

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8175 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

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DISTILLED
SPIRITS
COUNCIL
OF THE
UNITED
STATES

February 4, 1993

The Honorable George Jacko
Senate Finance Committee
State of Alaska
State Capitol *SBH/Z*
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Jacko:

The Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS) represents the producers and marketers of over 85 percent of the liquor sold in this country.

As a result of the nation's sluggish economy, the state of Alaska is facing difficult budget issues. You will probably hear it said that your budget problems can be solved in 1993 by increasing excise taxes on distilled spirits. The seductive argument will be that "it's easy, it's politically expedient and no one will care since it is only the liquor industry that is being taxed."

The fact is that whether one supports or opposes the liquor industry on any given social issue, excise taxes on liquor should be opposed for these fundamental public policy positions -- they are regressive, hitting hardest those least able to pay; they hurt your state by costing jobs (especially in small businesses); reduce state economic activity; increase state costs and have repeatedly produced less revenue than forecast.

The National Governor's Association and the National Conference of State Legislators' draft study "Financing State Government in the 1990's" examined every avenue to help states cope with budget issues in the 90's: business taxes, individual taxes, retail sales and use taxes, value-added taxes and property taxes.

Excise taxes were not mentioned as an avenue of future financial help for the states, perhaps because they do not meet the five principles of good tax policy that are consistently recognized in economics and public administration:

...they do not provide: (1) "appropriate and timely revenues"; they do not (2) "distribute burdens equitably"; they do not (3) "promote economic efficiency and growth"; and a strong case can be made that they are not (4) "easily administered"; and (5) "ensure accountability".

It has been well documented that excise taxes on distilled spirits do not produce the expected revenue. At the Federal level, the eight percent tax increase on liquor passed in 1990 was estimated to produce an additional \$104 million by the end of FY-91. In fact, for the first time ever the Federal government received no new taxes. The eight percent increase actually resulted in \$87 million less in revenues than before the tax. The point of diminishing returns has occurred. The resulting loss in revenue had to be made up by cuts in other parts of the budget, or by increasing the Federal deficit.

Clearly the 1991 excise tax increase did not provide "appropriate and timely revenue." It is not hard to picture the problems Alaska would have if it depended on such an unstable revenue base for a program like Medicaid or universal health care.

Excise taxes are unfair to Alaska residents because they do not "distribute burdens equitably." An excise tax, Federal or state, is paid equally by all regardless of income levels. The poor and middle class pay a larger percentage of their income for the excise tax than do the wealthy. In a word, excise taxes are unfair and heavily regressive since the largest burden falls on those least able to pay.

Excise taxes act as a drag on the state's economy by costing jobs, income, state revenue and increased costs through unemployment compensation.

The 1991 excise tax increase did not "promote economic efficiency and growth." It not only lost revenues for the Federal government, it lost an estimated 26,000 jobs nationwide, because of business cut-backs; it cost state government an extra \$25 million in unemployment compensation; state and local governments lost an additional \$60 million in direct and indirect revenues and state economies overall lost \$1.4 billion in economic output. 30 of those jobs and \$3 million of those dollars belonged to Alaska.

Let me close with a warning from another report by the National Governor's Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers, "The Fiscal Survey of States: October 1992":

"Alcohol taxes. Two states changed alcohol taxes. This category accounts for a net revenue reduction. After both state and Federal increases the past several years, states have reached the limit in the revenue capacity of this tax."

Sincerely,



F. A. Meister
President/CEO

FAM:bp
Attachments

ALASKA VS THE EXCISE TAX

Fact

The beverage alcohol industry in Alaska contributes \$710 million to the gross state product; generates \$5,700 in wages annually; accounts for 6,000 direct and indirect jobs and provides \$36 million in state and local revenues.

Public Policy Question

Recent facts at the Federal and state level indicate that any future excise tax increase in distilled spirits will hurt the residents of Alaska through increasing unemployment, reducing state economic activity and increasing unemployment compensation costs.

Is it good public policy, or does it make political sense, to pass a tax law with this kind of negative economic impact if experience shows it will cost the state jobs; will curtail economic activity; will not meet revenue estimates; and is very regressive by favoring the rich at the expense of low and middle income tax payers?

Excise Tax Increases

Regardless of any social issues concerning beverage alcohol, the fact is that a state hurts itself when it increases the excise tax on distilled spirits.

As the result of an 8% increase in the Federal excise tax on liquor in 1991, the Federal government collected \$87 million less in liquor excise taxes after the tax went into effect than it had in FY-90, before the increase was passed. Alaska lost 30 jobs and \$3 million in economic activity.

The same experience holds in the states as well. Numerous states have found out the hard way that increased liquor taxes are a tax failure.

Excise taxes also are regressive and unfair. They fall heaviest on low and middle income taxpayers. They favor the rich.

Excise taxes are a demonstrated unstable source of revenue and they are hidden from the public because they are paid by manufacturers.

Alaska Considerations

Any decreased revenues, lost jobs and reduced economic activity is especially critical for the State of Alaska, since the liquor tax burden in Alaska already is virtually at the point of diminishing returns and any future increase could produce substantially negative results for Alaska.

Is it good government to hurt your own low and middle income taxpayers, put your own people out of work and run the risk of having to cut other beneficial state programs because revenue estimates are not met? The answer is no, no matter how "easy" or how "popular" it seems to be to raise so-called sin taxes. Economically and politically, the "sin" is in the tax:

Alaska's liquor tax burden is exceptionally high — another increase would be counterproductive:

- Federal, state and local taxes now account for 29% of the 1992 retail price of a typical bottle of liquor (\$3.49 of the \$12.20 price for a 750 ml bottle at 80 proof).
- State and local taxes alone account for 11% of the Alaska price. Federal taxes account for 18% (\$2.15/750 ml bottle) after the 1991 federal excise tax (FET) increase.
- Liquor taxes constitute 50% of state revenues from all beverage alcohol, but liquor accounts for less than 37% of total alcohol consumed in the state. The liquor revenue burden per gallon of actual alcohol is \$14.70.
- At \$5.60 per gallon, Alaska's revenue burden on liquor is 55% higher than the U.S. license state average.

Liquor tax hikes already have caused sales to fall decreasing state revenues:

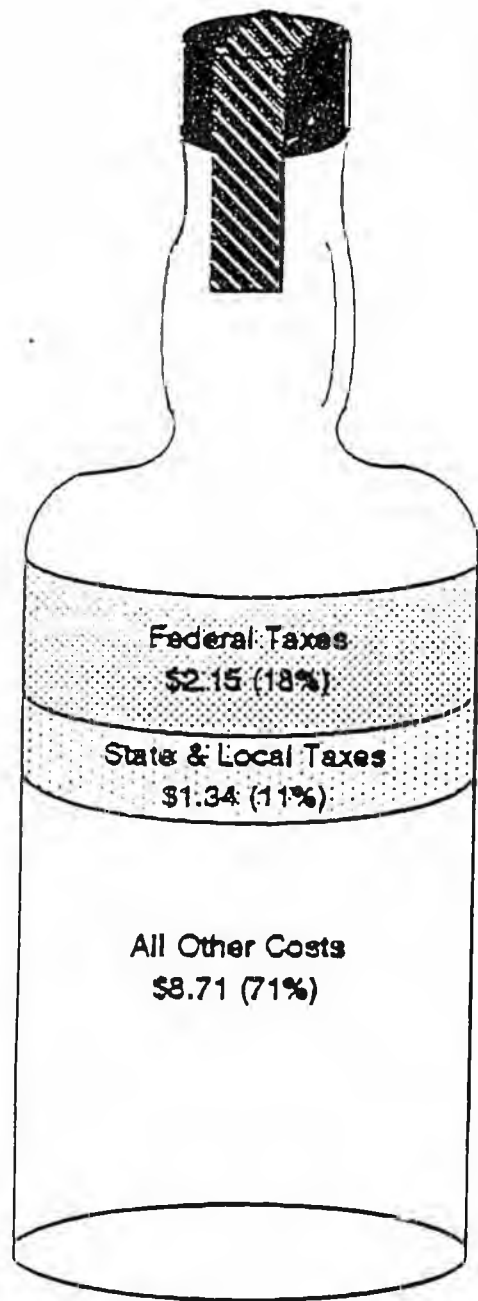
- It is estimated that the January, 1991, 8% Federal tax increase cost the state \$210,000 in state revenue and cut employment in the state by 50 jobs.
- In 1983, when Alaska raised the excise tax rates on liquor to \$5.60 per gallon, liquor consumption in the state declined 11%.
- The 19% liquor FET increase of October, 1985, was followed by a 5.6% decline in the tax base nationwide. Alaska citizens paid an additional \$1.6 million to the federal government in higher liquor taxes.

Alaska's liquor industry is in a persistent downturn — this means lost revenue:

- Apparent consumption of liquor is down 21% in Alaska since 1983, an average drop of 2.9% per year. Liquor consumption declined 5.6% in 1991 alone.
- Nationwide, liquor apparent consumption has fallen an average of 2.0% annually from 1981 to 1990.

Excessive Tax Burden Distilled Spirits, 1992

ALASKA



\$3.49 (29%) Goes
to Taxes and Fees

Retail Price of a Typical
750-ml Bottle of
80 Proof Spirits:
\$12.20

SENATOR GEORGE JACKO

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 125 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182 (907) 465-1942 FAX: (907) 465-2997

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator ~~Eric~~ Pearce. Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator ~~George~~ Jacko

DATE: March 24, 1993

RE: Sponsor Statement - CSSB 42

CSSB 42 will enable municipalities of 2500 residents or less to hold municipal elections to decide whether residents want to levy a higher sales tax on alcohol beverages beyond the sales tax imposed on other sales within the municipality.

Local voters will have to approve the measure before implementation can take place. The Alaska Supreme Court has ruled that all sales tax items must be levied at the same rate.

CSSB 42 will create an additional revenue tool for small municipalities. As municipal assistance and revenue sharing funds continue to decrease, the ability for communities to maximize local revenue-generating capability will be important.

CSSB 42 is supported by the Alaska Municipal League, the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HCRA House Community Regional
 committee name Attairs
 committee on SB 42 Local Sales Tax on, dated 2/3/94
 bill/subject Alcohol

I strongly support the passage of legislation that would allow local communities to levy sales tax increases on the sale of all alcoholic beverages, both by the bottle and by the glass. The funds derived from such a tax could be dedicated to providing funding for alcohol treatment, intervention, & prevention programs. The short-lived alcohol tax in Sitka provided much needed funding for local organizations.

Alcohol is a luxury item. Anyone purchasing alcohol should be willing to pay the extra cost incurred by such a tax. If individuals can't afford to pay such a tax they shouldn't be buying the alcohol. In addition, the cost to society caused by alcohol abuse is astronomical - those who buy alcohol should be willing to help reduce the cost of treatment, the penal system, domestic violence, etc.

Lastly, the liquor industry has not traditionally been negatively impacted by the levy of an additional tax on alcohol. In Sitka many vendors increased their prices to cover administrative/bookkeeping costs to an extent that it not only covered these costs but increased their profits.

Signed: Kathy Stewart
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 2932, Sitka AK 99835

Address

907-747-6847

Phone No.

SENATE BILL 42

Prime sponsor: Senator George Jacko, Lincoln

Senate Bill 42 - Alcohol sales tax Legislation

House Community and Regional Affairs

February 2, 1994

Senate Bill 42 will allow local governments to hold municipal elections to decide whether they want to tax the sale of alcohol beverages at a higher rate than other sales tax items.

Local voters would have to approve the measure before implementation could take place.

In Lagos v. City of Sitka, which is in your file, the Supreme Court indicated that Alaska law does not define whether the sale of alcohol beverages can be taxed at a higher rate than other sales tax commodities. The Supreme Court subsequently ruled that local governments cannot impose a higher rate on the sale of alcohol beverages.

CPE:W

SB 42 will create another revenue tool for small municipalities. As state and local government contributions continue to decrease, the ability to maximize local revenue-generating capability is vital. A prime example why: municipal assistance and revenue sharing monies have been reduced over 50 percent since 1986. The Governor has proposed reducing these programs by an additional 50 percent.

Available in your packets are letters of support from the Alaska Municipal League, the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference and community members in Dillingham. Also contained is a position paper supporting SB 42 from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. SB 42 has a zero fiscal note.

I will be happy to entertain questions committee members might have.

Local governments

Local governments

PART I

TAXATION AND FINANCE

The goal of the Taxation and Finance section of the AML Policy Statement is to ensure an adequate revenue base to support the vital public health, safety, planning, transportation, education, recreation, and development services provided to Alaskans by their local governments. AML further wishes to manage public assets in an efficient and effective way by working with all government officials to enhance the predictability of intergovernmental grant funds, increase the revenue base to support the provision of services, collect and redistribute resources in a fair and logical manner, and maintain maximum control of financial prerogatives at the local level of government, which is under the highest level of scrutiny by Alaskans.

A. LONG-RANGE PLAN

The League supports creation of a long-range financial planning process for the state to allow for a rational, orderly, and timely response to reductions in state revenues and the changes in state and local governmental services that may accompany such future economic cycles.

As the production of Prudhoe Bay declines, the major source of state revenues will evaporate. It is essential that the State of Alaska make necessary adjustments to the known loss of oil revenues in a planned and timely fashion. New revenue sources must be put in place as, and not after, the oil revenues decline. Similarly, if state programs and services are to be reduced or eliminated, an orderly and timely reduction or phaseout should be implemented to avoid the traumatic effects of sudden changes in state and local services on which citizens have come to rely.

The League recognizes very major changes affecting the Alaskan economy and invites the Governor, legislature, municipalities, and private sector organizations to join in development of a long-term economic plan to minimize sudden impacts on citizens. We recognize the inter-relationship of state, municipal, and private sector concerns and realize that to be effective any long-range plan must include all sectors.

B. STATE ASSISTANCE IN FINANCING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. State-Collected, Locally Shared Taxes and Licenses: Municipalities in Alaska presently derive significant revenues from state-collected, locally shared taxes and licenses to help meet their basic operating expenses. The League, therefore, opposes reduction of these taxes and licenses.

Several state-collected taxes and licenses are shared with municipalities, among them taxes on raw fish and aviation fuel. These state-shared taxes constitute a significant resource for many municipalities. The reduction or elimination of such taxes shifts to municipalities the burden of supporting the programs that are now supported by state-shared taxes and licenses. If the state reduces or eliminates a state-shared tax or license, it should replace that revenue source to the municipality with one that will reliably and dependably produce at least the same revenue in the future as was produced by the state-shared tax.

2. Alcoholic Beverages Sales Tax: The League supports legislation to amend AS 04.21.010(c) to allow municipalities the option to consider a higher sales tax on alcoholic beverages as an alternative source of revenue for necessary community services. (11/93)

3. Marine Fuel Taxes: The League supports amendment of AS 43.40, to require that the state refund to each municipality to which the state has shifted funding responsibility or where funding responsibilities exist for one or more of that municipality's harbors and/or dock facilities, a proportionate share of the marine fuel taxes collected by the state from marine fuel sales within that municipality. (11/92)

The state has begun the process of shifting boat harbor funding responsibility entirely to the municipalities. Just as the statute now requires a substantial part of the state-collected aviation fuel taxes to be refunded to a municipality operating the airport where the fuel taxes were collected, so should the tax proceeds from marine fuels be refunded to each municipality to which the existing or new burden of harbor or dock improvements and maintenance is begin retained or shifted.

4. Raw Fish Tax: The League supports the continued statutory 50-50 sharing of the gross raw fish tax revenues between the state and municipalities. The League urges the state to strengthen its enforcement and collection efforts in this program.

Alaska Statute 43.75 establishes the Fisheries Business Tax program, which provides for a sharing with municipalities of a portion of the Fisheries Business or "Raw Fish" Tax collected by the state from processors. Fifty percent of the tax revenue from processors located within municipalities is returned to the municipalities in which the processing took place; until recently, the balance of revenue collected was retained by the state. AS 43.75.137, which went into effect in July 1992, provides for a distribution of 50 percent of the tax collected from processors located outside municipal boundaries to

SB

47

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: March 2, 1993

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Transportation
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3-9-93

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

SSSB 47

SPON. SUB. FOR SENATE BILL NO. 47

REGISTRATION/EQUIPMENT OF CUSTOM CARS

"An Act relating to equipment, registration, and identification of custom collector vehicles; 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) _____

fiscal impact _____

zero fiscal note _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) Dept of Public Safety 1/25/93

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO PASS</u>	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	X				
<i>[Signature]</i>	X				
<i>B. Davis</i>	X				
<i>Harley Olberg</i>	✓				
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>			✓
		<i>[Signature]</i>			✓

[Signature]
 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Tim Kelly

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

March 2, 1993

To: REP. AL VEZEY, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

From: Senator Tim Kelly *TJK*

Subj: SSSB-47, Custom Classic Vehicles

This is to request the House State Affairs Committee schedule a hearing for the above referenced legislation at your earliest possible convenience.

SSSB-47, permits owners/operators of pre-1949 manufactured vehicles to meet certain equipment requirements and safety standards, receive an identification number and registration from the Division of Motor Vehicles, and pay a one-time \$50 fee for special "Custom Classic" license plates, in order to legally drive their vintage vehicles on public roads in Alaska. There is a DPS Fiscal Note (est. -\$900) and the Department of Public Safety/DMV has taken a neutral stand on the measure.

Attached for your convenience are materials prepared by my staff and distributed to all Members of the Senate before Floor action resulting in passage of SSSB-47, by an 11-6 vote. Please don't hesitate to call me or my assistant, Max Gifford, if we can provide more information. In addition, Ray Elleven, Vice President of the Mid-Night Sun Street Rod Association (266-9270), a strong proponent of the legislation, will be happy to take your calls.

SSSB-47
Custom Classic Vehicles
Kelly, Halford, Taylor

WHAT IT DOES: Permits owners and drivers of "custom classic" automobiles to meet certain equipment/safety standards, register with DMV, and receive special license plate designating the car as a "custom classic," in order to safely drive the vehicles on public roads.

WHO WANTS IT: Three Alaska custom classic car club enthusiasts have asked for this legislation:

Anchorage: The Midnight Sun Street Rod Association
(more than 100 members)

Fairbanks: The Arctic Wheels (about 50 members)

Kenai / Soldotna: Peninsula Cruisers (about 200 members)

WHAT'S A "CUSTOM CLASSIC" ? It is a vehicle whose body and frame were manufactured before 1949 or a replica whose body and frame were manufactured before 1949 and modified for safe road use..(Sec. 5, pg. 3, lines 1-5.) Custom Classics may also known as Street Rods.

Side note: The date 1949 is used because 1948 was the last year side boards or running boards were manufactured on American automobiles.

VEHICLE SAFETY EQUIPMENT required in Sec. 1 includes: hydraulic service brakes on all wheels, sealed beam or halogen headlights, safety belts for all occupants, turn signals and turn signaling switch, safety glass or lexan, electric or vacuum windshield wiper located in front of the driver, standard or blue-dot tail lights; and a parking brake that operates on at least two wheels on the same axle.

Blue Dot Tail Lights are an artistic expression among classic car enthusiasts. There is a small (about 1/2 inch) blue piece of glass placed in the center of the much larger standard red tail light. When the taillight bulb flashes both the red and blue glass light up and may actually give other motorists a greater awareness that the custom classic vehicle is braking.

Bumpers, Fenders, Hoods: (Sec. 1 (b) provides an exemption to the necessity of equipping a custom classic vehicles with a bumper, fender, or hood. The custom car classic clubs of Alaska estimate there are about 8 vehicles currently in State that are without all three pieces of equipment.

Note: Fenders have often been the immediate citation issued for custom classic owners who have attempted to drive their vehicles. The citation in Anchorage is a violation of Municipal Code 13, AAC 04.265, entitled "Antispray Device."

Regulations requiring bumpers have twice recently been ruled not necessarily a precaution for other vehicle protection or pedestrian safety by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) (Fed. Register Vol. 56, No. 38, 2/26/91, and Vol. 40, No. 168, 8/28/84.)

Emissions: Custom Classic vehicles may be subject to IM tests depending on exemptions and requirements at local level. Testimony during Labor & Commerce (Ray Elleven, V.P. Midnight Sun Street Rod) noted that custom vehicles are almost never operated during the long winter months when air quality is at its worst - in fact, most vehicles are housed to protect them from the harsh winters.

Glen Nicolai (Eagle River) testified that most custom classics pass emission control tests because "engines are so carefully maintained."

Elleven also offered that most custom collector vehicles run on PCV valves. Elleven also noted most cars have turbo mufflers, legal in Alaska, for noise control.

Insurance: Mr. Nicolai noted insurance was fairly easy to obtain as the industry grows and because there is such a low record of claims involving custom classic vehicles. Classic owners do not leave their vehicles unattended when out in public for fear of theft, damage, etc.

DMV REGISTRATION: When the department (DMV) is satisfied as to the owner of a vehicle they shall make sure the custom classic has an identification number and so register with the state; the same shall apply for replica of models prior to 1949. (Sec. 2)

SPECIAL PLATES: Upon application DMV may issue special "custom classic" plates to those individuals who meet the requirements in Sec. 1 & 2, and who pay the \$50 fee. (Sec. 3)

LAW ENFORCEMENT IS NEUTRAL: The Department of Public Safety, DMV does not oppose the legislation. According to Mr. Ray Elleven (V.P. Midnight Sun Street Rod Association, 2/18/93) the Anchorage Police Department does not intend to take a position on the bill. In prior years correspondence from APD with custom car owners has always indicated it was a state matter that must be taken up with legislature. There are law enforcement officers who are members of the street rod clubs in Alaska.

OTHER STATES: The Street Rod Marketing Alliance (SRMA) is an advocacy group for an estimated 150,000 plus custom classic enthusiasts in the U.S. They report that:

18 states have legislation defining pre-1949 modified vehicles.

14 states have issues license plates similar to the Custom Collector Plate proposed in SSSB-47.

New Hampshire and Mississippi passed similar legislation in 1992. (SSSB-47 is patterned after New Hampshire's law.)

Similar bills are being introduced this year in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

FISCAL NOTE: Using estimates provided by classic car clubs and DPS, it is estimated about 200 custom classics are in existence in the state now and another 50 currently under construction. The Division estimates plate costs for 900 plates (best cost break) at about \$740 and another \$250 to mail 100 sets of plates for first year, total of \$7.9. Personal services (time to administer registration and handling of plates, about 3.0. Total expense: a projected \$10.9.

Revenue: Based on an estimate of 200 cars the first year, at \$50 per vehicle income of \$10,000 could be expected. If registration of new vehicles is greater, income would be more, accordingly.

BILL HISTORY: Senate L&C, 4 Do Pass, Kelly, Lincoln, Rieger, Salo
1 No Rec. Pearce

Senate Finance: 6 Do Pass, Pearce, Frank, Kelly, Rieger,
Kerttula, Sharp

ATTACHMENTS:

Sectional Analysis, Sponsor Statement DPS/Motor Vehicles
"Position Paper", Fiscal Note, Minutes: L&C and SFC, Bill History

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
SSSB-47
(Kelly and Halford)

An Act relating to equipment, registration, and identification of custom collector vehicles; effective date.

Section 1. (a) Amends AS 28.05 by adding new section mandating specific vehicle equipment largely related to motoring safety.

(b) provides that the department may not require bumpers, hood, or fenders on custom vehicles.

(c) mandates no portion of suspension, steering, or chassis is to touch road surface while vehicle is being driven, even if driven on just four rims.

Section 2. Amends AS 28.10, adding new section providing for registration and vehicle identification number of custom collector vehicles by DMV.

Section 3. Amends AS 28.10.181 (Registration of unique and special vehicles) by adding new subsection permitting DMV to issue special plates for custom collector vehicles.

Section 4. Amends AS 28.10.421 (d) (2) by adding new annual registration fee for special plates for custom collector vehicles, \$50.

Section 5. Amends AS 28.40.100 (a) by adding new paragraph defining custom collector vehicle, recognized as manufactured before 1949.

Section 6. Effective date: January 1, 1994.

Sectional Analysis

SPONSOR STATEMENT SSSB-47 (by Kelly)

An Act relating to equipment, registration, and identification
of custom collector vehicles; effective date: 1/1/94

This bill is in response to the requests of custom collector (more commonly referred to as "street rods") vehicle owners who want the opportunity to display their classic vehicles at fairs, car shows, parades and pleasure driving. Passage of this measure permits custom car collectors, registered and licensed by the state DMV, to drive their classic vehicles without being ticketed by law enforcement agencies. The bill specifies equipment requirements, vehicle registration and identification numbers, and permits specialized plates for vehicles meeting the requirements and definition of a custom collector vehicle.

There are custom collector organizations throughout the U.S. representing more than 150,000 individuals. In Alaska, the Midnight Sun Street Rod Association of Anchorage, the Arctic Wheels of Fairbanks, and the state's largest group, the Peninsula Cruisers of the Kenai/Soldotna area together represent about 300 custom vehicle enthusiasts whose hobby is the restoration and display of custom classic vehicles.

Custom classic vehicles are cars manufactured before 1949, or a replica of a vehicle whose body and frame were manufactured before 1949, and modified for safe road use, (Sec. 5). Often times hundreds of hours and thousands of dollars are expended to restore these classic vehicles. Special insurance is needed and is available in Alaska.

The bill mandates specific vehicle equipment such as hydraulic brakes, safety belts, parking brakes, etc. (Sec. 1) before a custom classic vehicle can be registered, licensed, and driven. It provides for registration and identification with the Department of Motor Vehicles (Sec. 2). and, also provides for the issuance of "special plates" for vehicles registered with DMV as a custom collector, (Sec. 4), for a one-time plate fee of \$50.

FISCAL NOTE: (\$900) The Department of Motor Vehicles / Public Safety estimates income of about \$10,000, based on 200 first year (FY94) registration and licensing requests. The number of registrants could be as high as 250, raising income to about \$12,500. DMV projects expenses of about \$10,900.

Department Position: Public Safety/DMV does not object to this bill.

SPONSOR STATEMENT

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: SB 47

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 Title: An Act relating to equipment registration BRU: Motor Vehicles
and identification of custom collector vehicles Component: Field Services
 Sponsor: Senator Kelly
 Requestor: Senator Kelly COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 502

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

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.0					
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	7.9					
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	10.9					
CAPITAL						
REVENUE FUND	10.0	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
SOURCE: GF 1004						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	10.9					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	10.9					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY 93) impact: \$ _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
See Attached

Prepared By: Charles R. Hosack Phone: 269-5559
 Division: Motor Vehicles Date: 1-19-93
 Approved by Commissioner: *Richard L. Burton* Date: 1/19/93
 Agency: Richard L. Burton, Dept. of Public Safety

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Fiscal Note

ANALYSIS

This bill will establish a small number of special plates for a very small group of vehicle restorers. Since this is essentially a private club rather than a normal registration category, the division has no accurate numbers to estimate the number of vehicles that would qualify for this special registration. We believe that the number will be very small. For purposes of this analysis we will estimate that 200 existing vehicles will qualify for the special plates during the first year. Each year thereafter, 10 additional vehicles will be added. Due to this extremely low number, the plates will be maintained centrally in Anchorage where it is assumed that most of the registrations will exist, and the plates will be mailed to applicants residing in other areas of the state. This is much more efficient than trying to stock and account for such a low number of plates at all offices.

The Personal Services costs are for one month's salary and benefits for a MVR III position. This will provide overtime for an existing position to do the administrative work associated with design, ordering, and issuing these registrations the first year. This will avoid having other essential services impacted by the additional duties. The contractual costs are for ordering 900 sets of special request plates at \$8.50 each and for mailing 100 plates at \$2.50 each. Even though the actual usage will be much less than 900 over the life of the program, 900 is usually the minimum order for special design plates without raising the cost per plate to an even higher level.

The revenue is based on 200 registrations at \$50.00 each the first year and 10 registrations at \$50.00 each year thereafter.

FN Analysis - DMU

LTC Minutes Pg. 1

CHAIRMAN TIM KELLY CALLED THE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE MEETING TO ORDER AT 1:37 P.M.

✓ SENATOR KELLY INTRODUCED SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 47 (REGISTRATION/EQUIPMENT OF CUSTOM CARS). HE SAID THE BILL WAS REQUESTED BY THE ANCHORAGE MIDNIGHT SUN STREET ROD ASSOCIATION AND INVITED THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, RAY ELLEVER, TO TESTIFY VIA TELECONFERENCE FROM ANCHORAGE.

NUMBER 013

MR. ELLEVER THANKED THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORTING LEGISLATION THAT, HE THOUGHT, ADDED TO THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE. HE GAVE BACKGROUND INFORMATION BOTH ON HIMSELF AND THE SPECIALTY OF CUSTOM CARS, OF WHICH THERE ARE ABOUT 150 THOUSAND MODIFIED PRE-49 AUTOMOBILES IN THE COUNTRY. MR. ELLEVER DESCRIBED ALL FACETS OF THE INDUSTRY GENERATED BY THE INTEREST IN MODIFIED VEHICLES. HE OUTLINED THE PROTECTION AFFORDED BY SSB 47 TO THE DRIVERS AND THEIR CUSTOMIZED VEHICLES IN THE AREAS OF TITLING, LICENSES, REGISTRATION, AND CLUNKER ORDINANCES.

NUMBER 097

SENATOR KELLY QUESTIONED THE MAGIC OF A PRE-49 VEHICLE, AND MR. ELLEVER EXPLAINED 1948 WAS THE LAST YEAR CARS WERE MANUFACTURED WITH RUNNING BOARDS. SENATOR RIEGER ASKED HOW THE LEGISLATION WOULD ALLOW THE CUSTOM COLLECTOR VEHICLES TO STAY ON THE ROAD - LEGALLY.

NUMBER 152

MR. ELLEVER DESCRIBED MEMBERS BEING CITED FOR THE ALTERATION OF CUSTOM VEHICLE HEIGHTS AND MODERN SUSPENSION OR THE REMOVAL OF FENDERS, BUMPERS, AND HOODS. SENATOR RIEGER REFERRED TO REPLICAS AND THE FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS REGARDING BUMPERS. MR. ELLEVER SAID THESE WERE SET BY DATE OF MANUFACTURE AND BUMPER RESTRICTIONS WERE SET ABOUT 1974.

NUMBER 176

SENATOR KELLY POINTED TO THE FIRST SECTION OF THE BILL WHICH OUTLINED 8 MODERN SAFETY FEATURES THAT MUST BE ON THE CUSTOMIZED CAR AND CONSIDERED PART OF A NATIONAL DEFINITION OF A STREET ROD. SENATOR RIEGER WAS ASSURED BY MR. ELLEVER THAT BUMPER REQUIREMENTS FOR REPLICAS OF VEHICLES DESIGNED BEFORE 1949 WOULD BE LEGAL IN 1993. MR. ELLEVER EXPLAINED THERE WERE NOT MANY OLD METAL CARS AROUND, HE CE THE NEW MANUFACTURE OF OLD CARS.

LTC Minutes Pg. 1

SENATOR KELLY INVITED ROSS JARDINE, THE 73 YEAR OLD CAR BUFF FROM SAND LAKE TO TESTIFY.

LHC
Pg. 3

MR. JARDINE OUTLINED HIS PARTICIPATION IN STREET ROD BUILDING AND RIDING. HE DESCRIBED HIS 1936 FORD AND A 1933 FORD, BOTH OF WHICH ARE INSURED, IN TOP CONDITION, AND WOULD PASS ANY INSPECTION INCLUDING EMISSIONS. MR. JARDINE SAID HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE SAFETY COMMITTEE FOR HIS CLUB, AND HE LISTED ALL OF THE REQUIRED FEATURES ON HIS VEHICLES. HE DESCRIBED AN INCREASE IN CAR BUFF PARTICIPATION IN CHARITY EVENTS.

NUMBER 382

SENATOR KELLY INVITED CHARLES ALVAREZ FROM THE PENINSULA CRUISERS IN SOLDOTNA TO TESTIFY.

MR. ALVAREZ DESCRIBED THE MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITIES OF THE PENINSULA CRUISERS AND PITCHED FOR ADDITIONAL MEMBERS. HE PRESENTED HIS SUPPORT FOR THE LEGISLATION AND DESCRIBED THE PEER PRESSURE IN MAINTAINING SAFE AND CLEAN VEHICLES.

NUMBER 397

SENATOR RIEGER MOVED TO PASS SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 47 FROM COMMITTEE WITH INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS. WITHOUT OBJECTIONS, SO ORDERED.

SENATOR KELLY INTRODUCED THE WORK DRAFT FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 44 FOR ADDITIONAL CHANGES BY THE COMMITTEE AND ASKED JOSH FINK TO WALK THE COMMITTEE THROUGH THE CHANGES AS ADOPTED IN THE 1/21/93 COMMITTEE MEETING.

NUMBER 425

MR. FINK CAREFULLY NOTED, PAGE BY PAGE, ALL OF THE CHANGES, WITH THE ADDITIONS IN YELLOW IN THE WORK DRAFT AND REVIEWED THE NOTATION REFERENCES IN THE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE. HE EXPLAINED THE DRAFTER MIKE FORD WAS THE ONE UNABLE TO

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LHC Minutes Pg. 3

SFC MINUTES

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 47

An Act relating to equipment, registration, and identification of custom collector vehicles; and providing for an effective date.

Co-chair Pearce directed that SSSB 47 be brought on for discussion.

Senator Kelly, sponsor for SSSB 47, commented that the bill was not a significant bill but had to do with improving the quality of life.

End SFC-93 #16, Side 2
Begin SFC-93 #18, Side 1

MAX GIFFORD, legislative assistant to Senator Kelly, testified that SB 47 provided that owners of custom collector vehicles must equip their vehicles with several safety devices, and provided for an exemption for bumpers, hoods and fenders. The owner may register with the Department, pay a \$50 fee and if they qualify, obtain a vehicle identification number and a special license plate. He estimated that there were approximately 200 to 250 custom cars in Alaska. He directed attention to a letter from the Midnight Sun Street Rod Association dated January 25, 1993 (copy on file), in support of SB 47. He explained the fiscal note was in the amount of \$10.9 for plate production and estimated income from the \$50 registration fee to be \$10.0.

Co-chair Pearce invited Juanita Hensley, Chief, and Jay N. Dulany, Director, Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Public Safety to testify regarding SB 47. JAY DULANY, in answer to Senator Kerttula's question, replied it was estimated that the bill was a break-even cost for the division. Discussion followed between Senators Rieger and Kelly, Max Gifford, and Mr. Dulany regarding safety regulations for older cars.

Senator Kelly MOVED and asked for unanimous consent that SSSB 47 pass from committee with individual recommendations and the attached fiscal note. No objection being raised, SB 47 was REPORTED OUT of committee with a fiscal note in the amount of \$10.9 from the Dept. of Public Safety. Co-chairs Pearce and Frank, Senators Kelly, Rieger, Kerttula and Sharp signed the committee report with a "do pass" recommendation. Senator Jacko was absent and did not sign.

Recess 8:25am
Reconvene 9:03am

Alaska Railroad and Railroad Board Overview

Co-chair Pearce invited Mr. Robert S. Hatfield, Jr., President and CEO, Alaska Railroad Corp., Mr. Loren Lounsbury, Chairman of the Board, Alaska Railroad Corp. (ARRC), and Commissioners Paul Fuhs, DOC&ED and Frank Turpin, DOT/PF, members of the Board, to join the

SFC 2/10/93, am

SFC MINUTES

BILL: SB 47 SHORT TITLE: REGISTRATION/EQUIPMENT OF CUSTOM CARS
BILL VERSION: SSSB 47
SPONSOR(S): SENATOR(S) KELLY,HALFORD,TAYLOR

CURRENT STATUS: (H) STA STATUS DATE: 03/02/93
THEN TRA, FIN, RLS

TITLE: "AN ACT RELATING TO EQUIPMENT, REGISTRATION, AND IDENTIFICATION OF
CUSTOM COLLECTOR VEHICLES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

01/15/93	72	(S)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
01/15/93	72	(S)	LABOR & COMMERCE, THEN FINANCE
01/22/93	121	(S)	SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE INTRODUCED-NEW TITLE
01/22/93	122	(S)	LABOR & COMMERCE, FINANCE
01/27/93	169	(S)	L&C RPT 4DP 1NR
01/27/93	169	(S)	FISCAL NOTE (DPS)
02/10/93	312	(S)	FIN RPT 6DP
02/10/93	312	(S)	PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE (DPS)
02/17/93	385	(S)	RULES RPT 3 TO CAL AND 1NR 2/17/93
02/17/93	387	(S)	READ THE SECOND TIME
02/17/93	388	(S)	ADVANCE TO 3RD READING FAILED Y11 N8 E1
02/17/93	388	(S)	THIRD READING 2/19 CALENDAR
02/19/93	417	(S)	THIRD READING HELD TO 2/22 CALENDAR
02/22/93	441	(S)	READ THE THIRD TIME SSSB 47
02/22/93	441	(S)	HELD IN THIRD READING TO 2/24/93
02/24/93	464	(S)	HELD IN THIRD READING TO 2/26/93
02/26/93	512	(S)	RETURN TO SECOND FOR AM 1 UNAN CONSENT
02/26/93	512	(S)	AM NO 1 MOVED BY DONLEY
02/26/93	512	(S)	AM NO 1 FAILED Y5 N12 E3
02/26/93	513	(S)	RETURN TO SECOND FOR AM 2 UNAN CONSENT
02/26/93	513	(S)	AM NO 2 MOVED BY DONLEY
02/26/93	513	(S)	AM NO 2 FAILED Y7 N10 E3
02/26/93	514	(S)	RETURN TO SECOND FOR AM 3 UNAN CONSENT
02/26/93	514	(S)	AM NO 3 MOVED BY DONLEY
02/26/93	514	(S)	AM NO 3 FAILED Y6 N11 E3
02/26/93	514	(S)	AM NO 4 NOT OFFERED AT THIS TIME
02/26/93	514	(S)	RETURN TO SECOND FOR AM 5 UNAN CONSENT
02/26/93	515	(S)	AM NO 5 OFFERED BY DONLEY
02/26/93	517	(S)	AM NO 5 FAILED Y4 N13 E3
02/26/93	517	(S)	RETURN TO SECOND FOR AM 4 UNAN CONSENT
02/26/93	517	(S)	AM NO 4 OFFERED BY DONLEY
02/26/93	518	(S)	AM NO 4 FAILED Y7 N10 E3
02/26/93	518	(S)	RETURN TO SECOND FOR AM 8 UNAN CONSENT
02/26/93	517	(S)	AM NO 6, 7 NOT OFFERED AT THIS TIME
02/26/93	518	(S)	AM NO 8 OFFERED BY LINCOLN
02/26/93	519	(S)	AM NO 8 FAILED Y7 N10 E3
02/26/93	519	(S)	AUTOMATICALLY IN THIRD READING
02/26/93	519	(S)	PASSED Y11 N6 E3
02/26/93	520	(S)	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED Y17 N- E3
02/26/93	520	(S)	ADAMS NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION
03/01/93	548	(S)	RECONSIDERATION NOT TAKEN UP
03/01/93	549	(S)	TRANSMITTED TO (H)
03/02/93	501	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
03/02/93	501	(H)	STATE AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, FINANCE

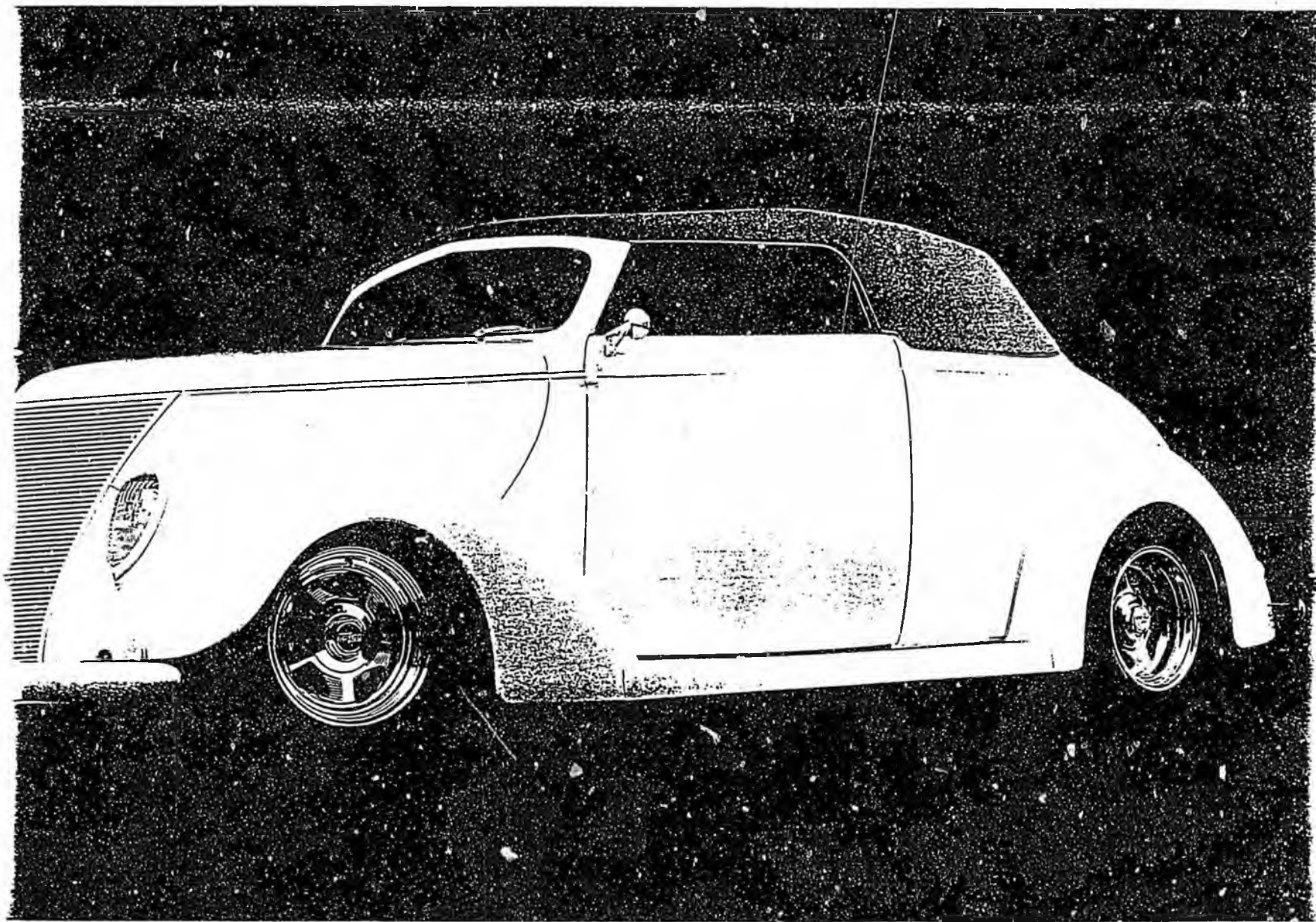
SSSB-47
Custom Classic
Vehicles

Bill Packett

by Sen. Kelly



UPDATED 3/2/93



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives



Official Business

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-3718

House Majority Leader

DATE: March 5, 1993

TO: Representative Al Vezey, Chair, and *Al*
Members of House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Gail Phillips *Gail*

RE: Sponsor Substitute for Senate Bill 47

Sponsor Substitute for SB 47, "An Act relating to equipment, registration, and identification of custom collector vehicles and providing for an effective date," by Senator Tim Kelly is scheduled to be heard in the House State Affairs Committee next Tuesday, March 9 at 8:00 a.m. Tim and I worked together on this issue and developed companion bills for introduction in our respective Houses early in the session.

Essentially this bill is designed to accommodate those custom classic car owners and enthusiasts who wish to drive their vehicles. By insisting on specific safety equipment, registration of the vehicle with the Department of Public Safety, and displaying of a special plate, the public and law enforcement officers will know that the vehicle in question has met the legal requirements to drive safely on public roads.

While both Tim and I introduced this bill, Tim has moved his version very quickly through the Senate. I would like to assure the members of the committee that I do support his bill as it is written and feel that it should be the version acted upon by the House.

SB

49

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: March 15, 1993

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3-30-93

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

SB 49

SENATE BILL NO. 49

YEAR-END CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS

"An Act relating to preelection reports; closing the two-day reporting gap in those reports; setting the date of February 15 for filing year-end campaign finance reports; and requiring reporting of zero year-end reports."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with HCS SB 49 (STA)

the same title

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) Adm 2-1-93

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>		X	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>		X	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>		✓	

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 49

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act relating to preelection reports; closing the two-day reporting gap in those reports; setting the date of February . . ."
Sponsor: Senators Kelly, Donlev
Requestor: _____

Department Affected: Administration
BRU: Alaska Public Offices Commission
Component: Alaska Public Offices Commission
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 70

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING:

1002 Federal Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004 GF	0	0	0	0	0	0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
1006 GF/MHTIA	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

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Karen Booman, Director
Division: Alaska Public Offices Commission

Phone: 276-4176
Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usery
Agency: Administration

Date: 1/25/93

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Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR TIM KELLY

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Al Vezey, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Tim Kelly *TDK*

DATE: March 16, 1993

RE: Request for Hearing for SB 49, "Year-End Finance Campaign
Finance Reports"

I respectfully request you consider scheduling a hearing for SB 49 at the House State Affairs Committee's earliest convenience.

This legislation was introduced in the 17th Legislature and, after passage in the House, passed the Senate Ethics Reform and Judiciary Committees.

SB 49 was passed out of the Senate by a vote of 19-0 on March 12th.

My position paper and analysis, as well as a fiscal note, are attached.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR TIM KELLY

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

SPONSOR STATEMENT & ANALYSIS FOR SB 49:

"RELATING TO THE FILING OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS"

This legislation makes some long needed adjustments to our campaign reporting laws, the major feature of which is closing the two-day reporting gap (Sec. 2, page 2, line 13).

The law, since its inception in 1974, has contained an inadvertent two-day gap which occurs between the seven day pre-election report and the 24 hour reports. The reporting period for the 7 day pre-election report ends three days prior to the report due date. The 24 hour reports for contributions which exceed \$250 do not begin until 7 days prior to the election. Thus, contributions exceeding \$250 received the 9th and 8th days before the election are not reported until the 10 day post election report. This has the effect of obscuring the public's right to know.

In addition, SB 44 would change the deadline for filing year-end campaign reports from December 31st to February 15th (Sec. 1, page 2, line 7). In recognition of the impracticality of the December 31st deadline, the Alaska Public Office Commission (APOC) has allowed year-end reports to be filed on January 15th, well after the statutory date, for several years. The February 15th deadline would allow candidates and groups the use of December bank statements, and provide a longer time period to prepare a year-end report.

This legislation was introduced in the 17th Legislature and, after passage in the House, passed the Senate Ethics Reform and Judiciary Committees. APOC had previously requested the following amendments which have been included in SB 44:

- 1) In Section 1, on page 1, lines 8-14, new language clarifies the scope of the year-end report. The year-end reporting period starts with the most recent report filed or with the beginning of the campaign, whichever is later. The reporting period ends with the previous calendar year, i.e. on December 31.

- 2) In Section 1, on page 2, lines 8-10, the filing of zero reports are made mandatory. This allows APOC to monitor report filing and notify filers if no report is received. More importantly, mandatory filing would help avoid the problem of discovering at a later date that a report should have been filed and that a significant fine has accrued.

SB

70

(7)

Date Referred: April 20, 1994

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT
FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: 5-6-94

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

CSSB 70(L&C)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 70(L&C)

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEES

"An Act establishing a loan guarantee and interest rate subsidy program for assistive technology."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with HCS CSSB-70 (STA)

the same title
 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)

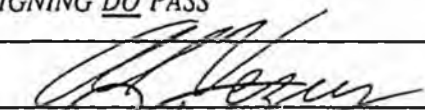
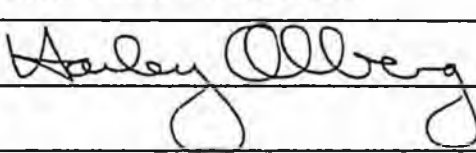
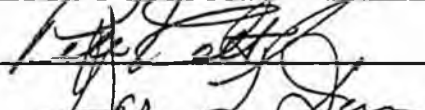
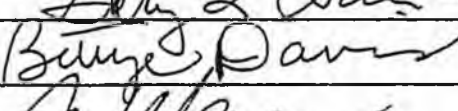
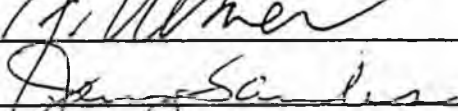
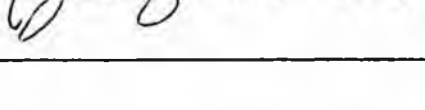
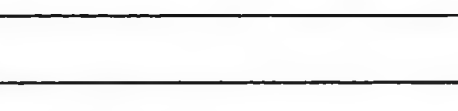
APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

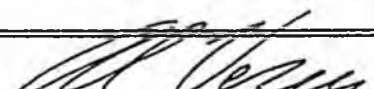
fiscal impact HSTA

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
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	X				
	X				
	X				
	X				
	✓				


CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

8-LS0404X
Lauterbach
5/5/94

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 70()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS DUNCAN, Ellis, Little, Taylor, Kelly, Salo, Pearce, Leman, Rieger, Frank, Kerttula, Zharoff

REPRESENTATIVE Davies

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act establishing a loan guarantee and interest rate subsidy program for
2 assistive technology."

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

4 * Section 1. INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature to fund the program established
5 under this Act only with money from federal and private sources. It is not the intent of the
6 legislature to provide money for the program from the state's general fund.

7 * Sec. 2. AS 23.15 is amended by adding a new section to read:

8 Sec. 23.15.125. ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE AND
9 INTEREST SUBSIDY PROGRAM. (a) An assistive technology loan guarantee fund
10 is established in the agency. The fund consists of money appropriated to it. The
11 agency may solicit and accept available federal and private money for distribution from
12 the fund. The agency may not solicit money from the state's general fund.

13 (b) Subject to (c) - (e) of this section, the agency may use money in the fund
14 established under this section to guarantee 90 percent of the principal amount of a loan

1 or to subsidize the interest rate of a loan guaranteed by the agency for appropriate
2 assistive technology that is best suited for enabling

- 3 (1) a handicapped individual to obtain or maintain employment; or
4 (2) an individual having a physical or mental disability to live more
5 independently.

6 (c) The agency may guarantee a loan or subsidize the interest rate of a loan
7 guaranteed under this section if

8 (1) the loan is made to a handicapped or disabled person or a member
9 of the person's family;

10 (2) the loan is originated and serviced by a state or federally chartered
11 financial institution located in the state;

12 (3) before a loan guarantee or subsidy is requested from a lending
13 institution, the agency determines that the person requesting the loan guarantee or
14 subsidy is not able to obtain the needed assistive technology from a less costly source;

15 (4) the lending institution determines that the person or the family of
16 a child reasonably can be expected to repay the loan given their expected income or
17 other resources; and

18 (5) for a loan to modify a vehicle to provide transportation for a
19 handicapped person, the applicant has been steadily employed for the 90 days
20 immediately preceding the date of the loan application.

21 (d) The director shall establish an assistive technology loan committee within
22 the agency. The committee shall consist of the director, or the director's designee, a
23 representative of a financial institution who is experienced with consumer loans, and
24 three persons with disabilities. The committee shall

25 (1) establish guidelines for providing loans under this section, including
26 guidelines relating to the maximum amounts and duration of loans and guidelines to
27 ensure that persons with disabilities who live in rural or remote areas of the state have
28 adequate access to loans under this section;

29 (2) annually establish the percentage of money in the fund that may be
30 used for subsidizing the interest rates on loans guaranteed under this section; and

31 (3) make reports and recommendations to the legislature on the

1 operation of the loan program.

2 (e) The agency may not guarantee a loan under this section if there is less than
3 \$400,000 in the assistive technology loan guarantee fund or if the guaranteed principal
4 amount of the loan, when added to the guaranteed principal amount of loans currently
5 guaranteed under this section, would exceed the greater of the following:

6 (1) the amount of money in the assistive technology loan guarantee
7 fund; or

8 (2) the policy limit of an insurance policy in the name of the state that
9 would cover defaults under loans guaranteed under this section; the director may
10 purchase an insurance policy described in this paragraph.

11 (f) In this section, "assistive technology" means durable equipment, adaptive
12 aids, and assistive devices.

13 * Sec. 3. AS 23.15.125, enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, is repealed one year after the
14 effective date of the repeal of the grant program for assistive technology under 29 U.S.C. 2211
15 - 2217 unless the federal grant program is replaced by a successor program that provides
16 federal funds for assistive technology loans; in that case, AS 23.15.125, enacted by sec. 2 of
17 this Act, is repealed one year after the effective date of the repeal of the successor program.
18 The director of the division of vocational rehabilitation shall inform the revisor of statutes of
19 any repeal of the grant program for assistive technology under 29 U.S.C. 2211 - 2217 or a
20 successor program.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCS CSSB-70(STA)

Revision Date: 5/6/94
 Title: An Act establishing a loan guarantee
interest rate subsidy for Assistive Technology
 Sponsor: House State Affairs Committee
 Requestor: Rep. Al Vezey

Dept. Affected: Education
 BRU: Vocational Rehabilitation
 Component: Assistive Technology
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	400.0	400.0	400.0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	400.0	400.0	400.0	0	0	0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	400.0	400.0	400.0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	400.0	400.0	400.0	0	0	0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ 0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Rep. Al Vezey, Chairman HSTA
 Division: House State Affairs Committee
 Approved by Commissioner: _____
 Agency: _____

Phone: 465-3719
 Date: 5/6/94
 Date: _____

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3-LS0404NU ✓
Lauterbach
4/25/94

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 70()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS DUNCAN, Ellis, Little, Taylor, Kelly, Salo, Pearce, Leman, Rieger, Frank, Kerttula, Zharoff

REPRESENTATIVE Davies

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act establishing a loan guarantee and interest rate subsidy program for
2 assistive technology."

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

4 * Section 1. INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature to fund the program established
5 under this Act only with money from federal and private sources. It is not the intent of the
6 legislature to provide money for the program from the state's general fund.

7 * Sec. 2. AS 23.15 is amended by adding a new section to read:

8 Sec. 23.15.125. ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE AND
9 INTEREST SUBSIDY PROGRAM. (a) An assistive technology loan guarantee fund
10 is established in the agency. The fund consists of money appropriated to it. The
11 agency may solicit and accept available federal and private money for distribution from
12 the fund. The agency may not solicit money from the state's general fund.

13 (b) Subject to (c) - (e) of this section, the agency may use money in the fund
14 established under this section to guarantee 90 percent of the principal amount of a loan

1 or to subsidize the interest rate of a loan guaranteed by the agency for appropriate
2 assistive technology that is best suited for enabling

3 (1) a handicapped individual to obtain or maintain employment; or

4 (2) an individual having a physical or mental disability to live more
5 independently.

6 (c) The agency may guarantee a loan or subsidize the interest rate of a loan
7 guaranteed under this section if

8 (1) the loan is made to a handicapped or disabled person or a member
9 of the person's family;

10 (2) the loan is originated and serviced by a state or federally chartered
11 financial institution located in the state;

12 (3) before a loan guarantee or subsidy is requested from a lending
13 institution, the agency determines that the person requesting the loan guarantee or
14 subsidy is not able to obtain the needed assistive technology from a less costly source;

15 (4) the lending institution determines that the person or the family of
16 a child reasonably can be expected to repay the loan given their expected income or
17 other resources; and

18 (5) for a loan to modify a vehicle to provide transportation for a
19 handicapped person, the applicant has been steadily employed for the 90 days
20 immediately preceding the date of the loan application.

21 (d) The director shall establish an assistive technology loan committee within
22 the agency. The committee shall consist of the director, or the director's designee, a
23 representative of a financial institution who is experienced with consumer loans, and
24 at least one but not more than three persons with disabilities. The committee shall

25 (1) establish guidelines for providing loans under this section, including
26 guidelines relating to the maximum amounts and duration of loans and guidelines to
27 ensure that persons with disabilities who live in rural or remote areas of the state have
28 adequate access to loans under this section;

29 (2) annually establish the percentage of money in the fund that may be
30 used for subsidizing the interest rates on loans guaranteed under this section; and

31 (3) make reports and recommendations to the legislature on the

1 operation of the loan program.

2 (e) The agency may not guarantee a loan under this section if there is less than
3 \$200,000 in the assistive technology loan guarantee fund or if the guaranteed principal
4 amount of the loan, when added to the guaranteed principal amount of loans currently
5 guaranteed under this section, would exceed the greater of the following:

6 (1) the amount of money in the assistive technology loan guarantee
7 fund; or

8 (2) the policy limit of an insurance policy in the name of the state that
9 would cover defaults under loans guaranteed under this section; the director may
10 purchase an insurance policy described in this paragraph.

11 (f) In this section, "assistive technology" means durable equipment, adaptive
12 aids, and assistive devices.

13 * Sec. 3. AS 23.15.125, enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, is repealed one year after the
14 effective date of the repeal of the grant program for assistive technology under 29 U.S.C. 2211
15 - 2217 unless the federal grant program is replaced by a successor program that provides
16 federal funds for assistive technology loans; in that case, AS 23.15.125, enacted by sec. 2 of
17 this Act, is repealed one year after the effective date of the repeal of the successor program.
18 The director of the division of vocational rehabilitation shall inform the revisor of statutes of
19 any repeal of the grant program for assistive technology under 29 U.S.C. 2211 - 2217 or a
20 successor program.

FISCAL NOTE

2
 Bill Version: SB 70
 (S) Publish Date: 2-23-94

STATE OF ALASKA
 1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BI

Revision Date: February 22, 1994 Dept. Affected: Education
 Title: An Act establishing a loan guarantee and interest rate subsidy program for Assistive Technology BRU: Vocational Rehabilitation
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan Component: Assistive Technology
 Requestor: Senator Duncan COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1202

Expenditures/Revenues	(Thousands of Dollars)					
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()

FUND SOURCE	(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002 Federal Receipts	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ 0

POSITIONS						
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 See attached
 Changes in SB 70 (L.C.) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.
2/22/94 ADT
 date Comte Aide (initial)

Prepared by: Keith J. Anderson, Director Phone: 465-6922
 Division: Vocational Rehabilitation Date: February 22, 1994
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 2-22-94
 Agency: Department of Education

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FISCAL NOTE

State of Alaska
1993 Legislative Session

BILL NO. SB 70

Title: An Act establishing a
loan guarantee and interest rate
subsidy program for Assistive
Technology.

Department Affected: Education
BRU: Vocational Education
Component: Assistive Technology

Sponsor: Senator Duncan
Requestor: Senator Duncan

The Assistive Technology of Alaska (ATA) Advisory Board has recommended to the division that we investigate using federal funds generated through the ATA project to fund the Technology Loan Fund. With this direction we have proposed to the federal funding agency a plan to fund the loan program by using federal receipts instead of state capital or general funds.

If approved ATA's fourth year grant includes a plan by which grant funds can be used to establish the loan fund. This would provide seed money to establish the loan fund. If this bill becomes law, the division can, by July 30, provide approximately 100.0 for this purpose. It is our understanding that this amount of money can be leveraged into as much as 750.0 as a guarantee and interest buy down depending on how the banking industry recommends the loans be set-up. This legislation forms a partnership between private industry and government to meet the needs of Alaskans with disabilities.

No additional staff cost.

Initial funding 100.0 from federal receipts, one year capitalization only.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: SB 70
 (S) Publish Date: 3-23-93

STATE OF ALASKA
 1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
 Title: An Act establishing a loan guarantee and interest rate
 subsidy program for Assistive Technology
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: Senator Duncan

Department Affected: Education
 BRU: Vocational Rehabilitation
 Component: Assistive Technology

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____ 1202

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	100.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL OPERATING	100.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	100.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	100.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ -0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached.

Prepared by: Keith Anderson, Director *Keith Anderson* Phone: 465-6932
 Division: Vocational Rehabilitation Date: February 11, 1993

Approved by Commissioner: Jerry Covey *Jerry Covey* Jerry Covey
 Agency: Education Date: February 11, 1993

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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

4/20/94

(9)
Date Referred: March 21, 1994

FURTHER REFERRALS:

State Affairs
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 4/19/94

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered: CSSB 70(L&C)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 70(L&C) ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEES

"An Act establishing a loan guarantee and interest rate subsidy program for assistive technology."

- 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) Senate Education 2/23/94
- zero fiscal note _____ zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i> KOTT	X	<i>[Signature]</i> Olberg		✓	
<i>[Signature]</i> G. DAVIS	X				
<i>[Signature]</i> TOOHEY	✓				
<i>[Signature]</i> B. DAVIS	✓				
	(4)			(1)	

[Signature] TOOHEY
 CO-CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE



APR 25 1994

SENATOR JIM DUNCAN
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Alaska State Senate

State Capitol • Room 119 • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 • (907) 465-4766 • Fax 465-4748

MEMORANDUM

Date: April 20, 1994

To: Representative Al Vezey, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

From: Senator Jim Duncan

Subject: CS SB 70 (L&C), an act establishing a loan guarantee and interest rate subsidy program for assistive technology.

I urge you to schedule the earliest possible hearing for Senate Bill 70 in the House State Affairs Committee.

This bill establishes the Assistive Technology Loan Guarantee Program. The program will assist persons with disabilities to purchase durable equipment, adaptive aids, and assistive devices to obtain or maintain employment or to live more independently. **SB 70 is substantially similar to a bill which you heard in the HESS committee earlier this year, HB 139. HB 139 is now referred to the House Finance Committee. Your consideration of a waiver of the referral to the House State Affairs Committee would be appreciated.**

The program will allow the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to guarantee loans or reduce the interest rate on loans from private lending institutions to make the payments more manageable for consumers. Based on a study of comparable programs nationwide, the Senate Labor and Commerce amendments to SB 70 clarify the respective responsibilities of the lending institutions and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Application for a loan will be made directly to a lending institution which will evaluate the credit-worthiness of the individual. If the institution determines the individual with a disability can repay the loan requested, but only with a lower interest rate or a loan guarantee, the bank will refer the borrower to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for assistance from the Assistive Technology Loan Program.

The Department of Education supports this bill. Under SB 70 **the funding for the loan program is primarily from federal grants which are anticipated to continue into the foreseeable future.** Under SB 70 the Assistive Technology Loan Program would sunset if federal funds were no longer available. SB 70 also allows the contribution of private funds, and already two Anchorage area banks have indicated interest in contributing funds prompted by the federal Community Reinvestment initiative.

I respectfully urge your prompt and favorable action on SB 70.

Attachments



SENATOR JIM DUNCAN
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Alaska State Senate

State Capitol • Room 119 • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 • (907) 465-4766 • Fax 465-4748

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 23, 1994

To: Representative Cynthia Toohey, Co-Chair
House Health, Education, & Social Services Committee

From: Senator Jim Duncan

Subject: CS SB 70 (L&C), an act establishing a loan guarantee and interest rate subsidy program for assistive technology.

I urge you to schedule the earliest possible hearing for Senate Bill 70 in the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee.

This bill establishes the Assistive Technology Loan Guarantee Program. The program will assist persons with disabilities to purchase durable equipment, adaptive aids, and assistive devices to obtain or maintain employment or to live more independently. **SB 70 is substantially similar to a bill which you heard and moved from HESS committee earlier this year, HB 139.**

The program will allow the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to guarantee loans or reduce the interest rate on loans from private lending institutions to make the payments more manageable for consumers.

The person with a disability must be unable to obtain the needed equipment through the Division, Medicare, Medicaid, or other funding sources such as insurance companies. Application for a loan will be made directly to a lending institution which will evaluate the credit-worthiness of the individual. If the institution determines the individual can repay the loan, but only with a lower interest rate or with a loan guarantee, the borrower will be referred to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for assistance through the Assistive Technology Loan Program.

The Department of Education supports this bill. **The funding for the loan program is entirely from federal grants which are anticipated to continue into the foreseeable future.**

I urge your prompt and favorable action on SB 70.

Attachments

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Assistive Technology

Background

Technology such as computers and wheelchair ramps help people with disabilities to communicate more effectively, to work, and to gain access to independent lifestyles. Work place changes can pave the way to economic independence.

A 1991 study estimates that over 23,000 Alaskans could benefit from assistive technologies. However, everyone benefits when people who would otherwise depend on social welfare programs become financially self-sufficient through employment.

People with disabilities have a right to assistive technology under the federal laws Technology-Related Assistance For Individuals With Disabilities Act of 1988, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1990, and the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1992. Programs created by these laws are largely funded by the federal government with some state costs.

Until recently, several organizations offered "lending libraries" of assistive technology. None of these libraries was comprehensive. Small lending libraries have been pooled to create one comprehensive source to lend assistive technology to individuals with disabilities statewide.

The state Department of Education's Assistive Technologies of Alaska program has developed a computerized Cooperative Service Directory in cooperation with service agencies nationwide. Alaska is the first state to coordinate this directory among DOE divisions and the Department of Health and Social Services. This cooperative effort eliminates duplication, increases inter- and intra-agency coordination, meets several federal requirements at once, and is significantly less costly than developing multiple directories.

Problem

Nearly 8,000 Alaskans want and need but do not have access to assistive technologies.

Strategy

- A program of state guaranteed low-interest, long-term loans to individuals with disabilities for purchase of assistive devices would address the gap in statewide services.
- Continue coordinating efforts across Departments and divisions to assure that existing assistive technology resources are used effectively.

loan.facts

"TOOLS FOR LIFE" FACT SHEET

WHAT ARE THESE "TOOLS"?

*Daily Living Aids: Self-help devices that enable people who experience a disability to be more independent around the house-eating, cooking, maintenance, etc...

*Augmentative Communication: Electronic and non-electronic devices that help people without speech to express themselves verbally as well as receive communication.

*Computer Applications: Devices that enable people with disabilities to use a computer-headsticks, alternate keyboards, special software, etc...

*Environmental Control Systems: Usually electronic systems that enable someone to control household appliances, thermostat, TV, stereo, door locks, etc...

*Home/Worksite Modifications: Usually structural adaptations in the home or work such as ramps, raised tables, etc...

*Prosthetics and Orthotics: Braces, artificial limbs and other equipment that replaces or augments missing or malfunctioning body parts.

*Seating and Positioning: Accommodations to a wheelchair or other seating system to provide the user with greater body stability, support, posture, etc...

*Aids for Vision/Hearing Impaired: Aids for people with specific disabilities including magnifiers, Braille devices, hearing aids, etc...

*Wheelchairs/Mobility Aids: Manual and electric wheelchairs, and other equipment that assists people with disabilities to move about.

*Vehicle Modification: Hand controls, wheelchair lifts, modified vans, etc.

*Recreation Devices/Adaptations: Assist people to recreate more independently.

*Adaptive Toys: Toys useable by children who experience a disability.

FACT SHEET

loan.facts, p. 2

WHO NEEDS THESE "TOOLS"?

According to a recently conducted random, digit-dial phone survey conducted by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), March, 1991, there are more than 4,000 Alaskans with disabilities who can benefit from assistive technologies. This figure considered very low because it does not include individuals living in institutions, without phones or who are deaf or hard-of-hearing.

The U.S. Center for Disease Control is now reporting that 1 in every 6 Americans experiences a disability and that this rate is increasing as a result of the "greying" of our society and advancing medical research and treatment. This would then suggest that a more accurate estimate of Alaskans of any age who are disabled would approximate 91,850 persons. As many as 25%, or 22,963, may have disabilities severe enough to benefit from assistive devices and strategies. These tools, both "low" and "high tech, would vastly improve their independence.

AREN'T THESE "TOOLS" EXPENSIVE?

The President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities found in a nationwide survey of employers that most jobsite modifications for workers cost under \$600. Some of the most common "tools", eyeglasses and hearing aids, run between \$100 and \$300. Frequently, devices under \$10, such as hand grippers or extended tongs, provide individuals with disabilities more access. And, sometimes, solutions can even be at no-cost....like reorganizing one's work or living space or labeling a stove with embossed plastic tape.

WELL, THEN WHY DO WE NEED A ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN OR GRANT PROGRAM?

Though Alaska has a highly developed network of public, private, non-profit and for-profit agencies and organizations attempting to assist individuals of any age who are disabled become more independent and self-sufficient, they do not have the fiscal resources to continue to meet the ever, expanding assistive technology needs of persons with disabilities, their families and employers. The ISER study referenced earlier, shows but the "tip of the iceberg" of need. If Alaskans with disabilities cannot

obtain these vital "tools" as their needs and technology changes, the state will have lost one of their most vital natural resources.....people who with some assistance can and will make contributions to our education, economic as well as community systems.

WILL "TOOLS FOR LIFE" WORK?

There are expanding "success stories" happening at this very moment in other states and across the nation where persons with disabilities are accessing monies to purchase assistive technologies through loans and to a lesser degree grants.

In Maine, The Adaptive Equipment Loan Program (AELP) has been operational since 1988. Bonds totalling \$5,000,000 were sold and support a revolving loan fund which is available to its citizens and businesses to provide assistive technology. Administered through their state Finance Authority, AELP has closed a total of 129 loans effective July 1991 at \$1,286,510, based on an average interest rate of 6.04%. They have experienced only one default.

Kurzweil/Xerox joined forces with the American Foundation for the Blind in a unique, private-public cooperative venture to make \$2,000,000 available to blind consumers for purchase of their reading machines. Through the Bank of Boston, they have made available over 85 loans and have experienced no defaults! Rising interest earnings from these transactions will be used to expand this effort further into offering grants to more high-risk borrowers to meet their down payments.

The California Department of Rehabilitation administers two assistive technology financing programs. The first, the Handicapped Transportation Loan Guarantee Program (HTLGP), was established by their state legislature in 1981 with a \$300,000 appropriation. It encourages banks to extend credit to children with disabilities and their families who use wheelchairs to purchase vehicles and other special adaptive equipment. Over 43 loans have been guaranteed with 8 defaults and the fund has now grown to \$430,000.

The second program, Assistive Technology Guarantee Program (formerly the Supported Employment Loan Guarantee Program), was actually "seeded" with \$200,000 from the HTLGP and its resources are now \$296,000. Furthermore, borrowers who are disabled may utilize monies towards employment devices as well as for

loan.draft, p. 4

independent living. California Vocational Rehabilitation is presently looking at starting a third fund for fleet van purchases for adult consumers.

For four years Rhode Island's Vocational Rehabilitation office has administered a state appropriated revolving fund, Equipment Loan Fund, which started at \$100,000 and has now gone to \$120,000. At an interest rate of 5%, about 35 residents who are disabled have been serviced with 8 more on the current waiting list. Individual loans may not exceed \$5,000.

Easter Seal Systems in Chicago, Illinois, has just received a Federal grant under the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals Who Are Disabled Act, P.L. 100-407, to develop a replicable, national model for loan funds. From a base of \$50,000, they have made 10 loans to date and have 8 more under processing. Each loan must be for computer equipment only and cost no more than \$3,000. So far, they have had zero defaults and no payment delays.

Though just becoming functional, Vermont has enacted legislation to start an Adaptive Equipment Revolving Fund which is quite innovative. They have a base of \$50,000 and a 3-tiered approach, ranging from non-repayable grants for up to \$1,000 to fund raising through a designated non-profit corporation for items in excess of \$5,000. Another, Nevada, has just started a loan fund initiative in private sector cooperation with Valley Bank of Nevada. They are working from a "seed" of \$100,000 and an individual loan cap of \$3,000. They are hopeful of expanding into offering grants too for those that cannot qualify through even lenient credit guarantees.

The movement does not stop there. Minnesota, Utah, Arkansas, North Carolina, Hawaii, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi have assistive technology loan funds under study at this moment within their state legislatures.

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF ALASKA

A report on the need for tools that enable Alaskans with disabilities to live, learn, work and play more independently



ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF ALASKA

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY BACKGROUND

This booklet has been paid for with federal funds as part of a grant from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, U.S. Department of Education, and was administered by the Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

For more information, additional copies or a non-print format of this document contact Assistive Technologies of Alaska at the following address:

Assistive Technologies of Alaska
400 D Street, Suite 230
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: (907) 274-0138
TDD: (907) 274-0517
FAX: (907) 274-0516



ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF ALASKA

The goal of Assistive Technologies of Alaska (ATA) is to increase awareness of specialized equipment that can enhance the independence of people with disabilities, and to provide access to this equipment and technology.

ATA works in a direct and complementary role with other service providers. It plans to establish channels for information on new technologies and resources to be shared by various organizations and distributed to those who may benefit from them.

Four significant findings pave the way for ATA

This document summarizes a study conducted in the spring of 1991 by the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), at the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

Surveyors polled Alaska residents at random by telephone, uncovering the following four major findings. These findings are significant in setting the goals and directions for Assistive Technologies of Alaska.

- Communications devices represent Alaska's largest single assistive technology need.
- Almost 4,000 Alaskans with disabilities lack current information regarding assistive technology.
- Alaska Natives exhibit a much higher need for assistive technology than do other races.
- Rural Alaskans with disabilities experience the greatest need for all forms of assistive technology.

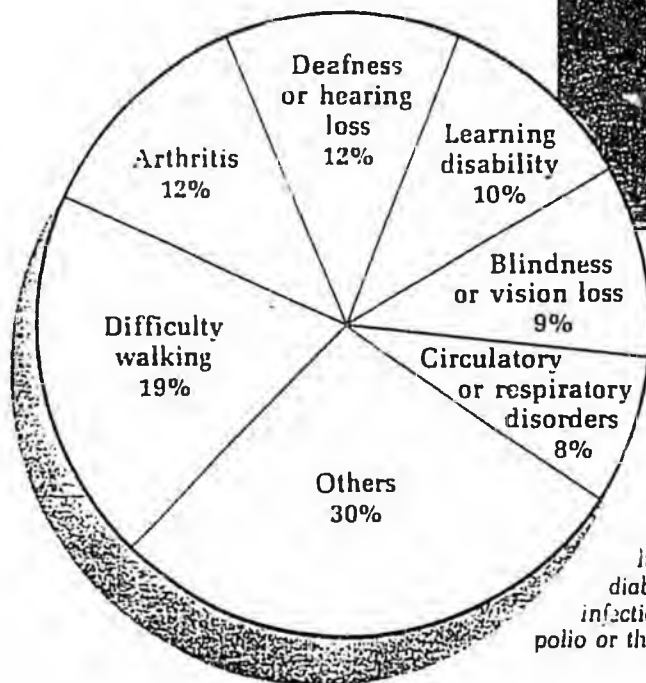
Complete survey results follow. It is important to note that the telephone poll may have resulted in low figures for deaf persons and those living in rural areas where telephone service is limited. The survey also excluded persons living in institutional settings. The numbers presented in this booklet are arrived at by a method known as statistical inferences.

More than 22,000 Alaskans with disabilities live on their own

The Institute of Social and Economic Research, at the University of Alaska, Anchorage, found 22,220 Alaskans, 4 percent of the state population, have disabilities and live outside of institutions. Their survey found that many of these Alaskans could benefit from additional equipment or services to help them become more self sufficient.

Difficulty in walking is the most common disability

Although Alaskans with disabilities often have more than one, the inability or difficulty in walking is the most common. This is followed by arthritis, deafness or hearing loss, learning disabilities, blindness or vision loss, and circulatory or respiratory problems.



Other disabilities include those with emotional or communicative disorders, head injuries, developmental disabilities, diabetes, stroke, seizure, drug/alcohol addiction, infectious disease, amputation, Alzheimer's disease, polio or the HIV virus.

Many services can help Alaskans with disabilities improve their lifestyles

One of the central goals of persons with disabilities is to live a more independent lifestyle. Alaskans with disabilities expressed a need for many of the following services. Most of the 22,220 identified are getting medical care, but 15 percent (3,416 Alaskans) are not receiving adequate medical care.

Persons Who Need Service	Service	% Not Receiving Service
13,013	Newsletters informing them of services	81%
6,355	Support groups	76%
14,007	Equipment for daily living and information on new products	58%
10,548	A centralized information source	55%
14,092	Help getting benefits available to them	37%
11,456	Job training	32%
10,505	Counseling	32%
17,724	Information on their disabilities	30%
13,790	Advocates to make their problems known	28%
22,220	Medical care	15%

14,000 Alaskans with disabilities would benefit from special equipment

About 14,000 Alaskans felt that special equipment could help them live, learn, work and play more independently. However, these same persons said they were not aware of all of the available equipment and need information on newer products.

More than half are not getting the special equipment they need

Of the 14,007 Alaskans with disabilities who need special equipment, 7,608 (58%) do not have access to the equipment that can help them live more self sufficient lives.

This equipment, called assistive technology, is often far from technical

The equipment available to help persons with disabilities function more independently is called "assistive technology." Some people associate this technology with complex computers or robotics. While these are forms of assistive technology, most Alaskans with disabilities could benefit from simple devices that help with daily living. Some of the most common types of assistive technology include items that help people hear, such as hearing aids; read, with glasses or magnifiers; communicate, through voice synthesizers; or move, with the aid of walkers or wheelchairs.

Assistive technology is needed most often for communications

The task in which the greatest number of Alaskans with disabilities need assistance is in face-to-face communication with others. More than 1,900 Alaskans could benefit from assistive technology such as hearing aids and voice synthesizers.

Help with long distance communication was the second greatest need. Almost 1,700 Alaskans could benefit from tools such as TDDs or speaker phones.



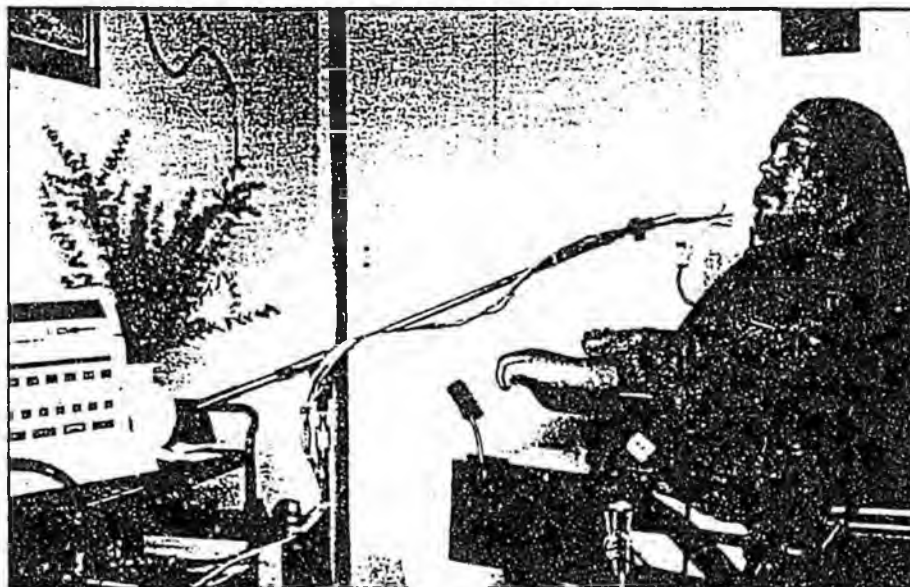
Alterations in the home or office are also important

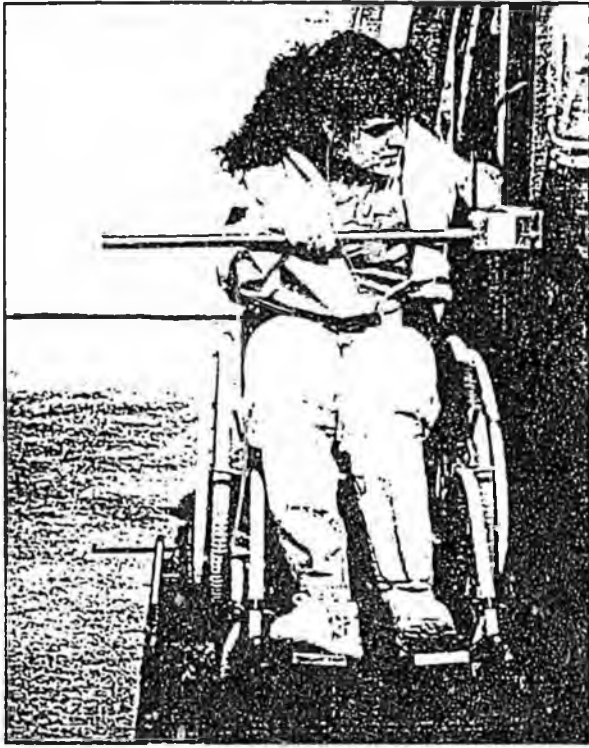
More than 1,600 Alaskans with disabilities need changes to their home or office, including building modifications or special appliances. Assistive technology designed for these uses includes wheelchair ramps, chair lifts, grab bars, pull down door knobs, tables, desks or cabinets that are raised or lowered, and similar devices.

About 1,100 felt a need for specialized control switches for lights, appliances and other environmental control systems.

Computers are adaptable tools

Nearly 1,700 Alaskans with disabilities could use some type of adapted computer equipment. Computers are easily adapted with assistive technology such as magnifiers for the video screen, braille keyboards or verbal input/output devices.





Accessible transportation is needed

Modifications to vans, buses and cars such as hand controls and wheelchair lifts can often make it easier for persons with disabilities to get around. An estimated 1,400 Alaskans see a need for this kind of transportation.

Alaskans with disabilities would like to enjoy recreation activities

A new sense of freedom and ability is often experienced by persons with disabilities when they are better able to enjoy their leisure time through the aid of recreational equipment. Almost 1,200 Alaskans desire access to equipment such as cycle chairs and adapted skis.



Tools that help with personal care are needed by a few people

Assistive aids that help with personal care and hygiene include catheters, bathing aids and commode chairs. This is a significant need for close to 1,000 Alaskans.



Technology can make persons with disabilities better workers

By raising a desk to accommodate a wheelchair, adding screen enlargement software to a computer, or installing pull down door knobs and wheelchair ramps, an employee with disabilities can become a more productive worker. Almost 800 Alaskans believe these assistive aids could help them.

Some Alaskans need help getting around

Slightly more than 700 Alaskans with disabilities need mobility aids. These may include basic wheelchairs, walkers or a guide dog for a blind person.

Type of Assistive Technology	Persons Not Receiving Needed Tools
Face-to-face communication	1,901
Long distance communication	1,686
Adapted computer	1,686
Building modification	1,632
Accessible transport	1,383
Recreational devices	1,167
Household aids	1,124
Personal care	984
Work modifications	776
Mobility enhancement	735

Almost 4,000 Alaskans with disabilities lack the information they need

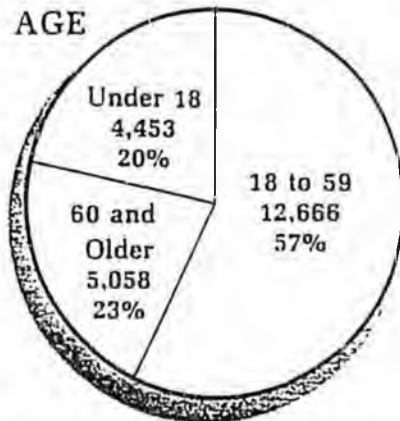
In order to get the assistive aids they need, Alaskans with disabilities need help finding information on what's available and obtaining financial assistance to buy or lease equipment. Almost 4,000 lack current information about new forms of assistive technology that could help them live more independently.

Type of Service	Persons Not Receiving Needed Information
Information on new technology	3,900
Finding companies that sell or lease equipment	3,900
Financial aid	3,300

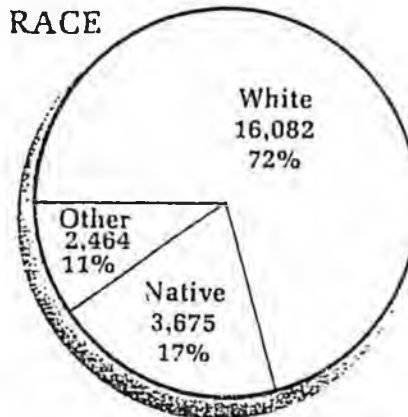
A profile of Alaskans with disabilities

Most Alaskans with disabilities are white, between 18 and 59 years of age and live in Southcentral Alaska. However, a significant number of Alaskans with disabilities are Native, many are 60 years or older and many reside in rural or Bush Alaska.

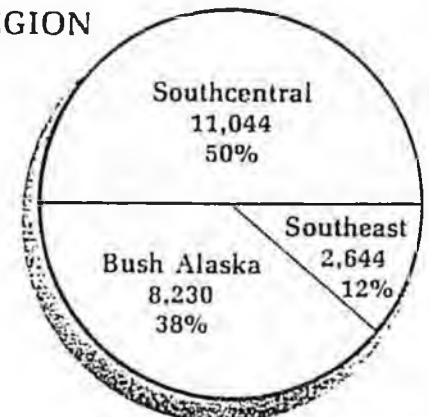
AGE



RACE



REGION



Younger Alaskans with disabilities see a need for computer-related aids

Alaskans with disabilities under 18 years-old seemed to show the greatest interest in technology adapted to computers. However, this younger group showed less interest in other forms of assistive technology, as did persons who were 60 years or older. This may be because many of their needs are being met by a parent or other member of their household.



Assistive technology is a big need for persons of working age

Technology in the workplace and at home was requested most often by persons with disabilities in the 18-59 age bracket. This is not surprising, since 18-59 is the average span of working years and a time when people usually live independently.

Alaska Natives have a greater need for assistive aids than other races

Alaska Natives, who represent 17% of Alaskans with disabilities, have a greater need for all forms of assistive technology. Their greatest need was for equipment to improve their ability to move around. Natives represented 41% of all Alaskans with disabilities requesting mobility assistance. The second greatest need expressed by Natives was for assistive technology in the home. Accessible transportation, aids to help with face-to-face communication and personal care assistance were the next greatest needs, in that order.



Rural Alaskans with disabilities represent the largest unmet need

A much larger number of rural Alaskans with disabilities require assistive technology of all kinds, compared to the state's major cities. Southcentral Alaska residents showed less need for assistive aids, possibly indicating a greater availability to residents in this region compared to the rest of the state.

The right tools must be found to meet these needs

The ISER study clearly shows that Alaskans with disabilities have many needs that are not being met for all forms of assistive technology. However, the study did not ask exactly how people expected to use this technology to meet their needs. As a result, it is difficult to determine what specific kinds of devices are required. In the case of computer-related technology, specific uses should be determined before deciding what role this often complex equipment may take.

Information services can help determine which tools are best

Access to information about the most current technology available to help with an individual's unique disability will help Alaskans make wiser decisions regarding which forms of assistive technology can best meet their needs.

Major findings from congressional hearings

The following points were documented during Congressional hearings prior to the adoption of the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act in 1988.

- Technology is a powerful force in the lives of most U.S. residents.
- Technology can provide tools to make performing tasks quicker and easier.
- Assistive technology is a necessity that enables individuals with disabilities to engage in many tasks.
- There exists already a substantial number of assistive technology devices.
- The use of assistive technology devices and services can reduce the cost of disabilities to society.
- Many individuals with disabilities do not have access to assistive technology devices and services that would allow them to function commensurate with their abilities.
- There are insufficient incentives for commercial pursuit of the application of devices because of limited markets.
- There is a lack of coordination at the federal level among agencies that provide or pay for the provision of assistive technology devices and services.

The above findings were provided by the RESNA Technical Assistance Project, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036.

Photo credits: All but two of the enclosed photos were taken by Gina Murrow. additional photography was done by Frank Flavin.



WALTER J. HICKEL/GOVERNOR
State of Alaska

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON DISABILITIES AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

P.O. Box 240249 • Anchorage, Alaska 99524-0249 • Phone: 907-563-5355 • Fax: 907-563-5357

March 15, 1994

Senator Rick Halford
Alaska State Senate
Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801 - 1182
(Interdepartmental Mail Stop 3100)

Dear Senator Halford:

The Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education supports Senate Bill 70 and we request the bill be calendared for a vote by the Senate. As Alaska's Developmental Disability Planning Council, we have studied the bill and worked with people with disabilities to see that their concerns have been addressed in the bill's present form.

It has been said that technology is the great liberator. People with disabilities require access to assistive devices to achieve employment and live with independence. The Council believes that SB 70 will go a long way in accommodating these needs.

The current version of the bill clarifies the administrative procedures that will be used to implement the program. The process to apply for a loan is based upon sound banking principles. Federal money will be used in a creative way to provide a sustainable program for future benefit of Alaskans with disabilities.

Please schedule the bill for Senate action. We would be glad to answer any questions that you may have about the bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Maltman".

David Maltman
Executive Director



DENALI STATE BANK

119 N. Cushman Street • (907) 458-1400 • FAX (907) 455-2140 • P.O. Box 74688 • Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-4688

March 10, 1991

Senator Jim Duncan
c/o Alaskan Senate
Juneau, AK

RE: SB373

Dear Senator Duncan:

Thank you for introducing the above referenced bill. This letter is in support of your efforts to provide a loan guaranty and interest rate subsidy program for assistive technology. Passage of this legislation and funding of the program should allow many handicapped citizens of the State of Alaska to continue to be productive workers in our society. As we all know, a mentally or physically handicapped person can contribute much to a business or organization and enactment of this legislation continues to help to accomplish that purpose.

Denali State Bank stands ready cooperate in this program to provide loan funds. I have also discussed this matter with my Alaskan colleagues and find that they are in support of this issue.

May your efforts be rewarded with a swift passage of this bill. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Gary Roth
President and Chief Executive Officer

GR/bf

ROTH LETTER

Governor's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities
P.O. Box 107018
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7018
(907)269-4877: Voice (907)269-4879: Text Telephone

March 19, 1993

Senator Jim Duncan
Capitol, Room 119
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1182


Dear Senator Duncan:

The members of the Governor's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities would like to express their support of Senate Bill No. 70 and its companion House Bill No. 139. The Governor's Committee is interested in any legislation which may enable individuals with disabilities to gain, retain or advance in employment.

As you know, this legislation addresses a significant population of individuals in Alaska - the approximately 58% of individuals with disabilities who do not have access to the equipment which can help them live more sufficient lives. Not only will this assist individuals with disabilities, but also their families and businesses.

The Governor's Committee supports the intent of SB-70 and HB-139 and will be monitoring its progress as it makes its way through committee. If we can be of assistance in any way, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Don Brandon, Chair

SB

85

FISCAL NOTE

No. 2

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: CSSB 85 (FIN)

(S) Publish Date: 4-6-93

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act extending the termination date of the
Alaska Tourism Marketing Council
Sponsor: _____
Requestor: _____

Department Affected: Commerce and Economic Development
BRU: Alaska Tourism Marketing Council
Component: Alaska Tourism Marketing Council
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1026

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0			
TRAVEL	0	0	0			
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0			
SUPPLIES	0	0	0			
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0			
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0			
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0			
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0			
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0			

CAPITAL	0	0	0			
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING:

1002 Federal Receipts	0	0	0			
1003 GF Match	0	0	0			
1004 GF	0	0	0			
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0	0	0			
1006 GF/MHTIA	0	0	0			
OTHER	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0			

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year (FY 93) impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

*The expenditures are contained in the proposed operating budget and the revenues are reflected in revenue projections.

Prepared by: Tina M. Lindaren
Division: Alaska Tourism Marketing Council

Phone: _____
Date: 2/5/93

Approved by Commissioner: Paul Fuhs
Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

Date: 2/5/93

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Senator Steve Rieger, Vice Chair
Senator Drue Pearce
Senator Judy Salo
Senator Georgianna Lincoln



SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE
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FAX: (907) 465-3756

3111 C STREET, SUITE 550
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 561-7612

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Al Vezey, Chair
House State Affairs

FROM: Senator Tim Kelly, Chair
Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

DATE: April 12, 1993

RE: CS SB 85 (FIN) am - Extending the termination date of the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council, Establishing the Task Force on Tourism, and Other Changes to the Council's Board of Directors, Requirements for Council Members, and Tourism Marketing Program.

I respectfully request you consider scheduling CS SB 85 (FIN) am for a hearing before the House State Affairs Committee at the committee's earliest convenience.

The Alaska Tourism Marketing Council is a joint public-private partnership created to stimulate economic growth and diversification in the State through the promotion of Alaska as a visitor destination.

The original version of the bill only extended the termination date of the board from June 30, 1993 to June 30, 1996.

The Labor & Commerce Committee substitute broadened the opportunity for those involved in tourism to seek membership on the board by replacing the requirement members be substantially involved to simply involved in a visitor or recreation industry business. It also allowed the board of directors to elect their presiding officer while retaining the director of the Division of Tourism as a board member, and extended the council's existence to June 30, 1997.

The Senate Finance CS amended the Labor & Commerce CS changing the method of selecting the presiding officer of the council from election by

Memorandum to Rep. Vezey
CS SB 85 (FIN) am
April 12, 1993
Page 2

the board of directors to appointment by the governor. In addition, it added a provision requiring the council's tourism marketing program to include both promotion of the State as a destination and all forms of travel to the State. Another provision establishes a Task Force on Tourism to make recommendations to the legislature. Finally, the Senate Finance CS extends the termination date to December 30, 1994.

CS SB 85 (FIN) was amended on the Senate floor to replace the establishment of a Task Force on Tourism with requirements that the council consider methods both to fund tourism marketing using public and private assets and to provide for the financial self-sufficiency of the council.

The Alaska Tourism Marketing Council has made significant contributions to the tourism industry in Alaska, and thus favorably impacted the State's economic infrastructure and employment opportunity. These changes to the council and its mission, the recommendations from the Task Force, and its extension should further assist in maintaining and expanding the tourism industry in Alaska.

Attachment

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Tim Kelly, Chair
Senator Steve Rieger, Vice Chair
Senator Drue Pearce
Senator Judy Salo
Senator Georgianna Lincoln



SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE
COMMITTEE

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 561-7612

CS SB 85 (FIN) am: "An Act Relating to Alaska Tourism Marketing Council

Sectional Analysis

Section 1:

Amends AS 44.33.705(c) to replace the requirement that a member of the board of directors be "substantially involved" in a visitor or recreation industry business with a requirement that a board member be "involved" in a visitor or recreation industry business.

This section also provides that the director of the Division of Tourism is a member of the board of directors, and that the presiding officer is appointed by the governor. Current statute provides that the Director of the Division of Tourism holds that position.

Section 2:

Amends AS 44.33.720(a) to require that the council's tourism marketing program include promotion of the State as a destination and promotion of all forms of travel to the State, including travel by air, highway, and water. In addition, the council would be required to consider methods both to fund tourism marketing using public and private assets, and to provide for the financial self-sufficiency of the ATMC.

Section 3:

Amends AS 44.66.010(a)(15) to extend the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council's sunset date from June 30, 1993 to December 30, 1994.

Section 5: Effective date.

File
ATMC

March 31, 1993

Al Vezey
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Al Vezey,

ARA Denali Park Hotels has participated in the cooperative marketing program for over 20 years. We employ 600 people seasonally. Jeff King's first summer in Alaska was as an ARA Denali employee. Bruce Lee, 10th place finisher in this years Iditarod, is one of our Tour Bus drivers. We spend over \$4,500,000 annually in payroll and purchase goods and services in the local area in the amount of \$5,000,000 yearly.

ARA Denali depends upon the cooperative marketing program to promote Alaska in a very competitive world wide fight for a potential visitor to select Alaska as the destination for their vacation. We cannot afford to sponsor this type of image advertising as individual businesses in Alaska and can only continue to compete successfully with destinations like Hawaii, Europe, Florida and California with the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council (ATMC) executing marketing programs that promote Alaska, generically, as a world-class visitor destination.

With oil monies projected to get leaner, this is no time to cut the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council's budget. Between 1989 and 1990, visitor businesses generated \$1.1 billion in revenues. As the fastest growing industry in Alaska, tourism's future promise is a long range economic force offering year-round employment to thousands of residents.

We, as Alaskan residents, and as employees in the tourism industry urge you to continue to fund tourism marketing in 1993. Please "NO FUNDING CUTS FOR TOURISM MARKETING". (Out of respect for your time and your work load and with an interest in conservation we have jointly signed this letter rather than sending individual letters to your attention.)

Good luck as you head into the finishing days of the 1993 session.

Sincerely,

Gilbert Johnson, 19510 Cherni Circle, Eagle River
Justin Ripley, 7140 Tall Spruce Dr., Anchorage 99502
Maggie Kelly, 3440 Orbit Circle, Anchorage 99517
Steve Halloran, 3213 Glenn Don Dr., Anchorage
Denise Hanson, 505 W. 2nd Ave., Anchorage 99501
Jennifer Whippich, 221 E. 7th #116, Anchorage 99501
Jules Herbert, 733 W. 4th Ave #670, Anchorage 99501
Mary McCormick, PO Box 918, Denali Park, 99755
Peter Grunwaldt, 8541 Jupiter Dr., Anchorage 99507
Julie MacDonald, 3605 Artic Blvd. #2854, Anchorage

Steve Halloran
Jennifer Whippich
Mary McCormick
Julie MacDonald

M. Diekmann
Morgan Vail
Ruth Bratz
Randy Thompson
Michelle O'Neil

David M. Haney, PO Box 928, Denali Park 99755
Morgan Vail, PO Box 536, Denali Park 99755
Maria Diekmann, PO Box 787, Denali Park 99755
Ruth Bratz, 733 W.4th Ave. #645, Anchorage 99501
Randy Thompson, PO Box 241691, Anchorage 99524
Michelle O'Neil, 1317 W. Northern Lights, Anchorage
Teresa Thompson, PO Box 241691, Anchorage 99524
Rebecca C. Buxton, 1104 H Street, Anchorage 99501

Rebecca Buxton
William Buxton

John
Pete