assessed Values

Recipient Name	Service Area	Population	Assessed Value
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Areawide	40,802	\$3,524,881,690
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Bear Creek Fire Department	1,188	\$42,998,979
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Central Emergency Service Area	10,905	\$869,475,366
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Central Kenai Peninsula Road Maintenance	1	\$
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Central Peninsula Hospital	25,612	\$2,533,898,796
Kenai Peninsula Borough	East Kenai Peninsula Road Maintenance	1	\$
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Kalifornsky Fire Service Area	4,071	\$215,623,694
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Nikiski Fire Department	4,869	\$1,398,514,799
Kenai Peninsula Borough	North Kenai Peninsula Road Maintenance	1	\$
Kenai Peninsula Borough	North Peninsula Recreation Service Area	4,869	\$1,468,450,292
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Ridgeway Fire Service Area	4,980	\$246,297,947
Kenai Peninsula Borough	South Kenai Peninsula Road Maintenance	1	\$
Kenai Peninsula Borough	South Peninsula Hospital	9,690	\$575,953,781
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Areawide	13,828	\$915,815,000
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Mud-Bight	8	\$501,924
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Non-Areawide	5,568	\$427,828,922
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Shoreline Service Area	558	\$56,545,317
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Southend Fire Department	505	\$74,670,626
Kodiak Island Borough	Areawide	15,535	\$737,468,500
Kodiak Island Borough	Bayview Road Service Area	83	\$14,191,293
Kodiak Island Borough	Fire District 1	2,279	\$167,194,641
Kodiak Island Borough	Monashka Bay	426	\$16,216,689
Kodiak Island Borough	Road District	1,853	\$124,033,540
Kodiak Island Borough	Women's Bay Fire Service Area	521	\$39,732,061
Kodiak Island Borough	Women's Bay Road Service Area	521	\$39,732,061
Kodiak Island Borough	Woodland Acres Lighting Service District	298	\$18,294,306
Lake and Peninsula Borough	Areawide	1,568	\$66,352,000
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Alpine	1,013	\$23,310,093
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Areawide	41,797	\$1,825,598,920
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Big Lake Fire Service Area	1,098	\$90,028,334
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Big Lake Road	1,636	\$127,072,025
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Bogard Road	5,288	\$180,695,671
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Butte Fire Department	2,601	\$71,567,797
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Caswell Road	447	\$41,336,150
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Fairview Road Maintenance	2,112	\$75,742,110
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Fishhook Fire Service Area	1,126	\$38,320,217
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Garden Terrace	135	\$3,097,055
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Gold Trails	4,440	\$140,453,833
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Great Palmer Fire Department	1,559	\$181,410,655
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Greater Butte	2,634	\$70,099,399
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Greater Talkeetna	646	\$40,281,690

1993 Borough Service Area Populations & Assessed Values

Recipient Name	Service Area	Population	Assessed Value
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Greater Willow Road	961	\$62,828,260
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Knik Road	3,374	\$119,939,863
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Lakes Fire Department		\$
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Lazy Mountain Road	885	\$24,670,052
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Meadow Lakes	3,148	\$94,348,345
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Meadow Lakes Fire Service Area	4,457	\$141,644,783
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Midway Road	2,793	\$98,483,879
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Non-Areawide	33,946	\$1,543,455,186
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	North Colony Road	482	\$11,262,955
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Point Mackenzie	1	\$
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	South Colony Road	4,620	\$171,522,329
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Sutton Fire Department	787	\$14,919,494
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Talkeetna Fire Department	548	\$40,540,957
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Trapper Creek	241	\$16,468,641
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Wasilla Fire Department		\$
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Willow Fire Department	1,098	\$74,489,228
North Slope Borough	Areawide	8,288	\$12,493,618,660
Northwest Arctic Borough	Areawide	6,113	\$351,181,100
City and Borough of Sitka	Areawide	8,588	\$492,698,800

93 1st & 2nd Class City Populations & F.

Recipient Name	Population	Assessed Value	Full Value
City of Akhiok	77	\$662,700 ✓	
City of Akiak	285	\$10,289,898 ✓	
City of Akutan	589	\$1,200,200 \$ ✓	
City of Alakanuk	544	\$19,641,069 ✓	
City of Aleknagik	185	\$6,679,408 ✓	
City of Allakaket	170	\$6,137,834 ✓	
City of Ambler	311	3,469,100 \$ ✓	
City of Anaktuvuk Pass	259	\$2,381,200 ✓	
City of Anderson	628	<u>\$22,673,881</u> 9,952,400 ✓	
City of Angoon	690	\$24,912,385 ✓	
City of Aniak	540	\$19,496,649 ✓	
City of Anvik	82	\$2,960,602 ✓	
City of Atka	87	\$3,141,127 ✓	
City of Atkasuk	216	\$1,534,200 ✓	
City of Barrow	3,469	69,662,200 \$ ✓	
City of Bethel	4,674	\$180,576,300 ✓	
City of Betties	36	\$1,299,777 ✓	
City of Brevig Mission	198	\$7,148,771 ✓	
City of Buckland	318	3,145,300 \$ ✓	
City of Chefornak	320	\$11,553,570 ✓	
City of Chevak	598	\$21,590,733 ✓	
City of Chignik	188	13,349,800 \$ ✓	
City of Chuathbaluk	97	\$3,502,176 ✓	
City of Clark's Point	60	\$2,166,294 ✓	
City of Coffman Cove	126	\$6,715,512 ✓	
City of Coid Bay	148	1,209,500 \$ ✓	
City of Cordova	2,504	\$148,800,860 ✓	
City of Craig	1,637	\$50,794,100 ✓	
City of Deering	157	13,770,000 \$ ✓	
City of Delta Junction	736	\$25,573,210 \$1,381,000 ✓	
City of Dillingham	2,017	\$123,842,000 ✓	
City of Diomede	178	\$6,426,673 ✓	
City of Eagle	168	\$7,972,800 ✓	
City of Eek	284	\$10,253,793 ✓	
City of Ekwok	77	\$2,780,078 ✓	
City of Elim	264	\$9,531,695 ✓	
City of Emmonak	642	\$23,179,349 ✓	
City of Fairbanks	30,843	27,053,200 \$ ✓	
City of False Pass	68	1,684,800 \$ ✓	
City of Fort Yukon	718	\$25,923,322 ✓	
City of Galena	833	\$19,965,100 ✓	

.93 1st & 2nd Class City Populations & F

Recipient Name	Population	Assessed Value
City of Gambell	525	\$18,955,075 ✓
City of Golovin	142	\$5,126,897 ✓
City of Goodnews Bay	241	\$8,701,282 ✓
City of Grayling	208	\$7,509,820 ✓
City of Haines	1,265	58,207,400 \$ ✓
City of Holy Cross	277	\$10,001,059 ✓
City of Homer	3,937	233,375,000 \$ ✓
City of Hoonah	795	\$22,813,100 ✓
City of Hooper Bay	845	\$5,618,100 ✓
City of Houston	815	32,712,700 \$ ✓
City of Hughes	66	\$2,382,924 ✓
City of Huslia	224	\$8,087,499 ✓
City of Hydaburg	384	\$5,736,300 ✓
City of Kachemak	365	\$19,117,400 ✓
City of Kake	700	\$16,951,200 ✓
City of Kaktovik	224	\$2,706,300 ✓
City of Kaltag	240	\$8,665,177 ✓
City of Kasaan	54	\$1,949,665 ✓
City of Kenai	6,327	291,172,200 \$ ✓
City of Ketchikan	8,263	480,242,200 \$ ✓
City of Kiana	385	5,655,700 \$ ✓
City of King Cove	811	24,556,600 \$ ✓
City of Kivalina	317	388,200 \$ ✓
City of Klawock	758	\$11,993,800 ✓
City of Kobuk	110	1,102,700 \$ ✓
City of Kodiak	7,229	465,345,500 \$ ✓
City of Kotlik	499	\$18,016,348 ✓
City of Kotzebue	3,075	79,650,100 \$ ✓
City of Koyuk	253	\$9,134,541 ✓
City of Koyukuk	126	\$4,549,218 ✓
City of Kupreanof	23	\$830,413 ✓
City of Kwethluk	558	\$20,146,537 ✓
City of Larsen Bay	147	\$4,466,500 ✓
City of Lower Kalskag	300	\$10,831,472 ✓
City of Manokotak	404	\$14,586,382 ✓
City of Marshall	273	\$9,856,639 ✓
City of McGrath	528	\$19,063,390 ✓
City of Mekoryuk	177	\$6,390,568 ✓
City of Mountain Village	674	\$24,334,706 ✓
City of Napakiak	323	\$11,661,884 ✓
City of Napaskiak	328	\$11,842,409 ✓

'93 1st & 2nd Class City Populations & F.

Recipient Name	Population	Assessed Value
City of Nenana	504	\$15,150,700 ✓
City of New Stuyahok	391	\$14,117,018 ✓
City of Newhalen	160	\$5,500 ✓
City of Nikolai	109	\$3,935,435 ✓
City of Noine	4,559	\$130,773,500 ✓
City of Nondalton	178	3,538,900 \$ ✓
City of Noorvik	531	6,457,500 \$ ✓
City of North Pole	1,456	170,861,800 \$ ✓
City of Nuiqsut	354	\$11,217,100 ✓
City of Nulato	359	\$12,961,661 ✓
City of Nunapitchuk	378	\$13,647,654 ✓
City of Old Harbor	284	\$4,624,800 ✓
City of Ouzinkie	209	\$2,609,200 ✓
City of Palmer	3,008	108,007,400 \$ ✓
City of Pelican	265	\$13,651,000 ✓
City of Petersburg	3,680	\$180,170,200 ✓
City of Pilot Station	470	\$16,969,306 ✓
City of Platinum	64	\$2,310,714 ✓
City of Point Hope	639	\$3,504,500 ✓
City of Port Alexander	119	\$4,296,484 ✓
City of Port Heiden	119	2,770,500 \$ ✓
City of Port Lions	222	\$8,149,100 ✓
City of Quinhagak	501	\$18,088,558 ✓
City of Ruby	170	\$6,137,834 ✓
City of Russian Mission	246	\$8,881,807 ✓
City of Sand Point	878	37,939,600 \$ ✓
City of Savoonga	545	\$19,677,174 ✓
City of Saxman	369	\$13,946,300 ✓
City of Scammon Bay	343	\$12,383,983 ✓
City of Selawik	596	7,130,700 \$ ✓
City of Seldovia	316	\$19,007,900 ✓
City of Seward	2,699	169,597,100 \$ ✓
City of Shageluk	139	\$5,018,582 ✓
City of Shaktoolik	204	\$7,365,401 ✓
City of Sheldon Point	109	\$3,935,435 ✓
City of Shishmaref	456	\$16,463,837 ✓
City of Shungnak	223	2,403,300 \$ ✓
City of Skagway	692	\$63,040,300 ✓
City of Soldotna	3,482	255,294,200 \$ ✓
City of St. George	178	\$6,426,673 ✓
City of St. Mary's	441	\$4,459,300 ✓

. 193 1st & 2nd Class City Populations & F. .

Recipient Name	Population	Assessed Value
City of St. Michael	295	\$10,650,947 ✓
City of St. Paul	763	\$27,548,043 ✓
City of Stebbins	442	\$15,958,368 ✓
City of Tanana	407	\$11,245,600 ✓
City of Teller	151 <<<<<<	\$-545,181 ✓
City of Tenakee Springs	94	\$3,393,861 ✓
City of Thorne Bay	581 569	\$20,543,691 20,933,133 ✓
City of Togiak	738	\$26,645,420 ✓
City of Toksook Bay	420	\$15,164,060 ✓
City of Tuluksak	358	\$12,925,556 ✓
City of Unalakleet	714	\$25,778,903 ✓
City of Unalaska	3,450	\$252,148,480 ✓
City of Upper Kalskag	172	\$6,210,044 ✓
City of Valdez	4,360	\$1,209,200,660 ✓
City of Wainwright	492	\$3,740,100 ✓
City of Wales	161	\$5,812,890 ✓
City of Wasilla	4,028	228,230,200 ✓
City of White Mountain	180	\$6,498,883 ✓
City of Whittier	279	\$19,803,750 ✓
City of Wrangell	2,479	\$134,546,700 ✓
City of Yakutat	534	\$21,548,100 ✓

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

P.O. BOX AM
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0199
PHONE: (907) 465-3568

April 1, 1992

Representative Jerry Mackie
Chairman, Community and Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch Y
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Mackie:

This letter responds to your request for an explanation of the local match formula used in Governor Hickel's proposed capital projects matching grants bill, CSSB 141(Finance). It is provided to assist you and other members of the House Community and Regional Affairs Committee in your deliberations concerning Representative Mark Boyer's proposed HB 390, which uses the same formula to calculate local matching amounts for allocated bond proceeds.

The formula employed in CSSB 141 (Finance) to determine the local matching share for municipalities is shown below:

$$\text{Local Share (In \$)} = \frac{\text{Local Share (as a \% of total project cost)}}{\text{State Share (as a \% of total project cost)}} \times \text{State Share (In \$)}^1$$

where:

- (1) Local Share (as %)² = Population Factor x Local Wealth Factor;
- (2) State Share (as %) = 1 - Local Share (as %);

(continued, next page)

¹ Based on the following relationship: (local share expressed in dollars)/(state share expressed in dollars) = (local share expressed as a percentage of total project cost)/(state share expressed as a percentage of total project cost).

² Each time that "(as %)" is shown, it is intended to refer to "as a percentage of total project costs".

Population Factor = 0.1 if population is less than 1,000 people,³
0.3 if population is between 1,000-4,999 people,
0.7 if population is between 5,000-10,000 people, or
1.0 if population is more than 10,000 people;

- (4) Local Wealth Factor = per capita assessed valuation,⁴ divided by the average per capita assessed valuation for all municipalities in Alaska; and,
- (5) Local Share (as %) can not be less than 5 percent of total project cost, nor more than 30 percent of total project cost.⁵

In this formula, the primary calculation is to establish the local share percentage, which is the product of a municipality's population factor and its local wealth factor. Regarding the population factor, one of four factors is used, depending on the population size of the community. This weighting is employed to account, generally, for the differences in economies of scale, costs of doing business, fiscal capacity, and access to capital among municipalities of different size and location. The local wealth factor is employed as a measure of per capita local wealth (as reflected by local assessed valuation), to indicate the relative ability of a municipality to generate matching funds. Finally, CSSB 141 (Finance) establishes minimum and maximum local share percentages of 5 percent and 30 percent, respectively.

Once the local share percentage is established in this fashion, the process of calculating the local matching share in dollars is straightforward, per the formula shown above.

While this formula and its underlying rationale provide a reasonable method for establishing the relative abilities of municipalities to provide matching funds for grants or bond proceeds amounts, it may not apply as well to other potential recipient entities included in HB 390, such as rural education attendance areas. For this reason, Representative Boyer will be providing you and the Community and Regional Affairs Committee with alternative suggestions for addressing the issue of matching amounts for such entities.

Please let me know if you have any questions about our proposed matching grant formulas, or if you wish any additional information.

Sincerely,

Jack Faugnoti
for
Shelby Stasny
Director

cc: Representative Mark Boyer

³ As determined by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for purposes of state revenue sharing.

⁴ Real and personal property value, as determined by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for purposes of state revenue sharing.

⁵ Raised in CSSB 141 (Finance) to ten percent and fifty percent, respectively, after two years.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Community And Regional Affairs Committee members
FROM: Nancy Bernett
Re: Today's Hearing - April 13, 1992

We have three bills on the committee's agenda today; two of them have been in subcommittee: HB 387, regulation of domestic sewage (Rep. Cheri Davis, Chair), and HB 390, G.O. bonds for school construction (Rep. Foster, Chair).

HB 387 - domestic sewage. You have a draft committee substitute in your file, dated 4/7/92, which represents the compromise reached by the subcommittee. The CS provides that DEC shall:

- 1) develop criteria for accreditation of engineers to
 - a) inspect existing wastewater systems;
 - b) review plans for construction or modification of wastewater systems; and
 - c) conduct as-built inspections of new or modified systems to assure it meets the standards developed by DEC.
- 2) develop a training program for engineers to enable them to meet the accreditation standards.

DEC will charge for the accreditation and training programs; the programs apply only to single family homes and duplexes.

HB 390 - G.O. bonds for school construction. You have a draft CS in your file from Rep. Boyer dated 4/11/92, and a spread sheet which shows you which schools were removed from the list, and which schools were added. The column labeled "DOE list" shows the priority number of the project; those without a number in the column have not been reviewed by DOE. You also have three documents from the state assessor's office: 1) AS 29.60.030, determination of millage rate equivalent; 2) full value determinations of second class cities; and 3) assessed value by service areas of boroughs, and full value determinations of 1st and 2nd class cities.

SB 119 - regional electrical authorities' exemption from taxes and assessments. In 1975, the legislature created regional electrical authorities and allowed them to be exempt from taxation for 20 years (due to expire in 1995). There is only one regional electrical authority in the state, the Tlingit and Haida Regional Electrical Authority (THREA). We have a zero fiscal note from DCRA, and the department takes no position on the bill.

S B

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STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 231

BI (S) Publish Date: 2-5-92

Revision Date: 27-Jan-92 Department Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Conveance of Land BRU: Land Management
Chugach State Park Components: Land Management
 Sponsor: Senator Menard
 Requestor: Senate Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 431

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

REVENUE						
Funding Source:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
Funding Source:						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of Current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 Changes in CSSB 231 (CBA) have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.
2-5-92 date [Signature] Comte Aide (initial)

Prepared by: Ron Swanson Phone: 762-2692
 Division: Land Management Date: 27-Jan-92

Approved by Commissioner: MB Harold C. Heinze Date: 27-Jan-92
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) : Legislative Finance, legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

SB 231

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400
FACSIMILE: (907) 586-2754

February 27, 1992

The Honorable Jerry Mackie, Chair
House Community and Regional Affairs Committee
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811-1182

Dear Representative Mackie:

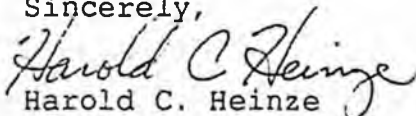
Subject: CSSB 231 (CRA), which authorizes the conveyance of up to two acres of state land within Chugach State Park to the Municipality of Anchorage.

Position: The Department of Natural Resources supports this bill because it will correct the problems of private land holders who inadvertently built homes outside of their property lines, on state and municipal land, and will allow the Municipality of Anchorage to acquire valuable public fishing and recreational access along Bird Creek.

Background: The Municipality of Anchorage, the Department of Natural Resources and a group of Bird Creek area homeowners would like to complete a three way land exchange that has been discussed for many years. As a result of the exchange, the homeowners would receive approximately .6 acres of state land and approximately 1.5 acres of municipal land on which their homes were mistakenly built. In return, the public would receive approximately 4.8 acres of sport fishing land along Bird Creek. The exact amount of acreage to be exchanged will not be known until a survey is completed.

This bill authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to convey up to two acres of public land to the Municipality of Anchorage. The area to be conveyed contains a gravel pit managed by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and will only be transferred if it does not interfere with DOT/PF use of the site. After receiving the land from the state, the municipality will convey it to the Bird Creek homeowners. In return, the homeowners will convey about 4.8 acres of land along Bird Creek to the municipality to include in the nearby municipal park. The park is managed under a cooperative agreement with the state as part of Chugach State Park. Municipality of Anchorage voters approved the exchange in a 1987 municipal election.

Sincerely,


Harold C. Heinze
Commissioner

cc: Senator Menard
Paul Fuhs, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Governor
Frank Turpin, Commissioner, Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities
Neil Johannsen, Director, Division of Parks and Outdoor
Recreation



Alaska State Legislature

Senator Curt Menard



*While in
Session:*
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska
99811
(907)465-2679

Interim:
165 E. Parks
Highway
Wasilla, Alaska
99687
(907)373-2878

*Senate
District
E*

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SB 231 will resolve the longstanding property title problem of a number of private landowners who inadvertently built homes outside of their property lines on state and Municipality of Anchorage land in the vicinity of Bird Creek.

The three way land exchange described in SB 231 will result in the homeowners receiving approximately .6 acres of state land and approximately 1.5 acres of municipal land on which their homes were mistakenly built. In return the Municipality of Anchorage will receive approximately 4.8 acres of valuable public fishing and recreational access along Bird Creek.

Additionally, an amendment was adopted in the Community and Regional Affairs Committee which will remedy a surveying error which occurred when the land was originally conveyed from the Federal Government. Tidelands, normally reserved to the state in the original conveyances, were not identified along Bird Creek, and consequently were not identified in the State's later conveyance of the Bird Creek Regional Park land to the MOA. The C&RA committee substitute provides for the conveyance of approximately 1.0 - 2.5 acres of tidelands to the state.

Thank you for your consideration of SB 231. I would appreciate your support.

WE SUPPORT





Alaska State Legislature

SENATE


Official Business

SENATOR CURT MENARD

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Jerry Mackie, Chairman
Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Curt Menard 

DATE: February 26, 1992

RE: Request for hearing on CS SB 231 (CRA)

I would like to request a hearing before the House Community and Regional Affairs Committee on CS SB 231 (CRA) at your earliest convenience.

SB 231 will resolve the longstanding property title problem of a number of private landowners who inadvertently built homes outside of their property lines on state and Municipality of Anchorage land in the vicinity of Bird Creek.

The bill is supported by the Municipality of Anchorage, the Department of Natural Resources and all the impacted landowners.

Please find attached a sponsor statement and a fiscal note and a description of the proposed land exchange from the Department of Natural Resources. It is my understanding that the Alaska Municipal League and the Department of Natural Resources will be forwarding supportive position papers to your Committee.

Thank you for your consideration and attention to this request. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Johanna Munson on my staff.

PROPOSED BIRD CREEK LAND EXCHANGE CSSB 231 (C&RA)

The Municipality of Anchorage (MOA), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and a group of homeowners who own land along Bird Creek are proposing a land exchange. Bird Creek is located in Bird Creek Valley which is along Turnagain Arm southwest of Anchorage. The lands involved in the proposed land exchange are owned by the homeowners, the Municipality of Anchorage and the State.

The land exchange, as shown on the attached map, would give the public an additional 4.8 acres of land along Bird Creek. This land is heavily used by persons sport fishing for salmon in mid to late summer. This land also possess important fish and wildlife habitat values as a portion of it is a saltwater influenced wetland. This land along Bird Creek is proposed to be conveyed to the MOA and will be added to the Bird Creek Regional Park under municipal ordinance. Tidelands within this parcel, to be conveyed to the MOA will be reconveyed by the MOA to the state. The nearby municipal Bird Creek Regional Park is managed through a cooperative agreement with DNR as part of Chugach State Park. In exchange for this land, the homeowners will receive three pieces of public land totalling 2.05 acres which adjoin the parcel they presently own. The homeowners are interested in these tracts because they mistakenly placed some of their homes just off of the property that they own and on public land owned by the state and municipality.

Until recently, the homeowners thought that they only had to trade land with the MOA. In 1987, voters in the Municipality of Anchorage approved the land exchange in a municipal election. However, a closer review of the land ownership in the area revealed that a portion of one of the three tracts to be conveyed to the homeowners, by the MOA, included an Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities's (DOTFP) material site that is within Chugach State Park. This portion of land is estimated to be 0.6 acres in size. The actual size of the tracts will not be confirmed until the land is surveyed. The material site was established before the land became part of Chugach State Park. DOTFP has agreed to give up their interest in the tract to be conveyed to the homeowners if it is surveyed before it is conveyed. However, because the land is part of Chugach State Park the Alaska State Legislature must authorize the removal of this land from the park.

SB 001, if enacted into law, will authorize the Commissioner of DNR to remove the land from the park and convey it to the MOA if: 1) it is determined that it will not interfere with DOTFP's use of the material site, and 2) MOA will only use the land for the purposes of the proposed land exchange. The land conveyed to the MOA, estimated to be 0.6 acres, will be in addition to the lands it has received from the State under its municipal land entitlement. The acreage of the tidelands that the MOA will reconvey to the State is not know, but is estimated at 1.0 to 2.5 acres.

7.03

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
1992 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
POSITION PAPER

Bill: CS for SB 231

Title: An Act authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to convey land within the Chugach State Park to the Municipality of Anchorage.

Analysis: This act provides for a three-way land exchange, with the homeowners receiving approximately .6 acres of state land and approximately 1.5 acres of Municipal land on which their homes were mistakenly built in the Bird Creek area. In return, the Municipality of Anchorage will receive approximately 4.8 acres of valuable public fishing and recreational access along Bird Creek. This exchange was approved by the voters of the Municipality of Anchorage in 1987.

The Department of Cultural and Recreational Services recommends support for the legislation which adds acreage to Bird Creek Park. We have a management agreement with the State of Alaska providing for their management of this park for the Municipality.

Contact: Connie Jones, Director, Cultural and Recreational Services, Municipality of Anchorage.

Phone: 343-4365

STEWART TITLE
COMPANY OF ALASKA

3201 C Street
Suite 101
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-5122
FAX: (907) 563-3073

Al Meiners
Alaska State Parks
3601 "C" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7001

Dear Al: *AK*

Pursuant to your request we are providing this letter to confirm when and what title insurance companies have insured the following described property:

Tracts A, B and C of U. S. SURVEY 1069, located within the Anchorage Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska.

The following list describes the date of recording, parties involved, title company and its policy/order number:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PARTIES</u>	<u>TITLE COMPANY</u>	<u>POLICY/ORDER NO.</u>
10-27-78	Prowse/Dolny	Safeco	9168
09-11-79	Prouse/Watt	Safeco	10549
12-21-81	Collier/ Buchanan & Taylor	Transamerica	600883
08-02-82	Dolny/Austin	Transamerica	311073
12-23-82	Taylor/Watson	Transamerica	8200206
10-05-83	Brown/Forte	ATG Agency	A-76580
12-09-85	Austin/Wheeler	Transamerica	319528
04-06-90	Watt/Hayes	Pacific Rim Title	21253
08-01-90	Kurtz & McFadden/ Mitchell	Stewart Title	11652

I am enclosing copies of the Deeds of Trust that disclosed the above information. As you can see all the Deeds of Trust involved seller/carry back financing, which would indicate that the policies issued by the above title companies were probably owner's standard policies insuring the purchasers and did not involve extended coverage/structural encroachment coverage. There currently exists

Page 2
Al Meiners
Alaska State Parks

no institutional financing (of record) which would normally require extended coverage and structural encroachment coverage.

I hope this information proves to be useful to you. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any further questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

STEWART TITLE COMPANY OF ALASKA, INC.

HH
Howard Hancock
Assistant Vice President and
Title Operations Manager

HH:bt
Enclosures

CHARGE: \$50.00



(attachment #1)
Alaska State Legislature

✓
Senator Curt Menard



While in Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska
99811
(907)465-2679

Interim:
165 E. Parks
Highway
Wasilla, Alaska
99687
(907)373-2878

Senate District E

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SB 231 will resolve the longstanding property title problem of a number of private landowners, who inadvertently built homes outside of their property lines on state and Municipality of Anchorage land in the vicinity of Bird Creek.

The three way land exchange described in SB 231 will result in the homeowners receiving approximately .6 acres of state land and approximately 1.5 acres of municipal land on which their homes were mistakenly built. In return the Municipality of Anchorage will receive approximately 4.8 acres of valuable public fishing and recreational access along Bird Creek.

Additionally, an amendment was adopted in the Community and Regional Affairs Committee which will remedy a surveying error which occurred when the land was originally conveyed from the Federal Government. Tidelands, normally reserved to the state in the original conveyances, were not identified along Bird Creek, and consequently were not identified in the State's later conveyance of the Bird Creek Regional Park land to the MOA. The C&RA committee substitute provides for the conveyance of approximately 1.0 - 2.5 acres of tidelands to the state.

Thank you for your consideration of SB 231. I would appreciate your support.



S B

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DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

949 E. 36TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-4302
PHONE: (907) 563-1073

May 9, 1991

POSITION PAPER

RE: Senate Bill 284

SPONSOR: Senator Eliason

Program Effects of the Bill

The effect of this bill is to correct a technical language problem which inadvertently found its way into a bill, HB 456, passed during the previous legislative session. As passed, the new law provides for an additional sharing with municipalities of 50% of state fisheries business tax collected outside of municipal boundaries, but only such taxes as are collected from floating processors. SB 284 deletes specific references to floating processing, thus expanding the additional tax sharing to 50% of all state fish taxes collected outside municipal boundaries.

Comments

The Department supports the passage of this bill. As passed, HB 456 clearly failed to meet the intent of the additional fish tax sharing program. As explicitly stated by the bill's sponsor in legislative hearings leading to the passage of HB 456,

"(T)he bill essentially provides for additional distribution of fisheries business tax revenues, specifically those revenues collected in areas that are not part of the incorporated borough or part of any municipality." ... "One hundred percent of those revenues collected from floating processors operating outside of corporate limits or land based processors located outside of corporate limits go to the state. The result is that many communities which have boat harbors, house fishing fleets, and provide services and have significant impacts, do not enjoy any of the distributed fisheries business tax revenues."

- House Resource Committee, 3/26/90


and,

Position Paper - SB 284
May 9, 1991
Page two

"HB 456 would address the revenue that the state currently receives for fish processing that occurs outside municipal boundaries but within the state limit."

- House Finance Committee, 4/11/90

However, as passed, HB 456 only addressed those revenues collected outside municipal boundaries from floating processors. SB 284 corrects this oversight, thereby expanding the fish tax sharing program created by HB 456 to account for all fish tax collected outside municipal boundaries, including shore-based operations as was the intent.


Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR RICHARD I. ELIASON

President of the Senate

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3755

SB 284 is a "house-keeping" measure to correct a problem created by the inadvertent addition of the adjective "floating" before the word "processor" in last year's HB 456. The attached fiscal note and background information regarding HB 456 (which upon passage became Chapter 195, SLA 1990) shows that the intent of the bill was clearly to include ALL processors in the unorganized borough, not only "floating processors" in the unorganized borough.

SB 284 simple removes the word "floating" to allow the legislation passed in 1990 to be enacted as the Legislature intended.

(1990 Session)



STATE OF ALASKA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BILL ANALYSIS CESSHB 456 (FIN)

House Bill 456 expands the sharing of fisheries business tax revenues to additional municipalities and increases funds to communities already receiving shared revenues.

The new funds will be derived from currently unshared fish taxes collected from processors located outside municipal boundaries.

Under current law, all processors must pay a fisheries business tax to the state. Taxes collected from firms processing fish inside municipal boundaries are shared 50/50 with the community.

In FY 89, these taxes totalled \$41.3 million.

Of this, \$31.4 million came from fish processed within municipal boundaries, with \$15.7 million shared with those municipalities.

The balance, \$9.9 million, was from fish processed outside municipalities.

Under this bill, half of these remaining revenues would be shared with impacted communities to help mitigate the costs of providing municipal services to fishermen and the fishing industry.

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs would allocate the funds among the fisheries management areas of the state (page 5, line 7).

The formula for apportionment uses the ratio of the weight of fish sold in a management area (production value: page 3, line 11) to the total production value for all management areas.

The department, after allocating the funds to be distributed in a management area, will distribute the funds among the municipalities in that area based on either demonstrated impacts of fisheries business activities (page 2, line 15), based on commercial fishing vessel days (page 2, line 12) or based on both.

The municipality will be responsible for providing the necessary information to the department. The department will have two years to develop the criteria to be used to allocate funds (page 3, line 24).



LAWS OF ALASKA

1990

Source
CSSSIB 456(Fin)

Chapter No.
195

AN ACT

Relating to the fisheries business tax and to the allocation of certain fisheries business tax receipts to certain municipalities by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs; and providing for an effective date.

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

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1, LINE 12

Approved by the Governor: June 27, 1990
Actual Effective Date: July 1, 1992

Chapter 195

AN ACT

Relating to the fisheries business tax and to the allocation of certain fisheries business tax receipts to certain municipalities by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs; and providing for an effective date.

* Section 1. AS 29.60 is amended by adding a new section to read:

ARTICLE 6. SHARED FISHERIES BUSINESS TAXES.

Sec. 29.60.450. FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX ALLOCATION. (a) A municipality may receive a fisheries business tax allocation under this section if the municipality demonstrates to the department that the municipality suffered significant effects from fisheries business activities during the base year.

(b) The amount transmitted each fiscal year under AS 43.75.137 shall be apportioned by the department to each management area based on the ratio of the management area's production value to the total production value for all of the management areas. The department shall allocate the amount available for each management area to each municipality in that management area based on the demonstrated effects on the municipality of fisheries business activities, the commercial fishing vessel days in that municipality, or both.

(c) A municipality that receives a tax allocation under this section shall use the tax allocation to help reduce the effect of fisheries business activities on the municipality, which may include

the expenses of any municipal service.

(d) At the request of the department, an applicant or a recipient of a tax allocation shall provide the department with the assistance and information available to the municipality that is necessary for the department to carry out the department's duties under this section relating to that municipality.

(e) The department may adopt regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(f) In this section

(1) "base year" means the calendar year that precedes the application deadline for the tax allocation year;

(2) "commercial fishing vessel day" means a day for which a fishing vessel licensed under AS 16.05.490 pays the municipality a moorage, harbor, or docking fee;

(3) "effect" means the result of fisheries business activities on the municipality's

(A) population;

(B) employment;

(C) finances;

(D) air and water quality;

(E) fish and wildlife habitats; and

(F) ability to provide essential public services, including health care, public safety, education, transportation, marine garbage collection and disposal, solid waste disposal, utilities, and government administration;

(4) "fisheries business activity" means activity related to

(A) fishing, including but not limited to the catching and sale of fisheries resources;

(B) vessel moorage and vessel and gear maintenance;

(C) preparing fisheries resources for transportation

and

(D) processing fisheries resources for sale by freezing, icing, cooking, salting, or other method and includes but is not limited to canneries, cold storages, freezer ships, and processing plants;

(5) "management area" means one of the geographical units designated by the Board of Fisheries by regulation adopted under AS 16.05.251(a)(2) for the management of commercial fisheries of the state;

(6) "production value" means the weight of the fish and shellfish produced by floating fisheries businesses.

* Sec. 2. AS 43.75 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 43.75.137. ADDITIONAL REFUND. To the extent that appropriations are available for the purpose, and notwithstanding the requirement of AS 37.07.080(e) that approval of the office of management and budget is required, an amount equal to 50 percent of the tax revenue that is collected under this chapter from floating fisheries businesses and is not subject to division with a municipality under AS 43.75.130 shall be transmitted each fiscal year, without the approval of the office of management and budget, by the department to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for disbursement to eligible municipalities under AS 29.60.450.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1991.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)
Date Referred: May 14, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5-15-91

The COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS Committee considered:

SB 284

SENATE BILL NO. 284

FISHERIES TAXES

"An Act amending ch. 195, SLA 1990, to revise the basis for computing the additional refund due certain municipalities based on fisheries business activities within them; and providing for an effective date."

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

[] have attached amendments(s)

do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendations

[] individual recommendations

[] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

[] fiscal impact _____

[] fiscal note(s) _____

[] zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) DCRA, Revenue

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
Mackie	X				
Bettye Davis	X				
Baker	✓				
Samples	✓				
Phillips	✓				

MACKIE
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

May 9, 1991

SB 284
FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

SB 284 would revise the basis for computing additional refunds to communities from fisheries business taxes not previously subject to sharing by the Department of Revenue. This bill is being introduced as a technical amendment to AS 43.75.137 to be consistent with the original intent of Chapter 195, SLA 1990.

Under SB 284, additional refunds would be based on floating and shore based nonmunicipal revenues rather than just floating business nonmunicipal revenues as currently provided under AS 43.75.137.

The Department of Revenue is including a zero fiscal note with this bill because the fiscal impact of this bill was accounted for in a fiscal note prepared by the department last year for CSSSHB 456 (Chapter 195, SLA 1990). Last year's fiscal note reflected floating and shore based nonmunicipal revenues, which was consistent with HB 456 as originally introduced.

During the legislative process, a committee substitute was introduced with language which reduced the basis for computing refunds from all nonmunicipal to only floating business nonmunicipal revenues. This was apparently an oversight by the drafter of the committee substitute and was not consistent with the intent of the final bill as passed.

SB 284 would take effect July 1, 1992 which is the effective date of Chapter 195, SLA 1990.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 284

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Community & Regional Affairs

Title: "An Act..fisheries business activities..." BRU: _____

Sponsor: Senator Eliason Component: _____

Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

--	--	--	--

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Remond Henderson, Director *Remond Henderson* Phone: 465-4708

Division: Administrative Services Date: 5/8/91

Approved by Commissioner: Edgar Blatchford

Agency: Community & Regional Affairs Date: 5/8/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB284

Revision Date: _____
Title: Revise the basis for computing
additional refund due certain municipalities
Sponsor: Eliason
Requestor: _____

Department Affected: Department of Revenue
BRU: Revenue Operations
Component: Income and Excise Audit

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. | 1 | 1 | 3 |

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LANDS & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REVENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TEMPORARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis.

SEE ATTACHED

Prepared By: Larry E. Meyers *Larry E. Meyers* Phone: (907) 465-2320
Division: Income and Excise Audit Division Date: May 8, 1991

Approved by Commissioner: Lee E. Fisher *Lee E. Fisher*
Agency: Department of Revenue Date: 5-9-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

QUEST:

Session Date: _____
 Title: Fisheries Business Tax Refunds
to Municipalities
 Sponsor: Goll
 Requestor: Finance

Agency Affected: Revenue
 BRU: Income & Excise Audit
 Components: Operating

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LANDS & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	<\$4000.>	<\$4000.>	<\$4000.>	<\$4000.>

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared By: Steven E. Ketter *Steven E. Ketter* Phone: (907) 465-2320
 Division: Income and Excise Audit Date: April 30, 1990

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone *Hugh Malone* Date: April 30, 1990
 Agency: Department of Revenue

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

SJR

12

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7) Date Referred: April 12, 1991 FURTHER REFERRALS: Resources

Date of Committee Action: 4-25-91

The COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS Committee considered: SJR 12

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12 OFFSHORE OIL REVENUE SHARING

Endorsing S.49, the Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Act, federal legislation which would direct the federal government to share with the states and their local governments federal revenue generated by the development of the resources of the outer continental shelf.

RECOMMENDATIONS: the same title
 be replaced with _____ a new title

- have attached amendments(s)
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendations
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

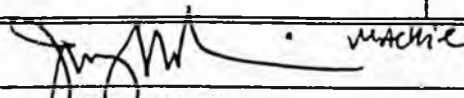
ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

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

fiscal impact _____ fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____ zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Gail Phillips</i>	x				
<i>Bettye Davis</i>	x				
<i>James W. Baker</i> <small>BAKER</small>	✓				
<i>James W. Mackie</i> <small>MACKIE</small>	/				
<i>Chris Dawson</i>	/				
<i>John C. Douglas</i>					



 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

Alaska State Legislature



3111 C STREET, SUITE 550
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 561-7615

While in Juneau
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3818


SENATOR
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

Senate

MEMORANDUM

April 15, 1991

TO: Representative Jerry Mackie, Chairman
House Community & Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski 
Senate District F

RE: Hearing request for Senate Joint Resolution 12

This resolution supports pending federal legislation introduced by Senator Ted Stevens and Co-sponsored by Senator Frank Murkowski that would provide for coastal states to share in federal revenue generated by outer continental shelf(OCS) developments.

At present, states do not receive any share of revenue generated from OCS development. Under this pending federal legislation, each adjacent coastal state would receive a one-third share of the OCS revenue. The state's one-third share would be divided evenly between the state and those communities impacted by the development.

In addition, the federal legislation calls for a Coastal Zone Impact Assistance Fund to be created using 4 1/2 percent of OCS lease sale income, royalties and other revenues. Money from this fund would be provided to coastal states and communities impacted by any type of energy development.

The federal Office of Minerals Management Service has estimated that development of oil resources in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas alone, could bring as much as \$12 billion in revenue to the state if this legislation passes.

Thank you for your consideration of an early hearing on this legislation. If there are any questions please contact Frank Homan on my staff at 465-3818.

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SJR 12
(S) Publish Date: 3/22/91

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: _____
 Title: Endorsing S.49 the Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Act..... BRU: Revenue Operations
 Component: Oil and Gas Audit
 Sponsor: Sturgulewski
 Requestor: Sturgulewski COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

1	1	5
---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						

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

REVENUE	0	0	-----	see analysis	-----	-----
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

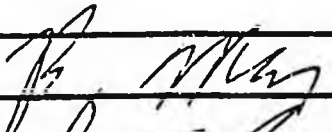
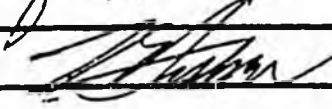
POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached analysis

Prepared By: Roger Marks  Phone: 277-5627
 Division: Oil and Gas Audit Date: 3/14/91
 Approved by Commissioner: 
 Agency: _____ Date: 3-20-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Analysis of Senate Joint Resolution 12
Endorsement of the Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Act

Senate Joint Resolution 12 endorses S.49, the Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Act, federal legislation which, if passed, would direct the federal government to share with the states and their local governments federal revenue generated by the development of the resources of the outer continental shelf (OCS).

The act would deposit one-third of all OCS revenues (bonuses, rents, and royalties) received beginning in FY 92 into a fund. Note that the federal fiscal year begins October 1. For leases in existence at that time any bonuses and rentals would be exempt, as would royalties if the lease was producing then. Six months later, and annually thereafter, half of the fund balance (with interest) would be distributed.

Currently there is no production on the Alaska OCS. There are some confirmed discoveries in the Beaufort Sea, but their size makes commercial production uncertain. No production plans have been filed. Around Alaska there are active leases in the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas. The probability of commercial success in Bering Sea appears very small. The Minerals Management Service (MMS) of the U.S. Department of Interior has estimated that the Chukchi Sea has a 16 percent chance of commercial success with a mean resource estimate of 4.16 billion barrels recoverable, and that the Beaufort Sea has a 21 percent chance of commercial success with a mean resources estimate of 1.45 billion barrels recoverable. MMS estimated that this act would generate \$5.4 billion to Alaska from royalties over the economic life of these areas, assuming a constant \$23 per barrel wellhead price, if discovery and production occurred. (Note that MMS made a serious methodological flaw in the use of probability in these calculations. Correcting this flaw would reduce that number by half.) Note that commercial production in these areas usually follows about ten years after discovery, so these revenues may not be forthcoming soon.

As far as unleased acreage is concerned the current draft proposed Federal OCS lease sale schedule shows the following sales over the next few years:

- Beaufort Sea	Late 1993
- Chukchi Sea	Mid 1994
- Cook Inlet	Mid 1994
- St. George or Hope Basin	Mid 1995
- Gulf of Alaska	Late 1995
- Norton or Navarin or St. Mathew-Hall Basin	Mid 1996
- Beaufort Sea	Late 1996
- Chukchi Sea	Mid 1997

It would be impossible to precisely estimate the lease bonuses that might be realized from these sales. However it should be noted that the most prospective of acreage in these areas has already been leased. Also, exploration efforts in all but the Chukchi and Beaufort has been disappointing. (Results of the former are currently unknown.) Ultimately, the magnitude of lease bonuses would depend mainly on expectations on the probability of success, oil prices, size of find, and exploration costs. Perhaps a range of \$0 to \$100 million per sale could be considered reasonable.

S.49 also creates the Coastal Zone Impact Assistance Fund, which deposits 4.5 percent of all OCS revenues in a fund beginning in FY 92. Six months later, and annually thereafter, half of the fund balance (with interest) would be distributed to coastal states (including the Great Lakes) and communities by a yet to be determined formula that would consider the number, location, and impact of energy facilities. It would be impossible to make a reasonable estimate of what Alaska might realize from this.

Ted Stevens

United States Senator For Alaska



Contact: Press Office
(202) 224-5208

January 16, 1991

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BILL WOULD SHARE OCS REVENUES WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Alaska and its coastal communities could receive as much as \$12 billion from the revenues generated by Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) development under legislation introduced by Senator Ted Stevens and cosponsored by Senator Frank Murkowski.

The Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Act (S. 49) would require the federal government to share one-third of the revenue generated by a particular OCS development with the state that is located adjacent to the offshore wells, Stevens said. One-half of that amount would go to state government, with the remaining to be divided among the communities impacted by OCS development.

Under current law, the federal government shares none of the lease sale income, royalties or other revenues derived from OCS development since it occurs in federal waters.

"This bill would give states and coastal communities the funds they need to help ensure OCS leases are developed in an environmentally-sensitive way and to lessen the impact of development on affected communities," Stevens said.

"Under existing law, coastal states and communities don't share in the revenues generated by OCS development, but they are expected to shoulder the increased costs that come with it. This bill would correct that inequity," he added.

For example, Stevens said, the revenues could be used for projects designed to enhance and protect the environment and for determining whether OCS activity is consistent with state and local coastal zone management plans.

Coastal communities could use their funds to increase fire and police protection, expand sewer and water facilities and provide additional government services for the increased population that results from nearby energy development, Stevens said.

Alaska Offices: Anchorage: 271-5915 Fairbanks: 458-0261 Juneau: 886-7400
Kenai: 283-5808 Katchikan: 228-5080

OCS revenue sharing

"Development of oil and gas resources on the Alaska outer-continental shelf is an important issue to Alaskans," Murkowski said. "It makes sense for states and coastal communities impacted by OCS activity to receive some benefit from that development."

"This revenue-sharing concept is particularly important in Alaska, where OCS development would occur near rural communities with unique histories and heritages, many of them small enough to have great difficulty absorbing the impacts smoothly. Revenues received in these communities as a result of OCS development would be available to ease any adverse effects, accelerate necessary infrastructure development and provide seed money for economic diversification," Murkowski added.

Federal officials have estimated that the combined state and local share for Alaska from OCS development in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas could be as much as \$12,745,833,333. That amount is based on the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) estimates of maximum production of 9.1 billion barrels of oil from the Chukchi Sea and 4.2 billion barrels from the Beaufort Sea.

OCS tracts in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas are currently under lease, although to date no commercial discoveries have been made. Future OCS activity will be based on the MMS's new five-year leasing plan which will be issued later this month, Stevens said.

The Stevens bill would also direct the federal government to establish a Coastal Zone Impact Assistance Fund, into which the Secretary of the Treasury would deposit four and one-half percent of OCS lease sale income, royalties and other revenues. Money from the fund would be provided to coastal states (including the Great Lakes states) and communities impacted by any type of energy development.

The funds would be allocated under a formula that would take into account the number, location and impact of energy facilities. No state could receive more than 20 percent of the fund, according to the Stevens bill.

The money would be used to help pay the states' costs of leasing and permitting energy facilities, including refineries and pipelines, and fund environmental and natural resource projects.

The legislation has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee.

###

OCS REVENUE SHARING FACT SHEET

ALASKA CCS REGION
BONUSES, RENTS, AND MINIMUM ROYALTIES

1985	\$11,715,642
1986	7,618,752
1987	7,748,634
1988	705,849,842
1989	18,810,814

TOTAL 751,743,684

3
250,565,929

State and local government share had OCS revenue sharing legislation been in place beginning in 1985

Information provided by Al Powers, Minerals Management Service Anchorage, Alaska -- 907-261-4010

ESTIMATED UNDISCOVERED, ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE, UNLEASED RESOURCES FOR THE CHUKCHI SEA AND BEAUFORT SEA

<u>Lease Area</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Chukchi (16% chance of commercial find)	1.1bb	4.16bb	9.1bb
Beaufort (21% chance of commercial find)	.4bb	1.45bb	4.2bb
TOTAL ARCTIC	1.5bb	5.61bb	13.3bb
Multiply by \$23 for wellhead value of oil		\$129.03 billion	\$305.9 billion
Divide by 1/8 for federal royalty share		\$16,128,750,000	\$38,237,500,000
Divide by 1/3 for State/local gov't share under OCS revenue sharing bill		\$5,376,250,000	\$12,745,833,333

Information provided by Marshall Rose, Minerals Management Service, Washington, D.C. 703-787-1536

Alaska senators call for government to share production revenues

By MIKE MEYERS

TIMES WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Alaska's senators introduced a bill Wednesday calling on the federal government to share revenues generated by offshore energy production, estimating the state and its communities could receive a total of more than \$12 billion.

The federal government has considered the idea for years.

But the idea has some opponents, chiefly the Office of Management and Budget.

The White House agency oversees the production of the annual budget and has expressed concern about losing revenue to states and communities at a time of rising federal deficits.

But Sens. Frank Murkowski and Ted Stevens said the money should be shared with states and

communities directly involved in the exploration and development of oil off their coasts.

There is often strong opposition from some coastal communities as well as state governments to offshore oil and gas exploration.

The Murkowski-Stevens bill calls on the federal government to share one-third of the revenue generated by a development in the Outer Continental Shelf with

the adjacent state. Half of this amount would go to the state, with the rest divided among the communities affected by the energy development.

This money, at a time of tight state and municipal budgets, could help ease political opposition to energy development, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas such as California.

"This bill would give states

and coastal communities the funds they need to help ensure OCS leases are developed in an environmentally sensitive way and to lessen the impact of development on affected communities," Stevens said.

"Under existing law, coastal states and communities don't share in the revenues generated by OCS development, but they are expected to shoulder the increased costs that come with it."

The government estimates the total state and local share for Alaska from Outer Continental Shelf development in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas could be more than \$12.7 billion.

This sum is based on an estimate of the Minerals Management Service of maximum production of 9.1 billion barrels of oil from the Chukchi Sea and more than 4 billion barrels from the Beaufort Sea.

The Anchorage Times

Bill J. Allen, Publisher
William J. Tobin, Assistant Publisher
Gene R. Arehart, General Manager

J. Randolph Murray, Editor
Paul Jenkins, Managing Editor
Dennis Fradley, Editor, Editorial Pages

Robert B. Atwood, Publisher Emeritus

ALASKAN OWNED AND OPERATED SINCE 1915

SHARE THE BURDEN

Share the profits

BESIDES CONCERN about effects that offshore oil development might have on fisheries and other resources, Alaskans haven't been too excited about oil development far off our shores because the state loses on the deal.

Under current law, the federal government claims all tax revenues from development of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), which is the area beyond the state's 3-mile coastal limit. States get none of the revenue.

Yet OCS development increases costs for state and local communities that are impacted by a temporary increase in population of workers and business activities that support offshore operations.

Sen. Ted Stevens wants to remedy the situation by requiring the federal government to share one-third of OCS revenues with states off whose shores oil is developed.

Under legislation he introduced the other day, Alaska could receive about \$12 billion from its share of projected revenues from the potential oil reserves off the Arctic Coast.

The U.S. Minerals Management Service estimates between 5 billion and 13 billion barrels of recoverable oil lie offshore in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas. That equates to revenue to Alaska between \$7 billion and \$16 billion if the proposed revenue sharing plan becomes law.

Stevens' legislation, which is backed by the two other members of the Alaska delegation, would require individual states to share one-half of their OCS receipts with local coastal communities. These communities could use the income to increase fire and police protection, expand sewer and water facilities, and provide additional services required by the increased population due to OCS development.

Louisiana, Texas, California and other states with oil potential off their shore would benefit similarly.

Additionally, part of the Stevens' proposal would require the federal government to set aside 4.5 percent of OCS revenues for what he dubs the Coastal Zone Impact Assistance Fund.

Money from that fund would be used for environmental and natural resource projects in all coastal states, including those adjacent to the Great Lakes, whether or not there was OCS development off their shores. As envisioned by Sen. Stevens, this fund would be used by states to enhance and protect the environment and for determining whether OCS activity is consistent with state and local coastal-zone management plans.

The legislation could have a positive impact on the national energy policy debate. At present, a number of states have taken a strong position in opposition to any oil development off their shores. Governors and legislators in these states may want to reconsider their position if OCS development offers them a means to meet other state obligations.

Rather than face horrendous deficits, states might be able to receive a substantial income from oil development — as Alaska does.

Under an OCS revenue-sharing plan, which by the way President Bush has indicated he may support, states will have an incentive to sit down with the federal land owner and the industry to work together to develop an environmentally sound plan of action. That's a goal worth pursuing.

1991/4/1991

STATEMENT OF SENATOR TED STEVENS

IN SUPPORT OF S. 49,
THE COASTAL ZONE IMPACT ASSISTANCE ACT

Monday, January 14, 1991

MR. STEVENS: Today I introduce S. 49, the Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Act. The measure, which is similar to legislation I introduced in the mid-80s, is designed to give coastal states and communities the tools they need to minimize the impacts energy development can bring to coastal areas. The bill directs the Secretary of Commerce to distribute 4 1/2 percent of all OCS revenues to coastal areas impacted by a wide spectrum of energy development ranging from refineries to pipelines. All coastal areas would be eligible including the Great Lakes states.

The bill uses many of the concepts established in the Coastal Zone Management Act, and is intended to complement the provisions of that Act. For states and local governments directly impacted by OCS leasing activities, the Commerce Department would share one-third of OCS revenues derived off the coast of that particular state. The Secretary of Commerce would pass half the sum to the States and half to local governments.

The funds would be used to help state and local governments participate meaningfully in the permitting process. The monies would also enable them to undertake their own projects to enhance and protect the environment. In addition, local governments most directly impacted by energy development could use their funds to increase police and fire protection, sewer and water facilities, and provide needed government services for the increased population that energy development can bring.

Mr. President, twice the Senate approved similar legislation, but unfortunately because of administration opposition, we were not successful in getting it enacted into law. When he announced his decision on OCS development off the coasts of California and Florida, President Bush hinted that his Administration might support a revenue sharing concept. I look forward to working with the Administration to develop a fiscally responsible bill that addresses the concerns of coastal states and communities.

102D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 49

II

To establish an Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Fund and a Coastal Zone Impact Assistance Fund, to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide States and local governments with block grants from moneys in the Funds, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 14 (legislative day, JANUARY 8), 1991

Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. MURKOWSKI) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To establish an Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Fund and a Coastal Zone Impact Assistance Fund, to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide States and local governments with block grants from moneys in the Funds, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SHORT TITLE**

4 **SECTION 1.** This Act may be cited as the "Ocean and
5 Coastal Resources Enhancement Act."

6 **DEFINITIONS**

7 **SEC. 2.** For purposes of this Act—

1 (1) the term "coastal State" has the meaning
2 given such term under the Coastal Zone Management
3 Act (16 U.S.C. 1453(4));

4 (2) the term "local government" has the meaning
5 given such term under the Coastal Zone Management
6 Act (16 U.S.C. 1485(11));

7 (3) the term "coast line" has the meaning given
8 such term under the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
9 1901(c));

10 (4) the term "coastal zone" has the meaning
11 given such term under the Coastal Zone Management
12 Act (16 U.S.C. 1453(1));

13 (5) the term "Outer Continental Shelf" has the
14 meaning given such term under the Outer Continental
15 Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(a));

16 (6) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of
17 Commerce; and

18 (7) the term "energy facilities" has the meaning
19 given such term under the Coastal Zone Management
20 Act (16 U.S.C. 1453(6)).

21 OCEAN AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FUND

22 SEC. 4. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in
23 the Treasury of the United States an interest-bearing account
24 to be known as the Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhance-
25 ment Fund, which shall be administered by the Secretary.

1 (b) PAYMENTS TO FUND.—Beginning in fiscal year
 2 1992, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay into the Fund
 3 38 per centum of all revenues described in subsection (c)
 4 which are attributable to an Outer Continental Shelf lease,
 5 any part of which is within 200 miles of the coast line. The
 6 Secretary of the Treasury may adjust amounts in the Fund at
 7 any time to account for overpayments, underpayments, and
 8 errors.

9 (c) NEW REVENUES.—Subsection (b) shall apply only
 10 to—

11 (1) bonus revenues under a lease if no bonus reve-
 12 nues have been received by the United States under
 13 that lease before October 1, 1991;

14 (2) rent revenues under a lease if no rent reve-
 15 nues have been received by the United States under
 16 that lease before October 1, 1991;

17 (3) royalty revenues under a lease if no royalty
 18 revenues have been received by the United States
 19 under that lease before October 1, 1991; and

20 (4) other revenues under a lease if no other reve-
 21 nues have been received by the United States under
 22 that lease before October 1, 1991.

23 (d) COASTAL STATE SHARE.—(1) Six months after the
 24 end of fiscal year 1992, and annually thereafter, the Secre-
 25 tary shall pay from the Fund to coastal States one-half of

1 such revenues paid into the Fund with respect to the fiscal
 2 year most recently completed, and any interest earned on
 3 those revenues. Each coastal State shall receive only that
 4 share of revenues attributable to those leases that lie seaward
 5 of the boundaries of that particular coastal State.

6 (2) In order to determine to which coastal State reve-
 7 nues are attributable for purposes of this Act, the Secretary
 8 shall delimit the lateral boundaries between the coastal
 9 States to a point 200 miles seaward of the coast line. Such
 10 boundaries shall be set according to the following principles,
 11 listed in the order of priority of application:

12 (A) any judicial decree or interstate compacts de-
 13 limiting lateral offshore boundaries between coastal
 14 States;

15 (B) principles of domestic and international law
 16 governing the delimitation of lateral offshore bound-
 17 aries; and

18 (C) ~~the~~^{the} desirability of following existing lease
 19 boundaries and block lines on the Secretary of the In-
 20 terior's official protraction diagrams.

21 (e) LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHARE.—(1) At the same
 22 time that the Secretary pays revenues to a coastal State
 23 under subsection (d), the Secretary shall pay to local govern-
 24 ments within that State the remaining one-half of the reve-
 25 nues for that fiscal year attributable to that State, and any

1 interest earned on those revenues. Each local government
2 shall receive only that share of revenues attributable to those
3 leases that lie seaward of the boundaries of that particular
4 local government.

5 (2) In order to determine local government boundaries
6 for purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall delimit the later-
7 al boundaries between the local governments to a point 200
8 miles seaward of the coast line. Such boundaries shall be set
9 according to the following principles, listed in the order of
10 priority of application:

11 (A) existing boundaries between local govern-
12 ments with valid supporting legal authority;

13 (B) the desirability of following existing lease
14 boundaries and block lines on the Secretary of the In-
15 terior's official protraction diagrams; and

16 (C) the principle that, to the extent consistent
17 with subparagraphs (A) and (B), the size of the local
18 government's adjacent offshore area, as a percentage of
19 all of that State's adjacent offshore areas, shall be
20 based on a formula giving equal weight to—

21 (i) the local government's coast line as a per-
22 centage of the State's coast line, calculated using
23 the same methods that are used to delimit the ter-
24 ritorial sea under international law; and

1 (ii) the local government's population as a
2 percentage of the population of all local govern-
3 ments in the coastal State, calculated by the Sec-
4 retary using the best available national census
5 data.

6 (f) USE OF FUNDS BY STATES.—Each coastal State
7 shall first use funds received pursuant to subsection (d) to pay
8 for the administrative costs the State incurs in the leasing
9 and permitting process under any applicable law including,
10 but not limited to, the Coastal Zone Management Act (16
11 U.S.C. et. seq.) and the Outer Continental Shelf Leasing Act
12 (43 U.S.C. 1331 et. seq.), with any remaining funds to be
13 used for such environmental and natural resource projects in
14 the coastal zone as the State determines.

15 COASTAL ZONE IMPACT ASSISTANCE FUND

16 SEC. 5. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in
17 the Treasury of the United States an interest bearing account
18 to be known as the Coastal Zone Impact Assistance Fund,
19 which shall be administered by the Secretary.

20 (b) PAYMENTS TO FUND.—Beginning in fiscal year
21 1992, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay into the Fund
22 4½ per centum of all revenues described in subsection (c)
23 which are attributable to an Outer Continental Shelf lease,
24 any part of which is within 200 miles of the coast line. The
25 Secretary of the Treasury may adjust amounts in the Fund at

1 any time to account for overpayments, underpayments, and
2 errors.

3 (c) REVENUES.—Subsection (b) shall apply to all bo-
4 nuses, rents, royalties, and other revenues received by the
5 United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
6 (43 U.S.C. 1331 et. seq.).

7 (d) COASTAL STATE SHARE.—Six months after the
8 end of fiscal year 1992, and annually thereafter, the Secre-
9 tary shall pay from the Fund to coastal States one-half of
10 such revenues paid into Fund with respect to the fiscal year
11 most recently completed, and any interest earned on those
12 revenues. The amount disbursed to each coastal State shall
13 be determined by the Secretary under a formula established
14 by the Secretary, after notice and public comment, which
15 considers the number, location, and impact of energy facilities
16 located within each State's coastal zone during the previous
17 fiscal year. If any coastal State would receive an allotment
18 greater than 20 per centum, the Secretary shall reduce such
19 allotment to 20 per centum. The amounts resulting from such
20 reduction shall be reallocated proportionately among those
21 coastal States that receive less than 20 per centum.

22 (e) LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHARE.—At the same time
23 that the Secretary pays revenues to a coastal State under
24 subsection (d), the Secretary shall pay to local governments
25 within that State the remaining one-half of the revenues in

1 the Fund for that fiscal year attributable to that State and
 2 any interest earned on those revenues. Each local govern-
 3 ment shall receive only that share of revenues attributable to
 4 the number, location, and impact of energy facilities located
 5 within or seaward of the boundaries, as determined by the
 6 Secretary under section 4(e) of this Act, of that particular
 7 local government during the previous fiscal year.

8 (f) USE OF FUNDS.—Each coastal State shall first use
 9 funds received pursuant to subsection (d) to pay for the ad-
 10 ministrative costs the coastal State incurs in the leasing and
 11 permitting process for energy facilities, with any remaining
 12 funds to be used for such environmental and natural resource
 13 projects in the coastal zone as the coastal State determines.

14 LIMITATIONS ON APPLICABILITY OF BOUNDARIES

15 SEC. 6. The coastal State and local government bound-
 16 aries delimited by the Secretary under this Act are solely for
 17 the purposes of this Act.

18 RULES AND REGULATIONS

19 SEC. 7. Within one hundred and eighty days of enact-
 20 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate, after notice
 21 and opportunity for comment, such rules and regulations as
 22 may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

23 APPROPRIATIONS

24 SEC. 8. The authority to pay revenues to coastal States
 25 and local governments pursuant to the Act shall be regarded
 26 as a permanent indefinite appropriation.