

HOUSE / SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MINUTES - 1967-1982 2646

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 6, 1976

9:15 a.m.

All members of the Committee except Senators Ferguson and Chance. PRESENT  
Representative Eliason was also in attendance. Joe LaRocca, from  
the Press, was present.

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order, and brought up COMMITTEE CS HB 593  
SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 593 (Supplemental appropriation to  
the Division of Corrections).

Senator Sackett moved that they put the Bill out with individual Motion  
recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with  
4 "Do Passes" and 1 "No Recommendation".

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE CS SSHB 399  
FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 399 (Creating the School Activities Association  
with the Department of Education). Representative Eliason was the  
sponsor of the original bill..

It was moved that CS SSHB 399 be put out with individual recommen- Motion  
dations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 4 "No  
Recommendations" and 1 "Do Pass".

Senator Ray brought up SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 600 SS SB 600  
(Motor vehicle registration tax in lieu of local ad valorem taxes).

It was moved that SS SB 600 be put out with individual recommenda- Motion  
tions. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 3 "No Rec-  
ommendations" and 2 "Do Passes".

Senator Ray asked if the Committee was interested in bringing up HB 170  
HOUSE BILL NO. 170 (Relating to payments for judicial services by  
political subdivisions). The Committee wasn't interested.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 a.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 7, 1976

9:15 A. M.

All members. Senator Patrick Rodey; Andrew S. Warwick, Commissioner, Dept. of Administration; Lt. Col. Holmson, National Guard; Cathy Martinson, Dept. of Military Affairs; Philip Daniels, representing United Fishermen of Alaska.

Present

Sen. Ray called the meeting to order and brought HOUSE BILL NO. 795 (An Act relating to the status of women in Alaska) before the committee. He noted a committee substitute had been drafted to undertake a pilot project for the study of status of women in Alaska, and a reasonable allocation for the project would be \$25,000. Sen. Ferguson moved and asked unanimous consent to report SCS CSHB 795 from committee with individual recommendations and a letter of intent stating the appropriation shall be no more than \$25,000. No objection, and a majority of the committee voted to report SCS CSHB 795 from committee with a "do pass" recommendation and letter of intent.

HB 795

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 694 (An Act relating to the Criminal Law Revision Commission; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Rodey submitted a committee substitute he had drafted and explained the need for a Criminal Law Revision Commission. Sen. Ray examined the fiscal note, and Sen. Rodey said the estimate sounded high since the creation of the commission would require little additional money. Sen. Ray then said the membership on the commission had been questioned, since the membership allowed for too little input from the public. Sen. Rodey agreed he would like to see more public input. The committee discussed funds appropriated for the commission last year, \$50,000, which has been over-spent. Sen. Roday was requested to discuss another committee substitute with Rep. Gardiner which would allow more input from the public and to report back Monday to the committee.

CSHB 694

HOUSE BILL NO. 659 (An Act relating to the Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia reenlistment bonus) and COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 663 (An Act relating to the Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Lt. Col Holmson, National Guard, and Cathy Martinson, Dept. of Military Affairs, were present to testify on the need for these bills, which they stated would correct some inequities in the current law. Lt. Col.

HB 659

CSHB 663

Holmson listed one of the basic inequities was that females in the National Guard were not eligible for the reenlistment bonus. Other inequities created a morale problem. The committee discussed the fiscal notes. Sen. Chance moved HB 659 be reported from committee with a "do pass" recommendation. No objection, so ordered. Sen. Chance moved and asked unanimous consent to report the HESS committee substitute for HB 663 from committee with a "do pass" recommendation. No objection, so ordered.

Lt. Col Holmson requested attention be given to the supplemental requested by the National Guard for twin otters. Sen. Ray advised Lt. Col Holmson to quit while he was ahead.

Philip Daniels, representing the United Fishermen of Alaska, testified for SENATE BILL NO. 688 (An Act relating to salmon hatcheries) and SB 689 (An Act relating to a fisheries enhancement loan program). He explained the bills would provide loans up to \$2 million for the purpose of hatchery construction, needed due to depleted stocks of salmon. Based on assumptions by the fishermen, \$200 million was needed to provide the number of smolts. With this mechanism, the state stands to be repaid, since the fishermen understood the state is short of funds at the present time. Sen. Ray said he realized considerable effort had been put in by regional sectors; however, Sen. Rader thought the \$200 million figure was too high. He suggested an amendment to lower the allocation, and allow the legislature to annually review the program so it would not run open-ended. Mr. Daniels argued this would make it difficult to plan ahead and would be time-consuming for the fishermen to return each year to lobby for additional funds. Sen. Ray assigned SB 688 and SB 689 to Sen. Rader to draft a committee substitute and report back on Monday.

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 842 (An Act relating to pay differentials between state ferry employees residing inside and outside the state) was brought before the committee. Sen. Ray asked Mr. Warwick if an amendment shouldn't be added to allow a salary differential at the next negotiations. Mr. Warwick said this would allow a 22% increase for Alaskan employees, with a freeze on those living in Seattle; however, he added he would work on compromise language.

SENATE BILL NO. 654 (An Act relating to statewide coordination, development, and planning for the delivery of social services) was brought before the committee at the request of Sen. Chance. She said in talking with representatives of Region 10, they didn't think the department should go forward with further social services without the legislature evaluating their performance. Sen. Chance moved and asked unanimous consent to report SB 654 from committee with

individual recommendations. No objection, so ordered.

The meeting adjourned at 9:55 A.M.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 10, 1976

9:00 a.m.

All members of the Committee. Representative Cowper was also present. Mr. Daniels, representing the United Fishermen of Alaska was present.

PRESENT

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order and brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 920 (An Act relating to the legislative appropriation process).

HB 920

Representative Cowper explained that some members of the House had thought it might be in order to establish some method by which the Legislature could set up a maximum amount for the budget for the fiscal year, and then work up to it instead of having it just appear at the end of the session. A lot of them thought it might be a dood idea to get a little more discipline in the budgetary process. The Bill had been changed from its original form on the floor of the house.

The original Bill established that the Legislature by the 45th day would decide by resolution the amount of General Fund that would be available in the Appropriation Act. On the floor they deleted any reference to the Appropriation Act.

The concept is based on a procedure being followed in the U. S. Congress at this time, and it seems to have gotten pretty good reviews. He felt that if there was a top dollar figure put on the budget right away there would be a tendency to cut out any fringe programs. He certainly didn't think this bill would be a cure-all, but he thought it was a step in the right direction.

The Bill also provides that the House in which the budget Act was introduced would account for its version of the budget by the 90th day.

Senator Rader then brought up SENATE BILL NO. 688 (An Act relating to salmon hatcheries) and SENATE BILL NO. 689 (An Act relating to a fisheries enhancement loan program).

SB 688

SB 689

Senator Rader said that SB 688 really just permits the Department to assist in the regional plans for regional corporations who could be recipients of loans under SB 689.

SB 689 is the loan program. The Bill calls for \$200 million in loans left open ended by the Legislature and without Legislative overview. He felt language on page 2 between lines 13 and 14 should be changed by adding a new section to limit the amount annually of the loans to that which the Legislature approves.

Also they would like to have more than one fiscal year, so if the Legislature does authorize it, they would like to have it be for more than one year in advance. Senator Rader felt that was reasonable. This would encourage the regional associations to say if they couldn't get it together this year, that they could get it together for next year.

There had been a question by Sackett as to what would happen if the Limited Entry was repealed. If this were to happen, the loan program would probably fail because people would not be willing to put their names on the loan. However, if the Limited Entry was no repealed, he felt the program would function pretty well.

Senator Ray asked Mr. Daniels for his comments on Senator Rader's proposed changes.

Mr. Daniels replied that it would be a possibility to go that route, although he would prefer the route of the open-ended situation because when they are putting construction projects together they don't know for sure where they stand.

Senator Ray said he supported Senator Rader's concept. It was decided to put together a Committee Substitute incorporating Senator Rader's new language as well as the Commerce Committee's changes with the except of the amount change.

It was moved that CS SB 889 be put out with a "Do Pass" recommendation. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 5 "Do Passes" and 2 "No Recommendations". Motion

Senator Rader moved they put out SB 688 with a "Do Pass Recommendation". There was no objection, it was so ordered. Motion

Senator Ray said he had been requested by Representative Duncan to get the Committee's feelings on HOUSE BILL NO. 731 (An Act making a special appropriation to the Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development for a study of the economic impact of tourism and the establishment of a data collection system).

The Committee was not interested in taking up the Bill.

Senator Ray made the following Bill Assignment:

Bill  
Assign-  
ment

CS HB 553 - Chance

Senator Ray told the Committee he had information from Budget and Management that the Governor's amendments to his budget as presented totaled \$24 million.

The Committee adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 11, 1976

9:00 a.m.

All members of the Committee. Senator Rodey and Representative Fischer were present. John George, Risk Manager, Department of Administration was also present to testify. In addition, Joe LaRocca and Cheryl Probst were present from the Press.

PRESENT

Chairman Ray called the Meeting to order and brought up FINANCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 694 (Criminal Law Revision Commission).

SCSCSHB694

Senator Rodey reminded them that last week he had spoken regarding CS HB 694. He had made some changes which added two general public members to the Commission and reduced the number of practicing attorney members to two. He had drafted a proposed Finance Committee Substitute for their consideration.

Senator Chance moved they adopt the Finance CS for CSHB 694 and put it out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 1 "Do Pass" and 6 "No Recommendations."

Motion

Senator Ray then asked Representative Fischer for her comments on HOUSE BILL NO. 707 (Appropriation to Office of Governor, international conference on oil).

HB 707

Representative Fischer suggested to the Committee that they put the Bill out with a letter of intent which would actually spell out the way it would operate as far as money is concerned, so that the Governor would know exactly what the Legislature wants done.

Representative Fischer said the conference is to examine existing and recommended public policies appropriate to regions experiencing an exhilarated surge of oil and gas development. Our Community of interest in this respect is with Norway, Scotland (Great Britain), Saudi Arabia, Iran, Algeria, etc., among the nations, and Texas and Louisiana among the States, and possibly some oil rich municipalities in California--and these states may have important input. All of these regions have adopted distinctive approaches to oil and gas development issues and have varying experiences from them. Some of them would like to hear how others have done it. We would like to hear how all of them have done it. Representative Fischer thought that it was pretty obvious that the level of public understanding of matters of tremendous import to the State is practically nil. She said they could not afford to trade indefinitely in cliches about oil or the environment, in fact this type of conference should have been set up years ago.

Representative Fischer said there were a number of things this conference were not. She said it was not Alaska trying to join OPEC. It was not an international conference on the World's environmental problems. It was not a world energy conference. The focus would be not on international policies, but rather policies relating to localized situations. . . The impact of development on people who live in proximity to these resources, on their life styles, their economic and social welfare.

It was Representative Fischer's hope that this conference would focus on the human dimensions. That it would examine management policy, whether governmental or private, which affects the happiness of the individual, who by choice or by accident of geography finds his life suddenly controlled by the dynamics of the oil development process. She said they hoped to focus on the frontier whose change was rapid and extreme. The concern was for impact in areas not previously experiencing oil development on a great magnitude. They hoped to draw on the experience of areas which have been forced to respond to these issues, or have been overrun by them, for better or worse during the last half century. She said the House Commerce Committee's Chairman's Report lays out the type of private or non-profit group to handle the initial conference. The sponsoring organization must be one that 1) is organized under the State or Federal tax laws so as to categorize it as an educational or service type of organization which is qualified for a tax exempt status and authorized to receive foundation and other contributions; 2) has a record of commitment and effort in promoting international understanding and exchange of information; and 3) does not now or has not in recent years endorsed, promoted, or opposed oil and gas related development in Alaska.

She has been in contact with the World Affairs Council, which fits the above qualifications. Recently the council adopted a resolution endorsing House Bill 707 and has made a tentative commitment of most of the funds necessary to match. The Council will conduct a fund raising campaign in the Alaska Community for the balance. Funds for this match will not be solicited from oil companies. The Council also recognizes the broad range of interest involved and will consult regularly concerning its plans and progress with local and national scholars, institutes such as the Brookings Institute, the National Academy of Science, Alaskan Legislative Leaders in both parties citizens of varying regions of the State, the Executive Offices of the State, the United States Department, among others. The Council also recognizes the necessity of preserving a project atmosphere above partisanship, above the constraints of any ideology or philosophy, free of the suspicion that it is run by or for any interest group. The council is stimulated to this task out of recognition that the citizens of Alaska have become trustees to one of the great untapped reservoirs of energy resources in the world. Each Alaskan has a great personal stake in this special future, yet we are ill equipped by education to meet the responsibilities and opportunities before us. A World Conference on the Dynamics of the petro-centric frontier will bring Alaskans of Age. It will provide the public education base which is essential to the successful management of a democratic society.

Senator Chance then brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 553 (Risk management HB 553 and loss prevention in state government). In discussing this with Risk Management people yesterday, she had found that in the early 1970's the State had \$1 million of insurance coverage. Now we have \$100 million with \$600,000 deductible for the total aggregate, and \$10,000 deductible for each Department. The Risk Management Operation was gone over several years ago. Now, they are proposing a revolving loan fund so that the money could be put there instead of lapsing each year.

Senator Ray couldn't understand why the money should be deposited in a Risk Management Fund instead of back into the General Fund.

John George, Risk Manager for the Department of Administration, said the funds now come to us from the General Fund. He explained that they buy insurance on absorbable deductions during the year. At the end of the year money lapses. Some of these losses are long term, and some of the deductibles are not incurred in the year the loss is incurred. The purpose of insurance is to average out the cost of losses over the years. They pay premiums which over the long haul should exceed their losses. They can budget for an average loss year. They don't have losses every year, so they would like to carry the money over until they do have a loss.

Senator Ray asked Senator Butrovich how he felt about the Bill. Senator Butrovich said he would like to have some time to talk with the Director.

Senator Ray re-assigned HB 553 to Senator Butrovich.

Bill  
Assignment

Senator Chance said that Mr. Block was here to discuss the proposed amendment to the Bill. Mr. Block stated they didn't want to put in "Commerce". They wanted the Bill to stay the way it was.

The meeting adjourned at 9:25 a.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 12, 1976

9:00 a.m.

All members of the Committee. In addition, the following people were present: Ron Lind, Director of Budget and Management; Henry Pratt, representing Alaskan's for Travel; Cheryl Probst and Joe LaRocca from the Press. PRESENT

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order, and brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 924 (Supplemental appropriation to the Department of Administration for salary increases for Tri-Trade members). CS HB 924

Senator Sackett moved they put it out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with a unanimous "Do Pass". Motion

Senator Ray then brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 925 (Supplemental appropriation to the Department of Administration for salary increases for supervisors and confidential employees). CS HB 925

Senator Chance moved they put it out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with a unanimous "Do Pass". Motion

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 730 (Providing for a tourism economic impact and authorizing a data collection system). HB 730

Mr. Henry Pratt, representing Alaskan for Travel, was present to answer any questions they might have.

Senator Ferguson noted that this would require business such as Alaska Airlines, hotels, or even jewelery stores to submit more paperwork.

It was not Mr. Pratt's understanding that this would be a mandatory requirement on businesses.

Senator Ferguson said the language said that tourism related businesses were required, upon request, to submit this data.

Mr. Pratt explained that the Department wanted to purchase an econometric model that would determine the economic base of the tourism industry in Alaska. The other thing they want to do is run a head count like they are doing in Hawaii.

Senator Poland did not understand why a statute was needed. She wondered why they couldn't just send out a request from the Department.

After further discussion, the Committee decided that a language change would be necessary so that the collection of this type of data would not be a mandatory requirement for the Department of Commerce.

Senator Rader suggested that while they were working on the language, they should see that the information collected had the same confidentiality that tax information has.

Senator Chance asked to bring up HOUSE BILL NO. 863 (Forest protection). She said that Senator Ferguson had come up with language for proposed amendments. HB 863

Senator Ferguson said that the proposed amendments in their Bill files had been drafted by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands.

After looking over the amendments, the Committee decided to have a Committee Substitute drawn up.

Senator Ray asked how much money that would be. Senator Ferguson said it would be \$226,000, but it wouldn't cost anything unless they had an emergency.

Senator Ferguson moved they adopt the Committee Substitute and put it out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 4 "No Recommendations" and 3 "Do Passes". Motion

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 13, 1976

9:00 a.m.

All members of the Committee except Senators Sackett and Ferguson. PRESENT  
In addition, the following people were present: Alan Reeves, President of the Anchorage Convention Visitor's Bureau; Marjorie Gorsuch, League of Women Voters; Andrew Brown, Attorney on the Legislative Council Task Force.

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order, and said their first order of business would be to hear from Mr. Reeves regarding SENATE BILL NO. 730 (Tourism economic impact & authorizing a data collection system) and SENATE BILL NO. 731 (Special appropriation to Department of Commerce & Economic Development for tourism study). SB 730 SB 731

Mr. Reeves said that he did want to speak on SB 730. However, he was also interested in SENATE BILL NO. 437 (Special appropriation to Division of Tourism). This Bill provides authorization and funding to match grants to convention and visitors bureaus. SB 437

Mr. Reeves said he was asked this spring to coordinate industries and market Alaska's Tourism. Since coming to Alaska from Hawaii he has been working trying to get industry to "rally around" the concept that the best way is to market the total product. Whether or not they have a special interest in Alaska, he is trying to show them that they would all be best served by promoting Alaska at its highest. Regarding SB 437, they believe that Tourism, as an industry, provides the best possible opportunity for single industries in the State to "Rally Round".

Mr. Reeves went on to note that 70% of the conventions and meetings are held in the nine "off" months and need 200 hotel rooms or less.

He added that the Anchorage Visitors Bureau would not apply for any grants that would be applied to by any other hotels in Alaska. Juneau is on the verge of establishing its own convention Bureau, as are Sitka and Fairbanks. There are not any resources in the state right now to coordinate their efforts. The resources to get those conventions do not exist.

Mr. Reeves went on to SB 730. He said this Bill, even with its original language was widely circulated in the tourism industry and in talking with those people he found virtually no opposition even to the language that could be construed as invasionary in nature. He said the industry is independently financing a companion research program to this Bill. It has already funded and authorized this program. SB 730

Senator Ray called their attention to the proposed amendments to the Bill.

Senator Chance moved they incorporate the amendments into a Committee Substitute and put the Committee Substitute out with a "Do Motion Pass" recommendation. The motion carried, and the CS went out with 3 "Do Passes" and 2 "No Recommendations".

Senator Ray asked what they wanted to do about SB 437.

SB 437

Senator Chance moved they put SB 437 out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 3 "Do Motion Pass" and 2 "No Recommendations".

The next item of business was COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 572 (Relating to children's court proceedings). Marjorie Gorsuch testified in support of the Bill as a representative of the League of Women Voters.

CSSSSB 572

Ms. Gorsuch explained that during the interim of the Legislative sessions, Legislative Council had been involved in a Children's Court Review. In reviewing the statutes, they determined certain changes were in the best interests of children and their families. The recommended changes were included in the Bill. In the Senate Judiciary Committee, they came up with a Committee Substitute which was the agreed upon compromise of all parties involved.

Senator Ray expressed the thought that perhaps another year of review to address the main problems would allow them to come up with something rather than just the "patch upon a patch" bill that they had here. It was Ms. Gorsuch's understanding that the final committee substitute was acceptable to all parties involved.

Senator Butrovich said he would like to discuss the Bill with Senator Ziegler. Senator Ray said that Sen. Ziegler felt it would be in the best interests of everybody if they had more research.

Mr. Andrew Brown, Council to the Task Force, also spoke in favor of the Bill.

Senator Butrovich asked Mr. Brown if the Bill represented all they were able to come up with for this session. Mr. Brown replied that this was the most critical area concerning children and the law. They are continuing to other areas of the law, but this is the most important.

Senator Chance noted that Senator Ziegler had talked with her and had commented that he had always been aware of the need for revision in criminal law, but he had not realized the need in children's law before. The reason he had written the Legislative Intent was because he wanted to see their work continue.

Senator Ray said they would get back to this Bill sometime next week.

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 549 (G.O. bonds, \$7,100,000 HB 549 regional fire fighter training centers).

It was moved that HB 549 be put out with individual recommendations. Motion  
The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 3 "Do Pass"  
and 2 "No Recommendations".

The meeting adjourned at 9:50 a.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 14, 1976

9:20 a.m.

Senators Ray, Sackett, Ferguson, Chance, and Butrovich.  
In addition, the following people were present: Gordon Epperly  
and John Ritter, from Juneau; and Representative Fischer.

PRESENT

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order and said they would hear  
from Gordon Epperly and John Ritter.

Mr. Epperly and Mr. Ritter stated they had become upset several  
weeks ago when they read a notice in the Southeast Alaska Empire  
that said roadsides in the Juneau area were going to be treated  
with herbicides. They had started calling people and expressing  
discontent with this. Mr. Stokes, Head of Herbicides with the  
Environmental Protection Agency was contacted, and he had stated  
that as far as he knew there were no ill effects from this herbi-  
cide. Then they had come across an article in Countryside Maga-  
zine which stated there were adverse effects from 24D Herbicides  
and 245T Herbicides. He read portions of the article to the Com-  
mittee. They also read a letter they had written to the Legisla-  
ture, and one that was going to be sent to the Department of  
Highways. They then read portions of the Environmental Impact  
Statement.

HERBICIDE  
TREATMENTS

Senator Ray explained that these men were constituents of his,  
and when they had contacted him about this he had immediately  
contacted the Department of Public Safety to keep the Department  
of Highways from spraying until they had contacted the Governor.  
Now, the Department claims they really weren't going to spray  
(although they had put out those notices) and the Environmental  
Protection Agency claims that they weren't going to give them a  
permit.

Senator Ferguson said that he would like to have the Finance  
Committee have Legislative Affairs look into it and have a Bill  
or resolution drawn up.

Senator Ray asked Senator Ferguson to get together with Mr.  
Epperly and Mr. Ritter, and take some immediate action.

Representative Fischer then asked the Committee to consider  
HOUSE BILL NO. 707 (Appropriating to the Office of the Governor  
for preliminary planning for an international conference of oil  
and gas development impacted). Since she was last before the  
Committee she had found out that the World Affairs Council felt  
that the Bill would go through without any problem. She thought  
it could hold a great deal for the future of Alaska. The money  
was not the important part, but the official sanction by the State  
was.

HB 707

Senator Ray then brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 661 (Department of Administration, Cost of living adjustments) for consideration. CS HB 661

The Committee decided it was necessary to add in \$960,000 for Community Colleges. The Administration had sent a letter to Representative Malone regarding this, but it had reached him after the Bill had left his committee.

Senator Ferguson moved that they add the \$960,000 for Community Colleges and make a Committee Substitute out of the Bill. There was no objection, it was so ordered. Motion

Senator Ferguson then moved that they pass the Finance Committee Substitute for CS HB 661 out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with a unanimous "Do Pass". Motion

The Committee then signed a Committee Report for Finance Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for HOUSE BILL NO. 640 (relating to the transportation of Employees). The Bill went out with 4 "Do Pass" and 1 "No Recommendation". SCSCSHB640

The meeting adjourned at 9:55 a.m. ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 15, 1976

9:10 A.M.

Senators Ray, Butrovich, Chance, Sackett.

Present

Senator Ray called the meeting to order and brought SENATE BILL NO. 590 (An Act relating to retirement, disability and death benefits for certain employees of the Dept. of Fish & Game; and providing for an effective date) before the committee. The fiscal note was discussed. Intent of the Finance Committee was discussed, and it was decided that coverage for employees shall be in effect during the time of hazardous conditions; when no longer in a hazardous situation, employees would not be insured under the provisions of SB 590. It was also decided to include the 26 positions listed by the department for coverage in the letter of intent. A committee substitute was suggested by Sen. Ray which would provide for approval by the legislature, and a draft was to be submitted to the committee at the next meeting. Sen. Butrovich moved and asked unanimous consent to report CSSB 590, with letter of intent, from committee. No objection, so ordered.

SB 590

Sen. Chance moved to bring COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 707 (An Act appropriating to the Office of the Governor for preliminary planning for an international conference of oil and gas development impacted nations; and providing for an effective date) before the committee. There was an objection; upon vote, only two members voted to discuss this bill and it remained in the file.

CSHB 707

Sen. Ray brought HOUSE BILL NO. 170 (An Act relating to payments for judicial services by political subdivisions; and providing for an effective date) before the committee. Sen. Rader was developing some language to put restraints on the number of cases if increased dramatically, and the committee returned the bill to the file until Sen. Rader presented his amendment.

HB 170

Sen. Ray read a letter classified as emergency regulations which required total gross receipts and total net income from liquor stores. The committee objected to requiring this information, and discussed a resolution for a review board.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 A.M.

Adjourned

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 17, 1976

9:00 a.m.

All members of the Committee. Cheryl Probst from the Press. PRESENT

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order and brought up SENATE SB 590  
BILL NO. 590 (An Act relating to retirement, disability and death  
benefits for certain employees of the Dept. of Fish & Game). He  
called their attention to the proposed Committee Substitute and  
Letter of Intent which they had asked for.

The Committee was still concerned that the language in the letter  
of Intent was not what they wanted. They wanted to be sure that  
an employee no longer in hazardous employment was no longer covered.

Senator Butrovich felt they should refer the intent back to the  
Section.

After further discussion, the Committee decided the letter of  
Intent should be rewritten.

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 696 amended (Supplemental HB 696 am  
appropriation to Office of the Governor, Pipeline Coordinator).

Senator Ferguson moved they put HB 696 amended out with individual Motion  
recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with  
6 "Do Pass" and 1 "No Recommendation".

Senator Ferguson: asked to bring up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE CSHB 646  
BILL NO. 646 (An Act relating to selection of architects, engin-  
eers, and surveyors for state projects).

The Committee went over the Bill and discussed the selection  
process. Senator Ray felt it looked like a "fail-safe" method.  
However, there were some uncertainties among the committee members.  
Senator Ray assigned the Bill to Senator Chance, and asked her  
to report back to the Committee the next morning.

The meeting adjourned at 9:35 a.m. ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 18, 1976

9:00 a.m.

All members except Senators Rader and Ferguson. In addition, the PRESENT following people were present: Margorie Gorsuch, League of Women Voters; Mildred Banfield, Post Secondary Education Committee; and Robert Van Houte, NEA-Alaska.

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order and brought up COMMIT- CSSSSB572 TEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 572 (Relating to children's court proceedings). Ms. Gorsuch testified in favor of the Bill.

Ms. Gorsuch said there were four main features of the Bill. One feature is it changes the guardian item so that he does not have to be an attorney. This is especially desirable for bush communities. The guardian must also be from the same community in which the parents reside.

The second item is that it changes children in need of "supervision" to children in need of "aid". And, now children with severe emotional damage are included.

In the past there has been no requirement for a written treatment plan. Section 6 of this Bill makes this requirement.

In the past children could be held by the Department of Health and Social Services for an indeterminate time before the case was heard. Section 7 of this Bill says they can not be held longer than two years without review by the Department. Also after reaching 19 years of age a child can receive an extension for two years upon review by the Department.

Senator Chance moved that CS SS SB 572 be moved out with individual Motion recommendations. There were three in favor of the motion, and it failed.

Senator Ray and Senator Sackett said that until they were sure of the financial impact they couldn't change their votes.

Senator Ray then brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL CS HB 861 NO. 861 (Establishing the state educational incentive grant program).

Ms. Banfield, representing the Post Secondary Education Committee, spoke in support of the Bill. She explained that it tied the State in with the Federal Grant Program. While costing \$60,000 in State funds, it would bring in \$158,776 in Federal dollars. She said this money has already been made available to the State. It is for needy young people, and it would cut down on the use of State dollars. They could substitute federal dollars in loan and grant programs instead of having to spend State dollars.

They didn't know the impact yet for FY 77, but by next year they would be able to have that kind of information. She added there would be no administrative cost for this. They would absorb this in with the administration of other student loan and debt programs.

Senator Chance said they had gone into this Bill in the HESS Committee, and it was a good program. It provides another avenue of grants. Senator Banfield commented that it passed through the House without objection.

Senator Ray asked about next year. Ms. Banfield said they were working with Senator Steven's office and were looking to increase the State's funding to \$120,000 next year, contingent upon what happens this year. She added that this would in turn increase the federal dollars available.

Senator Poland asked whether they made this program known in the High Schools. Ms. Banfield replied that very little had been done in the past in the way of what was available. This is one of the things that her Committee is going to do. They have an advisory committee for the State loan program. They will be working on a system for getting on the local level and letting people know what is available.

Senator Ray then brought up SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 646 (Selection of architects, engineers and surveyors for state projects). Mr. Hogan, Division of Buildings, Department of Public Works, was present in support of the Bill. SCSCSHB646

Mr. Hogan testified that the Bill provided for a review board, and that it did not make selections.

Senator Chance moved they put SCS CS HB 646 out with individual recommendations. There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 2 "Do Pass" and 3 "No Recommendations". Motion

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 930 (Supplemental appropriation to Legislative Affairs Agency). CSHB 930

Senator Sackett moved they put it out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 5 "Do Pass" recommendations. Motion

Senator Ray made the following Bill Assignment:

Bill  
Assignment

HB 601 - Sackett

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 583 (Relating to oil and gas taxes). CSHB 583

Senator Sackett moved they put the Bill out with individual recommendations. The motion carried and the Bill went out with 3 "Do Pass" and 2 "No Recommendations".

Senator Ray then called the Committee's attention to COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 590 (Retirement, Disability & Death benefits, Fish and Game employees). A Revised Letter of Intent had been prepared (See Bill File). The Committee felt the Intent said what they wanted to say.

CSSB 590

The Bill went out 5 "Do Pass" recommendations.

Action

The meeting adjourned at, 9:35 a.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 20, 1976

3:05 p.m.

All members of the Committee except Senator Ferguson. In addition Joe LaRocca and John Greeley, from the Press, were present.

PRESENT

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order, and brought up SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 246. (Liquor licenses, fees, and municipal regulation of sale of intoxicating liquor). This Bill was originally introduced by Representatives Guy and Itta. Rep. Guy had asked Senator Ray's help with the Bill, and Sen. Ray had taken the Bill to the Attorney General's Office and had received their help. It had been the A.G.'s feeling that they should tack Section 5 onto the original Bill in order to repeal the section that deals with monopolies and allow that to be taken care of by the Legal Office of the Attorney General.

SCSCSHB246

Senator Poland moved they put the SCS out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 3 "Do Pass" and 3 "No Recommendations".

Motion

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 24, 1976

9:05 A.M.

All members, with the exception of Senator Rader.  
Richard Barrier, Manager, Fiscal Operations; Susan A.  
Burke, Staff Counsel, Court System; Sen. Joseph Orsini.

Present

Sen. Ray called the meeting to order.

Representatives from the Court System were present to  
testify in favor of HOUSE BILL NO. 170 (An Act relating  
to payments for judicial services by political subdivisions;  
and providing for an effective date). Ms. Burke explained  
the bill would eliminate the requirement that political  
subdivisions pay to the state the dollar for dollar cost of  
prosecuting violations. The Court System was in favor of  
the measure since they did not believe municipalities  
should pay for these services, and they thought the state  
received benefits when municipalities acted and enforced  
their ordinances. It saves the state in law enforcement and  
prosecution time, and asking the cities to pay assumes the  
state did not receive any benefit at all, added Ms. Burke.  
The City of Anchorage would receive the most benefit in terms  
of money, but other communities would receive their propor-  
tionate share: Juneau - \$25-30,000/year; Fairbanks - \$70,000;  
Kodiak - \$15-20,000/year. In smaller communities the cost of  
each case goes up, since they do not have a large volume.  
Paying for judicial services creates such an expense that many  
communities can't afford to prosecute their own ordinances.  
The bill as passed by the House did not take care of the  
definition of providing judicial services, and Ms. Burke  
distributed copies of the Court System's suggested changes  
(see bill file).

HB 170

Sen. Sackett asked who paid the bill when municipalities had  
different ordinances than the state, as in the case of  
mandatory sentences for prostitution in Fairbanks. Ms. Burke  
replied the state would pay for judicial services, such as  
clerical time, judge's time on the bench, use of the court  
room, tapes, etc. Sen. Sackett said he did not believe this  
should be the responsibility of the state when municipal  
ordinances were different than the state's.

Sen. Butrovich asked who paid the cost of correctional  
proceedings, to which Ms. Burke replied judicial services  
would not cover these costs.

Mr. Barrier noted the fiscal note of \$480,000 was probably  
a little low, as costs would run closer to \$500,000.  
Projected revenues include costs paid by the cities, which

are not necessarily paid. Some cities do not pay, and the Court System does not enforce payment; the state's only recourse would be to sue for payment.

Sen. Chance moved the committee report out a committee substitute for HB 170, incorporating the changes suggested by the Court System. Sen. Sackett objected, and three members voted in favor of reporting out CSHB 170. The bill was returned to the file.

SENATE BILL NO. 614 (An Act providing for assessment, levy and collection of a tax on developed land within the unorganized borough; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Orsini spoke in favor of the bill, and noted extra costs now paid by the state for educational services could be paid by unorganized boroughs if organized into school districts. Other services to municipalities now borne by the state would be taken over by local effort under the measure at a savings to the state. Sen. Orsini listed the exemptions allowed throughout the bill. Sen. Poland asked what amount of money was anticipated as being brought into the state under the bill, to which Sen. Orsini replied projections showed \$4.5 million per year. Beginning expenses would run about \$2.7 million over a two-year period, with an annual expenditure of about \$.5 million in succeeding years. The State Assessor could make a more accurate determination in the processing of assessment roles. The committee thanked Sen. Orsini for his testimony, and SB 614 was returned to the file.

SB 614

SENATE BILL NO. 760 (An Act making a special appropriation to Robert A. Berry and Jean Berry to reimburse them the value of personal possessions lost in the Nondalton school fire; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Sackett moved SB 760 be reported from committee with individual recommendations. Four members voted in favore of a "do pass" recommendation, and SB 760 was reported out of committee.

SB 760

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 609 (An Act providing for the issuance of g.o. bonds in the amount of \$26,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of flood control, port facilities development and small boat harbor projects, and making related appropriations; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Sackett distributed copies of a draft of a Senate committee substitute, and explained this draft combined House and Senate recommendations. Sen. Poland said Unalaska could not get by with the \$500,000 allocated, and requested at least \$1 million. Sen. Ray suggested they could receive a portion of the funds allocated to Western Alaska. Sen.

CSHB 609

Sackett moved SCS CSHB 609 be reported from committee, and five members voted in favor of the motion.

HOUSE BILL NO. 601 (An Act relating to the public school foundation program; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Sackett explained the costs, and said the Governor increased the public school foundation program but did not fund it. The committee discussed the costs, then returned the bill to the file.

HB 601

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL No. 743 (An Act making a special appropriation to the Dept. of Education; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Ray suggested amending Section 2 to \$1,600,000 to fund Anderson and eliminate Craig. Sen. Ferguson requested funding for the Deering school, which had burned down a few years ago. A bill to fund construction had died in either the 1973 or 1974 session, and Sen. Ferguson requested \$450,000 for the Deering school. The bill was returned to the file for further work.

CSHB 743

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 A.M.

Adjourn

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 25, 1976

9:05 a.m.

Senators Ray, Butrovich, Chance, and Poland.

PRESENT

Also present: Gene Smith, Deputy Director of the Division of Social Services, Department of Health and Social Services; other members of the Health and Social Services Staff; Joe LaRocca and Cheryl Probst from the Press.

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order, and brought up SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO 743 (Special appropriation to the Department of Education).

SCSCSHB 743

Senator Butrovich moved they put SCS CS HB 743 out with individual Motion recommendations. There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 4 "Do Pass" recommendations.

Senator Ray then brought up SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 805 amended (Senior Citizen Housing Development Grants).

SCSCSHB805

Senator Poland moved they put SCSCSHB 805 out with individual recommendation. There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 3 "Do Pass" and 1 "No Recommendation". Motion

Senator Ray brought up SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 806 (G.O.B. in amount of \$6,000,000 for construction and development of Senior Citizen Housing).

SCSCSHB 806

Senator Poland moved they put SCSCSHB 806 out with individual recommendations. There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 3 "Do Pass" and 1 "No Recommendation". Motion

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 571 (Relating to the commercial fishing revolving loan fund).

CSHB 571

Senator Poland moved CSHB 571 out with individual recommendations. Motion There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 2 "Do Pass" and 2 "No Recommendations".

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 933 (Special appropriation to Robert A. Berry and Jean Berry/Nondalton School Fire).

HB 933

Senator Poland moved HB 933 out with individual recommendations. Motion There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 4 "Do Pass".

Motion

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 774 (Judicial Pay and retirement).

HB 774

Senator Chance moved they put HB 774 out with individual recommendations. There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 4 "Do Pass" recommendations.

Motion

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 866 (Supplemental appropriation to Department of Health and Social Services for social services).

CS HB 866

Mr. Gene Smith, Deputy Director of Social Services, Department of Health and Social Services, explained that the Bill was a supplemental appropriation which was initially put together to provide supplemental funding to the Division of Social Services in program services for the Social Services BRU and the Office of Alcoholism to reimburse a shortfall in Federal receipt funding. Then the Governor had requested the addition of the Violent Crimes compensation and the Division of Mental Health to cover an out of court settlement for a Wage and Hour suit.

The shortfall in federal receipts was due to Title XX coming into being in December, 1975. The contract programs were originally funded with Title IV and VII. Restrictions and regulations prevented them from receiving Title XX for alcoholism because of the federal ceiling for social services. They did a lot of juggling, but they still ended up with a shortfall of \$295,700 in the Office of Alcoholism. The remaining \$22,100 represents program receipts originally available under contracts. Under the old regulations they were required to set aside 5% for program monitoring, evaluation and audit, etc. When the contracts were replaced with grants, the 5% was no longer available, so there is a shortfall of \$22,100.

The Committee questioned Mr. Branton, Assistant Director, Division of Mental Health, regarding the Wage and Hour suit. Mr. Branton explained that if they settled out of court there would be no precedent court case. The attorneys tell them that if it does go to court, the State would lose and there would be precedent for court action. The concern is that whether settled out of court or by court order, that persons now employed by private corporations in the capacity of foster parents on a 24 hour basis, etc., may well fall under the same act.

Senator Chance moved the Bill out with individual recommendations. There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 4 "No Recommendations".

Motion

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 590 (Supplemental appropriation for National Guard Facilities in Bethel and Nome).

CS HB 590

Lois Richardson, Director of Facilities and Fiscal Division, Department of Military Affairs, explained that originally the Bill was for construction of new hangers in Bethel and Nome. Now, they want to modify existing hangers. She stated that they could amend the Bill in Section 1 so that there would be \$180,000 in General Fund instead of \$487,200; and \$1,262,200 in Federal Receipts instead of \$2,352,800.

Ms. Richardson said that the National Guard was giving Twin Otter Planes to Bethel and Nome. The current hangers are not capable of housing these aircraft.

They also want to connect the water and sewer system in Nome. They now have to pump the Cess Pool every two to four weeks. They are requesting \$134,000 to work into the town's sewer system.

Senator Chance moved they amend the Bill by changing the sums to the amounts Ms. Richardson had suggested. No objection, so ordered. Amendments

Senator Chance moved they put out CS HB 590 as amended with individual recommendations. There was no objection, and the Bill went out with 4 "No Recommendations". Motion

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 70 (Waste disposal exigencies in Barrow and Bethel). HJR 70

Senator Chance moved they put the HJR 70 out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Resolution went out with 4 "Do Pass" recommendations. Motion

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 132 (Waste disposal exigencies in Barrow and Bethel). HCR 132

Senator Chance moved they put HCR 132 out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Resolution went out with 4 "Do Pass" recommendations.

The meeting adjourned at 9:40 a.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 26, 1976

9:00 A.M.

All members, with the exception of Senator Rader.  
Donald Harris, Commissioner; Richard H. Holden, Deputy  
Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works; L. V. Venable,  
Acting General Manager, Alaska Carriers Association, Inc.;  
Glen Glenser, Staff Member, Associated General Contractors;  
James M. Dodson, Alaska Air Carriers Association.

Present

Sen. Ray called the meeting to order.

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 144 (An Act  
revising the Community College Act; and providing for an  
effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen.  
Ferguson moved to report CSHB 144 from committee with  
individual recommendations. No objection, so ordered.

CSHB 144

HOUSE BILL NO. 170 (An Act relating to payments for judicial  
services by political subdivisions; and providing for an  
effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen.  
Chance moved to report HB 170 from committee with individual  
recommendations. No objection, so ordered.

HB 170

HOUSE BILL NO. 601 (An Act relating to the public school  
foundation program; and providing for an effective date)  
was brought before the committee. Sen. Sackett moved  
HB 601 be reported out of committee with individual  
recommendations; however, the majority of the committee  
voted "do pass."

HB 601

HOUSE BILL NO. 700 (An Act making a special appropriation  
to the water resources revolving loan fund; and providing  
for an effective date) was brought before the committee.  
Sen. Chance moved to report HB 700 from committee with  
individual recommendations. No objection, so ordered.

HB 700

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 861 am (An Act  
establishing the state educational incentive grant program;  
and providing for an effective date) was brought before  
the committee. Sen. Ferguson moved to report CSHB 861  
from committee with individual recommendations. The Senate  
HESS Committee had reported the bill out with a "do pass"  
recommendation. Sen. Ray objected to the motion, saying  
the state already has a substantial student loan program.  
The bill was returned to the file.

CSHB 861

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 868 (An Act  
making a special appropriation to the Office of the

CSHB 868

Governor; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Ferguson moved to report the HESS Committee Substitute with individual recommendations. No objection, so ordered.

HOUSE BILL NO. 927 (An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development for continued study of an Alaska-Canadian rail link between the United States and Canada; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Sackett moved HB 927 be reported from committee with individual recommendations. No objection, so ordered.

HB 927

HOUSE BILL NO. 788 (An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Education to establish a center for the Alaska Rural Teacher Training Corps in the Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. Sen. Ferguson moved the HESS Committee Substitute with individual recommendations; no objection, so ordered.

HB 788

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 870 (An Act making a special appropriation to the Bristol Bay Regional Development Council; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee. A majority of the committee voted a "do pass" recommendation, and CSHB 870 was reported out of committee.

CSHB 870

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 39 am (Proposing an amendment to the Alaska Constitution, establishing an Alaska Permanent Fund for certain proceeds derived from non-renewable resources) was brought before the committee. A majority of the committee voted to report CSSHJR 39 am from committee with no recommendation.

CSSHJR  
39 am

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 63 (An Act creating the Department of Transportation; and providing for an effective date) was brought before the committee.

CSHB 63

Mr. L. V. Venable, Acting General Manager, Alaska Carriers Association, Inc. testified in opposition to the bill, and his statement follows the minutes of this meeting.

Mr. Glen Glenser, Staff Member, Associated General Contractors, said their concern was with what happened in the interim of phasing in the proposal, since there would be a time lag of about a year to establish funds. They were also concerned with federal matching funds. The Associated General Contractors had no opposition to the concept of the proposed Department of Transportation; in fact, they have gone on record that they would help draft such a bill and assist in implementing it. Mr.

Glenser added there was so much not in the bill that they were concerned with what would happen.

Mr. James M. Dodson, Alaska Air Carriers Association, said they have also gone on record in support of the concept of the Department of Transportation. They were in opposition when the measure was originally introduced, but now see a program which can be beneficial to overall problems. The concept contained in the bill would be the best way to get started on a very complex problem, and the Alaska Air Carriers Association was definitely in support of the bill.

Mr. Donald Harris, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, said the bill proposed to separate the functions of planning, maintenance and operation of transportation facilities from design and construction. The consolidation would give the state the most viable form of handling functions. He could not see any problem with federal funds, since the Federal Highway Act would not allow highway trust funds to be used for purposes other than the specific categories listed. It would serve the long-range interest of the state to support the bill.

Sen. Ray asked Mr. Harris' opinion of Mr. James Granum's memo (attached) stating "divided responsibilities are almost inconceivable." Mr. Harris replied the memo referred to purely mechanical functions, and he did not think the question had any validity.

Sen. Ray asked if there would be no federal money if the department was not set up correctly, to which Mr. Harris stated he could see that they could do that if the new department did not meet the requirements of the federal government.

Replying to further questions from Sen. Ray, Mr. Harris said he did not believe the new department would weaken input by the legislature, but rather would strengthen it. The legislature now has input, and in the future the legislature could be provided with input on each project. He added the administration can now guarantee that funds allocated to one project would not be reallocated to another.

Sen. Ray then asked if Mr. Harris believed the administration was more responsive to the needs of the people than the legislature; Mr. Harris said no.

Mr. Harris said the proposed costs would be a little higher in planning and design, but would be more than offset by reductions in maintenance and construction. He added the administration submitted two amendments to the committee,

the first amendment being an effective date of November 1.  
Copies of the amendments were distributed and are in the  
bill file.

The meeting adjourned at 9:50 A.M.

Adjourn

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO A DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
AS PROPOSED IN SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HB 63

Submitted To Senate Finance Committee 5/26/76

The Alaska Carriers Association has made a comprehensive study of state Departments of Transportation as proposed and as now functioning in various states. From this basis, and from a careful study of HB 63 in its present form, we find it contrary to the public interest and feel that its passage would be in no way beneficial to the orderly development of Alaska's transportation facilities and functions.

Our main objection is to the unwieldy structure of one department (Transportation) doing the planning and operating and another department (Public Works) doing the designing and constructing. One of the chief complaints in the past has been lack of coordination and communication between departments. This would be a built-in problem between departments in HB 63.

There is no state DOT in the nation that has the complex structure as proposed here. The Federal DOT has expressed reservations as to its workability.

One of the recognized national authorities on highway management procedures, Mr. James Granum, has said of this Alaska DOT proposal, "The inter-relations between planning, financing, contracting, construction, payment and audit are so complex that such divided responsibilities are almost inconceivable." (See memo attached)

Our other objections to the bill include the following:

1. The charges of lack of communication and coordination between departments, and the charges of overstaffing in departments, cannot be corrected by putting a super structure on top of the present one. This is the responsibility of the governor and his department heads. It can be corrected without this major change.

2. There has been no competent management study made of the various departments involved as to manpower, procedures, and efficiency. Before creating an experimental department such a study should be authorized and completed.
3. Environmental provisions in the bill may be in conflict with established procedures in Federal Highway and environmental requirements. Adding further provisions and requirements to present regulations creates delay and confusion in attempts to build or improve any transportation facility.
4. This proposal weakens legislative authority and places more power in the hands of the governor through his approval or disapproval of all transportation proposals and through his appointees. We believe the legislature is far more responsive to public needs and should retain as much control as possible.
5. A "no-growth" concept for the state is inherent in the built-in provisions of HB 63 if the governor or DOT director wishes to follow this philosophy. This is through total control of planning and projects. Transportation could be preferentially slanted toward a single mode, whether air, water, or highway if a governor should so desire.
6. Specific provisions of the measure appear to create conflict with present laws as well as create dual authority with other government agencies such as Department of Natural Resources and Division of Lands Management. The bill creates a need for more and not less interdepartmental communication and coordination. This creates more, and not less, bureaucracy and empire-building.

7. No adequate financial impact has been determined since the many revisions to the proposal. We join with the Associated General Contractors and other organizations in opposing HB 63 in its present form. We do not oppose the concept of a state DOT, and pledge the efforts of our Association in support of a meaningful and competent study of ways to improve and develop Alaska's transportation network and facilities. However, HB 63 in its present form is not the answer.

ALASKA CARRIERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

BY L. V. Venable, Acting General Manager

LVV/ld

# HIGHWAY USERS FEDERATION FOR SAFETY AND MOBILITY

## INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date March 9, 1976

To Larry Venable  
From James O. Granum  
Subject Alaska DOT

Per your telephone request, enclosed is information regarding other state DOT's. Note my letter of February 9, 1976 to Harold Gainer which describes the enclosures except for the one entitled "ACIR State Legislative Program." This was issued subsequent to the ACIR report "Toward More Balanced Transportation."

I think you will note that none of these provide for construction activities to be carried on by a department other than a DOT. I have checked our California files regarding new legislation establishing the California DOT, and find that functions of the old Department of Public Works relating to transportation have been folded into the California DOT which, however, remains in the Business and Transportation Agency, headed by the Governor's cabinet level Secretary. While we have not tried to keep track of current organizational developments in California, I do not believe that there has been any change in the basic responsibilities.

I cannot conceive of separate DPW handling construction of highways (along with everything else) whenever Federal aid is involved. The inter-relations between planning, financing, contracting, construction, payment and audit are so complex that such divided responsibilities are almost inconceivable. Perhaps your FHWA Division Engineer could elaborate. Good luck.

JOG:ac

cc: Owen Allen



SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 27, 1976

9:05 a.m.

All members of the Committee except Senator Rader.

PRESENT

Also Present: Representative Duncan; Commissioner Sterling Gallagher, Department of Revenue; Don Smith, Resident of Sand Lake area, Anchorage; and Joe LaRocca from the Press.

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order, and brought up COMMITTEE CS HB 615 SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 615 (G.O.B. - \$27,815,000 for cost of capital improvements to fish and game facilities).

Senator Sackett moved they put CS HB 615 out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 4 "Do pass" and 2 "No Recommendations".

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 901 CS HB 901 (Mortgage insurance fund of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation).

Senator Chance moved CS HB 901 out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 2 "Do Pass" and 4 "No Recommendations". Motion

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 597 (Rate of levy for oil & gas reserves ad valorem tax in 1977). HB 597

Senator Chance moved they put HB 597 out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 5 "Do Pass" and 1 "No Recommendation". Motion

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 887 CS HB 887 (Placing certain licensed physicians in the exempt service).

Senator Chance moved they put CS HB 887 out with individual recommendations. The motion carried, and the Bill went out with 3 "Do Pass" and 3 "No Recommendations". Motion

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 779 CS HB 779 (Creating the Alaska Power Authority).

Representative Duncan gave a brief overview of the Bill. He explained that the first several pages set up the Alaska Power Authority and provide for membership, etc. Page 3 gives the Power's authority. Page 4 gets into the "real Heart" of the Authority. It says it can enter into contracts to operate all or part of a power project out or inside of the State. Sale or transmission of the power or anything involved with power is strictly a whole-sale operation.

Page 6 begins talking about financial provisions. The next several pages go into watertight language on financial provisions.

Page 12 says there is no obligation on the State to pay any debt the Power Authority might incur. The Bill goes on to set up a Power Authority Revolving Loan Fund.

Page 14 provides for construction of the project. Before any project can proceed, the Legislature has to take action and pass a Resolution. The Bill also provides they can agree with the U.S. in other projects.

Page 15 provides the Authority will undergo an annual audit. They have to submit a budget through the Legislature each year for approval.

Senator Ray asked Rep. Duncan where the original money came from. Representative Duncan replied the money for staffing of the power authority is shown in the fiscal note--\$291,500.

Commissioner Gallagher, Department of Revenue, said the agency would be located in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

Senator Chance asked how the Revolving Loan Fund would be funded, and Rep. Duncan said it would be through a direct appropriation from the Legislature.

Representative Ferguson said the \$291,000 is so they can begin performing feasibility studies. He noted that the Legislature has passed a Bill which appropriates \$3 million for hydroelectrical projects. It was the INTENT of the House that that money be appropriated to this Power Authority.

Commissioner Gallagher said one of the reasons the administration would like the Power Authority is so they would have people with expertise.

Senator Chance objected to having the authority funded with the \$3 million in HB 700.

Senator Butrovich moved they put the Bill out with individual recommendations. Senator Ferguson objected because he wanted to see the Bill amended. Senator Butrovich withdrew his motion. Motion

Senator Ferguson suggested the following amendment:

Page 13, line 27 add the following new material: "(c) The authority may make loans from the fund, at such interest rates as it determines, to cities, boroughs, village corporations, village councils and nonprofit marketing cooperatives for purposes of constructing, equipping, and the initial filling of fuel storage facilities, and for other energy requirements, including but not limited to electrical utilities, geothermal, solar, hydroelectric, or wind-power energy production, or for natural gas line construct." Amendment

Senator Chance moved Sen. Ferguson's amendment and asked unanimous consent. No objection, so ordered. Amendment Motion

Senator Chance moved they put the Bill as amended out with individual recommendations. Senator Sackett objected, but the motion carried, and the Bill went out with 2 "Do Pass" and 4 "No Recommendations". Motion

Senator Chance suggested writing a Letter of Intent that HB 700 monies would not be used to fund HB 779.

Senator Ray brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 749 (Special appropriation to the Department of Education for Community Schools). CS HB 749

Senator Ferguson moved they put the Bill out with a "Do Pass" recommendation. There was no objection, it was so ordered. Motion

Senator Ray brought up HOUSE BILL NO. 65 (Assessment of real property for local taxation). HB 65

Mr. Don Smith, an Assemblyman from the Anchorage Municipality, but speaking as a private citizen--a resident of the Sand Lake area--was present to speak in favor of the Bill. He said this Bill would allow individuals that own a single tract of land, who have lived there for a period of ten or more years, to waive his right to subdivide his property. By so doing, that property would then be assessed only on the true value of the remaining rights and interests.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 a.m.

ADJOURN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
May 28, 1976  
9:05 a.m.

All members of the Committee except Senator Rader.

PRESENT

Also Present: Richard C. Bradley, Director, Division of General Services & Supply, Department of Administration; Earl R. Prince, State Property Officer, Division of General Services & Supply, Department of Administration; Richard Freer, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Administration; and Stuart Hall, Legislative Affairs.

Chairman Ray called the meeting to order and said there were people present to testify on the relocation of the State property program to Anchorage. He asked Mr. Richard Bradley, Director of the Division of General Services and Supply, Department of Administration to speak first.

RELOCATING  
OF STATE  
PROPERTY  
PROGRAM TO  
ANCHORAGE

Mr. Bradley felt the State and Federal property programs would be enhanced by combining the two in a single Anchorage location. He said the bulk of state property is in Central and South Central Alaska plus they have a warehouse in Anchorage, so he felt the move was justified. Doing so would strengthen both programs, consolidate responsibilities and give better service to state and local governments and private institutions.

Mr. Bradley added that the greater share of property sales take place in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and the bulk of inventoriable property is also in these locations. He said locations in Northern Alaska are more accessible from Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Senator Ray asked Mr. Bradley if he had thought to notify the Finance Committees regarding the movement of these people.

Mr. Bradley replied he was looking at it in terms of savings to State taxpayers because their services would be better. He was sure they could find a way to pay the minimal costs of moving. He said they were paying \$1.30 a square foot for office space in Juneau, while in Anchorage they wouldn't have to pay for anything.

Senator Ray then asked Mr. Earl Prince, State Property Officer, Division of General Services & Supply, to speak.

Mr. Prince felt he would like to break the State property program into two sections. One would be State Property Accounting and the other would be the State Surplus Program where they transfer property from one department to another. He said this year they already had \$500,000 in sales through the Surplus Program. This surplus ties into Property Accounting only in that everything they dispose of has to come off of the property inventory run.

Mr. Prince was opposed to moving Property Accounting because Alaska Statutes 44.17.030 places the responsibility of the custody and use of property with the executive officer of each department. The Property Control Section under Statutes 37.05.160 must work in conjunction with each department. They set policy, train personnel and work directly with the departments daily. All departments are headquartered in Juneau with the exception of Military Affairs which operates with nearly all federal property. All records of items received, acquired, transferred or disposed of, regardless of locations, must come through each departments headquarters and our office in order to keep an accurate inventory. Receiving reports, transaction reports and inventory control sheets will spend a good deal of time in the air between Juneau and Anchorage at considerable cost in time and expenses to the State. Personnel from the Property Control Section will spend much time on the telephone and in travel to Juneau or vice versa working with problems in the departments or training personnel.

Senator Ray asked if there were more items in Anchorage than Juneau. Mr. Prince replied there were 9,340 items more in Juneau than in the Anchorage area.

Mr. Bradley said that in looking at re-caps, he found that Southeast has \$155 million in accounting of property and the other three locations have well over \$250 million. He added that \$70 million in Southeast is for ferries alone, so 80-90% of the actual properties are in the Anchorage area.

Senator Ray asked Mr. Freer if he had anything to say. Mr. Freer replied that this was a management decision being made in the Department and it was made with the intention of improving services the Department provides to the public. The move has been considered for a long time.

Senator Sackett asked what the cost of the move would be. Mr. Bradley said they didn't know yet--whatever the cost would be for a couple of desks and typewriters.

Senator Ray asked if the same salary schedule applied in Anchorage, and he was told that it did.

Senator Ray asked if the Department would recognize a LETTER OF INTENT from the Legislature that the move was not to take place. Mr. Freer replied that of course it would be considered.

Senator Ferguson asked to bring up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 899 (Fin) amended (Student financial aid) for which he had prepared a proposed SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE. He said the House had passed a Committee Substitute which had come to this Committee. He said it seemed to be a question of whether the Legislature wanted to take corrective action regarding the problem with Sheldon Jackson and AMU. CSHB 899

Stuart Hall, an Attorney from Legislative Affairs, said it was their opinion that this Committee Substitute would resolve the constitutional problems and short-circuit litigation.

Senator Chance moved they adopt the Senate Committee Substitute for CS HB 899 and put it out with individual recommendations. Motion  
The motion carried, and the CS went out with 3 "Do Pass" and 3 "No Recommendations".

Senator Ray then brought up COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. CS HB 842 842 (Pay differentials for ferry employees residing inside and outside of the State). He had a proposed SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE which had been drawn up by the administration.

Senator Ferguson moved they put SCS CS HB 842 out with individual recommendations. Motion  
The motion carried, and the CS went out with 4 "No Recommendations" 1 "Do Pass" and 1 "Do Not Pass".

The meeting adjourned at 9:38 a.m.

ADJOURN

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Sport Fish and Game License Receipts and Number Sold by Type

Computation Methodology for Oil and Gas Revenues

RELATIVE RANKING OF NET REVENUE SOURCES  
COLLECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE  
for the FISCAL YEAR 7/1/74 to 6/30/75

| <u>Code<br/>Number</u> | <u>Revenue Source</u>          | <u>Net to Fund<br/>Revenues<br/>FY 6/30/75</u> | <u>% of Total<br/>Revenues<br/>Collected</u> | <u>Relative<br/>Ranking</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 036                    | Individual Income Tax          | \$ 86,899,279.00                               | 36.84                                        | 1                           |
| 576                    | Interest on Investments        | 29,498,557.00                                  | 12.51                                        | 2                           |
| 065&063                | Oil & Gas Production Tax       | 26,542,340.00                                  | 11.25                                        | 3                           |
| 038                    | Corporation Income Tax         | 17,345,331.00                                  | 7.35                                         | 4                           |
| 021                    | Highway Fuel Tax               | 14,041,105.00                                  | 5.95                                         | 5                           |
| 046                    | Business License Tax           | 11,178,598.00                                  | 4.74                                         | 6                           |
| 221                    | Motor Vehicle Plates           | 8,585,539.00                                   | 3.64                                         | 7                           |
| 577                    | Interest on Deposits           | 8,125,255.00                                   | 3.44                                         | 8                           |
| 016                    | Alcohol Beverage Excise Tax    | 6,598,213.00                                   | 2.80                                         | 9                           |
| 001                    | Property Tax                   | 6,565,871.00                                   | 2.78                                         | 10                          |
| 017&018                | Cigarette Tax                  | 4,032,758.00                                   | 1.71                                         | 11                          |
| 022                    | Aviation Fuel Tax              | 2,828,553.00                                   | 1.20                                         | 12                          |
| 120-218                | Sport Fishing & Hunting Lic.   | 2,325,473.00                                   | 0.99                                         | 13                          |
| 057                    | School Tax                     | 2,150,953.00                                   | 0.91                                         | 14                          |
| 062                    | Raw Fish Tax                   | 1,619,938.00                                   | 0.69                                         | 15                          |
| 023                    | Marine Fuel Tax                | 1,145,242.00                                   | 0.49                                         | 16                          |
| 575                    | Interest on Loans              | 888,943.00                                     | 0.38                                         | 17                          |
| 106-119                | Liquor Licenses & Fees         | 854,891.00                                     | 0.36                                         | 18                          |
| 063                    | Cold Storage Tax               | 800,760.00                                     | 0.34                                         | 19                          |
| 0                      | Electric & Telephone Coop. Tax | 687,532.00                                     | 0.29                                         | 20                          |
| 219                    | Motor Freight Carrier          | 570,400.00                                     | 0.24                                         | 21                          |
| 126-843                | Vessel & Gear Licenses         | 514,955.00                                     | 0.22                                         | 22                          |
| 220                    | Motor Vehicle Drivers Licenses | 438,472.00                                     | 0.19                                         | 23                          |
| 222                    | Motor Vehicle Titles           | 371,321.00                                     | 0.16                                         | 24                          |
| 064                    | Freezer Ship Tax               | 306,607.00                                     | 0.13                                         | 25                          |
| 096                    | Prepaid Tax                    | 263,707.00                                     | 0.11                                         | 26                          |
| 138&845                | Comm. Fish Lic. - Non-Res.     | 153,580.00                                     | 0.07                                         | 27                          |
| 137&844                | Comm. Fish Lic. - Res.         | 144,429.00                                     | 0.06                                         | 28                          |
| 145                    | Amusement & Gaming Dev. Tax    | 88,522.00                                      | 0.04                                         | 29                          |
| 066                    | Oil & Gas Conservation Tax     | 77,481.00                                      | 0.03                                         | 30                          |
| 037                    | Fiduciary Tax                  | 75,719.00                                      | 0.03                                         | 31                          |
| 402                    | Misc. Revenue                  | 67,308.00                                      | 0.03                                         | 32                          |
| 052                    | Estate Tax                     | 60,931.00                                      | 0.03                                         | 33                          |
| 061                    | Mines & Mining Tax             | 10,495.00                                      | 0.00                                         | 34                          |
| 051                    | Inheritance Tax                | 6,633.00                                       | 0.00                                         | 35                          |
| 140                    | Comm. Fish Ext. Fees           | 6,570.00                                       | 0.00                                         | 36                          |
| 143                    | Motor Vehicle Dealer           | 5,698.00                                       | 0.00                                         | 37                          |
| 146                    | Lottery Permits                | 5,317.00                                       | 0.00                                         | 38                          |
| 102                    | Embalmers License              | 1,675.00                                       | 0.00                                         | 39                          |
| Total                  |                                | <u>\$235,884,951.00</u>                        | <u>100.00</u>                                |                             |

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| Total                  |                                | <u>\$235,884,951.00</u>                        | <u>100.00</u>                                |                             |

As of December 18, 1975

|                                |     |      |      |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Median of<br>State Taxes 2.50  | .40 | .475 | .093 |
| Average of<br>State Taxes 2.63 | .45 | .61  | .152 |
| Federal Tax 10.50 <u>2/</u>    | .17 | .67  | .293 |

- Source: Commerce Clearing House, State Tax Guide: All States

U. S. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION  
OF WINE  
1974

| <u>Rank in<br/>Consumption</u> | <u>State or District</u> | <u>Gallonage<br/>Per Capita</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1                              | District of Columbia     | 4.81                            |
| 2                              | Nevada                   | 4.20                            |
| 3                              | California               | 3.61                            |
| 4                              | Oregon                   | 2.73                            |
| 5                              | Vermont                  | 2.49                            |
| 6                              | Washington               | 2.34                            |
| 7                              | Alaska                   | 2.33                            |
| 8                              | New York                 | 2.32                            |
| 9                              | Rhode Island             | 2.30                            |
| 10                             | New Jersey               | 2.17                            |
| 11                             | New Hampshire            | 2.13                            |
| 12                             | Colorado                 | 2.05                            |
| 13                             | Massachusetts            | 1.95                            |
| 14                             | Connecticut              | 1.84                            |
| 15                             | Florida                  | 1.76                            |
| 16                             | Hawaii                   | 1.73                            |
| 17                             | Illinois                 | 1.72                            |
| 18                             | Arizona                  | 1.71                            |
| 19                             | New Mexico               | 1.66                            |
| 20                             | Maryland                 | 1.65                            |
| 21                             | Michigan                 | 1.44                            |
| 22                             | Delaware                 | 1.36                            |
| 23                             | Wisconsin                | 1.34                            |
| 24                             | Idaho                    | 1.30                            |
| 25                             | Maine                    | 1.23                            |
| 26                             | Pennsylvania             | 1.19                            |
| 27                             | Virginia                 | 1.83                            |
| 28                             | Wyoming                  | 1.08                            |
| 29                             | North Carolina           | 1.08                            |
| 30                             | Louisiana                | 1.05                            |
| 31                             | South Carolina           | 1.02                            |
| 32                             | Minnesota                | 1.02                            |
| 33                             | Texas                    | 1.01                            |
| 34                             | Ohio                     | 1.00                            |
| 35                             | Missouri                 | 0.97                            |
| 36                             | Georgia                  | 0.91                            |
| 37                             | Montana                  | 0.82                            |
| 38                             | South Dakota             | 0.85                            |
| 39                             | Alabama                  | 0.81                            |
| 40                             | Nebraska                 | 0.75                            |
| 41                             | North Dakota             | 0.74                            |
| 42                             | Oklahoma                 | 0.71                            |
| 43                             | Utah                     | 0.70                            |
| 44                             | Indiana                  | 0.67                            |
| 45                             | Arkansas                 | 0.66                            |
| 46                             | Kansas                   | 0.65                            |
| 47                             | Tennessee                | 0.60                            |
| 48                             | Mississippi              | 0.55                            |
| 49                             | Kentucky                 | 0.50                            |
| 50                             | West Virginia            | 0.49                            |
| 51                             | Iowa                     | 0.46                            |

U. S. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION  
DISTILLED SPIRITS  
1974

| <u>Rank in<br/>Consumption</u> | <u>State or District</u>      | <u>Gallons<br/>Per Capita</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                              | District of Columbia          | 6.82                          |
| 2                              | Nevada                        | 6.43                          |
| 3                              | New Hampshire                 | 5.24                          |
| 4                              | Vermont                       | 3.20                          |
| 5                              | Alaska                        | 3.01                          |
| 6                              | Delaware, Florida             | 2.75                          |
| 7                              | Maryland                      | 2.56                          |
| 8                              | Massachusetts                 | 2.54                          |
| 9                              | California                    | 2.42                          |
| 10                             | Connecticut                   | 2.40                          |
| 11                             | Illinois                      | 2.37                          |
| 12                             | New York                      | 2.33                          |
| 13                             | Colorado                      | 2.32                          |
| 14                             | Wyoming                       | 2.31                          |
| 15                             | Hawaii, Wisconsin             | 2.30                          |
| 16                             | Rhode Island                  | 2.27                          |
| 17                             | New Jersey                    | 2.25                          |
| 18                             | South Carolina                | 2.23                          |
| 19                             | North Dakota                  | 2.16                          |
| 20                             | Minnesota                     | 2.07                          |
| 21                             | Washington                    | 1.93                          |
| 22                             | Montana                       | 1.92                          |
| 23                             | Arizona                       | 1.90                          |
| 24                             | Georgia                       | 1.88                          |
| 25                             | Maine                         | 1.84                          |
| 26                             | Michigan                      | 1.83                          |
| 27                             | Nebraska                      | 1.79                          |
| 28                             | South Dakota                  | 1.77                          |
| 29                             | Virginia                      | 1.75                          |
| 30                             | Oregon                        | 1.68                          |
| 31                             | New Mexico                    | 1.65                          |
| 32                             | Missouri                      | 1.63                          |
| 33                             | North Carolina                | 1.53                          |
| 34                             | Kentucky                      | 1.46                          |
| 35                             | Louisiana, Kentucky           | 1.45                          |
| 36                             | Alabama                       | 1.41                          |
| 37                             | Oklahoma, Ohio, West Virginia | 1.39                          |
| 38                             | Mississippi                   | 1.38                          |
| 39                             | Texas                         | 1.37                          |
| 40                             | Iowa                          | 1.34                          |
| 41                             | Idaho                         | 1.32                          |
| 42                             | Kansas                        | 1.28                          |
| 43                             | Indiana                       | 1.27                          |
| 44                             | Tennessee                     | 1.24                          |
| 45                             | Arkansas                      | 1.14                          |
| 46                             | Utah                          | .95                           |
| Average of 51 States           |                               | <u>1.96</u>                   |

U. S. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION  
MALT BEVERAGES  
1974

| <u>Rank in<br/>Consumption</u> | <u>State or District</u>              | <u>Gallons<br/>Per Capita</u> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                              | New Hampshire                         | 33.3                          |
| 2                              | Nevada                                | 33.2                          |
| 3                              | Wisconsin                             | 30.0                          |
| 4                              | Montana                               | 29.5                          |
| 5                              | Wyoming                               | 28.7                          |
| 6                              | Arizona                               | 27.0                          |
| 7                              | Texas                                 | 25.3                          |
| 8                              | New Mexico                            | 24.7                          |
| 9                              | Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho | 24.1                          |
| 10                             | Florida                               | 24.0                          |
| 11                             | Rhode Island                          | 23.7                          |
| 12                             | Maine                                 | 23.5                          |
| 13                             | Nebraska                              | 23.4                          |
| 14                             | Michigan                              | 23.3                          |
| 15                             | Vermont                               | 23.0                          |
| 16                             | Washington                            | 22.9                          |
| 17                             | Maryland                              | 22.6                          |
| 18                             | Alaska, Massachusetts                 | 22.5                          |
| 19                             | Pennsylvania                          | 22.4                          |
| 20                             | Hawaii, North Dakota                  | 22.3                          |
| 21                             | California                            | 22.2                          |
| 22                             | Oregon, Wyoming                       | 21.7                          |
| 23                             | Illinois                              | 21.6                          |
| 24                             | Minnesota                             | 21.5                          |
| 25                             | Iowa                                  | 21.4                          |
| 26                             | Louisiana                             | 21.0                          |
| 27                             | Delaware                              | 20.8                          |
| 28                             | Ohio                                  | 20.4                          |
| 29                             | New York, Missouri                    | 20.1                          |
| 30                             | New Jersey                            | 19.8                          |
| 31                             | Virginia                              | 18.7                          |
| 32                             | Kansas                                | 18.6                          |
| 33                             | Tennessee                             | 18.1                          |
| 34                             | South Dakota                          | 17.9                          |
| 35                             | Connecticut                           | 17.7                          |
| 36                             | South Carolina                        | 17.5                          |
| 37                             | Kentucky                              | 17.0                          |
| 38                             | Indiana                               | 16.8                          |
| 39                             | Mississippi                           | 16.7                          |
| 40                             | Oklahoma                              | 16.4                          |
| 41                             | Georgia                               | 16.3                          |
| 42                             | North Carolina                        | 15.8                          |
| 43                             | West Virginia                         | 15.6                          |
| 44                             | Arkansas                              | 15.0                          |
| 45                             | Utah                                  | 14.2                          |
| 46                             | Alabama                               | 13.9                          |
|                                | Average of 51 States                  | <u>18.7</u>                   |

**STATE MOTOR FUEL TAX RATES**  
**JANUARY 1976**  
 (\$ per gallon)

| <u>STATE</u>    | <u>GASOLINE</u> | <u>DIESEL</u> | <u>LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Alabama         | 7               | 8             | 8                           |
| Alaska          | 8               | 8             | No Tax                      |
| Arizona         | 8               | 8             | 8                           |
| Arkansas        | 8.5             | 9.5           | 7.5                         |
| California      | 7               | 7             | 6                           |
| Colorado        | 7               | 7             | 7                           |
| Connecticut     | 10              | 10            | 10                          |
| Delaware        | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| Florida         | 8               | 8             | 8                           |
| Georgia         | 7.5             | 7.5           | 7.5                         |
| Hawaii          | 8.5             | 8.5           | 8.5                         |
| Idaho           | 8.5             | 8.5           | 8.5                         |
| Illinois        | 7.5             | 7.5           | 7.5                         |
| Indiana         | 8               | 8             | 8                           |
| Iowa            | 7               | 8             | 7                           |
| Kansas          | 7               | 8             | 5                           |
| Kentucky        | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| Louisiana       | 8               | 8             | 8                           |
| Maine           | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| Maryland        | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| Massachusetts   | 8.5             | 8.5           | 8.5                         |
| Michigan        | 9               | 7             | 9                           |
| Minnesota       | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| Mississippi     | 9               | 10            | 8                           |
| Missouri        | 7               | 7             | 7                           |
| Montana         | 7.75            | 9.75          | No Tax                      |
| Nebraska        | 8.5             | 8.5           | 8.5                         |
| Nevada          | 6               | 6             | 6                           |
| New Hampshire   | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| New Jersey      | 8               | 8             | 4                           |
| New Mexico      | 7               | 7             | 7                           |
| New York        | 8               | 10            | 8                           |
| North Carolina  | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| North Dakota    | 7               | 7             | 7                           |
| Ohio            | 7               | 7             | 7                           |
| Oklahoma        | 6.58            | 6.58          | 6.58                        |
| Oregon          | 7               | 7             | 7                           |
| Pennsylvania    | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| Rhode Island    | 10              | 10            | 10                          |
| South Carolina  | 8               | 8             | 8                           |
| South Dakota    | 8               | 8             | 6                           |
| Tennessee       | 7               | 8             | 7                           |
| Texas           | 5               | 6.5           | 5                           |
| Utah            | 7               | 7             | 7                           |
| Vermont         | 9               | No Tax        | No Tax                      |
| Virginia        | 9               | 9             | 9                           |
| Washington      | 9               | 9             | No Tax                      |
| West Virginia   | 8.5             | 8.5           | 8.5                         |
| Wisconsin       | 7               | 7             | 7                           |
| Wyoming         | 7               | No Tax        | No Tax                      |
| Washington D.C. | 10              | 10            | 10                          |

SOURCE OF STATISTICS: Tax Administrators News

SUMMARY OF PRECEDING TABLE OF GASOLINE TAX RATES

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1976

TAX RATE PER GALLON

NO. OF STATES

|      |   |          |
|------|---|----------|
| 5.0  | ¢ | 1        |
| 6.0  | ¢ | 1        |
| 6.58 | ¢ | 1        |
| 7.0  | ¢ | 14       |
| 7.5  | ¢ | 2        |
| 7.75 | ¢ | 1        |
| 8.0  | ¢ | 9        |
| 8.5  | ¢ | 6        |
| 9.0  | ¢ | 13       |
| 10.0 | ¢ | <u>3</u> |
|      |   | 51       |

GENERAL INFORMATION

20 States have lower motor fuel tax rates than does Alaska  
8 States have the same motor fuel tax rate as does Alaska  
22 States have higher motor fuel tax rates than does Alaska

STATE CIGARETTE TAX RATES - JANUARY 3, 1975

| <u>STATE</u>         | <u>¢ PER PACK</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Alabama              | 12.0 ¢            |
| Alaska               | 8.0 ¢             |
| Arizona              | 13.0 ¢            |
| Arkansas             | 17.75¢            |
| California           | 10.0 ¢            |
| Colorado             | 10.0 ¢            |
| Connecticut          | 21.0 ¢            |
| Delaware             | 14.0 ¢            |
| District of Columbia | 6.0 ¢             |
| Florida              | 17.0 ¢            |
| Georgia              | 12.0 ¢            |
| Hawaii               | 9.0 ¢             |
| Idaho                | 9.1 ¢             |
| Illinois             | 12.0 ¢            |
| Indiana              | 6.0 ¢             |
| Iowa                 | 13.0 ¢            |
| Kansas               | 11.0 ¢            |
| Kentucky             | 3.0 ¢             |
| Louisiana            | 11.0 ¢            |
| Maine                | 16.0 ¢            |
| Maryland             | 10.0 ¢*           |
| Massachusetts        | 21.0 ¢**          |
| Michigan             | 11.0 ¢            |
| Minnesota            | 18.0 ¢            |
| Mississippi          | 9.0 ¢             |
| Missouri             | 9.0 ¢             |
| Montana              | 12.0 ¢            |
| Nebraska             | 13.0 ¢            |
| Nevada               | 10.0 ¢            |
| New Hampshire        | 11.0 ¢            |
| New Jersey           | 19.0 ¢            |
| New Mexico           | 12.0 ¢            |
| New York             | 15.0 ¢            |
| North Carolina       | 2.0 ¢             |
| North Dakota         | 11.0 ¢            |
| Ohio                 | 15.0 ¢            |
| Oklahoma             | 13.0 ¢            |
| Oregon               | 9.0 ¢             |
| Pennsylvania         | 18.0 ¢            |
| Rhode Island         | 18.0 ¢*           |
| South Carolina       | 6.0 ¢             |
| South Dakota         | 12.0 ¢            |
| Tennessee            | 13.0 ¢            |
| Texas                | 18.5 ¢            |
| Utah                 | 8.0 ¢             |
| Vermont              | 12.0 ¢            |
| Virginia             | 2.5 ¢             |
| Washington           | 16.0 ¢            |
| West Virginia        | 12.0 ¢            |
| Wisconsin            | 16.0 ¢            |
| Wyoming              | 8.0 ¢             |

\* Effective June 1, 1975

\*\* These rates apply from July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1980

SUMMARY OF PRECEDING TABLE OF CIGARETTE TAX RATES, ETC.

CIGARETTE TAXES BY RATES — JANUARY 3, 1975

| <u>TAX RATES</u> | <u>NO. OF STATES</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 2.0 ¢            | 1                    |
| 2.5 ¢            | 1                    |
| 3.0 ¢            | 1                    |
| 6.0 ¢            | 3                    |
| 8.0 ¢            | 3 (including Alaska) |
| 9.0 ¢            | 4                    |
| 9.1 ¢            | 1                    |
| 10.0 ¢           | 4                    |
| 11.0 ¢           | 5                    |
| 12.0 ¢           | 8                    |
| 13.0 ¢           | 5                    |
| 14.0 ¢           | 1                    |
| 15.0 ¢           | 2                    |
| 16.0 ¢           | 3                    |
| 17.0 ¢           | 1                    |
| 17.75¢           | 1                    |
| 18.0 ¢           | 3                    |
| 18.5 ¢           | 1                    |
| 19.0 ¢           | 1                    |
| 21.0 ¢           | <u>2</u>             |
|                  | 51                   |

GENERAL INFORMATION

6 States have lower cigarette tax rates than does Alaska  
2 States have the same cigarette tax rate as does Alaska  
42 States have higher cigarette tax rates than does Alaska  
22 States have a tax on tobacco products (cigars, etc.)  
29 States including Alaska do not have a tax on tobacco

SOURCE OF STATISTICS

Commerce Clearing House Tax Service and Tax Administrator's News

# COMMERCIAL FISH LICENSE RECEIPTS

CALENDAR YEAR JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1975

PREPARED JANUARY 2, 1976

| RECEIPT<br>CODE | TYPE OF<br>LICENSE RECEIPT     | NUMBER<br>SOLD | GROSS        | COST        | NET          |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 126             | Vessel                         | 11,630         | \$158,704.00 | \$ 5,599.37 | \$153,104.63 |
| 127             | Troll Line                     | 2,810          | 49,920.00    | 960.92      | 48,959.08    |
| 128             | Long Line                      | 1,393          | 37,290.00    | 909.07      | 36,380.93    |
| 129             | Drift Gill Net                 | 4,511          | 106,210.00   | 4,622.72    | 101,526.28   |
| 130             | Set Gill Net                   | 3,139          | 35,900.00    | 1,132.03    | 34,767.97    |
| 131             | Beach Seine                    | 30             | 400.00       | 10.65       | 389.35       |
| 132             | Purse & Hand Purse Seine       | 1,265          | 121,180.00   | 4,141.71    | 117,038.29   |
| 133             | Beam Trawl                     | 57             | 3,150.00     | ( 15.43 )   | 3,165.43     |
| 134             | Otter Trawl                    | 172            | 14,100.00    | 102.33      | 13,997.67    |
| 135             | Shellfish Pots                 | 936            | 28,875.00    | 344.16      | 28,530.84    |
| 136 - 40%       | Clam Digger's                  | 163            | 452.00       | 35.79       | 416.21       |
| 137 - 40%       | Res. Commercial Fishermen      | 16,064         | 64,252.00    | 4,976.52    | 59,275.48    |
| 138 - 40%       | Nonres. Commercial Fishermen   | 5,796          | 69,552.00    | 4,558.96    | 64,993.04    |
| 139             | Scallop Dredge                 | 6              | 300.00       | 5.53        | 294.47       |
| 140             | Commercial Fish Extension Fees |                | 945.00       | -0-         | 945.00       |
| SUBTOTAL        | TO GENERAL FUND                | 47,977         | \$691,230.00 | \$27,445.33 | \$663,784.67 |
| 843 - 60%       | Clam Digger's                  |                | \$ 678.00    | \$ -0-      | \$ 678.00    |
| 844 - 60%       | Res. Commercial Fishermen      |                | 96,378.00    | -0-         | 96,378.00    |
| 845 - 60%       | Nonres. Commercial Fishermen   |                | 104,328.00   | -0-         | 104,328.00   |
| SUBTOTAL        | TO FISHERMEN'S FUND            |                | \$201,384.00 | \$ -0-      | \$201,384.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS  |                                | 47,977         | \$892,614.00 | \$27,445.33 | \$865,168.67 |

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| GROSS SALES   | \$892,614.00        |
| COST OF SALES | 27,445.33 - 3.074%  |
| NET RECEIPTS  | <u>\$865,168.67</u> |

GROSS SPORT FISH AND GAME LICENSE RECEIPTS 1966 THROUGH 1975  
PREPARED JANUARY 2, 1976

STATE OF ALASKA, DEPT. OF REVENUE  
FISH & GAME LICENSES  
240 S. FRANKLIN, JUNEAU, AK

| TYPE OF LICENSE                       | 1966<br>\$       | 1967<br>\$       | 1968<br>\$       | 1969<br>\$       | 1970<br>\$       | 1971<br>\$       | 1972<br>\$       | 1973<br>\$       | 1974<br>\$       | 1975<br>\$       |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| R-Fishing                             | 142,450          | 143,095          | 167,555          | 177,905          | 197,210          | 202,515          | 220,695          | 239,415          | 252,965          | 272,805          |
| R-Hunting                             | 126,805          | 119,476          | 135,366          | 146,475          | 155,036          | 150,171          | 139,699          | 167,125          | 137,893          | 113,455          |
| R-Hunt-Trap                           | 8,380            | 7,320            | 7,280            | 9,090            | 10,420           | 8,540            | 8,420            | 10,590           | 11,090           | 11,810           |
| R-Hunt-Fish                           | 179,016          | 182,712          | 210,252          | 227,328          | 275,412          | 308,232          | 331,500          | 359,244          | 388,728          | 417,348          |
| R-Hunt-Fish-Trap                      | 33,225           | 32,340           | 35,850           | 44,025           | 59,325           | 62,505           | 65,805           | 80,145           | 93,585           | 113,265          |
| NR-10-Day Fish                        | 44,735           | 57,770           | 70,155           | 82,495           | 86,935           | 88,310           | 97,430           | 221,660          | 217,020          | 242,280          |
| NR-Fishing                            | 106,390          | 132,200          | 153,200          | 175,530          | 207,900          | 184,050          | 192,690          | 287,480          | 320,180          | 399,060          |
| NR-Hunting                            | 51,160           | 58,930           | 68,150           | 78,170           | 90,040           | 80,330           | 80,670           | 141,320          | 132,720          | 108,740          |
| NR-Hunt-Fish                          | 33,400           | 36,400           | 47,400           | 54,500           | 70,120           | 69,520           | 71,840           | 65,560           | 67,200           | 65,600           |
| NR-Hunt-Trap                          | 900              | 400              | 1,400            | 1,800            | 900              | 1,600            | 1,000            | 4,600            | 4,800            | 5,200            |
| Reg. & Master Guides                  | 13,850           | 16,600           | 17,950           | 17,250           | 17,300           | 17,600           | 18,950           | 11,650           | -0-              | -0-              |
| Ass't. Guides                         | 770              | 1,195            | 1,945            | 2,215            | 2,290            | 2,775            | 2,475            | 330              | -0-              | -0-              |
| R. Fur Dealer-Taxid.                  | 2,460            | 2,580            | 2,740            | 3,020            | 3,180            | 3,320            | 3,420            | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              |
| NR. Fur Dealer-Taxid.                 | 700              | 700              | 600              | 1,000            | 1,300            | 700              | 600              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              |
| Fur-Fish-Game Farm                    | 35               | 50               | 35               | 40               | 80               | 105              | 90               | 400              | 500              | 100              |
| Class "A" Ass't Guide                 | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 520              | 650              | 790              | 180              | -0-              | -0-              |
| Duplicate License                     | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 2,308            | 3,074            | 3,222            | 2,974            |
| R. Fur Dealer                         | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 2,520            | 2,720            | 2,420            |
| NR. Fur Dealer                        | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 200              | 300              | 400              |
| R. Taxidermist                        | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 2,700            | 2,100            | 1,800            |
| NR. Taxidermist                       | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 450              | -0-              | 300              |
| R. Blind Spt. Fish.                   | -0-              | 2                | 3                | 1                | 4                | 1                | 1                | 2                | 5                | 5                |
| R-25¢ Hunt-Fish-Trap                  | 1,166            | 1,088            | 1,229            | 1,271            | 1,339            | 1,398            | 1,484            | 1,664            | 1,564            | 1,251            |
| R-Trap only                           | 2,058            | 1,374            | 1,988            | 2,571            | 2,445            | 2,016            | 2,466            | 3,411            | 2,670            | 2,277            |
| SUBTOTAL                              | 747,500          | 794,232          | 928,098          | 1,024,686        | 1,181,756        | 1,184,338        | 1,242,333        | 1,603,720        | 1,639,260        | 1,761,070        |
| BIG GAME TAGS                         | 290,545          | 303,510          | 346,350          | 384,975          | 424,415          | 393,840          | 404,410          | 753,625          | 744,950          | 617,025          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                          | <b>1,038,045</b> | <b>1,097,742</b> | <b>1,274,448</b> | <b>1,409,661</b> | <b>1,606,171</b> | <b>1,578,178</b> | <b>1,646,743</b> | <b>2,357,345</b> | <b>2,384,210</b> | <b>2,378,095</b> |
| <b>NUMBER SOLD EACH YEAR BY CLASS</b> |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| R-Fishing                             | 28,490           | 28,619           | 33,511           | 35,581           | 39,442           | 40,503           | 44,139           | 47,883           | 50,593           | 54,561           |
| R-Hunting                             | 18,115           | 17,068           | 19,338           | 20,925           | 22,148           | 21,453           | 19,957           | 23,875           | 19,699           | 16,205           |
| R-Hunt-Trap                           | 838              | 732              | 728              | 909              | 1,042            | 854              | 842              | 1,059            | 1,109            | 1,181            |
| R-Hunt-Fish                           | 14,918           | 15,226           | 17,521           | 18,944           | 22,951           | 25,686           | 27,625           | 29,937           | 32,394           | 34,779           |
| R-Hunt-Fish-Trap                      | 2,215            | 2,156            | 2,390            | 2,935            | 3,955            | 4,167            | 4,387            | 5,343            | 6,239            | 7,551            |
| NR-10-Day Fish                        | 8,947            | 11,554           | 14,031           | 16,499           | 17,387           | 17,662           | 19,486           | 22,166           | 21,702           | 24,228           |
| NR-Fish                               | 10,639           | 13,220           | 15,820           | 17,553           | 20,790           | 18,405           | 19,269           | 14,374           | 16,009           | 19,953           |
| NR-Hunt                               | 5,116            | 5,893            | 6,815            | 7,817            | 9,004            | 8,033            | 8,067            | 7,066            | 6,636            | 5,437            |
| NR-Hunt-Fish                          | 1,670            | 1,820            | 2,370            | 2,725            | 3,506            | 3,476            | 3,592            | 1,639            | 1,680            | 1,640            |
| NR-Hunt-Trap                          | 9                | 4                | 14               | 18               | 9                | 16               | 10               | 23               | 24               | 26               |
| Reg. & Master Guides                  | 277              | 332              | 359              | 345              | 346              | 352              | 379              | 233              | -0-              | -0-              |
| Ass't. Guides                         | 154              | 239              | 389              | 443              | 458              | 555              | 495              | 66               | -0-              | -0-              |
| R. Fur Dealer-Taxid.                  | 123              | 129              | 137              | 151              | 159              | 166              | 171              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              |
| NR. Fur Dealer-Taxid.                 | 7                | 7                | 6                | 10               | 13               | 7                | 6                | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              |
| Fur-Fish-Game Farms                   | 7                | 10               | 7                | 8                | 16               | 21               | 18               | 4                | 5                | 1                |
| Class "A" Ass't Guides                | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 52               | 65               | 79               | 18               | -0-              | -0-              |
| Duplicate License                     | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 1,154            | 1,537            | 1,611            | 1,487            |
| R. Fur Dealer                         | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 126              | 136              | 121              |
| NR. Fur Dealer                        | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 2                | 3                | 4                |
| R. Taxidermist                        | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 54               | 42               | 36               |
| NR. Taxidermist                       | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | -0-              | 5                | -0-              | 2                |
| R. Blind Spt. Fish                    | -0-              | 2                | 3                | 1                | 4                | 1                | 1                | 2                | 3                | 5                |
| R-25¢ Hunt-Fish-Trap                  | 4,664            | 4,354            | 4,919            | 5,085            | 5,359            | 5,595            | 5,936            | 6,658            | 6,256            | 5,004            |
| R. Trap only                          | 686              | 458              | 658              | 857              | 815              | 672              | 822              | 1,137            | 890              | 759              |
| Big Game Tags                         | 7,597            | 8,640            | 9,814            | 11,055           | 12,602           | 11,955           | 11,866           | 8,339            | 8,331            | 6,956            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                          | <b>104,472</b>   | <b>110,463</b>   | <b>128,810</b>   | <b>141,861</b>   | <b>160,058</b>   | <b>159,644</b>   | <b>168,301</b>   | <b>171,544</b>   | <b>173,362</b>   | <b>179,936</b>   |

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## OIL & GAS REVENUE FORECAST

### Oil Production Tax - Revenue Code 065

Alaska Statutes, which became effective January 1, 1974, provide two separate methods of computing the oil tax, with the highest computation resulting in tax due. The tax is levied on the producer for each barrel of oil sold from each property, less any part which is exempt from taxation. The tax is based upon the average daily production for each well for the calendar month in barrels, determined according to the following schedules, and any part which is exempted from taxation is deducted from the tax levied on a pro rata basis as to each production level tax bracket:

#### A. Percent

1. five percent on the first 300 barrels;
2. six percent on the next 700 barrels;
3. eight percent on all in excess of 1,000 barrels.

#### B. Cents Per Barrel

1. \$.16875 on each of the first 300 barrels of 27° API gravity oil;
2. \$.2025 on each of the next 700 barrels of 27° API gravity oil;
3. \$.2700 on each barrel in excess of 1,000 barrels of 27° API gravity oil;
4. Adjust above cents/barrel rates by +2% for each + API degree gravity difference from 27°, except for oil with gravities above 40° API, which will be taxed as 40 degree oil.
5. Adjust above cents/barrel rates at least semi-annually by + percent equal to the + percentage change in the Wholesale Price Index for crude petroleum published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the U.S. Department of Labor based on changes computed from 1967 as the base year.
6. When the tax levied under this section is payable, \$.05 for each barrel of oil produced will be paid by the State, out of its royalties from the oil, whenever payment by the State is required under the revenue-sharing provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (which does not include the submersed lands on Cook Inlet - only those lands specified in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act come under this provision), into the Alaska Native Fund until all amounts paid in the fund equal \$500,000,000.

#### Gas Production Tax - Revenue Code 068

The gas production tax is also levied on the producer for the gas sold from each property, less the value of any part which is exempt from taxation. The tax is four percent of the gross value of the gas and liquid products produced each month.

#### Oil and Gas Conservation Tax - Revenue Code 066

Oil and gas conservation tax is levied upon the producer of oil. The tax is one-eighth of one cent on each barrel of oil removed or sold from each property, less any part which is exempt from taxation.

Allocation: Revenues from the Oil Production Tax, Gas Production Tax, and Oil and Gas Conservation Tax are paid into the General Fund.

Basis for Estimates: The royalty, production tax and conservation tax income is obtained by estimating the total oil, condensate and plant products production and total gas sales for each month during the forecast period. This production data, wellhead values, wholesale price index, number of producing wells, and State, Federal and Native Claims net interest factors are entered into a computer program which calculates each month's income for each oil and gas field and State total for the six revenue receipt codes. Royalty and tax income estimates from oil and gas operations have been made after considering the past and future production performance of each pool in the State. This involves analysis of individual leases, wells and pressure maintenance projects. All oil fields in Cook Inlet are now under pressure maintenance operations which has the effect of prolonging peak production and arresting the production decline, in spite of very little additional field development in the forecast period. This, coupled with increases in the wholesale price index, government controlled crude prices, and contract gas prices, results in a moderate increase in predicted total oil and gas revenue in the years before North Slope crude starts through the pipeline in FY 1978.

Progress has been made and a complete settlement appears eminent in the dispute between the State and most oil companies on the value of Cook Inlet crudes. For royalty purposes the current value being paid by Tesoro Alaskan Petroleum Corporation for State royalty-in-kind oil has been used as a basis for oil royalty income estimates. The price now being paid by the operators was the basis for oil production tax predictions. Royalty and tax prices are weighted averages of old oil with small percentages of new oil in most fields. The current weighted average price per barrel of crude for royalty is \$4.88 and for tax purposes is \$4.95. The state weighted average crude gravity is 34° API. On January 1, 1973, Tesoro began taking 100% of the State's Cook Inlet royalty oil. The 5% discovery royalty bonus on producing properties expired on the last two leases June 1, 1975. All oil producing state leases now have

12 1/2% state interest. For forecasting, the current new oil prices were escalated \$0.50 per barrel each year starting 7/1/76. Current old oil prices were escalated \$2.50 per barrel each year starting 7/1/76, so that old and new oil prices were equal in 36 months, or 1/1/79, at \$14.00 per barrel for 40° API crude. The wholesale price index was increased at a rate of 8% per year to 1/1/79, and 5% per year thereafter.

At present there are 182 active producing oil wells and they average 1,098 barrels per well per day. Reservoir energy is being replaced by the injection of 214,000 barrels of water and 308 million cubic feet of gas per day. Also, residue fractions from the crude oil topping plant on the North Slope are being reinjected at an average of about 5,200 barrels per day. Since there is little history on the performance of Alaskan fields under fluid injection operations, the estimates are subject to fluctuations, even within a lease. Some of the factors considered in preparing these estimates are as follows:

#### General

The State issued an order for each oil pool in the Cook Inlet to the effect that gas flaring, except for amounts necessary for safety, must cease. All operators except one, have complied by installing the necessary compression and pipeline facilities so that excess gas is now being sold, beneficially used for fuel, or reinjected into an oil reservoir. Dry gas from the Kenai Field has been displaced by previously flared, casinghead gas.

The Native Claims Bill affects the current royalty income estimates principally from Kenai Gas Fields and Swanson River Oil Fields. In these fields Federal royalty income is high. The State receives 90% of the Federal royalty income after native claims payments are deducted. These State receipts are included in Code 305 - "Mineral Royalties". The State has been advised that shared federal revenues from the Swanson River Field that fall within the Moose Range Wildlife Refuge have ceased. If these amounts are not reinstated State Revenue will be reduced an estimated \$4.2 million in FY 1976; \$5.8 million in FY 1977; \$6.6 million in FY 1978; \$7.1 million in FY 1979; and \$7.3 million in FY 1980. Projected Revenue has been reduced by these amounts to show their effect. Native claims payments will increase dramatically when North Slope oil sales commence, thereby affecting the State's net royalty income from those fields. It should be noted the Code 547 - Royalty Oil Production; Code 539 - Royalty Gas Production; Code 065 - Oil Production Tax; are reported before any Native Claims payments are deducted.

#### Granite Point Field

There are 23 producing wells averaging 441 barrels of oil per well per day compared to 25 wells averaging 523 barrels of oil per well per day a year ago. Amoco operations were curtailed for three months until late May 1974, due to a ruptured line from plat-

form to east shore flowlines. In spite of intense efforts by Amoco their oil production could not be restored to its previous level. New flowlines from Amoco platforms to the Granite Point Mobil production facility on the west shore should preclude future Amoco pipeline breaks.

Pressure maintenance operations have been installed on all leases in the field. Water injections have been erratic during the past year with daily barrel rates ranging from 10,371 to 32,310 and currently 14,344 into eight injection wells. Oil production decline is estimated at 14% through the forecast period.

#### McArthur River Field

There are now 52 producing oil wells in this field averaging 2,255 barrels of oil per well per day, as compared to one year ago when 49 wells were producing 2,069 barrels per well per day. Full-scale pressure maintenance operations have been underway in this field for six years and response has been measured throughout the field. Pressure maintenance by water injection into 19 wells now averages 120,100 barrels of water per day. Estimates assume that production will decline at 8% through this forecast period. The McArthur River Field currently accounts for approximately 59% of the State's total oil and gas royalty and production tax income.

#### Middle Ground Shoal Field

There are 31 wells producing an average of 800 barrels of oil per well per day as compared with 36 wells producing 714 barrels of oil per well per day one year ago. Pressure maintenance operations have been underway for seven years and the pool continues to respond to water injection, which currently averages 42,500 barrels per day. Production has peaked and an 8% decline is predicted through the forecast period.

#### Prudhoe Bay and Other North Slope Oil Fields

Operators are continuing to develop the Prudhoe Bay Field, with four drilling rigs working on two development oil wells, one gas injection well, and one water disposal well. One well is being used to provide stock for the topping plant and one well is being used to supply gas for field use and power generation. Installation of field production and gas compressing facilities is progressing as pipeline construction continues.

Future income estimates are based on the assumption that first deliveries of oil into the pipeline will occur on July 1, 1977, at an initial rate of 300,000 barrels per day building up to 1,400,000 barrels per day by the end of the fiscal year and averaging 860,000 barrels per day for the year. Build-up will continue to 1,680,000 barrels per day at the end of the second

year with a second year average of 1,600,000 barrels per day. In fiscal year 1980 and subsequent fiscal years through 1986, the main Prudhoe Oil Pool will produce at 1,600,000 barrels per day. Production from outlying pools will bring the average production rates to 1,750,000 barrels per day in FY 1980; 1,850,000 barrels per day in FY 1981; 1,950,000 barrels per day in FY 1982; with 2,000,000 barrels per day, the capacity of the pipeline, being reached in FY 1983.

Wells in the main Prudhoe Oil Pool will produce at average rates of 8,000 barrels per day for the first two years with a decline on a per well basis starting the third year. The average gravity will be 27° API. Outlying wells in other pools will have initial average producing rates of 2,000 barrels per day in 1980 which will hold up for about 3 years. These wells will produce crude of 26° API gravity.

Pipeline tariffs used in the North Slope revenue estimates were calculated using the following assumptions:

Operating expenses of 15 cents per thousand barrel miles plus a 3% per year escalation reflecting additional costs of labor maintenance, insurance, and price increases.

Depreciation was straight line 35 year life to 7.5% residual value.

The capitalized interest expenses were straight line amortized over the 35 year life of the pipeline.

The annual interest expenses of borrowed debt assumed 85% of the capital cost of the pipeline to be borrowed at an interest rate of 10%. Term of the debt was assumed to be 25 years.

The annual property tax on the pipeline assumed a 20 mill tax rate. The State tax applied to taxable income includes the effect of accelerated depreciation calculated on a sum of the digits basis on a 22 year life. It also assumes stand-alone reporting for tax purposes.

The federal income tax calculation included the effect of accelerated depreciation and state income tax deductions.

Pipeline cash flow consisted of the available income after tax and various book expenses. Debt amortization was deducted as a real cash out-flow except in the first year of operation. Debt amortization continued for the 25 subsequent years.

The ICC valuation was simulated by adding 6% to the cost of plant, equipment, and capitalized interest and then depreciating under ICC depreciation format for a 50 year life.

The dividend return was based on 7% of ICC valuation each year of the pipeline operations.

Tariffs were calculated with a throughput assumption equal to the annual averages (listed above).

Prudhoe Bay crude is estimated to have a West Coast refinery value of \$12.60 per barrel in fiscal year 1978 and the value will increase at an average rate of 50¢ per barrel per year thereafter. Tanker tariffs will amount to 45¢ per barrel in FY 1978 and will increase at a rate of 3% per year. Pipeline tariffs have been calculated on the basis of a line cost of \$7.8 billion and on this basis are indicated to be \$4.49 per barrel the first year; \$3.42 per barrel the second year; and \$3.11 per barrel the third year. These tariffs will then decrease to a level of about \$2.56 per barrel in FY 1986. These figures yield a wellhead value of \$7.66 the first year; \$9.21 the second year and \$10.02 in FY 1980.

For royalty purposes the wellhead value has been determined by taking the West Coast refinery price and backing out the tanker and pipeline tariffs as mentioned above.

Gas income has been estimated on a initial wellhead gas value of 50¢ per 1,000 cubic feet (MCF) in FY 1981 and escalated 5¢ per MCF per year. Sales are estimated to be two billion cubic feet per day the first year (FY 1981) and 2.75 billion cubic feet per day thereafter. Additional "lease fuel" gas will be used for all power and heating facilities in the Prudhoe Bay Field.

It is assumed a gas line will be in operation three years after oil deliveries are initiated. A Prudhoe Bay Reservoir Study is near completion which will enable the State to make responsible decisions as to the amount of gas which could be produced and still achieve maximum oil recovery.

#### Swanson River Field

Swanson River Field now has 42 oil wells producing an average of 545 barrels per well per day, as compared to 40 wells producing 686 barrels per well per day a year ago. Gas injection continues at a high rate averaging 307,500 MCF per day into 10 injection wells. The gas injection pressure maintenance project, aided by a replacement well drilling program, has been very successful in maintaining a relatively stabilized producing rate over the last thirteen years. Level oil production through 1976 is predicted with a 17% decline thereafter. Until August 1975 the State received 90% of the royalty paid to the Federal government after Native claims payment. The State is contesting the legality of discontinuing these payments.

#### Trading Bay Field

The Trading Bay Field now has 30 wells averaging 525 barrels of oil per well per day compared to 31 wells averaging 670 barrels

of oil per well per day a year ago. Pressure maintenance operations are underway and good response has been experienced. Field production has peaked out and some minor well development is planned to minimize normal production decline which is predicted to be 12%.

#### Beluga Gas Field

A 76% increase in gas sales is predicted in 1976 to satisfy Anchorage customers served by Chugach Electric. No additional increases are predicted beyond 1976.

#### Kenai Gas Field

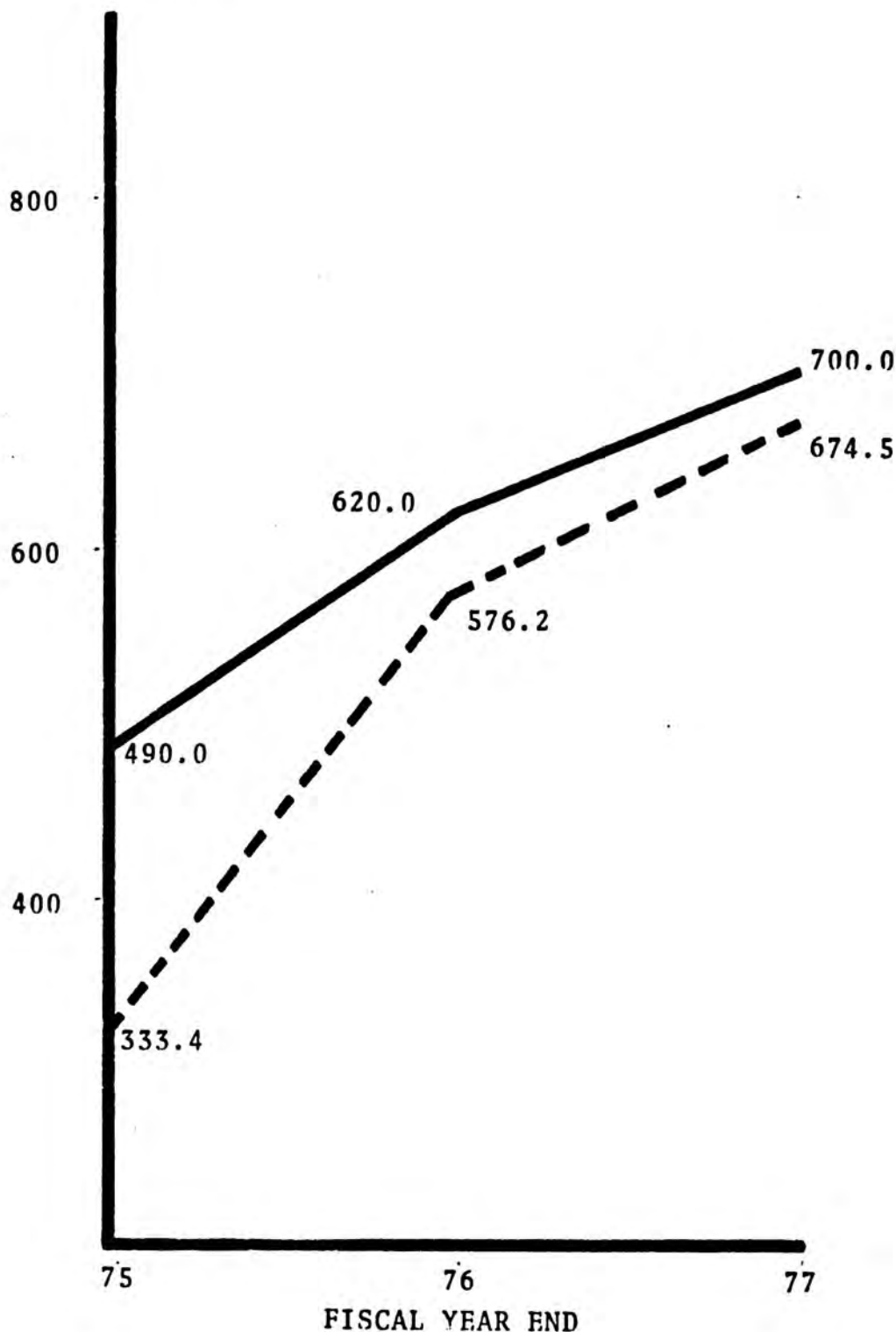
Annual increases in gas sales of 14% through FY 1978 and 4% thereafter are predicted as a combined result of several factors. Previously flared wet gas from Cook Inlet oil fields became available to the market in October 1972 upon completion of pipeline and compression facilities, to displace dry gas purchased by Collier Carbon and Chemical Plant and by operators of Swanson River Oil Field for injection at their pressure maintenance project. Also, dry gas purchases for injection at Swanson River Field are scheduled to be cut 21% in 1976. These reductions are more than offset by continued 8% annual demand growth in the Anchorage Natural Gas Corporation system, the normal decline in casinghead gas availability, and by expansion of the Collier Carbon and Chemical Plant to double its capacity in 1977.

#### North Cook Inlet Gas Field

This Phillips Petroleum Company operated unit delivers a fixed volume of gas for LNG manufacture and sale to Japan. Steady production is predicted throughout the forecast period.

# General Fund Unrestricted Revenues & Expenditures Case I

In Millions

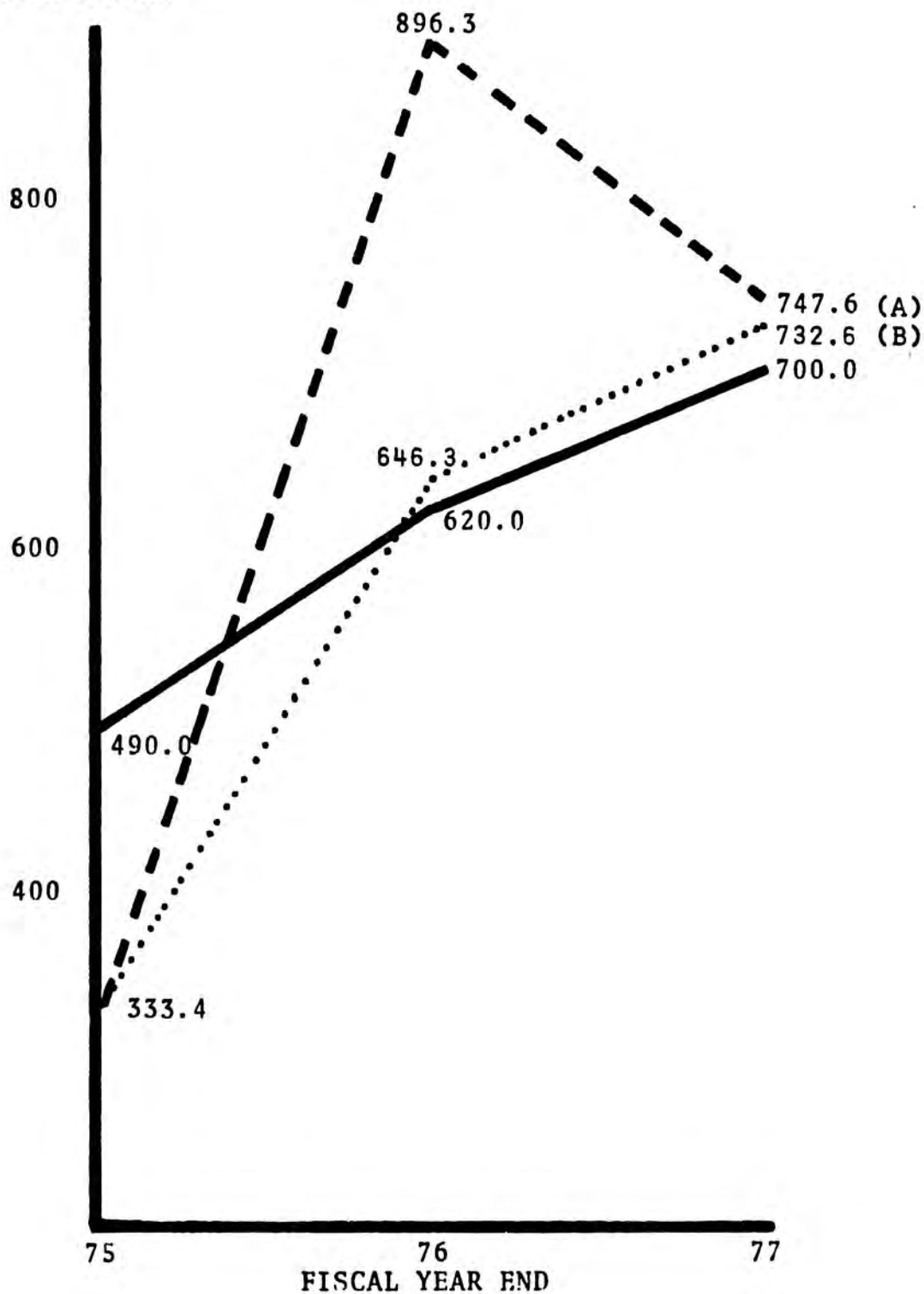


Revenues - - - - -

Expenditures \_\_\_\_\_

# General Fund Unrestricted Revenues & Expenditures Case II

In Millions



Revenues (A) - - - - -  
Revenues (B) . . . . .  
Expenditures \_\_\_\_\_

GENERAL FUND UNRESTRICTED  
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(In Millions)

CASE I

| <u>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>Revenues</u> | <u>Expenditures</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1975               | 333.4           | 490.0               |
| 1976               | 576.2           | 620.0               |
| 1977               | 674.5           | 700.0               |

Assumption:  
1977 Reserve tax rate at 20 mills

CASE II

| (A) <u>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>Revenues</u> | <u>Expenditures</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1975                   | 333.4           | 490.0               |
| 1976                   | 896.3           | 620.0               |
| 1977                   | 747.6           | 700.0               |

Assumptions:

|                                                                       |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Fiscal Year 1976 - Beaufort Sea Sale in the final quarter             | 250.0 |
| Property Tax due date moved from September to June                    | 70.1  |
| Fiscal Year 1977 - Property Tax due date moved from September to June | 58.1  |
| Additional Investment Earnings                                        | 15.0  |

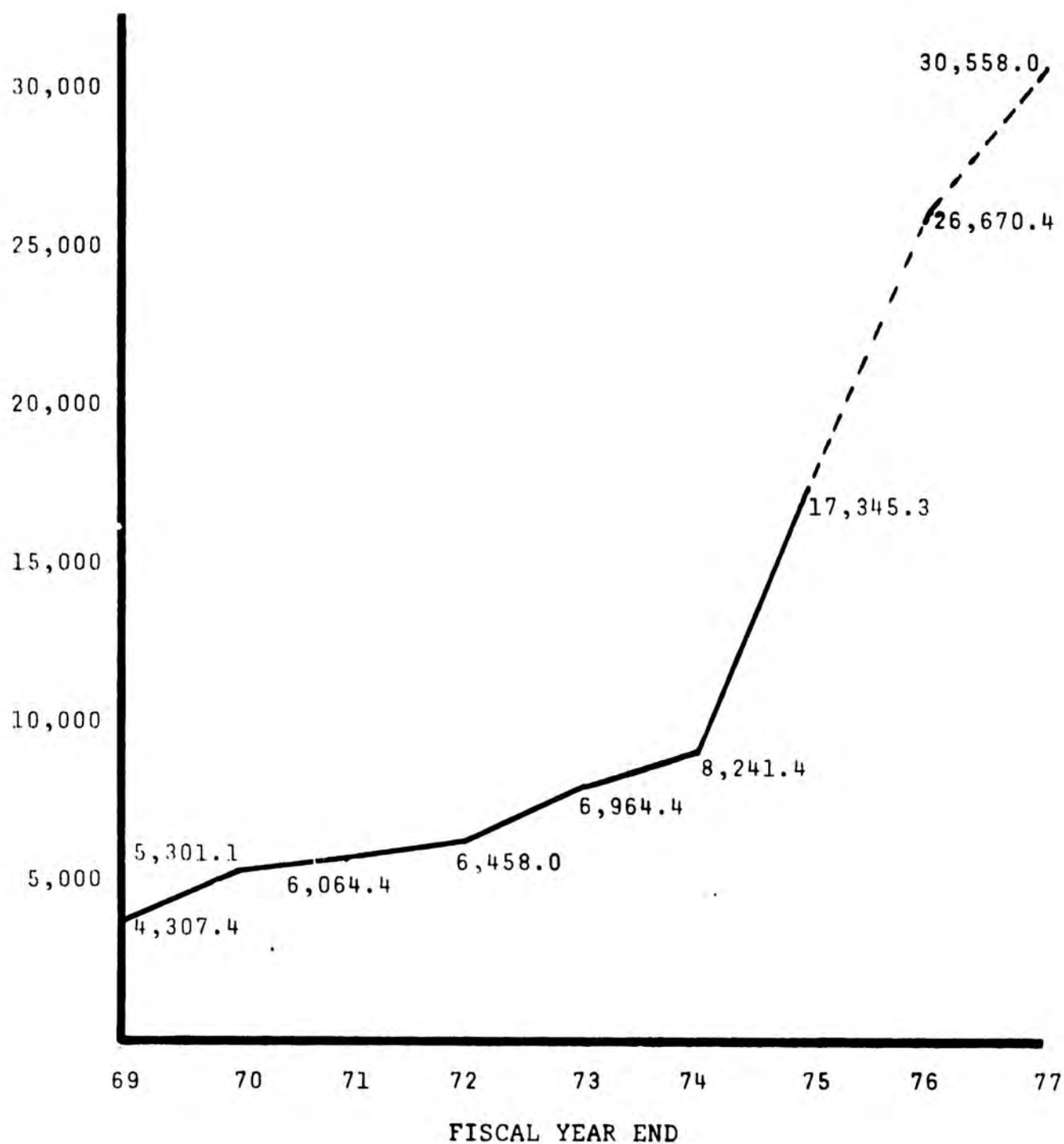
| (B) <u>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>Revenues</u> | <u>Expenditures</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1975                   | 333.4           | 490.0               |
| 1976                   | 646.3           | 620.0               |
| 1977                   | 732.6           | 700.0               |

Assumptions:

|                                                                       |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Fiscal Year 1976 - Property Tax due date moved from September to June | 70.1 |
| Fiscal Year 1977 - Property Tax due date moved from September to June | 58.1 |

# Corporation Income Tax

IN THOUSANDS



Actuals \_\_\_\_\_

Projected - - - - -

# CORPORATION INCOME TAX

CODE 038

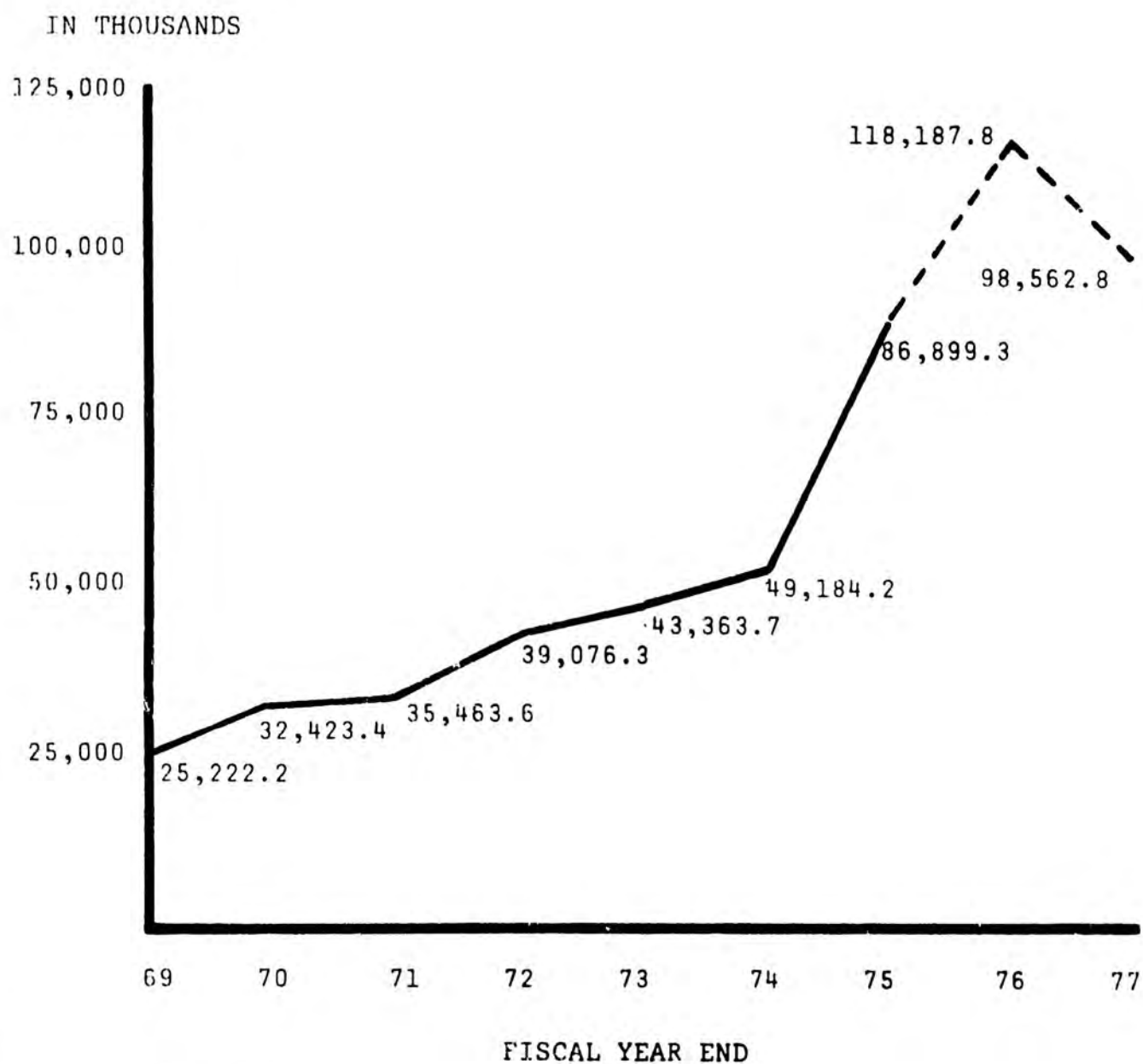
| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$17,345,331.00            | \$9,103,898.35                                    | 110.46                                           | 180.17                                |
| 6-30-74                  | 8,241,432.65               | 1,276,981.89                                      | 18.34                                            | 107.80                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 6,964,450.76               | 506,412.12                                        | 7.84                                             | 101.13                                |
| 6-30-72                  | 6,458,038.64               | 393,157.51                                        | 6.48                                             | 98.96                                 |
| 6-30-71                  | 6,064,881.13               | 763,807.24                                        | 14.41                                            | 101.79                                |
| 6-30-70                  | 5,301,073.89               | 993,713.51                                        | 23.07                                            | 115.70                                |
| 6-30-69                  | 4,307,360.38               | Base Year                                         | Base Year                                        | 106.35                                |

## FIDUCIARY INCOME TAX

CODE 037

| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$ 75,719.97               | \$ 42,036.21                                      | 124.80                                           | 232.98                                |
| 6-30-74                  | 33,683.76                  | 19,794.99                                         | 142.53                                           | 112.28                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 13,888.77                  | (33,742.05)                                       | (70.84)                                          | 27.78                                 |
| 6-30-72                  | 47,630.82                  | 1,868.17                                          | 4.08                                             | 190.52                                |
| 6-30-71                  | 45,762.65                  | 14,529.26                                         | 46.52                                            | 326.88                                |
| 6-30-70                  | 31,233.39                  | 20,909.89                                         | 202.94                                           | 240.25                                |
| 6-30-69                  | 10,303.50                  | Base Year                                         | Base Year                                        | 70.71                                 |

# Individual Income Tax



Actual \_\_\_\_\_

Projected - - - - -

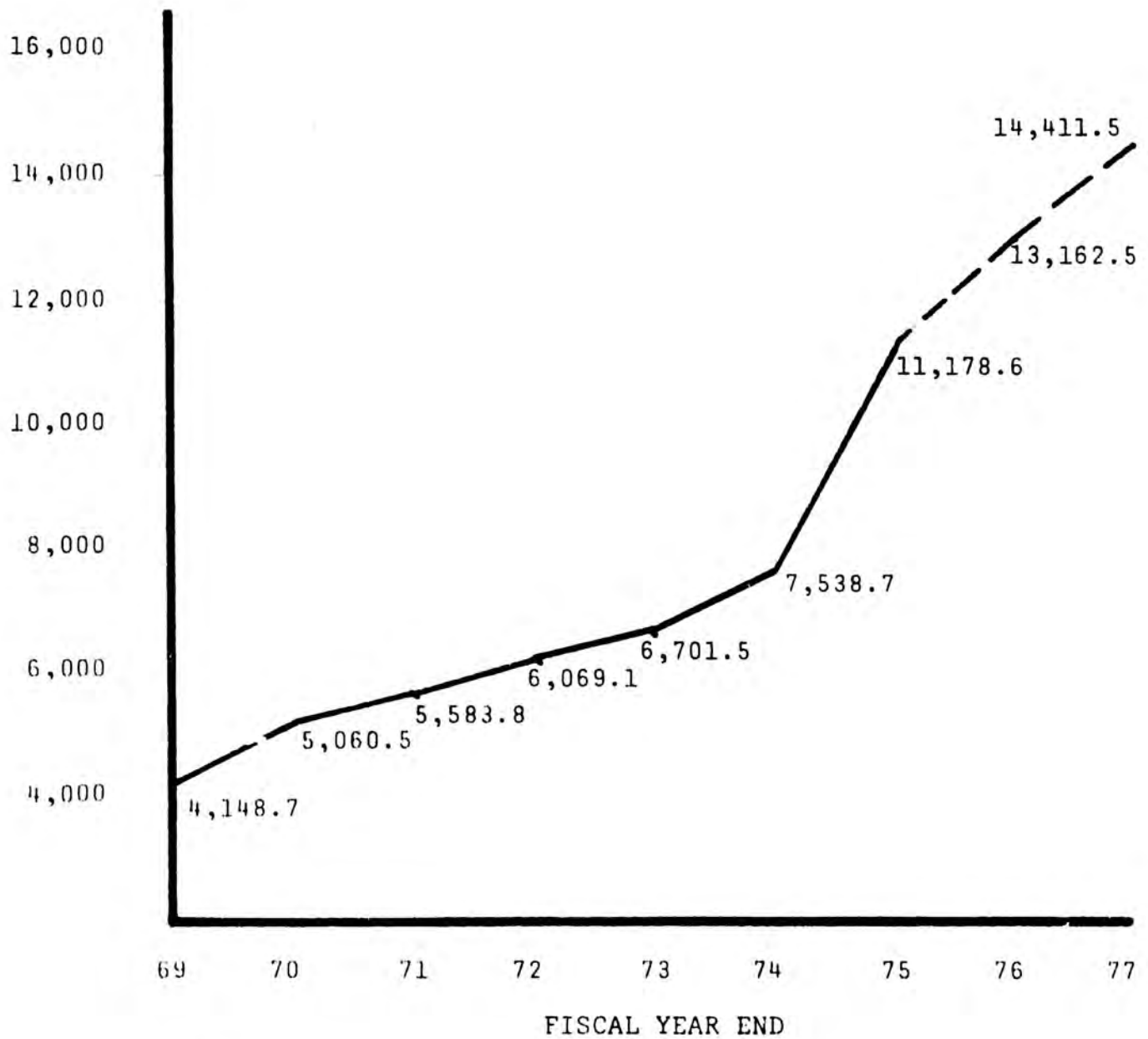
# INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

CODE 036

| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$86,899,279.00            | \$37,715,032.86                                   | 76.68                                            | 116.00                                |
| 6-30-74                  | 49,184,246.14              | 5,821,270.65                                      | 13.42                                            | 104.59                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 43,363,707.49              | 4,287,432.73                                      | 10.97                                            | 105.66                                |
| 6-30-72                  | 39,076,274.76              | 3,612,704.02                                      | 10.19                                            | 103.66                                |
| 6-30-71                  | 35,463,570.74              | 3,040,178.48                                      | 9.38                                             | 99.57                                 |
| 6-30-70                  | 32,423,392.26              | 7,201,148.28                                      | 28.55                                            | 106.62                                |
| 6-30-69                  | 25,222,243.98              | Base Year                                         | Base Year                                        | 99.93                                 |

# Alaska Business License Tax

IN THOUSANDS



Actual \_\_\_\_\_

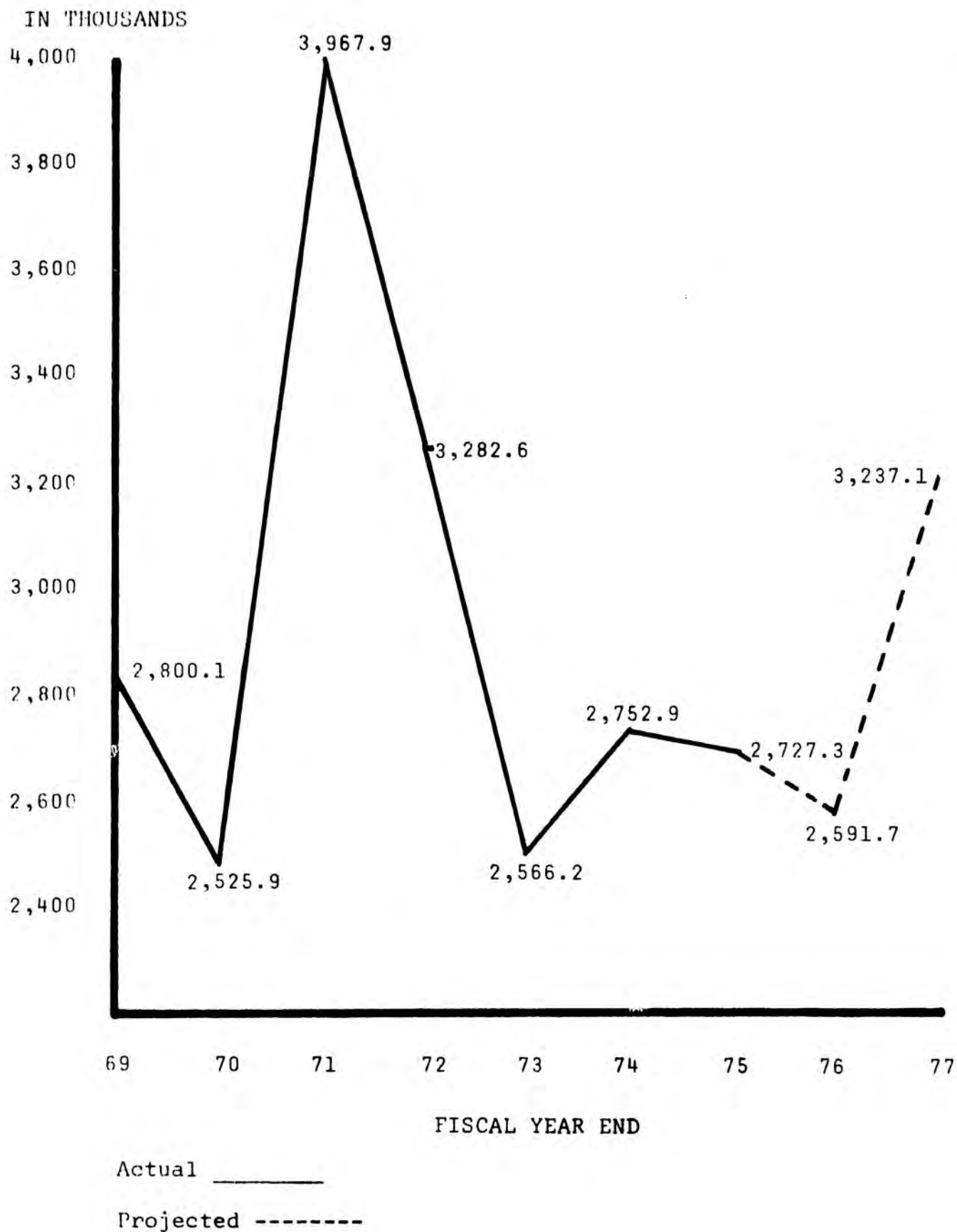
Projected - - - - -

## BUSINESS LICENSE TAX

CODE 046

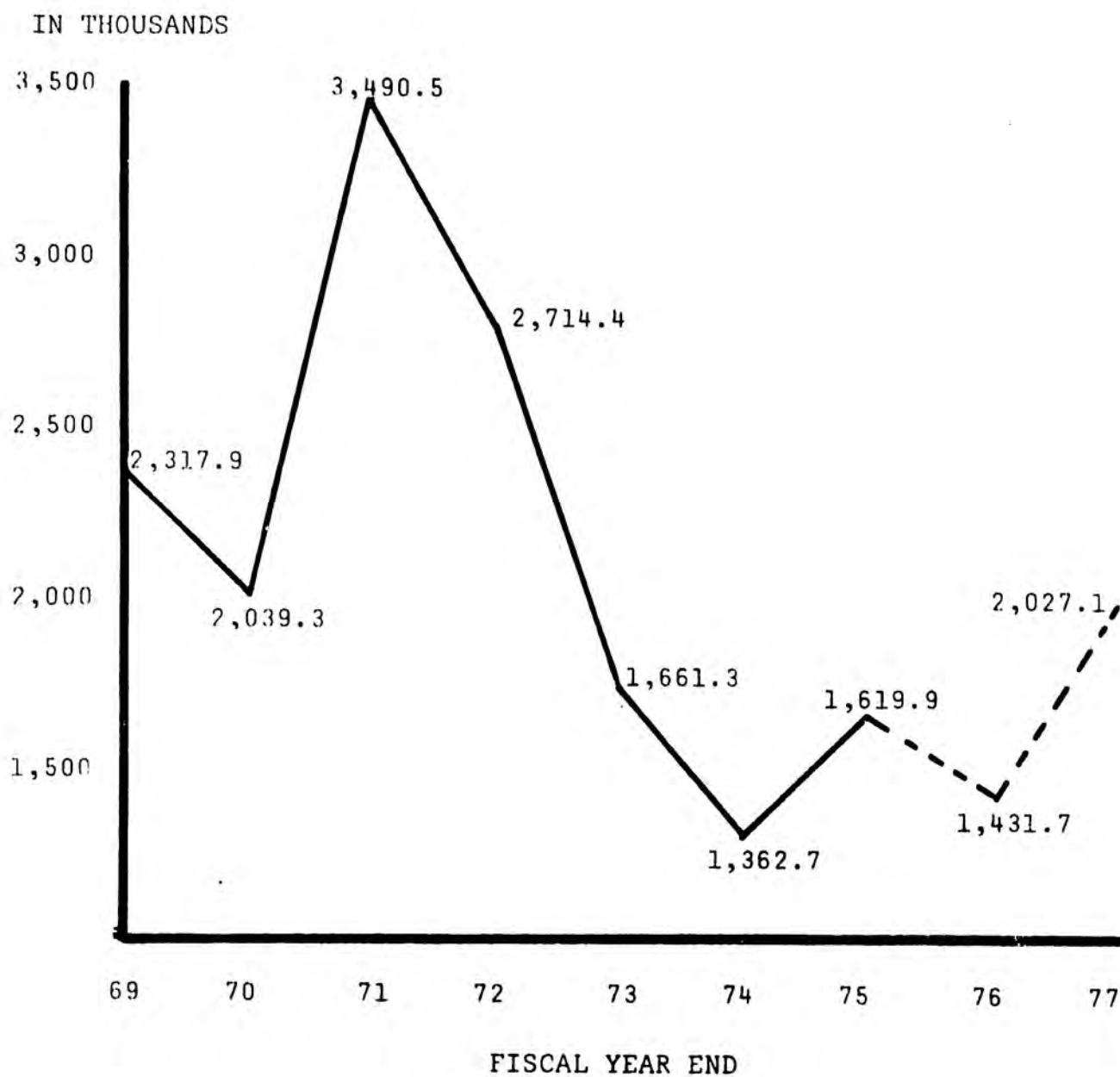
| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$11,178,598.00            | \$ 3,639,912.85                                   | 48.28                                            | 134.80                                |
| 6-30-74                  | 7,538,685.15               | 837,179.51                                        | 12.49                                            | 105.57                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 6,701,505.64               | 632,382.00                                        | 10.42                                            | 104.17                                |
| 6-30-72                  | 6,609,123.75               | 485,283.83                                        | 8.69                                             | 102.46                                |
| 6-30-71                  | 5,583,834.92               | 523,312.88                                        | 10.34                                            | 103.14                                |
| 6-30-70                  | 5,060,522.04               | 911,765.94                                        | 21.98                                            | 112.46                                |
| 6-30-69                  | 4,148,756.10               | Base Year                                         | Base Year                                        | 106.46                                |

# Total Commercial Fish Taxes



# Commercial Fish Tax

## Raw Fish Tax



Actual \_\_\_\_\_

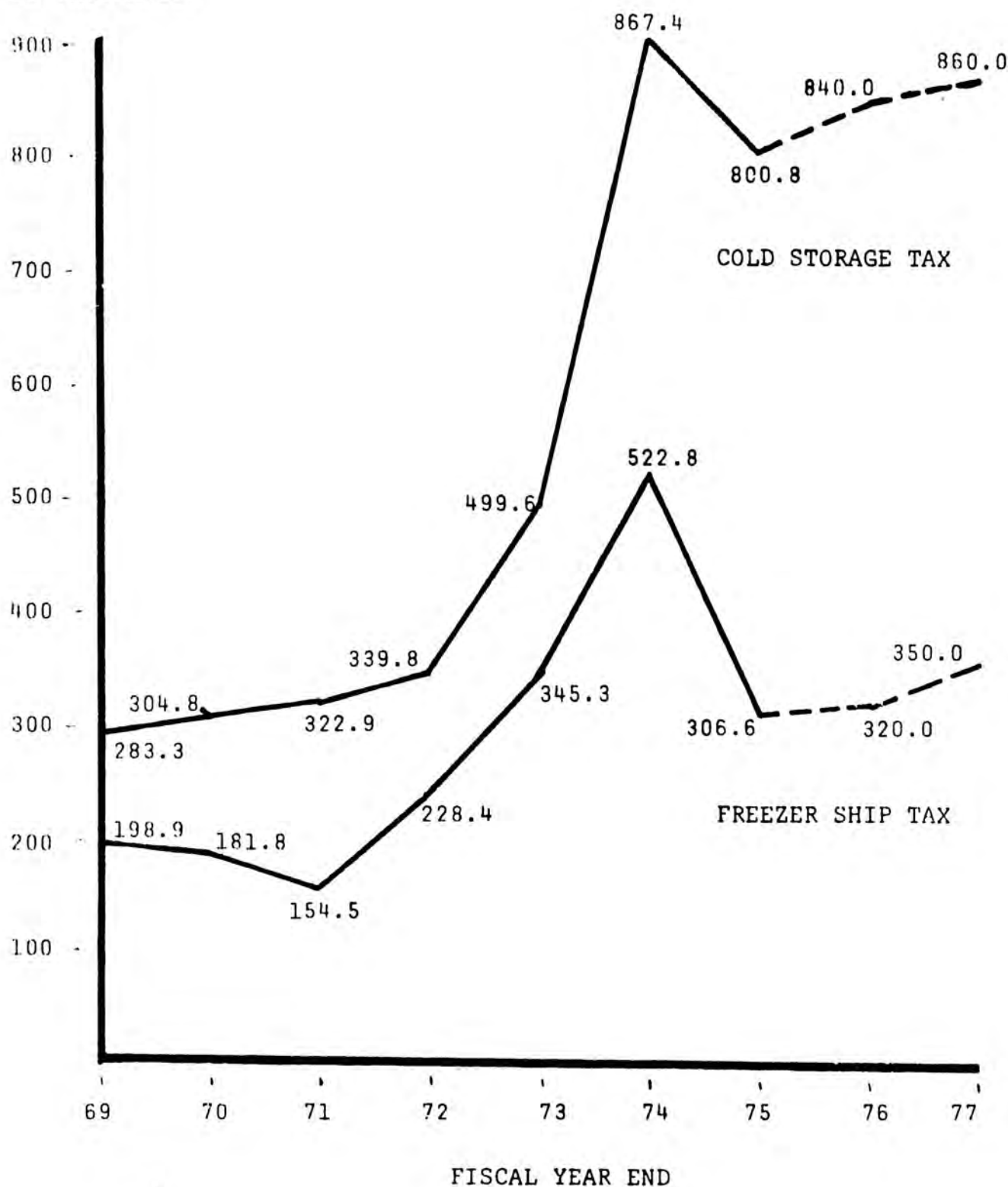
Projected - - - - -

# RAW FISH TAX

CODE 062

| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$1,619,938.91             | \$ 257,212.39                                     | 18.87                                            | 116.52                                |
| 6-30-74                  | 1,362,726.52               | (298,588.04)                                      | (17.97)                                          | 126.59                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 1,661,314.56               | (1,053,061.56)                                    | (38.80)                                          | 105.79                                |
| 6-30-72                  | 2,714,376.12               | (776,113.46)                                      | (22.24)                                          | 108.04                                |
| 6-30-71                  | 3,490,489.58               | 1,451,222.32                                      | 71.16                                            | 105.74                                |
| 6-30-70                  | 2,039,267.26               | (278,603.54)                                      | (12.02)                                          | 97.01                                 |
| 6-30-69                  | 2,317,870.80               | Base Year                                         | Base Year                                        | 103.15                                |

IN THOUSANDS



Actual \_\_\_\_\_

Projected - - - - -

## **Commercial Fish Taxes**

### **Cold Storage & Freezer Ship**

## COLD STORAGE

CODE 063

| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$800,760.49               | \$(66,605.90)                                     | (7.68)                                           | 102.56                                |
| 6-30-74                  | 867,366.39                 | 367,796.66                                        | 73.62                                            | 173.47                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 499,569.73                 | 159,739.97                                        | 47.00                                            | 146.93                                |
| 6-30-72                  | 339,829.76                 | 16,959.95                                         | 5.25                                             | 116.52                                |
| 6-30-71                  | 322,869.81                 | 18,959.95                                         | 5.94                                             | 111.33                                |
| 6-30-70                  | 304,780.70                 | 21,443.15                                         | 7.57                                             | 117.22                                |
| 6-30-69                  | 283,337.55                 | Base Year                                         | Base Year                                        | 141.67                                |

## FREEZER SHIP

CODE 064

| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$306,607.46               | \$(216,191.34)                                    | (41.35)                                          | 61.32                                 |
| 6-30-74                  | 522,798.80                 | 177,447.76                                        | 51.38                                            | 149.37                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 345,351.04                 | 116,897.03                                        | 51.17                                            | 150.15                                |
| 6-30-72                  | 228,454.01                 | 73,962.62                                         | 47.87                                            | 152.30                                |
| 6-30-71                  | 154,491.39                 | (27,352.16)                                       | (15.04)                                          | 88.28                                 |
| 6-30-70                  | 181,843.55                 | (17,083.83)                                       | (8.59)                                           | 165.31                                |
| 6-30-69                  | 198,927.38                 | Base Year                                         | Base Year                                        | 180.84                                |

## ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE COOP TAX

CODE 020

| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$687,532.52               | \$ 78,978.01                                      | 12.98                                            | 104.17                                |
| 6-30-74                  | 608,554.51                 | 66,408.03                                         | 12.25                                            | 104.03                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 542,146.48                 | 73,169.27                                         | 15.60                                            | 108.43                                |
| 6-30-72                  | 468,977.21                 | 73,619.67                                         | 18.62                                            | 110.35                                |
| 6-30-71                  | 395,357.54                 | 56,900.30                                         | 16.81                                            | 109.82                                |
| 6-30-70                  | 338,457.24                 | 35,621.11                                         | 11.76                                            | 103.19                                |
| 6-30-69                  | 302,836.13                 | Base Year                                         | Base Year                                        | 101.97                                |

# MINING & MINING TAX

CODE 061

| <u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> | <u>Net<br/>Collections</u> | <u>\$ Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% Increase<br/>Over Prior<br/>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>% of<br/>Estimate<br/>Realized</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6-30-75                  | \$ 10,495.93               | \$(17,925.92)                                     | (63.07)                                          | 34.99                                 |
| 6-30-74                  | 28,421.85                  | 12,446.85                                         | 77.91                                            | 142.11                                |
| 6-30-73                  | 15,975.00                  | (14,771.00)                                       | (48.04)                                          | 49.92                                 |
| 6-30-72                  | 30,746.00                  | 14,117.65                                         | 84.90                                            | 180.86                                |
| 6-30-71                  | 16,628.35                  | (28,409.65)                                       | (63.08)                                          |                                       |