

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004 8672

11281 SENATE LABOR & COMMERCE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
Bill Version: CSHCR 32(EDT)
(H) Publish Date: 4/21/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title: "Relating to information infrastructure and BRU Legislative Council
establishing the Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy.." Component: Council and Subcommittees
Sponsor: "Representative Kott, Crawford, Heinze"
Requestor: "House Econ Dev, International Trade,..." Component No. 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time	1	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSHCR32 (EDT) establishes the 13 member Alaska Information Infrastructure Policy Task Force to review and analyze the state's current and long-term information infrastructure needs and define the state's role and interest in information development. The task force shall address the state's long-term information infrastructure needs and develop a long-term information infrastructure plan for Alaska that will efficiently enhance the state's economic future. The task force will be comprised of the Commissioners of Military and Veterans' Affairs and Community and Economic Development (or designees), one member chosen by the President of the University of Alaska, seven at-large members chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate; and three members of the Legislature chosen jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, one of whom

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone 465-6626
Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 3/4/04 9:33 AM
Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director Date 3/4/2004
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

is proposed by the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The task force will select a chair from among themselves, be staffed by a legislative assistant, and prepare and submit a report of its findings regarding an information infrastructure plan to the Legislature not later than the first day the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature. The task force terminates not later than the adjournment of the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature.

The task force will begin work in June 2004. Any costs incurred during June will be absorbed within the Legislature's budget.

Personal Services

The task force will be staffed by an 11 month, Range 21 position Total Personal Services 74.2

Travel costs for the two commissioners will be absorbed within their respective agencies.

For purposes of this fiscal note, two Legislators are assumed to be from Anchorage, one from Fairbanks. The seven at large members are assumed to be one from Anchorage, one from Kodiak, and one from Nome, one from Juneau, one from Fairbanks, one from Sitka, and one from Ketchikan. The University of Alaska appointee is assumed to be from Fairbanks. It is also assumed that the task force will travel to meet one time in Anchorage, and one time in Fairbanks for a total of 2 meetings lasting 2 days each. All other meetings will be teleconferenced. Total Travel 15.8

Contractual

Contractual for phone costs, postage - 3.0. The task force may need to contract for expert information consultants to complete their report - 5.5. Meetings will be noticed in BASIS so no advertising costs are included in this fiscal note. Teleconference costs for meetings will be absorbed within existing budgets. Total Contractual 8.5

Supplies

Miscellaneous supplies for the task force. The Legislative Printshop will print the reports so this cost will be absorbed within existing budgets. Total Supplies 1.0

Equipment

Equipment costs for the staff person will be absorbed within existing budgets.

Headquarters:
217 2nd Street, Suite 201
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-2323 FAX 463-5515

Regional Office:
601 West 5th Ave., Suite 600
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(907) 278-2722 FAX 278-6643



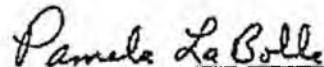
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce

Position 18-2004

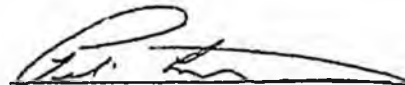
Integrated Statewide Fiber Optic System

The Alaska State Legislature is encouraged to ensure that Alaskan communities have the ability to access any fiber optic line that passes by their communities. The Legislature is urged to use all the resources at its command including the Alaska Industrial and Economic Development Authority, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and federal agency funds to ensure that the financial resources are there to support the development of fiber optic projects around the State. Many small rural communities would greatly benefit from access to fiber optic lines. Access to services such as ISDN and DSL would enhance the capabilities of these communities to sustain their economies.

Adopted December 4, 2003



Pamela La Bolle, President



Pete Leathard, Chairman

SOUTHWEST ALASKA
MUNICIPAL
CONFERENCE



SOUTHWEST ALASKA MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE
Resolution 03-23

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF A FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION CABLE THAT WILL ULTIMATELY PROVIDE INCREASED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY TO THE COMMUNITIES OF SOUTHWEST ALASKA.

WHEREAS, the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs has proposed a fiber optic cable route in support of the Ground Missile Defense System that would link southwest Alaska communities.

WHEREAS, the development of information infrastructure will provide southwest Alaska communities with access to broadband connectivity and provide for improved telecommunications, health care, education, homeland security, and economic development opportunities, and

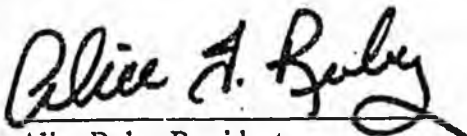
WHEREAS, opportunities to access fiber optic connectivity will help bridge the 'digital divide' that separates rural Alaska from the benefits of technological advances realized by urban areas, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference support the development of fiber optic infrastructure, in southwest Alaska and urge the communities of southwest Alaska to:

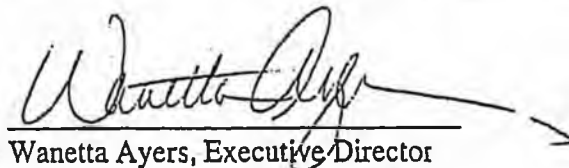
SECTION 1: Adopt the development and construction of a fiber optic backbone as a priority economic development project for Southwest Alaska

PASSED AND ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Board of Directors of the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference this 10th day of April 2003.

Signed:


Alice Ruby, President

Attest:


Wanetta Ayers, Executive Director

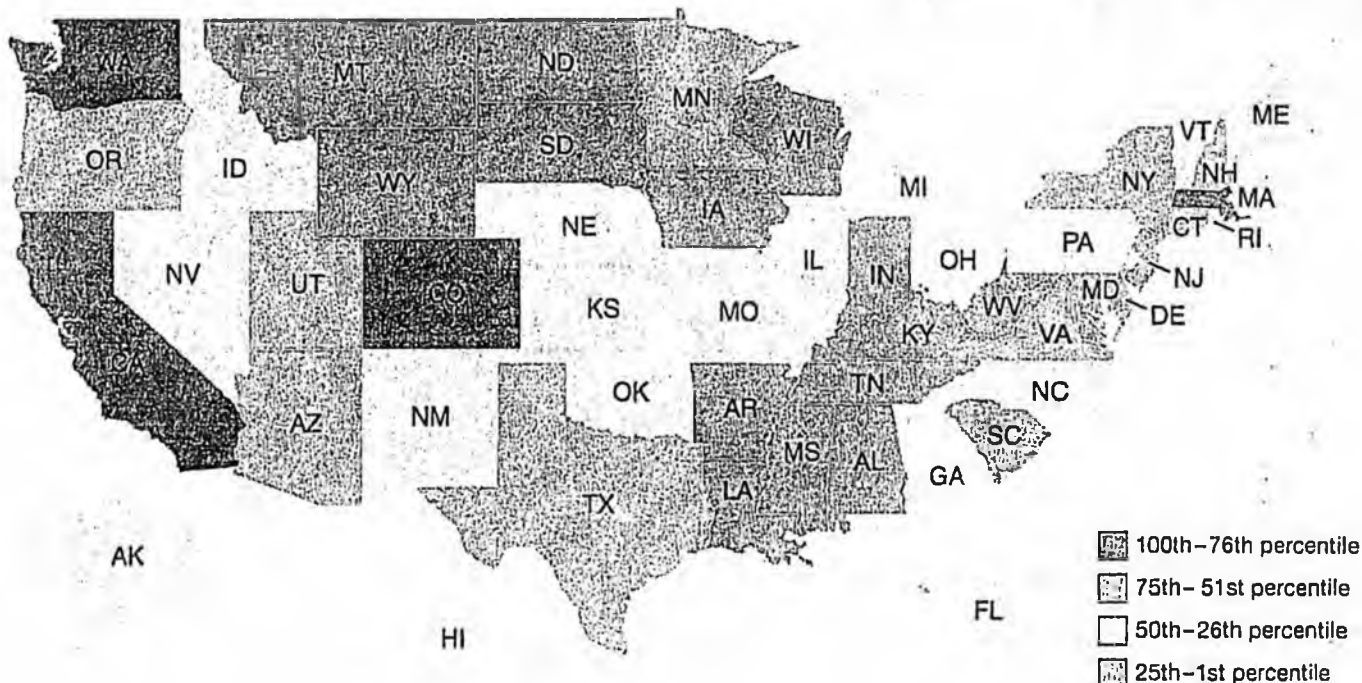
Submitted by: SWAMC Board
Referred to: Infrastructure Committee
Infrastructure Committee: Do Pass As Amended
Board: Motion to Adopt: Gardner
Second: Woodruff
Adopted by: Unanimous Vote of the Board of Directors

Notes on the Progressive Policy Institute

- The Progressive Policy Institute's New Economy Index looks at a host of indicators to rank the 50 states according to their adaptation to the New Economy.
- There are 22 indicators that are used to develop an index score.
- The indicators range from the amount of managerial/professional jobs in the economy, to the amount of Initial Public Offerings made by companies based in each state.
- Digging into the indicators tells us an interesting story about where Alaska is nationally in the New Economy, and how competitive Alaska has been in the past few years.
- The first New Economy Index was released in 1999, and the second in 2002.
- In 1999 Alaska was ranked the 13th most competitive State in the New Economy.
- In the 2002 ranking Alaska had dropped to the 31st most competitive State, registering the sharpest drop in the index of all the State's.
- We are losing ground, and this Task Force can address the question of how Alaska can get back on track.

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OVERALL SCORES



Based on the scores below, the states break into percentiles as indicated on the map. See methodology for further explanation.

2002 Rank	2002 Score	State	1999 Rank	1999 Score	Rank* Change
1	90.0	Massachusetts	1	82.3	0
2	86.2	Washington	4	69.0	2
3	85.5	California	2	74.3	-1
4	84.3	Colorado	3	72.3	-1
5	75.6	Maryland	11	59.2	6
6	75.1	New Jersey	8	60.9	2
7	74.2	Connecticut	5	64.9	-2
8	72.1	Virginia	12	58.8	4
9	70.5	Delaware	9	59.9	0
10	69.3	New York	16	54.5	6
11	68.9	Oregon	15	56.1	4
12	68.7	Utah	6	64.0	-6
13	68.7	Minnesota	14	56.5	1
14	67.6	Texas	17	52.3	3
15	67.6	New Hampshire	7	62.5	-8
16	67.2	Arizona	10	59.2	-6
17	64.7	Illinois	22	48.4	5
18	62.7	Florida	20	50.8	2
19	62.3	Pennsylvania	24	46.7	5
20	61.6	Idaho	23	47.9	3
21	61.5	Rhode Island	29	45.3	8
22	60.1	Georgia	25	46.6	3
23	60.0	Michigan	34	44.6	11
24	58.9	Missouri	35	44.2	11
25	58.3	Maine	28	45.6	3

2002 Rank	2002 Score	State	1999 Rank	1999 Score	Rank Change
26	57.5	North Carolina	30	45.2	4
27	57.2	New Mexico	19	51.4	-8
28	56.9	Vermont	18	51.9	-10
29	56.7	Kansas	27	45.8	-2
30	56.5	Ohio	33	44.8	3
31	56.3	Alaska	13	57.7	-18
32	55.7	Nevada	21	49.0	-11
33	54.4	Nebraska	36	41.8	3
34	54.1	Oklahoma	40	38.6	6
35	53.7	Hawaii	26	46.1	-9
36	52.8	Indiana	37	41.0	1
37	52.8	Montana	46	29.0	9
38	52.2	Iowa	42	33.5	4
39	52.2	Tennessee	31	45.1	-8
40	52.0	Wisconsin	32	44.9	-8
41	51.1	South Carolina	38	39.7	-3
42	48.6	Kentucky	39	39.4	-3
43	47.4	South Dakota	43	32.3	0
44	46.1	North Dakota	45	29.0	1
45	45.9	Louisiana	47	28.2	2
46	45.7	Wyoming	41	34.5	-5
47	45.3	Alabama	44	32.3	-3
48	41.7	Arkansas	49	26.2	1
49	40.9	Mississippi	50	22.6	1
50	40.7	West Virginia	48	26.8	-2
60.3		United States	48.1		

* Because of differences in methodology changes in ranks between 1999 and 2002 cannot all be attributed to changes in actual economic conditions in the state.

STATE NEW ECONOMY SCORES BY OVERALL RANK

State	Overall		IT Professionals		Managerial/ Professional Jobs		Workforce Education		Manufacturing Workforce Education		Export Focus of Manufacturing		Foreign Direct Investment		"Gazelle" Jobs		Job Churning		IPOs		Online Population	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Massachusetts	1	90.00	4	2.5%	2	31.4%	4	58.2	22	1.13	18	\$38,209	7	6.0%	4	15.4%	41	17.4%	2	10.78	22	56.7%
Washington	2	86.21	2	2.8%	14	27.7%	11	53.1	6	1.53	3	\$82,911	33	3.7%	1	16.5%	10	21.3%	1	11.78	7	61.3%
California	3	85.50	9	2.2%	5	28.8%	28	48.2	3	1.65	8	\$65,021	21	4.6%	3	15.6%	8	21.3%	3	9.06	35	52.1%
Colorado	4	84.33	1	3.3%	8	28.3%	2	59.6	9	1.40	6	\$66,182	23	4.3%	13	14.2%	6	22.1%	4	7.08	11	60.1%
Maryland	5	75.56	5	2.4%	3	31.4%	1	60.9	32	0.95	28	\$29,243	26	4.1%	14	14.1%	22	19.8%	7	6.49	5	61.4%
New Jersey	6	75.10	14	1.9%	10	27.8%	15	52.0	21	1.15	5	\$68,225	5	6.3%	36	12.4%	25	19.7%	14	5.81	12	60.0%
Connecticut	7	74.16	8	2.2%	6	28.5%	7	56.0	35	0.82	14	\$46,347	6	6.2%	8	14.6%	37	17.8%	9	6.26	14	58.6%
Virginia	8	72.11	3	2.5%	9	28.0%	3	59.1	44	0.47	25	\$31,182	15	5.0%	7	14.7%	23	19.8%	6	6.66	15	58.5%
Delaware	9	70.49	10	2.1%	17	27.2%	20	51.1	24	1.09	1	\$122,362	3	6.9%	46	11.0%	14	20.5%	34	3.55	16	58.4%
New York	10	69.27	20	1.7%	11	27.8%	8	53.8	17	1.20	4	\$71,676	16	4.9%	30	13.1%	29	19.2%	17	5.28	33	53.0%
Oregon	11	68.88	25	1.5%	1	31.4%	13	52.3	2	1.66	15	\$44,549	31	3.7%	19	13.7%	13	20.7%	23	4.61	8	61.2%
Utah	12	68.69	7	2.2%	34	24.6%	12	52.8	8	1.40	37	\$21,286	38	3.3%	11	14.2%	4	22.5%	21	4.82	5	61.4%
Minnesota	13	68.65	11	1.9%	13	27.8%	6	56.1	29	0.99	13	\$47,600	36	3.5%	16	13.9%	44	16.9%	13	5.94	2	63.5%
Texas	14	67.61	12	1.9%	12	27.8%	43	43.5	14	1.25	7	\$65,281	22	4.5%	5	15.2%	7	21.6%	16	5.41	39	51.2%
New Hampshire	15	67.56	24	1.5%	18	27.2%	5	58.0	4	1.56	35	\$22,314	8	6.0%	9	14.5%	34	18.1%	27	4.42	2	63.5%
Arizona	16	67.22	13	1.9%	28	25.2%	42	44.0	34	0.88	16	\$40,694	42	3.3%	2	15.7%	3	22.7%	18	5.21	32	53.1%
Illinois	17	64.67	17	1.7%	7	28.3%	21	50.8	28	1.01	19	\$37,726	17	4.8%	26	13.4%	39	17.8%	5	6.85	38	51.3%
Florida	18	62.75	23	1.5%	30	24.9%	35	46.3	20	1.16	10	\$56,588	24	4.2%	10	14.4%	2	23.7%	20	4.93	37	52.0%
Pennsylvania	19	62.31	26	1.4%	22	26.3%	19	51.2	33	0.95	22	\$33,165	18	4.7%	25	13.4%	47	16.7%	12	6.10	29	55.0%
Idaho	20	61.63	27	1.4%	15	27.4%	38	45.4	18	1.19	17	\$39,778	37	3.4%	38	12.0%	9	21.3%	34	3.55	26	55.8%
Rhode Island	21	61.50	22	1.6%	24	25.6%	9	53.8	16	1.20	44	\$18,154	20	4.7%	20	13.7%	43	17.1%	34	3.55	22	56.7%
Georgia	22	60.07	15	1.8%	32	24.8%	40	44.8	25	1.04	29	\$26,811	12	5.6%	22	13.5%	5	22.4%	15	5.73	41	50.3%
Michigan	23	59.96	30	1.3%	23	25.7%	23	50.5	7	1.52	11	\$53,783	14	5.4%	35	12.6%	36	17.9%	32	3.96	25	56.4%
Missouri	24	58.85	18	1.7%	29	25.2%	24	50.4	40	0.67	38	\$21,252	32	3.7%	17	13.9%	30	19.0%	10	6.23	20	57.3%
Maine	25	58.30	28	1.4%	4	30.4%	37	45.6	23	1.11	43	\$19,657	10	5.6%	40	11.9%	33	18.5%	22	4.74	10	60.4%
North Carolina	26	57.54	16	1.7%	31	24.9%	29	47.7	42	0.63	33	\$23,904	4	6.7%	24	13.5%	16	20.3%	26	4.51	45	47.2%
New Mexico	27	57.17	6	2.2%	16	27.3%	46	42.7	36	0.81	47	\$12,980	48	2.2%	44	11.4%	11	21.2%	34	3.55	42	49.8%
Vermont	28	56.95	39	0.9%	40	23.4%	16	51.5	41	0.65	9	\$56,925	27	4.1%	18	13.9%	35	18.0%	34	3.55	9	60.5%
Kansas	29	56.69	19	1.7%	21	26.6%	14	52.0	49	0.12	31	\$24,100	25	4.2%	23	13.5%	32	18.7%	34	3.55	18	58.0%
Ohio	30	56.47	29	1.3%	26	25.3%	27	48.2	30	0.98	27	\$29,524	19	4.7%	27	13.3%	46	16.9%	33	3.67	29	55.0%
Alaska	31	56.32	35	1.1%	19	27.1%	17	51.5	47	0.19	2	\$115,098	30	3.8%	42	11.7%	18	20.3%	34	3.55	1	68.8%
Nevada	32	55.74	38	0.9%	50	18.6%	49	38.8	15	1.22	12	\$53,540	40	3.3%	29	13.1%	1	25.0%	30	4.05	36	52.1%
Nebraska	33	54.35	21	1.6%	27	25.3%	34	46.6	5	1.56	23	\$33,079	45	2.8%	32	12.8%	45	16.9%	28	4.31	28	55.4%
Oklahoma	34	54.07	36	1.1%	25	25.6%	30	47.5	39	0.69	41	\$19,927	43	3.0%	12	14.2%	21	20.1%	8	6.43	43	49.7%
Hawaii	35	53.74	37	1.1%	44	23.0%	10	53.3	1	1.76	20	\$34,699	1	8.3%	50	8.5%	28	19.2%	34	3.55	40	50.9%
Indiana	36	52.81	40	0.9%	47	22.1%	33	46.6	13	1.28	34	\$22,406	11	5.6%	37	12.3%	40	17.8%	19	4.93	27	55.5%
Montana	37	52.75	44	0.9%	20	26.9%	18	51.2	26	1.04	21	\$33,385	35	3.6%	47	10.8%	17	20.3%	34	3.55	19	57.6%
Iowa	38	52.23	33	1.2%	33	24.8%	32	47.5	12	1.30	45	\$14,535	46	2.7%	43	11.7%	50	16.1%	11	6.11	17	58.3%
Tennessee	39	52.18	34	1.2%	42	23.1%	26	48.6	46	0.39	30	\$26,083	3	5.7%	34	12.6%	19	20.2%	24	4.60	34	52.5%
Wisconsin	40	52.01	31	1.2%	43	23.0%	25	49.3	11	1.33	36	\$21,403	34	3.6%	39	11.9%	48	16.3%	29	4.29	21	57.0%
South Carolina	41	51.13	43	0.9%	41	23.3%	39	45.0	45	0.39	32	\$23,974	2	7.4%	28	13.2%	15	20.4%	34	3.55	44	47.7%
Kentucky	42	48.62	41	0.9%	45	22.8%	47	42.7	10	1.33	26	\$31,120	13	5.4%	33	12.8%	31	18.8%	31	3.97	31	53.2%
South Dakota	43	47.44	32	1.2%	48	21.8%	31	47.5	19	1.17	50	\$8,601	50	1.7%	15	14.0%	38	17.8%	34	3.55	13	58.8%
North Dakota	44	46.10	50	0.3%	39	23.6%	22	50.5	38	0.73	24	\$31,317	47	2.4%	49	10.0%	49	16.3%	34	3.55	24	56.5%
Louisiana	45	45.87	46	0.8%	35	24.4%	48	39.3	37	0.74	40	\$20,058	39	3.3%	31	13.0%	26	19.5%	25	4.54	49	43.4%
Wyoming	46	45.71	47	0.7%	36	24.4%	45	43.1	43	0.50	46	\$14,074	44	2.9%	48	10.3%	27	19.4%	34	3.55	4	62.3%
Alabama	47	45.28	42	0.9%	37	24.2%	44	43.4	48	0.18	42	\$19,717	28	4.1%	21	13.6%	20	20.1%	34	3.55	47	46.2%
Arkansas	48	41.68	49	0.5%	49	21.3%	41	44.6	50	0.01	48	\$11,110	41	3.3%	41	11.8%	12	20.8%	34	3.55	48	44.3%
Mississippi	49	40.94	48	0.6%	46	22.3%	36	45.7	27	1.01	49	\$9,650	49	2.2%	6	14.7%	24	19.7%	34	3.55	50	41.8%
West Virginia	50	40.71	45	0.8%	38	24.2%	50	38.7	31	0.98	39	\$20,361	29	3.8%	45	11.2%	42	17.4%	34	3.55	46	46.7%
U.S. average		60.32		1.7%		28.5%		49.2		1.00		\$42,913		4.7%		13.8%		19.8%		5.00		53.9%

THE RANKINGS

State	Commercial Internet Domain Names	Technology In Schools	Digital Government	Online Agriculture	Online Manufacturers	Broadband	High-Tech Jobs	Scientists and Engineers	Patents	Industry R&D Investment	Venture Capital
	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score	Rank Score
MA	4 1.34	40 1.06	27 3.06	12 3.8	15 37.5%	1 5.42	1 10.4%	4 0.92%	12 0.94	9 2.45%	1 3.58%
WA	15 0.97	27 1.95	2 4.38	10 3.9	19 87.0%	8 4.03	9 6.6%	11 0.59%	9 1.03	11 2.25%	5 1.34%
CA	1 1.86	50 0.02	10 3.68	18 3.7	32 84.5%	2 5.22	4 8.9%	10 0.62%	5 1.20	8 2.56%	2 3.39%
CO	13 1.04	21 2.31	35 2.79	4 3.9	21 86.6%	15 3.47	2 10.0%	8 0.63%	4 1.21	12 2.18%	3 3.00%
MD	6 1.25	42 0.87	14 3.57	30 2.8	39 81.7%	11 3.76	8 6.6%	3 1.05%	10 1.01	26 1.18%	6 1.31%
NJ	9 1.13	24 2.01	12 3.60	39 2.6	43 79.8%	3 4.74	6 7.1%	9 0.63%	3 1.29	4 3.21%	7 1.21%
CT	14 1.01	47 0.42	25 3.11	12 3.8	10 87.9%	6 4.43	10 6.6%	6 0.65%	6 1.13	13 2.16%	9 1.01%
VA	7 1.20	14 2.81	20 3.30	30 2.8	18 87.2%	25 3.04	5 7.5%	13 0.56%	29 0.51	27 1.15%	8 1.11%
DE	12 1.08	3 3.58	36 2.78	30 2.8	50 66.7%	36 2.38	32 3.4%	2 1.07%	2 1.49	3 3.63%	26 0.31%
NY	5 1.27	43 0.86	8 3.72	11 3.9	47 77.4%	5 4.44	18 5.3%	12 0.56%	7 1.06	15 1.87%	12 0.90%
OR	19 0.83	25 2.00	23 3.16	2 4.6	6 88.7%	18 3.35	12 6.3%	14 0.52%	16 0.81	23 1.33%	10 0.96%
UT	11 1.10	20 2.47	13 3.57	4 3.9	11 87.8%	17 3.42	11 6.4%	15 0.52%	13 0.85	20 1.54%	13 0.90%
MN	24 0.69	7 3.21	26 3.10	24 2.9	1 91.7%	24 3.06	7 6.9%	20 0.48%	8 1.05	14 2.10%	16 0.64%
TX	20 0.80	17 2.63	3 4.34	36 2.7	30 85.3%	13 3.58	17 5.7%	30 0.39%	15 0.83	21 1.51%	14 0.86%
NH	16 0.96	45 0.49	44 1.76	12 3.8	27 85.8%	20 3.23	3 9.6%	25 0.43%	31 0.49	18 1.70%	4 1.56%
AZ	3 1.34	32 1.65	38 2.69	4 3.9	26 86.0%	9 3.96	16 5.8%	32 0.38%	11 0.95	6 3.00%	24 0.39%
IL	18 0.88	23 2.06	15 3.55	20 3.6	29 85.5%	16 3.44	21 4.8%	27 0.41%	23 0.65	16 1.83%	18 0.54%
FL	10 1.11	39 1.16	7 3.83	28 2.8	40 81.4%	10 3.77	26 4.3%	49 0.26%	22 0.66	30 0.80%	19 0.50%
PA	22 0.74	34 1.42	6 3.85	39 2.6	23 86.4%	28 2.98	23 4.6%	17 0.50%	17 0.81	7 2.76%	17 0.54%
ID	34 0.49	13 2.87	39 2.60	1 5.0	35 84.2%	34 2.41	14 5.9%	24 0.44%	1 1.53	2 3.68%	41 0.04%
RI	21 0.77	35 1.39	45 1.64	12 3.8	44 79.4%	7 4.22	25 4.4%	7 0.64%	19 0.72	1 4.29%	22 0.41%
GA	17 0.91	33 1.60	31 2.95	48 1.1	33 84.5%	26 3.00	20 4.8%	43 0.32%	27 0.52	31 0.80%	11 0.93%
MI	29 0.59	36 1.35	1 4.49	26 2.9	14 87.7%	23 3.10	36 3.2%	29 0.40%	20 0.69	10 2.33%	34 0.17%
MO	33 0.52	9 2.94	28 3.06	27 2.9	24 86.0%	29 2.89	29 3.8%	31 0.38%	34 0.45	29 0.81%	25 0.34%
ME	31 0.57	15 2.79	9 3.70	12 3.8	3 89.5%	35 2.39	34 3.3%	23 0.44%	44 0.32	40 0.48%	20 0.49%
NC	27 0.63	44 0.84	16 3.45	41 2.0	36 84.1%	33 2.41	24 4.5%	21 0.46%	30 0.49	19 1.69%	15 0.69%
NM	23 0.71	38 1.32	48 1.39	4 3.9	38 82.1%	31 2.66	15 5.8%	1 1.21%	18 0.77	5 3.15%	44 0.02%
VT	25 0.63	28 1.84	50 0.93	12 3.8	41 81.2%	48 1.55	13 6.3%	5 0.70%	14 0.83	17 1.73%	29 0.27%
KS	36 0.48	16 2.74	11 3.60	37 2.6	28 85.6%	21 3.22	27 3.9%	42 0.32%	36 0.42	24 1.31%	23 0.40%
OH	28 0.62	4 3.47	5 3.85	29 2.8	16 87.5%	22 3.22	30 3.5%	26 0.41%	24 0.57	22 1.44%	31 0.18%
AK	26 0.63	6 3.35	33 2.83	34 2.7	49 72.4%	49 1.23	44 2.1%	19 0.48%	32 0.48	46 0.18%	46 0.01%
NV	2 1.71	49 0.35	29 3.03	4 3.9	45 78.3%	4 4.45	38 2.7%	50 0.22%	25 0.57	33 0.70%	40 0.04%
NE	42 0.41	1 3.82	22 3.18	22 3.1	31 84.6%	12 3.62	13 4.9%	40 0.33%	41 0.34	42 0.42%	35 0.16%
OK	40 0.46	29 1.81	49 1.25	43 1.9	9 88.0%	14 3.52	37 2.9%	36 0.34%	33 0.47	41 0.46%	39 0.05%
HI	8 1.16	26 1.95	40 2.54	34 2.7	48 72.7%	19 3.26	46 2.0%	18 0.50%	40 0.36	49 0.11%	21 0.48%
IN	35 0.49	22 2.07	4 4.29	38 2.6	4 89.0%	40 2.19	33 3.4%	38 0.34%	39 0.39	34 0.66%	36 0.16%
MT	45 0.36	31 1.65	30 2.97	3 4.5	17 87.3%	43 1.86	48 1.8%	16 0.51%	21 0.67	44 0.24%	33 0.17%
IA	49 0.30	5 3.37	34 2.83	21 3.5	20 86.9%	38 2.30	28 3.9%	37 0.34%	26 0.56	32 0.71%	42 0.03%
TN	30 0.58	37 1.33	43 2.07	47 1.3	22 86.5%	30 2.78	39 2.6%	35 0.34%	42 0.34	28 1.01%	37 0.13%
WI	38 0.47	19 2.59	19 3.33	23 3.0	13 87.7%	32 2.61	31 3.5%	34 0.35%	28 0.52	25 1.24%	32 0.17%
SC	39 0.46	10 2.94	37 2.73	46 1.6	8 88.4%	39 2.27	41 2.5%	46 0.29%	46 0.24	36 0.57%	27 0.29%
KY	41 0.43	18 2.59	32 2.89	50 0.1	12 87.8%	41 2.14	42 2.5%	47 0.27%	45 0.30	39 0.53%	30 0.21%
SD	50 0.29	2 3.64	17 3.43	25 2.9	34 84.3%	44 1.79	22 4.7%	44 0.31%	50 0.13	50 0.06%	48 0.01%
ND	44 0.37	11 2.94	18 3.38	19 3.6	2 90.3%	46 1.73	40 2.6%	22 0.44%	38 0.39	37 0.55%	49 0.00%
LA	37 0.48	48 0.39	21 3.20	45 1.9	5 88.9%	27 2.99	49 1.6%	41 0.33%	37 0.41	48 0.17%	38 0.08%
WY	46 0.35	8 3.05	46 1.57	4 3.9	7 88.6%	45 1.78	50 1.4%	28 0.41%	35 0.43	46 0.18%	49 0.00%
AL	32 0.52	46 0.42	47 1.54	44 1.9	42 79.8%	37 2.30	35 3.3%	33 0.36%	47 0.24	38 0.54%	28 0.27%
AR	47 0.32	30 1.66	24 3.14	42 1.9	25 86.0%	42 1.88	43 2.4%	48 0.27%	49 0.21	43 0.40%	45 0.01%
MS	48 0.32	41 1.05	42 2.11	49 0.8	37 83.4%	47 1.55	47 1.9%	45 0.30%	48 0.21	45 0.20%	43 0.03%
WV	43 0.37	12 2.90	41 2.16	30 2.8	46 77.4%	50 0.96	45 2.1%	39 0.34%	43 0.33	35 0.61%	47 0.01%
	0.95	2.00	3.00	3.0	84.5%	3.00	5.3%	0.49%	0.80	1.91%	1.10%

STATE NEW ECONOMY SCORES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

State	Overall Rank	Overall Score	IT Professionals Rank	IT Professionals Score	Managerial/Professional Jobs Rank	Managerial/Professional Jobs Score	Workforce Education Rank	Workforce Education Score	Manufacturing Workforce Education Rank	Manufacturing Workforce Education Score	Export Focus of Manufacturing Rank	Export Focus of Manufacturing Score	Foreign Direct Investment Rank	Foreign Direct Investment Score	"Gazelle" Jobs Rank	"Gazelle" Jobs Score	Job Churning Rank	Job Churning Score	IPOs Rank	IPOs Score	Online Population Rank	Online Population Score
Alabama	47	45.28	42	0.9%	37	24.2%	44	43.4	48	0.18	42	\$19,717	28	4.1%	21	13.6%	20	20.1%	34	3.55	47	46.2%
Alaska	31	56.32	35	1.1%	19	27.1%	17	51.5	47	0.19	2	\$115,098	30	3.8%	42	11.7%	18	20.3%	34	3.55	1	68.8%
Arizona	16	67.22	13	1.9%	28	25.2%	42	44.0	34	0.88	16	\$40,694	42	3.3%	2	15.7%	3	22.7%	18	5.21	32	53.1%
Arkansas	48	41.68	49	0.5%	49	21.3%	41	44.6	50	0.01	48	\$11,110	41	3.3%	41	11.8%	12	20.8%	34	3.55	48	44.3%
California	3	85.50	9	2.2%	5	28.8%	28	48.2	3	1.65	8	\$65,021	21	4.6%	3	15.6%	8	21.3%	3	9.06	35	52.1%
Colorado	4	84.33	1	3.3%	8	28.3%	2	59.6	9	1.40	6	\$66,182	23	4.3%	13	14.2%	6	22.1%	4	7.08	11	60.1%
Connecticut	7	74.16	8	2.2%	6	28.5%	7	56.0	35	0.82	14	\$46,347	6	6.2%	8	14.6%	37	17.8%	9	6.26	14	58.6%
Delaware	9	70.49	10	2.1%	17	27.2%	20	51.1	24	1.09	1	\$122,362	3	6.9%	46	11.0%	14	20.5%	34	3.55	16	58.4%
Florida	18	62.75	23	1.5%	30	24.9%	35	46.3	20	1.16	10	\$56,588	24	4.2%	10	14.4%	2	23.7%	20	4.93	37	52.0%
Georgia	22	60.07	15	1.8%	32	24.8%	40	44.8	25	1.04	29	\$26,811	12	5.6%	22	13.5%	5	22.4%	15	5.78	41	50.3%
Hawaii	35	53.74	37	1.1%	44	23.0%	10	53.3	1	1.76	20	\$34,699	1	8.3%	50	8.5%	28	19.2%	34	3.55	40	50.9%
Idaho	20	61.63	27	1.4%	15	27.4%	38	45.4	18	1.19	17	\$39,778	37	3.4%	38	12.0%	9	21.3%	34	3.55	26	55.8%
Illinois	17	64.67	17	1.7%	7	28.3%	21	50.8	28	1.01	19	\$37,726	17	4.8%	26	13.4%	39	17.8%	5	6.85	38	51.3%
Indiana	36	52.81	40	0.9%	47	22.1%	33	46.6	13	1.28	34	\$22,406	11	5.6%	37	12.3%	40	17.8%	19	4.93	27	55.5%
Iowa	38	52.23	33	1.2%	33	24.8%	32	47.5	12	1.30	45	\$14,535	46	2.7%	43	11.7%	50	16.1%	11	6.11	17	58.3%
Kansas	29	56.69	19	1.7%	21	26.6%	14	52.0	49	0.12	31	\$24,100	25	4.2%	23	13.5%	32	18.7%	34	3.55	18	58.0%
Kentucky	42	48.62	41	0.9%	45	22.8%	47	42.7	10	1.33	26	\$31,120	13	5.4%	33	12.8%	31	18.8%	31	3.97	31	53.2%
Louisiana	45	45.87	46	0.8%	35	24.4%	48	39.3	37	0.74	40	\$20,058	39	3.3%	31	13.0%	26	19.5%	25	4.54	49	43.4%
Maine	25	58.30	28	1.4%	4	30.4%	37	45.6	23	1.11	43	\$19,657	10	5.6%	40	11.9%	33	18.5%	22	4.74	10	60.4%
Maryland	5	75.56	5	2.4%	3	31.4%	1	60.9	32	0.95	28	\$29,243	26	4.1%	14	14.1%	22	19.8%	7	6.49	5	61.4%
Massachusetts	1	90.00	4	2.5%	2	31.4%	4	58.2	22	1.13	18	\$38,209	7	6.0%	4	15.4%	41	17.4%	2	10.78	22	56.7%
Michigan	23	59.96	30	1.3%	23	25.7%	23	50.5	7	1.52	11	\$53,783	14	5.4%	35	12.6%	36	17.9%	32	3.96	25	56.4%
Minnesota	13	68.65	11	1.9%	13	27.8%	6	56.1	29	0.99	13	\$47,600	36	3.5%	16	13.9%	44	16.9%	13	5.94	2	63.5%
Mississippi	49	40.94	48	0.6%	46	22.3%	36	45.7	27	1.01	49	\$9,650	49	2.2%	6	14.7%	24	19.7%	34	3.55	50	41.8%
Missouri	24	58.85	18	1.7%	29	25.2%	24	50.4	40	0.67	38	\$21,252	32	3.7%	17	13.9%	30	19.0%	10	6.23	20	57.3%
Montana	37	52.75	44	0.9%	20	26.9%	18	51.2	26	1.04	21	\$33,385	35	3.6%	47	10.8%	17	20.3%	34	3.55	19	57.6%
Nebraska	33	54.35	21	1.6%	27	25.3%	34	46.6	5	1.56	23	\$33,079	45	2.8%	32	12.8%	45	16.9%	28	4.31	28	55.4%
Nevada	32	55.74	38	0.9%	50	18.6%	49	38.8	15	1.22	12	\$53,540	40	3.3%	29	13.1%	1	25.0%	30	4.05	36	52.1%
New Hampshire	15	67.56	24	1.5%	18	27.2%	5	58.0	4	1.56	35	\$22,314	8	6.0%	9	14.5%	34	18.1%	27	4.42	2	63.5%
New Jersey	6	75.10	14	1.9%	10	27.8%	15	52.0	21	1.15	5	\$68,225	5	6.3%	36	12.4%	25	19.7%	14	5.81	12	60.0%
New Mexico	27	57.17	6	2.2%	16	27.3%	46	42.7	36	0.81	47	\$12,980	48	2.2%	44	11.4%	11	21.2%	34	3.55	42	49.8%
New York	10	69.27	20	1.7%	11	27.8%	8	53.8	17	1.20	4	\$71,676	16	4.9%	30	13.1%	29	19.2%	17	5.28	33	53.0%
North Carolina	26	57.54	16	1.7%	31	24.9%	29	47.7	42	0.63	33	\$23,904	4	6.7%	24	13.5%	16	20.3%	26	4.51	45	47.2%
North Dakota	44	46.10	50	0.3%	39	23.6%	22	50.5	38	0.73	24	\$31,317	47	2.4%	49	10.0%	49	16.3%	34	3.55	24	56.5%
Ohio	30	56.47	29	1.3%	26	25.3%	27	48.2	30	0.98	27	\$29,524	19	4.7%	27	13.3%	46	16.9%	33	3.67	29	55.0%
Oklahoma	34	54.07	36	1.1%	25	25.6%	30	47.5	39	0.69	41	\$19,927	43	3.0%	12	14.2%	21	20.1%	8	6.43	43	49.7%
Oregon	11	68.88	25	1.5%	1	31.4%	13	52.3	2	1.66	15	\$44,549	31	3.7%	19	13.7%	13	20.7%	23	4.61	8	61.2%
Pennsylvania	19	62.31	26	1.4%	22	26.3%	19	51.2	33	0.95	22	\$33,165	18	4.7%	25	13.4%	47	16.7%	12	6.10	29	55.0%
Rhode Island	21	61.50	22	1.6%	24	25.6%	9	53.8	16	1.20	44	\$18,154	20	4.7%	20	13.7%	43	17.1%	34	3.55	22	56.7%
South Carolina	41	51.13	43	0.9%	41	23.3%	39	45.0	45	0.39	32	\$23,974	2	7.4%	28	13.2%	15	20.4%	34	3.55	44	47.7%
South Dakota	43	47.44	32	1.2%	48	21.8%	31	47.5	19	1.17	50	\$8,601	50	1.7%	15	14.0%	38	17.8%	34	3.55	13	58.8%
Tennessee	39	52.18	34	1.2%	42	23.1%	26	48.6	46	0.39	30	\$26,083	9	5.7%	34	12.6%	19	20.2%	24	4.60	34	52.5%
Texas	14	67.61	12	1.9%	12	27.8%	43	43.5	14	1.25	7	\$65,281	22	4.5%	5	15.2%	7	21.6%	16	5.41	39	51.2%
Utah	12	68.69	7	2.2%	34	24.6%	12	52.8	8	1.40	37	\$21,286	38	3.3%	11	14.2%	4	22.5%	21	4.82	5	61.4%
Vermont	28	56.95	39	0.9%	40	23.4%	16	51.5	41	0.65	9	\$56,925	27	4.1%	18	13.9%	35	18.0%	34	3.55	9	60.5%
Virginia	8	72.11	3	2.5%	9	28.0%	3	59.1	44	0.47	25	\$31,182	15	5.0%	7	14.7%	23	19.8%	6	6.66	15	58.5%
Washington	2	86.21	2	2.8%	14	27.7%	11	53.1	6	1.53	3	\$82,911	33	3.7%	1	16.5%	10	21.3%	1	11.78	7	61.3%
West Virginia	50	40.71	45	0.8%	38	24.2%	50	38.7	31	0.98	39	\$20,361	29	3.8%	45	11.2%	42	17.4%	34	3.55	46	46.7%
Wisconsin	40	52.01	31	1.2%	43	23.0%	25	49.3	11	1.33	36	\$21,403	34	3.6%	39	11.9%	48	16.3%	29	4.29	21	57.0%
Wyoming	46	45.71	47	0.7%	36	24.4%	45	43.1	43	0.50	46	\$14,074	44	2.9%	48	10.3%	27	19.4%	34	3.55	4	62.3%
U.S. average		60.32		1.7%		26.5%		49.2		1.00		\$42,913		4.7%		13.8%		19.8%		5.00		53.9%

THE RANKINGS

INDICATORS

State	Commercial Internet Domain Names		Technology in Schools		Digital Government		Online Agriculture		Online Manufacturers		Broadband		High-Tech Jobs		Scientists and Engineers		Patents		Industry R&D Investment		Venture Capital	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
AL	32	0.52	46	0.42	47	1.54	44	1.9	42	79.8%	37	2.30	35	3.3%	33	0.36%	47	0.24	38	0.54%	28	0.27%
AK	26	0.63	6	3.35	33	2.83	34	2.7	49	72.4%	49	1.23	44	2.1%	19	0.48%	32	0.48	46	0.18%	46	0.01%
AZ	3	1.34	32	1.05	38	2.69	4	3.9	26	86.0%	9	3.96	16	5.8%	32	0.38%	11	0.95	6	3.00%	24	0.39%
AR	47	0.32	30	1.66	24	3.14	42	1.9	25	86.0%	42	1.88	43	2.4%	48	0.27%	49	0.21	43	0.40%	45	0.01%
CA	1	1.86	50	0.02	10	3.68	18	3.7	32	84.5%	2	5.22	4	8.9%	10	0.62%	5	1.20	8	2.56%	2	3.39%
CO	13	1.04	21	2.31	35	2.79	4	3.9	21	86.6%	15	3.47	2	10.0%	8	0.63%	4	1.21	12	2.18%	3	3.00%
CT	14	1.01	47	0.42	25	3.11	12	3.8	10	87.9%	6	4.43	10	6.6%	6	0.65%	6	1.13	13	2.16%	9	1.01%
DE	12	1.08	3	3.58	36	2.78	30	2.8	50	66.7%	36	2.38	32	3.4%	2	1.07%	2	1.49	3	3.63%	26	0.31%
FL	10	1.11	39	1.16	7	3.83	28	2.8	40	81.4%	10	3.77	26	4.3%	49	0.26%	22	0.66	30	0.80%	19	0.50%
GA	17	0.61	33	1.60	31	2.95	48	1.1	33	84.5%	26	3.00	20	4.8%	43	0.32%	27	0.52	31	0.80%	11	0.93%
HI	8	1.16	26	1.95	40	2.54	34	2.7	48	72.7%	19	3.26	46	2.0%	18	0.50%	40	0.36	49	0.11%	21	0.48%
ID	34	0.49	13	2.87	39	2.60	1	5.0	35	84.2%	34	2.41	14	5.9%	24	0.44%	1	1.53	2	3.68%	41	0.04%
IL	18	0.88	23	2.06	15	3.55	20	3.6	29	85.5%	16	3.44	21	4.8%	27	0.41%	23	0.65	16	1.83%	18	0.54%
IN	35	0.49	22	2.07	4	4.29	38	2.6	4	89.0%	40	2.19	33	3.4%	38	0.34%	39	0.39	34	0.66%	36	0.16%
IA	49	0.30	5	3.37	34	2.83	21	3.5	20	86.9%	38	2.30	28	3.9%	37	0.34%	26	0.56	32	0.71%	42	0.03%
KS	36	0.48	16	2.74	11	3.60	37	2.6	28	85.6%	21	3.22	27	3.9%	42	0.32%	36	0.42	24	1.31%	23	0.40%
KY	41	0.43	13	2.59	32	2.89	50	0.1	12	87.8%	41	2.14	42	2.5%	47	0.27%	45	0.30	39	0.53%	30	0.21%
LA	37	0.48	48	0.39	21	3.20	45	1.9	5	88.9%	27	2.99	49	1.6%	41	0.33%	37	0.41	48	0.17%	38	0.08%
ME	31	0.57	15	2.79	9	3.70	12	3.8	3	89.5%	35	2.39	34	3.3%	23	0.44%	44	0.32	40	0.48%	20	0.49%
MD	6	1.25	42	0.87	14	3.57	30	2.8	39	81.7%	11	3.76	8	6.6%	3	1.05%	10	1.01	26	1.18%	6	1.31%
MA	4	1.34	40	1.06	27	3.06	12	3.8	15	87.5%	1	5.42	1	10.4%	4	0.92%	12	0.94	9	2.45%	1	3.58%
MI	29	0.59	36	1.35	1	4.49	26	2.9	14	87.7%	23	3.10	36	3.2%	29	0.40%	20	0.69	10	2.33%	34	0.17%
MN	24	0.69	7	3.21	26	3.10	24	2.9	1	91.7%	24	3.06	7	6.9%	20	0.48%	8	1.05	14	2.10%	16	0.64%
MS	48	0.32	41	1.05	42	2.11	49	0.8	37	83.4%	47	1.55	47	1.9%	45	0.30%	48	0.21	45	0.20%	43	0.03%
MO	33	0.52	9	2.94	28	3.06	27	2.9	24	96.0%	29	2.89	29	3.8%	31	0.38%	34	0.45	29	0.81%	25	0.34%
MT	45	0.36	31	1.65	30	2.97	3	4.5	17	87.3%	43	1.86	48	1.8%	16	0.51%	21	0.67	44	0.24%	33	0.17%
NE	42	0.41	1	3.82	22	3.18	22	3.1	31	84.6%	12	3.62	19	4.9%	40	0.33%	41	0.34	42	0.42%	35	0.16%
NV	2	1.71	49	0.35	29	3.03	4	3.9	45	78.3%	4	4.45	38	2.7%	50	0.22%	25	0.57	33	0.70%	40	0.04%
NH	16	0.96	45	0.49	44	1.76	12	3.8	27	85.8%	20	3.23	3	9.6%	25	0.43%	31	0.49	18	1.70%	4	1.56%
NJ	9	1.13	24	2.01	12	3.60	39	2.6	43	79.8%	3	4.74	6	7.1%	9	0.63%	3	1.29	4	3.21%	7	1.21%
NM	23	0.71	38	1.32	48	1.39	4	3.9	38	82.1%	31	2.66	15	5.8%	1	1.21%	18	0.77	5	3.15%	44	0.02%
NY	5	1.27	43	0.86	8	3.72	11	3.9	47	77.4%	5	4.44	18	5.3%	12	0.56%	7	1.06	15	1.87%	12	0.90%
NC	27	0.63	44	0.84	16	3.45	41	2.0	36	84.1%	33	2.41	24	4.5%	21	0.46%	30	0.49	19	1.69%	15	0.69%
ND	44	0.37	11	2.94	18	3.38	19	3.6	2	90.3%	46	1.73	40	2.6%	22	0.44%	38	0.39	37	0.55%	49	0.00%
OH	28	0.62	4	3.47	5	3.85	29	2.8	16	87.5%	22	3.22	30	3.5%	26	0.41%	24	0.57	22	1.44%	31	0.18%
OK	40	0.46	29	1.81	49	1.25	43	1.9	9	88.0%	14	3.52	37	2.9%	36	0.34%	33	0.47	41	0.46%	39	0.05%
OR	19	0.83	25	2.00	23	3.16	2	4.6	6	88.7%	18	3.35	12	6.3%	14	0.52%	16	0.81	23	1.33%	10	0.96%
PA	22	0.74	34	1.42	6	3.85	39	2.6	23	86.4%	28	2.98	23	4.6%	17	0.50%	17	0.81	7	2.76%	17	0.54%
RI	21	0.77	35	1.39	45	1.64	12	3.8	44	79.4%	7	4.22	25	4.4%	7	0.64%	19	0.72	1	4.29%	22	0.41%
SC	39	0.46	10	2.94	37	2.73	46	1.6	8	88.4%	39	2.27	41	2.5%	46	0.29%	46	0.24	36	0.57%	27	0.29%
SD	50	0.29	2	3.64	17	3.43	25	2.9	34	84.3%	44	1.79	22	4.7%	44	0.31%	50	0.13	50	0.06%	48	0.01%
TN	30	0.58	37	1.33	43	2.07	47	1.3	22	86.5%	30	2.78	39	2.6%	35	0.34%	42	0.34	28	1.01%	37	0.13%
TX	20	0.80	17	2.63	3	4.34	36	2.7	30	85.3%	13	3.58	17	5.7%	30	0.39%	15	0.83	21	1.51%	14	0.86%
UT	11	1.10	20	2.47	13	3.57	4	3.9	11	87.8%	17	3.42	11	6.4%	15	0.52%	13	0.85	20	1.54%	13	0.90%
VT	25	0.63	28	1.84	50	0.93	12	3.8	41	81.2%	48	1.55	13	6.3%	5	0.70%	14	0.83	17	1.73%	29	0.27%
VA	7	1.20	14	2.81	20	3.30	30	2.8	18	87.2%	25	3.04	5	7.5%	13	0.56%	29	0.51	27	1.15%	8	1.11%
WA	15	0.97	27	1.95	2	4.38	10	3.9	19	87.0%	8	4.03	9	6.6%	11	0.59%	9	1.03	11	2.25%	5	1.34%
WV	43	0.37	12	2.90	41	2.16	30	2.8	46	77.4%	50	0.96	45	2.1%	39	0.34%	43	0.33	35	0.61%	47	0.01%
WI	38	0.47	19	2.59	19	3.33	23	3.0	13	87.7%	32	2.61	31	3.5%	34	0.35%	28	0.52	25	1.24%	32	0.17%
WY	46	0.35	8	3.05	46	1.57	4	3.9	7	88.6%	45	1.78	50	1.4%	28	0.41%	35	0.43	46	0.18%	49	0.00%
		0.95		2.00		3.00		3.0		84.5%		3.00		5.3%		0.49%		0.80		1.91%		1.10%

HJR

34

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

TE: 2/27/04

FURTHER: Resources

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Foreign and Commerce Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34(FSH)

HJR 34 FED TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE FOR FISHERMEN

requesting the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Labor to extend Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; requesting the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture to extend additional disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; and requesting the United States Department of Commerce to establish a Trade Adjustment Assistance program specific to commercial fishermen.

Committee recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

Senate Bill:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
House Bill:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	Indet.	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	Indet.	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>Ralph Nelkins</i>	✓			
<i>Betty Davis</i>	✓			
<i>HOOKER</i>			x	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✗			
CHAIR: <i>A. Brando</i>	✓			

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSHJR 34(FSH)
(H) Publish Date: 2/12/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title "Requesting the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Dept. of Labor..." BRU Legislative Council
Sponsor "Representative Ogg by request..." Component: Council and Subcommittees
Requestor House Special Committee on Fisheries Component No. 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation has zero fiscal impact on the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone 465-6626
Division Administrative Services Date/Time 2/10/04 2:58 PM

Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director Date 2/10/2004
Agency Legislative Affairs Agency

Below are the CS changes to HJR 34. Rep. Ogg made the changes prior to the fisheries committee hearing on 2/9/04. Please contact Melissa Dover at x3820 if you have any questions.

CS changes to HJR 34:

1. p. 2, lines 17-19 deleted

Explanation: This was a simple drafting error. The coordinating resolved statement was removed previously, but the whereas statement was overlooked.

2. p. 2, line 24 – added “due to import-related price fluctuations,” after the word “years;” added “due to loss of market caused by import-related price fluctuations” after second reference to “years”

Explanation: This change makes the resolution specific to salmon fishermen suffering due to imports, which is the basis of Trade Adjustment Assistance. The previous wording would have left it open to fishermen who suffered income losses due to other factors, such as closures for conservation purposes.

3. p. 2, line 28 – deleted “either had reduced fishing earnings in 2001 or did not fish in 2002,” add – “did not fish the preceding year due to import-related price fluctuations or due to loss of market caused by import-related price fluctuations”

Explanation: This language was confusing and year specific. We changed it to make it applicable to coming years and added the “import-related” clauses referenced in #2.

4. p. 3, line 3 – delete “all,” replace with “each”

Explanation: This was a technical change so that each species can be looked at separately since each have different value.

5. p. 3, line 7-9 deleted

Explanation: Terminal markets are a highly complicated issue. In speaking with Sen. Lisa Murkowski’s office, we decided to take it out since we were asking for something that would be very difficult for them to accomplish

6. p. 3, lines 7-9 - added resolved statement

Explanation: This final resolved statement asks the Secretary of Commerce to consider developing a TAA program specific to commercial fishermen, since the current one was designed primarily for agricultural workers.



Committee Assignments:

Member:

House Special Committee on Fisheries
House Special Committee on Education
House Transportation Committee
House Judiciary Committee

Dan Ogg
Representative

Session:
Room 409
Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: 907-465-2487
Toll Free: 800-865-2487
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112 Mill Bay Road
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SPONSOR STATEMENT

House Joint Resolution 34

2/2/04

"A Resolution requesting the United States Department of Labor to extend Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; requesting the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture to extend additional disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; and requesting the United States Department of Commerce to establish a Trade Adjustment Assistance program specific to commercial fishermen."

In recent years, Alaska salmon fishermen have seen dramatically reduced prices for their salmon catches due to imported salmon flooding the market. Many salmon fishermen could not fish at all in 2002 or 2003 because the processors who traditionally bought their catch made the decision not to buy salmon because of devastatingly low prices.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the United States Department of Labor have Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs that were designed to help workers whose industries have been hurt by imports. As a result of efforts by Sen. Lisa Murkowski last year, Alaska salmon fishermen were made eligible for these TAA programs. However, the programs were designed primarily for agricultural workers and have proven difficult for fishermen to navigate.

It is undisputed that Alaska salmon fishermen have suffered price declines due to foreign imports. But salmon fishermen may not show a net fishing income decline from one year to the next because they received other income. For instance, in 2002 some fishermen received Exxon payments from the 1989 oil spill, thereby making many of them ineligible for TAA. This resolution urges the federal government to make adjustments to the existing program to accommodate the current petition and to ultimately create a separate program designed to better suit the unique qualities of the commercial fishing industry.

SPONSOR STATEMENT – HJR 34

Page Two

In light of the continuing downturn in the salmon market, many fishermen are eager to learn new skills to make them viable in a competitive job market. As it stands now, however, retraining benefits from the U.S. Dept. of Labor are only available if the fishermen qualify for the USDA TAA price adjustment benefits.

In order to make the TAA programs a better fit for commercial fishermen the resolution makes four specific requests:

- 1) It asks that the USDA give price-adjustment benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen who fished five of six years from 1997 to 2002 and subsequent qualifying years if the fishermen can prove they lost income in any one of those five years due to imports or they lost their market due to imports. This would remove the requirement that fishermen show a net income loss from one year to the next, providing instead for a loss over a period of time.
- 2) It asks that the U.S. Dept. of Labor extend retraining benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen who fished in five of the six years from 1997 to 2002 even if the fishermen did not fish in the preceding year due to impacts from price fluctuations or loss of market.
- 3) It asks that the U.S. Congress and the USDA make Alaska salmon a covered commodity, which makes Alaska salmon fishermen eligible for other disaster and price support benefits.
- 4) It asks that the U.S. Secretary of Commerce pursue the creation of a TAA program specific to commercial fishermen.



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

February 17, 2004

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Representative Dan Ogg
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (Mail stop 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representatives Ogg,

United Fishermen of Alaska supports HJR 34 regarding the USDA Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program. The purpose of the TAA program is to provide price adjustment assistance, technical training, and retraining options to help fishermen and farmers impacted by increased foreign trade. All five of Alaska's salmon species qualified as significantly impacted by foreign import increases, but many Alaska fishermen have not qualified due to the details of the program's requirements. We support your work in the Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force and now in bringing forth this resolution addressing the specifics of the program that have prevented many Alaska fishermen from qualifying for price adjustment or retraining benefits.

HJR 34 will help convey the broad support across the state for technical and interpretive changes in the TAA program that if enacted by the USDA and Farm Service Agency, will help provide to Alaska salmon fishermen the technical assistance, retraining benefits, and price adjustment assistance that we feel are intended in the program.

Senator Lisa Murkowski applied substantial effort to open the program to fishermen and UFA's petition qualified all five species of Alaska salmon for the program. We feel it important and timely to suggest improvements to this new program now that we have seen where it falls short in providing the help intended to producers.

United Fishermen of Alaska represents 33 Alaska Commercial fishing organizations and hundreds of individual fishermen and fishing related businesses, altogether representing over 10,000 Alaska fishermen. We support HJR34 and thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Mark D. Vinsel
Executive Director

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Crab Coalition • Alaska Druggers Association • Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association • Alaska Trollers Association • Armstrong Keta • At-sea Processors Association
Bristol Bay Reserve • Chignik Regional Aquaculture Association • Chignik Seiners Association • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen • Cordova District Fishermen United
Crab Rationalization and Buyback Group • Douglas Island Pink and Chum • Groundfish Forum • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association • Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
Kodiak Seiners Association • North Pacific Fisheries Association • Northern Pacific Scallop Cooperative • Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
Old Harbor Fishermen's Association • Petersburg Vessel Owners Association • Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation • Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association
Seaflood Producers Cooperative • Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association • Southeast Alaska Seiners Association • Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
United Catcher Boats • United Salmon Association • United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters • Valdez Fisheries Development Association • Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen

**Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)**

TAA Reform Act of 2002

- TAA programs are available to assist individuals who have become unemployed as a result of increased imports or shifts in production to other countries.
- The goal is to help laid-off workers return to suitable employment as quickly as possible.
- This is a federal program administered by the U.S. Department of Labor and through state employment security agencies.

Qualifying Requirements

The worker must have been laid off from a certified company during the approved certification dates.

Program Benefits

TAA includes a variety of benefits and reemployment services to help unemployed workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment. Workers are eligible for:

- **Reemployment services:** Reemployment services are available to TAA clients through local One-Stop Job Centers. Services include employment counseling, resume preparation, interviewing skills, etc.
- **Training:** Training opportunities include on-the-job, vocational or technical training and remedial education. TAA pays 100% tuition, books, fees and travel to training. TAA will also pay costs of rent, food and utilities at the training location if the worker is maintaining two separate households. Maximum length of training is 104 weeks or 130 weeks if remedial education is needed.
- **Job Search Allowance:** A job search allowance is payable to cover expenses incurred in seeking employment outside the normal commuting area. A worker may be paid 90 percent of necessary transportation and living expenses (up to a maximum of \$1,250) while searching for such employment.
- **Health Care Tax Credit:** The Trade Act of 2002 created a tax credit of 65% of the cost of a health plan premium for eligible individuals and qualified family members who are enrolled in qualified health plans. Tax credits may be advanced or claimed at the end of year. Eligible individuals include TAA participants receiving weekly TRA benefits, those who are eligible to receive TRA but are still receiving their Unemployment Insurance (UI), and ATAA participants. For information: <http://www.irs.gov>, keyword: HCTC.
- **Relocation Allowance:** When a worker is successful in obtaining employment outside his normal commuting area, the TAA program offers relocation assistance to help them relocate to the new area of employment. A relocation allowance pays 90 percent of the reasonable and necessary expenses of moving the worker and family, household goods and personal belongings to the new location. Additionally, the worker will receive a lump sum payment equal to three times his former average weekly wage (up to a maximum of \$1,250) to help them get settled.
- **Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA):** TRA is a weekly benefit that begins after Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits exhaust. To qualify for TRA the worker must have worked at least 26 weeks in the 52-week period prior to his separation date. To be eligible for TRA, the worker must be enrolled in a training program approved no later than the last day of the 16th week after the worker's most recent TAA qualifying separation; or the last day of the 8th week after the U.S. Department of Labor issues the certification, or be on a waiver. The weekly TRA amount is the same as UI. and basic TRA usually lasts 26 weeks after UI is exhausted. Workers approved for training within 210 days of his layoff date or the company's certification date, whichever is later, may receive up to 52 additional weeks of TRA to complete a training program. In no event may an individual receive more than 130 weeks of allowances
- **Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA):** Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance is available for a worker over the age of 50 who is laid off from a company that has been certified for ATAA. A worker may choose to receive payments of 50 percent of the difference between pre-layoff wage and his reemployment wage. He must be re-employed within 26 weeks of his layoff date in a full-time job that pays less than \$50,000 per year to be eligible. A participant can receive up to \$10,000 as a wage subsidy over a two-year period. Once the participant chooses ATAA, they are ineligible to receive training benefits or TRA weekly benefits.

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located at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/pas/news/default.htm>.

PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT
United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

PR 0248-03

USDA GRANTS ASSISTANCE TO ALASKA SALMON FISHERMEN
UNDER TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 2003 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service announced today that salmon fishermen in Alaska may now apply for benefits under the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Farmers program.

Under TAA for Farmers, USDA provides technical assistance and cash benefits to producers if an increase in imports of a like commodity has contributed importantly to a decline in price and a loss of income.

After receiving a petition from the United Fishermen of Alaska, USDA investigated market conditions for Pacific salmon. FAS determined that increased imports of frozen salmon fillets contributed importantly to a decline in the landed prices for whole salmon in Alaska by an average of 34.6 percent during marketing year 2002 (January-December), when compared with the previous 5-year average.

USDA will provide technical assistance at no cost to producers through the University of Alaska's Sea Grant Program. USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) will issue payments to eligible fishermen. Based on the weighted average of prices received for five species of Pacific salmon, fishermen may receive 3 cents per pound for the salmon they landed in Alaska during 2002.

USDA is mailing application materials to all fishermen who held licenses to fish for salmon in Alaska in 2002. Fishermen may also obtain the TAA application from <http://forms.sc.egov.usda.gov/eforms/mainervlet>, or from their local Farm Service Agency service center. Applications (FSA-229) must be submitted to the Farm Service Agency by January 20, 2004. Salmon fishermen may call 1-866-872-3320 for more information about program services in Alaska.

After producers submit completed applications, technical assistance and training will begin as soon as possible. Financial payments will not be disbursed until after applications are certified.

For general information about the program, contact Jean-Louis Pajot, coordinator, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers, FAS, USDA, at (202) 720-2916, or by e-mail at trade.adjustment@fas.usda.gov

#

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Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers

Fact Sheet
August 2003

...TAA provides technical assistance and cash benefits to eligible producers if an increase in imports has contributed to a decline in price, resulting in a drop in net farm income.

What is trade adjustment assistance?

The Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Trade Act of 2002, established the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Farmers program for fiscal years 2003 – 2007.

Under the program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides technical assistance and cash benefits to eligible farmers and fishermen if increased imports have contributed importantly to a price decline of at least 20 percent. Technical assistance under the program can provide access to a wide variety of resources from USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES), in partnership with a county Extension service, to assist producers in exploring alternative crops and marketing techniques. The program's goal is to help producers respond proactively to import competition through training, cash benefits, and employment services.

Establishing eligibility for trade adjustment assistance.

Producers must first file a petition with USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) to establish eligibility for assistance. Petitions may be filed by a group of three or more producers or an authorized representative. The TAA petition form may be found on the Internet at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/taa/fas0930.pdf>. A copy may also be obtained from a USDA Farm Service Agency county office, or requested by phone at (202) 720-2916 or by writing to USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Trade Adjustment Assistance, STOP 1021, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-1021, or e-mail at trade.adjustment@fas.usda.gov.

FAS will certify producers' eligibility for adjustment assistance if they can demonstrate that their prices are less than or equal to 80 percent of the national average price during the previous 5 marketing years and that increases in imports of like or competitive products "contributed importantly" to the decline in prices.

Am I eligible for Trade Adjustment Assistance?

You are eligible for TAA benefits once a petition has been certified and if:

- You are an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who shares in the risk of producing a crop and who is entitled to share in the crop available for marketing from the farm, or qualified fishermen.
- You are a producer of a raw agricultural commodity, including livestock, fish,

and aquaculture products.

You are ineligible if:

- You are a processor of commodities. This excludes: cleaning, grading, coating, sorting, trimming, mixing, conditioning, drying, dehulling, shelling, chilling, cooling, blanching, irradiating, or fumigating.
- Your farm is located outside of the producing area covered by the petition.

APPLYING FOR trade adjustment assistance.

Only producers covered by a certification of eligibility may apply for adjustment assistance. An eligible producer must apply for adjustment assistance within 90 days after the certification date. FSA county offices can help producers prepare and submit their applications.

Eligibility for Technical Assistance.

After submitting an application, producers are immediately eligible to request trade adjustment technical assistance from the Extension service at no cost. The Extension office will provide information regarding the feasibility and desirability of substituting one or more alternative commodities and technical assistance that will improve the competitiveness of the production and marketing of the adversely affected commodity.

Qualifying for Trade Adjustment Assistance Payments.

To qualify for a TAA cash payment, producers must complete Form FSA-229, meet with the county Extension service, and submit all supporting documentation by September 30. If an applicant has already received \$10,000 in TAA benefits or \$65,000 in counter-cyclical payments for the year, reported an increase in net farm or fishing income in the most recent tax year, or has an annual adjusted gross income greater than \$2.5 million, he or she is disqualified from receiving an additional TAA cash payment.

The amount of cash payment will be equal to the quantity produced in the most recent marketing year multiplied by one-half the difference between the average price in the most recent marketing year and 80 percent of the average price for the 5 preceding marketing years.

Where can I obtain further assistance?

Your first stop should be your local FSA county office. You can also contact the Trade Adjustment Assistance Office, Foreign Agricultural Service, at (202) 720-2916 or write to USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Trade Adjustment Assistance, STOP 1021, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-1021, or e-mail at trade.adjustment@fas.usda.gov.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

House FISHERIES Minute



Feb 09, 2004

HJR 34-FED TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE FOR FISHERMEN

DRAFT

Number 0042

CHAIR SEATON announced that the first order of business would be HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34, Requesting the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Labor to extend Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits to Alaska fishermen; requesting the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture to extend additional disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; and requesting the United States Department of Agriculture to establish terminal markets in Alaska for all covered commodities including salmon. [The resolution was sponsored by Representative Ogg by request of the Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force.]

Number 0108

REPRESENTATIVE OGG moved to adopt the proposed committee substitute (CS), Version 23-LS1408\S, Utermohle, 2/3/04, as a work draft. [No objection was stated, and Version S was treated as adopted.]

Number 0180

REPRESENTATIVE OGG moved [to adopt Amendment 1], on page 3, line 9, to delete "salmon". He said it was a typographical error.

CHAIR SEATON asked about the effect of removing it on page 3, but not in the title [page 1, line 6].

Number 0235

REPRESENTATIVE OGG said he'd amend Amendment 1 to also delete "salmon" from [page 1, line 6, in the title]. The "Resolved" section was to expand the [second part of the] resolution to include all commercial fishermen; the first part addresses just the salmon industry. As further clarification, he explained that he was trying to get the [U.S.] Department of Commerce to establish a Trade Adjustment Assistance program for commercial fishermen across the spectrum, as seen in the fourth "Resolved" [page 3, lines 7-9].

REPRESENTATIVE OGG said he'd remove his original [Amendment 1] and restate it as follows:

Page 1, line 6
Delete the word "salmon"
Page 3, line 9

Delete the word "salmon"

Number 0369

CHAIR SEATON asked if there was any objection to adopting [the new] Amendment 1. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Number 0413

MELISSA DOVER, Staff to Representative Dan Ogg, Alaska State Legislature, explained the changes to Version S. On page 2 of the original resolution, lines 17-19 were deleted because the coordinating "Resolved" statement had been previously removed, and [lines 17-19] were accidentally left in, she said. On page 2 [of the original resolution], line 24, after the first "years", she said the words "due to import-related price fluctuations" were added. And [on page 2, line 24] after the [second] "years", the words "due to loss of market caused by import-related price fluctuations" were added.

MS. DOVER, in response to a question from Chair Seaton, clarified that the changes in Version S were on page 2, lines 21 and 22; those changes were made to make [the language] specifically related to imports.

Number 0625

MS. DOVER said in the original resolution, on page 3, lines 7-9 were deleted. She said it ended up being a very complicated issue when it was discovered that it was impossible to establish terminal markets in Alaska.

Number 0679

MS. DOVER pointed out that in Version S on page 3, lines 7-9 were added to request that the U.S. Department of Commerce pursue the establishment of a TA [Trade Adjustment] program that is specific to commercial fishermen, because the current TA program was designed for farmers.

Number 0772

MATT PANCRATZ, Commercial Salmon Fisherman, mentioned that he'd heard retraining was the goal for fishermen who've suffered from the loss of market price. He said the fishermen and processors in Cook Inlet don't have the money for their occupations. He asked if the legislature would consider providing funds to help fishermen create a better product, rather than spending the money on retraining.

CHAIR SEATON responded that the resolution does have a provision for the [United States] Department of Agriculture (USDA), program, as well as the [United States] Department of Labor (USDOL) program. The USDA program is the cash payment to fishermen, based on the depressed prices or losses from competition with imported products, he explained, and the (USDOL) program is the retraining money. He asked if Representative Ogg had anything to add.

REPRESENTATIVE OGG said he had nothing to add.

Number 0976

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON reported that over the weekend she'd talked to someone involved with the university who was excited by the numbers of fishermen who were taking classes to enhance their fishing businesses.

CHAIR SEATON noted that last year, legislation was passed that allowed processors to take a tax credit on their corporate taxes for investments in value-added products. Small operations were included. He said [this resolution relates to] a federal program, and the legislature does not have a lot of influence on the way the federal program allocates money; however, the intent, as stated by Representative OGG, is to ask for a "fisherman-specific program, instead of just shoehorning fishermen into the agricultural program." He said he hoped to discuss some of the issues brought up by Mr. Pancratz in negotiating for the fishermen's program.

MR. PANCRATZ added that he believed the committee had addressed most of the difficult issues.

CHAIR SEATON asked Mr. Pancratz to keep his eyes open for other [related] legislation coming up.

Number 1180

MARK VINSEL, Executive Director, United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA), spoke in favor of HJR 34. He said, "I also think that the resolution addresses the concerns that we heard the most from, both from fishermen, directly, and through the Farm Service Agency and marine advisory program that are implementing the program."

Number 1232

REPRESENTATIVE GUTTENBERG asked if the retraining and relocating programs were designed to take fishermen out of the industry indirectly and then it down.

MR. VINSEL responded, "I don't think that it's necessarily the intention of the program to reduce the number of commercial fishermen." He spoke about the technical-assistance part of the program, which includes information on improving quality and diversification in order to remain in the [fishing] business. He continued:

The retraining is part of the [U.S.] Department of Labor program that is provided in the USDA program to people who qualify for the cash benefits. One of the points of the resolution is to apply that retraining assistance even to fishermen who don't qualify for the cash, under the understanding that everybody is affected by the increased imports. And, in my mind, and, I believe it's in the spirit of the program, that it should be allowing that retraining benefit to people that are salmon fishermen because the salmon is a commodity that's been affected by imports as they determined in the petition certification.

Number 1354

MR. VINSEL explained that relocation is one of the aspects of the normal USDOL TAA program not provided in this [TAA program]. The fishermen who qualify [under this TAA program] are eligible for the retraining, but not the relocation aspect, he said. He added:

In general, I think the spirit of the program is to allow farmers to continue to farm. The way I look at these price support programs is, it's to help retain a industry sector of small individual farmers, or in our case, fishermen, as the heart of the nation's food supply, which I think is a good goal because it keeps a diversified food supply for the country, not in the hands of just a few.

Number 1413

CHAIR SEATON drew attention to the letter from UFA in support of HJR 34. He asked Mr. Vinsel if the UFA agreed with Amendment 1.

MR. VINSEL said yes.

Number 1466

CHAIR SEATON noted that the USDOL program, although it conjoins with the USDA, also exists independently so fishermen can qualify, if they were working for one of the processors that applied separately. He pointed out that even if [the fishermen] were not eligible for the USDA program, they could qualify for the USDOL training program.

Number 1510

CHAIR SEATON asked if anyone else wished to testify. He then closed public testimony.

REPRESENTATIVE OGG complimented UFA and Mr. Vinsel for their work on HJR 34. He also commended Chad Padgett from the USDA for his hard work on the resolution.

Number 1583

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON moved to report CSHJR 34, Version 23-LS1408\S, Utermohle, 2/3/04, as amended, out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying fiscal notes. There being no objection, CSHJR 34(FSH) was reported from House Special Committee on Fisheries.

DRAFT

Bill Root: Display Bill Root

[To Report Problems with Basis Inquiry](#)

[Live KTOO Streams](#)



House LABOR & COMMERCE Minute



Feb 16, 2004

HJR 34-FED TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE FOR FISHERMEN

DRAFT

Number 0446

CHAIR ANDERSON announced that the next order of business would be CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34(FSH), Requesting the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Labor to extend Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; requesting the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture to extend additional disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; and requesting the United States Department of Commerce to establish a Trade Adjustment Assistance program specific to commercial fishermen.

Number 0462

REPRESENTATIVE DAN OGG, sponsor of HJR 34 by request of the Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Talk Force, introduced his staff, Melissa Dover.

Number 0480

MELISSA DOVER, Staff to Representative Dan Ogg, Alaska State Legislature, explained changes to HJR 34, on behalf of Representative Ogg, sponsor of the bill. She explained:

HJR 34 seeks to ask Congress to make some changes to

the current Trade Adjustment Assistance programs to make them a better fit for commercial fishermen. Both the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Labor have Trade Adjustment Assistance programs that are designed to help workers who have been hurt by imports. Those programs were primarily designed for agricultural workers. Last year, with the recognition that imported salmon has dramatically hurt wild salmon prices, Sen. Lisa Murkowski was able to get Alaska's commercial salmon fishermen qualified for those programs. We've been working with her office, and with fishermen and other stakeholders, to look at some of the issues hitting commercial fishermen

MS. DOVER concluded that what the resolution does is ask for some specific changes to the existing programs to make them a better fit for commercial fishermen, and, ultimately, asks that the United States Secretary of Commerce create a program specific to commercial fishermen.

Number 0616

REPRESENTATIVE DAHLSTROM moved to report CSHJR 34(FSH) out of committee with individual recommendations and zero fiscal note. There being no objection, CSHJR 34(FSH) was reported from House Labor and Commerce Standing Committee.

DRAFT

Bill Root:

HJR

35

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/19/04

FURTHER: Resources

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Labor and Commerce Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 35(L&C)

HJR 35 MAD COW DISEASE/COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELS

Relating to bovine spongiform encephalopathy, commonly known as mad cow disease, and country-of-origin labeling for meat products.

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

Senate Bill:
 Same Title
 New Title

House Bill:
 Same Title
 Technical Title Change
 New Title w/ SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
			←	
Betty Davis	X			
	X			
CHAIR:			✓	

Representative Beth Kerttula

Alaska State Legislature District 3

House Joint Resolution 35

Sponsor Statement

"Relating to mad cow disease and country-of-origin labeling for meat products."

National attention has recently been drawn to bovine spongiform encephalopathy, "mad cow disease," because the prions that cause the disease were found in a cow from a farm in Washington state. It was later discovered that cow had been brought to Washington from Canada and had probably contracted the disease from its feed. After the discovery, the U.S. Department of Agriculture took swift steps to contain and prevent the disease. House Joint Resolution 35 supports the USDA's efforts.

Country of origin labeling (COOL) of beef and beef products would help consumers to make intelligent decisions in purchasing meat. Currently, country of origin labeling for beef has been delayed until September 30, 2006 from its original implementation date of September 30, 2004. Because of the recent mad cow scare, COOL should be implemented sooner. House Joint Resolution 35 supports any efforts by the Alaska congressional delegation to ensure more timely country of origin labeling of beef.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHJR 35(L&C)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/18/2004

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: _____
 Title Mad Cow Disease/Country of Origin Lables BRU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor Rep. Kerttula _____
 Requester House Labor & Commerce Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill has no fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Rep. Tom Anderson Phone 465-4954
 Division House Labor & Commerce Committee Date/Time 2/18/04 9:19 AM
 Approved by: Rep. Tom Anderson Date 2/18/2004
 Agency House Labor & Commerce Committee

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) Q & A's

Q: What is the current situation regarding the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) detection?

A: On the morning of December 25, 2003, the BSE World Reference Laboratory in Weybridge, England, confirmed USDA's December 23 preliminary diagnosis of BSE in a single non-ambulatory dairy cow that had been slaughtered on December 9 at Vern's Moses Lake Meats in Washington State. USDA and Canada worked together to confirm the identification of this cow through DNA testing.

On December 30, 2003, Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman announced additional safeguards to bolster the U.S. protection systems against BSE and further protect public health. The policies will further strengthen protections against BSE by removing certain animals and specified risk material and tissues from the human food chain; requiring additional process controls for establishments using advanced meat recovery (AMR); holding meat from cattle that have been targeted for BSE surveillance testing until the test has confirmed negative; and prohibiting the air injection stunning of cattle.

The Secretary also announced that USDA will begin immediate implementation of a verifiable system of national animal identification. The development of such a system has been underway for more than a year-and-a-half to achieve uniformity, consistency and efficiency across this national system.

Q: What are the results of USDA's investigation so far?

A: On January 6, 2003, USDA announced that DNA evidence verified, with a high degree of certainty, that the BSE positive cow found in the state of Washington did in fact originate from a dairy farm in Alberta, Canada.

The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Canadian officials have determined that the index animal was approximately 6-1/2 years old at the time of slaughter. The age of the animal is significant because she would have been born before feed bans were implemented in North America in August 1997. The feed bans prohibit the inclusion of mammalian protein in feed intended for other ruminants to eat. This practice has been identified time and time again as the primary means by which BSE is spread.

The index cow had three calves while in the United States. The first was stillborn. The second, a yearling heifer, is among 129 animals from the index farm being depopulated. The third, a bull calf, was among the group of calves depopulated January 6. The herd the affected animal came from is under a State quarantine in Washington State. Any cattle that die on the farm will be tested for BSE.

Through its traceback investigation, the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has determined the following additional information:

- The Canadian health certificate, dated August 28, 2001, lists 82 ear tag numbers from cattle that were part of herd dispersal in Alberta, Canada. USDA has confirmed that 81 of those 82 animals crossed into the United States in September, 2001. It is believed that one of the 82 remained in Canada. To learn the latest number and locations of animal traced, please check the daily BSE update at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/bse/bse.html>
- USDA depopulated the bull calf operation that included the calf born to the cow infected with BSE on January 6. The depopulated herd contained approximately 450 head of cattle. The depopulation effort took place at a slaughter facility that currently is not in use. Animal care veterinarians were on hand at both the farm where the calves were loaded and at the slaughter facility to ensure that the animals were treated in a humane manner. The animals were euthanized according to American Veterinary Medical Association animal euthanasia guidelines. No products from any of the slaughtered animals will enter the human food chain, nor will products be rendered.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

Q: What is BSE?

A: BSE is a degenerative neurological disease caused by an aberrant protein called a prion. It is in the family of diseases—all caused by prions—referred to as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, or TSEs. TSEs include

scrapie in sheep and goats, chronic wasting disease (CWD) in deer and elk, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, or CJD, in humans. It's important to note that TSEs are not communicable diseases—they do not spread easily like viruses.

Q: How is BSE spread in cattle?

A: There is no scientific evidence that shows BSE can be spread by contact between unrelated adult cattle or from cattle to other species. There is some evidence suggesting maternal transmission may occur at extremely low levels. Cattle can become infected with BSE by eating feed contaminated with the infectious BSE agent. This is why in 1997 the U.S. Food and Drug Administration prohibited the use of most mammalian protein in the manufacture of animal feed intended for cows and other ruminants. For more information on the feed ban, please visit the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's website at www.fda.gov.

Q: What steps is USDA taking in response to the detection?

A: USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) has taken the following actions:

- USDA has banned all non-ambulatory disabled (downer) cattle from the human food chain effective immediately.
- FSIS inspectors will no longer mark cattle targeted for testing under the BSE surveillance program as "inspected and passed" until confirmation is received that the animals have, in fact, tested negative for BSE. This new policy is in the form of an interpretive rule that was published January 8, 2004 in the Federal Register. It is important to note that FSIS inspection program personnel have always — and will continue to — perform ante- and post-mortem inspection of cattle that are slaughtered in the United States. As part of the ante-mortem inspection, FSIS personnel look for signs of disease, including signs of central nervous system impairment. Animals showing signs of systemic disease, including those exhibiting signs of neurological impairment, are condemned and do not enter the food chain. Meat from all condemned animals has never been permitted for use as human food.
- Effective January 8, 2004, USDA enhanced its regulations by declaring as specified risk materials skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia, eyes, vertebral column, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia of cattle over 30 months of age and the distal ileum of the small intestine of cattle of all ages, thus prohibiting their use in the human food supply. Tonsils from all cattle were already considered inedible and therefore do not enter the food supply. These enhancements are consistent with the actions taken by Canada after the discovery of BSE in May 2003.
- In March 2003, FSIS began a routine regulatory sampling program for beef produced from AMR systems to ensure that spinal cord tissue is not present in beef. In a new interim rule announced December 31, 2003, meat processing establishments have to ensure process control through verification testing to ensure that neither spinal cord nor dorsal root ganglia is present in the product. (For a more detailed description of AMR see below).
- In order to ensure that portions of the brain are not dislocated into tissues of the carcass as a consequence of humanely stunning cattle during the slaughter process, FSIS has issued a regulation to ban the practice of air-injection stunning.
- USDA will prohibit use of mechanically separated meat in human food. Consumers with other food safety questions can call the toll-free USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline at 1-888-MPHotline (674-6854). The hotline is available in English and Spanish and can be reached from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Eastern Time), Monday through Friday. Recorded food safety messages are available 24 hours a day.

Q: What is Advanced Meat Recovery?

A: AMR is an industrial technology that removes muscle tissue from the bone of beef carcasses under high pressure without incorporating bone material when operated properly. AMR products can be labeled as "meat." FSIS has previously had regulations in place that prohibit spinal cord from being included in products labeled as "meat." An FSIS regulation published January 8, 2004, expands that prohibition to include dorsal root ganglia, and clusters of nerve cells connected to the spinal cord along the vertebrae column, in addition to spinal cord tissue. Like the spinal cord, the dorsal root ganglia may also contain BSE infectivity if the animal is infected. In addition, because the vertebral column and skull in cattle 30 months and older will be considered inedible, it cannot be used for AMR.

Testing and Surveillance

Q: Given the Secretary's announcement to prohibit downer cattle from slaughter establishments, what does that mean in terms of USDA's BSE surveillance program?

A: USDA has tested 20,000 animals annually for each of the last 2 years, and approximately 75 percent of these were downers at slaughter. USDA is working with industry to reposition its efforts to collect samples on-farm, at rendering facilities, and at facilities where meat products are harvested for non-edible purposes. USDA is committed—and the industry shares this commitment—to ensuring that a robust surveillance program for BSE

continues in this country. USDA will be working very closely with the rendering and animal disposal industry and other government agencies in the days and weeks to come to ensure that USDA continues to have access to the population of animals considered to be at highest risk for BSE.

Q: Will USDA be issuing licenses for rapid diagnostic tests for BSE?

A: USDA's Center for Veterinary Biologics, in Ames, Iowa will accept license and permit applications for rapid test kits. Accepting license and permit applications at this time will allow CVB to respond to submissions, test master seeds and serials and inspect facilities should a decision to license need to be made to further protect animal agriculture.

BSE and its effect on U.S. trade

Q: What does the detection of BSE in the United States mean for the country's beef exports?

A: In accordance with international trade agreements, USDA has notified the international animal health governing body, the Office of International Epizootic's (OIE), of the positive BSE detection.

USDA officials will be working to provide U.S. trading partners and international animal health officials with information regarding the steps being taken in response to the detection.

For a current list of countries that have placed BSE restrictions on the United States visit the following website:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/bse/bse_trade_ban_status.html

BSE and the U.S. Food Supply

Q: What are the risks to the U.S. food supply as a result of this detection?

A: USDA remains confident in the safety of the U.S. food supply. The risk to human health from BSE is extremely low. As is standard practice for downer animals identified prior to slaughter, the animal's brain, spinal cord, and other related products were removed and sent to a rendering facility. These so-called "specified risk materials" present the greatest risk of carrying the BSE agent and have not entered U.S. food supply channels. The scientific community believes that there is no evidence to demonstrate that muscle cuts or whole muscle meats that come from animals infected with BSE are at risk of harboring the causative agent of the disease.

Q: Is there a meat recall associated with the detection?

A: Yes. On December 23, 2003, FSIS issued a Class II recall of approximately 10,410 pounds of raw beef that may have been exposed to tissues containing the infectious agent that causes BSE. FSIS' designation of the recall as Class II was due to the extremely low likelihood that the beef contained the infectious agent that causes BSE. According to scientific evidence, the tissues of highest infectivity are the brain, spinal cord, and distal ileum portion of the small intestine. All were removed from the rest of the carcass at slaughter. Therefore, the meat produced were cuts that would not be expected to be infected or have an adverse public health impact. The recall is being conducted out of an abundance of caution.

- FSIS has conducted an investigation and determined the points of distribution for the entire recalled product.
- All of the primary, secondary and tertiary establishments that may have received product subject to this recall have been contacted by FSIS compliance officers. All have acknowledged being contacted about the recall by their suppliers. All have confirmed securing whatever product they had upon notification of the recall and making their customers aware of the recall as well.
- FSIS will now focus its efforts toward verifying the return and destruction of the recalled products.
- Recall effectiveness checks have determined that product was sent to six states. Those states are Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho and Montana. Alaska, Hawaii and Guam did not receive any of the products subject to recall.

Q: What is the significance of a "Class II" designated recall?

A: FSIS' designation of this recall as Class II is due to the extremely low likelihood that the beef being recalled contains the infectious agent that causes BSE.

According to scientific evidence, the tissues of highest infectivity are the brain, spinal cord, and distal ileum, which were removed from the rest of the animal's carcass at slaughter. Therefore, the meat produced would not be expected to be infected or have an adverse public health impact, but are being recalled out of an abundance of caution.

Q: Will the recalled beef be tested to determine if it contains any central nervous system tissue and if it is positive, will it be tested for BSE?

A: No. There is no BSE test for muscle tissue. Tests can only be conducted on brain tissue.

Q: Is there a phone number consumers can call with questions about meat products?

A: Consumers with other food safety questions can phone the toll-free USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline at 1-888-MPHotline. The hotline is available in English and Spanish and can be reached from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time), Monday through Friday. Recorded food safety messages are available 24 hours a day.