

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES, 2000-2001

11924 SENATE LABOR & COMMERCE

Construction training program to begin 2nd year



Photos taken during 2004 St. Mary's Construction Academy

A 2004 Construction Academy participant working hard.

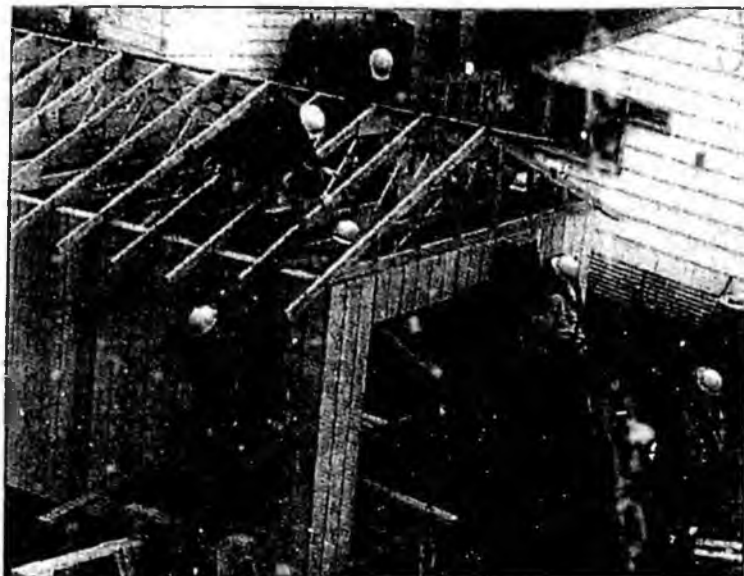
A summer Construction Academy for 18-23 year olds is being held for the second year at the St. Mary's Regional Training Center from May 23 - June 8, 2005. This training has been developed and is sponsored by Alaska Works Partnership, Lower Yukon School District, and Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association.

The Academy is one of the efforts to increase job and training opportunities for the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association communities and Lower Yukon Region. Participants in the academy will attend math enrichment classes, receive OSHA 10 certification, HILTI (powder actuated tools), carpentry skills training, which includes over 50 hours of hands on activities and complete a steam-bath for the St. Mary's Regional Center.

As a result of the Academy, successful students will have an opportunity to continue their training in a building trade or be hired for capital construction projects that come to their individual village.

David Herbert, LYSD, received Academy applications through May 5 and has 14 students from the Lower Yukon area signed up for the Construction Academy. Math teacher Richard Dennis from Russian Mission will lead the construction math instruction classes at the Academy and assist Alaska Works Carpentry Instructors.

Students will receive OSHA and HILTI certification training from Alaska Works Carpentry Instructors, Mike Tucker and Randy Alvarez. Tucker and Alvarez will lead the carpentry course work, which includes classroom training and building projects.



These Construction Academy workers build a shed in St. Mary's during the summer of 2004.



ALASKA TEAMSTER-EMPLOYER SERVICE TRAINING TRUST

1049 WHITNEY ROAD, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
Telephone (907) 278-3674 Fax (907) 279-6088

Tuesday, April 04 2006

Senator Con Bunde
Chairman Senate Labor & Commerce
State Capital, Room 506
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Mr. Chairman,

The Alaska Teamster Employer Service Training Trust is in support of Senate Bill #309.

The Teamsters union operates state-wide training programs in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Additionally they travel to other locations around the state to provide training in remote locations. The Teamsters have a somewhat different approach to training than other trade unions. We respond to the training needs of all Alaskans not just our core membership. We do have a traditional training trust fund supported by our employers. We also have a wholly owned tuition based subsidiary vocational school. This non-profit post secondary education school is open to the general public. Over the past five years the Center for Employment Education (CEE) has enrolled approximately 2000 students per year who receive vocational training and job preparation state wide. The training does not require union membership however most of the students choose union employment. CEE is a valuable tool for Alaska's overall training needs. The composite training institutions allows us to provide a broader scope of training to our membership and the general public.

Changing demographics are making it more difficult for employers to staff jobs with trained and qualified employees. The traditional funding mechanisms can not keep up with the need for training. The equipment and facilities needed to train tomorrow's



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work force is very costly and the cost of training determines how many people can receive training each year. We are pleased that the Alaska Legislature is attempting to address this need through Senate Bill 309. This legislation could provide the needed financial support to increase and improve the number of workers trained each year.

The passage of this legislation will benefit all Alaskans by enabling the unemployed or underemployed the ability to receive training to get jobs and participate in the economy while expanding and improving Alaska's infrastructure. Employment created by future capitol projects will improve the Alaskan economy and through SB 309 further fund a continuation of excellent training programs for our citizens.

The Alaska Works Partnership (AWP) has done a wonderful job recruiting Alaskans for industry jobs. They have developed systems for outreach and recruitment on a non discriminatory basis that channel young workers into training programs. This is a very valuable tool that could not be duplicated by any single training organization. The AWP has been a good steward in allocating the financial and human capital needed for the workforce of tomorrow.

The Alaska Teamster Employer Service Training Trust has been very effective in their training. They train approximately 900 workers per year. The training provided are for new workers through two state-wide apprenticeship programs, Construction Driver Apprenticeship & Technical Engineer Apprenticeship. Additionally we must provide upgrade, recurrent and general safety training skills to our membership. Of the total people trained through the training trust completion rates are 99% and placement is 98%. Their subsidiary the Center for Employment Education trains approximately 2000 students per year in a variety of training and testing programs. Of the total people trained through CEE completions statistics are 82% and placement rates are 88%.



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The Teamsters represent more than just construction trades. Our training programs must be broad based in order to accommodate other participating industry employers such as the Transportation and Logistics industry. We all look forward to the big projects like the gas pipeline construction. However what most people do not see is the massive logistics effort these types of projects bring. The construction industry is not the only industry that provides the support for these projects. Common carriers such as trucking, water and rail are typically working years before actual "construction" begins. The storing and distribution of all the material used for such projects begins early and continues beyond project completion. We cannot forget the outreach, recruitment and training that will be needed for this all important aspect of development.

The Teamsters are currently developing apprenticeship programs in the transportation & logistics industry. With apprenticeship, individuals are selected in an unbiased manner. When selected there must be appropriate funding to provide the training required. Currently these programs are funded by the participating employers who advise us on their workforce and training needs. If there is not enough funding there will be no training.

We appreciate the time and effort you have taken to consider SB 309. We see this as a valuable mechanism to train all future Alaskan workers and strongly urge your support.

John Lovdahl
Director

Alaska Teamster Employer Service Training Trust

FAIRBANKS ALASKA AREA
PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS
JOINT APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE

1978 BURGESS AVENUE • FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709-5518

PHONE: (907) 456-5989 • FAX (907) 456-5905

email: jatc375@acsalaska.net

Dear Senator Bundie,

As a life long Alaskan, I feel it is important to employ not only local people but to provide them with good jobs. These jobs need to support a family and allow the workers to remain in our state. As you know, the construction industry has been expanding at a rapid rate and skilled craft workers to fill those positions are increasingly hard to find.

As Training Director for Local 375 Plumbers & Pipefitters Apprenticeship Program, I feel the trade apprenticeship program is the answer to meet the needs of the industry. Trade programs are a vital part of the construction industry and have been supplying skilled workers in our state for many years. Our program has been consistently training craft workers for our employers since 1951.

Our program, as other apprentice programs actively recruit resident workers in the State of Alaska. This is fostered by our collective outreach efforts and with the assistance of Alaska Works Partnership. Alaska Works has been a valuable partner in our recruitment by utilizing their Alaskan apprenticeship outreach and Women in the Trade programs. These programs in conjunction with programs like Helmets to Hard Hats are much needed tools in attracting future workers.

To maintain our quality of training requires a significant investment, which is why I support SB 309. As training demands increase so does the need for new training equipment, facility expansion and the development of new instructors. By establishing a construction trades training grant program SB 309 would provide the funding needed to meet these challenges. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Bret Helms
UA Local 375
Plumbers & Pipefitters
Training Director

Wade Blasingame
President, T.A.P.S. Contractors Association
Director of Business Development
ASRC Energy Services, Inc.
3900 C Street, Suite 601
Anchorage, AK 99503

March 24, 2006

Senator Con Bunde
716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear Senator Bunde:

As President of the T.A.P.S. Contractors Association, I have written you to ask for your support for Senate Bill 309.

With forecasts for mega projects and a Prudhoe Bay upswing in construction, training Alaskans is of the up most importance. This bill will encompass apprenticeship training, safety in the workplace and will provide skilled construction crafts when they graduate. They are our future.

Sincerely,



Wade Blasingame
President
T.A.P.S. Contractors Association



UNITED ASSOCIATION

of Journeymen and Apprentices of the
Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of
the United States and Canada

William P. Hite
General President

Patrick R. Perno
General Secretary-Treasurer

Stephen F. Kelly
Assistant General President

Founded 1889

Letters should
be confined to
one subject

UA Local Union: 375

Subject: Senate Bill # 309

March 23, 2006

Senator Con Bunde
716 W. 4th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear Senator Bunde:

I am writing in support of Senate Bill # 309, which would establish a construction trades training grant program.

In light of recent projections forecasting increased demand for skilled craft workers in the construction industry, it is important that we start now to expand our proven apprenticeship programs to ensure that Alaskans fill these additional job opportunities.

The history of success that the Joint Labor-Management apprenticeship programs along with Alaska Works Partnership has demonstrated makes this Act the logical method to expand an Alaskan workforce.

Thank-you for your consideration for Senate Bill #309.

Sincerely,

Jim Laiti
Business Manager

Constance Hartle

From: Bill Slayden [bill@slaydenplumbing.com]
Sent: Sunday, April 02, 2006 9:00 PM
To: Rebecca Logan
Cc: Bill Watterson; Rep. Jay Ramras; Sen. Gene Therriault; Sen. Ralph Seekins; Sen. Con Bunde; Rep. John Coghill; Rep. John Harris; Julie Duquette; Tim Beckley; Andy Workman; Brett McLean; Jake Jacobson
Subject: RE: SB 309

Dear Rebecca,

Below are my recommendations:

1. REDUCE APPRENTICE/JOURNEYMEN RATIOS

While tripling the number of apprentices is a great goal it is virtually impossible to accomplish with current regulations. DOL regulations require 2 journeymen per 1 apprentice on all private and public projects. So, to triple apprentices statewide it would require us to also triple journeymen statewide. Not enough journeymen equals not enough apprentices equals not enough journeymen equals not enough apprentices and so on. We can't hire more apprentices to train because we don't have enough journeymen. We don't have enough journeymen because we can't employ more apprentices, it is self perpetuating.

The quickest way to facilitate the training of more Alaskans is to increase the allowed apprentice/journeyman ratios required by Alaskan Department of Labor regulations to 1/1. The ratio has been a tool of organized labor to protect journeymen level jobs and to control the size of the construction labor work force. It is easy to do the math and easier yet to see the results in our State's small and diminishing skilled construction trade labor work force. Now, merit shops and union shops together, cannot provide enough skilled Alaskans for the projects in Alaska at this time let alone to build a gas pipeline with its infrastructure in the near future. This first step would cost Alaskans absolutely nothing and could be implemented immediately.

2. FUNDING FOR MERIT SHOP APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The State of Alaska is and will continue to fund construction craft training. It appears that the funding source for SB309 is a very small percentage (1/10th of 1 Percent) of Alaskans' state unemployment insurance premiums.

Consequently, every Alaskan will be funding this program whether employed by a union or non-union company. All Alaskans must have equal access to craft training for this program to be equal and just. ABC, Alaska (ABC) already provides that access by its 170 plus member companies that employ more than 15,000 workers. ABC has excellent USDOL certified apprentice-training programs for all trades. Our company utilizes this curriculum and has turned out many Alaskan journeymen/women at our expense. ABC, Alaska could be the administrator for merit shops to receive State funding for reimbursement of their training costs.

Reimbursement of training costs coupled with the change in Apprentice Journeymen ratios mentioned above, would provide incentive for ABC members to employ new apprentices.

Please let me know how I can help.

**H.C. PRICE CO.**

301 W Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 278-4400 • Fax (907) 278-3255

March 29, 2006

Via Fax No. 907-465-3871

Senator Con Bunde
716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

RE: Senate Bill 309

Dear Senator Bunde:

H.C. Price Co. is a large heavy mechanical / electrical industrial contractor who has been working in Alaska continuously since 1975. We perform construction projects for the oil and gas industry, mining, military, utilities, and private sector. As the manager for H.C. Price Co in Alaska, and as the current President of the North Slope Contractors Association, I write to you regarding issues of Alaska's workforce.

The organizations I represent are working toward finding solutions to the oil and gas impending personnel shortage. By 2010 as much as 60% of the industry's experience managerial and skilled workforce will retire. The preceding is a national statistic that also applies to Alaska singularly. Industry leaders realize that a combination of strategies is needed to address the talent shortage. Possibilities include continuing many of the initiatives being addressed by Alaska Works Partnership and the JATC's. Therefore, I support Senate Bill 309.

I have personally been supportive and involved in pipeline skills training of young Alaskans during intensive three week courses in the Fairbanks region. Alaska Works Partnership has materially helped our industry with those programs the last couple of years. The graduates from those training exercises immediately find their way into the work place. However, we need more workers, lots more. Therefore, I voice my support for Alaska Works Partnership programs and Senate Bill 309.

Thank you,

David L. Matthews
H.C. Price Co.
Vice President & Alaska
Area Manager

North Slope Contractors Association
President

DLM/r/526

cc: Mike Andrews - Alaska Works Partnership

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



ALASKA PILEDRIVERS & DIVERS JOINT TRAINING PROGRAM

Kevin Hanley
Training Coordinator
825 E. 8th Ave. Ste. 6
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3898

Telephone (907) 272-7577
Fax (907) 277-8967
e-mail apprenticeship2520@gci.net
web page www.local2520.org

March 27, 2006

Senator Con Bunde
State Capitol, Room 506
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Bunde,

Please accept this letter as an endorsement for Senate Bill #309 and Alaska Works Partnership, Inc. The bill was introduced on March 15, 2006, by Senator Gene Therriault. The Carpenter, Piledriver and Millwright Locals, as well as the rest of the construction industry are booming. Our Piledriver and Diver Local 2520 recorded our best year (2005) in terms of man hours worked, since 1955.

As research shows, 1,000 construction workers are needed annually to replace retiring workers and our Local is no exception. There are proposals for the Knik Arm Crossing, Port of Anchorage expansion, roads and bridges to Juneau and Cordova as well as the Natural Gas Line and the opening of ANWR. Our researcher with the Alaska Regional Council of Carpenters gave us a list with 136 current dock and bridge projects that have just bid or are about to bid. "We will not have enough highly skilled and trained Alaskans to man the jobs." It takes 4 years to complete the apprenticeship and we need trained workers now, as well as in 4 years. With the amount of construction contracts we currently have for 2006 we feel that all apprentices and journeyman will have an opportunity to work. According to recent data gathered by the Alaska Department of Labor (prepared for the annual Construction Labor Summit), of the top ten jobs in Alaska needing training, construction commands seven.

Our Piledrivers and Divers Local 2520 as well as the Alaska Regional Council of Carpenters, with Locals in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau, strongly support "Alaska Hire". Our Union's first Local has been in Alaska since 1937, and we have always encouraged the hiring of people who live here and the training of resident workers for construction jobs.

Alaska Works Partnership, Inc. has aided our Locals in recruiting and training resident workers for the construction industry, especially with rural residents, veterans and women. Please support Senate Bill #309.

Any questions please don't hesitate to call.

Thank you,


Kevin Hanley
Training Coordinator
Piledrivers and Divers Local 2520

• 24-LS1743U
Wayne
3/24/06

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 309()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE BY REQUEST

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act establishing a construction trades training grant program for award by the**
2 **Department of Labor and Workforce Development, providing for special employee**
3 **unemployment contributions to fund the program and an offsetting credit against the**
4 **employees' general unemployment contribution, and providing for an expiration date**
5 **for the program, contributions, and credit; and providing for an effective date."**

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

7 *** Section 1.** AS 23.15 is amended by adding a new section to article 8 to read:
8 **Sec. 23.15.815. Special employee unemployment contributions for**
9 **construction trades training grant.** (a) In the manner provided in AS 23.20, the
10 department shall collect from each employee an amount equal to one-tenth of one
11 percent of the wages, as set out in AS 23.20.175, on which the employee is required to
12 make contributions under AS 23.20.290(d). The department shall remit to the
13 Department of Revenue, in accordance with AS 37.10.050, money collected under this

1 subsection.

2 (b) Notwithstanding AS 23.20.290(d), the department shall credit each
3 employee with an amount equal to the amount collected from the employee under (a)
4 of this section against unemployment contributions owed by the employee under
5 AS 23.20.

6 (c) The Department of Labor and Workforce Development shall assess and
7 collect, under AS 23.20.185 - 23.20.275, interest and penalties for delinquent reports
8 and payments due under this section. Interest and penalties collected shall be handled
9 in accordance with AS 23.20.130(d).

10 (d) Amounts collected under (a) of this section may be appropriated under
11 AS 37.05.316(a) to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development for a grant
12 to Alaska Works Partnership, Inc., or a successor nonprofit corporation the principal
13 purpose of which is providing training statewide in the construction trades, for the
14 training of resident workers for construction jobs and construction job apprenticeships
15 in the heavy construction, highway construction, building construction, and oil or gas
16 pipeline construction.

17 (e) The Department of Labor and Workforce Development shall require a
18 grantee under this section to provide to the department, by November 1 of each year
19 during the term of the grant, a report describing the grantee's performance under the
20 grant.

21 * Sec. 2. AS 23.15.815 is repealed July 1, 2012.

22 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 2006.



ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS of ALASKA

8005 SCHOON STREET, SUITE 100 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518
TELEPHONE (907) 561-5354 • FAX (907) 562-6118

March 16, 2006

Senator Con Bundy
Chairman, Labor and Commerce Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Re: SB 309

Dear Senator Bundy:

For a variety of reasons, the State of Alaska is at the cusp of a major labor shortage in construction workers. The traditional model of secondary school students taking shop classes and then having the option of moving directly into construction careers has ended. Instead the focus in secondary schools has shifted to college preparation to the detriment of all vocation training. Traditional shop classes are rare in most school districts thus this pool of workers that normally migrated to construction no longer exists.

Unfortunately the need for new construction workers today is significantly greater than it was when the education community changed the educational philosophy of the State. Through no fault of their own, the workers that would normally migrate to construction no longer possess the skills or education needed to obtain their first job in construction.

SB 309 would help rectify this problem by providing the basic skills workers need to enter and succeed in the construction industry. It is appropriate that the Alaska Works and the training model they developed trains workers that migrate to both union and non-union employers. The entire industry needs new workers, not just one sector, be it union or non-union.

Based on projections from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Alaska's construction industry will need to attract 1150 new workers each year for the foreseeable future. Yet in 2005, construction apprenticeship programs managed to graduate only 166 new journeymen.

FAIRBANKS
P.O. BOX 6005 • FAIRBANKS, AK 99706
TELEPHONE (907) 452-1809

Meanwhile the large number of baby-boomer aged construction workers move inexorably toward retirement.

SB 309 will help Alaska address the projected shortage in construction workers and help prepare us for the major construction projects being discussed. We urge your support of this important bill.

Sincerely,

Richard Cattanach
Executive Director

Building Alaska's Construction Workforce

A Construction Workforce Development Plan



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

Alaska Workforce Investment Board

Andy Baker, Chair

David Stone, Vice Chair

John Pratt, Executive Director

Building Alaska's Construction Workforce

There are over 30,000 people employed in construction-related occupations in Alaska. Among these are 18,000 construction trade and craft workers who averaged over \$59,000 in earnings during 2004. Alaska is experiencing a critical shortage of resident workers with construction skills. 20 percent of construction workers are new arrivals to the state. Historically, the industry relies on non-residents to fill jobs for which they cannot find qualified Alaskans.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimates construction job growth will exceed 15% over the next decade, adding thousands of new jobs. More than 40 percent of the workforce are over the age of 45 and could retire within a decade. Job growth and replacing older workers will require about 1,000 new construction workers each year. If a gas pipeline is built thousands more will be needed.

The demand for construction workers is significantly out-pacing the supply from industry and vocational trainers. Putting thousands more Alaskans to work in construction requires additional investment in training programs and capital infrastructure and a coordinated effort by industry, labor, education and government.

The Building Alaska's Construction Workforce plan was developed after studying the workforce labor market conditions and estimated new worker demand, the current supply routes for new workers, and statewide training capacity issues. A background report titled Construction Summit II adopted by the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) in August 2005 provides useful information. The report can be found on the Web at www.labor.state.ak.us/awib/pubs.htm.

Guiding Principles

- Industry employers, trade associations, trade unions, apprenticeship sponsors, and schools are most responsible for training workers.
- An analysis of workforce supply gaps, cost-effectiveness and return on investment should guide decisions for state investment.
- The commitment of employers to hire persons trained to meet the needs of industry is imperative to results.
- The construction industry is a market-driven system and public investment must provide opportunities for training individuals.
- The nature of training in the construction trades is that people learn on-the-job and, therefore, any public training should result in employment.
- The Alaska Workforce Investment Board will provide oversight for plan implementation.

We welcome your comments on the plan. To submit them, please send your remarks to the AWIB Executive Director at john_pratt@labor.state.ak.us.

Building the Alaska Construction Workforce

Vision: Alaska has a highly skilled and competitive resident construction workforce that meets the needs of industry employers.

Goal: Increase the number of Alaskan residents working in construction to 90 percent to meet job growth projections.

Process: The plan's process will encompass four objectives that are included in each desired outcome:

- I. Increase the access to information, support services, training and employment through effective outreach and marketing of construction related occupations and careers.*
- II. Provide quality education and training that provides Alaskans with the skills necessary to competitively secure employment in construction related occupations.*
- III. Obtain employment for all who successfully complete training and demonstrate that they have the skills necessary to be competitive in Alaska's labor force.*
- IV. Insure that Alaskans who choose to enter the construction workforce have the supports necessary to complete training and stay in the workforce.*

Desired Outcomes:

1. Double the number of new trade apprentices employed.
2. Increase the number of Alaska high school students who choose construction and enter career training.
3. Increase the number of post-secondary students trained for construction, the number of students in engineering and construction management degree and non-degree programs and the number of persons receiving job training in the construction trades.
4. Increase support for operating rural training centers that provide construction training.
5. More Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs are connected to construction job training.
6. Increase the number of qualified vocational technical instructors to keep up with training demand.
7. Decrease the number of non-residents that are recruited annually to meet the needs of the industry.

Timeline: Begin activities in 2006. Plan covers a five-year period based on current labor market conditions and projections for workforce demand by 2011. Year one ramp up and begin new interventions. Year Two will see full activity toward all objectives.

Results: Increased number of residents employed in construction will strengthen the economy and construction industry and provide high paying jobs for residents. The plan provides a solid framework to build upon should additional pipeline

construction workers be needed. Strategies will provide 3,000 to 4,000 resident workers over next five years.

Resources: The plan calls for an increased investment by government to assist industry and schools with recruiting, educating, training and employing residents in construction. Activities under the plan require cost and resource analysis prior to funding.

Objective #1 - Apprenticeship Training

Double the number of Alaskan trade apprentices employed over five years.

Strategies:

- Create an information system that tracks apprentice hire by trade to get an accurate count of apprentices employed in Alaska and for evaluating the performance of apprenticeship sponsors.
- Research apprentice data for benchmarks to gauge strategy progress and assist programs to improve enrollment and retention rates.
- Market the benefits of hiring apprentices to industry employers and create employer and sponsor incentives for apprentice hire.
- Develop mentors for apprentices off the job who guide them in work and life decisions.
- Hold an annual apprenticeship conference to improve state efforts.
- Invest in building apprenticeship training capacity as determined by occupational demand, apprentice sponsor results and experience, capability, and leverage resources.
- Develop policies that require employers to hire apprentices on state funded construction work valued over \$2 million or where construction is performed to extract natural resources.
- Work with the apprenticeship programs to develop a competency-based program for new entrants.

Results: 50 percent of new construction workers will be Alaskan apprentices.

Resources: New investment would be for an apprentice information system, marketing to employers, apprentice sponsor/employer incentives, sponsoring an apprenticeship conference, and where applicable expansion of private sector training capacity.

Explanation: Apprenticeship training is the most common method used by Alaska's construction industry to renew the workforce. Apprentices learn through course related instruction and on-the-job training under the guidance of a journeyman. They are paid a wage set to their skill level and they advance in

hourly pay based on course completions and hours of work. Apprenticeship training is paid for by industry.

It takes an apprentice two to five years to complete training depending upon the trade they learn. Apprentices need many employers and many construction projects to get the thousands of hours of on-the-job training required to complete. Employers are not required to hire apprentices. It is a voluntary decision. Nationally about half of apprentices drop out during the first or second year due to lack of work because they can't find an employer who will hire someone in training.

There are more than ten skilled workers hired for every apprentice today (10:1) in Alaska. Industry has established a hiring ratio of four skilled workers for every apprentice (4:1). Hiring at the industry ratio of four skilled workers to one apprentice provides a market driven means for employers to train a new workforce. Dramatically increasing the number of trade apprentices employed and the number of employers that hire apprentices could significantly add to the future supply of resident workers. For example, if an apprentice were to be hired for every eight skilled workers 3,000 more residents would be construction workers.

Governor Frank Murkowski signed Administrative Order 226 in July 2005 relating to the employment of apprentices on Alaska Department of Transportation civil construction projects. The Administration's policy is to increase the number of resident skilled operators, laborers and truck drivers for the construction industry. This Administrative Order creates a precedent for future policy decisions related to hiring apprentices on publicly funded construction projects and those developed under resource leases.

Objective #2 - Vocational Education

Provide more students a path from school to work in construction.

Strategies:

1. Perform a gap analysis study to determine barriers within public education for aligning with industry standards and increasing construction vocational education in schools.
2. Develop a construction career guidance and management program for school counselors and Alaska Job Center Network vocational counselors to help advise in- and out-of-school youth.
3. Fund a media campaign to reach out to Alaska students to attract them to the exciting, high paying work construction and engineering offers.
4. Support career activities such as the Vocational Student Professional Opportunities, Career Fairs, School-to-Apprenticeship and Tech Prep.

5. Offer incentives for employers to hire youth in cooperative learning positions.
6. Assist teachers in understanding and using industry standards in classroom curricula.
7. Connect academic and vocational courses through articulated agreements that build a path for students leading to industry careers.
8. Establish standards for entry-level academic and basic skill requirements and a common assessment tool.
9. Provide summer enrichment opportunities for middle and high school students on university and training center campuses to introduce engineering and construction management programs and career opportunities.
10. Use school facilities more effectively, such as providing students with vocational training during evenings, weekends and summer breaks.
11. Provide resources for construction vocational education courses that serve high school students, older youth, students in alternative education or those who have left school.
12. Develop an inventory of best practices through the school system.
13. Develop on-the-job training (OJT) programs as an element of education internships.

Results: Improving vocational and technical education for students in high school programs will supply many applicants to trade apprenticeship programs, post-secondary schools and college.

Resources: Activities would rely on public investments over several years. Funding would be required to develop marketing campaigns, student guidance materials, to align courses, develop instructors, and offer career activities and courses.

Explanation: The foundation for a highly skilled and productive workforce is a modern vocational technical education system. Our students are the largest available pool of future resident workers. Most high school students are strongly encouraged to go to college. School counselors must have information to guide a student interested in construction as a career and students must have career information available to them. A career management and guidance program for high school counselors, teachers and parents must be developed that help everyone understand how to prepare for entering the construction workforce.

An adequate public investment in vocational and technical education to keep pace with the changing nature of work is a necessary to address resident worker shortages in many high-skill, high-pay jobs. It will take a significant long-term investment to build a modern vocational education system to meet the needs of our economy and employers. A good place to start is building a road from school to work in construction.

Vocational education for construction should meet clearly defined competency standards and use one assessment tool for measuring student skills and

knowledge. This provides a basis for entry-level assessment tests to help students understand their strengths and guide them in choosing the education and training they need to prepare for construction work. Establishing programs to a common standard gives students the right foundation.

The system framework is based on alignment of academic and vocational courses between industry and education. Education includes secondary, post-secondary and higher learning. The courses must align with industry trade apprentice courses. Alignment brings a streamlined and cost-effective approach that ensures a person always advances in skills and knowledge along a path to their career goal.

Objective #3 - Post-Secondary Vocational Technical Education

Increase capacity of post-secondary institutions to supply construction workers.

Strategies

1. Provide scholarships and support for youth who attend post-secondary construction.
2. Include post secondary instructors in professional development opportunities.
3. Align existing programs with academic and industry standards for connections with secondary and college programs via such means as articulation agreements.
4. Assess institution capacity and costs for program expansion.
5. Provide more funding to support remedial education of incoming students.
6. Assess ability to expand post-secondary training through links with regional training centers and industry.
7. Develop articulation agreements with secondary and post-secondary schools that will allow students to move easily throughout the system.
8. Develop programs that require on-the-job training (OJT) as part of the basic educational experience.

Results: Post-secondary institutions for vocational technical training have more capacity and can increase the supply of residents to the construction workforce.

Resources: The state and students pay current costs. Program improvements would be spread among costs for other objectives, such as course alignment and instructor development. Initial funds would be required for student scholarships and student support, remedial education services, institution capacity assessment and to research feasibility of expansion through regional training centers. Additional funding would be required for program expansion.

Explanation: The Alaska Vocational Technical Center (AVTEC) in Seward is our largest post-secondary vocational technical education institution. The school is

straining to meet training demand for many of Alaska's important industries. Operation costs are rising and public funding of AVTEC is not keeping pace.

Post-secondary training plays an important role in developing the future workforce. Many people who aren't going on to college need more education and vocational training to get a good job. This is an important source of new workers for the construction industry.

AVTEC provides some construction courses and delivers courses for apprentice sponsors. Increasing the demand for apprentices coupled with construction paths for high school and older youth will create more demand at AVTEC.

Alaska Technical Center (ATC) in Kotzebue is a state funded post-secondary school and offers some construction training. ATC has limited capacity for training more construction workers.

Objective #4 - Job Training

Increase public funding for construction job training to upgrade incumbent workers skills and help new workers get work experience.

Strategies:

1. Use competitive grants to increase the number of Alaskans who receive services and job training to enter or remain employed in the construction workforce.
2. Support the Denali Training Fund (DTF) and the State Training Employment Program (STEP) to continue providing resources for resident training.
3. Increase STEP funding to provide additional job training for construction and further developing distance training, instructors, and instruction technology for mobile training.
4. Base grant decisions on labor market analysis of demand and supply by occupations, the performance of training providers, and matching resources.
5. Develop an industry-centered approach with the Alaska Job Centers Network to assist job seekers and employers in a streamlined process that expedites training and employment.
6. Assist youth and adult job seekers eligible for Individual Training Accounts to access training resources at Alaska Job Centers for industry training.
7. Refer students in job training who require education enrichment to an adult education provider.

Results: Continued and expanded job training will help supply 25 percent of the resident workforce required to meet the goal. In addition, thousands of current

workers will be provided assistance with upgrade training that helps them stay working in the industry.

Resources: As our economy expands more job training will be required to meet job growth in all industries. The STEP should be increased to ensure adequate resources are available. Increasing STEP funding or providing a General Fund match for STEP would resource this objective.

Explanation: Job training is public funded training that helps job seekers get a job or keep a job. Job training is a key element for retaining a resident workforce and bringing residents into the workforce. The investment in construction job training has greatly contributed over the years to Alaska hire in construction.

In 2004 more than 2,000 workers attended public funded job training. More than 90 percent of persons trained were employed in construction and most saw annual income and length of employment increase. The majority of those trained are incumbent workers who are employed and attend courses to upgrade skills so they can remain employed. Many are job seekers looking for their first construction job.

An individual's first construction job is often used to determine if they want to continue in the industry or look for another line of work. Many may continue to learn as they work while some may choose to enter structured training through trade apprenticeship or courses at a voc-tech school.

Most construction job training grants are provided by the US Department of Labor, the Denali Commission and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. These agencies spend several millions of dollars annually. Over 75 percent is spent training rural Alaskans.

Because of government investment construction job training is mobile today. Instructors travel to every part of the state to provide training. Most courses are less than one month long and most training is for specific projects within a community where residents will be employed.

Objective #5 - Rural Training Centers

Increase capacity of rural training centers to host construction training.

Strategies:

1. Assess centers for meeting common training standards, student performance, connectivity with regional education and capacity to provide construction training, anticipated job growth in the area and connectivity with other secondary, post-secondary and apprenticeship programs.
2. Develop common standards, assessment instruments and written agreements between the AKDOLWD and Rural Training Centers for developing industry training programs that serve rural residents.

3. Issue competitive grants to rural training centers to help support operations and training.
4. Evaluate center performance for improvements.

Results: The rural training infrastructure helps train hundreds of residents living in rural Alaska each year.

Resources: State funds for operations come from the Technical and Vocational Education Program (TVEP) and total about \$1.0 million today. This funding should continue. Increasing capacity for construction training would require an increase in TVEP funding. Shifting resources for construction training from TVEP to rural centers would diminish other vocational programs operated by AVTEC and the University.

Explanation: Several rural training centers have been created over the past few years by regional partners. Center operating funds come from partners, local sources and state grants, and through resources from the University of Alaska. These centers have become a vital part of our rural training infrastructure. Rural training centers are significantly increasing the supply of rural residents to the construction workforce by hosting training in their region.

Most of the training is for local hire on rural construction projects funded by the Denali Commission and large construction projects done by contractors. The rural centers are: the Southwest Alaska Vocational Education Center in King Salmon, Yuut Elitnaurviaat Peoples Learning Center in Bethel, the Northwest Arctic Technical Center in Nome, the SMART Center in St. Mary's, the Galena Vocational Technical Center and the Delta Career Advancement Center.

Each center has working relationships with school districts, AVTEC, university campuses, apprenticeship sponsors, and mobile industry trainers. However, each center has a separate mission with no common standards between them. Continued public funding of centers should become based on an evaluation of the center's ability to provide industry courses, and to meet common standards for center operations including instruction space, instructors, facility use, and student performance. These standards should be similar to those covering job training entities and post-secondary schools.

An increase in center operation support from the state will be required to increase construction job training in rural Alaska. Additional funding decisions should be based upon the regional demand and shortage of workers, the center's ability to meet the training demands for the region, the cost per participant for use of the facility, and previous construction student employment results.

Objective #6 - Higher Education

Students entering college select and complete engineering and construction management degree and non-degree programs to meet the needs of construction and resource development employers.

Strategies:

1. Provide financial scholarships and incentives for students who select engineering and construction management programs at the University.
2. Prepare special publication of existing financial aid available for engineering and construction management students.
3. Work with industry and private donors to develop new scholarship opportunities.
4. Work with the state to develop needs-based financial aid opportunities for students.
5. Work with high schools to develop appropriate curricula in math and science to enable students to successfully enter post-secondary engineering and construction management programs.
6. Develop mentoring and tutoring programs within the University of Alaska system to increase student success and retention.
7. Seek industry-sponsored externships that provide teachers and students exposure to the work in the industry and provide opportunities for industry experts to teach in schools.
8. Resource support programs that assist students in overcoming barriers to completing demanding courses of study such as higher math and science courses.

Results: Expansion of University programs and building awareness will provide pathways to career advancement opportunities, which, in turn, will help to replace retiring managers and professionals and supply industry needs arising from growth. Additionally, incumbent workers will have the opportunity to build their knowledge and advance their skill sets, improving their earning potential.

Resources: Public funding will need to be invested to develop University programs and align them with high school curricula. Investments from the private sector will be essential for the creation of new scholarships. Industry must play a key role in marketing available programs and financial aid, developing mentorships and coordinating with University and school districts.

Explanation: The University of Alaska is responding to industry demand by initiating construction management and engineer degree programs, and providing industry related courses at campuses across the state. The University has increased their capability to train construction engineers. Program expansion will require additional resources and involved employers. Engineer students need

mentorship, internship and work experience opportunities. Alaska employers must follow through and hire engineers trained in Alaska.

There are many resources available to assist college students. Those seeking engineering and construction management degrees should be able to access information about resources to attend school. More students could be trained if additional scholarships are developed.

Resources at the University are limited for expanding these programs. In recent years the University of Alaska has had to shift instruction resources to provide remedial education for new students. The number of students requiring remedial education increases each year. These students need pre-college education to succeed in higher learning and work.

Objective #7 - Adult Basic Education (ABE)

Increase the number of adult basic education students who receive construction job training in a defined path from initial skill acquisition to employment.

Strategies:

1. Provide ABE students with career information and guidance for construction.
2. Develop mentors to assist students on the job and when they are off work.
3. Have students complete a standard assessment before applying to a job-training program.
4. Resource training that helps adults increase English reading comprehension and math skills joined with work based job training for construction jobs.
5. Improve assessment of participant needs and design adult learning programs that are adjusted for cultural differences and learning styles.
6. Assess ABE providers for ability to link with construction job training.
7. Increase partnership grants for ABE and job training providers for construction job training that result in ABE clients being employed.
8. Inventory community ABE programs, assess ABE instructor availability and determine best practices for optimal and innovative approaches to service delivery.
9. Develop appropriate ABE training materials to meet construction skill training requirements.

Results: Adult job seekers enter the workforce and continue training to be self-sufficient.

Resources: Additional funding for Adult Basic Education programs would be required.

Explanation: People who complete general education requirements and ABE programs are ready for job training programs. Job training provides initial work experience and can lead to apprenticeship training, post-secondary vocational courses or a college education. Unfortunately, there are many residents that don't complete high school education and require ABE to move forward. There are also many new residents who speak a different language and need to learn English to join the workforce.

Some job seekers are not ready to learn the technical information they need to develop construction skills. Many need more education to improve their language, communications, reading or math skills. Connecting ABE students to construction job training programs can offer many low skilled people a route to work and skills to support themselves.

Objective #8 - Instructor Development

Increase the number of qualified vocational education teachers and industry trainers in Alaska.

Strategies:

1. Provide grants for train-the-trainer initiatives that help vocational teachers and industry trainers meet industry, academic, and government standards.
2. Develop industry employer and educator externship opportunities for teachers to experience real work settings and for employers that want to assist teachers in schools.
3. Provide matching grants for industry to assist with instructor development costs.
4. Develop a network among basic education teachers, vocational teachers and industry instructors for improving training delivery.
5. Provide instructor courses to meet requirements for training and be more effective trainers.

Results: More instructors, more education and training. Instructor development will increase the supply of persons qualified to work in construction.

Resources: Public grants and leverage resources from private training entities.

Explanation: The reduced emphasis on vocational education over the years has depleted the well of instructors available. As job growth continues more instructors will be needed to keep up with training. Instructors have to continuously learn new curricula, teaching methods and instruction technology. Making sure there are enough qualified instructors to train residents is required for plan success.

There are few professional development opportunities for high school or post-secondary teachers. One excellent program has been created by the Matanuska-Susitna School District. The school district organizes a Construction Instructor Academy each year for vocational teachers and trade apprentice instructors. Apprentice schools operated by labor and management have held annual professional development workshops in Alaska the past several years.

Developing a state based train-the-trainer initiative could help improve and expand vocational and technical training for residents and build the supply of new instructors. Aligning program and instructor standards requires teachers who know how and apply them in the classroom.

PRECONSTRUCTION

Peak Labor Requirements in Alaska (Preliminary Estimates)

	<u>RANGE</u>
PIPEFITTERS & WELDERS	30-50
EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	180-220
TRUCK DRIVERS	700-830
LABORERS (Including Welder's Helpers)	220-300
SUPERVISORY	60-80
OTHERS (constructions inspectors, camp & catering, electricians, iron workers, etc)	90-120
TOTAL	1280-1600

CONSTRUCTION

Peak Labor Requirements in Alaska (Preliminary Estimates)

	<u>RANGE</u>
PIPEFITTERS & WELDERS	350-450
EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	1700-2100
TRUCK DRIVERS	1300-1700
LABORERS (Including Welder's Helpers)	1000-1300
SUPERVISORY	350-450
OTHERS (constructions inspectors, camp & catering, electricians, iron workers, etc)	800-1000
TOTAL	5500-7000

OVERALL PROJECT

Peak Direct Labor Requirements in Alaska (Preliminary Estimates)

	<u>RANGE</u>
PIPEFITTERS & WELDERS	400-500
EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	1900-2300
TRUCK DRIVERS	2000-2500
LABORERS (Including Welder's Helpers)	1200-1600
SUPERVISORY	400-550
OTHERS (constructions inspectors, camp & catering electricians, iron workers, etc)	900-1100
TOTAL	6900-8600



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Majority Web: www.akrepublicans.org

Sponsor: State Affairs
Current Version: SB 309
Contact: W. Tom Maher, 465-3613

Fact Sheet for: Senate Bill 309

Short Title: CONSTR. TRAINING GRANT; UNEMPLOYMENT COMP.

Summary:

- Establishes a construction trades training grant program from which the Department of Labor and Workforce Development can make grants to Alaska Works Partnership, Inc., or a successor nonprofit that provides statewide training in the construction trades.
- Directs that grants be used for training resident workers for construction jobs and apprenticeships in the heavy construction, highway construction, building construction, and oil or gas pipeline construction.
- Diverts one tenth of one percent of current employee unemployment contributions to fund the grant program.
- Requires grantees to submit a report to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development that describes the grantee's performance under the grant.
- Sunsets the grant program July 1, 2012.

Benefits:

- Responds to the upcoming opportunity to train resident Alaskans to fill the thousands of high paying jobs that will be created in the construction of a gas pipeline by providing a stable stream of revenue, subject to legislative appropriation.
- Leverages industry investment in training facilities and equipment to build private sector training capacity and increase industry capability for sustaining training into the future.
- Helps stem the flow of Alaskan jobs and salaries to non-residents, and improves the lives of working Alaskans.

Background:

- In 2005 more than 20,000 individuals were employed in Alaska construction trades, with annual incomes approaching \$60,000. Unfortunately, one in every five, or 20 percent of those jobs, were held by individuals who are recent arrivals to Alaska, according to permanent fund dividend eligibility criteria. These high paying jobs will continue to attract workers from other states and countries. Also, with 45 percent of the resident construction workforce over 45 years old, industry must renew its workforce with thousands of appropriately training workers. SB 309 diverts one tenth of one percent of current employee contributions to a new "holding account" for appropriation by the Legislature. Estimated income to the account is projected to be over \$5 million a year. With increased payroll within the state, the Department of Labor has projected that it is highly unlikely this small percentage diversion will increase overall unemployment insurance rates.



Wade Blasingame
President, T.A.P.S. Contractors Association
Director of Business Development
ASRC Energy Services, Inc.
3900 C Street, Suite 601
Anchorage, AK 99503

March 24, 2006

Senator Con Bunde
716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear Senator Bunde:

As President of the T.A.P.S. Contractors Association, I have written you to ask for your support for Senate Bill 309.

With forecasts for mega projects and a Prudhoe Bay upswing in construction, training Alaskans is of the up most importance. This bill will encompass apprenticeship training, safety in the workplace and will provide skilled construction crafts when they graduate. They are our future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wade Blasingame".

Wade Blasingame
President
T.A.P.S. Contractors Association



UNITED ASSOCIATION
of Journeymen and Apprentices of the
Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of
the United States and Canada

Founded 1889

Letters should
be confined to
one subject

UA Local Union: 375
Subject: Senate Bill # 309

William P. Hite
General President
Patrick R. Perino
General Secretary-Treasurer
Stephen E. Kelly
Assistant General President

March 23, 2006

Senator Con Bunde
716 W. 4th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear Senator Bunde:

I am writing in support of Senate Bill # 309, which would establish a construction trades training grant program.

In light of recent projections forecasting increased demand for skilled craft workers in the construction industry, it is important that we start now to expand our proven apprenticeship programs to ensure that Alaskans fill these additional job opportunities.

The history of success that the Joint Labor-Management apprenticeship programs along with Alaska Works Partnership has demonstrated makes this Act the logical method to expand an Alaskan workforce.

Thank-you for your consideration for Senate Bill #309.

Sincerely,

Jim Laiti
Business Manager



February 23, 2006

Representative Carl Moses
State Capitol, Room 500
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Moses,

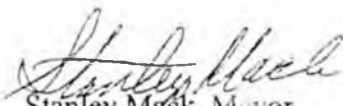
The Aleutians East Borough supports the activities of Alaska Works Partnership, Inc. to secure a grant from the Legislature for job training. Alaska is beset by the twin dragons of an aging work force at a time when the demand for skilled workers is increasing at 1,000 per year according to the Alaska Department of Labor. This increase does not take into account any of the mega construction projects that are on the horizon.

The Aleutians East Borough's support for Alaska Works is based upon prior experience with this program and the future need for skilled workers. In 2004, Alaska Works trained several residents of the borough to be truck drivers and equipment operators in response to a large multi modal transportation project the Borough was about to undertake. Alaska Works screened applicants and trained 14 residents at the Southwest Alaska Vocational Center in King Salmon. Those workers were quickly hired by contractors working in the borough and in many cases are still employed today.

Furthermore, the Aleutians East Borough is a frontier area for oil & gas and mineral production. DNR held its first new oil & gas lease sale in the State last October accepting bids on more than 200,000 acres of land. Mineral exploration also resumed in 2005 and is expanding in 2006 with work on the Pyramid deposit, the Centennial deposit and the Unga and Shumagin mines. Trained, skilled workers will be needed soon.

Alaska Works offers a practical and comprehensive program that yields the best results-- employed Alaskans. Therefore, the Aleutians East Borough supports its efforts to secure funding from the Legislature.

Sincerely,


Stanley Mack, Mayor

Cc: Alaska Works Partnership, Inc.



Wade Blasingame
President, T.A.P.S. Contractors Association
Director of Business Development
ASRC Energy Services, Inc.
3900 C Street, Suite 601
Anchorage, AK 99503

March 24, 2006

Senator Gene Therriault
119 N. Cushman
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dear Senator Therriault:

As President of the T.A.P.S. Contractors Association, I have written you to ask for your support for Senate Bill 309.

With forecasts for mega projects and a Prudhoe Bay upswing in construction, training Alaskans is of the up most importance. This bill will encompass apprenticeship training, safety in the workplace and will provide skilled construction crafts when they graduate. They are our future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wade Blasingame", is written over a printed name.

Wade Blasingame
President
T.A.P.S. Contractors Association

**H.C. PRICE CO.**

301 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 278-4400 • Fax (907) 278-3255

January 22, 2006

✓ Representative Berta Gardner
State Capitol, Room 422
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: Personnel Shortage

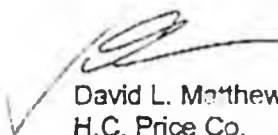
Dear Representative Gardner:

H.C. Price Co. is a large heavy mechanical / electrical industrial contractor who has been working in Alaska continuously since 1975. We perform construction projects for the oil and gas industry, mining, military, utilities, and private sector. As the manager for H.C. Price Co in Alaska, I write to you regarding issues of Alaska's workforce.

I am one of your constituents working toward finding solutions to the oil and gas industry's impending personnel shortage. By 2010 as much as 60% of the industry's experience managerial and skilled workforce will retire. The preceding is a national statistic that also applies to Alaska singularly. Industry leaders realize that a combination of strategies is needed to address the talent shortage. Possibilities include continuing many of the initiatives being addressed by Alaska Works Partnership.

I have personally been supportive and involved in pipeline skills training of young Alaskans during intensive three week courses in the Fairbanks region. Alaska Works Partnership has materially helped our industry with those programs the last couple of years. The graduates from those training exercises immediately find their way into the work place. However, we need more workers, lots more. Therefore, I voice my support for Alaska Works Partnership programs and encourage yourself to support them by giving your proper attention to their requests for grants from the legislature.

Thank you,


David L. Matthews
H.C. Price Co.
Vice President and Alaska Area Manager
1376 St. Gotthard Ave
Anchorage, AK 99508

DLW/r/523

cc: Mike Andrews - Alaska Works Partnership

Bristol Bay Housing Authority

P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, Alaska 99576 Phone (907) 842-5956 Fax (907) 842-2784

February 24, 2006

✓ Senator Lyda Green, Co-Chair
Senator Gary Wilken, Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee
State Capitol, Room 500
Juneau, AK 99801-1181

Dear Senator Green and Senator Wilken:

The Bristol Bay Housing Authority supports Alaska Works Partnership's efforts to obtain a grant from the Alaska Legislature to train workers in the Construction Industry.

Alaska Works' efforts have been very successful in training rural residents of the state for participation in the ongoing construction boom in the State. With the proposed Pebble Mine and developing Oil and Gas potential in Bristol Bay, our partnership with Alaska Works is critical for integrating more Bristol Bay residents into alternative employment. As you are aware, the Bristol Bay Fishery offers less economic viability for a family's economic stability than has been the case in past decades.

We have an excellent relationship with Alaska Works. Utilizing Alaska Works partners, the Southwest Alaska Vocational Education Center building at the USAF Base was remodeled by training over 30 local participants, a number of which completed journey status. Since inception of the Center in 2002, several hundred individuals have acquired new skills through the Alaska Works Partnership Program at SAVEC.

We ask that you support legislation to provide a grant to the Alaska Works Partnership, as their continuing efforts are critical in bring Rural Alaska residents into the Alaska economy.

Sincerely,

Dave McClure
Bristol Bay Housing Authority Executive Director,
Chairman, Southwest Alaska Vocational Education Center Board

CC: Senator Lyman Hoffmann

Southwest Alaska Vocational & Education Center

P.O. Box 615

King Salamon, AK 99613

(907) 246-4600, (907) 246-4607 fax

February 22, 2006

✓ Representative Carl Moses
State Capitol, Room 500
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Carl Moses:

Southwest Alaska Vocational & Education Center fully supports Alaska Works Partnership in its efforts to obtain a grant from the Alaska Legislature to train workers in the Construction Industry.

With more than an 1,000 new construction jobs estimated to be created in Alaska each year (Department of Labor figures), Alaska Works Partnership is positioned well to provide the training necessary to offer residents a route to high wages and career opportunities including our young workers. Providing training to our citizens to keep the jobs in Alaska is critical to rural areas.

Alaska Works Partnerships has been an excellent partner for our Center helping to provide training to hundreds of workers within our region. Their instructional capability and delivery is excellent. Our students have received hands-on training directly from the people who have years of current experience working in the field. There is no substitute for the competency based approach they use provided by well trained industry based instructors.

We ask that you support legislation to provide a grant to the Alaska Works Partnership in an effort to prepare workers for future and promising jobs, including building a gas pipeline and for the possible construction careers in the mining industries.

Sincerely,

Eldon R. Davidson,
Executive Director

BRISTOL BAY CAMPUS



✓ 527 Seward St.
PO Box 1070
Dillingham, AK 99576-1070

Toll-free (800) 478-5109
Phone (907) 842-5109
Fax (907) 842-5692

March 8, 2006

Senator Lyman Hoffman
State Capitol, Room 514
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Hoffman,

I am writing this letter in support of the Alaska Works Partnership's request for funding. Alaska Works Partnership (AWP) has successfully collaborated with employers, local governments, housing authorities and school boards to increase local hire and provide career opportunities for rural Alaskans. AWP coordinates important statewide apprenticeship programs for the building and construction trades. These apprenticeships prepare a skilled workforce for well-paid jobs in the construction industry.

AWP fills a unique role in workforce development. I encourage you to advocate for funding this important program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Deborah McLean'.

Dr. Deborah McLean, Director
Bristol Bay Campus



UNITED ASSOCIATION

of Journeymen and Apprentices of the
Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of
the United States and Canada

William P. Hite
General President

Patrick R. Peinn
General Secretary-Treasurer

Stephen F. Kelly
Alaskan General President

Founded 1889

UA Local Union: 375

Letters should
be confined to
one subject

Subject: Senate Bill # 309

March 23, 2006

Senator Gene Therriault
119 N. Cushman Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dear Senator Therriault:

I am writing in support of Senate Bill # 309, which would establish a construction trades training grant program.

In light of recent projections forecasting increased demand for skilled craft workers in the construction industry, it is important that we start now to expand our proven apprenticeship programs to ensure that Alaskans fill these additional job opportunities.

The history of success that the Joint Labor-Management apprenticeship programs along with Alaska Works Partnership has demonstrated makes this Act the logical method to expand an Alaskan workforce.

Thank-you for your consideration for Senate Bill #309.

Sincerely,

Jim Luti
Business Manager



Tanana Valley Campus

Tanana Valley Campus Center
604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks, AK 99701

March 8, 2006

Senator Gene Thernault
State Capital Room 119
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Thernault:

UAF's Tanana Valley Campus (TVC) works closely with Alaska Works Partnership, Inc. (AWP) in preparing Alaskans for Alaska's jobs. We understand that AWP has a request before the Legislature to expand job training, including that needed for a gas pipeline. As TVC Director, I would like to strongly endorse that request.

TVC and AWP share a common goal of building a construction workforce in Interior Alaska and throughout the state. As you know, skilled workers are in great demand here in the Interior. Collaboration between TVC and AWP to date is really paying off in meeting that growing need and in providing good livelihoods for Alaskan workers.

As an example TVC and AWP work together in Delta Partners for Progress in Delta Junction—a partnership that also includes the Delta Mine Training Center (DMTC) and Delta-Greely School District. The partnership allows us to maximize our limited resources in providing construction training and working toward a construction academy in summer 2006. We're also able to expand opportunities for training in applied mining technologies through DMTC.

TVC is also partnering with AWP in offering a "Math for the Trades" course on a regular basis to meet the needs of current and prospective apprentices in construction trades. AWP markets the course so that Fairbanksans are aware of this opportunity to brush up on their math skills in anticipation of apprenticeship programs and jobs in the trades.

AWP is also supporting TVC's efforts to develop a Construction Management AAS degree in Fairbanks. AWP staff members Mike Andrews and Randy Cheap are actively involved in this discussion. Randy and I both serve on the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District Career-Technical Education Advisory Council; Randy chairs that body. This type of collaboration is essential to building enduring job training programs that meet the needs of our community.

I hope you will support the request from Alaska Works Partnership to expand funding for high-demand job training in construction.

Sincerely,

Rick Caulfield
Director, Tanana Valley Campus, UAF



U N I V E R S I T Y O F A L A S K A F A I R B A N K S

UAF is an Equal Opportunity Employer/Affirmative Action Educational Institution



March 14, 2006

Senator Gene Therriault
State Capital, Room 119
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

SUBJECT: ALASKA WORKS PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

Dear Senator Therriault:


I have recently been made aware that you are in the process of introducing a grant request to help fund the Alaska Works Partnership, Inc. (AWP). We wholeheartedly support your AWP funding request and encourage your colleagues to do so also.

After several years attempting to start an apprenticeship program at Cook Inlet Housing Authority, we were finally able to do so with AWP's help in September 2005. Currently we have 2 apprentices employed in our construction department, and we're working to increase that number this summer. We are also going to provide a project specific apprentice position in Tyonek this summer in conjunction with our teacher housing project there.

The goal of our Building Maintenance Repair apprenticeship program is to provide employment, job training and career opportunities in the construction and maintenance fields to residents of public housing and other low-income persons. We believe AWP is positively impacting our tenants' ability to improve their economic circumstances. One of our apprentices has already been accepted into the Carpenters Union and we are encouraging our contractors to use AWP to help us all meet Alaska's future construction workforce challenges.

We thank you for your support of the Alaska Works Partnership!

Sincerely,



Carol Gore, President/CEO

cc: Mike Andrews
Alaska Works Partnership, Inc.

Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation

P.O. Box 1464 • Dillingham, Alaska 99576 • (907) 842-4370 • Fax (907) 842-4336 • 1-800-478-4370



February 28, 2006

Carl Moses, Representative
716 W 4th Ave Ste 480
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2133

COPY

Phone: 907-269-0275
Fax: 907-269-0274

Dear Representative Carl Moses:

On behalf of Alaska Works Partnership, we wish to express our enthusiastic support for their grant request. Alaska Works Partnership is providing jobs all over in the state of Alaska. We agree that they are building Alaska and also a future for themselves.

BBEDC also works to increase local hire and provide opportunities to great careers. I encourage your serious consideration of this proposal, which promises future benefits to the locals in this community and the surrounding villages.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Bryce Edgmon
Chief Operating Officer



MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS
of Fairbanks, Inc.



March 15, 2006

Mr. Gene Therriault
Alaska State Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Therriault,

The Mechanical Contractors of Fairbanks (MCF) supports the efforts of Alaska Works Partnership and its efforts to secure funding for pipeline training equipment.

I attended Alaska Works Partnership's Pipeline Training demonstration and graduation. This full scale pipeline training was very impressive and best of all the young trainees have an excellent opportunity to earn a very good living.

Alaska's construction industry has benefited from the efforts of Alaska Works and your support of AWP's efforts is appreciated by the Mechanical Contractors of Fairbanks.

Sincerely,

Mike Sexton
Executive Director



General Teamsters Local 959 State of Alaska

Affiliated with International Brotherhood of Teamsters

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503, 520 E. 34TH AVE. (907) 565-8122 FAX (907) 565-8265

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707, P.O. Box 70809
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801, 306 Wiloughby
KENAI, ALASKA 99811, P.O. BOX 3150

(907) 452-2969 FAX (907) 452-5051
(907) 586-3225 FAX (907) 586-1227
(907) 283-4488 FAX (907) 283-8030

March 27, 2006

Senate Labor and Commerce Committee
Senator Con Bunde, Chair
Alaska State Legislature

Dear Senator Bunde:

I strongly support Senate Bill 309 as it will allow Alaska to provide training for thousands of young workers for upcoming construction jobs and the gas line. It is vital that Alaska has skilled and qualified workers to fill these lucrative and important jobs within our state. As a past member of the Alaska Workforce Investment Board and the original Alaska Human Resource Investment Council (AHRIC), we determined many times that this training and funding mechanism are appropriate methods for achieving a desired result for a well trained workforce.

The employers who I work with on a daily basis consistently require that new employees have the necessary and certified training that allows them to go to work immediately and perform well. The union apprenticeship programs have proven to be the most successful, as they provide a structured training method that benefits employers and apprentices, and put Alaskans to work.

Alaska Works Partnership and the Building Trades offer a unique opportunity to significantly increase the number of resident workers employed in construction. Senate Bill 309 will accomplish this goal. I urge you and the Labor and Commerce Committee to pass this bill out of committee and on to the Senate floor.

Sincerely,

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 959

Tim Sunday, Business Representative
Southeast Alaska



GENERAL TEAMSTERS

520 E. 34th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

LOCAL 959
State of Alaska

751 Old Richardson Hwy., Suite 127
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

March 23, 2006

Senator Con Bunde, Chair
Senate Labor & Commerce Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol Room 506
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Bunde:

As the Executive Director of Teamsters Local 959 I am writing to you and asking you to support SB 309. Senator Therriault has introduced a solution to the chronic shortage of qualified construction workers in our state. This bill is an important step in providing good quality jobs that help strengthen our states economy.

In the many years I have lived and worked in Alaska I have come to know that when management and labor cooperate with each other, no project or problem is insurmountable. SB 309 provides that atmosphere for cooperation where all benefit.

Nothing strangles progress like empty rhetoric, except perhaps the willful denial to act when an opportunity presents itself. This bill provides a sustainable funding stream from worker contributions, while not adding to the general fund budget. Additionally it provides through the Alaska Works Partnership, Inc. the assurance of a proven record of performance where urban and rural, native and new arrival, women, minorities and youth get the chance to receive industry training and jobs.

I thank you in advance for your support of this important legislation.

Sincerely,

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 959


Eric M Wasserman
Executive Director

c: Mike Andrews, Alaska Works Partnership, Inc.
John Lovdahl, AK Teamster Training Trust

www.akteamsters.com

March 22, 2006

*Senator Con Bunde
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK. 99801*

Subject: Senate Bill No. 309 Introduced by Senator Gene Therriault

Dear *Senator Bunde*:

I am a life long Alaskan who has worked in many different industries that include mining, Freight, warehousing/expediting, surveying, and construction. Through out the years it had been difficult for me to establish a career in construction which was my ultimate desire. I had worked on the Trans Alaska pipeline when it was being built and during the mid 1990's I was employed on the Fort Knox mine construction project. However, for the most part I was driven to seek work in other areas because of the lack of training and education programs available that would help me become a skilled worker.

Alaskans that have lived here for a long period of time often get frustrated by non resident workers coming in from the States and taking a large portion of the premium construction work that Alaskans should have an opportunity at. In recent years this industry has grown dramatically and many Alaskans have not been able to take advantage of this recent "construction boom" and I am puzzled as to why it has not drawn more attention with our State Legislature's and Senator's.

I write this letter in support of Senate Bill No. 309 introduced recently by Senator Gene Therriault.

The State's economy would thrive if something could be done to insure that our residents would have programs available to them so they could pursue construction work. After all Alaska is their home and they will reside here indefinitely thereby bolstering and stabilizing our economy year round. There is not a shortage of workers in Alaska, there is a shortage of people who are influential that have an interest to change our current situation to something that Alaskan workers can benefit from. Senator Gene Therriault displays that he has that desire by introducing Senate Bill No. 309

I have observed the Alaska Legislature over the years and I am convinced that each person that has held or holds a position representing Alaskans have contemplated the problems that exist with what has been "dubbed" a shortage of workers. Yet, until recently no programs have been created by the Legislature that could put Alaskans concerns to rest and give them an opportunity to work in an industry they desire to work within. Again, there is not a shortage of workers but only a shortage of opportunity.

Page 2, Senate Bill No. 309. M. Killian.

Please give special attention to the fact that Senate Bill No. 309 does not increase unemployment insurance tax rates for funding and it does not add to the General Fund budget. The Alaska Works Partnership, Inc. who has established an astounding reputation of success largely to do with the willingness of many employers in Alaska who support Labor and management joint apprenticeship training would have a unique opportunity to further enhance there programs. With program improvements through the funding Senate Bill No. 309 would create, Alaska Works Partnership, Inc. Could expand and the results would benefit employers within Alaska and the construction industry, Alaskan workers, and would enable more positive results where programs exist for rural residents, Veterans, Women, and young Alaskans who are at the beginning of a working career.

Please make every consideration when I strongly urge you to support Senate Bill No. 309.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,



Michael O. Killian
18550 Chekok Circle
Eagle River, Alaska 99577



Physical: 2225 Van Horn Road • Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone: (907) 452-1831 • Fax: (907) 456-3493 • Email: westmech.com
Contractor Registration #333 • Business License #014458

March 25, 2006

Senator Con Bunde
716 W. 4th
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Subject: Senate Bill 309

Dear Senator Bunde:

I am writing today to ask you to support Senate Bill 309 which would establish and fund a construction trades training grant program through Alaska Works Partnership.

Having served as a trustee on a joint labor-management training program for 16 years I can assure you that expansion of these programs is vital to meet growing demands for skilled, local craft workers.

Western Mechanical, Inc. and the Mechanical Contractors of Fairbanks, Inc. have worked successfully with Alaska Works Partnership for many years. Alaska Works programs have helped us to expand our training and employment efforts to include a greater number of rural and female Alaskan residents.

The proposed funding method appears to be painless and transparent. Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,
WESTERN MECHANICAL, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Mike Desmond'.

Michael C. Desmond
President

SB

311

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB 311
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Commerce
 Title Athletic Commission; Boxing & Wrestling RDU Corp. Bus & Prof Licensing (117)
 Component Corp. Bus & Prof Licensing
 Sponsor Labor & Commerce
 Requester Labor & Commerce Component No. 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1156)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
------------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other 1156 - Receipt Supported Services						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation repeals statutes relating to the Athletic Commission, Commissioner of Athletics and Boxing & Wrestling. This legislation does not impact the operations of this division.

Prepared by: Katherine Mason, Administrative Manager Phone (907) 465-2144
 Division: Corporations, Professional and Business Licensing Date/Time 3/31/06 6:13 PM
 Approved by: William C. Noll, Commissioner Date 3/31/2006
 Agency: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Sec. 05.05.010. Creation and duties of athletic commission.

(a) There is created an athletic commission within the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The commission consists of four members appointed by the governor. One member of the commission shall be appointed from each of the four judicial districts. The commissioners shall be appointed for overlapping four-year terms. Members of the commission serve at the pleasure of the governor and shall be selected on the basis of their known interest in and knowledge of athletics in the state.

(b) The commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the commissioner of athletics and shall perform other duties assigned to it by the commissioner.

Sec. 05.05.020. Commissioner of athletics.

(a) The governor shall appoint the commissioner of athletics to serve at the governor's pleasure. The commissioner shall be selected on the basis of knowledge of and contribution to athletics in the state. The commissioner serves for a period of five years.

(b) The commissioner shall, with the aid and counsel of the commission, adopt regulations governing athletics and athletic programs and contests as the commissioner considers necessary, expedient, and appropriate. The regulations have the force and effect of law.

Sec. 05.05.030. Professional and semi-professional athletic programs.

(a) *[Repealed, Sec. 35 ch 126 SLA 1994].*

(b) Nothing in this chapter gives the commissioner or the commission jurisdiction over the athletes or the athletic programs of any elementary or high school or a college or university.

(c) Each member of the commission shall attend and supervise all boxing and wrestling events in the member's area unless an official inspector attends the event under AS 05.10.110. A member may attend other athletic events in the member's area that the member considers necessary. A member may provide for the attendance of a physician whose fees shall be paid for by the promoter or manager of the event.

Sec. 05.05.040. Meetings and compensation of athletic commission.

The commission may meet at least once a year at the call of the governor. When called, the members of the commission may, at the election of the governor, receive travel expenses incurred in carrying out the purposes of this chapter. A member may receive the per diem allowance for time spent at meetings allowed by law or by executive order.

Chapter 05.10. BOXING AND WRESTLING

Sec. 05.10.010. Licenses for boxing and wrestling matches.

The athletic commission may issue, and for cause, revoke a license to conduct boxing contests, sparring or wrestling matches, or exhibitions as provided in this chapter under terms and conditions and at times and places as the commission may determine. The holder of a license may conduct boxing contests, sparring and wrestling matches, and exhibitions under terms and conditions and at times and places as the commission may determine. If the commission refuses to grant a license to an applicant, or cancels a license, the applicant, or the holder of the cancelled license may, upon application, have a hearing under the provisions of AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

Sec. 05.10.020. Power of commission.

The commission shall direct, supervise, and control all boxing contests, or sparring and wrestling matches or exhibitions conducted inside the state and a boxing contest, sparring or wrestling match or exhibition may not be held inside the state except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 05.10.030. License for contest at which admission is charged; exemption for student contests.

The commission may issue and, for cause, revoke a license to conduct, hold, or give boxing, sparring and wrestling contests, matches, and exhibitions where an admission fee is charged by a club, corporation, organization, association, or fraternal society.

However, boxing contests, sparring or wrestling matches or exhibitions conducted by an elementary school, high school, college, or university, whether public or private, or by the official student association thereof, whether on or off the school, college, or university grounds, where all the participating contestants are bona fide students enrolled in an elementary school, high school, college, or university, inside the state, are not subject to this chapter.

Sec. 05.10.040. Examination of participants in nonlicensed contests.

Every contestant in a boxing contest, sparring or wrestling match not conducted under this chapter shall be examined within eight hours before the contest by a practicing physician. The examining physician may disqualify any contestant the physician considers physically unfit to participate.

Sec. 05.10.050. Regulations applicable to educational institutions.

The scholastic organizations exempted from the provisions of this chapter shall comply with the regulations of the commission applicable to boxing contests, sparring or wrestling matches, or exhibitions conducted by it.

Sec. 05.10.060. License required.

Except as provided in this chapter, a boxing contest, sparring or wrestling match or exhibition may not be conducted inside the state except under a license issued in accordance with this chapter and the regulations of the commission.

Sec. 05.10.070. Application for license.

A club, corporation, organization, association, or fraternal society affected by this chapter may apply to the commission for a license. An application must be in writing and upon a form prescribed by the commission and must be verified in the manner the commission requires and accompanied by an annual license fee of \$100.

Sec. 05.10.080. Duration of license.

The licenses provided for in AS 05.10.070 and 05.10.120 shall be issued for a six-month or 12-month period and shall expire on June 30 and December 31 of each year.

Sec. 05.10.090. Licensee bond.

A licensee shall file a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$1,000 with the commission in cities of fewer than 10,000 inhabitants and a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$2,500 in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants. The bond must be conditioned for the faithful performance by the licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the

taxes as provided for in this chapter, and the obeying of all regulations of the commission. The bond is subject to the approval of the attorney general.

Sec. 05.10.100. Statement and report of contest.

A licensee shall, within three days before the holding of a boxing contest, sparring or wrestling match, or exhibition, file with the commission a statement setting forth the name of each contestant, the contestant's manager, and other information the commission requires. One week after the completion of the contest, the licensee shall file with the Department of Revenue and the commission a written verified report, showing the number of tickets sold for the contest, the price charged for them and the gross proceeds from the sale, and other information the commission requires.

Sec. 05.10.110. Inspectors.

The commission may appoint official inspectors. In the absence of a member of the commission, at least one inspector shall be present at any boxing contest, sparring or wrestling match, or exhibition held under this chapter. An inspector shall carry a card signed by the chairman of the commission evidencing the inspector's authority. The inspector shall see that all regulations of the commission and the provisions of this chapter are strictly complied with and shall be present at the accounting of the gross receipts of the contest. An inspector may receive from the licensee the statement of receipts provided for in this chapter and shall immediately transmit the statement to the commission and to the Department of Revenue. An inspector is entitled to a fee not exceeding \$7.50 for each contest officially attended.

Sec. 05.10.120. Annual licenses to participants; fees; designation of referee.

(a) The commission may grant annual licenses upon application in compliance with the regulations adopted by the commission and the payment of the fees prescribed for managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, wrestlers, seconds, and trainers.

(b) The following is the schedule of annual fees:

- (1) examining physicians, \$10;
- (2) managers, \$50;
- (3) referees, \$10;
- (4) seconds, \$10;
- (5) trainers, \$10;
- (6) boxers, \$10;
- (7) wrestlers, \$10.

(c) This section does not apply to contestants or participants in strictly amateur contests or fraternal organizations or veterans' organizations chartered by congress or a federal department or a bona fide athletic club holding and promoting athletic contests or smokers where all funds are used primarily for the benefit of their members.

(d) The annual license may be revoked by the commission for cause under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

(e) The commission shall designate the referee for the contest from among licensed referees.

(f) A person may not participate or serve in any of the above capacities unless licensed as provided in this chapter.

Sec. 05.10.130. Participation in purse or conducting sham contest.

A person or a member of any group of persons or corporation promoting wrestling or boxing exhibitions or contests who participates directly or indirectly in the purse or fee of a manager of a boxer or wrestler or a boxer or a wrestler, and a licensee who conducts or participates in any sham or fake boxing contest or sparring match or exhibition, forfeits

the license granted under this chapter and the commission shall declare the license cancelled and void and the licensee may not thereafter receive another license.

Sec. 05.10.140. Suspensions for violations.

A contestant who participates in a sham or fake boxing contest or sparring match or exhibition or who violates a regulation of the commission shall be penalized as follows:

(1) for the first offense the contestant shall be restrained by order of the commission for a period of at least three months from participating in a contest held under the provisions of this chapter, with the suspension taking effect immediately after the occurrence of the offense;

(2) for a second offense the contestant shall be permanently suspended from participation in a contest held under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 05.10.150. Failure to make reports.

Whenever a licensee fails to make a report of a contest within the time prescribed by this chapter or when the report is unsatisfactory to the commission or to the Department of Revenue, the secretary shall examine the books and records of the licensee. The secretary may subpoena and examine under oath the licensee and any other person the secretary considers necessary to a determination of the total gross receipts from a contest and the amount of tax on the receipts. If, upon the completion of the examination, it is determined that an additional tax is due, notice shall be served upon the licensee, and, upon failure to pay the additional tax within 20 days after service of the notice, the licensee forfeits the license and is permanently disqualified from receiving a new license. In addition the licensee and the members thereof are jointly and severally liable to the state in the penal sum of \$1,000.

Sec. 05.10.160. Penalty for conducting contests without license.

A person, club, corporation, organization, association, or fraternal society conducting boxing, sparring, or wrestling contests or exhibitions without a license is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 05.10.170. General penalty.

A person violating a provision of this chapter for which no penalty is provided in this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor.



Alaska State Legislature

Senator Con Bunde
Senate District P

Vice Chair: Senate Finance Committee
Chair: Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

Sponsor Statement

SB 311 Athletic Commission/Boxing and Wrestling

Enacted in 1959, the Athletic Commission, under Title 5, Section 05 outlined the duties, meetings and compensation of the Athletic Commission and the Commissioner of Athletics, defined professional and semi-professional programs and directed standards for the regulation of these sports under Alaska statute.

Section 10 outlined the regulation of professional and semi professional boxing and wrestling matches, licenses for contests, participants and promoters, licensing bonds, inspection and reporting of events, examinations of participants, violations, shams and penalties.

As the years have progressed, the need for the oversight by this commission has waned and in 2002 the Department of Community and Economic Development discontinued issuing licenses to professional boxers and wrestlers and events. Several years earlier the Athletic Commission had been de-activated, as it no longer had the funding to administer the licensing program through the business license fees. However, the department urged Alaska's boxing and wrestling community to follow the standards set for the conduct and safety of professional boxing and wrestling. There has been no official regulation of these sports since that time.

For this reason, I am introducing Senate Bill 311 to repeal the Sections 05, the Athletic Commission and Section 10 Boxing and Wrestling of Title 5 in Alaska Statutes.

Sponsor Statement

Alaska Department of Community
and Economic Development

Division of Occupational Licensing

P.O. Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811-0806

Telephone: (907) 465-2534 • Fax: (907) 465-2974 • Text Telephone: (907) 465-5437

Email: License@dced.state.ak.us • Website: www.dced.state.ak.us/occl

September 18, 2002

Dear Members of Alaska's Boxing and Wrestling Community,

I am writing to inform you that the Alaska Division of Occupational Licensing has stopped licensing professional and club boxers, wrestlers, and events.

State occupational licenses will no longer be issued to boxers, wrestlers, promoters, managers, referees, seconds, trainers or examining physicians.

The Athletic Commission was deactivated several years ago and the Division of Occupational Licensing no longer has funding to administer the licensing program. Total receipts from boxing industry license fees averaged \$2,000 a year. The remaining costs of regulating boxing and wrestling were previously paid with business licensing revenue. The program can no longer be subsidized with business license fees.

Although there will be no licenses required, to ensure the safety and legitimacy of events, promoters and participants are asked to follow the standards for the conduct of professional boxing, club boxing and professional wrestling contests. These include, but are not limited to, rules governing weights and classes, judging, stopping a contest, facilities and equipment, physical examination, physicians at ringside and ambulance service.

A copy of the standards previously adopted by the Athletic Commission is enclosed.

Promoters and managers are asked to ensure that professional boxers and wrestlers are at least 18 years old and that club boxers are at least 21 years old.

We expect promoters and participants to ensure that appropriate medical personnel examine participants in advance and are present at events.

If you have questions, please call Ms. Judy Weske at 465-3262.

Sincerely,



Catherine Reardon
Director

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(c) A female contestant may not engage in a boxing contest if she is pregnant as determined by the test required in 12 AAC 06.115(b).

(d) A contest between female contestants must be limited to 10 rounds of two minutes duration each.

12 AAC 06.107. PARTICIPATION IN OUT-OF-STATE CONTEST. (a) A contestant licensed by the commission who participates in a boxing contest outside Alaska shall take the physical examination required by 12 AAC 06.030(a)(4) again, before boxing in Alaska.

(b) The licensee shall report the results of the out-of-state contest to the commission upon returning to Alaska.

12 AAC 06.110. WEIGHING IN OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Each contestant must be weighed in the presence of a representative of the commission and an official representing the promoter within 12 hours before a boxing contest.

(b) A contestant must have all weights stripped from his or her body before being weighed in.

(c) Upon request, representatives of the news media who properly identify themselves must be admitted to an official weighing in of a contestant.

12 AAC 06.115. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BEFORE A CONTEST. (a) An examining physician designated by a member of the commission shall give each contestant a thorough physical and eye examination not more than 24 hours before a contest. The examining physician shall record his or her findings on a form provided by the commission. The examining physician shall designate a suitable place to examine each contestant.

(b) As part of the examination required under (a) of this section, a female contestant must be tested for pregnancy.

(c) The examining physician is entitled to receive a fee paid by the promoter for the examination.

12 AAC 06.120. EXAMINING PHYSICIAN'S DETERMINATION OF FITNESS. (a) If the examining physician who examines a contestant scheduled to participate in a boxing contest determines that the contestant is unfit for competition, the contestant may not participate in the contest, and the physician shall immediately report his or her findings to the promoter and the commission's representative.

(b) If an examining physician finds that a contestant is in good physical condition, the physician shall, one hour before the start of the boxing contest, give written certification of those findings to the commission's representative.

12 AAC 06.130. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PHYSICIAN AT RINGSIDE. (a) A physician who has been licensed by the commission as an examining physician and designated by a commission member shall sit at the immediate ringside at every boxing contest. A contest may not proceed unless the physician is seated at ringside. The physician may not leave until after the decision in the final contest. The physician at ringside is entitled to receive a fee, paid by the promoter, for services at a contest. The physician shall be prepared to assist if a serious emergency arises, and shall render temporary or emergency treatment for cuts and minor injuries sustained by the contestants. No additional fee may be charged for this assistance or treatment.

(b) If a contestant appears to have been injured during the course of a round, the contestant's manager or second may not attempt to render aid before the physician at ringside has examined the contestant.

(c) In the event of a knockout or if a contestant is seriously injured, the referee shall immediately request the physician at ringside to check the contestant's condition and to render aid as necessary before the contestant is permitted to rise from the floor or leave the ring. The physician at ringside may enter the ring immediately if a contest ends in a knockout or if it is stopped because of an injury.

(d) The physician at ringside may enter the ring between rounds, and at the request of the referee during the round, for the purpose of examining an injured contestant. If, in the opinion of the physician, a contestant is in danger of further physical injury, the physician shall notify the referee to terminate the contest.

(e) In the event of serious injury, the physician at ringside shall immediately render treatment, and prescribe further treatment if necessary.

(f) A contestant who has sustained a severe injury or an actual knockout in a contest shall follow the instructions of the physician at ringside.

(g) If a contestant is knocked out, no person may touch the contestant, except to remove the mouthpiece, until the physician at ringside enters the ring, personally attends the fallen contestant, and issues any necessary instructions to the seconds.

(h) A contestant who has been knocked out will not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least four weeks. If a contestant is knocked out twice in a period of three months, he or she will not be permitted to compete for three months after the second knockout. If a contestant is knocked out three times consecutively in a period of 12 months, he or she will not be permitted to compete for a period of one year after the third knockout.

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education & Early Development
State of Alaska

Tony Knowles, Governor

Alaska

Department of Community and Economic Development

Division of Occupational Licensing

P.O. Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811-0806

Telephone: (907) 465-2534 • Fax: (907) 465-2974 • Text Telephone: (907) 465-5437

Email: License@dced.state.ak.us • Website: www.dced.state.ak.us/occ/

September 18, 2002

Dear Members of Alaska's Boxing and Wrestling Community,

I am writing to inform you that the Alaska Division of Occupational Licensing has stopped licensing professional and club boxers, wrestlers, and events.

State occupational licenses will no longer be issued to boxers, wrestlers, promoters, managers, referees, seconds, trainers or examining physicians.

The Athletic Commission was deactivated several years ago and the Division of Occupational Licensing no longer has funding to administer the licensing program. Total receipts from boxing industry license fees averaged \$2,000 a year. The remaining costs of regulating boxing and wrestling were previously paid with business licensing revenue. The program can no longer be subsidized with business license fees.

Although there will be no licenses required, to ensure the safety and legitimacy of events, promoters and participants are asked to follow the standards for the conduct of professional boxing, club boxing and professional wrestling contests. These include, but are not limited to, rules governing weights and classes, judging, stopping a contest, facilities and equipment, physical examination, physicians at ringside and ambulance service.

A copy of the standards previously adopted by the Athletic Commission is enclosed.

Promoters and managers are asked to ensure that professional boxers and wrestlers are at least 18 years old and that club boxers are at least 21 years old.

We expect promoters and participants to ensure that appropriate medical personnel examine participants in advance and are present at events.

If you have questions, please call Ms. Judy Weske at 465-3262.

Sincerely,



Catherine Reardon
Director

"Promoting a healthy economy and strong communities"

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

ARTICLE 2.
PROFESSIONAL BOXING CONTEST REQUIREMENTS.

Section

- 100. Weights and classes of contestants
- 105. Female contestants
- 107. Participation in out-of-state contest
- 110. Weighing in of contestants
- 115. Physical examination before a contest
- 120. Examining physician's determination of fitness
- 130. Responsibilities of the physician at ringside
- 140. Method of judging
- 150. Timekeeping
- 160. Seconds
- 165. Persons allowed in ring
- 170. Fair blow
- 180. Duties of referees
- 190. Fouls in boxing contest
- 195. Deduction of points for fouls
- 200. Accidental fouling
- 210. Stopping a contest
- 220. Failure of contestant to resume boxing
- 230. Downed contestant
- 235. Resuming count
- 240. Falling from the ring
- 250. When a contestant is considered down
- 260. Change of decision in boxing contest

12 AAC 06.100. WEIGHTS AND CLASSES OF CONTESTANTS. (a) The classes of contestants and the weights for each class are shown in the following schedule:

Flyweight	112 lbs. or under
Bantamweight	over 112 to 118 lbs.
Featherweight.....	over 118 to 126 lbs.
Lightweight.....	over 126 to 135 lbs.
Welterweight.....	over 135 to 147 lbs.
Middleweight.....	over 147 to 160 lbs.
Light-heavyweight	over 160 to 175 lbs.
Cruiserweight.....	over 175 to 190 lbs.
Heavyweight.....	all over 190 lbs.

(b) No contest may be scheduled and no contestants may engage in a boxing contest without the commission's approval if the difference in weight between contestants exceeds the allowance as shown in the following schedule:

112 lbs. - 118 lbs.....	not more than 3 lbs.
119 lbs. - 126 lbs.....	not more than 5 lbs.
127 lbs. - 135 lbs.....	not more than 7 lbs.
136 lbs. - 147 lbs.....	not more than 9 lbs.
148 lbs. - 160 lbs.....	not more than 11 lbs.
161 lbs. - 175 lbs.....	not more than 12 lbs.
176 lbs. - and over, no limit	

12 AAC 06.105. FEMALE CONTESTANTS. (a) A female contestant may not engage in a boxing contest with a male contestant.

(b) In addition to meeting the requirements of this chapter that are applicable to contestants generally, a female contestant shall

- (1) use a mouthpiece specially designed for her mouth;
- (2) wear 10-ounce gloves in a contest;
- (3) wear a breast protector as a binder;
- (4) have her hair secured in a manner that does not interfere with the vision or safety of either contestant; and
- (5) use a minimum of cosmetics.

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(c) A female contestant may not engage in a boxing contest if she is pregnant as determined by the test required in 12 AAC 06.115(b).

(d) A contest between female contestants must be limited to 10 rounds of two minutes duration each.

12 AAC 06.107. PARTICIPATION IN OUT-OF-STATE CONTEST. (a) A contestant licensed by the commission who participates in a boxing contest outside Alaska shall take the physical examination required by 12 AAC 06.030(a)(4) again, before boxing in Alaska.

(b) The licensee shall report the results of the out-of-state contest to the commission upon returning to Alaska.

12 AAC 06.110. WEIGHING IN OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Each contestant must be weighed in the presence of a representative of the commission and an official representing the promoter within 12 hours before a boxing contest.

(b) A contestant must have all weights stripped from his or her body before being weighed in.

(c) Upon request, representatives of the news media who properly identify themselves must be admitted to an official weighing in of a contestant.

12 AAC 06.115. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BEFORE A CONTEST. (a) An examining physician designated by a member of the commission shall give each contestant a thorough physical and eye examination not more than 24 hours before a contest. The examining physician shall record his or her findings on a form provided by the commission. The examining physician shall designate a suitable place to examine each contestant.

(b) As part of the examination required under (a) of this section, a female contestant must be tested for pregnancy.

(c) The examining physician is entitled to receive a fee paid by the promoter for the examination.

12 AAC 06.120. EXAMINING PHYSICIAN'S DETERMINATION OF FITNESS. (a) If the examining physician who examines a contestant scheduled to participate in a boxing contest determines that the contestant is unfit for competition, the contestant may not participate in the contest, and the physician shall immediately report his or her findings to the promoter and the commission's representative.

(b) If an examining physician finds that a contestant is in good physical condition, the physician shall, one hour before the start of the boxing contest, give written certification of those findings to the commission's representative.

12 AAC 06.130. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PHYSICIAN AT RINGSIDE. (a) A physician who has been licensed by the commission as an examining physician and designated by a commission member shall sit at the immediate ringside at every boxing contest. A contest may not proceed unless the physician is seated at ringside. The physician may not leave until after the decision in the final contest. The physician at ringside is entitled to receive a fee, paid by the promoter, for services at a contest. The physician shall be prepared to assist if a serious emergency arises, and shall render temporary or emergency treatment for cuts and minor injuries sustained by the contestants. No additional fee may be charged for this assistance or treatment.

(b) If a contestant appears to have been injured during the course of a round, the contestant's manager or second may not attempt to render aid before the physician at ringside has examined the contestant.

(c) In the event of a knockout or if a contestant is seriously injured, the referee shall immediately request the physician at ringside to check the contestant's condition and to render aid as necessary before the contestant is permitted to rise from the floor or leave the ring. The physician at ringside may enter the ring immediately if a contest ends in a knockout or if it is stopped because of an injury.

(d) The physician at ringside may enter the ring between rounds, and at the request of the referee during the round, for the purpose of examining an injured contestant. If, in the opinion of the physician, a contestant is in danger of further physical injury, the physician shall notify the referee to terminate the contest.

(e) In the event of serious injury, the physician at ringside shall immediately render treatment, and prescribe further treatment if necessary.

(f) A contestant who has sustained a severe injury or an actual knockout in a contest shall follow the instructions of the physician at ringside.

(g) If a contestant is knocked out, no person may touch the contestant, except to remove the mouthpiece, until the physician at ringside enters the ring, personally attends the fallen contestant, and issues any necessary instructions to the seconds.

(h) A contestant who has been knocked out will not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least four weeks. If a contestant is knocked out twice in a period of three months, he or she will not be permitted to compete for three months after the second knockout. If a contestant is knocked out three times consecutively in a period of 12 months, he or she will not be permitted to compete for a period of one year after the third knockout.

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(i) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in (h) of this section, a contestant must be given a special examination by an examining physician and certified by that physician as fit to take part in competitive boxing.

(j) In addition the contestant submitting to the special examination described in (i) above, must also have an EEG or a CAT scan at the discretion of the examining physician.

12 AAC 06.140. METHOD OF JUDGING. (a) The judges shall score each round of a contest on an individually signed scorecard. The referee shall pick up the scorecard from each judge, and turn the scorecards in to the commission's representative before the start of the next round.

(b) A judge shall score a contest and determine the winner, using the following system:

(1) the better contestant in a round receives 10 points and the opponent proportionately less, as determined by the judge;

(2) if the round is even, each contestant receives 10 points;

(3) no fraction of points may be given;

(4) points for each round must be awarded immediately after the end of the round.

(c) When the representative of the commission has checked the scores, he or she shall inform the announcer of the decision, and the announcer shall inform the audience of the decision, and the referee shall raise the hand of the winner. The majority opinion is conclusive. If there is no majority, the decision is a draw.

12 ACC 06.150. TIMEKEEPING. (a) A round of boxing must be three minutes in duration.

(b) The timekeeper must be approved by the commission or its representative.

(c) The main duty of a timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and the intervals between rounds. A timekeeper shall

(1) be seated directly at the ringside;

(2) clear the ring by ordering "clear the ring" or "seconds out," or by sounding a whistle or buzzer 10 seconds before the commencement of each round;

(3) announce to the referee, contestants and judges the number of each round immediately before commencing it;

(4) take off time for temporary stoppages, or when instructed to do so by the referee;

(5) regulate all periods of time, and counts, by a watch or clock; and

(6) if a contestant is down, as described in 12 AAC 06.250, signal to the referee with his or her hand the passing of the seconds, until referee begins counting.

(d) If a contestant is down, the timekeeper shall comply with the procedures set out in 12 AAC 06.230.

12 AAC 06.160. SECONDS. (a) No more than three seconds may work in a contestant's corner.

(b) Only one of the seconds may be inside the ring ropes between rounds, except when another second or cutman is required to tend to a cut.

(c) A second may not coach loudly or excessively from the corners during the rounds, and may not heckle or annoy his or her contestant's opponent.

(d) A second may not use excessive lubricants or undue spraying or throwing of water on a contestant between rounds.

(e) A second may not enter the ring until a bell indicates the end of the round, and shall leave immediately upon the timekeeper's signal 10 seconds before the next round is to begin.

12 AAC 06.165. PERSONS ALLOWED IN RING. No person other than the contestants and the referee may be in the ring during the progress of a round.

12 AAC 06.170. FAIR BLOW. A fair blow is one delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove on the front or side of the head or the front or side of the body above the belt.

12 AAC 06.180. DUTIES OF REFEREES. (a) A referee is responsible for enforcing the rules of the contest and shall not permit unfair practices or practices that may cause injuries to a contestant.

(b) The referee shall warn a contestant who is committing a foul as set out in 12 AAC 05.190.

(c) If a contestant persists in committing fouls after being warned, the referee may deduct points from the contestant as set out in 12 AAC 06.195 or may disqualify the contestant.

12 AAC 06.190. FOULS IN BOXING CONTEST. The following acts constitute fouls in a boxing contest:

(1) hitting below the belt;

(2) hitting an opponent who is down or is getting up after being down;

(3) holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other;

(4) holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch;

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

- (5) wrestling or kicking;
- (6) striking an opponent who is helpless as a result of previous blows and is so supported by the ropes that he does not fall;
- (7) butting with the head or shoulder, or using the knee;
- (8) hitting with the open glove, the butt of the hand, the wrist or the elbow, and all backhand blows;
- (9) purposely going down without being hit;
- (10) striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys;
- (11) deliberately using the rabbit punch;
- (12) jabbing the opponent's eyes with the thumb of the glove;
- (13) using abusive language in the ring;
- (14) engaging in an unsportsmanlike trick or action that causes injury to an opponent;
- (15) hitting on the break;
- (16) hitting after the bell has sounded the end of the round;
- (17) roughing at the ropes;
- (18) pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes.

12 AAC 06.195. DEDUCTION OF POINTS FOR FOULS. (a) If a contestant fouls his or her opponent during a contest, the referee may penalize the contestant by deducting points from his or her score, regardless of whether the foul was intentional. The referee may determine the number of points to be deducted in each instance, and shall base the determination on the severity of the foul and its effect upon the opponent.

(b) If the referee determines that it is necessary to deduct points because of a foul, the referee shall warn the offender of the penalty to be assessed.

(c) The referee shall, at the end of each round, notify the judges and both contestants of the number of points, if any, to be deducted from the score of the contestants. The judges shall then deduct these points.

(d) Points to be deducted for a foul must be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred, and may not be deducted from the score of a subsequent round.

(e) If a contestant fouls persistently and the referee has repeatedly cautioned the contestant, the referee shall report the contestant to the commission.

(f) A contestant may not be declared the winner of a contest on the basis of a claim that his or her opponent committed a foul by hitting below the belt. If a contestant falls to the floor of the ring or otherwise indicates that he or she is unwilling to continue because of a claim of a low blow, the contest must be declared a technical knockout in favor of the contestant who is willing to continue.

12 AAC 06.200. ACCIDENTAL FOULING. (a) If a contest is stopped because of an accidental foul, the referee shall determine whether the contestant who has been fouled can continue. If the contestant's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of a foul, the referee may order the contest continued after a reasonable interval.

(b) Except in the first rounds of a contest as provided for in (c) of this section, if a contestant is accidentally fouled in a contest so that he or she cannot continue, the referee shall call the contest a technical draw if the injured contestant is behind on points, or declare the injured contestant the winner on a technical decision if he or she is ahead on points. If judges are used, a majority vote of the judges, as disclosed by the scorecards, prevails in determining the decision. If the scorecards differ as to the point leader, the contest must be declared a technical draw.

(c) If a contestant is accidentally fouled in a bout so that he or she cannot continue, the referee shall call the contest a draw if the accidental foul occurs during

- (1) the first round of a contest having 4 or 6 rounds;
- (2) the first or second round of an 8-round contest; or
- (3) the first, second, or third round of a contest having 10 or more rounds.

12 AAC 06.210. STOPPING A CONTEST. (a) The referee may stop a contest at any stage if the referee considers it too one-sided or if either contestant is in such a condition that to continue might subject that contestant to serious injury. The referee may give a contestant a standing count of eight and may consult with the physician at ringside to determine whether the contestant should be allowed to continue.

(b) If a contestant's eye is cut or a contestant sustains any other injury that the referee believes may incapacitate the contestant, the referee shall call the physician at ringside into the ring to examine the contestant. The physician at ringside shall give an opinion to the referee before the referee renders a decision in the matter.

(c) If the referee decides that the contestants are not honestly competing, the referee shall stop the contest not later than the end of the last round. The announcer shall then inform the audience that no decision has been rendered.

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

12 AAC 06.220. FAILURE OF CONTESTANT TO RESUME BOXING. A contestant may not leave the ring during the one minute rest period between rounds. If a contestant fails or refuses to resume boxing when the gong sounds denoting the commencement of the next round, the referee shall award a decision of knockout to the opponent as of the round last finished, except that, if the circumstances indicate to the referee the requirement for investigation or punitive action, the referee may not give a decision.

12 AAC 06.230. DOWNED CONTESTANT. (a) If a contestant is down, as described in 12 AAC 06.250, the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner, and shall immediately begin a 10-second count over the contestant who is down.

(b) The referee shall audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with motions of the referee's arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each second.

(c) The timekeeper, by effective signaling, shall give the referee the correct one-second interval for the count. The referee's count is the official count. Once the referee picks up the count from the timekeeper, the timekeeper shall cease counting. A contestant who is down may not resume boxing until the referee has finished counting to eight.

(d) If the opponent of the downed contestant fails to stay in the farthest corner, the referee shall cease counting until the opponent has returned to that corner, and shall then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted. If the contestant who is down rises during the count, the referee may step between the contestants long enough to be assured that the contestant just risen is in condition to continue. If so assured, the referee shall, without loss of time, order both contestants to go on with the contest. During the intervention by the referee, the striking of a blow by either contestant may be ruled a foul.

(e) If a contestant is knocked out, the referee shall perform a full 10-second count in order to avoid confusion as to the termination of the contest. If the downed contestant is still down when the referee calls the count of 10, the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that the contestant has been knocked out, and shall raise the hand of the opponent as the winner.

(f) If both contestants go down at the same time, the count must be continued as long as one is still down. If both contestants remain down until the count of 10, the contest must be stopped, and the decision is a technical draw.

(g) If a contestant is down, and the referee is in the course of counting at the end of

(1) a round other than the final round, the gong indicating the end of the round may not be sounded during the count, but must be sounded either as soon as the downed contestant regains his or her feet and the referee gives the command "Box" or at the end of the count whichever occurs first; if the end of the count occurs first, the downed contestant is considered to have lost the contest by a knockout in the round just concluded; or

(2) the final round, the gong must be sounded indicating the end of the round and the contest; the downed contestant is considered to have lost the contest by a knockout in the final round.

(h) A contestant who is down three times in the same round automatically loses the contest by knockout.

12 AAC 06.235. RESUMING COUNT. If a contestant is down before the normal termination of a round, and stands up before the count of 10 is reached and then falls down immediately without being struck, the referee shall resume the count where it was left off.

12 AAC 06.240. FALLING FROM THE RING. (a) A contestant who has been knocked, or has fallen, through the ropes and over the edge of the ring platform during a contest may be helped back by anyone except the contestant's seconds or manager. The referee may allow a reasonable time for the contestant to return to the ring. If the contestant is on the ring platform outside the ropes, the contestant must enter the ring immediately and either resume the contest or take a count. If the contestant does not resume, the referee shall start the count as soon as the contestant is back in the ring.

(b) If the contestant stalls for time outside the ropes, the referee shall start the count without waiting for the contestant to reenter the ring.

(c) If one contestant has fallen through the ropes, the other contestant shall retire to the farthest corner and stay there until ordered to continue the contest by the referee.

(d) A contestant who deliberately wrestles or throws an opponent from the ring, or who hits an opponent who is partly out of the ring and is prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defense, will be penalized consistent with 12 AAC 06.190 and 12 AAC 06.195.

12 AAC 06.250. WHEN A CONTESTANT IS CONSIDERED DOWN. A contestant is considered to be down when

(1) any part of the contestant's body other than the feet, is on the floor; or

(2) the contestant is hanging over the ropes without the ability to protect himself or herself and cannot fall to the floor.

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

12 AAC 06.260. CHANGE OF DECISION IN BOXING CONTEST. The commission will not change a decision rendered at the end of a boxing contest unless

- (1) the commission determines that there was collusion affecting the result of the contest;
- (2) the compilation of the scorecards of the judges discloses an error that causes the decision to be given to the wrong contestant;
- (3) as the result of an error in interpreting a provision of this chapter, the referee has rendered an incorrect decision; or
- (4) the commission discovers any other act that might have caused one contestant to gain an unfair advantage.

ARTICLE 3. WRESTLING MATCHES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Section

- 300. License required for a match**
310. Physical examination required

12 AAC 06.300. LICENSE REQUIRED FOR A MATCH. Licenses under 12 AAC 06.020, 12 AAC 06.040 and 12 AAC 06.060 are required for a professional wrestling match. All other professional wrestling events are considered only exhibitions for entertainment and not matches, and those events cannot be advertised or announced as matches.

12 AAC 06.310. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED. (a) All contestants in a wrestling event shall furnish to the commission, at least 72 hours before a wrestling event, evidence of a complete physical examination conducted by a physician not more than seven days prior to the event.

(b) Evidence of a physical examination must include a statement by the physician concerning the contestant's physical and mental fitness to wrestle. A contestant may not participate in a wrestling event if the physician finds that the contestant is unfit to participate.

(c) As part of the examination required under (a) of this section, a female contestant must be tested for pregnancy. A female licensee may not participate in a wrestling event as a contestant while she is pregnant.

ARTICLE 4. FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Section

- 400. Ambulance and hospital service required**
410. Professional boxer dressing room entry
420. Boxing glove requirements for professional boxing
430. Bandaging of professional boxer's hands
440. Equipment of chief second
450. Professional boxing ring requirements
460. Bell or gong

12 AAC 06.400. AMBULANCE AND HOSPITAL SERVICE REQUIRED. (a) An ambulance must be present at the site of any program of professional boxing, wrestling, or martial arts involving full contact where the anticipated attendance is 4,000 persons or more. Where the anticipated attendance is 8,000 persons or more two ambulances must be present.

(b) Without regard to the size of the anticipated attendance, each promoter shall

(1) give notice of the time, date and site of a boxing, wrestling, or martial arts program involving full contact to the ambulance service or emergency medical service which is located nearest to the site of the program and ascertain from the service the length of time required for one of its ambulances to reach the site;

(2) give the notice required in (1) of this subsection to the hospital nearest the site of the program and to the persons in charge of its emergency room.

12 AAC 06.410. PROFESSIONAL BOXER DRESSING ROOM ENTRY. (a) On the day of a contest the only persons allowed in the dressing room of a professional boxer are

- (1) the boxer's manager;
- (2) the boxer's seconds;
- (3) a representative of the promoter;
- (4) a commission representative; and

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(5) the ringside physician.

(b) The promoter shall furnish a doorkeeper or doorkeepers at the entrance to the dressing room if necessary to enforce this section.

12 AAC 06.420. BOXING GLOVE REQUIREMENTS FOR PROFESSIONAL BOXING. (a) The gloves used in a professional boxing contest must be examined by the commission representative and the referee before the bout. If padding in any of the gloves is misplaced or lumpy or if any of the gloves are imperfect, they must be changed before the contest starts. No breaking, roughing, or twisting of gloves is permitted.

(b) The gloves for every main event must be new, furnished by the promoter, and made to fit the hands of the contestant.

(c) If gloves to be used in preliminary bouts have been used before, they must be whole, clean, and in sanitary condition.

(d) The gloves are subject to inspection by the referee or commission representative at any time during the bout. If they do not comply with the requirements of this section, they must be discarded immediately and replaced with gloves that do comply.

(e) Each promoter must have available an extra set of gloves which weigh eight ounces for use in case gloves are broken or otherwise damaged during the course of a bout.

(f) Each boxer must wear gloves which weigh eight ounces. However, the commission will, in its discretion, set a different weight for gloves to be used in a championship fight.

12 AAC 06.430. BANDAGING OF PROFESSIONAL BOXER'S HANDS. (a) Initial taping on a professional boxer's hands may not exceed one winding of surgeon's adhesive tape, not more than one and one-half inches wide, placed directly on the hand to protect the part of the hand near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice but may not extend within three-fourths of an inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(b) In addition to the taping under (a) of this section, each professional boxer may use soft surgical bandages not more than two inches wide, held in place by not more than six feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. Up to one 10-yard roll of bandage may be used to complete the wrappings for each hand. Strips of tape may be used between the fingers to hold down the bandages.

(c) Bandages must be adjusted in the dressing room in the presence of a representative of the commission and both professional boxers. Either boxer may waive witnessing the bandaging of the opponent's hands.

12 AAC 06.440. EQUIPMENT OF CHIEF SECOND. (a) The chief second shall be equipped with

- (1) a clear plastic water bottle;
- (2) a bucket containing ice;
- (3) a solution of a kind approved by the commission for stopping hemorrhaging;
- (4) adhesive tape;
- (5) gauze; and
- (6) scissors.

(b) Ammonia may not be used in the ring.

(c) The ring physician or commission's representative may inspect the chief second's equipment at any time.

12 AAC 06.450. PROFESSIONAL BOXING RING REQUIREMENTS. (a) A boxing ring used for a professional contest must be at least 16 feet square and not more than 24 feet square within the ropes.

(b) The ring floor must

- (1) extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes;
- (2) be padded with matting or other soft material;
- (3) be padded beyond the ring ropes and over the edge of the platform; and
- (4) be covered with canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and laced to the ring platform.

(c) The ring posts must

- (1) be made of metal not more than three inches in diameter;
- (2) extend from the floor of the building to a height of 58 inches above the ring floor;
- (3) be padded, and
- (4) be at least 18 inches from the ring ropes.

(d) There must be three or four ring ropes, at least one inch in diameter and wrapped in soft material. The lowest rope must be 18 inches above the ring floor.

(e) The ring platform must not be more than five feet above the floor of the building and must have suitable steps for the safe use of contestants and ring officials.

12 AAC 06.460. BELL OR GONG. There must be a bell or gong at the ring and no higher than the floor level of the ring. The bell or gong must produce a clear tone easily heard by the contestants.

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

ARTICLE 5.
PROMOTERS AND CONTRACTS

Section

- 500. Services arranged by a promoter
- 510. Contract between promoter and professional boxer
- 520. Postponement of a professional boxing or wrestling program
- 530. Professional boxing contest main event
- 540. Contestant not used
- 550. Filing of a bond

12 AAC 06.500. SERVICES ARRANGED BY A PROMOTER. (a) A promoter of a professional boxing or wrestling program may not arrange for the services of a referee, second, timekeeper, boxer, wrestler, or physician in connection with a boxing or wrestling event unless that person is licensed by the commission to perform that service.

(b) A promoter of a club boxing contest may not arrange for the services of a boxer or referee in connection with a club boxing contest unless that person is licensed by the commission to perform that service.

12 AAC 06.510. CONTRACT BETWEEN PROMOTER AND BOXER. (a) A contract between a promoter and a professional boxing contestant must be executed on a form provided by the commission.

(b) Every contract for a professional boxing contest must include the following clause:

"The contestant agrees to wear an abdominal guard that is of the contestant's own selection and is of a type approved by the commission and that will obviate the necessity of making any claim during the contest on account of a low blow. It is understood that this contest will not be terminated on account of a low blow, as the protector selected by the contestant is, in the contestant's own opinion, sufficient protection to withstand a low blow."

(c) Except for federal taxes, a promoter may not deduct any amount from the gate receipts until all contestants have been paid.

(d) A contract which provides that a contestant must fight exclusively for one promoter or at that promoter's option is prohibited.

(e) A promoter must submit a contract which requires that a contestant accept a percentage of the gate receipts and pay the contestant's opponent a part of that percentage. The contract must be submitted to the commission for its approval before the contract may be signed by the contestant.

(f) The promoter shall provide to each contestant competing in an event subject to AS 05.10 and this chapter a copy of a written contract, in a form approved by the commission, binding the promoter to pay the contestant either a specified fixed fee or percentage of the gate receipts.

(g) A copy of the contract must be filed with the commission, and a copy shall be retained by the licensee or promoter of the contest.

(h) The commission representative in attendance at a contest shall determine whether the contract required by this section has been delivered to each contestant and may require that a sufficient amount of the gate receipts be set aside to pay the contestants according to such agreement.

12 AAC 06.520. POSTPONEMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL BOXING OR WRESTLING PROGRAM. (a) A promoter may not postpone a professional boxing or wrestling program unless the postponement is approved by the commission for good cause.

(b) If a postponement of a program becomes necessary through no fault of the promoter, the commission will grant an extension of the contracts and set a new date.

(c) A small advance sale is not good cause for a postponement.

(d) A professional boxing or wrestling program may not be postponed so late that the public cannot be notified through afternoon newspapers or by other effective means.

12 AAC 06.530. PROFESSIONAL BOXING CONTEST MAIN EVENT. (a) The promoter shall notify the commission and the news media of any change in an announced or advertised main event in a professional boxing or wrestling program at least 24 hours before the contest. Notice of any change or substitution in the main event must also be conspicuously posted at the box office of the premises where the program is to be held and announced from the ring before the opening contest.

(b) If a change in the main event occurs and any patron desires to have the price of his or her ticket refunded, the promoter must refund the patron's money upon presentation of the ticket stub at the box office before the contest is scheduled to begin. The box office must be held open a reasonable length of time to permit redemption of such tickets.

(c) A contestant may not substitute for another contestant in a professional contest that is the main event in a program of boxing unless

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(1) the promoter notifies the commission representative before the contestant weighs in on the day of the contest; and

(2) the commission representative approves the substitution.

(d) The main event in any program of professional boxing or wrestling must be started by 10 p.m. If the semi-final or other bouts which were advertised to be on the same program have not been held by that time, they must be put on after the main bout.

12 AAC 06.540. CONTESTANT NOT USED. If a promoter does not use a contestant already scheduled for a professional boxing or wrestling program, the contestant must either be used in the next program staged by the promoter or be reimbursed as provided in the contract between the promoter and the contestant.

12 AAC 06.550. FILING OF A BOND. (a) A promoter shall file with the commission a bond which meets the requirements of AS 05.10.090 at least thirty days before a contest. The bond will remain on file with the commission for 60 days following the contest.

(b) Claims made against the bond must be made not later than 30 days after the contest. Claims will be satisfied in the following order:

- (1) payment of contractual obligations to contestants;
- (2) payment of contractual obligations to all other licensees;
- (3) payment of material and equipment costs incurred by the promoter; and
- (4) payment of all remaining claims.

ARTICLE 6. CLUB BOXING CONTEST REQUIREMENTS

Section

600. Applicability of 12 AAC 06.600-12 AAC 06.650
610. Licensed participants required to conduct club boxing
620. Physical examination required before a club boxing contest
630. Club boxing contest requirements
640. Prize earning limitation
650. Report following a club boxing contest

12 AAC 06.600. APPLICABILITY OF 12 AAC 06.600-12 AAC 06.650. 12 AAC 06.600-12 AAC 06.650 apply to club boxing contestants and club boxing contests; they do not apply to professional boxing, wrestling matches, or full-contact martial arts

12 AAC 06.610. LICENSED PARTICIPANTS REQUIRED TO CONDUCT CLUB BOXING. (a) A club boxing contest requires the participation of

- (1) a promoter licensed under 12 AAC 06.020;
- (2) club boxers licensed under 12 AAC 06.035;
- (3) a referee licensed under 12 AAC 06.050; and
- (4) a physician, physician's assistant, registered nurse, paramedic, or emergency medical technician licensed by the commission to serve in the capacity of an examining physician in performing the activities described in 12 AAC 06.620 and 12 AAC 06.630(b).

(b) A club boxing contest does not require the participation of managers, seconds, or trainers, however, if a person wishes to act in the capacity of a manager, second, or trainer, the person must be licensed by the commission in the manner set out in 12 AAC 06.060. A club boxing contest does not require the participation of a timekeeper.

12 AAC 06.620. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED BEFORE A CLUB BOXING CONTEST. (a) A club boxer must have been given a physical examination not more than 24 hours before a contest. The physical examination must be performed by a physician, physician's assistant, registered nurse, paramedic, or emergency medical technician authorized to practice in Alaska.

(b) The results of the physical examination must be recorded on a form provided by the commission and given to the promoter at least one hour before the contest is scheduled to begin. A club boxer may not participate in the contest if declared unfit to participate in club boxing by the physician, physician's assistant, registered nurse, paramedic, or emergency medical technician.

12 AAC 06.630. CLUB BOXING CONTEST REQUIREMENTS. (a) A club boxing contest may not exceed three rounds. Each round may not exceed two minutes in duration. There must be a rest period of at least 1-1/2 minutes between each round.

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(b) A club boxing contest may not proceed unless a physician, physician's assistant, registered nurse, paramedic, or emergency medical technician is present at ringside for the duration of the contest.

(c) A professional boxer may not participate in a club boxing event, except to perform a boxing exhibition.

(d) Boxing gloves used in a club boxing contest must be 16 ounces or heavier.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a club boxing contest shall be scored and conducted by the referee according to the professional boxing requirements set out in 12 AAC 06.140(b) and 12 AAC 06.165-12 AAC 06.250.

(f) If, under 12 AAC 06.120, a referee stops a contest for the third time in a single round, the referee shall declare the contest over.

12 AAC 06.640. PRIZE EARNING LIMITATION. The winner's share in a club boxing contest may not exceed a total of \$250.

12 AAC 06.650. REPORT FOLLOWING A CLUB BOXING CONTEST. No later than seven days after a club boxing contest, the promoter shall, on the form provided by the commission, document the following information:

- (1) the date and location of the contest;
- (2) the number of tickets sold;
- (3) the price of each ticket;
- (4) the name and Alaska license number of the physician, physician's assistant, registered nurse, paramedic, or emergency medical technician present at ringside;
- (5) the license number and original signature of each contestant; and
- (6) the prize paid to each contestant.

ARTICLE 7. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section

- 900. Title fights of other jurisdictions
- 910. Full-contact martial arts
- 920. Commission appointed referees
- 990. Definitions

12 AAC 06.900. TITLE FIGHTS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. If a professional championship title fight of another jurisdiction is to be held in Alaska, such as the W.B.A. or the W.B.C., the provisions of 12 AAC 06.100 - 12 AAC 06.260, concerning boxing contest rules, will, in the commission's discretion, be waived to meet the needs of the sponsoring organization, if the commission determines the rules of the sponsoring organization are adequate to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the participants and the public.

12 AAC 06.910. FULL-CONTACT MARTIAL ARTS. (a) All full-contact martial arts are forms of boxing, and a full-contact martial arts contest and participants shall comply with the provisions of this chapter which apply to a boxing contest and participants, except as provided in (b) of this section.

(b) A contest of a martial art must be conducted in accordance with the official rules for the particular art. The sponsoring organization or promoter shall file a copy of the official rules with the commission for approval before holding the contest.

12 AAC 06.920. COMMISSION APPOINTED REFEREES. If the referee appointed by the commission under AS 05.10.120(e) is unable to participate and a quorum of the commission is not available to make a new appointment by the day of the contest, a single commission member may make the appointment.

12 AAC 06.990. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter and in AS 05.05 and AS 05.10,

- (1) "commission" means the Alaska Athletic Commission;
- (2) "department" means the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development;
- (3) "professional boxer" means a person who competes or has competed for money, prizes, or purses in excess of \$250 per boxing contest, or who teaches, pursues, or assists, or who has taught, pursued, or assisted, in the practice of boxing as a means of obtaining a livelihood or financial gain;
- (4) "promoter" means a person, and in the case of a corporate promoter includes an officer, director, or stockholder of the corporation, who produces or stages a professional boxing, club boxing, or wrestling contest;

STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(5) "purse" means all or part of the financial guarantee or any other remuneration, for which professional boxers or wrestlers are participating in a contest, and includes the contestant's share of any payment received for radio broadcasting, television, or motion picture rights;

(6) "ring official" means any person who performs an official function during the progress of a contest or exhibition;

(7) "W.B.A." means the World Boxing Association;

(8) "W.B.C." means the World Boxing Council.

(9) "commission representative" means any commission member or inspector appointed by the commission in accordance with AS 05.10.110.

(10) "club boxing" is boxing other than professional or amateur boxing, in which the winning contestant's share for a contest does not exceed \$250; "club boxing" is also commonly referred to as "clubhouse boxing" or "roughhouse boxing";

(11) "professional wrestler" means a person who competes or has competed for money, prizes, or purses in a wrestling contest, or who teaches, pursues, or assists or who has taught, pursued, or assisted, in the practice of wrestling as a means of obtaining a livelihood or financial gain.

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

A.C. Box 118091
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0891
(907) 485-2540
Fax (907) 485-2532

December 19, 1997

The Honorable Mike Miller
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box 357
Nenana, AK 99760

Dear President Miller:

This letter is to inform you of several boards that are being deactivated by Boards and Commissions, Office of the Governor.

Three advisory boards to the Governor which serve at the pleasure of the Governor will be deactivated due to a lack funding, lack of activity, or completion of the board's key mission:

Alaska Athletic Commission: This commission does not accrue enough revenue to meet its mandates under statute. It has not met since 1992. Members' terms are expired.

Recreational Rivers Board: This board has not met since November of 1995, when it completed its statutory mandate to develop a new management plan and enact regulations. It has completed its key responsibilities under law and members' terms have expired.

Water Resources Board: This board has not met since October of 1993, due to a lack of funding. Most members' terms have expired.

The Honorable Mike Miller
December 19, 1997
Page 2

Deactivating these boards is in the spirit of streamlining government and is responsive to legislative budgetary decisions. Vacancies will no longer be shown for these boards nor will any recruitment efforts be continued. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Cindy Smith
ap/hb

Cindy Smith, Coordinator
Boards & Commissions

cc: Senator Lyda Green, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee
Representative Jeannette James, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

STATE OF ALASKA
Boards and Commissions

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

BOARD: Athletic Commission

BOARD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 008

DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORITY: AS 06.06.010; Chapter 147, SLA 1959

STATUS: Active

REQUIREMENTS: Legislative Confirmation

PROHIBITIONS: Cannot serve more than all or part of two consecutive terms.

TERM: 4 years

DESCRIPTION: 5 members appointed by the Governor; 1 from each of the four judicial districts; selected on basis of knowledge/interest in athletics in the state; Governor appoints commissioner of athletics to serve 5 years; all serve at pleasure of Governor.

FUNCTION: Advise commissioner of Athletics on the adoption of regulations governing athletics, athletic programs, and contests; study semi-professional and professional athletic programs in the state; report annually to Governor; attend/supervise all boxing/wrestling matches and other athletic events as considered necessary in the commissioner's area; and may provide for the attendance of a physician.

CHAIR: Governor may select.

SPECIAL FACTS: Regulatory. Serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

COMPENSATION: Standard Travel and Per Diem.

MEETINGS: May meet at least once a year at the call of the Governor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Wanda Fleming, Licensing Examiner,
Division of Occupational Licensing, DCED, P.O. Box 110808 M/S 0800, Juneau, AK,
99811 0808, Phone: 907 465 2551, Fax: 907 465 2974 E-mail address:
Wanda_Fleming@commerce.state.ak.us

STATE OF ALASKA
Boards and Commissions**Membership Roster**
ATHLETIC COMMISSION (008)

Member	Appointed	Reappointed	Term Exp.
Vacant Public/4th JD			05/14/96
Vacant Public/1st JD			05/14/00
Kenneth P. Asplund Commissioner 4105 Abbott Road Anchorage, AK 99507	06/30/84		05/14/96
Carolyn J. Michels Public/2nd JD P.O. Box 289 Nome, AK 99762	10/28/92		05/14/95
Mark Troutman Public/3rd JD P.O. Box 2515 Palmer, AK 99645	02/27/92		05/14/95

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION**IDENTIFICATION OF BOARD**

AS 05.05 - The Commission consists of four members appointed by the Governor. One member of the commission shall be appointed from each of the four major Senate Districts described in Sec 2, Article XIV of the State Constitution. The Commission Members shall be appointed for overlapping two-year terms. Members of the commission serve at the pleasure of the Governor and shall be selected on the basis of their known interest in and knowledge of athletics in the state.

The Governor shall appoint the Commissioner of Athletics to serve at this pleasure. The Commissioner shall be selected on the basis of his/her knowledge of and contribution to athletics in the state. The Commissioner serves for a period of five years.

<u>Commission Members</u>	<u>Appointed</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Ken P. Asplund Commissioner - Chairperson 4105 Abbott Road Anchorage, AK 99507 (Msg. Phone): (907) 566-0462	June 30, 1994 (replaces John Hausen)	May 14, 1996
Carolyn J. Michels Public Member - 2nd Judicial District P.O. Box 299 Nome, AK 99762 (Work): (907) 443-3311	October 28, 1992	May 14, 1996
Sylvia J. Reynolds Public Member - 1st Judicial District P. O. Box 22915 Juneau, AK 99802 (Work): (907) 463-1950	September 2, 1992	May 14, 1996
Mark A. Troutman Public Member - 3rd Judicial District P.O. Box 2515 Palmer, AK 99645 (Home): (907) 745-1457	February 27, 1992	May 14, 1996
Gary R. Wilken Public Member - 4th Judicial District 2600 Riverview Drive Fairbanks, AK 99709 (Work): (907) 456-7088	June 11, 1992	May 14, 1996

FAX TRANSMITTAL

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
COMMUNITY, AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WILLIAM C. NOLL
COMMISSIONER



DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS,
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
LICENSING
P.O. BOX 110806
JUNEAU, AK 99811-0806
TELEPHONE: (907) 465-2534
FAX: (907) 465-2974

TO: Jane Alberts

Date: March 22, 2006

COMPANY: Senator Bunde's Office

FAX NO. x 3871

FROM: Jennifer Strickler, Chief 
Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing
Telephone: (907) 465-2144
E-mail: jenny_strickler@commerce.state.ak.us

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 4

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW? YES NO

RE:

List of Athletic Commission Members from the 1994 Annual Reports (last Annual Report on file), and copy of the December 19, 1997 letter from Boards & Commissions to Senate President Mike Miller. The identical letter was also sent to Speaker Gail Phillips.

If FAX does not transmit properly, please call
(907) 465-2534 immediately.

This FAX is intended to be reviewed by the individual named above. If you received this FAX in error, please immediately notify the sender by telephone, and return the FAX to the sender at the above address. Thank you.