



HB

42

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STATE OF ALASKA**

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Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the legislative computer database. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Pagenkopf

HCEA 1/20/05 @ 8:04 a.m.

50 Front St.
Suite #203
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Phone: (907) 247-4672
Fax: (907) 225-8546



Suite 416
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: (907) 465-3424
Fax: (907) 465-3793

REPRESENTATIVE ELKINS

Sponsor Statement

If adopted, House Bill 42 will rename the three miles of trail alongside the South Tongass Highway between Ketchikan and Saxman, Alaska the Joe Williams Sr., Coastal Trail.

Joe was an advocate for the construction of a trail alongside the South Tongass Highway between the Cities of Ketchikan and Saxman. Residents of these communities for many years, without the means of transportation, commonly walked the three miles between towns alongside the road with tragic results.

After the trail was completed, it quickly became a favorite walking and bicycling path used by visitors and locals alike. Set between the Ocean and the Highway the Joe Williams Sr. Coastal Trail is both scenic and historically important to the people of the Ketchikan Area.

Joe's son, William K. "Bill" Williams, while serving as a member of the Alaska State House of Representatives, worked diligently to obtain funding for the construction of this traditional path between these two communities.

This Legislation honors the memory of a highly respected member of the Native Community in Southeast Alaska, and will help recognize the Twelve Years of service to the people of the State of Alaska by his son.

Received
1-11-05

50 Front St.
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Suite 416
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Juneau, Alaska 99801
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Fax: (907) 465-3793

REPRESENTATIVE ELKINS

Representative Thomas
Representative Olson
Co-Chair's House C&RA

House Bill 42 "An act naming the Joe Williams Sr. Coastal Trail" has been referred to the Committee on Community and Regional Affairs. I would like to request you to schedule this important piece of legislation for a hearing as soon as possible.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jim Elkins".

Representative Jim Elkins
House District 1

City of Saxman

19 January 2005

Representative Jim Elkins
Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Elkins:

The City Council members of the City of Saxman would like to thank you for introducing House Bill 43 for naming the "bike path" the "Joe Williams, Sr. Coastal Trail". Joe Williams, Sr. was a political leader for Saxman from a very early age until his death. He was Mayor of Saxman for 38 years as well as being Tribal President during the same time period. He was also Alaska Native Brotherhood Camp 15 President and Grand President of the Alaska Native Brotherhood. Joe Williams, Sr. worked hard at connecting the community of Ketchikan and Saxman in more ways than the highway. Joe Williams, Sr. was highly respected in Saxman, Ketchikan and throughout South East Alaska, no matter the culture. He was of the Raven moiety, of the Beaver Clan and instrumental in preserving the Tlingit Culture in Saxman.

Naming this Coastal Trail after Joe Williams, Sr. will ensure his memory. His legacy will be remembered and cherished by the people of the communities of Saxman and Ketchikan for many years to come. Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,



Gilbert Bengé
Mayor of Saxman

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB42-DOT-CO-1-18-05
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: DOT&PF
 Title Joe Williams, Sr., Coastal Trail RDU Administration & Support
 Component Commissioner's Office
 Sponsor Rep. Elkins
 Requester (H) Comm. & Regional Affairs Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	*	*	*	*	*	*

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	*	*	*	*	*	*

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 The only foreseeable cost to DOT&PF would be a minimal expenditure for signs that would be used to identify the trailhead. Signs size would be 4x4 or 6x8 on wood posts. Generally, the cost per sign to manufacture and install is between \$1,500.00 and \$2,000.00.

Prepared by: Nona Wilson Phone 465-3904
 Division Legislative Liaison, DOT&PF Date/Time 1/19/05 11:32 AM
 Approved by: Mike Barton Date 1/19/2005
 Agency Commissioner, DOT&PF

HB

49

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE SALMON

TO: HB 49

1 Page 1, line 1, following "grants":

2 Insert "**for municipalities and certain unincorporated communities**"

3

4 Page 1, line 7, following "subsection.":

5 Insert "Each fiscal year the department shall pay a municipal aid grant of \$10,000 to
6 each community. The department with advice from the Department of Law shall determine
7 whether there is in each community an incorporated nonprofit entity or a Native village
8 council that will agree to receive and spend the grant for the benefit of the community. If
9 there is more than one qualified entity in a community, the department shall pay the grant to
10 the entity that the department finds most qualified to receive and spend the money. The
11 department may not pay the grant to a Native village council unless the council waives
12 immunity from suit for claims arising out of activities of the council related to the grant. A
13 waiver of immunity from suit under this subsection must be on a form provided by the
14 Department of Law. If there is no qualified incorporated nonprofit entity or Native village
15 council in a community that is willing to receive the grant, the grant for that community may
16 not be paid. Neither this subsection nor any action taken under it enlarges or diminishes the
17 governmental authority or jurisdiction of a Native village council."

18

19 Page 1, lines 10 - 11:

20 Delete "equal grants in the reduced amount to all municipalities"

21 Insert "grants reduced by an equal percentage to all municipalities and eligible
22 communities"

23

1 Page 1, line 12, following "section,":

2 Insert

3 "(1) "community" means a place in the unorganized borough that is not
4 incorporated as a city and in which 25 or more persons reside as a social unit;

5 (2)"

50,000
66 3.3 MU

WB 49

HOW MANY UNLAWED ARE PARTICIPATING
IN THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE - OR JOINT
INSURANCE ARRANGEMENT.

~ BETHEL - AUC -

ICPB

ANCHOR POINT

NINILCHIK

ITABILOF

COOPER LANDING

CROWN POINT

BEAR CREEK

NILDERSEK

NIKISKI

Eleanor Wolfe

From: Heather Nobrega
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2005 3:35 PM
To: Eleanor Wolfe
Subject: FW: HB 49

Eleanor,

Here is some information on people who will be testifying on HB 49.

Thanks.
Heather

From: Kevin Ritchie [mailto:kevin@akmi.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2005 2:02 PM
To: Heather Nobrega
Subject: RE: HB 49

Hi Heather
Thanks very much.
I will plan to testify and I have contacted

Mayor Wilbur Napayonak, Koyuk 9963-2400
Mayor Rose Nook, Upper Kalskag 471-2220

I asked two additional people who live in small communities, but have not heard back yet
I gave them the teleconf number 800-395-5073

Thanks and see you tomorrow
Kevin

-----Original Message-----

From: Heather Nobrega [mailto:Heather_Nobrega@legis.state.ak.us]
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2005 1:35 PM
To: kevin@akmi.org; sally_saddler@commerce.state.ak.us
Cc: Bill Rolfzen
Subject: HB 49

Just an FYI. Rep. Olson's staff has informed me that HB 49 will be up first tomorrow morning.

Thanks.

Heather M. Nobrega, Staff Counsel
Representative Norman Rokeberg
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-6848
Fax (907) 465-2040



[Click here to return to the original story](#)

Ten communities drop city insurance

Municipal League anticipates another dozen to follow

December 2, 2004

**By TIMOTHY INKLEBARGER
JUNEAU EMPIRE**

Ten small communities across the state have recently discontinued their municipal insurance due to a decline in assistance from the state and rising insurance and fuel costs.

Another dozen could follow within the next few months, according to Kevin Smith, executive director of the Alaska Municipal League Joint Insurance Association.

Smith would not release the names of the communities affected, but the league confirmed that Juneau is not one of the 10 cities. Juneau expects to pay roughly \$12 million in various forms of insurance in 2005, according to Juneau Finance Director Craig Duncan.

The league's insurance program covers workers' compensation, natural disasters, third-party injury liability and other costs for about 134 Alaska cities, boroughs and school districts.

Gov. Frank Murkowski vetoed \$22 million in municipal revenue sharing last year, which had helped many communities pay insurance costs in the past. Combined with the rising costs of fuel, the cuts have made it impossible for some cities to continue paying.

"In the past when they could count on a municipal assistance and revenue-sharing check, we'd carry them until the state checks were cut," Smith said. "They can't pledge zero, so I can't carry them. We carried them as long as we could and finally had to pull the plug."

In an effort to offset the cuts, Murkowski sent \$15 million to cities that same year in one-time federal money from President Bush's Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Act, with minimum payments of \$40,000 going to smaller communities.

This year Murkowski is asking the Legislature to approve \$6.8 million in aid for about 125 small, rural communities. The program would provide

\$25,000 for communities with fewer than 100 residents, \$50,000 for those with 100 to 500 residents and \$75,000 for those with 500 to 1,200 residents. The program is intended to offset rising fuel costs.

"These communities have experienced higher energy costs than the rest of Alaska and they have no tax base and insufficient commerce to support a sales tax," Murkowski said in a statement released in October.

But it is unlikely that the revenue-sharing program will be reinstated this year as it existed before the cuts, said Becky Hultberg, a Murkowski spokeswoman.

"Things are still open," she said. "We are still considering alternatives. The state this year will have some very important priorities, education being one of them. It is unlikely that insurance for cities would rise to that level. But the governor has recognized the needs of some of the smaller communities due to the disproportionately high cost of fuel and is making an effort to address those needs."

The Alaska Municipal League has made the reinstatement of some form of revenue sharing for cities its top priority this legislative session, which begins in January, according to program and policy coordinator Kathie Wasserman.

Wasserman, the former mayor of the Southeast coastal community of Pelican, said some communities drop their insurance before cutting other costs because citizens often are not informed.

"The mayor and councilmen have to react to their communities," she said. "If the roads aren't plowed, you'll get calls every day. They're not going to call you about the lack of insurance because it's not going to touch them."

Insurance costs have increased substantially, according to Mike Black, director of the state's Division of Community Advocacy, who also said the loss of insurance is often not visible to the public.

He said communities without insurance would have to appeal to the Legislature, Alaska's congressional delegation or some other state or federal agency for assistance. Black said he's advised communities with municipal employees to maintain their workers' compensation insurance policies because injured workers can sue the city, resulting in large court settlements.

"It's required under state law that an employer have workers' compensation insurance," he said. "We tell them that's something you have to retain."

• Timothy Inklebarger can be reached at timothy.inklebarger@juneauempire.com.

ALASKA

10 towns

can't pay insurance

DECEMBER 6, 2004

■ **BROKE:** Without state aid to pay premium, small cities risk disaster.

By JOEL GAY

Anchorage Daily News

Nearly a dozen rural communities are flirting with financial disaster after failing to pay their insurance bills and dropping out of a statewide pool of self-insured cities, boroughs and school districts.

The 10 small cities are no longer carrying workers' compensation, snowplow insurance or basic liability coverage, in large part because the state has eliminated the grants they once relied on to pay such expenses, said Kevin Smith, executive director of the Alaska Municipal League Joint Insurance Association.

Now uninsured, they could be fined for failing to meet legal requirements. They also run the risk of bankruptcy if slapped with a big lawsuit, Smith said.

INSURANCE: *If town is sued, state may take hit*

Continued from B-1

much to collect from a bankrupt city, Smith said.

"He can be the proud owner of an old waste-water treatment plant," he said.

It's also possible that a person could turn to the state, if a city were bankrupt, Smith said.

"You might decide the deeper pocket is to go after the state," since every city is a political subdivision of the state government, he said.

That's untested legal ground in Alaska, he added.

The cities that lost their insurance could get it back, Smith said, but it will take work. Not only must they make up the last four months, but they'll have to pay ahead several months.

They could get help if the Alaska Legislature approves a Murkowski proposal to give communities another one-time grant, with the smallest receiving \$25,000

Several small cities that last year had feared the loss of state aid said Friday that they are still financially solvent, though it has required extreme measures.

"We're still floating," and keeping up with insurance payments, said Larsen King, mayor of the Nunivak Island village of Mekoryuk.

But to save money, the city has merged with the local tribe, he said. The arrangement allows the city to tap state aid whenever it can but share the cost of administering the city's government with the tribe.

To the north, the village of Kiana did the same thing, said DeLores Tuckfield, deputy director of Kiana Traditional Council. In a move driven largely by the loss of revenue sharing, the city contracted with the council to administer city services, she said.

"It's been a lot of work" to establish the new system, which began July 1, Tuckfield said. But

so far, it's working well, she said, and the city has stayed ahead of its insurance bills.

The Southeast logging village of Coffman Cove is also meeting its financial obligations, though not without some sacrifices, said city administrator Judy Willis.

"Our (insurance) payments aren't always on time," she said. "But we haven't got a cancellation notice yet. I think they're being generous."

Insurance is a major expense in the city of 165, Willis said. Even after paring away nonessential costs, it was still more than \$20,000 a year, she said.

Coffman Cove has survived the loss of state revenue sharing so far, Willis said. But there's not much more the community can cut or raise without help from the Alaska Legislature. Willis wants to allow second-class cities such as hers to levy a flat property tax — say, \$100 an acre. Current law prohibits property

and the state may still be paying the cities bills anyway, he said.

"You could make an argument that if you're a political subdivision of the state, and if they're not making it (financially), the state is on the hook," he said.

Alaska's cities and boroughs received state aid for years. Some of the grants were specifically for public safety or construction. Others could be used for anything, including heating oil, city hall salaries and expenses such as insurance.

The three main sources of municipal aid dwindled over many years but finally expired when Gov. Frank Murkowski vetoed the last of them in 2003. Murkowski later used a federal grant to give municipalities a one-time check, which for the smallest communities was \$40,000.

Most cities absorbed the loss by cutting services, raising taxes and fees, or both. In small communities with fewer resources, the cuts meant reducing or shutting down popular services, such as snowplowing, teen centers and street lights.

But 10 communities, which Smith would not name, started falling behind on their monthly payments to the statewide insurance pool. This month, their insurance was canceled, he said.

The pool has "been carrying them for four months," Smith said. "I couldn't do it any longer." And another dozen or so communities are close to losing their insurance, as well, he said.

Cities are required to carry workers' compensation, and most provide it for their volunteer firefighters and emergency medical personnel, Smith said. Asked what the uninsured cities are doing now, he said, "panicking."

The Alaska Department of Labor could fine the cities for failing to insure their workers, Smith said. That would just drive the cities further into debt, he said.

If a worker got hurt or a visitor slipped on city property and successfully sued, there wouldn't be

See Page B-3, INSURANCE

taxes unless they're based on an assessment.

"If we had enough money to have everything assessed, we wouldn't need the tax," she said.

Otherwise, communities such as hers will have to rely on bake sales and raffles to raise money for expenses such as insurance and salaries, Willis said. She was going to a fund raiser Friday night for local sports teams. "Next week it's the fire department," she said.

■ Daily News reporter Joel Gay can be reached at...

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

RULES COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, MEMBER
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MEMBER
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS, MEMBER
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS, MEMBER

website: <http://www.akrepublicans.org/rokeberg/index.php>



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Representative Norman Rokeberg

e-mail: Representative_Norman_Rokeberg@legis.state.ak.us

SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR HB 49

By: Representative Norman Rokeberg

Title: An Act relating to municipal aid grants; and providing for an effective date.

House Bill 49 gives a municipal aid grant of \$50,000 to every municipality in the State of Alaska. However, if appropriations are not sufficient to fully fund these grants for a particular fiscal year, a reduced grant, based on available funding, shall be distributed equally to all municipalities.

Due to their small size, isolated geographic locations, and very limited economic bases, most of Alaska's small city governments rely significantly on financial assistance from the State for the provision of very basic local government functions. With the elimination of funding for State Revenue Sharing, Safe Communities and Capital Project Matching Grant Programs combined with sharp increases in costs of fuel, electricity, insurance and wage benefits, these small city governments now face a serious threat to their viability. The consequence of the elimination of State funding programs and increased costs are numerous. They include: inability to provide basic public services and conduct the basic requirements of municipal governments; municipal dissolution; inability to purchase necessities-including insurance and fuel; deteriorating infrastructure; and increased IRS, PERS and ESC problems.

*Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
Annual Report, Division of Community Advocacy, January 2005*

It is important to the viability of local municipalities and the people of this state that the Legislature provide some assistance to these communities. According to the Alaska Municipal League, from 2003 to 2005, 94 local governments lost an average of approximately 42% of the revenue required to provide basic public services. Many of these cities are in a financial crisis and are on the brink of dissolution. As these cities dissolve and are unable to provide services to their citizens, the State of Alaska will be looked upon to fill the void. Providing these communities with some financial assistance now will prevent problems in the future.

I urge your support of this legislation.

HB 49 Municipal Aid Grants

Municipalities	Municipal Aid Grant
Adak	\$50,000
Akhiok	\$50,000
Akiak	\$50,000
Akutan	\$50,000
Alakanuk	\$50,000
Aleknagik	\$50,000
Aleutians East Borough	\$50,000
Allakaket	\$50,000
Ambler	\$50,000
Anaktuvuk Pass	\$50,000
Anchorage	\$50,000
Anderson	\$50,000
Angoon	\$50,000
Aniak	\$50,000
Anvik	\$50,000
Atka	\$50,000
Atkasuk	\$50,000
Barrow	\$50,000
Bethel	\$50,000
Bettles	\$50,000
Brevig Mission	\$50,000
Bristol Bay Borough	\$50,000
Buckland	\$50,000
Chefornak	\$50,000
Chevak	\$50,000
Chignik	\$50,000
Chuathbaluk	\$50,000
Clark's Point	\$50,000
Coffman Cove	\$50,000
Cold Bay	\$50,000
Cordova	\$50,000
Craig	\$50,000
Deering	\$50,000
Delta Junction	\$50,000
Denali Borough	\$50,000
Dillingham	\$50,000
Diomedes	\$50,000
Eagle	\$50,000
Eek	\$50,000

HB 49 Municipal Aid Grants

Municipalities	Municipal Aid Grant
Egegik	\$50,000
Ekwok	\$50,000
Elim	\$50,000
Emmonak	\$50,000
Fairbanks	\$50,000
Fairbanks North Star Borough	\$50,000
False Pass	\$50,000
Fort Yukon	\$50,000
Galena	\$50,000
Gambell	\$50,000
Golovin	\$50,000
Goodnews Bay	\$50,000
Grayling	\$50,000
Gustavus	\$50,000
Haines Borough	\$50,000
Holy Cross	\$50,000
Homer	\$50,000
Hoonah	\$50,000
Hooper Bay	\$50,000
Houston	\$50,000
Hughes	\$50,000
Huslia	\$50,000
Hydaburg	\$50,000
Juneau	\$50,000
Kachemak	\$50,000
Kake	\$50,000
Kaktovik	\$50,000
Kaltag	\$50,000
Kasaan	\$50,000
Kenai	\$50,000
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$50,000
Ketchikan	\$50,000
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	\$50,000
Kiana	\$50,000
King Cove	\$50,000
Kivalina	\$50,000
Klawock	\$50,000
Kobuk	\$50,000
Kodiak	\$50,000

HB 49 Municipal Aid Grants

Municipalities	Municipal Aid Grant
Kodiak Island Borough	\$50,000
Kotlik	\$50,000
Kotzebue	\$50,000
Koyuk	\$50,000
Koyukuk	\$50,000
Kupreanof	\$50,000
Kwethluk	\$50,000
Lake & Peninsula Borough	\$50,000
Larsen Bay	\$50,000
Lower Kalskag	\$50,000
Manokotak	\$50,000
Marshall	\$50,000
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	\$50,000
McGrath	\$50,000
Mekoryuk	\$50,000
Metlakatla	\$50,000
Mountain Village	\$50,000
Napakiak	\$50,000
Napaskiak	\$50,000
Nenana	\$50,000
New Stuyahok	\$50,000
Newhalen	\$50,000
Nightmute	\$50,000
Nikolai	\$50,000
Nome	\$50,000
Nondalton	\$50,000
Noorvik	\$50,000
North Pole	\$50,000
North Slope Borough	\$50,000
Northwest Arctic Borough	\$50,000
Nuiqsut	\$50,000
Nulato	\$50,000
Nunam Iqua	\$50,000
Nunapitchuk	\$50,000
Old Harbor	\$50,000
Ouzinkie	\$50,000
Palmer	\$50,000
Pelican	\$50,000
Petersburg	\$50,000

HB 49 Municipal Aid Grants

Municipalities	Municipal Aid Grant
Pilot Point	\$50,000
Pilot Station	\$50,000
Platinum	\$50,000
Point Hope	\$50,000
Port Alexander	\$50,000
Port Heiden	\$50,000
Port Lions	\$50,000
Quinhagak	\$50,000
Ruby	\$50,000
Russian Mission	\$50,000
Saint George	\$50,000
Saint Mary's	\$50,000
Saint Michael	\$50,000
Saint Paul	\$50,000
Sand Point	\$50,000
Savoonga	\$50,000
Saxman	\$50,000
Scammon Bay	\$50,000
Selawik	\$50,000
Seldovia	\$50,000
Seward	\$50,000
Shageluk	\$50,000
Shaktoolik	\$50,000
Shishmaref	\$50,000
Shungnak	\$50,000
Sitka	\$50,000
Skagway	\$50,000
Soldotna	\$50,000
Stebbins	\$50,000
Tanana	\$50,000
Teller	\$50,000
Tenakee Springs	\$50,000
Thorne Bay	\$50,000
Togiak	\$50,000
Toksook Bay	\$50,000
Unalakleet	\$50,000
Unalaska	\$50,000
Upper Kalskag	\$50,000
Valdez	\$50,000

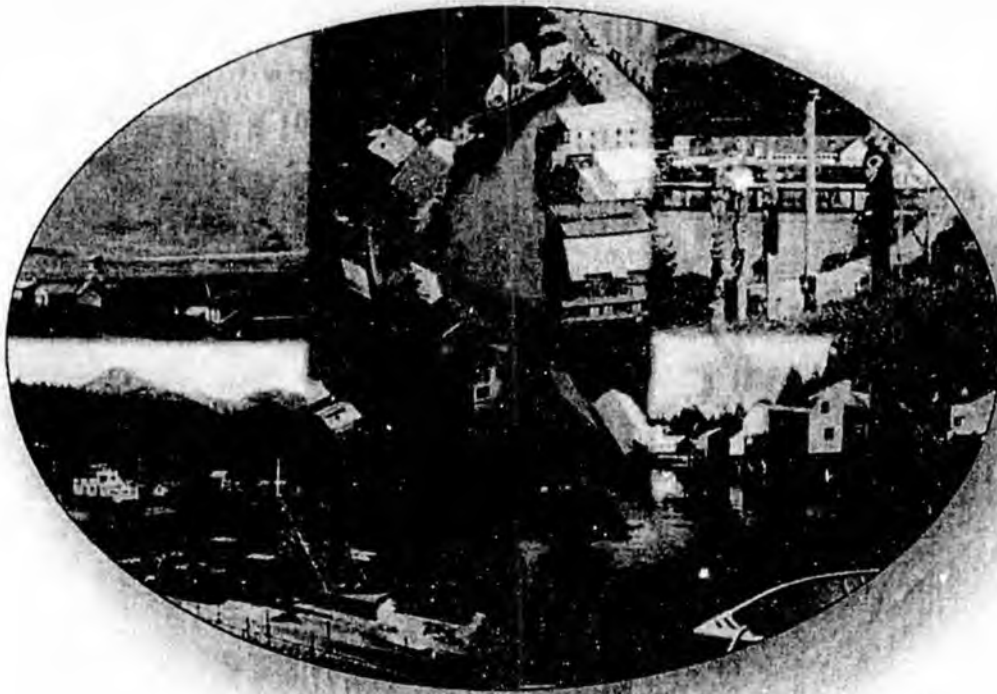
HB 49 Municipal Aid Grants

Municipalities	Municipal Aid Grant
Wainwright	\$50,000
Wales	\$50,000
Wasilla	\$50,000
White Mountain	\$50,000
Whittier	\$50,000
Wrangell	\$50,000
Yakutat	\$50,000
Totals	\$8,150,000

Annual Report

Division of Community Advocacy

January 2005



Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner
Department of Commerce,
Community, and
Economic Development

Michael Black, Director
Division of Community Advocacy
Department of Commerce, Community, and
Economic Development



Division of Community Advocacy Office Locations

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Division of Community Advocacy

MISSION

Promote strong communities and healthy economies by providing information, technical and financial assistance and other capacity building resources.

The mission of the Division of Community Advocacy (DCA) is to achieve maximum local self-government as contemplated by Article X of the Alaska Constitution. The Division promotes strong communities and healthy economies by coordinating and focusing the resources of State agencies and commissions, federal agencies and commissions, regional non-profit organizations, municipal governments, and tribal governing bodies to develop public service facilities and efficient public service delivery. The Division also contributes to the mission by delivering technical assistance, financial assistance, statistical information and other capacity-building and economic development resources to public and private clientele.

The Division delivers its services from seven locations. To provide more direct service, DCA staff are stationed at regional offices located around the State. Staff in these regional offices are in frequent contact with the communities they serve. The goal of this effort is to develop and maintain local capacities which help ensure efficient and effective local governments.



Local Government Development

The writers of Alaska's constitution mandated the creation of a "local affairs agency." Article X, Section 14, of the Alaska State Constitution states: "An Agency shall be established by law in the executive branch of the State government to advise and assist local governments. It shall review their activities, collect and publish local government information, and perform other duties prescribed by law."

The framers of the Alaska Constitution clearly indicated their belief that local government would play a critical role in Alaska's future and that the State had a responsibility to work with local governments to help them be successful in providing local governance and effective public services for community residents.

The Alaska Constitution also specifically provides for maximum local self government. However, the framers of Alaska's Constitution recognized that many local governments in the State were not fully developed and would not have the resources to achieve strong local self-determination unless they were assisted in this effort. A large part of the State consists of the "unorganized borough" in which there is no regional form of government. DCA fulfills this mandated assistance function by offering local governments and other community entities a broad range of support for local development efforts.

The focus of Local Government Development staff is technical assistance and training for communities that lack various resources needed to effectively operate their local government. The Division helps local and regional governments to become more self sufficient in providing government services to community residents. When working with a community to resolve a specific problem, staff also work towards the more general goal of "capacity building," increasing the capacity of local people and organizations to deal with local problems. The Division also supports professional training and development opportunities in cooperation with organizations such as the Alaska Association of Municipal Clerks, Alaska Association of Assessing Officers, Alaska Planners Association, and the Alaska Municipal League.

Financial Management Assistance

A Division priority is helping communities establish and maintain basic financial management systems. This focus on financial management has had positive results. In 2004, increasing insurance, fuel, and transportation costs in combination with decreasing general fund revenues, and difficulties in collecting user fees and taxes found many communities struggling financially. Sound budgeting, accounting systems and financial reporting systems received renewed attention in many communities. In addition to training municipal bookkeepers and clerks, DCA staff provided training for elected local officials who may not have an adequate understanding of their financial management responsibilities.

One example of this assistance was the development of two training modules, Bulk Fuel Manager Training and Bulk Fuel Bookkeeper Training. These training modules were developed

through funding of the Denali Training Fund. Both courses were presented in Anchorage to staff from 15 communities that had recently constructed bulk fuel facilities using Denali Commission funding.

★★ *Success Story* ★★

Tim Troll and Ralph Andrew – The City of Clark's Point called the division because they did not have enough funds to purchase fuel for the year and had fallen behind on their financial reporting. The Administrator was injured fishing during the summer, and had not been to work in several months. The temporary administrator was overwhelmed with the office work. DCA staff from the Dillingham office made several trips to the community.

On the first trip, Tim Troll was quickly able to help them locate their budget and Certified Financial Statements for the past several years. Once these were submitted to the State, funding that had been held pending submission of the documents could be released. This funding was adequate to purchase the necessary fuel.

On the second trip, Ralph Andrew worked with the City Administrator to prioritize financial needs. This included outlining overdue grant reports, scheduling a past due municipal election, identifying past due Federal payroll taxes, and an overpayment of State payroll taxes.

★★ *Success Story* ★★

Roxanne Auge – In 1999 the City of Nondalton was over \$400,000 in debt. They requested assistance from our Division. Roxanne Auge worked with city staff to develop a repayment plan. The repayment plan included significant reductions in programs and staffing while increasing the financial accountability of the City.

Since then Roxanne has continued to monitor, provide technical assistance, and moral support to the City. They have reduced the debt by over \$270,000, and in the near future will eliminate an additional \$30,000 of debt. During this time the city has also worked to implement the collection policies that Roxanne assisted them in developing. They have reduced the water/sewer utility accounts payable by over 20%.

Local Government Management Assistance

Alaska's Constitution, statutes and regulations define the powers and responsibilities of local governments. Various programs in DCA assist local governments in utilizing these powers to improve the efficiency of their organizations and the quality of life in their communities.

Examples of assistance and training provided by DCA include:

- ❖ Ordinance development and codification.
- ❖ Elections training.
- ❖ Personnel practices.
- ❖ Tax assessment and collection.
- ❖ Title 4 (Alcohol) local option laws.
- ❖ Council powers and procedures.
- ❖ Interpretation of State and local laws.
- ❖ Land management and planning.
- ❖ Development of land disposal ordinances.
- ❖ ANCSA 14(c)(3) negotiations & agreements.
- ❖ Newly Elected Officials (NEO) training.

★★ Success Story ★★

Nicole Grewe - The community of Gustavus incorporated as a second class city in April 2004 thereby adopting the responsibility of local government and self-determination. The new city requested assistance from the division in establishing and implementing core local government functions. Nicole provided assistance to the City and within three months of incorporation, a city clerk was hired, critical sections to the municipal code of ordinances were adopted, and a local sales and room tax implemented. Implementation of the sales tax was especially time critical as the majority of the tax comes during the summer tourist season.

Nicole continues to provide advice and assistance to the City as they designate a Comprehensive Community Planning Committee devoted to develop a community vision statement, gather public input, and adopt an action plan for sustainable community development.

Local Government Online (LOGON)

Local Government Online (LOGON) is a web based information system created by Commerce's Division of Community Advocacy to assist local governments (municipal and tribal), members of the public, administrators, clerks, elected and appointed officials, community leaders, and others interested in local government operations, public services, and community development in Alaska.

The LOGON is intended to provide information on important local government issues, such as: duties and responsibilities of elected officials, holding public meetings, financial management, grant management, personnel management, payroll, ordinances, conducting elections, municipal government structure, incorporation, annexation, tribal and municipal agreements, water and sewer utility management, and much more. This is an evolving resource and will continue to be updated based on availability of new information and feedback from users.

Each LOGON chapter includes an introduction/overview of the topic, a frequently asked questions (FAQs) section, and web links to applicable Alaska Statutes, federal/state regulations, sample documents, related state and federal agencies, the "Local Government Handbook" and other publications, videos, and additional training opportunities." LOGON also includes a newsletter, calendar of events, and links to other resource agencies and programs.

Explore LOGON at www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/LOGON/home.cfm

Local Boundary Commission

The Division of Community Advocacy serves as staff to the Local Boundary Commission (LBC). The framers of Alaska's Constitution established the LBC to oversee the creation and alteration of city and borough governments. The founders recognized that city and borough governments would serve as fundamental political subdivisions of state government for the delivery of vital public services at the local level. The LBC has the power and duty to judge proposals for

- ◆ incorporation of cities and boroughs;
- ◆ reclassification of cities;
- ◆ annexation to cities and boroughs;
- ◆ detachment from cities and boroughs;
- ◆ dissolution of cities and boroughs;
- ◆ merger of cities and boroughs; and
- ◆ consolidation of cities and boroughs.



DCA staff provides technical support to the LBC, petitioners, and other interested individuals and organizations.

The LBC files an Annual report to the State Legislature each year detailing its activities and decisions throughout the year. That report was presented to the Legislature on January 18, 2005, and is available at this web site,

<http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/lbc/LBCreport.htm>

The following **summarizes** the major activities of the LBC and DCA Staff during 2004, please see the full report for details.

City Incorporation

City incorporation activities occurred to various degrees in the following nine communities:

Anchor Point	Gustavus	Iliamna
Chitina	Healy	Naukati
Gravina Island	Hope	Willow

From those inquiries, only the residents of Naukati formally petitioned for incorporation during 2004. The incorporation of Gustavus as a second-class city was certified on April 1, 2004. LBC staff issued notice of the incorporation.

City Annexation

City annexation was explored or pursued to various degrees with respect to the following city governments during 2004:

City of Akutan	City of Kivalina	City of Seward
City of Bethel	City of Kodiak	City of Wasilla
City of Eagle	City of Nome	
City of Homer	City of Petersburg	

During 2004, three formal petitions for annexation were filed; two involved the City of Akutan, and one involved the City of Petersburg. In addition, review of one aspect of the 2002 annexation by the City of Homer was before Staff and the LBC.

City Dissolution

Interest in City dissolution arose in the following localities during 2004:

Holy Cross	Kivalina
Hughes	Nikolai

However, no formal petitions to dissolve a city government were filed.

City Reclassification

Interest in city reclassification occurred in the following localities during 2004:

Angoon	Dillingham
Bethel	Wasilla

While no formal petition for city reclassification was submitted, LBC Staff has provided substantial assistance to both the City of Dillingham and the City of Wasilla in this regard.

Borough Incorporation

Interest in borough incorporation occurred in the following areas during 2004:

Bristol Bay	Holy Cross	Western Alaska
Copper River Basin	Lower Kenai Peninsula	Wrangell
Delta-Greely	Nenana	
Glacier Bay	Prince William Sound	

Although no formal petition for borough incorporation was submitted during 2004, the City of Whittier initiated proceedings for consideration of a proposal to incorporate a Prince William Sound Borough.

Borough Annexation

Annexation activities occurred in the following boroughs during 2004:

Fairbanks North Star Borough
Ketchikan Gateway Borough

No formal petition for borough annexation was filed in 2004.

Borough Detachment

Interest in borough detachment occurred in the following communities during 2004:

Eagle River-Chugiak	Girdwood	Tyonek
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No formal petition for borough detachment was filed during 2004. However, significant interest in such occurred in communities in the Municipality of Anchorage (Eagle River-Chugiak and Girdwood).

Consolidation

Interest in consolidation of city and borough governments was expressed in the following areas during 2004:

Haines Borough Ketchikan Gateway Borough Northwest Arctic Borough

A petition for consolidation was received for consolidation of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough and City of Ketchikan.

Special Projects

In 2004, Staff assisted the LBC in carrying out a significant special project relating to a study of school consolidation opportunities. A joint report by the LBC and Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) regarding school consolidation was filed with the Legislature in February of 2004. The report was distributed in hard copy and electronic format and is posted to the LBC's Web site.

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/lbc/school_study/school_study_report_final2.htm

The LBC outlined the following general recommendations to the Legislature regarding school consolidation:

1. Promote borough government.
2. Establish threshold for school districts to relinquish school powers.
3. Establish formal procedures for Rural Educational Attendance Area (REAA) boundary changes.
4. Address the establishment of Federal Transfer REAAs through apparent local and special legislation.
5. Remove disincentives for school consolidation from the education funding formula.
6. Create incentives for school consolidation.

Additional LBC Information

Further information on the Local Boundary Commission is available at

<http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/lbc/lbc.htm>

Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA)

The goal of the RUBA Program is to prepare rural communities for, and help them meet the challenge of managing and operating sanitation utilities. RUBA is achieving this goal by providing assistance in the areas of business, finance, personnel, and general management to governments and organizations responsible for operating water and sewer utilities in rural Alaska.

FY04 RUBA Activities:

- ◆ Made 245 trips to 102 different communities to provide on-site RUBA assistance.
- ◆ Presented nine 32-hour Utility Management Classes in 6 different regional centers throughout the State. Seventy-five utility managers completed the classes.
- ◆ Worked with the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) to develop regulations for a new level of certification for small utilities. Previously very small utilities fell under the same regulatory provision as the largest utilities in the state. As a result, few small utilities applied for certification. Under the new regulatory regulations, 85 small utilities have applied and 4 have already received certification from the RCA.
- ◆ Worked with the RCA on developing annual financial reporting requirements for small utilities.
- ◆ Contractors working for the program provided training on QuickBooks Pro in four communities (Kasaan, Seldovia, Coffman Cove, Nulato). Staff worked directly with several other communities to implement QuickBooks as an accounting package, or adopt changes to existing QuickBooks practices.
- ◆ Presented information sessions at the following conferences: Alaska Water and Wastewater Manager's Association (AWWMA), Alaska Rural Water Association (ARWA), Alaska Municipal League (AML), Southeast conference of the AWWMA, Alaska Forum on the Environment, and Building Our Communities.
- ◆ Served on the evaluation committees for Denali Commission Washeteria grants, Denali Commission Multi-use Facility Grants, and the ADEC Village Safe Water Grants.

★★ Success Story ★★

Elizabeth Manfred - The City of Atka was awarded a Village Safe Water construction grant for water and sanitation improvements. The grant contained a special grant condition that the City demonstrate that they have the management capacity to administer the project once it was completed. This was to be done through successful completion of a management assessment.

At the request of the community, Elizabeth traveled to Atka and completed a management capacity assessment of the utility. The assessment identified that the utility did not identify all revenues and expenses in the utility budget, which would allow tracking water/sewer service data. Also, financial reports were not being generated for the governing body.

Elizabeth provided the standard chart of accounts and assisted the City Administrator in customizing it to city finances. The City Council adopted the recommended changes and accurate monthly financial reports are now generated. A reassessment completed by RUBA staff was provided to VSW and construction funding was awarded. Atka is administering their grant and completing the project using force accounting.

Office of the State Assessor (OSA)

In accordance with state law, the Office of State Assessor (OSA) conducted the annual full value determination (FVD) for taxable property in sixteen (16) organized boroughs and seventy-six (76) home rule, first class, and second class (with a population over 750) cities for a total of ninety-two (92) municipalities. The OSA published the results in a report titled, "Alaska Taxable." To review the report, visit the Division's website <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/assessor.htm> or contact the OSA.

To assure equitable treatment for all taxpayers and to assure the State disburses school funding equitably to each municipality, the OSA monitored municipal assessment practices. This past year, the OSA was asked by the assembly of the state's largest municipality to investigate and report on the efficiency of the assessors' office. Many of the suggestions offered in the report have been implemented by the administration and others are being offered to provide tax relief for the local property taxpayer.

Because of the possibility of the formation of new boroughs in the state, the OSA began a program this year to strengthen the value model building program used to formulate value estimates. A large amount of time was spent in the Delta/Greely area reviewing data and developing new value models for the proposed borough. The models built for this proposed borough will be modified and used for other areas of the state when they are considered.

In accordance with State law, the OSA also provided guidance with interpreting state mandated exemptions; established standards for assessment practices for use by local assessing offices; assisted in developing ordinances dealing with property assessment issues. The state workshop for assessing Possessory Interests was revised and presented during the Alaska Municipal League Conference in Fairbanks and was very well received.

★★ Success Story ★★

The upcoming administration conference of the International Association of Assessing Officers will be held in Anchorage in September 2005. This conference is expected to bring 1,500 - 2,000 delegates plus companions to the southcentral area that will help lengthen the tourist season for local retailers and service businesses. The State Assessor is the President of the local Alaska Association of Assessing Officers and serves as the primary conduit to the international organization headquartered in Chicago. It is hoped that this conference will set a standard for all future conferences of this organization and create a good potential for a repeat in our state in the future.

Land Management

The Land Management and Community Planning programs provide assistance to communities on regional and local land issues. The main areas of assistance are technical advice and training on local planning and land management efforts, the Alaska Coastal Management Program, the Municipal Lands Trustee Program, and the National Flood Insurance Program.

Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP)

Through balanced stewardship, the ACMP strives to sustain the long-term economic and environmental productivity of the Alaska coast. The ACMP provides a balance of decision making that addresses all interests, coastal resources, and coastal uses. Thirty-two coastal districts participate in the program by developing local coastal management plans, implementing local plans through the consistency review process, and informing and educating the public about the ACMP. The Department's role in the program, which is established in AS 44.47.095, supports the coastal districts through research, training, and technical assistance. DCA also manages the ACMP grant program, which awards \$1 million annually in grant funds to the coastal districts.

Land Management and Mapping

Unresolved land claims and inadequate information about land sometimes hinder development for both the private and public sectors. The land management section provides information, maps and assistance to agencies, contractors and rural communities so they may overcome land problems that currently impede development. Some of the services provided include the following:

- ❖ **Site Control.** This includes preparing title opinions and providing maps, sample documents and technical assistance to assure a proper ownership interest for publicly funded projects. Site control helps protect state and local government investment in buildings and facilities.

- ❖ **Community Profile Mapping.** By assisting groups that are contracting for the preparation of community mapping we ensure that community maps are prepared to a standard that is compatible with other users, that existing digital mapping is used whenever possible and that the project is coordinated with other agency mapping efforts that may be taking place. The maps are an important planning tool to expedite infrastructure development and reduce property loss due to site



control problems and natural hazards. In exchange for DCA assistance, mapping partners permit the maps to be added to a community-mapping library and shared with the public in paper and digital form. DCA's current mapping partnerships are developing aerial photo based community maps in 57 rural communities.

- ❖ **Land Management.** Section 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) provides that certain land in ANCSA communities be made available to residents, businesses, non-profits, communities and airport operators. DCA provides community mapping and land management assistance to municipalities, unincorporated communities, and Native village corporations so they may carry out the process of identifying and conveying 14(c) land claims. The settlement of the ANCSA 14(c) land claims is an essential step in clearing land title in the community and providing a base of land for private and public land development. In unincorporated communities DCA carries out the community planning and negotiation of the 14(c)(3) community land on behalf of a future municipal corporation in accordance with AS 44.33.755. Leases, deeds and easements of Municipal Trust Land were issued this year for sanitation facilities, clinics, consolidated bulk fuel storage, power generation, roads, and other community facilities.

Floodplain Management/National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The mission of the Division's Floodplain Management Program is to reduce public and private sector losses and damage from flooding and erosion by providing coordination, funding, and technical assistance to NFIP communities. The Division serves as the State coordinating agency for the NFIP. The program provides over \$326.2 million in flood insurance coverage to individuals, businesses, and renters in 37 cities and boroughs.

The Division manages the **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)** Program. Staff managed the reconstruction of a home that was substantially damaged - 50% or more of value — following the 2002 flooding which by local ordinance is required to be rebuilt to current code standards. The Seward area home which had been repetitively damaged since its construction in 1951 was rebuilt above flood levels using a combination of grant funds, insurance and homeowner finances.

Goals for 2005 are to develop flood hazard maps for one-half of the unmapped floodprone communities; reduce the average age of Alaska's flood maps by half; and produce digital flood hazard maps for the 15% highest priority areas in the state. DCA staff, as Alaska's lead for the national Multi-Hazard Map Modernization initiative, completed a **Business Plan** for modernizing Alaska's flood maps.

Major Component Accomplishments in 2004

- ✓ Prepared a *Five-Year Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan*.
- ✓ Conducted technical assistance visits to Nenana, Denali and Fairbanks North Star Borough immediately following flood events; made other onsite assistance visits to Haines, Delta Junction and Koyukuk.
- ✓ Conducted major project reviews that had floodplain development conflicts including Wrangell Museum, Talkeetna Airport expansion, Norton Sound Seafood Processing Plant in Nome, numerous new clinic and housing projects statewide.
- ✓ Assisted Lake and Peninsula Borough in adopting a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance basing hazard designation on Community Profile Maps - allowing for the sale of federally backed flood insurance borough-wide.

- ✓ Organized community relocation and erosion/flood control meeting attended by more than 40 for the most threatened communities - Shishmaref and Newtok
- ✓ Prepared comment letter, organized State agency briefing and assisted in information for the US General Accounting Office report ***Alaska Native Villages Most Are Affected by Flooding and Erosion but Few Qualify for Federal Assistance***.
- Prepared testimony for U.S. Senate Appropriations Hearing on Erosion and Flooding held in Anchorage June 29-30, 2004, and provided community contacts from high erosion and flood risk communities to testify. Coordinated two meetings to try to begin development of a policy and strategy for addressing village erosion and relocation.
- ✓ Floodplain management program staff is managing a FY04 \$2 million Legislative Grant to Shishmaref for erosion control and is coordinating other funding assistance to Shishmaref for erosion control.
- ✓ Produced the *Alaska Quick Guide for Floodplain Management* available on the Department's website at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/nfip/pub/AKQG2003_web.pdf



Shishmaref October 2004 Storm photos. The large building in these two photos is the Shishmaref Teacher's Housing Triplex building owned by the Bering Straits School District. A portion of the \$2 million Legislative Grant was used to move the building back from the edge. However, it is still threatened by erosion from the next storm.



Nome's Front Street on October 19, 2004, after a storm hit Western Alaska and brought widespread flooding to coastal communities. DCA staff assisted Nome in preparing the city's Flood Mitigation Plan using a \$10,000 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant. Randy Romenesko, City Manager, estimates that Nome's preparedness saved more than \$250,000 in just two days.

Photo by Laurent Dick

Community Development



The focus of business development staff is to provide technical assistance to those communities desiring economic growth, and technical assistance and basic information to new businesses or businesses seeking to expand or diversify. Staff also assist with planning and training for communities and organizations looking for business development. The efforts of the Division are part of the State of Alaska's overall economic development strategy to increase employment and diversify our economic base.

Some of the Division's programs are regional in nature. The goals of these programs are to stimulate economic development in the different regions by preparing strategies, assist communities to implement the strategies, and provide opportunities for communities to participate in economic activities not previously available to them.

Alaska Regional Development Organization (ARDOR) Program

The Legislature established the ARDOR Program in 1988 in support of the widely held belief that a locally driven initiative, in partnership with the State and other entities, can most effectively stimulate economic development and produce healthy, sustainable local economies. An ARDOR is a non-profit organization of local volunteers, representing numerous public and private interests, working together to achieve economic development in their region. Each ARDOR prepares a regional economic development strategy and assists communities and businesses to implement the strategy. The ARDORS are eligible for State matching grants. There are currently 11 ARDORS. DCA administers the grants and manages the ARDOR program. Funding is provided by the Alaska Industrial Development & Export Authority (AIDEA).

★★ *Success Story* ★★

**Valdez Fisheries, Valdez, Prince William Sound
Economic Development District**

Working collaboratively with the U. S. Economic Development Administration, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Prince William Sound Community College, the ARDOR assisted the Valdez Fishermen's Association to secure funding and training for local fishermen to add value to their catch and to extend the fishing season.

The project provides:

- ◆ Training on how to properly process sea food, through smoking, canning, and flash freezing;
- ◆ Training and assistance on operating a small business;
- ◆ Year-round fishing opportunities to fishermen in the Sound rather than the traditional seasonal opportunities;
- ◆ Year-round processing and marketing opportunities to fishermen in the Sound;
- ◆ Reduced costs of sea food to local residents year-round; and,
- ◆ The opportunity to study the feasibility of using waste heat from the Petro Star refinery for a cold storage facility.

Over 250 people have been certified to process seafood. Classes have been taught in Valdez, Naknek, King Salmon, Cordova, Dillingham, and Wrangell. The class is scheduled to be taught in Kenai this fall.

The ARDOR vice president initiated the project. The ARDOR provided contacts with potential funders and helped secure the funding needed to implement the project.

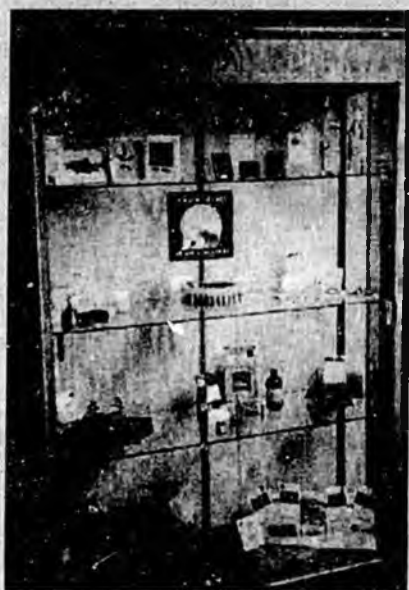
Small Business Development

The Division has one Development Specialist to support the start-up and expansion of small businesses around the State. Assistance provided includes:

- ◆ Responding to information requests from business owners.
- ◆ Developing publications on business topics.

Publications released in 2004 were Starting a Small Business, March 2004 edition, and Small Business Quick Reference Guide – Arts & Crafts, June 2004 edition.

★★ ***Success Story*** ★★



A new display of Made in Alaska products has been installed at the Alaska Public Lands Information Center in Tok. The display features products made and sold in interior communities, such as Far Above Rubies skin care products made in Ester and sold in Valdez, and Subarctic Spinners earbands of dog-fur yarn made in Cantwell and sold in Chitina and Glennallen. The display also provides brochures directing travelers to the retail locations where they can find the products.

Made in Alaska Program

The intent of the Made in Alaska (MIA) program is to promote and increase the sale of Alaskan manufactured and/or made products. The Made in Alaska program identifies and promotes the purchase of products manufactured and crafted in Alaska, ranging from small gift items to large industrial modules. Alaska businesses manufacture high quality products for Alaskan, domestic and international markets.

Products which meet program criteria are eligible to use the Made in Alaska logo. Permits authorizing the use of the Made in Alaska logo serve both producers and consumers by certifying product authenticity. The MIA program administration is contracted to a private sector organization.



Alaska Product Preference and Forest Product Preference Programs

These programs provide incentives for Alaska businesses when responding to bids for State contracts. The Alaska Product Preference Program, which is available to manufacturers within the State, provides a cost preference of up to 7% for State procurement. The Forest Products Preference Program provides a 7% cost preference in State procurement for wood products manufactured from Alaska timber. Both programs require certification by Commerce to be eligible for the preference.

Presently there are 72 Alaskan manufacturers participating in the Alaska Products Preference Program, with products ranging from prefabricated buildings to bagged topsoil. Seventy four companies are listed for the Forest Products Preference Program.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)

VISTA members serve Alaska's urban and rural communities. This year, through the Division's program, 26 VISTAs served in 13 communities. DCA received approval for six additional members who are now serving under an Indian Set-Aside Grant. Entities sponsoring these VISTAs are community and regional organizations that serve Alaska Natives. The program currently has a broad range of projects including strategic planning, leadership programs, cultural preservation, distance education, marketing/arts promotion and small business development. All members focus on human resources and capacity building, community ownership, and sustainability. The DCA VISTA program and its members are growing while earning a solid reputation for positive change.

★★ *Success Story* ★★

Ionia, Inc. is a small-scale, multi-generational village environment that strives to achieve excellence in mental health, well being, agriculture, family, community, and environmental awareness. Located in Kasilof, Ionia asked for two AmeriCorps*VISTA members in 2003 in order to help them to achieve their goals. Two years later, VISTAs Jeremy Becherer and John Creighton have made tremendous, positive impacts on the Ionia community.

In the past year, John and Jeremy have helped Ionia to obtain more than \$200,000 in funding for farm equipment and land for an experimental barley and oat crop. Throughout this process, they have helped to empower the Ionia community, and have effectively bridged the gap between Ionia and the larger outside community. John and Jeremy's accomplishments serve as a model for AmeriCorps*VISTA members, and just go to show what a difference a few community-minded volunteers can make.

Financial Assistance

The Division administers a number of programs that provide financial assistance to communities to supplement local revenue generation. A number of them are revenue programs which share State or federal funds with local communities. The Division also administers grant programs which can help communities with the finances to build the infrastructure needed to support community and business development. Federally funded programs and State resources support this effort. Some of these programs continue from year-to-year and some are special programs that have a limited time frame or limited funding. Grant staff are available to answer questions about the various funding sources and help direct communities to the most appropriate source for a proposed project.

Shared Revenue Programs

Federal Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) for Cities in the Unorganized Borough

Division staff worked closely with Senator Ted Stevens to establish and administer this program which expanded federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) payments to include cities located in Alaska's unorganized borough. The Division distributed \$6,254,616 to 98 Alaska cities in FY05. These federal funds are especially crucial for many cities as they deal with the elimination of State Revenue Sharing, Safe Communities, and Capital Matching Grant funding upon which they relied to provide basic public services.

Fisheries Resource Landing Tax

A Fisheries Resource Landing Tax is levied on processed fishery resources first landed in Alaska, or any processed fishery resource subject to Sec. 210(f) of the American Fisheries Act. The State tax is based on the unprocessed value of the resource, which is determined by multiplying a statewide average price per pound (based on Alaska Department of Fish and Game data) by the unprocessed weight. Fisheries Resource Landing Tax is collected primarily from factory trawlers and floating processors which process fishery resources outside of the State's three mile limit and bring their products into Alaska for transshipment. The Fisheries Resource Landing Tax revenues are allocated to eligible municipalities on the same basis as the Shared Fisheries Business Tax Program.



Shared Fisheries Business Tax Program

This program provides for an annual sharing of State fish tax collected outside of municipal boundaries on the basis of nineteen "fisheries management areas." The funding available within each of these areas is distributed among municipalities in that area based on the level of significant impacts resulting from fishing industry activity compared to the level of impacts experienced by other municipalities in that area. In FY05, \$1,725,251 in State tax will be distributed to 95 eligible municipalities.

National Forest Receipts

The Department distributes federal National Forest Receipts under the authority of 16 USC 500 and under AS 41.15.180. The federal law was amended in 2000 under the "Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act." The Act provides that for State fiscal years FY02-FY07, the State shall receive an annual payment equal to the average of the three highest National Forest Receipts payments made to the State during fiscal years FY87-FY00. In FY04, the Department allocated over \$9 million to 9 boroughs, 18 cities, 4 Regional Educational Attendance Areas, and the Metlakatla reservation under the amended law.

Grant Programs

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

The goal of the federally funded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program is to enhance the quality of life for low-and moderate-income residents, particularly in rural Alaska. The Program provides grants for public facilities and planning activities that address conditions detrimental to the health and safety of local residents. The grants reduce the costs of essential community services. Special economic development funds may be used to provide capital to assist in the creation or retention of jobs that principally benefit low-and moderate-income persons. During FY05 approximately \$4.7 million was awarded in grants.

During the fall of FY05 Division staff provided seven Grant Writing workshops in communities throughout the state. Approximately 100 local government officials participated. The purpose of the workshops was to provide an overview of the CDBG grant program and to train potential grant applicants how to successfully complete the CDBG application packet. Feedback from the workshops was very positive and we hope to continue and perhaps expand on those in FY06.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Program

The goals of the federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Program are to reduce and/or prevent poverty through community-based educational activities, which lead to a greater degree of self-sufficiency on the part of low-income persons. Services are provided through the State's only Community Action Agency, RurALCAP. During FY05 approximately \$2.5 million was made available to RurALCAP to provide eligible services to people in poverty across the State.

Emergency Shelter Grant Program

The goals of the federal Emergency Shelter Grant Program are to assist with the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless: renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversions of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; payment of maintenance, operation, insurance, utilities, and furnishings; and payment for provision of essential community services including those concerned with employment, health, substance abuse, education, food, or prevention. During FY05 approximately \$127,000 was made available statewide for the program.

Legislative Grants Program

Legislative grants are awarded by the State Legislature, with final approval by the Governor (delegated to a specific Department for administration). It is the Department's responsibility to notify grantees of their awards, and to develop and execute grant agreements based on each project. These awards can be for a variety of projects such as health, fire and safety, water and sewer, construction of community facilities, cemetery restoration, and program operations. This section also ensures grantees obtain site control, State Fire Marshal approval, and other regulatory agency permits as required. The Division currently administers approximately 365 active legislative grants for a total value of \$60 million.

Mini-Grants

The Mini-Grant Assistance Program is federally funded by the Denali Commission and the U.S. Forest Service. The program provides grants on an annual competitive basis to rural Alaska communities for a wide range of development projects and development strategies. Grants are awarded to the most viable projects which promote development by diversifying the economic base to provide jobs, income and long lasting economic benefits to the communities served. One application per community is accepted annually for a maximum of \$30,000. The funding level in FY05 was approximately \$535,000.

The Mini-Grant Assistance Program is one of the most popular grant programs the Department administers. We generally receive between 75 and 100 applications requesting in excess of \$1.5 million. The program provides a source of funding for many activities that are not funded through other means. Planning activities (including feasibility studies, business plans, and community development plans) are very popular as are projects that provide seed money for economic development activities. Without the Mini-Grant Assistance Program many innovative and exciting projects would likely never get off the ground. Although a small investment, the Mini-Grant Assistance Program provides significant benefits to a large number of communities across the State annually.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

This is a federal grant program that provides assistance to National Flood Insurance participating communities for flood mitigation planning and project activities. The Division administers these Federal Emergency Management Agency pass-through grants.

Multi-Use Facility Grants

The Multi-Use Facility Grant Program is federally funded by the Denali Commission. The purpose of the program is to encourage consolidation of compatible essential community services while eliminating duplication of services and increasing the efficiency with which services are provided. Multi-Use Facilities can meet a variety of needs in Alaska and enhance the delivery of vital community services. Priority for funding goes to projects associated with life, health, and safety. Projects funded with Multi-Use Facility funds are generally limited to serving communities with populations of no greater than 2,500 people. Eligible applicants may ask for either construction funding only or for combined design and construction funding. Economically distressed communities must provide a 10% local match and non-distressed communities must provide a minimum 25% match. Requests may not exceed \$1 million per applicant with a maximum of \$25,000 for design completion. In FY05, there is a total of 13 active projects totaling approximately \$9 Million.

Fisheries Economic Development Grant

In the Spring of 2003 Governor Murkowski announced the State's Fisheries Revitalization Strategy.

The Revitalization Strategy combines federal funds authorized under Title V-Fisheries Disaster, Section 501(b) of the 2003 Federal Appropriations Bill, and Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund monies authorized under the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.

The Revitalization Strategy is a multi-level, multi-year plan designed to spur increased productivity and innovation in the Alaska fishing industry by investing considerable economic resources into critical commercial fisheries infrastructure and capital projects.

A key component of the Strategy is the Fisheries Economic Development Grant Program. This program is intended to assist communities throughout the salmon fishing regions of Alaska impacted by the downturn in the salmon industry. Assistance may be provided in the form of one-time grants to finance fisheries related infrastructure or economic development projects that have the potential to increase Alaska seafood/product quality; increase Alaska seafood/product diversity and/or value; increase industry efficiencies; or lower costs within the industry. Approximately \$13 million has been awarded under this program.

Alaska Salmon Marketing Grant Program

The Alaska Salmon Marketing Grant Program is also a component of the Revitalization Strategy. The purpose of the program is to assist Alaska salmon marketers in funding industry's "best thinking" on how to most effectively market wild Alaska salmon. Approximately \$10 million in grant funds have been made available for this component. Applications were accepted under three categories:

Major Grant Program: Directed toward major processors/marketers and geared to the scale and capabilities of larger companies; approximately \$7.7 million was made available.

Mini-Grant Program: Directed toward mid-sized and growing companies and programs meeting the threshold identified by SBA requirements; approximately \$2.4 million was made available.

Micro-Grant Program: Directed toward the small and emerging marketing sector which includes primarily the Alaskan direct marketing sector. This category is open to businesses that have no more than 10 full-time equivalent employees; approximately \$460,000 was made available.

Direct Aid to Fisheries Impacted Communities

On July 3, 2003, the Division issued checks to municipalities impacted by the recent downturn in the salmon industry. \$7 million was divided among 63 coastal communities where salmon processing is an important economic activity. The money is designed to offset the loss in salmon landing taxes in recent years.

National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPR-A) Impact Program

Under 42 U.S.C. § 6508, the State of Alaska receives 50 percent of the revenues from federal oil and gas lease sales in the NPR-A. Use of those funds is for planning; construction, maintenance, and operation of essential public facilities; and other necessary provision of public service, with priority use given to municipalities most heavily impacted by oil and gas development in the NPR-A.

In September 2004, Division staff traveled to Barrow to conduct a workshop for communities within the NPR-A. This is the second year we have offered an NPR-A workshop. Staff reviewed the overall program objectives, eligible activities, completion of application forms, and the level of funds anticipated to be available, and answered specific questions from community representatives. Staff also reviewed general grant management expectations. Feedback was positive and the Division plans to continue offering similar workshops in coming years.

In December 2004, the Division will be recommending funding awards for NPR-A projects. The Division expects that those projects will be under grant agreement and effective after July 1, 2005, when the funding is deposited into the NPR-A Special Revenue Fund. In FY05 there were 57 active NPR-A grants totaling \$52 Million.

Community Project Capital Matching Grant Program for Incorporated and Unincorporated Communities

The Capital Project Matching Grant Program did not receive new funding in FY04 or FY05 and is not expected to receive funding in the future. However, there are 600 active Capital Project Matching Grants totaling approximately \$33,825,800 that the Division is administrating.

Denali Commission

The Division administers several Denali Commission grants (using an administration fee of 1.1%), such as the Mini-Grants, Multi-Use Facilities, and Community Priorities Grants. Since 2001, the Division has administered over 100 Denali Commission grants totaling \$13.6 million. Thirty-five grants are currently open and active, totaling \$10.1 million. The Division also supports a position to liaison with Denali Commission full-time on development issues, as do several other state and federal agencies.

Grants Tracking Information System Database

An Internet-based management system was completed in May 2000 for internal use by the Division's Grant Administrators. The database tracks detailed information needed for all of the grants administered by the Division. Some of the information from the Grants Tracking System is available to the public in the Community Funding Database, at

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm

Information Resources

The Division of Community Advocacy is a leader in providing information resources to the public. The Division's mission is to collect and publish accurate and timely information on local communities, local government and economic development in Alaska, and to make this information readily accessible to the public.

Online Information Resources

Internet users can access a wealth of information about Alaska's communities, local government and economic development by visiting the Division's web site at <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca>.

Alaska Community Database/Community Profiles

The Alaska Community Database is an interactive database on the Division's web site that provides a wide range of community-based information and data for planning, policy-making, and technical assistance decisions. Some of the users who access this online database include State and federal agencies, private non-profit organizations, legislators and their staff, and the general public. Users can obtain community information summaries or in-depth community profiles for each Alaska community. Users also have the option of creating customized queries that can be viewed online or downloaded into a Microsoft Excel file, which will then be automatically transmitted via e-mail to their personalized e-mail accounts. (http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm)

Alaska Economic Information System (AEIS)

The Alaska Economic Information System (AEIS) was created to provide user-friendly access to information about Alaska's economy, workforce, and industry sectors at a Census Area level. The AEIS is a tremendous resource for businesses, communities and individuals, saving them significant time and effort in collecting the information on which to base development decisions and plans. Starting from a map of Alaska, users can "click" on a census area, and quickly obtain information on that area's basic economic industries such as tourism, oil and gas, mining, and seafood. Detailed information is also provided for the critical infrastructure elements of transportation, energy, and utility sectors that support long-term, viable economic development. A statewide perspective is also provided for each sector of the economy, and the Alaska economy as a whole. Users can "drill down" through the information on the AEIS web site to reach greater levels of detail about their specific areas of interest, including maps, charts and working spreadsheets that users can download to their own computers for further analysis. The AEIS



contains a host of links to other web sites relevant to an understanding of the Alaska economy, its workforce, and its industry sectors.

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/AEIS/AEIS_Home.htm)

Community Plans Inventory

The Community Plans Inventory is an online information resource created by the Division to assist communities that are interested in developing their own community plans by providing a directory of existing community plans. The Inventory is organized by community, listing all plans that are available for each community and where a copy of each plan can be located. In some cases, the Inventory contains a link to a particular plan for viewing online.

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Plans.cfm

Community Photo Library

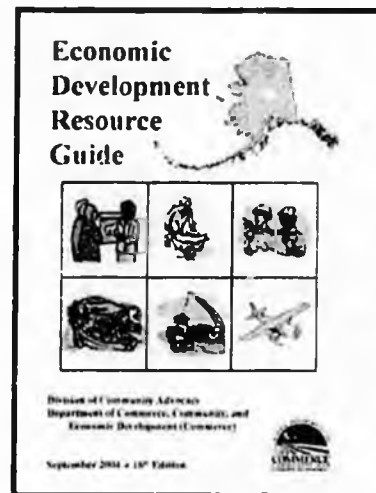
The Division's Community Photo Library is an online photo album organized by community. Photos of each community are submitted by the public or are taken by Division staff and posted on the Division's web site for public viewing and use.

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/photos/comm_list.cfm

Economic Development Resource Guide (EDRG)

The Economic Development Resource Guide (EDRG) is designed to bring together, in one place, an inventory of programs and services that can provide economic development assistance to Alaska communities and businesses. The EDRG includes over 100 financial and technical assistance resources provided by federal and State agencies, national and State nonprofit organizations, and private for-profit organizations. This resource is available as an online database that provides users with the opportunity to perform targeted searches to retrieve resources that meet their specific eligibility and needs. The EDRG is also available in CD-ROM format.

<http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/edrg/EDRG.htm>



Local Government Online (LOGON)

Local Government Online (LOGON) is a web-based information resource system created by the Division to assist members of the public, elected and appointed officials, public administrators, community leaders, and others interested in local government operations, public services, and community development in Alaska.

LOGON provides information on local government functions, such as: administration, elections, financial management, planning and land use, taxation and assessment, and grants and revenue sharing programs. It also provides links to other State and federal resources that are available to the public.

For additional information on this resource, please refer to the "Local Government Development" section of this report or visit <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/LOGON/home.cfm>.

RAPIDS Capital Project Database

The Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System (RAPIDS) database provides information on capital projects administered by over 20 State and federal agencies. The public can access this web-based system to obtain project descriptions, funding levels, and project status for over 15,000 capital projects in Alaska communities. (http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_RAPIDS.htm).

Regional Economic Development Strategies

The Regional Economic Development Strategies web site houses the strategic plans developed by eleven Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDORs). The Division manages the ARDOR Program, which was created to stimulate economic development and produce healthy, sustainable local economies.

To view a regional economic development strategy for a particular ARDOR, visit <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/oedp/EDSReview.htm>.

RUBA Training Information System

The Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA) program provides rural communities with technical assistance and training on the business and financial administration of their utilities. To assist communities and RUBA staff in tracking participation in these training opportunities, the Division has created the RUBA Training Information System.

The RUBA Training Information System is an online, searchable database that contains a student profile for each participant in the training program, including the training classes attended by that participant. This information resource is available on the web at <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/train/rubatrain.cfm>.

Economic Impact Assessment Modeling

IMPLAN

IMPLAN is an economic impact assessment modeling system developed by Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. This software system allows the user to build economic models to estimate the positive or negative impacts of specific changes on economic activity at the state, region, or community level. IMPLAN is becoming a standard tool among federal, state, and local government agencies across the United States. In addition, many academic institutions, private companies, and non-profit agencies are using this modeling system for research and planning purposes.

While the Division relies on the Department of Labor's employment and wage data as principal measures of Alaska's economy, IMPLAN is being utilized to:

- ◆ Monitor the status of Alaska's economy.
- ◆ Compare the relative contributions of different industries to Alaska's economy.
- ◆ Estimate the gain/loss of industries in Alaska.
- ◆ Estimate the economic impacts of new infrastructure in Alaska.
- ◆ Estimate economic impacts of regulatory changes.
- ◆ Estimate the economic impacts of public policies.

Currently, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the University of Alaska Fairbanks are also using IMPLAN as an economic impact assessment modeling tool.

Publications

The Division publishes a variety of resource materials on local government, economic development, community planning, grants, and other topics. Many of these materials are available on the Division's web site (<http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca>), in addition to being available in printed format. Division publications produced during the past year include:

Economic Development

2004 ARDOR Annual Report (published January 2004)
Alaska Economic Performance Report - 2003 (April 2004)
Economic Development Resource Guide (EDRG) (updated September 2004)
The Alaska Tourism Satellite Account: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism (published by Global Insight, April 2004)

Grants

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application Handbook FFY2004
Mini-Grant FY2005 Application
National Petroleum Reserve-A (NPR-A) Impact Program – FY2004 Report to the Legislature (published January 2004)

Local Boundary Commission

Local Boundary Commission Annual Report – January 2004
Local Boundary Commission Annual Report – January 2005 (pending)
School Consolidation Report (published February 2004)

Local Government

Alaska Taxable 2004 (published January 2005)
City Budget Manual – FY2005 (published in 2004)
City Financial Statement – FY2004 (published June 2004)
Municipal Officials Directory – 2005 (updated January 2005)
Title 29 of Alaska Statutes (Municipal Government) – 2004

Planning

An Agency Guide to Community Tax Issues (published October 2004)
Coastal Impact Assistance Grant Program – 2003 Year-End Report (published January 2004)
Community Planning Resources (published by the Denali Commission, updated March 2004)
Getting Started on ANCSA 14(c)(3): A Basic Guide for City and Village Councils (updated Sept. 2004)
What is Site Control? (updated September 2004)
Alaska Quick Guide for Floodplain Management (published January 2004)

Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA) Program

A Plain English Guide to Accounting for Sanitation Utilities
An Agency Guide to Community Tax Issues (published October 2004)
Bulk Fuel Managers Training
Bulk Fuel Bookkeepers Training
RUBA Quarterly Report – Fourth Quarter FY04 (published August 2004)

Small Business Development

Starting a Small Business in Alaska (updated March 2004)
Small Business Quick Reference Guide - Arts & Crafts (June 2004)

Major Issues Facing the Division

ISSUE: Many of Alaska's small cities are struggling to survive.

Due to their small size, isolated geographic locations, and very limited economic bases, most of Alaska's small city governments rely significantly on financial assistance from the State for the provision of very basic local government functions. With the elimination of funding for State Revenue Sharing, Safe Communities and Capital Project Matching Grant Programs combined with sharp increases in costs of fuel, electricity, insurance and wage benefits, these small city governments now face a serious threat to their viability. The consequences of the elimination of State funding programs and increased costs are numerous. They include:

- 1) Inability to Provide Basic Public Services and Conduct the Basic Requirements of Municipal Governments.** Many communities lack the financial and personnel resources to successfully operate their utilities and perform basic government functions. Low wages, part-time work and no training create significant staff turnover and ongoing personnel and management problems. The elimination of State financial assistance exacerbates these issues and threatens valuable infrastructure and other facilities. In recent attempts by the Division to update the Municipal Officials Directory, eight cities have been non-responsive to inquiries concerning their current elected officials, three have postponed elections and one community has not held elections. This most likely is the result of the lack of staff to perform these duties.
- 2) Municipal Dissolution:** Because there is virtually no additional capacity to generate local revenues, some city governments may no longer afford to remain functional. We have seen numerous responses to this problem.
 - ✓ City governments may choose to dissolve their local government by formal means – four different Cities have explored this option in the last year.
 - ✓ City government officials and local residents may simply "walk away" from their city government. Unfortunately, this leaves municipal assets, liabilities and local services in limbo. Three Cities may currently be in this condition.
 - ✓ Another consequence has been that several communities have signed MOA agreements transferring the operation of services from municipal government to tribal government, while keeping the municipal government in name to continue to be eligible for state funding and certain grants. The Division knows of five Cities that have executed agreements transferring all city services to tribal governments. Several others are exploring this option. In addition, some city governments are contracting out just a portion of municipal services (such as sanitation) to other entities, like tribal governments or non-profit corporations.
- 3) Inability to Purchase Necessities - Including Insurance and Fuel:** Small cities often use their State financial assistance to pay annual insurance premiums and bulk fuel purchases. Without these funds, some cities are without insurance coverage and are unable

to purchase their bulk fuel. The costs for both these necessities are rising at enormous rates. For example, the windfall revenue received by the State due to increased fuel prices translates into higher operating costs in communities. Eleven communities this year were unable to purchase their winter supply of fuel. Insurance rates are also continuing to increase.

- 4) Deteriorating Infrastructure:** Maintenance and operation of public facilities may cease which will result in the rapid deterioration of millions of dollars of public infrastructure constructed in Alaska over the last twenty years. Small cities also often use their State financial assistance to subsidize the operation of their water, sewer, and electric utilities. Consequently, residents may lose access to clean drinking water, safe sewerage systems and reliable power.
- 5) Increased IRS, PERS and ESC Problems:** As financial resources become tight, communities often view payroll deposits to the IRS, PERS, and ESC as low priorities. This results in substantial penalties and interest which places an additional burden on the community's limited operating resources.

Additionally, those cities that participate in PERS face an increase of five percent per year to PERS contributions. Such an increase will cost municipalities some \$20 million more each year. This could mean additional increases to property tax rates or additional cuts to municipal programs and services.

RESPONSE: Continued Support for Local Government and the Programs Providing Support to Communities.

The Division works closely with communities to help them maximize the effectiveness of revenues, to identify new sources of local revenue, and to provide advice on how to use their limited resources most effectively. The Division administers numerous programs to provide information and assistance to communities. These programs need to continue to receive the resources and support required for protecting valuable infrastructure and essential community services.

Ongoing revenue sharing programs, such as the Federal Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT), National Forest Receipts and fisheries shared taxes are administered by this Division. Continued support for this funding is essential.

The federally-funded Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA) program helps assess the management of a community water and sewer utility, recommends corrective action, and provides assistance and on-site training specific to the management needs of the utility.

The Denali Commission and the Governor's office recently funded the Bulk Fuel Bridge Loan Program, which has provided funds to those communities that were in danger of going without winter fuel. The Division is following up on this issue by requesting funds from the Denali Training Fund for a three-year pilot program to provide mentoring for those communities. This program will be an intensive effort to provide essential administrative and financial skills within the community. These skills include establishing budgets (operating and cash flow),

reviewing results of financial activities, discussing problems and opportunities, creating remedial strategies and reporting administrative progress towards essential management of the community. These skills are necessary to provide for adequate operations and maintenance of public infrastructure.

In the case of cities transferring responsibility for services to other entities, Division staff continue to work with whichever entity is operating and maintaining the core services. This includes exploring the consequences of assuming services and helping them understand whether doing so would solve the major problems. Division staff help them review certain critical issues, such as, who will provide insurance, cover payroll costs and taxes. Often the true cost of providing the services has not been determined. The recipient of the service responsibility must learn the true cost and may have to subsidize the service. Long term issues of ownership and liability also need to be explored by all parties affected by these agreements.

The Governor has included \$6.45 million in the proposed FY06 Budget for energy assistance to small municipalities. This will provide \$25,000 for each City of 100 people or smaller, \$50,000 for each City with less than 600, and \$75,000 to each City that has more than 600 people but less than 1,200 people. This program will help approximately 120 small Cities to offset the high cost of energy to help make economic development possible.

The governor has included \$37.5 million in the FY06 operating budget to reduce the liability to the public employees' retirement system of political subdivisions that are members of that system. This funding, if passed, will to reduce the increased employer costs resulting from fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2007 employer contribution rate increases.

ISSUE: Alaska is the only state with no local government for a large geographical part of the state.

Boroughs are Alaska's fundamental political subdivision for delivery of municipal services, yet approximately one in eight Alaskans (12.6 percent of the state's population) live outside organized boroughs.

Promotion of borough formation is sound public policy. It is encouraged by our Constitution. Boroughs:

- ◆ promote maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units;
- ◆ provide a legal structure for service delivery;
- ◆ offer stable and capable administrative capacity to provide services;
- ◆ foster local responsibility;
- ◆ promote accountability;
- ◆ exercise planning and platting responsibilities;
- ◆ provide a means to promote private ownership of land;
- ◆ have capacity to provide greater financial aid to schools;
- ◆ consolidate school districts;
- ◆ have capacity for regional control of alcohol and other substances;
- ◆ promote economic development;
- ◆ provide a proper role for state government; and
- ◆ promote equity and fairness

The framers of Alaska's Constitution expected the Legislature to create incentives that would lead to voluntary incorporation of boroughs. However, that expectation has never been met. After 46 years, only 3.8 percent of the population of Alaska – just 24,900 residents – live in boroughs that were voluntarily formed. In contrast, 83.6 percent of Alaskans (542,443) live in boroughs that were formed under the 1963 Mandatory Borough Act. The remaining 12.6 percent of Alaskans (81,475) live within the 368,187-square mile unorganized borough (365,190 square miles of which – 99.2 percent – lies outside the jurisdiction of any local government).

RESPONSE: Promotion of borough formation.

The Division of Community Advocacy and many others, including, in particular, the Local Boundary Commission and the Alaska Municipal League, encourage the establishment of significant incentives to promote borough incorporation and annexation. The Local Boundary Commission is addressing this issue in detail in its 2005 annual report to the Legislature. In addition, the LBC, in the recent study of school consolidation opportunities, recommended the promotion of borough government. The Division encourages Legislators to give thoughtful consideration to the matter.

ISSUE: Municipal assessment practices may be creating inequities in the State's financial assistance programs.

The Full and True Value Determination (FTVD) is an important factor in determining a locality's entitlement under several State financial assistance programs. Financial assistance for municipal school districts is the most significant program that uses the FTVD to determine a municipality's entitlement. The inaccurate FTVDs result in incorrect and inequitable payments to municipalities.

Because of continuing fiscal pressures, many municipalities feel a need to maximize their efforts to obtain state financial assistance. One of the results of these local fiscal pressures has been an increase in localities "pushing the envelope" of acceptable assessment practices.

RESPONSE: Increased Support for the State Assessor's Office.

The State Assessor's review of local assessment practices is critical to assuring the integrity of the Full and True Value Determination (FTVD) that is made for property in each municipality. The State Assessor's Full and True Value Determination serves as the State's independent assessment of the full and true value of all taxable property within a given locality.

As a result of an increasing work load, the State Assessor is not able to review the property assessment practices used by municipalities on a timely basis. Some additional support has been provided to the State Assessor, which will help in providing a thorough and timely review of local assessment practices and property value determinations.

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<http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/> or contact Judy Hargis (1-907-269-4565).

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January, 2005
Local Government Issue Paper
Alaska's Small Cities in Crisis



In 2003, there were 94 cities with annual local government operating budgets under \$300,000 per year, and averaging \$164,000, to provide public services for an entire community (according to State figures, DCED). From 2003 to 2005, those 94 cities (out of a total of 146 cities in Alaska) lost an average of approximately 42% of the revenue required to provide basic public services. The crises are due to massive State cuts to cities at a time of skyrocketing local costs and economic downturns. In 2004, Alaska became one of only a handful of states that eliminated its local government revenue sharing programs. Most small rural cities operate in a cost effective manner with many part-time or volunteer positions. However, most of Alaska's small rural communities have very little local tax base due to cash poor subsistence economies.

2003 Average Operating Budget for two thirds of AK Cities	\$164,000
<u>Examples of Approximate 2003-04 Cuts/cost increases:</u>	-\$69,000)
2003 State Cuts to Revenue Sharing/Match Grants	-\$10,000)
2004 State Eliminates Revenue Sharing	-\$40,000)
Fuel/electricity/goods rise due to oil prices	-\$7,000)
Community insurance increases	-\$6,000)
State mandated increases (PERS)	-\$4,000)
New state inspection fees, service transfers, etc.	-\$2,000)

Growing Impacts of Loss of Revenue Sharing, etc.

It is difficult to know the status of small rural communities. Few that fail have the administrative capacity to take steps to formally dissolve. They simply layoff their employees, cease being able to hold elections, cancel insurance for community facilities, stop providing services, etc. In some cases tribes or other organizations take over key government services.

The following cities have either been unresponsive to contacts by the State, entered into an agreement with a tribe to assume city responsibilities, or contacted the State regarding formal dissolution: **Akhiok, Ambler, Chevak, Holy Cross, Hughes, Kiana, Kivalina, Koyukuk, Napaskiak, Nikolai, Platinum, Russian Mission, Scammon Bay.** Additionally, **15 cities** have had their insurance canceled for lack of payment to date, but the names of the cities cannot be released by the carrier. **That is 5 more canceled since the issue was reported in the news media early December, 2004.**

While it is too early to say that these cities have ceased operations, they are unquestionably in peril. While these are a quarter of Alaska's small cities, it appears that many more cities are also in serious decline. For example, according to the AML Joint Insurance Association that covers a large number of small cities, approximately 33 more cities are on month-to-month payment plans.

Sustaining Alaska's Communities Package

Sustaining Alaska's communities includes at least these key programs:

- **Revenue Sharing to sustain communities:** A minimum of \$50,000 to \$75,000 per municipality is required to sustain Alaska's small communities. Increased costs for fuel and insurance, loss of population, and the lack of a local tax base all contribute to fiscal crises in communities. Sustainability for larger communities means affordable taxes while sustaining key local services, especially schools. Per capita revenue sharing, or a community dividend (under a 5% POMV management of the Permanent Fund), or other local tax relief (see next bullet) promote stable taxes and sustainable services. Revenue sharing has declined from \$140 million/yr to zero since 1985.
- **Local Tax Relief and State Mandate Relief:** State funding for the Senior Citizen/Disabled Veteran Property Tax Exemption is mandated by state law (AS 29.45.030 (g)), but funds have not been appropriated to meet this requirement since 1997. This increasing unfunded state mandate is projected to cost local taxpayers \$40 million this year. Local property tax relief may also include alternate revenue sources such as the local option "E-911" surcharge.
- **PERS/TRS:** At least two years of state funding for PERS/TRS increases for municipalities, school districts, and the University, and implementation of long-range cost control, administration, and financing recommendations being finalized by a joint committee including municipalities, school districts, and the University.
- **Incentives to form sustainable and accountable boroughs:** Many small cities in the "Unorganized Borough" fail because they lack the technical and administrative capacity to consistently manage elections, grants, accounting, etc. Encouraging voluntary borough formation can provide the critical mass to achieve an economy of scale to meet the complex issues of local governments. The most critical incentive is a stable revenue base. One approach is to create a sustainable trust (e.g. funded by a one-time \$5 million payment as recommended by the Local Boundary Commission) with sustainable earnings that can be used annually if annual performance goals for the borough are met. Self-sustaining boroughs will save the State a great deal of money in the long term and improve the lives of citizens.

The first step in creating a long-range fiscal plan is to develop sustainable service levels. The above sustainability measures are necessary steps in creating a long-term fiscal plan.

*Alaska Municipal League
January 26, 2005*

CITY OF ALEKNAGIK
P.O. BOX 33, MAIN STREET
ALEKNAGIK, ALASKA 99555-0033
PHONE: 907-842-5953 OR 842-2528
FAX: 907-842-2107
EMAIL: cityalek@nushtel.com

RECEIVED
FEB 01 2005

January 27, 2005

Governor Frank Murkowski
Office of the Governor
Mail Stop 0001
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: Reinstatement of the Revenue Sharing Program

To the Honorable Governor Murkowski:

The community of Aleknagik, Alaska would like to see the reinstatement of the state's revenue sharing program for municipalities. Many communities in Alaska are hurting financially due to the state's budget cuts for the revenue sharing program and the capital matching grants. A reinstatement of the revenue sharing program would help to provide a minimum of service and public safety to the neediest communities.

The legislators need to look at "level of service" not "dollar amount" in determining equity between the urban and rural communities. The cost of goods and services is higher in rural communities, so their need for funding is greater just to provide basic services. Please look at level of service, not cost, to determine what is equitable.

In response to the budget cuts, the City of Aleknagik has made cuts to its budget, and is working on increasing revenue. The City has a sales tax that does help to fund local government services. In addition, the City has cut back on employee's hours, meeting fees, senior transportation services, non-essentials, defer maintenance, and defer equipment upgrades.

The result of the City's budget cuts is a lower level of services and public safety. That in turn means that the personnel do not have enough time to provide an adequate level of service, and the buildings and equipment are in various stages of disrepair, so the airport is not always open, or the roads are not always maintained. This could be a disaster in the event of an emergency where someone needs to be Medivaced or we need to get a fire truck to someone's house. So if you live in a community where EMS and Fire services are available 24-7-365, remember that these basic services are not always available in the villages.

Governor Frank Murkowski

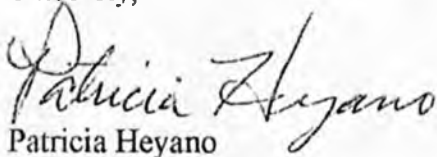
1/27/2005

Page 2 of 2

If the state wants to maintain its authority in rural Alaska, it needs to provide an adequate level of services and public safety. Otherwise, the tribes are better funded and in a better position to serve the public than the local governments. When the tribes take over services and public safety the state will loose its authority in rural Alaska to the tribes.

Thank you for your time and help to reinstating the state's revenue sharing program for municipalities. Feel free to contact me @ 842-5953 if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Patricia Heyano
City Administrator

Enclosures: Joint Resolution 05-01

cc: Lt. Governor Loren Leman
Alaska Senators
Alaska House of Representatives
Kevin Ritchie, Executive Director, Alaska Municipal League
Wanetta Ayers, Executive Director, Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference
Bobby Andrew, President, Aleknagik Natives Limited
Gusty Chythlook, President, Aleknagik Traditional Council

JOINT RESOLUTION
RESOLUTION 05-01

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF ALEKNAGIK, ALEKNAGIK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL, AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ALEKNAGIK NATIVES LIMITED SUPPORTING REINSTATEMENT OF THE STATE'S REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM FOR MUNICIPALITIES.

WHEREAS, Aleknagik Natives Limited, Aleknagik Traditional Council and the City of Aleknagik executed a Memorandum of Understanding on October 29, 2000 to recognize areas of mutual concern and support, and to establish a framework for cooperative relations and communication for the benefit of the community of Aleknagik as a whole as the desire of the three entities is to cooperate concerning legal and political matters inherent in their relationships to one another, and,

WHEREAS, the City of Aleknagik, Aleknagik Traditional Council and Aleknagik Natives Limited are representative of the community and are hereafter known as "The Councils"; and,

WHEREAS, due to fiscal problems for cities since the revenue sharing program was cut from the state budget, The Councils see a need to reinstate the state's revenue sharing program for municipalities; and,

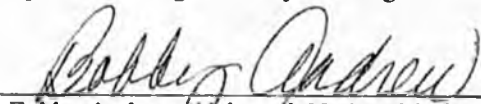
WHEREAS, the recent state oil revenue "windfall," should be shared with communities to offset negative fiscal impacts. The increased oil revenue benefits the state, while local governments, businesses, and families are effected with higher prices for heating fuel and transportation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that The Councils support the reinstatement of the state's revenue sharing program for municipalities using the state's budget windfall as a source of funding to get it started.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor and Legislature are urged to restore the revenue sharing program funding as a part of the long-range fiscal plan for the state.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 20th day of January, 2005 by a duly constituted quorum of the Council of the City of Aleknagik, the Aleknagik Traditional Council and Board of Directors of Aleknagik Natives Limited at a public meeting hosted by Aleknagik Natives Limited.

SIGNED:



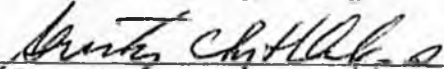
Bobby Andrew, Aleknagik Natives Limited President

ATTEST:



Nina Tinker, Secretary, Aleknagik Natives Limited

SIGNED:



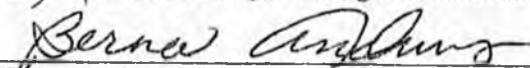
Gusty Chythlook, Aleknagik Traditional Council Chair

ATTEST:



Kay Gorman, Secretary, Aleknagik Traditional Council

SIGNED:



Berna Andrews, City of Aleknagik Mayor

ATTEST:



Patty Heyano, City of Aleknagik Acting City Clerk

HB

69



COOK INLET
T R I B A L
COUNCIL, INC.

COOK INLET TRIBAL COUNCIL, INC

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

FACT SHEET

- CITC has been providing TANF (Welfare to Work) case management services as a vendor for the State since 1997 (8 years). During this tenure CITC has been a key player in the successful decline of State TANF roles.
- 1994 TANF caseload for Anchorage was 1,123; it is currently 682 (as of 11/2004). During this period, Anchorage experienced an increase in Native population from 12,000 (1990 US Census) to approx. 46,000 (2000 US Census); yet the TANF participant role decreased by 62%.
- Supports the Governor's mandate of local control and downsizing of State government
- Makes the delivery of Tribal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families service delivery uniform throughout the State, as the majority of Alaska Native and American Indians in Alaska are currently being provided TANF services at other Native regional tribal social services agencies including Tanana Chiefs, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes and the Association of Village Council Presidents.
- CITC is a fully integrated one-stop employment, social service, and substance abuse treatment agency.
- Data and financial reporting & tracking will be a non-issue for CITC. CITC will be using the State of Alaska, DHSS Eligibility Management System interfaced with our own sophisticated information technology (IT) & accounting infrastructure.
- CITC currently provides IT services for 5 non-profit agencies in 25 locations (413 end users) and accounting services for 39 non-profits, consistently having no financial single audit findings.

670 W. FIREWEED LANE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-2378

FAX: (907) 265-7542

PHONE: (907) 265-5908

Gloria O'Neill, CEO and President
Contact Person: Molly Merritt-Duren, MS Ed.
mmerrittduren@citci.com
(907) 265-5915

State of Alaska
Department of Health & Social Services

Frank H. Murkowski
Governor
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
FACT SHEET



Joel Gilbertson
Commissioner
907-465-3030
FAX: 907-465-3068
www.hss.state.ak.us

January 10, 2005

Reauthorization of the Native Family Assistance Program Fact Sheet

- Federal law authorizes 13 Alaska Native regional non-profit agencies to deliver their own unique tribal TANF programs to their members. Currently, three non-profit agencies operate tribal TANF programs that serve 99 families in Alaska.
- These tribal agencies have successfully administered TANF programs that reflect the unique needs and conditions in local communities while moving tribal members from welfare to work. Tribes have the knowledge and experience to provide culturally relevant services to their members.
- Tribal TANF programs are funded with federal dollars; tribal providers receive a share of the state's TANF block grant equal to the amount formerly expended by the state to serve tribal members.
- Both Alaska state and tribal officials agree that federal funds alone are insufficient for operation of a viable tribal TANF program. Moreover, federal law requires Alaska tribal TANF programs be comparable to the state-run TANF program. In response, state law passed in 2000 authorizes the Department of Health and Social Services to supplement four of the 13 non-profit agencies with Native Family Assistance Program grants (NFAP). NFAP grants are based on the amount of state funds formerly expended by the state to serve tribal members. This law will sunset on June 30, 2005. In 2004, the three tribal TANF programs currently operating in Alaska received approximately \$8.7 million in NFAP grants
- Interest in development of tribal TANF programs in Alaska is on the rise. The Division of Public Assistance reports that three additional Native non-profit organizations have formally begun the process of developing tribal TANF programs.

HB 69:

- Reauthorizes the Native Family Assistance Program and places its provisions in permanent statute.
- Expands eligibility for NFAP grants to all 13 federally authorized tribal TANF providers.
- Ensures the viability of current tribal TANF programs and supports the development of additional locally operated and culturally relevant Tribal TANF programs.

Sectional Analysis

Bill No. HB 69/SB 51

"An Act relating to contracts for the provision of state public assistance to certain recipients in the state; providing for regional public assistance plans and programs in the state; relating to grants for Alaska Native family assistance programs; relating to assignment of child support by Alaska Native family assistance recipients; relating to paternity determinations and genetic testing involving recipients of assistance under Alaska Native family assistance programs; and providing for an effective date

Section 1:

Amends AS 47.27 by adding a new article authorizing the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) to award and administer Alaska Native family assistance program (NFAP) grants. NFAP grants and programs operated under NFAP grants need not conform to legislative provisions authorizing the state administered Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP).

Outlines requirements for eligibility for an NFAP grant by specifying:

- which entities are eligible for NFAP grants under this legislation. AS 47.27.070 references the 12 Alaska Native non-profit corporations and the Metlakatla Indian Community of the Annette Islands Reserve;
- only tribes with a federally approved tribal TANF plan and those that agree to operate a tribal family assistance program under an approved plan are eligible for grant;
- the plan approved under this section must be operated on a state fiscal year basis;
- the process the department will use for approving an NFAP grant;
- guidelines for determining the grant amount;
- standards the program must meet for plan approval by the department;
- provisions for safeguarding confidentiality record sharing, data and fiscal record collection and exchange, and termination of the program.

Specifies that a person residing in an area covered by a tribal family assistance plan will be served only through that tribal organization and outlines an appeal process.

Requires that a participant in an Alaska Native family assistance program assign to that program all rights to ongoing child support and cooperate with all CSSD enforcement activities unless the program finds the participant has good cause for refusing to cooperate.

Requires a Native family assistance program to provide CSSD with information needed to make a valid child support assignment, and specifies the applicability of AS 25.27 , (Child Support Services Agency) to a recipient under an Alaska Native family assistance program.

Section 2:

Amends AS 47.27 by adding a new article establishing the authority of DHSS to develop and implement regional public assistance plans and programs and authorizes the department to award contracts for the implementation of regional assistance programs. Contracts under this section are exempt from competitive bid requirements of the state procurement code. Under this section, DHSS can only contract for the implementation of a regional public assistance program if:

- an Alaska Native organization is authorized to operate a federally approved tribal assistance program;
- the organization has been awarded an NFAP grant;
- the regional plan will serve eligible state residents not covered by the federally approved tribal assistance program;
- the organization agrees to provide state public assistance identical to that provided by the federally approved tribal family assistance plan;
- the organization provides an appeals process for applicants or recipients that uses the same methodology available under the federally approved plan.

Mandates that recipient records be kept confidential.

Section 3:

Defines "Alaska Native family assistance grant;" "Alaska Native family assistance programs;" "federally approved tribal family assistance plan.

Section 4:

Provides authority for DHSS to adopt transitional regulations

Section 5:

Provides Revisor's instructions.

Section 6

Establishes an effective date of June 30, 2005.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 4
 Bill Version: HB 69
 (H) Publish Date: 1/12/05
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):

Title REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIVE FAMILY ASSISTANCE GRANTS PROGRAM

RDU Public Assistance
 Component Work Services

Sponsor (RLS) BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

Requester GOVERNOR

Component No. 2337

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: _____

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation reauthorizes the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) to award and administer state funds under the Alaska Native family assistance grant program to support the operation of federally approved Tribal TANF programs. In addition to reauthorizing the existing programs this bill would also allow DHSS to provide grants to the other nine Alaska native non-profit organizations authorized in federal law to operate tribal TANF programs. Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC) plans to begin operating a tribal TANF program in July 2005.

The fiscal note assumes implementation of the CITC program as planned and reflects the budget impacts. Work Services is a budget category for case management staff and supportive service payments that assist TANF clients from welfare to work. This fiscal note deletes \$1,346.4 federal authority for the decline in Work Services component expenditure due to the transfer of the existing Native Temporary Assistance caseload in Anchorage to CITC.

Prepared by: Katherine Farnham

Phone 269-7930

Division: Public Assistance

Date/Time 12/07/2004

Approved by: Joel S. Gilbertson, Commissioner

Date 12/10/2004

Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

COMMITTEE COPY

FISCAL NOTE
FN # 4

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 69

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION
Analysis Continued: Work Services

<u>Summary of all component impacts for CITCs/FAP</u>	Total	Federal	GFM	I/A
ATAP component	(6,727.0)	(563.2)	(5,755.8)	(408.0)
Tribal Assistance	4,093.8		3,685.8	408.0
Work Services component	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	-	-
Child Care Benefits component	<u>(931.5)</u>	<u>(931.5)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net fiscal impact for CITC Native TANF	(4,911.1)	(2,841.1)	(2,070.0)	-

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
 Bill Version: HB 69
 (H) Publish Date: 1/12/05
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):

Title REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIVE FAMILY ASSISTANCE GRANTS PROGRAM

RDU Public Assistance
 Component Tribal Assistance

Sponsor (RLS) BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

Requester GOVERNOR

Component No. 2336

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8

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

CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match	3,685.8	3,685.8	3,685.8	3,685.8	3,685.8	3,685.8
1004 GF						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1007 Interagency Receipts	408.0	408.0	408.0	408.0	408.0	408.0
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8	4,093.8

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: _____

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Under federal law, 12 Alaska Native regional non-profits and the village of Metlakatla are authorized to receive federal funds for the administration of tribal TANF programs. This legislation reauthorizes the Alaska Native family assistance grant program established under Chapter 96, SLA 2000, and gives the Department of Health & Social Services the ability to award and administer state grants to Native non-profit organizations to supplement their federally approved Tribal TANF Assistance programs. Approval of this legislation would maintain support for the three organizations currently running Tribal TANF programs and receiving state supplemental Native family assistance grant funds: TANF - Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC), Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (T&H) and Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP). In addition to reauthorizing the existing programs this bill would also include the other nine Alaska native non-profit organizations authorized in federal law to operate tribal TANF programs. Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC) plans to begin operating a tribal TANF program in July 2005. The fiscal note assumes implementation of the CITC

Prepared by: Katherine Farnham

Phone 269-7930

Division Public Assistance

Date/Time 12/07/2004

Approved by: Joel S. Gilbertson, Commissioner

Date 12/10/2004

Agency Department of Health and Social Services

COMMITTEE COPY

FISCAL NOTE
FN # 3

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 69

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Analysis Continued:

program as planned and reflects the associated budget impacts.

State supplemental grant to CITC to operate tribal TANF in the Anchorage service area:

Funding for Native TANF program operation comes from the federal TANF block grant and is supplemented by state grant funds that would otherwise be spent to serve the same Native welfare recipients. This fiscal note reflects the 'transfer' of \$4,093.8 state funding to the Tribal Assistance component from the ATAP component to supplement the federal TANF for the operation of tribal TANF by CITC. Funds provided by this state grant will be used for the purpose of providing temporary assistance benefits to eligible families through CITC's tribal TANF program.

<u>Summary of all component impacts for CITC's NEAP</u>	Total	Federal	GFM	I/A
ATAP component	(6,727.0)	(563.2)	(5,755.8)	(408.0)
Tribal Assistance	4,093.8		3,685.8	408.0
Work Services component	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	-	-
Child Care Benefits component	<u>(931.5)</u>	<u>(931.5)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net fiscal impact for CITC Native TANF	(4,911.1)	(2,841.1)	(2,070.0)	-

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: HB 69
 (H) Publish Date: 1/12/05
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services

Revision Date/Time (Note if corrected):

Title REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIVE FAMILY ASSISTANCE GRANTS PROGRAM

RDU Public Assistance

Component Child Care Benefits

Sponsor (RLS) BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

Requester GOVERNOR

Component No. 1897

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
Other (Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)	(931.5)

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: _____

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation reauthorizes the Department of Health & Social Services (DHSS) to award and administer state funds under the Alaska Native family assistance program to support the operation of federally approved Tribal TANF programs. In addition to reauthorizing the existing Native Family Assistance Programs (NFAP), this bill would also allow DHSS to provide grants to the other nine Alaska Native non-profit organizations authorized in federal law to operate tribal TANF programs. Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC) plans to begin operating a tribal TANF program in July 2005.

The fiscal note assumes implementation of the CITC program on July 1, 2005, and reflects the associated budget impacts. Child Care benefits are direct subsidies paid to childcare providers for TANF families. This fiscal note deletes \$931.5 federal budget authority for the decline in childcare expenditures due to the transfer of the existing Native Temporary Assistance caseload in Anchorage to CITC.

Prepared by: Katherine Farnham
 Division: Public Assistance
 Approved by: Joel S. Gilbertson, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone 269-7930
 Date/Time 12/07/2004
 Date 12/10/2004

COMMITTEE COPY

FISCAL NOTE
FN # 2

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 69

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION
Analysis Continued: Child Care Benefits

<u>Summary of all component impacts for CITCs NEAP</u>	Total	Federal	GFM	I/A
ATAP component	(6,727.0)	(563.2)	(5,755.8)	(408.0)
Tribal Assistance	4,093.8		3,685.8	408.0
Work Services component	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	-	-
Child Care Benefits component	<u>(931.5)</u>	<u>(931.5)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net fiscal impact for CITC Native TANF	(4,911.1)	(2,841.1)	(2,070.0)	-

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HB 69
 (H) Publish Date: 1/12/05
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):

Title REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIVE FAMILY ASSISTANCE GRANTS PROGRAM RDU Public Assistance
 Component ATAP

Sponsor (RLS) BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

Requester GOVERNOR Component No. 220

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(563.2)	(563.2)	(563.2)	(563.2)	(563.2)	(563.2)
1003 GF Match	(5,755.8)	(5,755.8)	(5,755.8)	(5,755.8)	(5,755.8)	(5,755.8)
1004 GF						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1007 Interagency Receipts	(408.0)	(408.0)	(408.0)	(408.0)	(408.0)	(408.0)
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)	(6,727.0)

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: _____

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation reauthorizes the Department of Health & Social Services (DHSS) to award and administer state funds under the Alaska Native family assistance grant program to support the operation of federally approved Tribal TANF programs. The three organizations currently running programs and receiving Native family assistance grants are: Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) in the interior Doyon region, Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (T&H) in SE Alaska, and the Association of Village Council Presidents in the YK Delta. Approval of this legislation maintains state support for these programs at the current, status quo level (no fiscal impact or change for existing Native family assistance programs). In addition to reauthorizing the existing programs this bill would also allow DHSS to provide grants to the other nine Alaska native non-profit organizations authorized in federal law to operate tribal TANF programs. Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC) plans to begin operating a tribal TANF program in July 2005. This fiscal note assumes implementation of the CITC program on July 1, 2005 and reflects the associated budget impacts.

Prepared by: Katherine Farnham
 Division: Public Assistance
 Approved by: Joel S. Gilbertson, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone 269-7930
 Date/Time 12/07/2004
 Date 12/10/2004

COMMITTEE COPY

FISCAL NOTE
FN # 1

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 69

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Analysis Continued:

State supplemental grant to CITC to operate tribal TANF in the Anchorage service area:

Funding for tribal TANF program operations comes from the federal TANF block grant and is supplemented by state grant funds that would otherwise be spent to serve the same number of Native families receiving assistance from the State's temporary assistance program. This fiscal note reflects the 'transfer' of \$4,093.8 in state funding from the ATAP component to the Tribal Assistance component to support the operation of tribal TANF administered by CITC. Funds provided by this state grant supplement CITC's federal TANF block grant and will be used for purpose of providing temporary assistance payments to eligible families through the CITC tribal TANF program.

Native Operated TANF programs & Changes in MOE

The state maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement for TANF is based on the state share of AFDC expenditures in FFY1994. In order to earn the annual TANF block grant, states must spend at least 75-80 percent of their FFY 1994 spending. Federal law allows designated Native organizations to operate their own TANF programs and to receive TANF grants directly from the federal government. The federal grants for Native TANF reduce the state block grant amount dollar for dollar. In addition, the required state maintenance of effort (MOE) is reduced.

State general funds savings of roughly \$25 million have been previously deleted from the ATAP budget to a level equal to the minimum 75% MOE amount. Due to CITC implementing a new tribal TANF program, DHSS can reduce the required MOE by an additional \$2,070.0 million GF. This fiscal note changes ATAP component funding sources by deleting \$2,070.0 GF (MOE) and replacing with federal TANF authority. The change in fund source assumes a reduction in state TANF MOE amount due to the implementation of the CITC tribal TANF program.

Delete excess Federal TANF - ATAP caseload transfers to CITC

This fiscal note deletes \$2,633.2 federal budget authority for the projected decline in ATAP component formula payments due to the transfer of the existing Native Temporary Assistance caseload in Anchorage to CITC.

<u>Summary ATAP component impacts</u>	Total	Federal	GFM	I/A
"Transfer" to Tribal Assistance component	(4,093.8)	-	(3,685.8)	(408.0)
Delete GFM to the revised MOE floor	-	2,070.0	(2,070.0)	-
Delete excess federal TANF federal authority	<u>(2,633.2)</u>	<u>(2,633.2)</u>	-	-
ATAP component net change	(6,727.0)	(563.2)	(5,755.8)	(408.0)

<u>Summary of all component impacts for CITC's NEAP</u>	Total	Federal	GFM	I/A
ATAP component	(6,727.0)	(563.2)	(5,755.8)	(408.0)
Tribal Assistance	4,093.8		3,685.8	408.0
Work Services component	(1,346.4)	(1,346.4)	-	-
Child Care Benefits component	<u>(931.5)</u>	<u>(931.5)</u>	-	-
Total net fiscal impact for CITC Native TANF	(4,911.1)	(2,841.1)	(2,070.0)	-

HB 69



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STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 11, 2005

The Honorable John Harris
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Speaker Harris:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to the Alaska Native family assistance grant program. This bill would reauthorize the Alaska Native family assistance grant program, which was enacted in ch. 96, SLA 2000 as a temporary pilot program.

The federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L.104-193) (PRWORA) gave Alaska Native and American Indian tribes the authority to assume responsibility for providing public assistance and self-sufficiency services by administering the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF) independent of state welfare agencies. The law also set out the methodology for federal financing of tribal TANF programs, but did not address state financing or any state maintenance-of-effort provisions. In response, ch. 96, SLA 2000 was enacted into law, authorizing the Department of Health and Social Services (department) to award and administer federally authorized tribal TANF providers in Alaska with Native Family Assistance Program (NFAP) grants on a pilot program basis. The financing was limited to only four of the 13 Alaska Native nonprofit organizations authorized in PRWORA: Tanana Chiefs Conference, Tlingit-Haida Central Council, Association of Village Council Presidents, and the Metlakatla Indian Community of the Annette Islands Reserve. Each of these organizations, except Metlakatla, is now operating a tribal TANF program and receiving financing from the department in the form of an Alaska Native family assistance grant. This temporary law program will sunset on June 30, 2005.

In addition to reauthorizing the pilot program on a permanent basis in statute, this bill also would include the other nine Alaska native nonprofit organizations authorized in federal law to operate tribal TANF programs: Arctic Slope Native Association, Kawerak, Inc., Maniilaq Association, Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Bristol Bay Native Association, Aleutian and Pribilof Island Association, Chugachmiut, Kodiak Area Native Association, and Copper River Native Association.

The Honorable John Harris
January 11, 2005
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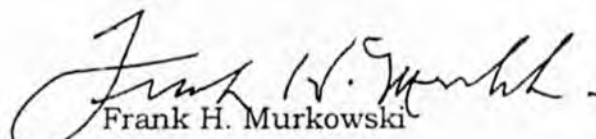
From the outset, the State of Alaska has supported the establishment and development of the tribal TANF programs. The NFAP program affirms the state's interest in promoting regional responsibility and local control for public assistance programs in Alaska. Families served by tribal TANF programs have been successful in moving families from welfare to work. The local presence and familiarity with village and community life puts the tribal administrators in the best position to implement the program and to successfully promote self-sufficiency for their clients.

Since enactment of ch. 96, SLA 2000, three Alaska Native groups not currently authorized to receive Alaska Native family assistance grants are either actively planning a tribal TANF program or have expressed interest in beginning the planning process. Cook Inlet Tribal Council plans to begin operating a tribal TANF program in July 2005 and is currently receiving technical support from the department. The Bristol Bay Native Association has submitted a letter of intent to begin operating a tribal TANF program in July 2005, and Chugachmiut has also advised the department of its interest in developing a tribal TANF program.

Funding for tribal TANF program operations comes from the federal TANF block grant and is supplemented by state grant funds that would otherwise be spent to serve the same number of Alaska Native families receiving assistance from the state's temporary assistance program. Enacting this bill will not take away the state oversight of TANF program operations. Tribal providers who receive NFAP grants enter into a contractual agreement with the State of Alaska to provide timely and accurate cash assistance, eligibility services, case management and other welfare-to-work services, supportive services, child care assistance, and administrative support to all eligible families living within their service area. Furthermore, the contract requires tribal providers to report monthly to the Division of Public Assistance (DPA) and allows DPA to monitor and evaluate the tribal program to assure grant money is being used to serve eligible families.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely yours,


Frank H. Murkowski
Governor

Enclosure