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Alaska Blue Book 1991-1992

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# ALASKA

## *Blue Book 1991-92*



*Fratt's copy*



# ALASKA

## *Blue Book 1991-92*

*Ninth Edition*

Published Biennially

Compiled and Published

by

Department of Education

Division of State Libraries, Archives & Museums

Jerry Covey

Commissioner of Education

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Director, Division of State Libraries, Archives & Museums

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## Special Thanks

The editor wishes to thank the many state and federal officials, as well as private persons who provided reports, documents, charts, photos, essays, letters, and more, all of which are necessary for the compilation of the *Alaska Blue Book*. Without the assistance of these many unnamed persons this book would not be possible.

## Editor's Note:

The 1991-92 edition of the *Alaska Blue Book* was produced on desktop publishing equipment. The 1989-90 edition was first scanned, converted to word processing documents, then revised and updated using a word processing program. These documents were then imported into a page layout program. Final, camera-ready copy was produced with image setter equipment, which improved the quality of the type from approximately 300 dots per inch to 1,200 dpi.

Each edition of the *Alaska Blue Book* is modified to provide the reader with easier access to information. Sometimes, that means deleting information. As with other editions of the *Alaska Blue Book*, whenever information has been deleted it is referenced in the index, indicating its location in the previous edition. Some charts have been abbreviated by eliminating selected earlier years. The complete annual listing may be found in the earlier editions of the *Alaska Blue Book*.

While every effort has been made to provide accurate information in this *Alaska Blue Book*, some errors or oversights may have occurred. Readers who are aware of any inaccuracies are encouraged to provide appropriate information. Please write to:

Director  
Alaska State Libraries, Archives & Museums  
*Alaska Blue Book*  
P.O. Box G  
Juneau, AK 99811  
(907) 465-2910/465-2151 (Fax)

Keep your 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1989 editions  
of the *Alaska Blue Book*  
for future reference.  
See index of this book  
for listings of articles contained  
in previous editions.

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*Note: A **Directory of State Officials**, including names, addresses and phone numbers, is updated and published twice yearly by the Legislative Affairs Agency. For copies contact:*

*Legislative Affairs Agency  
P.O. Box Y  
Juneau, AK 99811*

*Alaska State Library  
P.O. Box G  
Juneau, AK 99811*

WALTER J. HICKEL  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

Dear Reader:

Welcome to the Alaska Blue Book--a compact volume filled with almost everything you need to know about the State of Alaska. In its tenth edition, you will find updated information about state, federal and local governments including who to call for more information. You will also find a brief history of the state. The Alaska Constitution, thought of as the best of the fifty states, is included in its entirety, as well as statistics on everything from fisheries to numbers of visitors to the Great Land.

The information in the Alaska Blue Book is organized to make the facts readily available, as well as interesting reading. Descriptions of the government agencies that serve you are provided, including a brief summary of their functions, contact addresses and phone numbers.

Some consider this book to be the best source of statistics about Alaska. You may find it useful as a standard desk reference, much like the dictionary.

Good reading!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Walter J. Hickel".

Walter J. Hickel  
Governor

# Executive Branch



*Governor Hickel, following his State-of-the-State address to the legislature, January 1991. (Photo by Mark Kelly)*

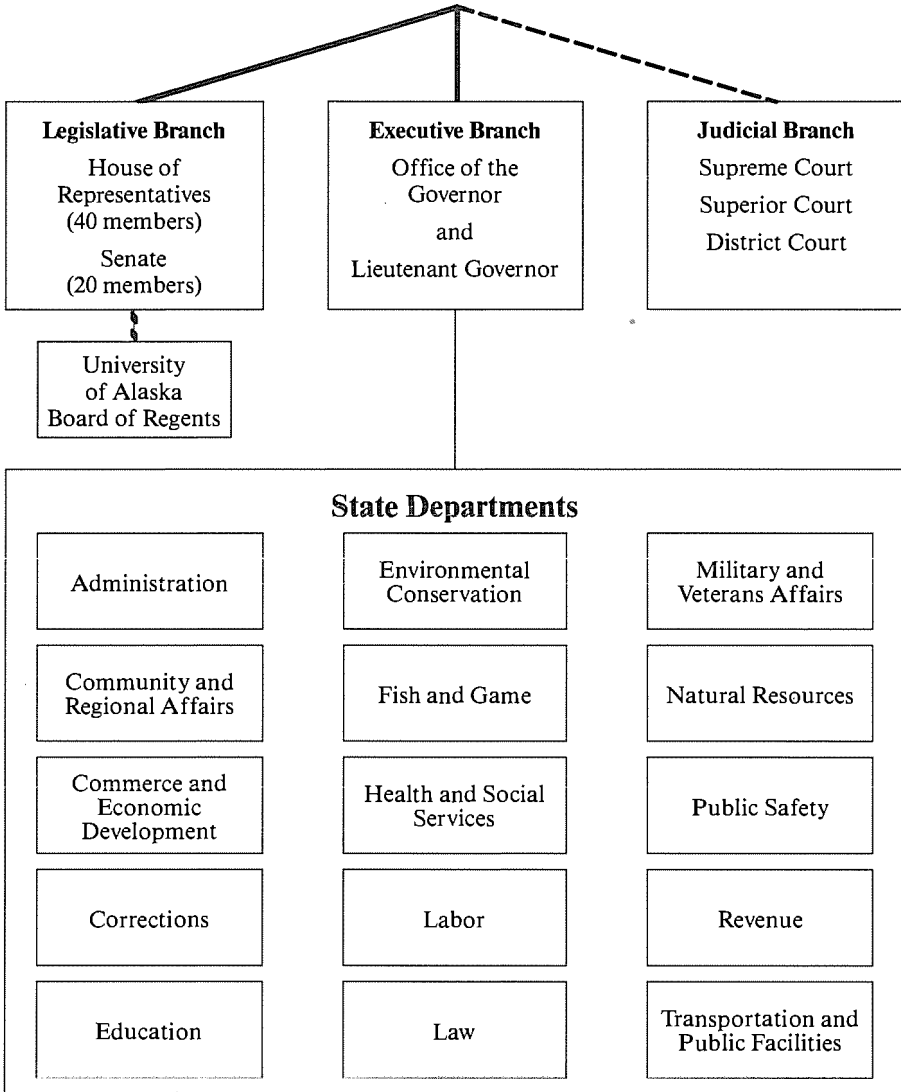
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# Organization of State Government

## The People of Alaska



———— Elected by popular vote.

- - - - - Justices and judges of the courts are nominated by the Judicial Council, selected by the Governor, and thereafter subject to voter approval.

———— Department heads are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature.

////// Regents are appointed by the Governor and approved by the Legislature. The University's budget is subject to legislative approval.

# Executive Officers of the State

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<i>Officer</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Method of Qualification</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
Governor	Elected by greatest number of voters in general election	30 years of age; seven-year resident; seven-year U.S. citizen	Four years (limited to two consecutive terms)
Lieutenant Governor	Same as governor	Same as governor	Concurrent with governor
Commissioner of Education	Appointed by Board of Education; approved by governor	Master's degree plus five years in the field	Term is set by the Board of Education
Commissioner of Fish and Game	Appointed by governor from list of qualified persons nominated by Boards of Fish and Game; must be confirmed by Legislature in joint session	Same as above	Five years at pleasure of governor; Boards may request removal by resolution to governor
All other department heads	Appointed by governor; must be confirmed by legislature in joint session	U.S. citizen	Serve at pleasure of governor

# Walter J. Hickel, Governor

---

Third Floor, State Capitol  
P.O. Box A, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-3500 / 463-3454 Fax



*Walter J. Hickel was elected Alaska's first Independence Party Governor on November 6, 1990. He was sworn into office on December 3, 1990, becoming Alaska's seventh Governor since statehood in 1959. He also served as the state's second Governor from 1966 to January 1969.*

Born August 18, 1919, near Claflin, Kansas. Moved to Alaska in 1940. Kansas' Welterweight Golden Gloves boxing champion, 1938. Served as a civilian flight maintenance inspector for the Army Air Corps during World War II.

Builder/developer in Alaska in 1950s; sole proprietor, Hickel Investment Company which builds and operates hotels and shopping centers in Alaska.

Republican National Committeeman, 1954-64. Leader, Alaska Chamber economic trade mission to Japan, 1964; Co-Chair with William Egan, Governor Hammond's Economic Committee on North Slope Natural Gas, 1982.

Governor of Alaska, 1966-January 1969; appointed 38th Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, 1968.

Author, *Who Owns America?*; named "Alaskan of the Year," 1969; received the "Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure" from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

Married: wife Ermalee Strutz Hickel, daughter of pioneering Alaskans, Louis and Aline Strutz. Children: Ted, Bob, Wally Jr., Jack, Joe and Karl.

# John (Jack) Coghill, Lt. Governor

---

Third Floor, State Capitol  
P.O. Box AA, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-3520 / 463-5364 Fax



*John (Jack) Coghill was elected Alaska's first Independent Party Lt. Governor on November 6, 1990. He is the eighth Lt. Governor since statehood in 1959.*

Born September 24, 1925, in Fairbanks. Raised in Nenana. Attended Nenana High School.

Partner in Coghill's Store; secretary, Nenana Industries, Inc. Served in the Army on the Aleutian Islands, 1944-46. Served on the Nenana School Board, 1948-59; special assistant to the governor, 1967; secretary, North Commission, 1968-72; chairman, Alaska Statehood Commission, 1980-83; mayor, City of Nenana, 1962-84.

Member: Lions Club, Masonic Lodge, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Pioneers of Alaska, Episcopal Church. Member of Territorial House of Representatives, 1953 and 1957; Alaska Constitutional Convention, 1955. Alaska State Senate, 1959-64, 1984-88, 1989-90.

Married, wife Frances. Children: Patricia, John B., Jr., James, Jerald, Paula and Jeffrey.

# Commissioners

---



## **Millett F. Keller**

Commissioner, Department of Administration  
Tenth Floor, State Office Building  
P.O. Box C, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-2200 / 465-2135 Fax

Born 1940 in Great Falls, Montana. Resident of Alaska since 1963. Stanford University, M.S., Geophysics, 1963.

Geophysicist for Texaco, 1963-64; data processing representative for IBM Corporation, 1964-68; CEO of SCS Data Processing, Inc., 1968-76; vice-president of Alaska Pacific Bank, 1979-81; president of Millett Keller Company, consulting firm specializing in design and implementation of complex information systems, 1977-90.

Served two terms on Anchorage School Board, 1975-81; member, Governor Hammond's Petrochemical Review Committee, 1980-81; member, Alaska Economic Development Forum, 1981-82; member, Municipal Board of Ethics, City of Anchorage, 1982-84; trustee, Humana Hospital Alaska Board of Trustees, 1982-84. Served on boards of directors of the following organizations: Commonwealth North, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, Common Sense for Alaska, Catholic Social Services. Married: wife Pat. Children: Lisa and Jeff.

Appointed Commissioner of Administration on December 3, 1990.



## **Glenn Olds**

Commissioner, Department of Commerce and Economic Development  
Ninth Floor, State Office Building  
P.O. Box D, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-2500 / 463-3841 Fax

Born February 28, 1921, in Sherwood, Oregon. Resident of Alaska 1977-87; returned to Alaska in 1990. Attended Willamette University, B.A., 1942, Magna Cum Laude; Garrett Theological Seminary, B.D., 1944; Northwestern U., M.A., 1945, with honors; Yale, Ph.D., 1948.

President Springfield College, 1958-65; dean International Affairs, State Univ. of N.Y., 1965-68. Served as U.S. Ambassador/Rep., United Nations Economic and Social Council, 1968-71; special assistant for policy and manpower development to President Nixon, 1968-69. President and

professor of philosophy: Kent State University, 1971-77; Alaska Pacific U., 1977-88. Responsible for reopening APU and placing emphasis on Asian and Pacific rim cultures. Married: wife Dr. Eva Olds. Children: Dr. Linda Olds, Dr. G. Richard Olds. Appointed Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development on Jan. 3, 1991.

## Edgar Blatchford

Commissioner, Department of  
Community and Regional Affairs  
Room 217, Community Building  
P.O. Box B Juneau, AK 99811  
465-4700 / 465-2948 Fax

Born November 24, 1950, in Nome, Alaska. Resident of Seward since 1960.

Received his undergraduate degree from Alaska Methodist University, 1973; graduate of the University of Washington School of Law, 1976; received a master's degree from Columbia University in New York City, 1988.

Senior board member, Chugach Alaska Corporation, 1977-91. Served three terms as elected chairman of the board. Currently on leave as editor and publisher of several weekly rural Alaska newspapers; *The Seward Phoenix Log*, *Tundra Drums*, *Cordova Times* and the *Valdez Vanguard*.

Appointed Commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs on January 2, 1991.



## Lloyd F. Hames

Commissioner, Department of Corrections  
Third Floor, Fuller Building  
P.O. Box T, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-3376 / 465-2006 Fax

Born June 26, 1927, in Sprague, Washington. Moved to Alaska June 10, 1949. Attended Washington State College, Pullman, 1948-49; Alaska Pacific University, Anchorage, honorary doctorate degree in public service, 1976. Served 18 months in U.S. Army, 24th Division, during occupation of Japan.

A partner in business with C.R. Rands Co. in Sitka until 1969, business was sold to Hames' wife's parents; 1975, purchased P.J. Wingren assets in Ketchikan, renamed Sea Mart; built the Plaza Port West Mall in Ketchikan, 1985. Member, Alaskan Republican Central Committee for 12 years; delegate, Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1976, Detroit in 1979, and Dallas in 1984. Alaskan delegate, President Reagan's White House Conference on Small Business, 1976.

Served on board of directors of Sheldon Jackson College, 1959-present, and chairman for last 18 years; Past Master, Mount Verstovia Mason Lodge; past president Sitka Rotary Club, Sitka Chamber of Commerce. Married: wife Barbara. Children: Randy, Rhonda, and Roger.

Appointed Commissioner of Corrections on December 3, 1990.





## **Jerry Covey**

Commissioner, Department of Education  
Goldbelt Building, 801 W. 10th  
P.O. Box F, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-2800 / 463-4156 Fax

Born February 3, 1947, in Oscoda, Michigan. Moved to Alaska in 1976.

Attended Central Michigan University, B.A. in history/social studies, 1970; M.A. guidance/counseling, 1974.

Teacher, Central Montcalm Junior High School, Michigan, 1970-75; counselor, Central Montcalm High School, 1975-76; principal, Kiana School, Alaska, 1976-78; principal, Kotzebue High, 1978-79; principal/teacher, Kobuk School, 1981-84; associate superintendent, Northwest Arctic School District, 1984-87; superintendent, Northwest Arctic Borough School District, 1987-91.

President, Alaska Association of School Administrators; member, National Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. Married: wife Sandra. One son, Jake.

Appointed Commissioner of Education, June 27, 1991.



## **John A. Sandor**

Commissioner, Department of  
Environmental Conservation  
3220 Hospital Drive  
P.O. Box O, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-2600 / 586-1391 Fax

Born December 22, 1926 in Buckley, Washington. Resident of Alaska 1953-62, and 1976-present.

Attended Washington State University, B.S., 1950; Harvard University, M.P.A., public administration, 1959.

Professional forester, assignments in Pac. Northwest, Alaska, Northeast U.S., Southeast U.S. and Washington, D.C., 1950-76; regional forester, U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Region, 1976-84; exec. dir., Alliance for Juneau's Future, Inc., 1989-90. Member of Alaska Land Use Council,

1981-84; chair, State Emergency Response Commission; trustee for natural resources injured by *Exxon Valdez* oil spill; pres., Juneau Rotary Club, 1987-88; District Governor's representative, S.E. Alaska, 1989-90.

U.S. delegate, Food and Agriculture Conference in Cancun, Mexico, 1980. Member, Alaska International Business Center Advisory Board, University of Alaska, Anchorage, 1984-86; participant, World Forestry Congress, Mexico, 1985, and Indonesia, 1981. Married: wife Lee. Children: Janet Lee and Mary Helen.

Appointed Commissioner of Environmental Conservation on December 3, 1990.

## **Carl Rosier**

Commissioner, Department of Fish and Game  
Capital Office Park, West 8th & Egan Drive  
P.O. Box 3-2000, Juneau, AK 99802  
465-4100 / 586-2332 Fax

Born September 23, 1936, in Corvallis, Oregon. Moved to Alaska in 1960.

Attended Oregon State University, B.S., wildlife management, 1959.

Fishery aide, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1955-59. Served in Dept. of Fish and Game, 1960-80, as follows: asst. area management biologist, Ketchikan and Wrangell areas, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 1960-62; area management biologist, Ketchikan Management Area, 1963-69; S.E. regional supervisor, Commercial Fisheries, 1970-72; director of Commercial Fisheries, 1973-78; deputy commissioner, Program Management, 1979-80. Chief of Industry Services and Trade, National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region, 1980-1991. Married: wife Gladys. Children: Caro Jane, Mark, Jeannette and Deidre.

Appointed Commissioner of Fish and Game on February 15, 1991.



## **Theodore A. Mala, M.D., M.P.H.**

Commissioner, Department of  
Health and Social Services  
350 Main Street  
P.O. Box H, Juneau, AK 99811-0601  
465-3030/465-3068 Fax

Born February 3, 1946, in Santa Monica, CA. Lived in Alaska off and on as a child, resettling permanently in 1975.

De Paul University, Chicago, B.A. in philosophy and foreign languages, 1972. Autonomous University School of Medicine, Guadalajara, Mexico, 1976; Harvard School of Public Health, M.A. of Public Health, 1980. Chief of Health Services, Alaska State Division of Corrections, 1978-79; associate professor of Health Sciences, University of Alaska, 1982-90. Founder and director, Institute for Circumpolar Health Studies; founder and director, Siberian Medical Research Program, 1982.

Member: American Public Health Association; Alaska Public Health Assoc.; Am. Society for Circumpolar Health; Research and Publications Committee, AK Area U.S. Public Health Service; N.Y. Academy of Sciences; Native American Science Education Assoc. Board, 1984-87. Married: wife Nancy Edtl Mala. Children: Ted and Galina.

Sworn in as Commissioner of Health and Social Services on December 3, 1990.







## Nancy Bear Usera

Commissioner, Department of Labor  
1111 West 8th Street  
P.O. Box 21149, Juneau, AK 99802-1149  
465-2700 / 465-2784

Born October 9, 1949, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Moved to Alaska in 1981.

Attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Virginia State University.

Formerly served as vice president of a management/lobby firm representing special interest national trade associations before Congress and federal regulatory agencies in Washington, D.C. Served as President, Alaska Credit Union League 1984-91.

Served as a board member: Anchorage Economic Development Corporation, Commonwealth North, Credit Union National Association.

Chair: Anchorage Budget Advisory Commission, Cost Containment Committee of the Mayor's Task Force on Fiscal Policy. Co-author of *Going Up in Flames: The Promises of Alaska Statehood*. Children: Michael, James, and Phillip.

Appointed Commissioner of Labor on January 2, 1991.



## Charles E. Cole

Attorney General, Department of Law  
Room 412, State Capitol  
P.O. Box K, Juneau, AK 99811-0300  
465-3600 / 465-5295 Fax

Born October 10, 1927, in Yakima, Washington. Moved to Alaska in 1954.

Attended Oregon State College, Corvallis, 1945, and Yakima Junior College, Yakima, Washington. Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, B.A. pre-law, 1948-50. Received LLB, 1950-53, Stanford University.

Served in the U.S. Army 1946-47, honorable discharge. Played professional baseball, Stockton, California, Twin Falls, Idaho, 1950, 1951, 1953. Worked as a law clerk for the Veterans Affairs Commission, Territory of Alaska, Juneau, 1954, and for the Territorial Attorney General's Office,

Fairbanks, 1955-56; worked as a law clerk for the United States District Court, Fairbanks, 1955-56; served as city magistrate, Fairbanks, 1957-58; private law practice, 1957-90. State Bar of California, 1953-present; Washington State Bar Association, 1953 to present; Alaska Bar Association, 1955 to present. Married: wife Christine. Children: Susan, Charles Jr. and Kristin

Appointed Attorney General of Alaska on December 8, 1990.

## Major General Hugh L. Cox III

Commissioner, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

Adjutant General, Alaska National Guard  
800 East Dimond Blvd., Suite 3-570  
Anchorage, AK 99515  
249-1565/Juneau: 465-4600/465-4605 Fax

Born January 10, 1934, in Fort Worth, Texas. Lived in Alaska from 1963 to 1966; returned in 1976 and 1991.

Attended high school in Amarillo, Texas; Texas Christian University, B.A., 1957; Squadron Officer School, 1962; Air Command and Staff College, 1970; Air War College, 1978.

Received commission through the Reserve Officer Training Corps, 1957. Served as aide-de-camp and command pilot for the commander-in-chief, AK Air Command, Elmendorf Air Force Base, 1963-66. Returned to Alaska in 1976 as deputy commander, 21st Air Base Group, Elmendorf Air Force Base. Retired from active Air Force, 1990. Awarded Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross. Married; wife Patricia. One son, Hugh L. Cox IV.

Assumed command of the Alaska National Guard and accepted appointment as Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs on February 9, 1991.



## Harold C. Heinze

Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources  
Fifth Floor, 400 Willoughby Ave.  
Juneau, AK 99801  
465-2400 / 586-2754 Fax

Born November 6, 1942, in Flushing, N.Y. First came to Alaska in 1969 with ARCO as an engineer to work on the Prudhoe Bay reservoir. Graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in 1964 with a degree in petroleum engineering and did graduate work at the University of Tulsa.

Held a succession of positions of increasing responsibility in Alaska and the Lower 48. Returned to Alaska in 1983 as president of ARCO Alaska, Inc. Oversaw ARCO's oil production statewide, including Prudhoe Bay, Kuparuk, and Cook Inlet oil fields. In 1987, left Alaska for Long Beach, California, where served as president of ARCO Transportation Company until 1990. Married; wife, Vicky. One son, Hal.

Sworn in as Commissioner of Natural Resources on December 3, 1990.





### **Richard L. Burton**

Commissioner, Department of Public Safety  
450 Whittier Street  
P.O. Box N, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-4322 / 465-4362 Fax

Born March 4, 1933, in Moberly, Missouri. Came to Alaska in 1952.

Southern Police Institute graduate. Joined the Ketchikan Police Force in 1954; Fairbanks Police Department, 1958-59. Joined Alaska State Police and worked throughout the state for the next twelve years. U.S. Department of Justice, law enforcement advisor in Vietnam. Awarded National Police Commendation for Meritorious Service and a U.S. State Department medal. Chief of Police, City and Borough of Juneau, 1973. Appointed Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, 1974. Police specialist, Department of Justice,

1979; Justice Services Administrator, Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Oregon, 1980-82; established Alaska Security, Inc., 1982; established Burton and Associates, 1988. Member: Alaska Peace Officers Association; International Association of Chiefs of Police; past president and vice president, Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police. Married: wife Diane. Appointed Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Public Safety on January 15, 1991.



### **Lee E. Fisher**

Commissioner, Department of Revenue  
Eleventh Floor, State Office Building  
P.O. Box S, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-2300 / 465-2389 Fax

Born May 6, 1927, in Spokane, Washington. Moved to Alaska January, 1958. Served in the U.S. Navy Air Corps as a combat air crewman.

M.A. with honors, Kinman Business University, 1949; B.C.S. Kinman Business University, Spokane, 1951. Post graduate work in taxation, New York University.

Senior accountant, Rettig, Scott and Co., Anchorage, 1958-61; Associate, R. William Lovern, CPA, Anchorage, 1961-63; managing partner, Fisher, Vasak and Hendrix and related predecessor partnerships, Anchorage, 1964-74; managing partner, Cooper and Lybrand, Anch., 1975-88.

Member, American Institute of CPAs, Alaska Society of CPAs, Rotary Club of Anchorage. Past president and founder: Crime Stoppers of Anchorage; Resource Development Council for Alaska; People Against State Income Tax. Alaska delegate, White House Conference on Small Business, 1986. Married: wife Phyllis Diane Harrington (Sexson). Children: Todd Elliott and Lora Diane; stepson, Scott Richard Sexson.

Appointed Commissioner of Revenue on December 21, 1990.

## Frank Turpin

Commissioner, Department of Transportation  
and Public Facilities  
3132 Channel Drive  
P.O. Box Z, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-3900 / 586-8365 Fax

Born in Bluefield, West Virginia, October 22, 1922. Moved to Alaska in 1978. Holds a masters degree in chemical engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Began career with Exxon in 1947, spent 37 years with company in various management positions at refineries in Louisiana and Texas. Became vice-president, Exxon Research and Engineering Company, also elected to its board of directors. Joined Alyeska, 1978 (on loan from Exxon, serving as the company's president the first year the Alaska Pipeline was put in service). Retired from Exxon, January 1985. Served as chief executive officer, Alaska Railroad Corporation, 1985-91.

Served as president, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, 1982-83. Director, Alaska State Chamber of Commerce. Member: Rotary International; Advisory Board of Providence Hospital, Anchorage; College of Fellows of the University of Alaska Foundation; Commonwealth North, president, 1990. Married; wife, Hope. Five children.

Appointed Commissioner of Transportation and Public Facilities on January 2, 1991.



# Office of the Governor

---

Walter J. Hickel, Governor  
P.O. Box A, Juneau, AK 99811

The governor and the lieutenant governor are the only elected officials in the executive branch of state government.

The governor, as chief executive officer of Alaska, directs the executive office of the state, which provides liaison between the state and federal governments, and among the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of state government. The governor is responsible for coordinating state policies carried out by state agencies, and for providing effective responses to the needs of Alaskans.

The lieutenant governor serves in the Office of the Governor. He performs the duties prescribed by law and delegated by the governor.

**Succession:** In the case of a vacancy in the office of the governor for any reason, the lieutenant governor succeeds to the office for the remainder of the term.

A newly elected governor also appoints a person to succeed to the office of lieutenant governor if that office becomes vacant. The appointment is subject to legislative confirmation. Further details about succession are outlined in Alaska Statutes 44.19.040-44.19.046.

## Executive Office:

Chief of Staff .....	465-3500
Press Secretary .....	465-3500
Legislative Liaison .....	465-3500
Anchorage Regional Office .....	561-4228
Fairbanks Regional Office .....	451-2920
Washington, D.C. Office .....	(202) 624-5858
Boards and Commissions .....	465-3500
Division of Administrative Services .....	465-3616
Office of Management and Budget:	
Office of the Director .....	465-3568
Division of Audit and Management Services .....	465-3568
Division of Budget Review .....	465-3568
Division of Governmental Coordination .....	465-3562
Other Offices, Agencies and Commissions	
Alaska Women's Commission (Anchorage) .....	561-4227
Human Rights Commission (Anchorage) .....	276-7474
Alaska Commission on Children and Youth .....	465-3155

## Executive Office

The governor has the responsibility to enforce compliance with the law by appropriate court action; convene the legislature in special session in the public interest; grant pardons, commutations, and reprieves; suspend and reassign functions for efficient administration; veto legislative bills, and by veto, strike or reduce appropriations bills; inform the legislature on the affairs of state and recommend necessary measures; appoint the head of each state department, and of regulatory or quasi-judicial boards (subject in some cases to legislative confirmation); and fill judicial vacancies, including appointments on the state's Judicial Council.

The governor, in addition to acting as the Commander in Chief of the state's National Guard, also carries out the reapportionment of the state's legislature after each decennial census. The governor also supervises the Executive Residence, and entertains official visitors and guests.

The chief task of the governor—the process by which he directs each state department and division—is preparation of the state’s fiscal budget. The governor must submit a budget for the next fiscal year, a general appropriation bill, and a bill covering recommendations for new or additional revenues before the fourth legislative day after the legislature convenes, i.e., the Governor’s Budget Address.

The four main functions assigned to the governor under the constitution are to supervise and manage the executive branch; to ensure the fair and impartial execution of the laws passed by the legislature and Congress; to serve as a check and balance upon the other branches of government; to prevent lawless violence or insurrection; and to mitigate the effects of a natural disaster.

The office of the governor is managed by the chief of staff. The governor’s staff advises him on the major categories of government: general government, public protection and the administration of justice, commerce and industry, human resources, and natural resources.

### **Duties of Governor’s Office Staff:**

**Chief of Staff:** Is essentially the office manager of state government, directly supervises commissioners of state departments, runs the governor’s executive office and serves as the governor’s primary assistant.

**Deputy Chief of Staff:** Works directly under the Chief of Staff handling special assignments.

**Chief of Operations:** In charge of operations within the Office of the Governor, which includes office organization, staffing as well as handling special assignments.

**Press Secretary:** Oversees the governor’s relations with both Alaska and out-of-state media, responds to inquiries about the governor’s positions on issues, prepares news releases and coordinates news conferences and media interviews.

**Scheduling/Research Analyst:** Oversees the governor’s schedule; obtains information and prepares an index for the governor’s library.



*Walter Hickel became Alaska’s second governor in 1966, and its seventh governor upon his election in 1990. (Photo courtesy of the Office of the Governor.)*

**Special Projects:** Handles special projects assigned by the governor and Chief of Staff.

**Legislative Liaison:** Coordinates the governor's contact with legislators and oversees the movement of administration-sponsored bills and resolutions during legislative sessions.

**Local Government Liaison:** Coordinates the governor's contacts with local government.

**Staff Assistant:** Handles specific issues for the Office of the Governor.

**Director of Constituent Relations:** Oversees the governor's contact with constituents and special groups, directs the mail received daily to the appropriate staff and organizes outreach programs.

**Director of Boards and Commissions:** Oversees more than 100 state boards and commissions and assists the governor in making appointments to them.

**Regional Office Directors:** These two directors in the governor's regional offices (Anchorage and Fairbanks), handle constituent concerns in their areas and issues that affect their regions.

**Washington, D.C., Office:** This office oversees the state's relations with members of Congress, federal agencies and foreign countries.

## Office of Management and Budget

The Office of Management and Budget works toward the allocation of state resources in a manner consistent with the goals and objectives of the governor and within the framework of the Alaska Constitution and statutes. Included within this office are the Divisions of Budget Review, Audit and Management Services, and Governmental Coordination.

The **Division of Audit and Management Services** performs internal audits, does computer systems planning, and reviews operational and organizational plans and structures.

The **Division of Budget Review** assists the governor and state agencies in the preparation of the executive budget and the six-year capital improvement plan.

The **Division of Governmental Coordination** deals with issues and processes that require expertise and involvement of more than one state agency, local government or authority, local organization and/or the federal government.

## Other Offices, Agencies and Commissions

The **Alaska Women's Commission** researches problems, needs and contributions of Alaska women and recommends action to ensure equal treatment and opportunities for women.

The **Human Rights Commission** seeks to eliminate and prevent discriminatory practices.

The **Alaska Commission on Children and Youth** advocates on behalf of Alaska's children and youth and ensures placement of their needs and concerns on public policy agendas.

The Governor's Office also operates a Washington, D.C., branch office, and offices in Anchorage and Fairbanks, as well as the main office in Juneau.

There are also more than 100 state councils, commissions and boards. The governor appoints members to serve on a board and/or commission. (See Boards and Commissions.)

# Office of the Lieutenant Governor

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John (Jack) Coghill, Lieutenant Governor  
P.O. Box AA, Juneau, AK 99811

The lieutenant governor serves in the Office of the Governor. He performs the duties prescribed by law and delegated by the governor, serves as acting governor during the temporary absence of the governor, and succeeds to the Office of the Governor if the governor dies, resigns, or is disqualified.

Statutory responsibilities of the lieutenant governor include: authentication of laws, supplements, and replacement pamphlets for the Alaska Statutes; assuring proper use of the State Seal; presiding over the organization of the first regular session of the Legislature; filing the original and enrolled copies of all acts and resolutions and all Executive Orders having the effect of law; ordering and supervising incorporation elections; serving as chair of the Alaska Historical Commission; appointing Notaries Public; and administering the Administrative Procedure Act.

Lt. Governor .....	465-3520
Division of Elections	
Director .....	465-4611
Election Supervisors	
Southeast (Juneau) .....	586-1533
Southcentral (Anchorage) .....	276-8683
Central (Fairbanks) .....	452-5111
Northwest (Nome) .....	443-5285

## Division of Elections

The lieutenant governor administers the state election laws through the Division of Elections. This division is responsible for providing efficient, well-run elections for the citizens of Alaska in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. The division is responsible for overseeing various elections in Alaska. Duties include the registration of eligible voters, the updating of voter registration files, and the training of election boards and registrars.



*Lt. Governor Jack Coghill at work in his Juneau office. (Photo by Governor's Office)*



# State Departments

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## Department of Administration

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Millett Keller, Commissioner  
P.O. Box C, Juneau, AK 99811

The Department of Administration maintains interdepartmental management and liaison in matters of finance, personnel, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action, labor relations, leasing of space, purchasing and supply, data processing, property, risk management, forms management, and retirement and benefits programs. The department also manages the state's telecommunications programs, the pioneers' homes, the longevity bonus program, and the municipal grants program.

The goal of the department is to provide efficient and effective services to all agencies and the public. The workload is directly related and dependent upon the programs of other agencies and the services they require.

Commissioner .....	465-2200
Division of Administrative Services .....	465-2277
Division of Information Services .....	465-2220
Telecommunications, Juneau .....	465-2220
Telecommunications, Anchorage .....	269-5744
Computer Services .....	465-2220
Division of Finance .....	465-2240
Division of General Services .....	465-2250
Division of Labor Relations .....	465-4404
Division of Personnel .....	465-4430
Division of Pioneers' Benefits .....	465-4400
Division of Retirement and Benefits .....	465-4460
Division of Risk Management .....	465-2180
Other Offices, Agencies and Commissions:	
Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission .....	465-2846
Alaska Public Offices Commission (Anchorage) .....	276-4176
Office of Public Advocacy (Anchorage) .....	274-1684
Older Alaskans Commission .....	465-3250
Public Defender Agency (Anchorage) .....	279-7541

### Office of the Commissioner

The commissioner is assisted by deputy commissioners responsible for two main areas: services to the public and services to state agencies.

### Division of Administrative Services

Provides general administration and support services such as personnel, accounting, budget, supply purchasing, property control, word processing and desktop publishing functions. Also administers the **Municipal Grants Program** and approves grant entitlements to communities.

### Division of Information Services

Provides centralized data processing, data communications and telecommunications for shared use by state and other government agencies. The **Computer**

**Services Section** is responsible for the operation of two major data centers, one in Anchorage and one in Juneau. The data centers provide computer operations, data and communications network support (local and long distance data transmission lines) and technical support. The **Planning and Customer Support Services Section** provides applications development, programming assistance, microcomputer assistance and computer account maintenance. Other responsibilities include data security, planning and customer support for voice communications. The **Administrative Services Section** provides the administrative support needed to maintain day-to-day operation of the division. This involves notifying customers of data center activity through on-line notices and monthly customer meetings; providing clerical support; coordinating system changes to the mainframe; and allocating central computing resources. The **Telecommunications Services Section** provides planning and technical assistance to state agencies and other organizations, and coordination of state telecommunications functions. Division technicians install, service and maintain the Rural Alaska Television Network (RATNET) TV channel, which provides entertainment and instructional TV to bush communities statewide. Other responsibilities include providing radio, marine and high-frequency communications support to state public service agencies, and operating the low power TV transmitters and earth stations used in conjunction with RATNET.

### **Division of Finance**

The central service agency that operates and maintains statewide general accounting, payroll and leave systems to meet vendor payment, payroll, and financial reporting requirements for all departments as well as outside entities such as the IRS. The division maintains central financial accounting and payroll records, and also prepares the annual financial report for the state.

### **Division of General Services**

Centralizes support services to other state agencies including purchasing, property management, central mail and duplication, leasing and facilities management, and state and federal surplus property.

### **Division of Labor Relations**

Represents the state in negotiating labor contracts with its employees, administers the labor agreements, provides technical assistance to operating agencies, investigates and resolves contract complaints and grievances, and represents the employer in neutral settings to resolve grievances and other disputes between the state and employee unions.

### **Division of Personnel**

Provides lists of qualified and available candidates to managers to fill authorized state positions. This is the end product of a sequence of work that includes maintaining the classification and pay plans, developing examining devices, and recruiting and testing applicants. The Division of Personnel also provides or arranges for training of managers and employees. The Personnel Board, as a regulatory body, insures that state personnel procedures are adhered to, and that they are in the best interests of the employee and the employer.

### **Division of Pioneers' Benefits**

Directly administers the six **Pioneers' Homes** at Sitka, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Palmer, Ketchikan, and Juneau. The average age of all residents in the homes is 82

years. The division also administers the **Longevity Bonus Program**.

### **Division of Retirement and Benefits**

Administers a number of retirement systems, including the **Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)** with special provisions for peace officers and firemen, the **Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)**, the **Territorial Retirement System**, the **Judicial Retirement System**, the **National Guard/Naval Militia Retirement System**, and the **Elected Public Officers' Retirement System**. Also administers the Deferred Compensation Plan for employees of the State of Alaska, the Group Health and Life Insurance Plans of employees and retirees of the state, and participating political subdivisions and school districts, including a voluntary dental-vision-audio insurance plan for retirees, the death and disability benefits programs under the PERS and TRS, and the Supplemental Benefits System developed as a replacement for Social Security. The division also provides staff support for the Public Employees' Retirement Board and the Teachers' Retirement Board to review questionable applications and help diminish benefit costs.

### **Division of Risk Management**

Administers the state insurance programs, adjusts claims, retains and analyzes insured loss data base information for all state agencies, and audits state contracts for insurance requirements. The state property/casualty program consists of a high level of self insurance combined with purchase of excess insurance for funding catastrophic loss. The division also acts as an insurance consulting resource for all state agencies including Alaska Power Authority, Alaska Railroad, and University of Alaska, when called upon.



*Numerous programs, many funded through the Older Alaskans Commission, serve Alaska's senior citizens. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

## **OTHER OFFICES, AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS**

### **Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission**

The Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission (APBC) is required by law to encourage and supervise the development of an integrated public broadcasting system for the state and to coordinate all public broadcasting stations. The commission provides operating and capital grants to locally-controlled nonprofit broadcasting stations, or telecommunications entities, in support of the delivery, by those entities, of noncommercial programs intended for general audiences.

The APBC retains a separate identity within the Department of Administration since it is actually headed by a nine-member citizen commission, appointed by the governor. The commission appoints its own executive director.

### **Alaska Public Offices Commission**

2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd., Rm. 128, Anchorage, AK 99508

The Alaska Public Offices Commission administers the state's three disclosure laws: Campaign Disclosure, Conflict of Interest, and Regulation of Lobbying. The fundamental responsibilities of the commission are to provide accurate responses to inquiries about the requirements of the laws, adequate notice to those whose actions have placed them under the laws, timely audits of information filed to assure compliance, prompt investigation of alleged violations, and reasonable public access to the information on file.

### **Office of Public Advocacy**

900 W. 5th, Suite 525, Anchorage, AK 99501

Assures guardian ad litem representation for abused and neglected children; provides public guardian services for incapacitated adults, and legal representation for indigent criminal defendants with whom the Alaska Public Defender Agency has a conflict of interest.

### **Older Alaskans Commission**

The Older Alaskans Commission is a planning, administrative, advocacy, and policy making body for the state's elderly. The commission's goals are to ensure the health, economic well-being, independence and dignity of Alaska's senior citizens. The commission awards state funds and federal funds that are allocated to Alaska under the Older Americans Act to nonprofit agencies statewide, to provide services to the elderly. The commission's services include transportation, congregate meals, home-delivered meals and in-home services. The Office of Long-Term Care Ombudsman is part of the Commission's staff, and handles complaints by nursing home residents.

### **Public Defender Agency**

900 W. 5th, Suite 200, Anchorage, AK 99501

The Alaska Public Defender Agency was established to ensure that accused persons who could not afford to hire an attorney would receive legal representation. The Public Defender Agency is responsible for the defense of indigent persons charged with crimes, persons facing commitment to state mental institutions, juveniles who may be sentenced to a detention facility, parents from whom the state seeks to remove their children, and parents alleged to have willfully neglected their obligation to pay child support. The public defender is appointed by the governor and administers the agency's office.

# Department of Commerce and Economic Development

Glenn Olds, Commissioner  
P.O. Box D, Juneau, AK 99811

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development promotes an active, healthy and expanding business community. This goal is accomplished through the department's economic development functions, by regulation of business, by the formulation and implementation of policies and programs which develop, strengthen, and diversify Alaska's economic base, increase employment opportunities, and stimulate private enterprise.

Commissioner .....	465-2500
Division of Administrative Services .....	465-2505
Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations .....	465-2521
Division of Economic Development .....	465-2017
Division of Insurance .....	465-2515
Division of Investments .....	465-2510
Division of Measurement Standards (Anchorage) .....	345-7750
Division of Occupational Licensing .....	465-2534
Division of Tourism .....	465-2010
Other Offices, Agencies, and Commissions:	
Alaska Amateur Sports Authority (Anchorage) .....	258-9580
Alaska Energy Authority .....	465-3575
Alaska Industrial Development & Export Authority (Anchorage) .....	274-1651
Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (Anchorage) .....	279-1433
Alaska Public Utilities Commission (Anchorage) .....	276-6222
Alaska Railroad Corporation (Anchorage) .....	265-2403
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute .....	586-2902
Alaska State Housing Authority (Anchorage) .....	562-2813
Alaska Tourism Marketing Council (Anchorage) .....	563-2289

## Office of the Commissioner

The commissioner provides executive direction for the department's divisions and offices. Administrative direction is provided to the boards and commissions. The commissioner serves on the executive boards of a number of boards and commissions.

## Division of Administrative Services

Serves the internal administrative needs of the department through management guidance, accounting, budget oversight, purchasing, property control, data and word processing and personnel functions.

## Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations

This division is divided into three autonomous operating sub-agencies: **Banking** regulates state-chartered financial institutions to ensure stability and confidence in the state's financial institutions; **Securities** administers and enforces state securities laws, including the licensing of broker/dealers and investment advisors, to provide an investment environment that is free of fraud and misrepresentation; and **Corporations** administers laws relating to the formation and filing of corporations and associations.

## Division of Economic Development

Works to strengthen and diversify the state's economy and establish a positive business climate that is conducive to commercial and industrial investment and development. Responsibilities include developing commercial fisheries, forest products, and mining industries. Provides staff support to the **Alaska Minerals Commission** and publishes periodic reports on the status of each industry. The division administers three major grants programs: small business assistance centers, regional economic development centers, and the **Economic Development Matching Grant Program**, which provides matching grants to communities and nonprofit organizations for economic development projects. In addition, the division operates the **Alaska Product Preference Program** and **Buy Alaska Campaign** in order to foster purchasing from state businesses.

## Division of Insurance

Licenses approximately 5,500 qualified individuals and insurance companies to market insurance in Alaska. Reviews rates and form filings to ensure the consumer is treated fairly and quality insurance is provided and examines insurance companies' financial records in order to verify that the company has sufficient reserves to protect policy holders and that investments meet statutory requirements. The division also investigates and resolves over 400 individual consumer complaints each year.

## Division of Investments

P.O. Box DI, Juneau, AK 99811-0802

Promotes economic development through direct state lending within those industries that are not adequately serviced by the private sector. The 11 loan programs the division administers are: Veterans, Commercial Fishing, Fisheries Enhancement, Small Business, Tourism, Historical Districts, Child Care, Residential Energy Conservation, Alternative Energy, Mining, and Water Resources. Once the loans are made, the division provides customer services and accounting.

## Division of Measurement Standards

12050 Industry Way, Anchorage, AK 99515

The division is charged with four major responsibilities: the **Weights and Measures Program** tests commercial devices that determine prices by weight, measure, or count and prepackaged commodities to ensure that the appropriate net weight, unit cost, total cost, and product identification are stated on the label; the **Size and Weight Enforcement Program** operates fixed weigh stations to enforce size, weight, and load limitations; the **Oversize/Overweight Permit Program** issues permits to control the conditions under which vehicles and vehicles with loads that exceed the normal limitations move on the highway system within the state; and the **Air Carrier Program** processes requests for Certificates of Compliance for intrastate commercial air carriers.

## Division of Occupational Licensing

P.O. Box D-LIC, Juneau, AK 99011

Licenses over 26,000 individuals in 115 separate licensing occupations. Licensing includes processing applications, conducting examinations, and certifying applicants. The division also answers thousands of questions and complaints each year in order to ensure that only competent and qualified individuals provide high quality services to Alaskan consumers. The division provides staff support to 22 boards and commissions, which establish minimum qualifications for entry into the professions,

propose legislative amendments, adopt regulations, develop examinations and discipline licensed professionals for incompetent, unethical or illegal behavior. The division also issues Alaska Business licenses and administers the **Games of Chance and Skill Program**, which regulates all charitable gaming activity in Alaska.

### **Division of Tourism**

P.O. Box E, Juneau, AK 99811

Stimulates economic growth and diversification and increases employment opportunities for Alaskans through the promotion of new Alaska tourism markets. Designs and implements an integrated marketing program directed to consumers and the travel trade in developing foreign markets. Division personnel participate in designing and testing the feasibility of new in state prospects. The division provides technical assistance and funding to communities wishing to develop or upgrade tourist attraction facilities or programs; administers matching grants programs for convention and incentive travel and visitor information centers; operates an inquiry unit which responds to mail and telephone inquiries from potential visitors; and manages research projects designed to test the effectiveness of the tourism marketing efforts.

## **OTHER OFFICES, AGENCIES, AND COMMISSIONS**

### **Alaska Amateur Sports Authority**

333 W. 4th Ave., Suite 306, Anchorage, AK 99507

The Authority was established in 1989 for the promotion and development of amateur sports; the planning, managing and constructing of amateur sports training facilities; and developing and promoting amateur sports events that will generate income in Alaska.

### **Alaska Energy Authority**

P.O. Box 190869, Anchorage, AK 99519-0869

This is a public corporation providing a means of constructing, acquiring, financing, or operating power projects to achieve the lowest reasonable consumer power costs. Provides technical assistance and market-rate financing to support Alaskan utilities and supplements planned generation and transmission systems and appropriate conservation measures. With commercial operation of the 90MW Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project in September 1991, the Authority will operate 165.5 MW of hydroelectric generation capacity and 448.4 miles of high voltage transmission lines. The Authority also manages the Power Cost Equalization Program and Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund. The Authority is governed by a seven-member board of directors appointed by the Governor.

### **Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority**

480 West Tudor, Anchorage, AK 99503

Provides various means of financing for industrial, manufacturing and other business enterprises to further the overall goal of developing and diversifying the state's economic base. The authority encourages economic development by providing reasonable cost capital for Alaskan businesses, and by providing transportation related infrastructure development.

## **Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission**

3001 Porcupine Dr., Anchorage, AK 99501

This independent quasi-judicial agency, composed of three members appointed by the governor, regulates the drilling, producing, plugging and spacing of oil and gas wells, the disposal of drilling fluids and wastes, and the metering of oil and gas to determine the quality and quantity produced.

## **Alaska Public Utilities Commission**

1016 West 6th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501

Regulates public utilities by certifying qualified providers of public utilities and pipeline services and ensuring that jurisdictional utilities and pipeline carriers provide safe and adequate services and facilities at just and reasonable rates, terms, and conditions.

## **Alaska Railroad Corporation**

P.O. Box 107500, Anchorage, AK 99510-7500

Operates and manages the Alaska Railroad. It is an independent corporation governed by a board of directors consisting of the Commissioners of the Departments of Commerce and Economic Development, Transportation and Public Facilities, and five members appointed by the governor. The railroad provides year-round freight service and summer passenger service.

## **Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute**

P.O. Box DX, Juneau, AK 99811

ASMI generically promotes all species of Alaska seafood and works to improve seafood quality to enhance profitability and growth for the Alaska seafood industry in both domestic and international markets. Quality programs are aimed at teaching fishermen, processors, retailers and restaurateurs about proper handling of Alaska seafood products. The institute is funded by a combination of industry, state and federal sources.

## **Alaska State Housing Authority**

P.O. Box 230329, Anchorage, AK 99523

A public corporate authority that undertakes slum clearance and low cost housing projects for Alaskans, and provides for the financing, construction and acquisition of public buildings for lease to the state. The authority acts as an agent for the federal government and local governments in securing financial aid for projects.

## **Alaska Tourism Marketing Council**

3601 C St., Suite 722, Anchorage, AK 99503

A public corporation of the state formed in 1988 to implement a domestic tourism marketing program to encourage the growth of the visitor industry and ensure that the economic benefits of tourism are retained in Alaska and spread to all areas of the state. The council accomplishes its mission by the use of television and print advertising, the development of promotional materials, and through public relations and publicity that address specific traveler concerns about Alaska. In addition, research is conducted to identify the size and composition of the Alaska travel market.



# Department of Community and Regional Affairs

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Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner  
Box B, Juneau, AK 99811

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs is responsible for providing financial, advisory, and management assistance to local government at the community and regional level.

Commissioner .....	465-4700
Division of Administrative Services .....	465-4708
Municipal and Regional Assistance Division (Anchorage) .....	563-1073
Rural Development Division (Anchorage) .....	563-1073

## Office of the Commissioner

The Office of the Commissioner provides leadership and policy direction for the department. The commissioner defines and clarifies department policy, has final review authority for programs, resolves conflicts arising within or among department programs, and serves in an advisory capacity to the governor and Legislature.

The Commissioner also acts as the primary advocate for department programs and goals, and leads outreach efforts to inform communities and the general public about the department's program opportunities.

The Commissioner's Office provides staffing for the **Alaska Geographic Names Board**, which acts on petitions for the naming of geographic features in Alaska. The board consists of the heads of seven state agencies and one public member appointed by the governor.

## Division of Administrative Services

Provides general administration and support services for departmental programs. Support is provided in the areas of fiscal planning, budget and activity analysis and control, audit and review of internal operations, and of financial assistance recipients. The division coordinates purchasing of office supplies and equipment, property control, and performs departmental personnel functions. Division staff can provide direct technical assistance to communities in the area of financial management training.

## Municipal and Regional Assistance Division

949 E. 36th, Room 404, Anchorage, AK 99508

Assists local and regional governments to become more self-sufficient in providing effective government services to community residents. Offers a broad range of planning services, technical training and financial aid to the state's municipalities, regional planning organizations, and unincorporated communities:

Technical assistance, training, publications, and other information are provided to local governments in the preparation and implementation of ordinances, capital project planning, land use planning and management, budgets, accounting systems, tax administration, organization and management principles and procedures, and grant writing techniques.

The **Alaska Coastal Management Program** makes grants to aid in developing and implementing coastal management programs.

The division provides staff assistance to the **Local Boundary Commission**, an independent commission that acts on petitions for the incorporation, dissolution,

merger and consolidation of municipal governments, as well as boundary changes to local governments (annexations and detachments).

In cooperation with the Alaska Municipal League, the division publishes the *Alaska Municipal Officials Directory*.

The division administers the **Municipal Assistance Program**, which provides an annual payment to municipalities to help reduce local property taxes.

The division also administers the **State Revenue Sharing Program**, which provides annual payment to local governments and unincorporated communities to help pay for local services such as police and fire protection.

Also located in the division is the **Office of the State Assessor**, which assists local governments with local sales tax and property tax problems. The office is responsible for determining the full and true value of all taxable real property in the state and annually publishes the *Alaska Taxable*, which contains a variety of statistical information on each taxing municipality in the state. This office also administers two tax relief programs, for senior citizens and veterans.

The division produces the **Community Profiles** series that provides detailed narrative and mapped information for many Alaskan communities. These profiles are an important tool for community planning and development efforts.

The division assists communities in completing the land reconveyances required by Section 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

## Rural Development Division

949 E. 36th, Rm. 403, Anchorage, AK 99508

The basic purpose of this division is to assist rural Alaskan communities to strengthen and diversify their local economies. The division offers a wide range of programs that support community and economic development:

The **Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI)** program is designed to stimulate business development and create local employment opportunities. The program provides outreach services to assist communities in assessing and implementing local development projects. The REDI grant program includes the funding resources of the state Rural Development Assistance Program and the federal Community Development Block Grant Program to provide a focused source of funding for community and economic development projects.

The **Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)** program is designed to combine the resources of state, business and local government to develop programs that will put Alaskans to work. JTPA programs are intended to help economically disadvantaged and long-term unemployed individuals to receive job training and secure good jobs.

The division's **Housing Assistance Section** operates several housing programs designed to assist in rural housing construction. These include programs for both owner-occupied and nonowner-occupied (rental) housing as well as a housing rehabilitation program.

The division administers several energy programs to help reduce energy bills in rural Alaska. The **Energy Conservation Section** offers several technical and financial assistance programs that support local energy conservation efforts. The **Weatherization Section** operates a program that assists low-income families to obtain energy conservation improvements for their residences.

The division's **Child Care Section** administers several programs designed to promote high quality early childhood programs for Alaskan children and their families. These programs provide financial assistance to parents with low incomes and grants to child care providers to help improve the quality of service. The child care section also administers the federal **Head Start Program** that operates more than 60 child development programs throughout the state.

# Department of Corrections

Lloyd Hames, Commissioner  
P.O. Box T, Juneau, AK 99811

The Department of Corrections is charged with protecting the public and reforming the offender. It is responsible for adult male and female offenders. The department's goals are to provide safe, secure, and humane facilities for incarceration; to provide effective community supervision of subjects on probation, parole, or furlough; and to facilitate the successful re-entry of offenders into their communities. The department operates 12 correctional facilities.

Commissioner .....	465-3376
Deputy Commissioner .....	561-4426
Board of Parole .....	465-3384
Division of Administrative Services .....	465-3376
Division of Community Corrections .....	561-4426
Correctional Industries .....	465-3376
Division of Institutions .....	561-4426
Division of Statewide Programs .....	561-4426
Prison Industries Commission .....	561-4426

## Office of the Commissioner

The commissioner establishes policy in accordance with state statutes and regulations; is responsible for the overall management of the department's programs, resources and services; and serves as liaison with other state agencies, federal agencies, local governments, and the Legislature.

The commissioner is assisted by a deputy commissioner who is responsible for the overall supervision of the training academy, prisoner transportation unit and classification system and has oversight of the divisional directors.

## Directory of State Correctional Facilities

Anchorage Annex Correctional Ctr	625 C St., Anchorage 99501	277-7651
Anvil Mountain Correction Center	P.O. Box 730, Nome 99762	443-2241
Cook Inlet Pre-Trial Facility	P.O. Box 103155, Anchorage 99510	258-7267
Fairbanks Correctional Center	P.O. Box 317, Fairbanks 99707	452-3125
Hiland Mt./Mead Crk Correctional Ctrs	P.O. Box 600, Eagle River 99577	694-9511
Ketchikan Correctional Center	P.O. Box 8880, Ketchikan 99901	225-2828
Lemon Creek Correctional Center	2000 Lemon Cr. Road, Juneau 99801	780-4777
Mat-Su Pre-Trial Facility	339 E. Dogwood, Palmer 99645	745-8943
Palmer Correctional Center	P.O. Box 919, Palmer 99645	745-5054
Spring Creek Correctional Center	P.O. Box 2109, Seward 99664	
Wildwood Correctional Center	Bldg. #10, Chugach Ave., Kenai 99611	283-7296
Wildwood Pre-Trial Facility	First St., Bldg. #5, Kenai 99611	283-7296
Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Ctr	Pouch 400, Bethel 99559	543-5245

## **Board of Parole**

The board consists of five members, appointed by the governor to four-year terms, who are responsible for all decisions regarding parole release, revision, and revocation. They also recommend, for the governor's consideration, candidates for release under the Prison Overcrowding Emergency Conditional Commutation Release plan. The board is assisted by an executive director, two additional professionals and clerical support.

## **Division of Administrative Services**

Responsible for the supervision of facilities management, and for all budgeting, fiscal, accounting, personnel, supply, restitution, and other centralized departmental administrative support services.

## **Division of Community Corrections**

2200 E. 42nd Ave., Anchorage, AK 99508

Directs the operations of all field probation and parole officers located in 12 communities.

## **Correctional Industries**

Supervises the industry programs in the correctional facilities, including the marketing, sales and accounting of Correctional Industries' products.

## **Division of Institutions**

2200 E. 42nd Ave., Anchorage, AK 99508

The director of the Division of Institutions is responsible for the operations of all state operated correctional centers.

## **Division of Statewide Programs**

2200 E. 42nd Ave., Anchorage, AK 99508

Responsible for all department planning, rehabilitation and educational programs, medical and mental health services, and the chaplain's office.

## **Prison Industries Commission**

2200 E. 42nd Ave., Anchorage, AK 99508

The commission consists of seven members, five of whom are appointed by the governor to staggered terms of four years. Appointed members must include a representative of private industry, organized labor, the general public, and an ex-offender; other members must include the commissioners of the Department of Administration and Corrections. The commission is responsible for identifying suitable and appropriate inmate industries and providing support for the establishment and operation of those industries in Alaska prisons. (For more information see Boards and Commissions.)

# Department of Education

Gerald Covey, Commissioner  
P.O. Box F, Juneau, AK 99811

The department exercises regulatory and supervisory authority over 54 public school districts. It certifies private schools and pre-elementary schools. It also provides research and consultative services to schools, the Legislature, and other governmental agencies. The department has responsibilities in the areas of adult education, vocational rehabilitation, libraries, museums, and the arts.

In addition, the department operates three schools: Mt. Edgecumbe High School at Sitka, an alternative boarding high school; the Alaska Vocational-Technical Center at Seward, an adult residential institution; and Centralized Correspondence School, a K-12 home study program in Juneau.

Commissioner .....	465-2800
Information Officer .....	465-2821
Office of Educational Finance & Support Services .....	465-2865
Division of Educational Program Support .....	465-2830
Division of State Libraries, Archives and Museums .....	465-2910
Alaska State Museum .....	465-2902
Sheldon Jackson Museum (Sitka) .....	747-8981
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation .....	465-2814
Office of Adult and Vocational Education .....	465-4685
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education .....	465-2854
Other Offices, Agencies, and Commissions:	
Mt. Edgecumbe High School (Sitka) .....	966-2201
Alaska Vocational-Technical Center (Seward) .....	224-3322
Centralized Correspondence School .....	465-2835
Professional Teaching Practices Commission (Anchorage) .....	272-7668
Alaska School Activity Association (Anchorage) .....	563-3723
State Council on the Arts (Anchorage) .....	279-1558
Veterans Administration-State Approval Agency (Anchorage) .....	272-0335

## **State Board of Education**

The State Board of Education, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature, is the executive board of the Department of Education. It develops educational policy, promulgates regulations governing education, appoints the commissioner of education with the governor's approval and is, in effect, the channel of communication between the state government and the public for educational matters. The board establishes by regulation the requirements and classes of teacher and administrator certification and establishes task forces and councils to advise the board and department.

The Board of Education acts as the State Board for Vocational Rehabilitation, and in this capacity adopts regulations to carry out federal and state vocational rehabilitation laws. The board also serves as the State Board for Vocational Educa-

## State Board of Education

Joe Montgomery, Chair .....	1048 Beech Lane, Anchorage 99501
Kathryn Cuddy, 2nd Vice Chair .....	1900 Stanford Drive, Anchorage 99508
John Hotzfield .....	5890 Liberty Crt. Wasilla 99687
June Nelson .....	P.O. Box 158, Kotzebue 99752
Patricia Norheim .....	P.O. Box 642, Petersburg 99833
Robert M. Walp .....	c/o GCI, 2550 Denali St., Anchorage 99503-2781
Andrew S. Warwick .....	1416 Gillam Way, Fairbanks 99701
Dr. Roger O. Jarvis, Military Representative* ...	12911 Jacks Circle, Anchorage 99516
Sunshine Bishop, Student Representative* .....	P.O. Box 2491, Kodiak 99615

\*Non-voting Advisory Members.

The student representative, appointed by the Alaska Association of School Governments from an Alaskan high school, serves on the board for a one-year term as an advisory member to represent public school students. Contact Agency: Commissioner, Department of Education, P.O. Box F, Juneau, AK 99811; 465-2800.

## Office of the Commissioner

The commissioner's office is responsible for coordinating budget development, legislative liaison activities, public information, personnel, special projects and administrative services. It also provides budgeting, accounting, auditing, personnel services, purchasing and other management services to all divisions of the department.

## Office of Educational Finance & Support Services

Responsible for services in support of Alaska's 54 school districts. Administers and supervises all fiscal matters concerning budget development and review, statistical services, and financial reports. Also administers the domiciliary program, teacher certification, school facilities, pupil transportation, school lunch and district school support programs, and special programs funded with federal and state money. Distributes monies to school districts under the **Public School Foundation Program**.

The **School Food Service Program** administers federal funds to participating Alaskan schools under the U.S. Child Nutrition Act. The **Child Care Food Program** (CCFP) administers funds to child care facilities for food service to children. The **Family Day Care** portion of the CCFP distributes funds to sponsoring organizations representing over 100 family day care homes.

The **Nutrition Education and Training Program** distributes a nutrition education curriculum for grades K through 6.

## Division of Educational Program Support

Performs four major classes of activities: monitors public schools to study conditions and needs, recommends plans for improvement, evaluates student performance, and provides direct student services through correspondence study. The division also provides advisory and technical consulting services to public school administrative bodies and personnel.

The **Office of Special and Supplemental Services** provides educational programs for children and youth with special needs. Six areas of service include Chapter I (disadvantaged youth), Migrant Education, Preschool Handicapped Children (ages 3-5), Handicapped Children and Youth (ages 6-21), Gifted and Talented Education and Bilingual/Bicultural Education. Also included in the office are programs dealing with Early Childhood Education.

The **Office of Basic Education and Instructional Improvement** focuses on the regular academic programs in which nearly all students participate on a daily basis. The office provides statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance for the basic education programs and manages statewide federal and private programs that provide funding and support to local school districts. It recognizes and disseminates exemplary program practices. The Office also coordinates the delivery of courses for students through telecommunications and coordinates special programs and services not otherwise available to Alaska's school districts.

The **Office of Data Management** coordinates department-wide data collection and analysis. Major education databases are maintained by this Office and new data requests are developed and reviewed. This Office is responsible for the coordination and implementation of laws and regulations dealing with student assessment and evaluation.

The **Centralized Correspondence School** is an alternative to public school enrollment. Alaskan students may enroll in correspondence school courses either through a local school district or through the Centralized Correspondence School. CCS advisory teachers in Juneau write courses, grade lessons and maintain close contact with students in grades K-12 and their home teachers (usually the student's parents). CCS also offers a GED study course for adults. In 1990-91, 954 Alaskan students were enrolled in correspondence study.

### **Division of State Libraries, Archives & Museums**

Offers library and information service to state agencies and the Legislature, provides for the orderly management of current state records, preserves noncurrent public records of permanent value for study and research, and operates the state museums.

The **State Library** coordinates library services throughout the state and serves



*Over 113,000 students were enrolled in Alaskan schools in 1990. Education accounts for over 27% of the state's budget, the largest of all budget items. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

as the information resource for State government and the legislature. The main library and reference section is located in the State Office Building in Juneau. It includes the Historical Section, which collects Alaskan and preserves private papers and materials of historical value to the state. The State Library also collects, catalogs and makes available state agency publications. This is done through the Documents Depository, which distributes the publications to depository libraries throughout the state. The division publishes the *Alaska Blue Book* every two years.

The State Library administers federal and state grants for public library construction and services. It coordinates the Alaska Library Network (ALN), which provides interlibrary loan, cooperative collection development, and resource sharing among all libraries. The division publishes and distributes a microfiche catalog of holdings of Alaskan libraries. The Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries advises on the federal long range spending plan.

Other services include the **Alaska Health Sciences Library**, which provides medical information such as Medline and SDI-line searches, table of contents, reference and interlibrary loan to hospitals and health care practitioners; and **Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped**, which loans equipment, talking books, cassettes, large print, and braille.

The **Alaska State Museum** collects, preserves, interprets, and displays the human and natural history of Alaska. This is accomplished through the basic statewide museum services of collections, conservation, visual arts, permanent exhibits, education, and field services. In the statewide network, 75 community museums look to the State Museum for professional leadership and assistance. The Sheldon Jackson Museum in Sitka is a branch of the State Museum.

The Museum Collections Advisory Committee is a citizen's committee established to advise the State Board of Education on museum acquisitions, deaccessions, and matters pertaining to museum policy and procedure. The Friends of the Alaska State Museum and the Friends of Sheldon Jackson Museum are non-profit auxiliary groups formed to assist the museums in their various programs.

**Archives and Records Management** provides services to all branches of state government. The Records Management Section establishes records retention schedules, offers off-site storage and retrieval of inactive records, provides training in current files management, and sets statewide standards for the management of public records. The Archives Section identifies, preserves and makes available for research the public records of the state. In addition, this section offers micrographic services to state agencies including source document filming.

The State Historical Records Advisory Board reviews records grant applications to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and coordinates statewide historical records planning.

## **Division of Vocational Rehabilitation**

The division is an integral part of the combined federal-state effort for the vocational rehabilitation of persons who are physically or mentally disabled. The one overriding objective is to place disabled, vocationally handicapped Alaskans into gainful employment.

The vocationally handicapped include persons with documented physical or mental disabilities which create a handicap to employment. Included are persons who are blind, deaf, amputees, victims of crippling disease like cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy, developmentally disabled, mentally ill and a number of other conditions. Vocational rehabilitation deals on a one-to-one, counsel/client basis, and is empowered by federal and state laws and regulations to provide or purchase the necessary services to achieve its objectives. The division maintains a series of branch offices throughout the state from which these services are provided.



## Office of Adult and Vocational Education

The office meets the statutory mandate of the department to provide vocational and adult education for secondary and adult populations. It has responsibility for several programs which include Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Educational Development (GED), Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) 8 Percent Education, Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS), K-12 Vocational Education, Rural Vocational Student Program (RSVP), Student Leadership, monitoring for the U.S. Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Kotzebue Technical Center, and assistance with the Youth in Detention programs.

Through the **Adult Basic Education Program**, Alaskans study to improve reading, writing, and math skills. ABE centers also provide programs for adults to develop English as a second language, and to develop basic literacy and other skills needed for employment. The adult vocational education programs help Alaskans participate in training and retraining opportunities for new and emerging occupations.

Secondary vocational programs serve approximately 20,000 secondary students in grades 9-12 within the public school system. The **Rural Student Vocational Program** offers work experience opportunities for students from rural communities who do not have access to work experience in the private or public sector. The **Student Leadership Project** provides coordination to the six statewide youth leadership organizations: Alaska Association of Student Governments (AASG), Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA), Future Farmers of America (FFA), Future Homemakers of America (FHA), Business Professionals of America (BPA), and Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA).

## Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education was established by the Alaska State Legislature in 1974 to coordinate the orderly growth of public and private postsecondary education in Alaska. Governed by a 14-member board representing students, schools, and the general public, the commission regulates postsecondary institutions in the state for the protection, education, and welfare of Alaska's citizens. The commission also acts as the state agency for Veterans Program Approval. Further, the commission administers the Alaska Student Loan Program, the State Educational Incentive Grant Program, the WICHE and WAMI Student Exchange Programs, and other financial assistance programs to enhance educational opportunity for Alaskans.

## OTHER OFFICES, AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

For information on other educational and arts offices see the Education and Arts chapter. Included is information on the University of Alaska, private colleges, vocational education centers, elementary and secondary education, arts organizations, museums, historical societies and heritage foundations.

# Department of Environmental Conservation

John A. Sandor, Commissioner  
P.O. Box 0, Juneau, AK 99811-1800

The Department of Environmental Conservation is a technical assistance, regulatory and grant-in-aid agency that protects the environment and public health. The agency prevents or responds to air, land, and water pollution; assures wholesome meat, fish, and dairy products for consumers; enforces basic standards of sanitation in public facilities; and provides financial and technical assistance to municipalities and local communities for water, sewer, and solid waste projects.

Three regional offices, 16 district and field offices, and two laboratories are responsible for providing services directly to the public. These include responding to complaints; inspecting public water supplies, landfills, and wastewater treatment facilities; responding to pollution incidents such as oil and hazardous waste spills; processing permit applications; providing technical assistance; monitoring environmental conditions; and enforcing regulations.

The department also has two laboratories that provide support to all programs. The Palmer Laboratory, a biological lab, provides analysis in the testing of dairy and other food products, testing of stock animals for tuberculosis and brucellosis, and sampling commercial shellfish for paralytic shellfish poisoning toxin. The Douglas Laboratory provides chemical analysis and testing for samples of drinking and surface waters, soils, oil and hazardous materials from spills, and substances found in drums, transformers, and tanks. In addition, the lab monitors local air quality, certifies other labs in Alaska for drinking water analysis, and provides quality assurance for environmental measures.

Commissioner .....	465-2600
Division of Administrative Services .....	465-2621
Public Information Office .....	465-2606
Division of Environmental Health .....	465-2609
Division of Environmental Quality .....	465-2640
Division of Facility Construction and Operation .....	465-2610
Southcentral Regional Office (Anchorage) .....	563-6529
Northern Regional Office (Fairbanks) .....	451-2360
Southeast Regional Office (Juneau) .....	789-3151
Pipeline Corridor Office (Anchorage) .....	278-8594

## Office of the Commissioner

The commissioner sets department policy and priorities, provides information to the legislature, and is responsible for overall administration and management of the department.

In 1991, the Office of the Commissioner initiated formal agreements with several Alaskan local governments to meet their environmental management objectives. Under these one-year, renewable agreements, the department provides a single community contact person who is accountable to local government. The community contact person represents the community's needs and concerns to the department, coordinates the department permit application process, offers regulation assistance workshops, and directs community needs and concerns to the proper department staff or coordinates with other agencies as required.

## Division of Administrative Services

Provides administrative and managerial support to the department including finance, budgeting, grant accounting, supply and property control, human resource services and payroll, safety program, contracting and leasing, data processing, and internal auditing.

The **Public Information Office** serves as the department's primary contact for the news media. The office also provides information to local residents affected by pollution events such as contamination of water supplies or emergencies resulting from accidental release of hazardous substances.

## Division of Environmental Health

Protects public health as related to environmental matters. This includes responsibilities in the areas of wholesome seafood, red meat, poultry, and dairy products; animal health; pesticide and herbicide applications; and sanitation in public facilities. The staff members are organized into four programs: Environmental Sanitation, Seafood Industry, Animal Industries, and Pesticides.

The **Environmental Sanitation Program** issues food service permits and provides technical assistance and inspection of restaurants, bars, food processing plants, schools, day-care centers, institutions, tourist accommodations, grocery stores, compressed air sellers, and barber and beauty shops. The control and elimination of unsanitary conditions in public facilities are achieved through education, consultation, and enforcement of state statutes and regulations. This program

is also responsible for the state's "Smoking in Public Places" law. Environmental health officers provide technical assistance, monitor the required posting of no-smoking signs, and enforce the law. Epidemiological investigations, complaint response, and plan reviews are additional responsibilities.

The **Seafood Inspection Program** inspects all phases of Alaska fisheries, including fish product processing, shellfish processing, cold storage, and ice plants, and operates a permit system to review and approve both shore-based and floating processors. In addition, this program monitors the state's participation in the National Shellfish Sanitation Program, which sets standards for paralytic shellfish toxin levels and bacteriological water standards before certifying beaches for commercial shellfish production. The program also includes the Seafood Task Force, which acts as an advisory group to the department.



*Fishermen and fish buyers have worked closely with the Seafood Inspection Program to deliver a top quality, fresh product to the market. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

The **Animal Health** section monitors the import and export of domestic animals and controls animal-to-animal and animal-to-human diseases, and provides for quarantines and compliance with disposal of diseased livestock.

The **Dairy Sanitation** section oversees Alaska producers and processors of milk and frozen dairy desserts, which allows Alaska dairy products to participate in federally regulated markets.

The **Meat and Poultry Inspection** section ensures that facilities meet federal standards as required by the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967.

The **Pesticide Program** has been delegated authority by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the regulation of pesticides and herbicides in the state, and trains users of restricted use pesticides and issues permits for public pesticide projects, area applications, and applications to state waters.

The Palmer Laboratory conducts paralytic shellfish poisoning and wholesomeness analysis and a variety of microbiological, chemical, and animal health tests to support the division's programs. The laboratory also certifies private drinking water labs throughout the state.

## **Division of Environmental Quality**

This division has seven major programs: Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Air Quality Management, Water Quality Management, Water and Wastewater Treatment, Contaminated Site Management, Spill Prevention, Planning and Management, and Spill Response Office. Staff are located in Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Ketchikan, Sitka, Tok, Nome, Soldotna, Wasilla, Valdez, Cordova, Bethel, Kodiak and Dutch Harbor. Under the supervision of the commissioner's office, it is the Division of Environmental Quality's responsibility to develop policy and standards for pollution prevention and control, implement and enforce statutes and regulations, issue permits, perform inspections, and help industry and communities maintain environmental quality and public health. The division also provides technical assistance to ensure that new industrial and community development takes place correctly.

The **Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Program** ensures the safe and sanitary disposal of Alaska's solid waste through permitting of industrial and municipal land disposal sites, enforcing management regulations, and performing inspections. The program assists communities with the location of appropriate sites and management of solid wastes. The department is in the process of assuming responsibilities of the federal hazardous waste program. This includes inspection, enforcement, and permitting for hazardous waste management in Alaska. In addition to managing hazardous waste disposal, the program staff investigates potential hazards of older waste disposal sites, conducts the department's annual "Spring Cleanup" for households and small businesses, develops educational and public participation activities, and manages solid wastes statewide.

Since 1972, the department has managed an **Air Quality Program** which monitors Alaska's air quality by evaluating the effectiveness of new pollution control technology, establishing air quality standards and regulations, and permitting industrial facilities. This program monitors the impacts from increasing industrial activity, the number of motor vehicles in urban areas, the use of woodstoves, and slash burning from agricultural land clearing. Air pollution control programs have been successful in maintaining healthful air quality in Alaska's urban centers by implementing annual motor vehicle emission inspections in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and limiting the use of woodstoves in Juneau's McDenhall Valley. The federal air quality permit program has been fully delegated to the state, which allows the department to assist industry in working through complex federal requirements.

The **Water Quality Management and Waste Water Treatment Programs** administer water quality regulations, issue state permits for facilities not covered

under the federal permit program, inspect industrial and domestic treatment facilities, and enforce water quality standards. The programs staff review federal permits for industrial development that impacts Alaska's water quality, such as placer mining, pulp mill activities, petroleum development, log transfer facilities, agriculture, and seafood processing. The programs staff are also responsible for approving plans for water and sewer systems for subdivisions. Program objectives are to ensure that Alaska's waters are not polluted and that sewage disposal is proper.

The **Safe Drinking Water Program's** goal is to ensure that the approximately 1,600 public drinking water systems in Alaska supply uncontaminated drinking water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 established minimum standards for the protection and monitoring of public drinking water supplies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency delegated the Public Drinking Water Program to the state in 1978 to ensure the monitoring of water system compliance rates, maintenance of drinking water regulations, and a more timely response to water supply problems; and to alleviate the risk of transmitting waterborne diseases which could threaten public health.

**Spill Prevention, Planning and Management** was initiated in 1976 when legislation was passed to assign oil spill responsibility and cleanup. The program staff reviews oil spill contingency plans for oil exploration, production, storage and transfer facilities, and ensures that operators have the necessary financial resources to clean up any oil spills they cause. In addition, the agency staff responds to more than 800 spills a year, often with extensive investigations of the source and extent. Legal action is taken when appropriate to recover costs incurred for investigation and cleanup. With the passage of House Bill 470 in 1986 the department's authorities were expanded to include the investigation, cleanup, and cost recovery for hazardous substance spills as well.

The **Spill Response Office** provides specially-trained staff in programs and technologies related to the containment and cleanup of releases or potential releases



*Eleanor Island, Prince William Sound, March 25, 1991. The legacy of the Exxon Valdez will remain with Alaska for many years. (Photo by Patrick Endres.)*

of oil and hazardous substances. Major activities include maintaining a volunteer state spill response corps and equipment depots, maintaining department spill response plans, managing contracts with spill cleanup contractors, serving as an information source on available spill technology, and providing technical assistance on spill response to local governments and other response organizations.

The goal of **Contaminated Site Management** is to identify, assess, and clean up threats to human health and the environment posed by sites contaminated by past improper disposal or discharge of hazardous substances.

In 1986, the department initiated a new program to inventory underground storage tanks, respond to underground spills, and educate tank installers on new federal requirements. This program's primary objective is to ensure new tank installations will prevent leakage of gasoline and other hazardous substances into Alaska's environment.

## **Division of Facility Construction and Operation**

This division is responsible for administering the Municipal Matching Grants Program, the Alaska Clean Water Loan Fund, the Village Safe Water Program, and the Operator Training and Certification Program. The division's overall goals are to prevent diseases associated with contaminated drinking water and improperly disposed wastes, and to assist communities in planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining adequate sanitation facilities.

The **Municipal Matching Grants Program** assists the department in meeting the objectives of reducing health hazards by providing grants to communities for producing and distributing potable water, for treating and disposing of sewage, and for properly managing solid wastes. The program provides grants which cover 50 percent of eligible project costs in constructing needed facilities. It also administers the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Wastewater Construction Grants Program in Alaska.

The **Alaska Clean Water Fund** provides low-interest loans to communities for the planning, design, and construction of water, wastewater, and solid waste projects. Loans may be made for up to 100 percent of eligible project costs. Loan repayment must begin one year after the facility initiates operation. The maximum amortization period for all loans is 20 years.

The **Village Safe Water Program** provides funding and engineering assistance to small communities (second class and unincorporated) for sanitation projects. Program staff assist communities with hands-on technical support, while each community maintains project control and responsibility. Grants are awarded for up to 100 percent of eligible project costs.

The **Operator Training and Certification Program** provides certification and essential training to ensure the competence of water and wastewater system operators statewide. Training culminating in certification is required in order to protect public health and the continued efficiency of sanitation systems. The program consists of hands-on training, workshops in central locations, a lending library of audio-visual materials, books, and manuals, and correspondence courses. The Water and Wastewater Works Advisory Board assists the division in administering the program.

## **Pipeline Regional Office**

On February 1, 1991, a new office was established to improve efficiency and consistency of environmental protection tasks along the corridor of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Organized within the State Pipeline Coordinator's Office in Anchorage, this new office issues permits, reviews engineering plans, assesses potential health and environmental problems, and provides technical assistance to industry and the public.

# Department of Fish and Game

Carl Rosier, Commissioner  
P.O. Box 3-2000, Juneau, AK 99802-2000

The Department of Fish and Game is charged with maintenance, development, and enhancement of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska to provide for the sustained optimum use of these resources consistent with the social, cultural, aesthetic, environmental, and economic needs of the people. In accordance with regulations adopted by the Boards of Fisheries and Game, the department conserves and provides opportunities to use these important resources.

The department has its headquarters in Juneau and regional offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kodiak, and Nome. It also has 42 field offices throughout the state.

Commissioner .....	465-4100
Public Communications .....	465-4112
Boards of Fisheries & Game .....	465-4110
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission .....	789-6160
Division of Administration .....	465-4120
Division of Commercial Fisheries .....	465-4210
Vessels Section .....	465-4144
Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development .....	465-4160
Division of Habitat .....	465-4105
Division of Oil Spill Impact Assessment and Restoration .....	465-4125
Division of Sport Fish .....	465-4180
Division of Subsistence .....	465-4147
Division of Wildlife Conservation (Juneau) .....	465-4190

Regional Offices—Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kodiak, and Nome. Check local directory for specific division phone numbers.

## **Office of the Commissioner**

The commissioner has final departmental responsibility for the protection, management, conservation, and restoration of the fish and game resources of the state. The commissioner's office develops and organizes the technical, human, and fiscal assets of the department to manage effectively and efficiently the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska consistent with public interests and maximum benefit of the people.

The public communications staff, a section of the commissioner's office, produces a bimonthly magazine and a monthly news bulletin, responds to media inquiries, and annually answers over 10,000 inquiries for information about Alaska's fish and wildlife, and hunting and fishing opportunities.

## **Boards of Fisheries and Game**

The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game promulgate regulations for the purpose of conservation and development of Alaska's fisheries and game resources. (For more information see Boards and Commissions.)

## **Alaska Board of Fisheries**

Irving "Irv" Carlisle ..... P.O. Box 2349, Soldotna 99669  
John Hanson ..... P.O. Box 1, Alakanuk 99554  
Deborah Lyons ..... P.O. Box 296, Petersburg 99833  
Michael Martin, Chair ..... 13300 Venus Way, Anchorage 99515  
Summer: P.O. Box 889, Kodiak 99615  
H. "Robin" Samuelsen, Vice-Chair ..... P.O. Box 412, Dillingham 99576  
(2 seats vacant as of 6/14/91)

## **Alaska Board of Game**

Richard "Dick" Burley ..... 1165 Coppet Street, Fairbanks 99709  
Sidney Huntington ..... P.O. Box 27, Galena 99741  
Jack Lentfer ..... P.O. Box 2617, Homer 99603  
Rosemarie Maher ..... P.O. Box 474, Northway 97764  
Ben Nageak, Vice-Chair ..... c/o North Slope Borough  
P.O. Box 69, Barrow 99723  
Doug Pope, Chair ..... 912 W. 6th Avenue, Anchorage 99501  
R.T. "Skip" Wallen ..... P.O. Box 21063, Juneau 99802

Fish board and game board members may also be contacted at: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Boards, P.O. Box 3-2000, Juneau, AK 99802-2000, phone (907) 465-4110.

## **Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission**

The commission is a quasi-judicial agency responsible for promoting the conservation and sustained yield management of Alaska's fisheries resources and the economic stability of commercial fishing. (See Boards and Commissions.)

## **Division of Administration**

Responsible for budgeting, accounting, contracting, leasing, reimbursable services agreements, supply, purchasing, personnel management, payroll, data processing, and labor contract administration. The division is also responsible for the data collection and management of the fish and game licensing function.

## **Division of Commercial Fisheries**

Manages commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries in Alaska on a sustained yield basis. The division's first priority is the protection and maintenance of fish stocks. The second priority is full utilization of the surplus fish available for harvest under a sustained yield policy. The division also seeks to encourage the development of new commercial fisheries. Activities of the division are aimed at ensuring a sustained yield from the resource and include research on fish population dynamics, forecasting, stock abundance assessments, tagging, and habitat protection work. In-season management activities include harvest monitoring, test fishing, setting fishing times and areas, and controlling escapements.

## **Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development**

The division has statutory authority to do "all things necessary to insure perpetual and increasing use of the food resources of Alaska waters." Given the status of the salmon fisheries in the mid-70s, the major emphasis has been on salmon fishery enhancement, development and rehabilitation. Due in part to the success achieved by the statewide salmon enhancement program, the division is turning over commercial production of salmon to private non-profit operators. It is facing new challenges in salmon enhancement in the north and northwest regions of Alaska and with



enhancement of other economically important species, specifically king crab. The division not only produces salmon and will produce other species, but also works to preserve the natural populations of aquatic organisms across the state through its pathology, genetic and limnological expertise. It also plays a major role in the planning, permitting and technical support of private salmon production across the state. The division utilizes many tools in its work, including hatcheries, lake and stream rehabilitation, lake fertilization, fishways, technical laboratories, and other innovative means of enhancing fish populations.

### **Division of Habitat**

Assists the commissioner in protecting the state's fish and wildlife habitat from unnecessary disturbance or destruction, and in doing so considers many user groups in formulating its decisions and recommendations. These include commercial, subsistence, and recreational fish and wildlife users as well as those developing other natural resources.

Under Alaska statutes, Title 16, the department has the discretion to approve, deny, or modify activities that affect freshwater anadromous fish habitat, obstruct fish passage in any fresh fish-bearing water bodies, or occur in legislatively designated State Game Refuges, Critical Habitat Areas, or Game Sanctuaries.

The division also reviews projects and provides information and recommendations to other governmental agencies with regulatory or permitting responsibilities such as the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Habitat Division is an active participant on interdisciplinary planning teams engaged in the classification and land-use planning of state, federal and coastal district lands.

### **Division of Oil Spill Impact Assessment and Restoration**

The division was established by the legislature in June 1989, three months after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. It has five primary responsibilities: to oversee the state's scientific natural resource damage assessment studies, to plan for restoration of oil-damaged natural resources, to coordinate oil spill activity within the department, to provide support to the commissioner in his role as natural resource trustee, and to participate in the state/federal management team that has day-to-day responsibility for the overall conduct of the oil spill case.

### **Division of Sport Fish**

The goals of the Division of Sport Fish are to manage, improve and extend the state's recreational fishery resources and to conserve stocks of fish in order to provide a diversity of sport fishing opportunities to the public on a sustained yield basis. Major objectives of the division's program are to: (1) provide data that describe variations in fishery resources, effort, harvest, factors affecting the fishery, and economic impacts; (2) manage the fishery in accordance with sound management principles and, together with the Division of Commercial Fisheries, carry out directives of the Board of Fisheries; (3) provide the public with information and opportunity to become involved in the sport fish program, (4) enhance selected high-use fisheries by providing management and guidance of stocking of fish; (5) improve access to desirable waters; and (6) protect fishery habitat by providing assistance to the Habitat Division and other agencies.

### **Division of Subsistence**

The Division of Subsistence has two primary goals: to reduce conflicts over the allocation of wild renewable resources by providing the information necessary for

rational, satisfactory allocation decisions; and to compile existing data and conduct studies on all aspects of subsistence hunting and fishing in Alaska.

The division's staff is located in communities throughout the state and conducts field-based research on a variety of fisheries, game, and habitat-related problems. The division undertakes projects which provide information used in developing or improving management plans and regulatory actions. These research products and other technical services are used directly by other divisions, local fish and game advisory committees, regional councils, and the Boards of Fisheries and Game.

### **Division of Wildlife Conservation**

333 Raspberry Rd., Anchorage, AK 99502

Responsible for the conservation and management of Alaska's wildlife resources, including game and nongame species. Its goal is to protect, maintain, and enhance the state's wild mammal and bird populations, to be used on a sustained yield basis for the maximum benefit of the people.

The division monitors the status and trends of big game populations by collecting and analyzing biological and harvest data on an annual basis. This information is used primarily in developing management plans and regulatory recommendations for the Board of Game. The division then carries out the regulations of the board related to hunting, trapping, nonconsumptive, and scientific/educational uses of wildlife.

Wildlife research projects are conducted to learn more about specific animal requirements or population dynamics and to develop improved investigative techniques that will assist management.

A nongame wildlife program provides information on species not hunted or trapped, and addresses nonconsumptive uses of all wildlife species. The division administers a hunter education and safety program and provides wildlife education materials and information to the public and to school systems across the state.



*Fish & Game biologists measure a radio collared wolf. (Photo by ADFG.)*

# Department of Health and Social Services

Theodore A. Mala, M.D., M.P.H., Commissioner  
P.O. Box H, Juneau, AK 99811-0601

The Department of Health and Social Services is the state agency responsible for providing health care and social services to the state's population, especially to those at risk; the juvenile offender, the severely disabled, the poor, the elderly, and children and adults in danger. In addition, the department is responsible for enforcing laws relating to these programs and for adopting regulations under these laws. The goal of the department is to serve needy and vulnerable Alaskans by improving and maintaining their physical, emotional, social, and economic well-being.

Commissioner .....	465-3030
Division of Administrative Services .....	465-3082
Division of Family and Youth Services .....	465-3170
Division of Medical Assistance .....	465-3355
Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities .....	465-3370
Division of Public Assistance .....	465-3347
Division of Public Health .....	465-3090
Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse .....	586-6201

## Office of the Commissioner

All activities of the department are under the supervision of the commissioner, who defines and clarifies policy, has final review authority and serves in an advisory capacity to the governor and the Legislature. The commissioner is a member of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, and the Older Alaskans Commission.

## Division of Administrative Services

Responsible for an array of administrative and management support services to the department's divisions and offices, the Governor's Council on the Handicapped and Gifted, and the Medicaid Rate Commission. Functions include finance, expenditure, revenue, supply, budget, data processing, planning, and facilities.

## Division of Family and Youth Services

The Division of Family and Youth Services administers programs that fall into two general categories:

- 1) Family Services - protective and support services for children, youth, and adults who are at risk of abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- 2) Youth Corrections - services which promote public safety and reduce risk to citizens by preventing and correcting delinquency among youth.

The division provides directly or arranges through private providers a continuum of prevention, early intervention, and treatment services for children, youth, and adults. Services are designed to break the cycles of neglect, abuse, exploitation, delinquency, and dependency.

## Program Summaries:

A range of preventative services are purchased from community-based agencies and organizations. Services are designed to address personal and family problems that may lead to child abuse, neglect, or delinquent behavior.

**Adult Services** includes adult protection, investigations of alleged abuse, adult

foster care and adult residential care.

**Child Protection Homemaker** services are contracted through the private sector to assist parents in improving the level of care to children.

**Child Protection Day Care** assists at-risk parents by providing care for children.

**Foster Care** provides for children who must reside away from their own homes to be protected from neglect and abuse, and for delinquent youth requiring out-of-home care outside of a youth correction facility.

**Residential Child Care** provides protective and rehabilitative residential child care for children who must reside away from their own homes.

**Family Services** investigates neglect, abuse and runaways, provides crisis intervention and petitions the court for client protection.

**Social Services Block Grant** provides federal assistance to states for social services programs.

**Youth Corrections** provides statutorily mandated services required to protect the public and care for, supervise, and treat delinquent youth. Services include intake and referral from police and other agencies, and delinquency prevention services.

### **Division of Medical Assistance**

The division's primary goal is to enable needy Alaskans to access medical care through the same network of medical providers serving the general population. The division's primary objective is to maintain medical payment policies that encourage medical professionals to accept medical assistance clients, yet result in a program scope that is affordable. This balance between fiscal constraint and reasonable access to medical care is an ongoing division focus. Programs include Medicaid and General Relief Medical, aid to adults who don't qualify for Medicaid, yet can't afford the care they need.

### **Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities**

Offers individualized services through private agencies within the state. These agencies provide services that enhance the quality of life and improve the functional level of developmentally disabled persons. In addition, the division operates the **Harborview Developmental Center**, in Valdez, providing care for the mentally retarded, and the **Alaska Psychiatric Institute**, an acute-care psychiatric hospital located in Anchorage. The division is using grants to fund 30 community mental health centers throughout Alaska. These are locally controlled and operated programs, some of which are combined with alcohol and drug abuse services. The division is also funding seven specialty programs providing youth day treatment, crisis/respite services, vocational services to severely mentally ill adults, a crisis line, as well as education, advocacy, and support programs.

### **Division of Public Assistance**

Provides financial assistance, health care, and food stamps to low-income Alaskans. The department must determine which applicants are eligible for assistance under state and federal law, and issue warrants to qualified applicants. Assistance is provided through Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Disabled, General Relief, Energy Assistance, and Food Stamps.

### **Division of Public Health**

Provides services statewide to reduce or prevent disease, injury and longer term disabilities and handicaps, to facilitate early detection and intervention, to minimize

disability, to protect against infectious disease, to assure access to treatment and rehabilitation and generally to reduce human suffering and economic loss to society resulting from premature death and disability due to injury and illness.

The **Bureau of Vital Statistics** provides data storage, document processing, and analysis of birth, death, marriage, and divorce information and produces a yearly analysis of trends in the Alaskan population.

The section of **Maternal, Child, and Family Health** administers maternal and adolescent health services, child development services, a program for handicapped children, and treatment of communicative disorders, and assistance with nutrition and education.

The **Public Health Laboratory** provides diagnosis, reference, consultation and training in microbiology, immunology, and virology statewide through three regional laboratories.

The **Public Health Nursing Services** provide screening, testing, immunizations, and treatment. Nursing also provides home health aide and skilled home health nursing services.

The **Section of Emergency Medical Services Certification and Licensing** provides certification and licensing for emergency medical technicians and instructors, ambulances, air ambulances, and medevac services and provides overall planning and coordination of the statewide emergency medical services system.

The **Section of Epidemiology** identifies, plans, and implements appropriate morbidity and mortality prevention to control infectious disease outbreaks, chronic diseases, injuries and exposure to hazardous materials.

## **Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse**

Administers alcohol abuse programs and other alcohol related programs, inmate substance abuse programs as well as drug and inhalant abuse services and an AIDS intervention program. Drug Abuse Grants fund 20 agencies statewide for drug education and treatment. These programs provide information, education, recreation activities, outpatient detoxification, methadone maintenance, drug-free counseling, and outreach services for clients. Alcohol Abuse Grants are awarded to agencies around the state to provide alcohol abuse and alcoholism prevention, intervention, and treatment services. These agencies provide education, emergency care, outpatient care, outreach, intermediate care, after care, corrections services, detoxification, counseling, referral services, and community patrol services.



*Through a variety of programs the State of Alaska attempts to provide all Alaskans with the medical attention they require. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

# Department of Labor

Nancy Bear Usera, Commissioner  
P.O. Box 21149, Juneau, AK 99802-1149

The Department of Labor fosters and promotes the welfare of the wage earners of the state, seeks to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The department administers employment service, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation programs; enforces laws and regulations dealing with job safety, hours of work, wages, and work conditions; and collects, analyzes, and releases labor and population statistics.

Commissioner .....	465-2700
Information Officer .....	465-2700
Administrative Services Division .....	465-2720
Alaska Labor Relations Agency .....	264-2589
Employment Security Division .....	462-2712
Labor Standards and Safety Division .....	465-4870
Workers' Compensation Division .....	465-2790

## **Office of the Commissioner**

The Office of the Commissioner is responsible for the overall management of the department's programs and resources; serves as liaison with other state agencies, federal agencies, cities and boroughs, and the legislature; and acts on unemployment insurance appeals.

The commissioner's office also provides administrative support to the Alaska Safety Advisory Council, which promotes home, work, highway, and recreational safety; and to the Occupational Safety and Health Review Board, which hears and decides appeals of citations and penalties issued by the department to employers for violations of occupational safety and health regulations.

## **Administrative Services Division**

Provides management information and support services to the department, develops and distributes labor market and population information, and conducts labor force research. The division's support services include personnel, fiscal, research and analysis, and office services.

## **Alaska Labor Relations Agency**

Administers the Public Employment Relations Act and the Railroad Labor Relations laws, which regulate labor relations for public employers, including the state, municipalities, boroughs, and school districts, and their employees in this state. The agency also conducts elections to certify or decertify employee representatives; hears unfair labor practice charges brought by employers, unions, or individuals; determines appropriate bargaining units; and enforces collective bargaining agreements.

## **Employment Security Division**

The division operates two complementary programs: **Employment Service (ES)** and **Unemployment Insurance (UI)**. These programs are administered under the Alaska Employment Security Act, which includes basic federal requirements and provisions to meet Alaska's special employment security needs.

Employment Service is a public labor exchange that provides such services as

placement, job matching and referral, vocational counseling and job search assistance to job seekers, and employer services such as testing. Unemployment Insurance provides for the payment of temporary benefits to eligible claimants while they are seeking employment.

The Division also provides administrative support to the **Governor's Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities**, which promotes public awareness of the needs of disabled persons, particularly with respect to employment and architectural barriers.

## **Labor Standards and Safety Division**

The **Wage and Hour Program** ensures that workers are justly compensated for their labors and are safeguarded from unfair or discriminatory practices by enforcing and administering Alaska labor laws. This includes enforcement of minimum wages and overtime, child labor laws, right to return transportation, public contracts law, contractor licensing requirements, and wage security bonding of fish processors and primary fish buyers; and responsibility for the administration and licensing of private employment agencies.

The **Mechanical Inspection Section** provides protection through inspection and certification of amusement rides, boiler and pressure vessels, and elevators. The section also inspects electrical and plumbing installations and issues certificates of fitness to persons performing electrical and plumbing work to insure the competency of persons performing such work.

The **Occupational Safety and Health Section** aims to protect Alaskan workers from industrial accidents and job-related illness through the enforcement of standards accepted by labor and industry, and by training employers and employees to follow safe and healthful work practices. The section also administers asbestos abatement, hazardous painting, and certification programs for explosive handlers to assure this work is done safely.

## **Workers' Compensation Division**

The administrative arm of the Workers' Compensation Board. Its basic purpose is to ensure that Alaska workers who suffer injury or disease from their employment receive medical care and cash wage benefits during disablement through their employers or the employers' insurance companies. The board schedules cases for hearing and issues orders, including formal board decisions.

The **Second Injury Fund**, an integral part of the Workers' Compensation Act, provides for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled workers.

The **Fisherman's Fund** provides for treatment and care of Alaska's licensed commercial fishermen who are injured or become ill due to fishing-related activities on shore in Alaska, or in Alaska waters.

# Department of Law

Charles E. Cole, Commissioner/Attorney General  
P.O. Box K, Juneau, AK 99811

The Department of Law, headed by the attorney general, is responsible for prosecuting violations of state laws. In addition, the attorney general acts as the governor's legal advisor and provides legal services to all executive agencies of the state and, in some instances, to the legislative and judicial branches.

Unlike almost all the other states, the legal system in Alaska is highly unified. There are no borough courts, and many government legal activities handled at the county or local levels elsewhere are handled at the state level in Alaska. The Department of Law has, as a result, substantially broader responsibilities than most of its counterparts in other states.

Attorney General .....	465-3600
Administrative Services Division .....	465-3672
Civil Division	
Anchorage .....	269-5100
Fairbanks .....	452-1568
Juneau .....	465-3600
Criminal Division	
Central Office (Juneau) .....	465-3428
Office of Special Prosecution & Appeals (Anchorage) .....	277-7424
District Attorney Offices	
Anchorage .....	277-8622
Barrow .....	852-5297
Bethel .....	543-2055
Dillingham .....	842-2482
Fairbanks .....	452-1565
Juneau .....	465-3620
Kenai .....	283-3131
Ketchikan .....	225-6128
Kodiak .....	486-5744
Kotzebue .....	442-3396
Nome .....	443-2296
Palmer .....	745-5027
Sitka .....	747-5851

## **Office of the Attorney General**

Alaska's attorney general is not elected, as in most states, but is appointed by the governor. As such, the attorney general is a member of the governor's cabinet and acts as the commissioner of the Department of Law. The attorney general is assisted by one deputy attorney general. Assistant attorneys general and district attorneys are appointed by the attorney general.

## **Administrative Services Division**

The Administrative Services Division provides for the normal day-to-day logistical needs of the department.

## **Civil Division**

Represents the state in civil actions, handles legal matters relating to transportation and public facilities construction, reviews all regulations prepared by executive



agencies, drafts all legislation to be introduced by the governor, and provides legal advice to the governor and executive agencies.

The work of the Civil Division falls mainly into three categories:

**Aid to Agency:** This category includes requests for legal opinions, primarily from the executive agencies, concerning the day-to-day operations of state government.

**General Litigation:** These matters include cases that are filed in court both on behalf of or against the state; contested administrative cases that are heard by executive agencies, boards, and commissions; and all appeals filed in state and federal courts.

**Drafting and Review of Legislation and Regulations:** The Civil Division advises all state agencies concerning the adoption of regulations. It alerts agencies to the need to adopt regulations to implement or clarify statutes. Additionally, before a regulation is adopted, this division reviews it for legality and proper form. The Civil Division also prepares all legislation for the executive branch to be introduced annually in the Legislature at the request of the governor.

The **Civil Division** consists of assistant attorneys general and an accompanying support staff. These attorneys are organized into sections with responsibilities as follows:

The **Commercial Section** covers collection and enforcement under state revenue laws; the legal enforcement problems associated with the regulation of banking, securities, corporations, insurance, public utilities, public transportation, oil and gas pipelines, and the various professions that are licensed by the state; and the enforcement of the state's antitrust laws and the exercise of attorney general's *paren patriae* authority under the federal antitrust laws.

The **Governmental Affairs Section** handles the problems associated with



*A technician surveys the south end of Applegate Island in Prince William Sound on May 29, 1991. The State of Alaska continues to collect evidence of long-term environmental damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. (Photo by Patrick Endres, courtesy of the Department of Environmental Conservation.)*

governmental management, institutional relationship within state government, and the conduct of elections.

The **Human Services Section** addresses problems arising from the education, health service, social service, and welfare programs provided by the state and the enforcement of the state's civil rights, labor, health, and safety laws.

The **Legislation and Regulations Section** supervises all legislative drafting done on behalf of the governor for introduction in the Legislature, the review of all bills passed before signing by the governor, and the final review of all regulations adopted by executive agencies.

The **Natural Resources Section** handles land management problems, fish and game management and enforcement, and environmental enforcement.

The **Oil, Gas and Mining Section** covers complex litigation matters associated with the initiation of North Slope oil production.

The **Oil Spill Litigation Section** pursues remedies in all oil spill accidents. This section was organized after the *Exxon Valdez* tanker spilled over 10 million gallons of oil into Prince William Sound on March 24, 1989.

The **Special Litigation Section** supervises all litigation involving tort claims against the state and the conduct of complex cases requiring attorneys who specialize solely in litigation.

The **Transportation Section** is responsible for the legal problems arising out of the construction and operation of the state's public facilities (ferries, airports, highways, harbors, communication facilities, and buildings).

The **Welfare Fraud Section** investigates and prosecutes persons obtaining welfare benefits by fraud.

## **Criminal Division**

Responsible for prosecuting violations of the state's criminal laws and for providing legal services for state components of the criminal justice system. The prosecution program is implemented through prosecuting attorneys and support staff based in 13 regional district attorney offices.

Included within the division are the Central Office, the Office of Special Prosecutions and Appeals, and local district attorney offices.

The **Central Office** is responsible for the coordination and administration of the entire Criminal Division. The office also provides civil representation and advice to other state agencies involved in the criminal justice process, including the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Corrections, and the Alaska Board of Parole, and extraditions for the governor.

The **Office of Special Prosecutions and Appeals** is responsible for the prosecution of complex cases with emphasis on white-collar crime and the statewide management of all criminal appeal matters in which the state is involved.

The local **District Attorney Offices** are responsible for the prosecution of persons accused of violating the state's criminal laws.

# Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

Major General Hugh L. Cox III, Commissioner/Adjutant General  
800 E. Dimond Blvd., Suite 3-450, Anchorage, AK 99515

This department is responsible for conducting the military affairs of the state through the Alaska National Guard, as prescribed by the military code. The governor, commander-in-chief of the National Guard, appoints an adjutant general to act as his principal executive officer and his senior military advisor. The National Guard can be ordered into a state of active duty by the governor to preserve law and order, protect lives and property, execute laws, and perform such other duties as he considers proper within the state. The Guard can be called into federal service in times of hostility or national emergency.

The Alaska National Guard includes the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. Additionally, through the Alaska Division of Emergency Services (ADES), the department acts for the governor in administration of statewide disaster preparedness and response programs. This includes organization, planning and training government agencies to respond more efficiently to disasters to reduce loss of life and property, and to alleviate suffering and hardship.

ADES is the primary contact for obtaining emergency assistance from the state, federal, military, and independent agencies, and provides guidance and financial assistance to state and local agencies for disaster preparedness and recovery. The Division of Veterans Affairs serves Alaska's 70,000 veterans.

Other areas of responsibility include the Alaska State Defense Force and the Alaska Naval Militia, both functioning and growing organizations, that provide support to the state in times of emergencies. Both are called for by the state constitution.

The Alaska State Defense Force is strictly a volunteer, no-pay organization unless called to active duty by the governor. The Alaska Naval Militia is funded federally by the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves.

This department has over 90 state employees; many of these positions are funded by the federal government. In addition, the federal government employs over 1,100 civil servants as technicians and full-time military personnel who carry on the day-to-day activities of the Army and Air National Guard.

Adjutant General (Anchorage) .....	249-1565
Public Affairs Officer (Anchorage) .....	249-1253
Division of Administrative and Support Services (Juneau) .....	465-4600
Alaska Air National Guard .....	249-1239
Alaska Army National Guard .....	279-4061
Alaska Division of Emergency Services (Kulis—24 hour) .....	376-2337
(Anchorage—24 hour) .....	249-1370
Division of Veterans Affairs .....	249-1241

## **Office of the Adjutant General (Commissioner)**

The adjutant general, appointed by the governor, exercises command for the governor of all units, bases, posts, camps, stations, and installations assigned or attached to the Alaska National Guard, and is responsible for the overall departmental programs and policies. The adjutant general is also the commissioner for the department.

## **Division of Administrative and Support Services**

P.O. Box L, Juneau, AK 99811

Provides financial, personnel, procurement, and property control services and support for the department. The division is located in Juneau to maintain close liaison with the governor's office, the legislature, and other state departments and agencies.

## **Alaska Air National Guard**

The Air National Guard State Headquarters is the senior staff acting on behalf of the adjutant general. The headquarters supports Air National Guard units and other appropriate agencies within the state, and coordinates deployment of Air National Guard resources during state emergencies. While representing the Alaska Air Guard on national defense task forces, committees, and boards, it analyzes Air Force and National Guard Bureau policies and coordinates implementation and compliance within the state.

## **Alaska Army National Guard**

The Army National Guard State Headquarters formulates and administers plans, programs, and policies in accordance with National Guard Bureau directives, and advises and assists the adjutant general in administration, logistics, and training for state and federal missions. The headquarters coordinates matters between the National Guard Bureau, Active Component Forces, other state agencies, and subordinate units. It is responsible for overall resource management of federal assets issued to the state and training readiness of subordinate units.

## **Alaska Division of Emergency Services**

Prepares and administers plans to protect life and property and to assist in the repair and recovery from injury and damage caused by natural disasters or war. This is accomplished through emergency preparedness and response training for state and local governments and respective communities, inspection of warning systems, and disaster information distribution. The division also assists in documenting and processing claims for state assistance and administers state and federal funds authorized for disaster relief and recovery programs.

## **Division of Veterans Affairs**

The Division of Veterans Affairs was established in 1984 as a result of the governor's Executive Order #58 that transferred veterans' programs from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development to the Department of Military Affairs, which was renamed the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. The division provides a central point of contact within state government to coordinate veterans programs and issues. It also acts as a liaison with federal and state agencies, and veterans organizations. The division administers the **Veterans Service Program** and the **Veterans Burial Allowance Program**. In addition, the division provides referral services to veterans.

# Department of Natural Resources

Harold C. Heinze, Commissioner  
400 Willoughby Ave., 5th Floor, Juneau, AK 99801

The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for the inventory and management of all the state's surface and subsurface resources except fish and game. This includes approximately 85 million acres of uplands and 69 million acres of tidelands and submerged lands.

The department's goal is to contribute to Alaska's economic health and quality of life by protecting, maintaining, and encouraging wise development of the state's resources and making them available for public use.

Commissioner .....	465-2400
Anchorage Office .....	762-2483
Public Affairs Office (Anchorage) .....	762-2452
Division of Agriculture (Palmer) .....	745-7200
Division of Forestry (Anchorage) .....	762-2501
Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys (Fairbanks) .....	474-7147
Division of Land and Water (Anchorage) .....	762-2692
Division of Management .....	465-2406
Division of Mining (Anchorage) .....	762-2165
Division of Oil and Gas (Anchorage) .....	762-2547
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (Anchorage) .....	762-2600
State Pipeline Coordinator's Office (Anchorage) .....	278-8594
Other Offices, Agencies, and Commissions:	
Alaska Historical Commission .....	762-2626
Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas (Fairbanks) .....	456-2012

## **Office of the Commissioner**

The Commissioner, as the chief executive officer, sets direction for the department and has final decision-making authority on all matters. As a member of the governor's cabinet, he reports to the governor, legislature and the judiciary on issues affecting the department.

The **Public Affairs Office** informs the public about policies, actions and activities of the department and how to participate in its programs and decision-making process.

The **Alaska Coastal Management Program Coordinator** coordinates the department's participation in the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

The **State Pipeline Coordinator's Office** is a joint state/federal office that coordinates the administration and oversight of pipeline construction, operation and maintenance in Alaska.

## **Division of Agriculture**

P.O. Box 949, Palmer, AK 99645-0949

Promotes and supports the agricultural industry in Alaska. The division plans agricultural sales and leases, gives marketing assistance, provides financing for farmers and processors, educates and assists farmers in conservation methods, and inspects and certifies farm products to control disease and ensure that products are of high quality.

The **Plant Materials Center** develops and tests plants for Alaska's climate and for use in erosion control, land reclamation and habitat improvement.

## Division of Forestry

P.O. Box 107005, Anchorage, AK 99510-7005

Manages forest land and protects the forest's natural values while supporting Alaska's economy through development of timber and wood products. The division ensures the public resources, such as water, fish, wildlife, and timber are protected on state, municipal and private land; manages renewable resources on state-owned forest land in a balanced manner to serve the needs of Alaskans now and in the future; protects the public, private property and natural resources from fire, insects and disease.

## Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys

794 University Ave., Suite 200, Fairbanks, AK 99709-3645

Maps and inventories mineral resources on Alaska's lands, including oil, gas, coal, metallic and industrial minerals, water, geothermal resources, and sand and gravel. This information is used by state and federal resource-management and policy-making agencies and by the public and private sector in the exploration, development and economic assessment of mineral resources. This division also assesses and monitors the quality and quantity of surface and ground water and conducts a geologic hazards program that promotes public safety through slope-stability studies, engineering analysis of foundations materials, and volcano and earthquake hazard studies.

## Division of Land and Water

P.O. Box 107005, Anchorage, AK 99510-7005

Responsible for the surface management of the over 154 million acres of state-owned uplands, tidelands, shorelands and waters, excluding state park lands. Activities include land selections to fulfill the state's entitlement from the federal government; classifying land and preparing land-use plans; holding land offerings and construction material sales; leasing state land for recreational, commercial and industrial use; leasing shorelines for setnet sites, mariculture, ports, logging and mining activities; administering a dam safety program, issuing water rights, and completing appraisals and surveys.

## Division of Management

400 Willoughby Ave., 3rd Floor, Juneau, AK 99801

Provides financial, personnel and administrative services to the department. It prepares and monitors the annual capital and operating budgets; collects and processes revenue from the sale, lease and use of the state's natural resources; and operates the **State Recorder's Offices** and the **Uniform Commercial Code Office**. Management maintains all personnel records, and provides classification, recruitment and payroll services for DNR employees. The division is also responsible for the department's data processing, computerized land records, and production of the state's land status maps.

## Division of Mining

P.O. Box 107016, Anchorage, AK 99510-7016

Oversees state mineral exploration, development and leasing programs (excluding oil, gas and geothermal energy) on state land and maintains records of known mineral locations. It administers the state's **Surface Coal Mining Control and Reclamation Program**, provides mineral information to the public and technical assistance to the mining industry.

## Division of Oil and Gas

P.O. Box 107034, Anchorage, AK 99510-7034

Develops and manages the state's five-year oil and gas leasing program. It identifies prospective lease areas; performs geologic, economic, environmental and social analyses; and coordinates public review of proposed sales. The division conducts competitive oil, gas and geothermal lease sales and monitors collection of all lease and sale payments. It also performs technical reviews of federal lease actions, land trades and land classifications.

## Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

P.O. Box 107001, Anchorage, AK 99510-7001

Plans, develops and manages the **Alaska State Park System**, which includes state campgrounds, trails, visitor centers, recreation areas, historic sites and a wildlife preserve. The division provides information and educational programs for park visitors; administers federal and state grant programs for outdoor recreation and historic preservation; manages the **Volunteers in Parks** and youth employment programs; and coordinates search and rescue efforts. The division also includes the **Alaska Office of History and Archaeology**, which administers a program for the identification, evaluation and protection of Alaska's prehistoric and historic resources, reviews development projects, and provides technical assistance. This office also administers the **National Register of Historic Places** program, the tax certification program for historic buildings, and the **Certified Local Government Program** for historic preservation activities on a local level. In addition, the section serves as **Alaska's State Historic Preservation Office**.

## OTHER OFFICES, AGENCIES, AND COMMISSIONS

### Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas

250 Cushman Street, Suite 4H, Fairbanks, AK 99701

The Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas, created by the Alaska Legislature in 1981 as an advisory agency of the executive branch of the state, is charged with the responsibility of researching issues related to federal lands in Alaska and determining the impacts of federal statutes, regulations, policies, programs, and management decisions on the citizens of the state. In addition, the commission functions as an ombudsman to investigate complaints or problems individuals are having with federal land management agencies.

# Department of Public Safety

Richard L. Burton, Commissioner  
P.O. Box N, Juneau, AK 99811

The Department of Public Safety is Alaska's primary law enforcement agency. Its powers encompass the enforcement of federal, state, and local laws. The mandate of the department is to prevent loss of life and property as a result of illegal or unsafe acts. The department enforces criminal laws, traffic laws, and state fish and game regulations, and provides public protection programs for fire and traffic safety. The department also manages programs and services related to motor vehicle registration and driver licensing.

The Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety is the executive officer of the supreme court and shall serve and execute all process issued by the supreme court or a justice of the supreme court, and shall attend the supreme court, and has the authority necessary for the execution of these duties.

Commissioner .....	465-4322
Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency .....	465-4371
Public Safety Training Academy .....	747-6611
Statewide Forensic Crime Laboratory (Anchorage) .....	269-5687
Alaska Police Standards Council .....	465-4378
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault .....	465-4356
Violent Crimes Compensation Board .....	465-3040
Division of Administrative Services .....	465-4336
Division of Alaska State Troopers (Anchorage) .....	269-5646
Division of Fire Prevention (Anchorage) .....	269-5491
Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection (Anchorage) .....	269-5509
Division of Motor Vehicles (Anchorage) .....	269-5551

## Office of the Commissioner

The Office of the Commissioner is responsible for overall administration and management of the department. In addition, the office oversees the following units in the department:

The **Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency** is responsible for the administration of highway safety grants funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in accordance with the Highway Safety Act of 1966. The agency identifies major traffic safety problems through an analysis of state traffic accident data and develops and implements countermeasures designed to combat these problems. The primary objective of the agency is the reduction of deaths and injuries that occur as a result of traffic crashes.

The **Public Safety Training Academy** provides training for village public safety officers, village police officers, municipal police officers, state troopers, fish and wildlife protection troopers, airport safety officers, employees of the Department of Fish and Game, Department of Labor, park rangers employed by the Department of Natural Resources, as well as qualified civilian applicants through the University of Alaska, and representatives from several federal agencies.

The **Statewide Forensic Crime Laboratory** serves all law enforcement agencies with forensic support including latent fingerprint, controlled substances, firearm/toolmark, trace evidence, footprint/tiretrack, arson, fish and wildlife, serology, and toxicology. These reports are used in courts of law with subsequent testimony of the examiners. Additional services include forensic autopsy support, crime scene investigation, composite drawing, facial reconstruction, and forensic training with reference materials for the submission, collection, and preservation of evidence. The



Crime Laboratory is also responsible for the Statewide Breath Alcohol Program with 80 breath alcohol instruments, 1,100 operators, and 80 breath test supervisors serving all law enforcement agencies in this state.

The Commissioner's Office also provides administrative support to three autonomous boards and councils:

The **Alaska Police Standards Council** establishes and enforces minimum hiring, educational, and training standards for police, correctional, probation, and parole officers.

The **Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault's** mission is to provide immediate safety and support to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault in life threatening situations and to reduce the incidences of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. This is primarily accomplished through funding of community-based programs.

The **Violent Crimes Compensation Board** works to reduce the financial hardships caused by crime-related medical expenses or loss of income sustained by innocent victims of violent crimes. It also provides for financial payments to dependents of deceased victims.

### **Division of Administrative Services**

Provides centralized administrative support to the department and specialized support to law enforcement and the criminal justice system statewide.

The centralized administrative support to the department's four line divisions and thirteen other programs includes: purchasing, property control, contracting, accounts payable and receivable, budget coordination, financial management, interagency agreements, payroll, personnel management, data processing and systems analysis.

The specialized support provided to law enforcement and Alaska's criminal justice system includes the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) which allows computerized access to state and national criminal records, vehicle records, warrants, and other police data, and the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AAFIS), which automatically compares fingerprints to positively determine a person's identity, and searches latent fingerprints from crime scenes against a data base that includes known criminals arrested in Alaska or 11 western states through Alaska's participation in the Western Identification Network.

### **Division of Alaska State Troopers**

5700 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99507

The mission of the Division of the Alaska State Troopers is to preserve the peace, enforce the law, prevent and detect crime and to protect life and property. The division and its members are empowered to pursue and apprehend offenders and obtain the legal evidence necessary to ensure that the person(s) responsible for criminal conduct are brought to justice. These duties include specialized criminal investigations for crimes against people and property and alcohol and narcotics enforcement, Village Public Safety Officer oversight, search and rescue, and the diligent enforcement of laws regulating the operation of motor vehicles so that the highways of the state may be used safely. The division has statutory authority to enforce all Alaska law without jurisdictional restraints, except in Denali National Park and Annette Island Indian Reservation. In fulfilling these duties, the division and its members cooperate with all criminal justice agencies at the federal, state, borough and municipal levels within Alaska, nationally and internationally in all matters of mutual concern and responsibility.

## **Division of Fire Prevention**

5700 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99507-1225

The goal of the division is to reduce loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and indirect socioeconomic losses caused by fires. To achieve this goal the division concentrates its efforts in four major statewide functions: life and fire safety inspections, plan reviews, fire investigation, and fire safety education. The fire marshal and deputy fire marshals are responsible for fire inspections in public buildings, fire training, fire safety education programs, inspection of construction plans, and investigation of arson.

The division collects statewide data through ANFIRS, a fire information network.

The **Fire Service Training (FST)** program is responsible for certifying both fire training courses and fire fighters statewide, and provides training to small fire departments on a request basis. FST also offers small grants for new and innovative training programs.

## **Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection**

5700 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99507-1225

The primary responsibility of this division is to provide the necessary enforcement programs to ensure the success of the state's long- and short-term objectives for fish and game management. More specifically, this division has a responsibility to all users, whether commercial, subsistence, or recreational, to allow equal opportunities in harvesting surplus fish and game resources, and to closely monitor that harvest to ensure that it is taken in accordance with the rules, regulations, and statutes governing its taking. Fish and Wildlife Protection troopers patrol the state by road, air, and waterway. They issue citations, seize illegal fish and game and equipment used in violations, and actively assist in search and rescue operations.

## **Division of Motor Vehicles**

5700 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99507-1225

Registers and titles motor vehicles, and licenses drivers statewide. The division serves most of the Alaska adult population over 16 years of age by providing evidence of motor vehicle ownership and by issuing driver's licenses to those qualified. The division is also responsible for the administration of the safety responsibility law, driver improvement point system, the collection of municipal vehicle taxes, the financial responsibility law regarding commercial vehicles, the mandatory insurance laws, and the commercial driver license program.

# Department of Revenue

Lee E. Fisher, Commissioner  
P.O. Box S, Juneau, AK 99811-0400

The department administers and enforces the revenue and tax laws of the state, and is responsible for the collection, accounting, custody, investment, and management of all state funds, except revenue incidental to a program of licensing and regulation carried on by another department. It manages the Permanent Fund Dividend program that distributes an annual payment to qualified resident Alaskans. The department also administers the child support enforcement program required of the state under federal law by obtaining and enforcing child support orders. To improve service to the public, the toll-free telephone number 800-478-3300 is available to Alaska residents for calls regarding child support enforcement.

Commissioner .....	465-2300
Deputy Commissioner, Treasury .....	465-2301
Assistant Commissioner (Anchorage) .....	277-5627
Administrative Services Division .....	465-2313
Child Support Enforcement Division (Anchorage) .....	276-3441
Income & Excise Audit Division .....	465-2320
Oil and Gas Audit Division (Anchorage) .....	277-5627
Permanent Fund Dividend Division .....	465-2323
Treasury Division .....	465-2350
Other Offices, Agencies, and Commissions:	
Alaska Gas Pipeline Financing Authority .....	465-2350
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (Anchorage) .....	276-5599
Alaska Medical Facility Authority .....	465-2350
Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority (Anchorage) .....	274-7366
Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation .....	465-2047
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (Anchorage) .....	277-8638
Mental Health Fund and Public School Fund Advisory Boards .....	465-2350
State Assessment Review Board .....	276-1363

## Commissioner's Office

Responsible for the overall management and control of the department's activities, and conducts numerous special projects, including a continual review of oil and gas tax cases. Its **Revenue Hearing Examiner Section** conducts formal hearings on taxpayer/applicant and child support grievances and issues formal written decisions on these hearings. It reviews state and federal revenue statutes and often prepares proposed statutes and regulations.

## Administrative Services Division

P.O. Box 2-0410, Juneau, AK, 99811-0400

Provides centralized support services for the department including personnel and payroll, publications, supply, procurement, forms management and mailroom services, data processing and telecommunications, fiscal and travel accounting, and budget preparation and analysis. The division maintains the department's two mini-computers in Anchorage and Juneau, and provides advisory support for the mini-computers and local area networks maintained by the other divisions. The division also provides administrative support to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, and the Permanent Fund Corporation.

## **Child Support Enforcement Division**

550 W. 7th, Suite 310, Anchorage, AK 99501

Administers a state/federal program to collect and disburse child support payments. The division establishes child support orders and paternity, and reviews and enforces orders issued by the agency or the superior court. Child support collections support children who are not on welfare and reimburse the state for the financial assistance given families who are on welfare.

## **Income and Excise Audit Division**

P.O. Box SA, Juneau, AK 99811

Administers state tax programs as well as the Uniform Unclaimed Property and the non-resident bonds and affidavits program. Taxes include corporation net income tax, fisheries business tax, salmon enhancement tax, coin-operated device tax, electric and telephone cooperative tax, and excise taxes on mining, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and aviation and motor fuel. The division collects these taxes and other payments, accounts for the revenue, reviews and processes returns as received, selects those to be audited, and enforces compliance with the statutes. It conducts conferences on appealed assessments and issues written decisions. The division also functions as an advocate in the formal hearing process conducted by the department.

## **Oil and Gas Audit Division**

550 W. 7th, Suite 570, Anchorage, AK 99501

Responsible for the projection, collection, and processing of state revenues resulting from the extraction of crude oil and gas within Alaska. The division audits royalty obligations, production tax returns, and oil and gas property tax returns. It also provides revenue forecasts, supplies information that supports the administration in developing revenue policies and legislation, and publishes estimates of state revenues on a semi-annual basis. It conducts informal conferences, and participates in formal hearings in oil and gas tax matters.

## **Permanent Fund Dividend Division**

P.O. Box S-0460, Juneau, AK 99811-0460

Administers the Permanent Fund Dividend program wherein a percentage of the earnings from the state's permanent fund are distributed equally to all eligible Alaska residents. The division helps Alaskans apply for the dividend, reviews applications to ensure that only eligible residents receive dividends, and issues the dividend warrants. Headquartered in Juneau, it also maintains public service centers in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

## **Treasury Division**

P.O. Box SB, Juneau, AK 99811-0400

The Treasury Division's primary responsibilities are to deposit and account for state receipts, and to invest state funds. The division invests the state's general fund, the Public Employees' and Teachers' Retirement Trust Funds, and other retirement and endowment trust funds. During 1990, the division began investing Supplemental Benefits System contributions not previously invested in Guaranteed Investment Contracts under an agreement with the Department of Administration. The division serves as staff to the State Bond Committee which is responsible for the issuance of state general obligation debt and toll facilities and international airport system revenue debt and approval of Alaska Housing Finance Corporation's state guaranteed bonds for veterans home mortgages.

## OTHER OFFICES, AGENCIES, AND COMMISSIONS

The **Municipal Bond Bank Authority** established under the department provides bonding assistance to municipalities throughout the state. The department gives administrative support to the **State Assessment Review Board**, which hears taxpayer and municipality appeals filed on final assessment rulings of the department regarding the tax on property used in oil and gas exploration, production, and pipeline transportation. The **Alaska Gas Pipeline Financing Authority** was created to assist in the financing of the gas pipeline through the issuance of revenue bonds. The **Mental Health Fund and Public School Fund Advisory Boards** were created to prepare long-range investment plans for, and be responsible for, the annual accounting of these particular funds.

### **Alcoholic Beverage Control**

550 W. 7th, Suite 350, Anchorage, AK 99501

Reviews and processes liquor license applications, issues licenses, and enforces the state's liquor laws. The support staff for the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board is statutorily placed within the department and treated as a separate division. Headquartered in Anchorage, it also has investigators in Fairbanks and Juneau.

### **Alaska Housing Finance Corporation**

P.O. Box 101020, Anchorage, AK 99501

A public corporation administratively attached to the department, but having a legal existence independent of and separate from the state. AHFC purchases mortgage loans from private financial institutions operating in Alaska. The majority of funds used to purchase loans are generated through the issuance of taxable and tax-exempt bonds and notes. A seven-member board governs the corporation.



*New housing starts are evidence that most of Alaska is recovering from the 1986 recession. (Photo by Cam Byrnes.)*

## **Alaska Medical Facility Authority**

P.O. Box SB, Juneau, AK 99811-0400

Provides acceptable alternative means of financing the construction and equipping of needed medical facilities which, in number, size, type, distribution, operation, and services, meet specific criteria. Such medical facilities and services must be in the public interest, avoid unnecessary duplication, be economical in the use of health personnel, and assure admission and high quality care to all who need it. The authority is administratively attached to the department, but has a legal existence independent of and separate from the state.

## **Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation**

P.O. Box 4-1000, Juneau, AK 99802

A public corporation created to manage the investments of the Alaska Permanent Fund, the state's savings account established by public referendum in 1976. Fund principal comes from dedicated oil revenues, additional funds appropriated by the Alaska State Legislature, and income of the Fund transferred to principal for inflation-proofing. The corporation operates on its receipts, with expenditures currently under 1% of net income. The corporation is governed by a board of six trustees.

## **Alaska Science and Technology Foundation**

550 W. 7th, Suite 360, Anchorage, AK. 99501

Responsible for the development, funding, and monitoring of grant programs for basic and applied research. The foundation also assesses technology and needs which will substantially contribute to the economic development of the state, to the health and well-being of Alaskans, to the enhancement and promotion of innovation in telecommunications, and to the sustained growth and development of the state's scientific and engineering capabilities. Its purpose is to assist in strengthening the competitiveness of Alaska's industry, in the safety and productivity of Alaska's citizens, and in the development of new industries.

# Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Frank G. Turpin, Commissioner  
P.O. Box Z, Juneau, AK 99811

The department designs, constructs, operates, and maintains state transportation systems, buildings, and other facilities used by most Alaskans across the state. State legislation mandates the department's responsibility for long-range statewide planning for both public facilities and transportation projects. Ongoing services include provision for air, water, and highway transportation; construction, operation, and maintenance of the state's two major international airports at Anchorage and Fairbanks; design, construction, operation, and maintenance of state buildings and related facilities; and design and contracting performed for other departments of state government.

Commissioner .....	465-3900
Deputy Commissioner for Operations .....	465-3900
Deputy Commissioner for Budget and Finance .....	465-3900
Chief, Office of Strategic Management, Planning and Policy .....	465-3900
Information Officer .....	465-3900
Director, Administrative Services .....	465-3911
Director, Plans, Programs, and Budget .....	465-2171
Director, Engineering and Operations Standards .....	465-2951
Director, Information Systems .....	465-2889
Northern Region (Fairbanks)	
Regional Director .....	451-2210
Director, Design and Construction .....	451-2214
Chief, Planning and Administrative Services .....	451-5150
Director, Maintenance and Operations .....	451-2294
Western District Manager (Nome) .....	443-5266
Southcentral District Manager (Valdez) .....	835-4322
Central Region (Anchorage)	
Regional Director .....	266-1440
Director, Design and Construction .....	266-1500
Chief, Planning and Administrative Services .....	266-1462
Director, Maintenance and Operations .....	266-1735
Southeast Region	
Regional Director .....	789-6261
Director, Design and Construction .....	364-4347
Chief, Planning .....	789-6264
Managers, Maintenance and Operations .....	789-6221
Marine Highway System, System Director .....	465-3950
Director, Administrative Support .....	465-3950
Director, Marine Facilities Engineering .....	465-2734
Director, Marine Operations .....	465-3955
Alaska International Airport System	
Director .....	266-2525
Airport Manager, Anchorage International Airport .....	266-2400
Airport Manager, Fairbanks International Airport .....	451-2500

## Office of the Commissioner

The commissioner directs all efforts of the department, develops policy and procedures in accordance with state statutes and regulations, and designs and manages human and budgetary resources to maximize productivity and responsiveness to the public's need.

The department is organized into three regions (Northern in Fairbanks, Central in Anchorage, and Southeast in Juneau), a Headquarters Unit in Juneau, the Alaska Marine Highway System, also based in Juneau, and the Alaska International Airport System, based in Anchorage

The **Office of Strategic Management, Planning and Policy** directs the department's strategic management process, oversees planning statewide and develops policy. In addition, the office is the department's liaison with Washington, D.C. and the Department of Law.

## Headquarters

The headquarters unit, located in the commissioner's office in Juneau, coordinates administrative functions. It operates the department's management information systems; develops administrative policy and manages financial resources; prepares capital and operating budgets; and sets engineering standards and provides technical assistance. Headquarters also oversees equal employment opportunity, both within the department's work force and with its 500 contractors and subcontractors. The headquarters unit consists of four divisions: Administrative Services; Plans, Programs and Budget; Engineering and Operations Standards; and Information Systems.

The **Division of Administrative Services** includes the Office of the Comptroller and is responsible for the cost accounting system, billings, management information, enforcement of fiscal and administrative controls, procurement and property control, the state equipment fleet and property leasing at rural airports.

The **Division of Plans, Programs and Budget** develops long-range plans for such projects as the Aviation System Plan, the six-year capital program, the multi-year plan for federal funds, and the operating and capital budget. In 1990, responsibilities for coordination of federal rail planning, Urban Mass Transportation Administration grants, and planning for the state port and harbor program were transferred back to this division. The division provides coordination and policy direction for the budget, coordinates programming of all federal highway and aviation construction funding, and provides required statistical data to the Federal Highway Administration.

The **Division of Engineering and Operations Standards** establishes design standards and procedures for transportation and facility preconstruction, construction, and maintenance. It also assists the regional design groups in bridge design, specialized geotechnical and coastal engineering and the review of appraisals. The federal requirement for bridge inspection is performed by this division. Other responsibilities include coordination of handicapped accessibility programs, and asbestos and toxic waste issues.

The **Division of Information Systems** provides the resources to plan, design, implement, operate and maintain information processing systems, data administration, and local/wide area networking that support the management and administrative functions of all other divisions in the department.

## Northern Region, Central Region, and Southeast Region

The department has regional offices in three locations: Northern Region in Fairbanks, Central Region in Anchorage, and Southeast Region in Juneau and Douglas. Because the Northern Region is so widespread, additional offices exist in Nome (Western District) and Valdez (Southcentral). The district offices report to the regional director. Regional directors from the Northern, Central, and Southeast Regions are responsible in their respective regions for planning, design and construction, maintenance and operations, and administrative services. Functionally, the regional offices are organized into two divisions and two sections: Design and Construction Division, Maintenance and Operations Division, Administrative Ser-



vices Section, and Planning Section. A materials section, also functioning on a statewide basis, is located in the Central Region.

## **Design and Construction**

Supervises all activities associated with the design and construction of transportation projects and public works. Its focus is to develop efficient, safe, environmentally sound and cost-effective facilities. It is responsible for implementing approved capital projects, including project design, right-of-way acquisition, utilities relocations and construction management.

## **Maintenance and Operations**

Maintains the safe and economical operation of the state's highways, airports, harbor facilities, and public facilities. Each regional Maintenance and Operations Division has overall responsibility for management of the maintenance program for that region's share of approximately 10,000 miles of state roads and nearly 300 state airports, and maintenance and renovation of over 2,000 state buildings and facilities. Maintenance and Operations also operates and maintains the State Equipment Fleet.

## **Administrative Services**

Handles personnel services, purchasing and property control, payroll and the financial accounting system, and property leasing at airports and small boat harbors in each respective region.

## **Planning**

Collects traffic data and highway and airport inventory data, and prepares traffic forecasts required by federal aid construction programs. This section also prepares



*Thirty-two communities are served by 8 Alaska Marine Highway vessels that traverse over 3,500 miles of coastline. (Photo courtesy of Alaska Marine Highway.)*

the annual Capital Improvement Program and Six-Year Plan as required by statute. Other responsibilities include preparation of site-specific plans, and both regional and system-wide planning studies and coordination of these plans with the public and other agencies. The section's objective is to develop projects and programs that efficiently utilize available state and federal resources.

### **Alaska International Airport System**

The Alaska International Airport System is comprised of Anchorage and Fairbanks International Airports. These airports connect rural Alaska to the urban areas of the state as well as the Lower 48 states. Alaska's international airports are at the air crossroads of the northern hemisphere, with direct air service from over 20 international and 30 domestic airlines to Europe, Asia, Canada, and the Lower 48 states.

The director is the chief executive of the airport system. Each airport is operated by an airport manager who is responsible for leasing, operations, and security.

### **Alaska Marine Highway System**

The Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) provides transportation for passengers and vehicles, and delivers commodities to 32 communities along its route. Eight AMHS vessels traverse over 3,500 miles of coastline in Southeast and Southcentral Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Six of these vessels connect Southeast Alaska to land highway systems at Haines, Skagway, Bellingham in Washington, Prince Rupert in British Columbia, and two border communities, Hyder, AK and Stewart, B.C.

Two vessels serve the southcentral communities, connecting Cordova, Kodiak, Port Lions, Seldovia, and communities along the Aleutian Chain, to land highway systems through terminals at Homer, Seward, Whittier, and Valdez.

The AMHS is organized into four divisions: Vessel Operations, Support Services, Customer Services, and Engineering.

**Vessel Operations** manages the day-to-day ship and terminal operations. Crew activities include training and safety, navigation, overhauls, and shipboard operating procedures.

**Support Services** performs all administrative functions for the system.

**Customer Services** is responsible for all services up to the time a passenger boards a vessel as well as marketing for the system.

**Engineering** is responsible for the engineering, design and maintenance functions for the vessels and shoreside facilities.

# Boards and Commissions

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Currently there are over 135 boards and commissions to which the Governor makes appointments. Most are statutorily mandated boards and commissions that are part of the executive branch of state government. They fall into four broad categories: advisory, regulatory, public corporation, and federal.

Following the brief description of each board and commission is the contact agency address. The Office of the Governor maintains a complete membership list of each board and commission, including each member's appointment date, expiration of term, and community.

For more information contact Don Tanner, Director, Boards and Commissions, Office of the Governor, P.O. Box A, Juneau, AK 99811; phone 465-3500.

## Getting Appointed to a Board or Commission

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Alaskans have the opportunity to participate directly in government through membership on a state board or commission. There are always vacancies, and the Office of the Governor publishes an Action List that includes vacancies and impending openings on boards and commissions. In addition, this list can be accessed by computer at Legislative Information Offices. The duties, responsibilities, and powers vary considerably, and information pertinent to each board and commission can be acquired through the Office of the Governor.

All appointees must have been registered voters prior to the last general election. Some appointments require confirmation by the legislature.

The first step is to send a letter to the Office of the Governor expressing your desire to serve on a particular board or commission. You should explain why you are qualified or experienced in the area of the board's activity. Include your personal or professional resume. Encourage people who would like to express their confidence in you to send the governor letters of endorsement. Resumes and letters of endorsement are public information .

Your letter will be acknowledged, letting you know that it has been received. The governor's staff reads the letter and places it in a folder with other candidates for the same board. Any additional correspondence on your behalf is also kept in the folder.

When it is time for the governor to make an appointment to that particular board, an analysis is prepared that shows the geographic, ethnic, and gender composition of the current board. This analysis also includes the statutory restrictions that guide the governor's appointments. The governor reviews the analysis and a summary of the correspondence received on all candidates who have applied. All candidates, successful or otherwise, are informed by letter of the governor's selection.

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**Source:** Office of the Governor, Boards and Commissions, P. O. Box A, Juneau, AK 99811; 465-3500.

**Accountancy, Alaska State Board of Public**

(AS 08.04.010) Seven members appointed by the governor; five certified public accountants or public accountants, plus two public members.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2580

**Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund Board**

(AS 03.10.050) Composed of seven members appointed by the governor; five with background and experience in Alaska agriculture; two shall be farmers; overlapping three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Division of Agriculture  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 2470  
Palmer, 99645-2470  
745-7220

**Alcoholic Beverage Control Board\***

(AS 04.06.010) Director and five members appointed by the governor; no member may hold any other state or federal office either elective or appointive; three-year term; serve at the pleasure of the governor; two members from industry, but not wholesalers; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Alcoholic Beverage  
Control Board  
Dept. of Revenue  
201 E. 9th Ave.  
Anchorage, 99501  
277-8638

**Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Advisory Board on**

(AS 24.08.210) Twelve members appointed by the governor; two doctors, one attorney, eight who have shown interest in these problems, one from liquor industry; four-year term; serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Office of Alcoholism

Dept. of Health and  
Social Services  
P.O. Box 11-05F  
Juneau, 99811-0607  
586-6202

**Amateur Sports Authority**

(AS 05.40.010) Eleven members, seven of whom are appointed by the governor plus members of the Senate and House, the governor, and the commissioner of the Department of Commerce.

**Contact Agency:**  
Office of the Commissioner  
Dept. of Commerce and  
Economic Development  
P.O. Box D  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2500

**Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors, State Board of Registration for**

(AS 08.48.011) Nine members appointed by the governor; six-year term; consists of two civil engineers, one land surveyor, one mining engineer, two engineers from other branches, three architects, registered, with five years professional practice. Requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2540

**Arts, Alaska State Council on the\***

(AS 44.27.040) Eleven members appointed by the governor; three-year term; serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Alaska State Council on the Arts  
619 Warehouse Ave.  
Anchorage, 99501  
279-1558

**Assessment Review Board, State\***

(AS 43.56.040) Five members serve at the pleasure of the governor; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Petroleum Revenue Division

\*Members of boards and commissions marked with an asterisk are required to provide information under the state's financial disclosure law.

Department of Revenue  
201 E. 9th Ave., Suite 304  
Anchorage, 99501  
276-1363

#### **Athletic Commission**

(AS 05.05.010) Four members appointed by the governor; one from each of the four major judicial districts; commissioner five-year term; serve at the pleasure of the governor; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2534

#### **Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council, Alaska Chilkat**

(AS 41.21.625) Provides management of state-owned land in the Haines area and establishes the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve; twelve members, four appointed by the governor for two-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box M  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4563

**Bar, Board of Governors of the Alaska**  
(AS 08.08.040) Twelve members elected by Alaska Bar, three public members appointed by the governor; requires legislative confirmation (public members only).

**Contact Agency:**  
Alaska Bar Association  
360 K St.  
Anchorage, 99501  
272-7469

**Barbers and Hairdressers, Board of**  
(AS 08.13.010) Five members: two barbers, two hairdressers, and one public member; four-year terms. Members may not serve more than two consecutive terms; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2547

#### **Big Game Commercial Services Board\***

(AS 08.54.300) Nine members appointed by the governor from licensed guide-outfitters, licensed transporters, holders of commercial use permits, Board of Game, Native landholder, and the public. Legislative confirmation is required. Replaces the Guide Board.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2580

#### **Block Grants Advisory Committee Education Consolidation and Improvement Act**

(Public Law 97-35 Sec. 564 a-2) Provides for process of active and continuing consultation with state educational agency; eleven members appointed by the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Dept. of Education  
P.O. Box F  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2970

#### **Broadcasting Commission, Alaska Public**

(AS 44.21.256) Nine members appointed by the governor to coordinate public broadcasting.

**Contact Agency:**  
Alaska Public Broadcasting  
Commission  
P.O. Box CB  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2846

#### **Children and Youth, Alaska Commission On\***

(AS 44.19.521) Eleven members: seven public members and four executive branch members appointed by the governor; at least one public member must be under the age of 21 at the time of appointment; three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Alaska Commission on Children  
and Youth  
Office of the Governor  
P.O. Box A  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3155

**Chiropractic Examiners, Board of**

(AS 08.20.010) Five members appointed by the governor: four licensed chiropractors who have practiced chiropractics in this state not less than two years, and one public member with no direct financial interest in the health care industry; four-year terms; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2580

**Clemency Advisory Committee,  
Executive**

Three members—the lieutenant governor and (by appointment of the governor) one member of the Department of Law, and one public member. Reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

**Contact Agency:**

Dept. of Corrections  
Parole Board  
P.O. Box T  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3384

**Clinical Social Work Examiners, Board of**  
(AS 08.95.010) Five members appointed by the governor including four licensed clinical social workers and one public member. Requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811-0800  
465-2551

**Coastal Policy Council, Alaska\***

(AS 41.19.155) Fifteen members—nine public members appointed by the governor from a list comprising at least three names from each region, nominated by the municipalities of each region; nominees shall be the mayor or a member of the assembly or council of a municipality; one public member shall be appointed from each of the regions specified; two-year terms, or to expire at a time when member is no longer an

elected official, whichever comes sooner.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska Coastal  
Management Program  
O.M.B.  
P.O. Box AW  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3562

**Code Revision Commission, Alaska**

(AS 24.20.075) Consists of eight members: two legislators, three public members, a designee of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, an attorney employed by the executive branch, and a designee of the Alaska Bar Association. Legislative members serve at the pleasure of the presiding officer, appointed members serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. Serve six-year staggered terms, ending June 30, in even-numbered years.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska Code Revision  
Commission  
P.O. Box Y  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2450

**Commercial Fisheries Entry  
Commission\***

(AS 16.43.020) Three salaried members appointed by the governor. Governor designated chairman for two years; four-year staggered terms require legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Commercial Fisheries  
Entry Commission  
P.O. Box KB  
Juneau, 99811  
586-3456

**Commercial Fishing and  
Agriculture Bank—Board of Directors**

(AS 44.81.010) Seven-member Board of Directors. After initial appointments, two appointed by the governor; after repurchase of all non-voting preferred shares completed, all board members elected by members of the board.

**Contact Agency:**

CFAB  
P.O. Box 4-2070  
Anchorage, 99509  
276-2007

**Compensation Commission,  
State Officers**

(AS 39.23.200) Reviews salaries, benefits of members of the legislature, and may also review salaries of other officers and heads of principal departments. The commission submits a report on its findings at least once every two years. Seven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature; staggered four-year term. Members may not be employed by the state or serve as a member of another state board, commission or authority, or hold elective state or municipal office.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska State Officers  
Compensation Commission  
3111 C St., Suite 150  
Anchorage, 99503  
276-0653

**Correctional Industries Commission**

(AS 33.32.070) Eight members—five members appointed by the governor, plus the Commissioners of Administration and Corrections; four-year terms; representatives of private industry, two from organized labor, agriculture, general public, and ex-offender.

**Contact Agency:**

Dept. of Corrections  
2200 E. 42nd Ave.  
Anchorage, 99508  
561-4426

**Dental Examiners, Board of**

(AS 08.36.010) Nine members—six qualified resident dentists who have engaged in the practice of dentistry in the state for five years; two dental hygienists; one public member; four-year terms. A person who has served two successive, complete terms may not be reappointed until four years from the expiration of the second term. Legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2580

**Dispensing Opticians, Board of**

(AS 08.71.010) Five members ap-

pointed by the governor: four opticians and one public member; four-year terms; a member who has served two consecutive terms may not be reappointed until four years from the expiration of the second term.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2547

**Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault,  
Council on\***

(AS 18.66.010) Seven members—three members appointed by the governor from names submitted by the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; plus the commissioners or their designees of the Departments of Education, Health and Social Services, Law, and Public Safety; overlapping two-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Council on Domestic Violence  
and Sexual Assault  
Dept. of Public Safety  
P.O. Box N  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4356

**Education, Board of\***

(AS 14.07.075) Seven members appointed by the governor; five-year term; the governor shall consider recommendations made by recognized educational associations in the state; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Department of Education  
P.O. Box F  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2800

**Electrical Examiners, Board of**

(AS 08.40.011) Three members appointed by the governor: two licensed electrical administrators and one public member; four year terms, serve at the pleasure of the governor. A person may not be appointed to serve more than two consecutive terms on the board. Legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce

P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2551

**Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council, State**

(AS 18.08.020) Consists of 11 members appointed by the governor. Four members shall be consumers of emergency medical services, and one from each judicial district in the state. Members are appointed for overlapping terms of four years.

**Contact Agency:**  
Dept. of Health and  
Social Services  
P.O. Box H-06  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3027

**Emergency Response Commission, Alaska State**

(Administrative Order 103 and Title III Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Thirteen members appointed by the governor. Six are state commissioners, and seven represent local governments, fire chiefs, rural areas, generators of hazardous waste and public interest organizations.

**Contact Agency:**  
Dept. of Environmental  
Conservation  
P.O. Box 9  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2600

**Employees Retirement Board, Public\***  
(AS 39.35.030) Five members, three are members who have been appointed by the governor to the Personnel Board, and two are members who are elected by members of the system.

**Contact Agency:**  
Division of Retirement and  
Benefits  
Dept. of Administration  
P.O. Box C  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4460

**Employment of People with Disabilities**

(AS 23.15.220) Not more than 12 members; three-year terms; serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Division of Employment Security  
Dept. of Labor  
P.O. Box 3-7000  
Juneau, 99802  
465-2712

**Employment Security Advisory Council\***  
(AS 23.20.025) Five members; five-year terms; serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Employment Security Division  
Department of Labor  
P.O. Box 3-7000  
Juneau, 99802  
465-2712

**Energy Authority, Alaska\***

(AS 44.83.010) Seven directors, six appointed by governor; three public from different judicial districts; three commissioners of principle executive departments; and director or designee, Div. of Budget and Management; four-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Alaska Energy Authority  
P.O. Box AM  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3575

**Federal Areas in Alaska, Citizens' Advisory Commission on**

(AS 41.37) Sixteen members—eight members appointed by the governor; eight legislative appointments.

**Contact Agency:**  
Citizens' Advisory Commission  
on Federal Areas in Alaska  
515 7th Ave., Suite 310  
Fairbanks, 99701  
456-2012

**Fisheries, Board of \***

(AS 16.05.221) Seven members appointed by the governor. The Commissioner of Fish and Game is not a member of the board but shall be ex officio secretary; three-year terms; legislative confirmation required.

**Contact Agency:**  
Division of Boards  
Dept. of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99802  
465-4110



**Fishermen's Fund Advisory and Appeals Council \***

(AS 23.35.010) Commissioner of Labor and five members appointed by the governor for overlapping five-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Fishermen's Fund  
Dept. of Labor  
P.O. Box 1149  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2766

**Forestry, Board of**

(AS 41.17.041) Consists of fourteen members appointed by the governor; three-year staggered terms. Members, except the state forester, do not serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Division of Forestry  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 7-005  
Anchorage, 99510  
561-2020

**Game, Board of\***

(AS 16.05.221) Seven members appointed by the governor. The Commissioner of Fish and Game is not a member of the board, but shall be ex officio secretary; three-year staggered terms. Legislative confirmation required.

**Contact Agency:**  
Division of Boards  
Dept. of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4110

**Geographic Board, State**

(AS 44.19.054) Eight members—seven state officials and one at-large; serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Commissioner  
Dept. of Community and  
Regional Affairs  
P.O. Box B  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4700

**Handicapped and Gifted, Governor's Council for the**

(AS 47.80.030) Contains no fewer than eighteen and no more than twenty-three members appointed by the gov-

ernor in accordance with PL 100-146, 99-457, and AS 14.30.231.

**Contact Agency:**

Council for the  
Handicapped and Gifted  
University Plaza Offices West  
600 University Ave., Suite C  
Fairbanks, 99709  
474-2440

**Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council**

(AS 46.13.110) Eleven members: six appointed by the governor (one representative from the University of Alaska; one from Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova); four public members, one from each judicial district; the governor's senior science advisor; three-year term.

**Contact Agency:**  
Dept. of Environmental  
Conservation  
P.O. Box O  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2600

**Health Care Task Force, Universal**

CSHB 581(Fin)(1990) Eleven members: five public members appointed by the governor; six members assigned form a non-voting technical advisory committee. The governor assigns one representative each from the departments of Health and Social Services, Administration-Division of Insurance, Administration-Division of Retirement and Benefits; Office of the Governor; presiding officer of each house of the legislature assigns a member from that house.

**Contact Agency:**  
Planning Section  
Dept. of Health and  
Social Services  
P.O. Box H  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3030

**Historic Site Advisory Committee**

(AS 41.35.110) Seven members—five members appointed by the governor; plus Museum Director and liaison officer; three-year terms; serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Office of History/Archaeology

Division of Parks  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 107001  
Anchorage, 99510-7001  
762-2626

**Historical Commission, Alaska**

(AS 41.35.300) Six members—four members appointed by the governor from nominees submitted each year by the Alaska Historical Society, plus the lieutenant governor and the executive director (ex officio) appointed by the commission, subject to the approval of the governor; two-year terms.

**Contact Agencies:**

Office of History/Archaeology  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 107001  
Anchorage, 99510-7001  
762-2626

Alaska Historical Society  
Executive Director  
P.O. Box 10355  
Anchorage, 99511

**Historical Records Advisory Board, State (National Historical Publications and Records Commission)**

Consists of a State Historical Records Coordinator and at least seven other members appointed by the governor.

**Contact Agency:**

State Archivist  
Dept. of Education  
141 Willoughby Ave.  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2275

**Housing Authority, Alaska State**

(AS 18.55.020 and 39.05.060) Commissioner of Commerce and four residents of the state. Serve at the pleasure of the governor for three-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska State Housing Authority  
P.O. Box 230329  
Anchorage, 99523  
562-2813

**Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska\***

(AS 18.56.030) Five members. Consists of two public members, and three members appointed by the governor: one head of a principal department of the executive branch; and the commis-

sioners of the Departments of Revenue, and Commerce and Economic Development, or their designees. Serve two-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska Housing Finance Corp.  
P.O. Box 101020  
Anchorage, 99510  
276-5599

**Human Rights, State Commission for \***

(AS 18.80.010) Seven members appointed by the governor; five-year staggered terms; executive director selected by commission and approved by the governor; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Human Rights Commission  
Office of the Governor  
800 A St., Suite 202  
Anchorage, 99501-3628  
276-7474

**Humanities Forum, Alaska**

Set up by National Endowment for the Humanities. 13 members, nominations sent to Alaska Humanities Forum; members appoint new members. Three appointments made by the governor.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska Humanities Forum  
Executive Director  
943 W. 6th Ave., Suite 120  
Anchorage, 99501  
272-5341

**Incentive Awards Board**

(AS 39.51.110) Six members: one public member appointed by the governor; director of the Division of Personnel, Dept. of Administration; directors of the Office of Management and Budget in the Office of the Governor.

**Contact Agency:**

Dept. of Administration  
Div. of Personnel  
P.O. Box C  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4100

**Industrial Development Authority, Alaska**

(AS 44.88.020) Five members: Three appointed by the governor; two public members and one head of a principal department of the executive branch;

plus the commissioners of the Departments of Revenue, and Commerce and Economic Development; two-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska Development Authority  
1577 C St., Suite 304  
Anchorage, 99501  
274-1651

**Interstate Oil Compact Commission**

Represents 35 states. Governor from IOCC state serves as state representative.

**Contact Agency:**

Interstate Oil Compact Commission  
P.O. Box 53127  
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-3127  
(405) 525-3556

**Job Training Council**

(PL 07 300) Twenty two members appointed by the governor to three-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Community Development  
Dept. of Community and  
Regional Affairs  
949 E. 36th Ave.  
Anchorage, 99508  
563-1955

**Judicial Conduct, Commission on\***

(AS 22.30.010) Nine members—three appointed by the court, and six appointed by the governor; four-year terms; subject to legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Commission on Judicial Conduct  
303 K St.  
Anchorage, 99501  
264-0528

**Judicial Council\***

(Article IV, Section 8, AK Constitution) Seven members, six-year terms, geographic distribution, with three members selected by the Bar Association, and three by the governor; the non-attorney members are subject to legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Judicial Council  
1031 W. 4th Ave., Suite 301  
Anchorage, 99501  
279-2526

**Juvenile Justice and Family Services Advisory Committee**

(Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 1974 and Title IV-B, Social Security Act) Fifteen to 33 members appointed by the governor to three-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Family and  
Youth Services  
Dept. of Health and Social Services  
P.O. Box H-05  
Juneau, 99811  
465 3170

**Labor Relations Agency, Alaska**

(AS 23.05.360) "Labor Relations Agency" means the State Personnel Board with regard to the state and employees of the state, and means the Dept. of Labor with regard to all other public employees; three members, no more than two of the same political party, appointed by the governor.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska Labor Relations Agency  
P.O. Box 6701  
Anchorage, 99502  
276-3130

**Libraries, Advisory Council on**

(PL 98-480) Eleven members. Six are appointed by the governor, and four are elected by the Alaska Library Association. The immediate past president of the Alaska Library Association serves a one-year term.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Libraries and Archives  
Dept. of Education  
P.O. Box G  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2911

**Local Boundary Commission\***

(AS 44.47.565) Five members; five-year overlapping terms; serve at the pleasure of the governor; one from each of the four judicial districts and chairman at-large.

**Contact Agency:**

Div. of Municipal and Regional  
Assistance  
Department of Community and  
Regional Affairs  
949 E. 36th Ave., Suite 404  
Anchorage, 99508  
561-8586

**Marine Pilots, Board of**

(AS 08.62.010) Seven members, six appointed by the governor, two pilots, two agents or managers, and two public members, plus the Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development or designee. Not more than one pilot and one agent shall be from any one judicial district. Four-year terms; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2542

**Mechanical Examiners, Board of**

(AS 08.40.220) Three members appointed by the governor, and each shall reside in a different judicial district.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811-0800  
465-2546

**Medicaid Rate Commission**

(Executive Order 72) Five members appointed by the governor to three-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Medicaid Rate Commission  
3601 C St., Suite 592  
Anchorage, 99501  
562-1996

**Medical Board, State**

(AS 08.64.010) Members appointed by the governor—five licensed physicians residing in as many separate Alaska judicial districts as possible, and two persons with no direct financial interest in the health care industry; legislative confirmation; four-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2541

**Medical Indemnity Corporation of Alaska**

(AS 21.88.030) Nine members appointed by the governor—four (Alaska) licensed physicians, an administrator

or chief executive officer employed by a hospital, two professional insurance representatives, and two persons who are not health care providers or representatives of the insurance industry; three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Insurance  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2515

**Mental Health Board, Alaska**

(AS 47.30.661) Governor appoints thirteen members interested and knowledgeable in mental health; four consumers; four should be providers of mental health services; four public members; and the commissioner of Health and Social Services; three-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Mental Health Board  
Dept. of Health and Social Services  
P.O. Box H  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3030

**Mental Health Trust Commission, Interim**

(Ch. 132 SLA 86) Two members and two alternates appointed by the governor plus the Commissioner of Natural Resources.

**Contact Agency:**

Deputy Commissioner  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box M  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2400

**Minerals Commission, Alaska**

(Ch. 98, SLA 86) Eleven members—five appointed by the governor, three by the President of the Senate, three by the Speaker of the House. Makes recommendations to the governor and to the legislature on ways to mitigate the constraints on the development of minerals in the state.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Business Development  
Dept. of Commerce  
1001 Noble St., Suite 420  
Fairbanks, 99701  
452-7464

**Municipal Bond Bank Authority, Alaska\***

(AS 44.85.020) Five directors—the Commissioners of Revenue and Community and Regional Affairs serve as ex officio members with three public members appointed by the governor who serve at the pleasure of the governor for a four-year term.

**Contact Agency:**  
Municipal Bond Bank Authority  
601 W. 5th, Suite 430  
Anchorage, 99501  
274-7366

**Natives, Joint Federal-State Commission on Policies and Programs Affecting Alaska**

(PL 101-379, Section 12) Fourteen voting members; seven appointed by the U.S. President, of whom at least three must be Alaska Natives and no more than two can be federal officials; seven appointed by the governor; ten ex officio members.

**Contact Agency:**  
Boards and Commissions  
Office of the Governor  
P.O. Box A  
Juneau, 99811

**North Pacific and Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Committee**

(PL 100-629) Twelve member advisory committee: director of Washington Department of Fisheries; commissioner of Alaska Department of Fish and Game; five members nominated by governor of Alaska, five members nominated by governor of Washington, appointed by Secretary of State.

**Contact Agency:**  
Director, External and  
Internal Fisheries Affairs  
Department of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4100

**North Pacific Fishery Management Council**

Formed under Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 1976. Eight regional management councils. Alaska is involved in North Pacific region; governor nominates five voting

positions, governor of Washington nominates two; three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Commercial Fisheries  
Department of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99802-2000  
465-4210

**Nursing, Board of**

(AS 08.68.010) Five members appointed by the governor from a list of qualified nurses prepared by the Alaska Nurses Association, and two public members; five-year term; legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2544

Board of Nursing  
Executive Officer  
142 E. 3rd Ave.  
Anchorage, 99501  
561-2878

**Nursing Home Administrators, Board of**

(AS 08.70.010) Three members appointed by the governor; one nursing home administrator, one registered nurse, and one from the general public; four-year staggered terms; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2541

**Occupational Safety and Health Review Board\***

(AS 18.60.057) Three members appointed by the governor; one labor, one industry, and one public; four-year term; subject to legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Safety and  
Health Review Board  
Dept. of Labor  
P.O. Box 1149  
Juneau, 99802  
465-2709

**Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, Alaska\***

(AS 31.05.005) Composed of three salaried commissioners appointed by the governor. Term of each member is six years; quasi-judicial; one licensed engineer; one geologist; one with no special requirements for such training; requires legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Oil and Gas Conservation  
Commission  
3001 Porcupine Dr.  
Anchorage, 99501  
279-1433

**Older Alaskans Commission**

(AS 44.21.200) Eleven members—seven members selected on the basis of their knowledge and demonstrated interest in the concerns of older Alaskans; appointed by the governor. Six shall be 60 years of age or older; at least two shall be 65 or older. Overlapping four-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Older Alaskans Commission  
P.O. Box C  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3250

**Optometry, Board of Examiners in**

(AS 08.72.010) Five members appointed by the governor—four licensed optometrists and one public member. A member cannot be reappointed after serving two full consecutive terms for one complete term; four-year terms; legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Department of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2547

**Out-of-Home Care Review Panel,  
Local Citizen**

(AS 47.10.420) Twenty-eight members appointed by the governor; five members and two alternates from each judicial district; three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Department of Administration  
P.O. Box C  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2200

**Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission**

(AS 16.45.020) Three commissioners appointed by the governor, one administrative officer of the Department of Fish and Game (marine fisheries), one member of the legislature (Resources Committee), and one member with knowledge of and interest in marine fisheries problems; four-year term; plus, an advisory committee appointed by the commissioners.

**Contact Agency:**

Pacific Marine Fisheries  
Commission  
Division of Commercial Fisheries  
Dept. of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99802  
465-4210

**Pacific Salmon Commission,  
Northern Panel**

(PL 99-5, Pacific Salmon Treaty of 1985) Commissioner and commissioner's alternate; six members, appointed by the governor, one an official of the U.S. government, one Alaska official, four knowledgeable and experienced in salmon fisheries; four-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Department of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99802-2000  
465-4100

**Parole, State Board of\***

(AS 33.16.020) Five members appointed by the governor; five-year staggered term.

**Contact Agency:**

Parole Board  
P.O. Box T  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3384

**Permanency Planning, Citizen's  
Review Panel for**

(AS 47.10.400) Ten members; five voting members appointed by the governor; five non-voting ex officio members; three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Department of Administration  
Deputy Commissioner  
P.O. Box C  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2200

**Permanent Fund Corporation  
Board of Trustees, Alaska\***

(AS 37.13.040) Six members appointed by the governor: four public members and two commissioners of principal departments, one of them the Commissioner of Revenue; four-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Alaska Permanent Fund Corp.  
P.O. Box 4-1000  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2047

**Personnel Board\***

(AS 39.25.060) Three members appointed by the governor and serve at the pleasure of the governor; subject to legislative confirmation; six-year term.

**Contact Agency:**  
Division of Personnel  
Dept. of Administration  
P.O. Box C  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4430

**Pharmacy, Board of**

(AS 08.80.010) Seven members appointed by the governor: five licensed pharmacists, and two public members with no direct financial interest in health care industry; legislative confirmation; four-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2541

**Physical Therapy and Occupational  
Therapy Board, State**

(AS 08.84.010) Seven members appointed by the governor: one physician, three physical therapists (or two physical therapists and a physical therapy assistant), two occupational therapists, and one lay person with no direct financial interest in the health care industry. No member may serve more than two terms in succession; four-year terms; legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic

Juneau, 99811  
465-2544

**Pioneers' Homes Advisory Board,  
Alaska**

(AS 44.21.100) Seven members appointed by the governor; serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**  
Division of Pioneer Benefits  
Dept. of Administration  
P.O. Box C  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4400

**Police Standards Council, Alaska**

(AS 18.65.140) Consists of eleven members: four chief administrative officers or chiefs of police, four public members, one correctional administrative officer, and the commissioners of Public Safety and Corrections. Members are appointed by the governor and serve four-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Alaska Police Standards  
Council  
Dept. of Public Safety  
P.O. Box N  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4378

**Postsecondary Education, Alaska  
Commission on \***

(AS 14.42.010) Fourteen members—seven appointed by governor: four public, one from local community college advisory councils, one proprietary institution or postsecondary education administrator, one full-time student from nominees (by election); plus seven with the following representation: two Board of Regents, one private higher education, one Dept. of Education, one Advisory Council on Vocational Education, one legislative member appointed by President of Senate, and one legislative member appointed by Speaker of the House; serve at pleasure of appointing authority; members elect chair.

**Contact Agency:**  
Commission on  
Postsecondary Education  
P.O. Box F  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2854

**Private Industry Council, Alaska**  
(PL97-300) Fifteen members appointed by the governor; three-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**  
Community Development Section  
Dept. Community and Regional  
Affairs  
P.O. Box BC  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4890

**Professional Teaching Practices Commission**

(AS 14.20.380) Nine members appointed by the governor selected from recommendations (refer to 14.20.410); legislative confirmation; three-year terms. No more than two three-year terms allowed.

**Contact Agency:**  
Professional Teaching Practices  
Commission  
4180 Spenard Rd.  
Anchorage, 99517  
243-4344

**Psychologists and Psychological Associate Examiners, Board of**

(AS 08.86.010) Five members appointed by the governor: four licensed psychologists and one person who has no direct financial interest in the health care industry. Four-year terms; a person who has served two successive complete terms may not be reappointed until four years from the expiration of the second term. Legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**  
Occupational Licensing  
Department of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2541

**Public Offices Commission, Alaska\***

(AS 15.13.020) Five members appointed by the governor: two from each of the two political parties from list of four names submitted by central committee of respective political parties; and remaining member chosen from committee itself; subject to legislative confirmation; five-year terms. No more than one full term.

**Contact Agency:**  
Public Offices Commission  
2221 E. Northern Lights, #128  
Anchorage, 99508  
276-4176

Public Offices Commission  
P.O. Box CO  
Juneau, 99811-0222  
465-4864

**Railroad Corporation, Board of Directors for the Alaska\***

(AS 42.40.010) Seven members—five appointed by governor, two commissioners.

**Contact Agency:**  
Alaska Railroad Corporation  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2500

**Real Estate Commission**

(AS 08.88.011) Seven members; appointed by the governor to represent each judicial district, one at-large; if none available from Second Judicial District, two shall be at-large, two public members; requires legislative confirmation; four-year term.

**Contact Agency:**  
Real Estate Commission  
3601 C St., Suite 722  
Anchorage, 99503  
563-2169

**Real Estate Appraisers, Board of Certified**

(AS 08.87.010) Five members appointed by governor and serve at the pleasure of the governor; confirmed by the legislature; at least one licensed real estate appraiser; at least one executive in a mortgage banking entity; at least one member represents the public; members confirmed by legislature.

**Contact Agency:**  
Boards and Commissions  
Office of the Governor  
P.O. Box A  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3500

**Reapportionment Board**

(Article VI, Alaska Constitution) Five members appointed by the governor



and serve at the pleasure of the governor, none may be public employees or officials; board elects a chair.

**Contact Agency:**

Special Staff Assistant  
Reapportionment Board  
3601 C St., Suite 758  
Anchorage, 99503  
561-4228

**Recreation Rivers Advisory Board**

(AS 41.23.230) Eleven members appointed by the governor.

**Contact Agency:**

Recreation Rivers Plan  
Resource Allocation Section  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 10-7005  
Anchorage, 99510-7005  
762-2660

**Regents, University of Alaska Board of\***

(AS 14.40.120) Eleven members—one must be a full-time University of Alaska student selected from nominees by election; appointed by the governor; eight-year term (student two-year term); subject to legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Board of Regents  
University of Alaska  
101 Bunnell Bldg.  
303 Tanana Dr.  
Fairbanks, 99775  
474-7311

**Royalty Oil and Gas Development Advisory Board\***

(AS38.06.010) Commissioners of Natural Resources, Commerce, and Revenue; and three public members appointed by the governor; three-year staggered terms; serve at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**

Oil and Gas Division  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 7-034  
Anchorage, 99510-7034  
561-2020

**Rural Alaska Television Users Network (RATNET)**

(AS 44.21.320, FCCS HB 50—Letter of Intent) To serve as policy committee for programming state satellite TV project; 17 members—one consumer member selected by each regional non-

profit native association in Alaska; two members selected at-large by the governor. No terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Div. of Information Services  
Dept. of Administration  
5900 E. Tudor Rd.  
Anchorage, 99504  
269-5744

**Safety Advisory Council, Alaska**

(AS 18.60.830) Fourteen members—13 members appointed by governor plus Commissioner of Labor or designee; two-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Dept. of Labor  
P.O. Box 1149  
Juneau, 99802  
465-2700

**Science and Engineering Advisory Commission**

(AS 44.19.255) Eight members appointed by the governor; four-year staggered terms. Commission develops and recommends an integrated state research policy.

**Contact Agency:**

Special Assistant for  
Scientific Affairs  
Office of the Governor  
P.O. Box AM  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3568

**Science and Technology Foundation, Alaska**

(AS 37.17.010) Nine members appointed by the governor to promote and enhance economic development and technological innovation in Alaska.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska Science and  
Technology Board  
P.O. Box 230507  
Anchorage, 99523  
562-3699

**Seafood Marketing Institute, Alaska\***

(AS 16.51.010) Eighteen members appointed by the governor; staggered three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

ASMI  
P.O. Box DX  
Juneau, 99811  
586-2902

**Sentencing Commission, Alaska**

(AS 44.19.561) Fourteen members: six appointed by the governor; commissioners of Corrections and Public Safety or a designated deputy commissioner; Attorney General; Public Defender; Chief Justice of Alaska Supreme Court or an appeals court judge designated by the chief justice; a Superior Court judge designated by the chief justice; the Senate President or designated senator; Speaker of the House or designated representative. Serve at the pleasure of the governor, three-year terms for governor's appointees.

**Contact Agency:**

Executive Director  
Alaska Judicial Council  
1029 West Third Ave., Suite 201  
Anchorage, 99501  
279-2526

**Soil and Water Conservation Board, Alaska**

(AS 41.10.040) Six members—five members appointed by the governor; plus the Commissioner of Natural Resources or designee; three-year staggered terms. Serves at the pleasure of the governor.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Agriculture  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 949  
Palmer, 99645  
745-7200

**Storage Tank Assistance, Board of**

(AS 46.03.360) Seven members: commissioners of Environmental Conservation and Transportation and Public Facilities, or their designees; five members appointed by the governor; four-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Office of the Commissioner  
Dept. of Environmental  
Conservation  
P.O. Box O  
Juneau, 99011  
465-2600

**Student Loan Corporation, Alaska**

(AS 14.42.120) Five members appointed by the governor to improve higher educational opportunities for

state residents.

**Contact Agency:**

Postsecondary Education  
Commission  
P.O. Box FP  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2854

**Subsistence Resource Commissions, National Park and Park Monument**

(Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act) Twenty-one members appointed by the governor to recommend a program for subsistence hunting within the park or park monument.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Subsistence  
Dept. of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99802  
465-4146

**Subsistence Use of Fish and Game, Commission on**

(1990 SLA CH. 1) Fifteen members: thirteen appointed by the governor; two additional ex officio non-voting members, Speaker of the House, Senate President or their designees.

**Contact Agency:**

Office of the Commissioner  
Dept. of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99802-2000  
465-4100

**Teachers Retirement Board, Alaska\***

(AS 14.25.035) Five members appointed by the governor; three-year overlapping terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Retirement and Benefits  
Dept. of Administration  
P.O. Box CR  
Juneau, 99811  
465-4460

**Telecommunications Information Council**

(AS 44.19.502) Members include the governor, each state commissioner, the president of the University of Alaska and the executive director of the Legislative Affairs Agency. The chief justice may appoint a member to serve on the council which is to establish guidelines

for a state information systems plan.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Policy  
O.M.B.t  
Office of the Governor  
P.O. Box AM  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3568

**Tourism Coordinating Committee**

(AS 44.33.122) Twelve members appointed by the governor from the operational level of state agencies to advise and coordinate on tourism.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Tourism  
P.O. Box E  
Juneau, 99811-0800  
465-2012

**Tourism Marketing Council, Alaska\***

(AS 44.33.700) Twenty-one members with ten appointed by the governor, up to ten may be appointed by a trade association, and the director of the division of tourism.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Tourism  
P.O. Box E  
Juneau, 99811-0800  
465-2012

**Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund, Board of Trustees**

(Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act) Ten members: three designated by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, one of which is chosen from a list nominated by the governor; one member designated by each holder of pipeline right-of-way; three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Office of the Secretary  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
18th and C St., N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
(202) 343-6182

**Trans-Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline, Task Force on Construction of\***

[HCS CSSB 434 (Fin) (1990)] Nine designated members: Commissioners of Environmental Conservation, Fish and Game, Natural Resources, Revenue, Transportation and Public Facilities; one member from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority; director of Office of Interna-

tional Trade; chair of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission; one director of the Alaska Energy Authority. Governor selects chair and vice chair from the task force.

**Contact Agency:**

Office of the Governor  
P.O. Box A  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3500

**Uniform State Laws, National Conference of Commissioners on**

(AS 44.23.030) No specified number of members, usually three or four commissioners appointed by the governor. Commissioner must be a lawyer who has passed the Alaska Bar.

**Contact Agency:**

Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Law  
P.O. Box K  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3600

**Utilities Commission, Alaska Public \***

(AS 42.05.010) Five members appointed by the governor; six-year term; subject to legislative confirmation. Salaried.

**Contact Agency:**

Public Utilities Commission  
420 L St., Suite 100  
Anchorage, 99501  
276-6222

**Veterinary Examiners, Board of**

(AS 08.98.010) Five members appointed by the governor; four-year staggered terms; serve at the pleasure of the governor; legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Occupational Licensing  
Dept. of Commerce  
P.O. Box D-Lic  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2544

**Violent Crimes Compensation Board**

(AS 18.67.020) Three members; three-year staggered terms; appointed by the governor; legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Violent Crimes Compensation Board  
Dept. of Public Safety  
P.O. Box N  
Juneau, 99811  
465-3040

**Vocational and Career Education, Governor's Council on**

(PL 94.482) Thirteen members appointed by the governor; three-year terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Advisory Council on  
Vocational and Career Education  
211 4th St., Suite 101  
Juneau, 99801  
586-1736

**Waste Reduction and Recycling Task Force**

(AS 44.99.020) Twelve members: the governor or designee; commissioners of Administration, Community and Regional Affairs, Environmental Conservation, Natural Resources, Transportation and Public Facilities; one member from the judicial branch appointed by Administrative Director of Judicial Branch; one member from the legislative branch appointed by the Executive Director of the Legislative Affairs Agency; two members appointed by Senate President; two appointed by Speaker of the House.

**Contact Agency:**

Pollution Prevention Coordinator  
Dept. of Environmental  
Conservation  
P.O. Box O  
Juneau, 99801-1800  
465-2671

**Water and Wastewater Works Advisory Board**

(AS 46.30.020) Eight members appointed by the governor, plus the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation; five-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Facilities  
Dept. of Environmental  
Conservation  
P.O. Box O  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2673

**Water Resources Board**

(AS 46.15.190) Seven members appointed by the governor; plus two commissioners; four-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Division of Land and  
Water Management

Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 107005  
Anchorage, 99510  
762-2680

**Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education**

(AS 14.44.030) Made up of three members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the legislature; four-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Postsecondary Education  
Commission  
P.O. Box F  
Juneau, 99811  
465-2854

**Women's Commission, Alaska**

(AS 44.19.165) Consists of ten members: nine appointed by the governor, including a full-time homemaker, plus an ex officio of the attorney general's office; three-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Alaska Women's Commission  
3601 C St., Suite 742  
Anchorage, 99503  
561-4227

**Wood-Tikchik State Park Management Council**

(AS 41.21.163) Composed of seven members appointed by the governor; three-year staggered terms.

**Contact Agency:**

Parks and Outdoor Recreation  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 107001  
Anchorage, 99501-7001  
762-2600

**Workers' Compensation Board, Alaska\***

(AS 23.30.005) Consists of eleven members, ten appointed by the governor including five panels: a panel of three members for the First Judicial District, a panel of three members for the Second Judicial District, two panels of three members for the Third Judicial District, and a panel of three at-large members. Each panel shall include the Commissioner of Labor (chairman) or his designee, a representative of industry, and a representative of labor. The latter two members of each panel

shall be appointed by the governor; three-year staggered terms; subject to legislative confirmation.

**Contact Agency:**

Workers' Compensation Division  
Dept. of Labor  
P.O. Box 1149  
Juneau, 99802  
465-2790

**Yukon River Delegation**

(U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty)  
Fifteen public members appointed by

the governor, who represent commercial and subsistence fishing interests on the Yukon River; six federal government delegates; nine designees from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

**Contact Agency:**

Deputy Commissioner  
Dept. of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 3-2000  
Juneau, 99802-2000  
465-4100

# Legislative Branch



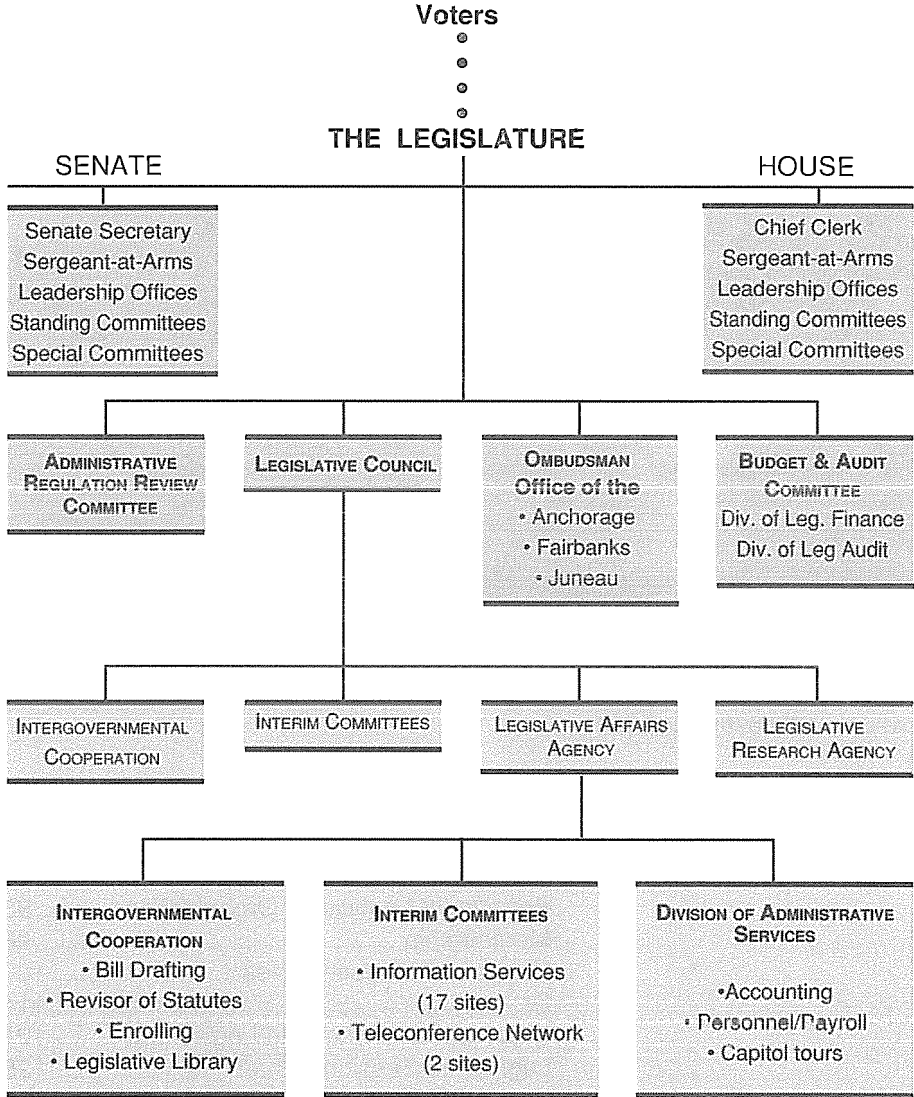
*House Speaker Ben Grussendorf confers with Senate Majority Leader Rick Halford and Senate President Dick Eliason during the finals hours of the 1991 legislative session. (Photo by Mark Kelly.)*

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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# Alaska State Legislature

## Organization of the Legislative Branch



# The Legislature

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P.O. Box V, Juneau, AK 99811

Speaker of the House .....	465-3720
Chief Clerk .....	465-3725
Sergeant-At-Arms .....	465-3869
President of the Senate .....	465-3755
Senate Secretary .....	465-3701
Sergeant-At-Arms .....	465-4987
Legislative Affairs Agency	
Executive Director .....	465-3800
Data Processing .....	465-2419
Administrative Services .....	465-3850
Legal Services .....	465-3867
Public Services .....	465-4648
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee .....	465-3771
Division of Legislative Audit .....	465-3830
Division of Legislative Finance .....	465-3795
Legislative Information Office .....	465-4648
Legislative Research Agency .....	465-3991
Administrative Regulation Review Committee .....	465-4920
Office of the Ombudsman	
Anchorage .....	277-8848
Fairbanks .....	452-4001
Juneau .....	465-4970
Select Committee on Legislative Ethics .....	465-2828

The legislative branch is responsible for enacting the laws of the State of Alaska and appropriating the money necessary to operate the government. Alaska has a bicameral legislature composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 40 members elected from 27 election districts for two-year terms. The Senate has 20 members elected from 14 Senate districts for four-year terms, with one-half of the membership standing for election every two years. House and Senate election districts are determined on the basis of population. Under the Alaska Constitution, redistricting is accomplished every ten years, after the reporting of the decennial federal census. The work is carried out by the governor with the assistance of an advisory apportionment board. The House and Senate were last redistricted in 1981. The next reapportionment is due in 1991 after the results of the federal census of 1990 are known.

## Qualification and Election

To qualify for membership in the legislature, a person must be a registered voter who has been residing in Alaska for no fewer than three years, and a resident of the district from which elected for one year immediately preceding filing for office. A senator must be at least 25 years of age and a representative 21 years of age at the time the oath of office is taken. Each house is the final judge of the qualifications and election of its members and may expel a member with the concurrence of two-thirds of the membership of the house.



## Restrictions and Immunities

Members of the legislature come under the general disqualification provisions of the state constitution for officers of the state (Article XII, section 4), and in addition are subject to specific provisions of Article II, section 5 that restrict members of the legislature from “holding any other office or position of profit under the United States or the state.” Legislators are further restricted while serving, or for one year thereafter, from being “nominated, elected or appointed to any other office or position of profit which has been created... while he was a member.”

Legislative membership also brings some immunities under the state constitution (Article II, section 6), which have been implemented by law (AS 24.40.010). The immunities protect legislators during the exercise of their legislative duties. Specifically, a legislator may not be held to answer before any other tribunal for any statement made in the exercise of legislative duties. In addition, a member attending, going to, or returning from legislative sessions or interim meetings is not subject to civil process and is privileged from arrest except for a felony or breach of the peace.

## Compensation

The state constitution requires that legislators be paid an annual salary and provides that they may be paid per diem and other allowances. They receive an annual allowance for secretarial services, stationery, and postage. Each member is entitled to moving expenses. Legislators' salaries are determined by legislation.

## Sessions

A legislature consists of two regular sessions, each of which is limited to 120 days with one extension not to exceed ten calendar days if the extension is approved by at least two-thirds of the membership of each house. Special sessions may be called by the governor or the legislature and are limited to 30 days. In the years following a gubernatorial election, the legislature convenes on the third Monday in January. In other years, the legislature convenes on the second Monday in January. Bills introduced in the first legislative session may be acted upon in the second. No bills may be passed in the interim between sessions unless a special session is called.

## Uniform Rules

The Alaska Constitution requires that the legislature operate under uniform rules of procedure. When a new legislature convenes for the first of two regular sessions, the houses jointly adopt their own permanent rules. The rules of the previous legislature serve as temporary rules until the permanent rules are adopted. The *Uniform Rules* are implemented and interpreted by the use of *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*.

## Organizations

The “life” of a legislature is two years. When each house convenes for the first of the two regular sessions, it elects officers and selects employees in accordance with the provisions of the *Uniform Rules*. The presiding officer of the Senate is called the president, and the presiding officer of the House of Representatives is called the speaker. Each house elects a chief administrative clerk, called the Secretary in the Senate and the Chief Clerk in the House. As part of the informal organization of each house, the major political parties elect their floor and caucus leaders in party caucus.

## Committees

The bulk of the work of the legislature is accomplished through the use of committees. When each house organizes, the presiding officer appoints a Committee

on Committees to meet and report its nominations for assignments to standing committees in conformity with the *Uniform Rules*. The rules provide for nine standing committees in each house. The current standing committees are Community and Regional Affairs; Finance; Health, Education and Social Services; Judiciary; Labor and Commerce; Resources; Rules; State Affairs; and Transportation. The membership on each committee must total an odd number and there must be at least one minority member on each committee. The nominating report of the Committee on Committees is placed before the house for adoption, and the adoption of the report constitutes the "election" of committee members and committee chairmen.

Special committees are appointed by the presiding officers for the duration of a session or a shorter period, and their appointment does not require approval of the membership of the house. Joint committees consist of two standing or special committees meeting jointly to hear witnesses and discuss the topic at hand before making their independent decisions.

The Rules Committee of each house schedules the order in which bills and resolutions will be placed on the calendar for second and third readings, publishes the daily calendar, considers parliamentary questions referred to it, and is responsible for the immediate supervision of the staff of the house.

## **Permanent Legislative Organizations**

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### **Legislative Council**

The Legislative Council is a permanent interim committee of the legislature. It is responsible for conducting legislative business when the legislature is not in session. The council is composed of the president of the Senate and six other senators appointed by the president, and the speaker of the House and six other representatives appointed by the speaker. The council elects a chair and a vice-chair. The members are appointed for the duration of a legislature and represent the two major political parties. Members continue to serve until reappointed or replaced after the organization of a new legislature.

The Alaska Legislative Council constitutes the Alaska Commission on Interstate Cooperation to encourage and arrange cooperation with other levels and units of government and to carry out the programs of the Council of State Governments as they apply to Alaska. The council chair serves as chair of the commission.

### **Legislative Affairs Agency**

P.O. Box Y, Juneau, AK 99811

The Legislative Affairs Agency is responsible for carrying out the directives of the legislature and the Legislative Council. The agency is headed by an executive director who serves at the pleasure of the council and is responsible for the hiring and directing the activities of the agency staff. The executive director serves as the coordinating authority for the three functional divisions of the agency, as well as data processing.

The **Division of Administrative Services** has the responsibility for payroll, property, supply, personnel, printing, mailing, building maintenance, and document distribution.

The **Division of Legal Services** is responsible for providing legal advice, legal research, and bill drafting and editing for legislators and legislative committees. Bills and resolutions are enrolled in the division and prepared for publication in the statutes. The annual summary of legislation and report examining Supreme Court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General are prepared in the division. The Legislative Reference Library is also in this division.

The **Division of Public Services** is responsible for developing, establishing, and maintaining a statewide legislative information and communications system, which is designed to facilitate public participation in the legislative process. These functions are carried out through 17 Legislative Information Offices and approximately 70 volunteer teleconference sites.

### **Legislative Research Agency**

P.O. Box Y, Juneau, AK 99811-3100

The Legislative Research Agency is a nonpartisan research agency that serves both legislative bodies. Research service is provided on a first-come, first-serve basis to members of the majority and minority organizations. The agency provides analysis, information, and research on subjects such as public policy issues, model legislation and legislative precedents in other states, legislative history of state laws, operation and effectiveness of state programs, fiscal and economic impact of legislation, federal legislation and programs, and the implication and effects of proposed legislation. Research reports are confidential until released to the public by the legislator for whom the work is done. Most of the written work of the agency is eventually released, and an index of published material is available. The agency maintains a small reference library. The Legislative Research Agency is the successor to the Senate Advisory Council and the House Research Agency, which merged in September 1989.

### **Administrative Regulation Review Committee**

The Administrative Regulation Review Committee is a permanent interim committee of the legislature. The function of the committee is to examine administrative regulations to determine if legislative intent is being properly implemented. The committee is composed of three members from the House appointed by the speaker, and three members from the Senate appointed by the president. The membership from each house must include at least one member from each of the two major political parties. Technical and administrative support is provided by the Legislative Affairs Agency.

### **Select Committee on Legislative Ethics**

The committee is composed of nine members: three from the House who serve on a House subcommittee, and three from the Senate who serve on a Senate subcommittee, plus three public members who serve on both the full committee and each subcommittee plus three public members who serve on both the full committee and each subcommittee. The full committee has full authority over proceedings concerning the conduct of an employee of an agency of the legislature, while the subcommittees have authority over proceedings concerning the conduct by a member, former member, or employee of that particular house.

### **Office of the Ombudsman**

P.O. Box WO, Juneau, AK 99811-3000

The Office of the Ombudsman is a clearinghouse for citizen complaints about the conduct of state departments, agencies, or personnel. Municipalities may contract with the office for ombudsmen services. The ombudsman is empowered to investigate the administrative acts of state agencies and, upon a determination that an act is unlawful, unreasonable, unfair, oppressive, based on a mistake or improper grounds, inefficiently or discourteously performed, or otherwise erroneous, attempts to find an appropriate remedy. To carry out the purpose of the office, the ombudsman may make inquiries, inspect agency premises, hold private hearings, and issue subpoenas. The ombudsman is prohibited from investigating complaints against the governor, the

legislature, court judgements, federal agencies, or private companies or persons.

The ombudsman is nominated by a legislative ombudsman selection committee and subject to approval by a two-thirds vote of the legislature in joint session and by the governor. The ombudsman serves for a five-year term and may be reappointed, but may not serve for more than three terms. The ombudsman may be removed only for neglect of duty, misconduct, or disability, by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature.

### **Ombudsman Regional Representatives**

<b>JUNEAU</b>	<b>ANCHORAGE</b>	<b>FAIRBANKS</b>
240 Main St., Suite 700	333 W. 4th, Suite 305	250 Cushman, Suite 2D
P.O. Box WO	P.O. Box 102636	P.O. Box 74358
Juneau 99811-3000	Anchorage 99510-2636	Fairbanks 99707-4358
465-4970	277-8848	452-4001
800-478-4970	800-478-2624	800-478-3257
465-3330 Fax	274-8854 Fax	456-3533 Fax

### **Legislative Budget and Audit Committee**

The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee is a permanent interim committee of the legislature. The committee is composed of ten members and two alternates: chairpersons of the finance committees, one member from each of the finance committees appointed by the president and speaker, and three members and an alternate appointed from each house by the president and speaker. (Finance chairpeople may choose not to serve, in which case the president and speaker appoint a replacement from the respective finance committee.) The committee has the responsibility for providing the legislature with fiscal analysis, budget reviews, and audits of state government agencies; for approving requests from the governor to revise the Appropriations Act; and for monitoring lending and investment activities of the state. Two permanent staff agencies provide the necessary technical assistance to accomplish these functions, the Division of Legislative Finance and the Division of Legislative Audit.

#### ***Division of Legislative Finance***

The Legislative Finance Division has three principal duties: to analyze the budget and appropriation requests of each department or agency of state government; to analyze the state's revenue requirements; and to provide the House and Senate finance committees and the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee with comprehensive budget review and fiscal analysis services. Legislative Finance also provides fiscal reference and spot research services to the general membership of the legislature.

#### ***Division of Legislative Audit***

Legislative Audit is responsible for performing post audits of state government agencies on a continuing basis. The division performs three major types of audit: compliance audits, performance audits, and special audits or reports at the request of the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee. The Legislative Auditor, a constitutional officer, is appointed by the Budget and Audit Committee with the approval of the legislature, and serves at the pleasure of the legislature. Legislative Audit also reviews federally funded programs for compliance with state and federal laws and regulations, accuracy of fiscal records, and program results.

# Membership Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature

## 1991-1992 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Name	Mailing Address (when legislature is not in session)	District
BAKER, Larry (R)	501 W. Potter Drive, Anchorage 99518-1146	10-A
BARNES, Ramona (R)	3111 C St., Suite 420, Anchorage 99503	14-A
BOYER, Mark (D)	119 N. Cushman, Suite 203, Fairbanks 99701	20-B
BROWN, Kay (D)	3111 C Street, Suite 435, Anchorage 99503	12-A
BRUCKMAN, Betty (D)	13001 Foster Rd., Anchorage 99516	8-A
CARNEY, Pat (D)	P.O. Box 87-1746, Wasilla 99687	16-A
CHOQUETTE, Dave (R)	3540 Amber Bay Loop, Anchorage 99515	8-B
DAVIDSON, Cliff (D)	112 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak 99615	27
DAVIS, Bettye (D)	P.O. Box 210807, Anchorage 99521-0807	14-B
DAVIS, Cheri (R)	352 Front St., Ketchikan 99901	1-B
DONLEY, Dave (D)	3111 C St., Suite 450, Anchorage 99503	11-A
ELLIS, Johnny (D)	3111 C St., Suite 455, Anchorage 99503	12-B
FINKELSTEIN, David (D)	3111 C St., Suite 465, Anchorage 99503	13-A
FOSTER, Richard (D)	P.O. Box 1630, Nome 99762	23
GONZALES, John (R)	P.O. Box 40116, Clear 99704	17
GRUENBERG Jr., Max F. (D)	3111 C St., Suite 440, Anchorage 99503	11-B
GRUSSENDORF, Ben (D)	1221 Halibut Pt. Rd., Sitka 99835	3
HANLEY, Mark (R)	4007 Brentwood Circle, Anchorage 99502	9-B
HUDSON, Bill (R)	P.O. Box V, Juneau 99811	4-A
IVAN, Ivan (D)	P.O. Box 137, Akiak 99552	25
JACKO Jr., George (D)	3111 C St., Suite 150, Anchorage 99503	26
KOPONEN, Niilo (D)	119 N. Cushman St., Suite 207, Fairbanks 99701	21
KUBINA, Gene (D)	P.O. Box 1969, Valdez 99686	6
LARSON, Ronald L. "Ron" (D)	P.O. Box 53, Palmer 99645	16-B
LEMAN, Loren D. (R)	3111 C St., Suite 425, Anchorage 99503	9-A
LINCOLN, Georgianna (R)	General Delivery, Rampart 99767	24
MACKIE, Jerry (2)	P.O. Box 73, Craig 99921	2
MacLEAN, Eileen Panigeo (D)	3111 C St., Suite 506, Anchorage 99503	22
MARTIN, Terry (R)	3111 C St., Suite 415, Anchorage 99503	13-B
MILLER, Mary (R)	P.O. Box 671104, Chugiak 99567	15-A
MILLER, Mike W. (R)	P.O. Box 55094, North Pole 99705	18
MOYER, Tom (D)	P.O. Box 2314, Fairbanks 99707	19
NAVARRE, Mike (D)	34824 Kalifonsky Beach Rd, Suite A, Soldotna 99669	5-A
PARNELL, Kevin "Pat" (D)	P.O. Box 101776, Anchorage 99510	10-B
PHILLIPS, Gail (R)	P.O. Box 3304, Homer 99603	5-B
PHILLIPS, Randy (R)	P.O. Box 142, Eagle River 99577	15-B
SHARP, Bert M. (R)	119 N. Cushman, Suite 211, Fairbanks 99701	20-A
TAYLOR, Robin L. (R)	P.O. Box 1441, Wrangell 99929	1-A
ULMER, Fran (D)	1700 Angus Way, Juneau 99801	4-B
ZAWACKI, Jim (R)	3111 C St., Suite 415, Anchorage 99503	7

During sessions, all legislators receive their mail at P.O. Box V, Juneau, AK 99811

## SENATE

Name	Mailing Address (when legislature is not in session)	District
ADAMS, Albert P. (D)	P.O. Box 333, Kotzebue 99752	L
COLLINS, Virginia M. (R)	3111 C St., Suite 412, Anchorage 99503	F-B
COTTEN, Sam (D)	11940 Business Blvd., Eagle River 99577	I-B
DUNCAN, Jim (D)	P.O. Box V, Juneau 99811	C
ELIASON, Richard I. "Dick" (R)	P.O. Box 143, Sitka 99835	B
FAHRENKAMP, Bettye M. (D)	119 N. Cushman St., Suite 201, Fairbanks 99701	K-B
FISCHER, Paul A. (R)	P.O. Box 784, Soldotna 99669	D
FRANK, Steve (R)	119 N. Cushman, Suite 213, Fairbanks 99701	K-A
HALFORD, Rick (R)	P.O. Box 190, Chugiak 99567	I-A
HOFFMAN, Lyman (D)	P.O. Box 886, Bethel 99559	M
JONES, Lloyd (R)	352 Front St., Ketchikan 99901	A
KERTTULA, Jalmar M. "Jay" (D)	P.O. Box 1009, Palmer 99645	E-A
MENARD, Curt (D)	165 E. Parks Hwy., Suite 106, Wasilla 99687	E-B
PEARCE, Drue (R)	3111 C St., Suite 535, Anchorage 99503	G-A
POURCHOT, Pat (D)	3111 C St., Suite 545, Anchorage 99503	H-A
RODEY, Patrick M. (D)	3111 C St., Suite 510, Anchorage 99503	G-B
SHULTZ, Richard "Dick" (R)	P.O. Box 511, Tok 99780	J (Tok)
STURGULEWSKI, Arliss (R)	3111 C St., Suite 540, Anchorage 99503	F-A
UEHLING, Rick (R)	3111 C. St., Suite 515, Anchorage 99503	H-B
ZHAROFF, Fred F. (D)	112 Mill Bay Rd., Kodiak 99615	N

During the session all legislators receive their mail at P.O. Box V, Juneau, AK 99811.



*Representatives Tom Moyer, Mike Navarre (bottom), Johnny Ellis, and Gene Kubina discuss legislation on the floor of the House. (Photo by Cam Byrnes.)*

# House of Representatives

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**LARRY BAKER** Republican, Anchorage

District 10-A

Born July 11, 1942, in Lebanon, Oregon. Alaska resident for 23 years. Education: BS from Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon, 1964. Currently member of the Board of Trustees. President of Restaurants Northwest, Inc., Burger King of Alaska. Member of the Anchorage Municipal Assembly from 1983 to 1989. Assembly chairman in 1987. Community involvement: Boys and Girls Club, YMCA and The Salvation Army, chairperson in 1982. Member of Rotary, president in 1974. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives in 1990. Married: wife Annie. Daughters: Kayce and Kimberly.



**RAMONA L. BARNES** Republican, Anchorage

District 14-A

Born July 7, 1938, in Pikeville, Tennessee. Alaska resident for 19 years. Education: Michigan State College, Wipahu Community College. President, Arctic Research Consultants International, Inc. Member: Anchorage Republican Women's Club; National Federation of Republican Women; National Order of Women Legislators. Selected as America's outstanding legislator, ALEC 1984. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives 1978, 1980, 1982, 1986, 1988, 1990. Children: Randall, Michelle and Michael.



**MARK BOYER** Democrat, Fairbanks

District 20-B

Born December 6, 1953, in St. Louis, Missouri. Alaska resident for 23 years. Education: L'Alliance Francise, Paris, 3rd degree French Proficiency; Gonzaga University; University of Alaska, Anchorage, B.A. English. Partner, Spirit of Alaska. Legislative assistant to former U.S. Senator Mike Gravel, 1976-81; professional assistant to Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, 1981-85; Finance Committee aide to Rep. Pat P'ourchot, 1986. Member: Executive Committee, South/West Energy Council; Health Care Cost Containment Task Force. Vice-Chair, House Finance Committee. Elected to House of Representatives, 1986, 1988, 1990.



**KAY BROWN Democrat, Anchorage**

District 12-A

Born December 19, 1950, in Fort Worth, Texas. Alaska resident since 1976. Education: Baylor University, B.A. degree. Co-owner, editor and reporter for *Alaska Advocate*; reporter for the *Anchorage Times* and United Press International. Director of Oil and Gas, Dept. of Natural Resources, 1982-86; Deputy Director of Minerals and Energy Management (and special assistant), 1979-82; policy analyst for Legislative Research Agency, 1978-79; legislative aide to former Senate President John Rader, 1977-78. Co-chair of Anchorage Caucus, 1991-92; chair, Committee on Environment and Resource Management, Western Legislative Conference, 1991. Senior analyst, PlanGraphics, Inc., 1987 to present. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1986, 1988, 1990.



**BETTY BRUCKMAN Democrat, Anchorage**

District 8-A

Born October 15, 1944, in Cleveland, Ohio. Moved to Alaska in 1970. Education: Cuyahoga Community College, 1964; University of Alaska Anchorage; Anchorage Community College, 1981. Real estate sales agent, Notary Public, Anchorage School Board member, 1985, 1988, 1989 and 1990. Member: Alaska Association of School Boards; National Association of School Boards. Former president: Bear Valley Community Schools; Municipal School Budget Advisory Commission, 1984, 198. Member: Alaska Women's Political Caucus and League of Women Voters. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives in 1990. Married: husband Jim Bruckman. Children Beth and Matthew.



**PATRICK J. CARNEY Democrat, Wasilla**

District 16-A

Born October 1, 1928 in New Lexington, Ohio. Alaska resident since 1949. Education: Austinburg High School, 1947; University of Alaska, 1969 to 1973; major, political science, accounting. U.S Army, 1950-52. Earned the Bronze Star serving in Korea. Worked as a gold miner at Independence Mine, 1949-50. Homesteaded in the Matanuska Valley and developed a commercial dairy farm that operated until 1976. Formed Carney Brothers, Inc, a heavy equipment construction company, in 1963 and was co-owner until 1974. Currently serves as vice president of Wasilla Refuse, Inc. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives 1978-82 and 1990. Nine children: Patrick, Jeff, Julia, Margaret, Daniel, Mark, Ralph, Ted, and Molly.





**DAVE CHOQUETTE** Republican, Anchorage  
District 8-B

Born February 21, 1948, in Montana. Alaska resident for 39 years. Education: BA in sociology, Carroll College, Montana. Graduate studies in business administration, University of Hawaii. Experience: Founder and president of Make it Alaskan, 4 years; 7 years management in the construction and property development industries; 7 years president of C&C Alaska Fisheries and Sea Sausage, Inc.; 6 years as a probation/parole officer and staff to Governor's Criminal Justice Commission. Public service: PTA, Bayshore Elementary School, 1989-90; government affairs director, Boys and Girls Club of Anchorage; secretary, Federal Highway Users of Alaska. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1990. Married: wife Marnee. Children: Buck and Kyla.



**CLIFF DAVIDSON** Democrat, Kodiak  
District 27

Born January 7, 1941, in Logansport, Indiana. Alaska resident since 1972. Education: University of Washington, B.A. Political Science; Western Washington University, teaching credential. Member, Local 200 of ILWU Unit 222, 1982-. Kodiak Island Borough School Board, 1973-75, past president; City of Kodiak Council Member, 1985-86; Alaska Municipal League Legislative Committee, 1985-86. Ex-officio board member of Alaska Center for International Business and Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force, 1989-; Chairperson, House Resources Committee, 1991-. Elected to House of Representatives, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Evelyn. Children: Chal, Djuna and Kai.



**BETTYE J. DAVIS** Democrat, Anchorage  
District 14-B

Born May 17, 1938, in Homer, LA. Alaska resident 1967-70; 1972-present. Education: B.S.W. in social work; Grambling State University, Grambling, LA. Retired social worker with the Department of Social Services. Anchorage School Board member, 1982-90. Past President, National Caucus of Black School Board Members; Chair, Alaska Black Caucus; member/past president, North to the Future, Business and Professional Women's Club; member/president Alaska Alumnae Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.; board member, Alaska Women's Lobby. Elected to the House of Representatives 1990. Married: husband, Troy Davis. Children: Anthony Bernard, Sonja Davis-Wade.



**CHERI DAVIS Republican, Ketchikan**

District 1-B

Born September 22, 1946, in Missoula, Montana. Resident of Alaska since 1950. Vice president and President of Ketchikan School Board; President, Association of Alaska School Boards; Vice president, Pacific Region, National School Boards Association, 1988, Precinct Committeewoman, 1988; Alaska Coalition for Education, 1988; Ketchikan Community College Council, 1978-81. Member American Legion Auxiliary, Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce Ketchikan Arts and Crafts Guild, First City Players, Ketchikan Arts Council; Pioneers. Elected to the Alaska State House of Representatives, 1988, 1990. Married: husband Dick. Children: Glenn, Weston and Ryan.



**DAVE DONLEY Democrat, Anchorage**

District 1 1-A

Born August 29, 1954, in Anchorage. Lifelong resident of Alaska. Education: Alaska Laborers Training School; B.S., political science, University of Oregon, 1976; J.D., University of Washington School of Law, 1979. Member, Alaska Bar Association; member and former financial auditor, Construction Laborers Local 341. Legislative aide, Alaska State Senate, 1983; Legislative aide, Alaska State House, 1985; District 11 delegate, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, Alaska State Democratic Conventions. Chairman, House Labor and Commerce Committee, 1987-90; co-chair, Dept. of Labor's Asbestos Task Force. Chair: House Judiciary Committee, 1991-present. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1986, 1988, 1990.



**JOHNNY ELLIS Democrat, Anchorage**

District 12-B

Born March 13, 1960, in Springfield, Missouri. Alaska resident since 1975. Education: University of Alaska Anchorage; Claremont McKenna College, California, B.A. (with honors). Researcher/writer for marketing firm 1983-85. Legislative aide to House Majority Leader, 1985-86; Assembly Assistant for Downtown, 1984-85; Co-chair: Family Support Task Force, 1989; Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting Task Force, 1990. Ad hoc member, Joint Special Committee on School Performance, 1988-90. Co-chair, Health, Education and Social Services (HESS) Committee, 1986-88. Chair: HESS, 1988-90; House Rules Committee, present. Elected to the House of Representatives, 1986, 1988, 1990.



**DAVID FINKELSTEIN, Democrat, Anchorage**  
District 13-A

Born January 10, 1956, in Phoenix, Arizona. Twelve-year resident of Alaska. Education: Bachelor's degree with honors in natural resource management from the University of California, 1979. Occupation: Natural resource specialist. Past positions: Member, Anchorage Public Transit Board; Legislative assistant, Alaska Senate. Chair: House Special Committee on Tourism, 1989-90; House Labor and Commerce Committee, 1991-92. Member of the Anchorage Waterways Council, Alaska Center for the Environment and Alaska Association for the Education of Children. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1989, 1990. Wife: Veronica Slajer.



**RICHARD FOSTER Democrat, Nome**  
District 23

Born August 9, 1946, in Nome. Lifelong resident of Alaska. Education: B.B.A. from University of Alaska, 1968. Retired from the air taxi service. U.S. Military Intelligence, three years; two tours as a captain in Vietnam; Vietnam Service Medal, Bronze Medal, two Army Commendation Medals. Former member, Federal Selective Service Board; former member, Nome Planning and Zoning Commission, Nome School Board, and Nome City Council. Board member of Sitnasuak Native Corp., Nome Eskimo Community, president of Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo #1. Elected to the Alaska State House of Representatives, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Cathy. Children Neal, Jimmy, Myria, Justin, Tiffany, Richard, Nathan, Ramsey and Chandler.



**JOHN C. GONZALES Republican, Clear**  
District 17

Born June 8, 1932, in Worland, Wyoming. Moved to Alaska in 1953. Education: Dorsey High School, Los Angeles, California. Owner: Seasonal drive-in store; Midnight Sun Food Distributors. Member: SOS Advisory School Board; Browns Court School Board, 1966-75; Railbelt School Board, 1976-78, 1980-82; State Human Rights Commission 1975-85; International Association of Official Human Rights Agency, 1977-79; Railbelt Mental Health Board. Retired Teamster, served 1958-84. Lions Club president, 1974, 1988-89. Appointed by Governor Hickel to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1990. Married: wife Irene Gonzalas. Children Diana, Victor, Debra, Gloria and Ricardo.



**MAX GRUENBERG, JR. Democrat, Anchorage**

District 11-B

Born September 25, 1943, in San Francisco, California. Alaska resident since 1970. Education: Stanford University, 1961-65, B.A. in public administration and political science; University of California at Los Angeles Law School, 1967-70, J.D.; editor-in-chief, UCLA-Alaska Law Review. Family lawyer. Member, American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. Legislative assistant to Senator Ted Stevens; law clerk to Justice Roger Connor, Alaska Supreme Court. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married; wife Catherine Wallen Gruenberg. Children: Bruce and Daniel.



**BEN GRUSSENDORF Democrat, Sitka**

District 3

Born February 23, 1942, in Grand Rapids, Minnesota. Alaska resident since 1967. B.A. and M.A. degrees, University of Minnesota. Teacher; instructor in national, state and local government and other social sciences, Sitka High School and Sitka Community College. Served as chair, Sitka Charter Commission; two terms as Sitka City and Borough assemblyperson; two terms as mayor, City and Borough of Sitka; president, Alaska Conference of Mayors; member, Alaska Municipal League Legislative Committee. State Chairman for Governmental Affairs, Alaska State Jaycees. Member Sitka Chamber of Commerce, National Education Association, Alaska Native Brotherhood. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. House Speaker 85-87, 87-88, 91-present. Married: wife Karen. Children Tim and Karla.



**MARK S. HANLEY Republican, Anchorage**

District 9-B

Born February 10, 1958, in Seattle, Washington. Alaska resident since 1971. Education: Colby College, Waterville, Maine, 1976-77; Glasgow University, Glasgow, Scotland, 1978-79; University of Idaho, Moscow, B.S. Business, Cum Laude, 1981; Emory Aviation, Greeley, Colorado, Commercial Pilot, 1983. Commercial salmon and halibut fisherman. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1990.



**BILL HUDSON Republican, Juneau**

District 4-A

Born December 14, 1932, in Yuma, Arizona. Alaska resident for 20 years. Education: Officers Candidate School; U.S. Navy Flight School; Military Assistance Institute. U.S. Coast Guard, 20 years, Commander; six decorations. Retail budget manager, Goodyear Co., Licensed real estate salesman; instructor and business analyst, Kenai Natives Association, logger; mining engineers assistant; ranch hand. Member: Rotary International; Demolay; Northern Light United Church, deacon. Advisor to Government of Liberia, W. Africa, 1966-68; director, Alaska Marine Highways, 1974-79; Commissioner of Administration, 1979-82; executive director, Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, 1983-86. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Lucy Diane.



**IVAN M. IVAN Democrat, Akiak**

District 25

Born August 17, 1945, in Akiak, Alaska. Lifelong Alaska resident. Education: University of Alaska, Fairbanks; Various Army officer courses up to and including Command and General Staff College in Kansas. Business: Chairman of the board, Calista Corporation, 12 years on board of directors; chairman, Kokarmuit Corporation (Akiak); limited partner, family-owned enterprise; commercial fisherman, subsistence hunter. Public service: Past president, Association of Village Council Presidents; AFN Human Resources board member; vice chairman, Akiak Advisory School Board; Alaska Army National Guard Officers Association, rank of major; tribal operations director; city administrator, Akiak. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1990. Chair: Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs. Married: wife, Helen. Children: Richard, Jacqueline, Brian, Susie, Carolyn, and Ivan, Jr..



**GEORGE JACKO JR. Democrat, Pedro Bay**

District 26

Born December 14, 1959. Lifelong resident of Alaska. Education: Five and a half years studying management at the University of Alaska. Occupation: fisherman, store owner. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporate manager. Elected to the Alaska State House of Representatives, 1988, 1990. Chair: Public Safety and Court System subcommittees. Married: wife Debi. Children Jermaine Sue and Mychal Charmaine.



**NIILO E. KOPONEN Democrat, Fairbanks**

District 21

Born March 6, 1928, in New York. Alaska resident since 1952. Attended Cooper Union (Engineering); B.S. degree, Central State University; B.Ed., University of Alaska; Hon., London School of Economics; CAS, EdD, Harvard University doctorate. Helped resettle Finnish refugees from Russian-held areas, 1948. Retired educator, farmer. Former teacher, principal, and director of research, planning, and federal programs, Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools; instructor/researcher, University of Alaska; assistant director, Center for Field Studies, Harvard; Editor Harvard Educational Review, 1963-66. Board member and listener for Fairbanks Crisis Line. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Joan. Children Karjala, Sanni, Chena, Heather and Alex.



**GENE KUBINA Democrat, Valdez**

District 6

Born April 12, 1948, in Warren, Ohio. Alaska resident since 1977. Education: M.A. in Educational Administration from University of Hawaii; B.A. in Social Sciences with a emphasis in economics from San Diego State University. Sixth grade teacher, Valdez City Schools, 1978-1990; counselor for Native Alaskan students, Shishmaref School, Shishmaref, Alaska, 1977-78; teacher of multi-cultural, multi-lingual sixth grade, Guam Elementary School, Guam, 1974-77. Chief negotiator for Valdez American Federation of Teachers (AFT), 1978-89. U.S. Army 101st Airborne, classified documents specialist, 1966-68; Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. Appointed to the House of Representatives, 1989; elected to the House, 1990. Married: wife Dona. Daughter: Kaelani.



**RONALD L. LARSON Democrat, Mat-Su**

District 16-B

Born June 1, 1934, in Escanaba, Michigan. Alaska resident since 1959. B.S. degree, Wisconsin State University; postgraduate studies at University of Alaska and Northern Michigan University. Teacher and coach. Mayor of Matanuska-Susitna Borough, 1973-82; former assemblyman and Palmer city councilman. Alaska Municipal League, chair of Legislative committee and member of Board of Directors, National Association of Counties. Pres., AK Conference of Mayors. Presently chair of Legislative Budget and Audit Com.; past co-chair, House Finance Committee and member of Legislative Budget and Audit Committee. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Emily. Children: Dean and Michelle.



**LOREN D. LEMAN Republican, Anchorage**

District 9-A

Born December 2, 1950, in Pomona, California. Alaska resident since 1950. Education: B.S. in civil engineering, Oregon State University, 1970-72; M.S. in civil/environmental engineering, Stanford University, 1972-73; graduate studies, University of Alaska Anchorage, 1976. Occupations: Consulting engineer, commercial fisherman. Member of Anchorage Hazardous Materials Commission; Anchorage Breakthrough Committee; Anchorage Assembly representative to Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association. Member of Alaska Water Management Association, Water Pollution Control Federation, American Society of Civil Engineers, National Federation of Independent Business, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Carolyn. Children: Joseph, Rachel and Nicole.



**GEORGIANNA LINCOLN Republican, Rampart**

District 24

Born February 22, 1943, in Fairbanks. Education: Lathrop High School, Fairbanks, 1960; studied public administration, University of Alaska through 1990. Commercial fisherperson, consultant. Director/officer, Doyon Limited, 1976-present; director/officer, Baan-O-Yeel-Kon (Rampart Village) Corporation, 1973-present; director of programs, Tanana Chiefs Conference, 1978-83; executive director, Fairbanks Native Association, 1968-73. Commissioner, Alaska Commission on Judicial Conduct, 1984-90; Alaska Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Alaska Governor's Interstate Indian Council. Former board member, Fairbanks Native Association; currently on Tanana Chiefs Conference Subsistence Task Force. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1990. Children: Gidget Lee Lincoln, Sean Thomas Lincoln.



**JERRY MACKIE Democrat, Craig**

District 2

Born January 10, 1962, in Craig, Alaska. Commercial fisherperson, seine boat owner and seine permit holder. Former Native corporation director and chairman. Former Public Safety officer and volunteer fire chief. Elected to Alaska House of representatives, 1990. Chair, Community and Regional Affairs. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1990. Son: John.



**EILEEN PANIGEO MacLEAN Democrat, Barrow**

District 22

Born June 12, 1949, in Barrow. Lifelong resident of Alaska. Education: B.A., elementary education, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1975; M.S., education, University of Copenhagen, 1983. Assemblyperson, North Slope Borough. Inupiat History, Culture and Language. Member of Inupiat Circumpolar Conference, UIC Village Corporation board member, ASRC Regional Corporation board member. City of Barrow Scholarship Committee. Elected to the Alaska State House of Representatives, 1988, 1990. Children: Tara and Apayauq.



**TERRY MARTIN Republican, Anchorage**

District 13-B

Born January 17, 1936, in Baltimore, Maryland. Alaska resident since 1965. B.A. degree in government and education, University of Oklahoma; post-graduate studies at U.S. Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, and Alaska Pacific University, University of Alaska, Anchorage and Fairbanks. Served four years active duty, four years reserve with U.S. Marine Corps. Former public health advisor for U.S. Public Health Service; former executive director, Boys Clubs of Alaska. Founder of Boys Clubs of Alaska; Co-founder, Girls Clubs of Alaska. Originator, Mayor's Midnight Sun Marathon; director, American Legion Baseball. AK State Chairman (1985-86-87) for the American Legislative Exchange Council. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990.



**MARY MILLER Republican, Chugiak**

District 15-A

Born September 27, 1942, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Alaska resident since 1984. Education: Majored in secondary education at Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 1960-62. B.S. in behavioral science from the University of Houston at Clear Lake City, Texas, 1979. Homemaker and community volunteer. Formerly employed as an advertising copy writer for WFEC Radio, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Trustee and president of Chugiak Senior Citizens Foundation; served as president and vice president of Chugiak Community Council, 1985-90; Precinct 190 secretary; District 15 delegate to The Republican Party of Alaska state conventions, 1990, 1991; represents the House Republicans on the State Central Committee of The Republican Party of Alaska. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1990. Married: husband Danie. Children: Nathan and Beth.





**MIKE MILLER Republican, North Pole**

District 18

Born August 7, 1951, in Fairbanks. Graduated Monroe High School; business major, University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Served in Alaska Air National Guard. Businessman; president of Santa Claus House, Inc. Served on North Pole City Council four years; two years as North Pole's non-voting representative to Fairbanks North Star Borough. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Susan. Children Teffonie Sue and Carissa Brandi.



**TOM MOYER Democrat, Fairbanks**

District 19

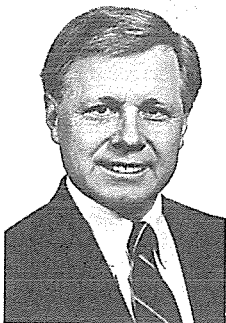
Born February 8, 1952, in Washington, D.C. Fairbanks resident since 1978. Education: Bachelor's in environmental studies, State University of New York, Albany, 1974; master's in environmental and urban studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1975; University of Alaska Fairbanks. Legislative aide to Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, 1985-90, and to Representative Mike Davis, 1984-85. Consulting business, Moyer Associates. Worked for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, 1978-83. Board of directors, Alaska Goldpanners. Member: Association of the United States Army; Chitina Dipnetters Association; Fairbanks Foundation; Fairbanks Memorial Hospital Association; Foundation for Social Innovations, Inc.; advisory board of World Trade Center-Alaska. Special Committee on International Trade and Tourism; Chair, Interior Delegation. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1990.



**MIKE NAVARRE Democrat, Kenai**

District 5-A

Born June 9, 1956, in Lansing, Michigan. Alaska resident since 1957. Education: Snow College, 1974-75; Eastern Washington University, 1979-83, B.A. in government, minor in economics. Businessman. Commercial fisherperson. Former member, board of directors, Nanjo of Alaska, Inc.; member, board of directors, Zan, Inc. Member Kenai, Soldotna and Homer Chambers of Commerce, Elks Club. Former House Majority Leader and Rules Chair; currently Co-chair of House Finance Committee. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990.



**KEVIN "PAT" PARNELL Democrat, Anchorage**  
District 10-B

Born September 16, 1937, Los Angeles, California. Education: Don Martin School of Radio and Television Arts and Sciences, graduate. Work: Broadcasting; organization-association management; Parnell Office Products and Supply; Parnell Color Copy Center, family business. Anchorage Assembly member, five years. United States Army, Fort Richardson, Alaska. Central Lutheran Church member. Elected Alaska House of Representatives (University-Mid Town area), 1990. Married: wife Thelma Carol Liebherr-Parnell. Sons: Sean and Schöen.



**GAIL PHILLIPS Republican, Homer**  
District 5-B

Born May 15, 1944, in Juneau, Alaska. Education: B.A., business education, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1967; post graduate courses in business management, University of Alaska. Legislative Aide to Senate President, 1988-90; public relations consultant on Kenai Peninsula, 1987-89; Kenai Borough Assembly, 1986-88; partner, Lindphil Mining Company, 1983-present; Homer City Council, 1981-84. Board member and Race Coordinator for the Iditarod Trail Committee, six years. State secretary for Republican Party of Alaska and member, 1960-present. Chairman, Board of Directors, Peninsula Council of Chambers, 1981-82. Appointed to University of Alaska, College of Fellows, 1985. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1990. Married: husband Walt Phillips. Daughters: Robin and Kim.



**RANDY PHILLIPS Republican, Eagle River**  
District 15-B

Born August 30, 1950, in Seattle, Washington. Alaska resident since 1950. Education: B.A. in political science and history from Alaska Methodist University, Anchorage. Account Executive, Alaska First Title Insurance Agency. Board member, Eagle River Fine Arts Academy. Member, Elks Lodge No. 2682 of Eagle River. Named Outstanding Freshman Legislator, 1977-78. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Norma. Stepchildren: Christopher and Matthew.



**BERT M. SHARP Republican, Fairbanks**

District 20-A

Born September 26, 1933. Alaska resident for 47 years. Education: B.S. in business administration from University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1956. Laborer, 1952-55; chief financial officer and manager of Administrative and Accounting Services for Golden Valley Electric Association, 1956-86. Past president, Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo #4; past treasurer, University of Alaska Alumni, Fairbanks Chapter; past president, Fairbanks Curling Club; trustee, Pioneers of Alaska Grand Igloo; board member, Mt. McKinley Savings Bank; Fairbanks Advisory Committee on Fish and Game; past president, Fairbanks Little League; member, Eagles Lodge; Chitna Dipnetters Association. Elected to Alaska State House of Representatives, 1988, 1990. Member of House Finance Committee. Married: wife Betsy. Children: Stephan, Mark, Sheryl, Jeffery.



**ROBIN TAYLOR Republican, Wrangell**

District 1-A

Born February 5, 1943, in Sedro Woolley, Washington Alaska resident since 1961. Education: University of Washington, B.A. in history, 1961-65; Oregon College of Education, M.A. in history, 1965-66; Willamette University, J.D., 1966-69. Fisherman, lawyer, judge. Member: Alaska Bar Association, American Bar Association, American Judicature Society; district court judge, Alaska, 1977-82; president Alaska Judges Conference, 1981-82; National Board of Directors, American Judicature Society, 1980-83. Member: borough assembly/city council, Ketchikan, 1973-76; vice-mayor, City of Ketchikan, 1974-75. Member, Wrangell Elks Lodge, Petersburg Moose Lodge, National Rifle Association. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives in 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Kaye Marie. Children: Robin and Tracy Lynn.



**FRAN ULMER Democrat, Juneau**  
District 4-B

Born February 1, 1947, in Madison, Wisconsin. Alaska resident since 1973. Education: University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1965-69, B.A. Economics and Political Science; University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, 1969-72, J.D. cum laude. Legal counsel, Federal Trade Commission; legal council, Legislative Affairs Agency; Legislative Assistant to Governor Hammond; Director, Division of Policy Development and Planning. Chair of the Alaska Coastal Policy Council. Mayor, City of Juneau, 1983-85. Chair of the U.S. Conference of Women Mayors. Member: League of Women Voters; Northern Light Church; Rotary Club; University of Alaska Southeast Community Advisory Committee. Named 1984 Woman of the Year, Alaska Business and Professional Women. Elected to the House of Representatives, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: husband Bill Council. Children: Amy and Louis.



**JIM ZAWACKI Republican, Girdwood**  
District 7

Born November 10, 1943, in Chicago, Illinois. Alaska resident since 1966. Education: Chicago Technical, 1962-64; Anchorage Community College, A.A. degree, applied science. U.S. Air Force, Vietnam Veteran. Member: Commonwealth North, Alaska Special Olympics; American Petroleum Institute; Common Sense for Alaska; National Conference of State Legislatures; Anchorage East Rotary; Kenai Moose Lodge; charter member, Captain Cook Lions; and National Rifle Association. Republican precinct chairman, district treasurer, district convention delegate, state convention delegate. Elected to the House of Representatives, 1986, 1988, 1990. Married: wife Constance. Children: Christine and Victoria.



**ALBERT P. ADAMS** *Democrat, Kotzebue*  
**District L**

Born June 18, 1942, in Kotzebue, Alaska. Graduate of Mt. Edgecumbe High School and RCA Technical School. Business management consultant; former satellite electronic technician, RCA Alascom and director, Rural Development Assistance Division. Past president of Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation; past executive vice president, NANA Development Corporation. Past member, Northwest Coastal Zone Management Board, and Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board. Treasurer, Kotzebue Dog Musher's Association. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives in 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986 and the Senate in 1988, 1990. Married: wife Diane. Six children.



**VIRGINIA COLLINS** *Republican, Anchorage*  
**District F-B**

Born April 12, 1937, in Bayard, Nebraska. Alaska resident since 1975. Education: St. Joseph's College of Nursing, San Francisco; Chapman College, B.S. in health science. President and owner, Collins and Associates. Member Alaska Rehabilitation Association, American Nurses Association, State Job Training Council, National Federation of Republican Women; commissioned by State of Kentucky as a Kentucky Colonel in 1982. Served on Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth, 1987-89. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives in 1984, 1986, 1988. Elected to the Alaska State Senate, 1990. Married: husband R. G. Tart, Jr. Children: Kyle, Renee, Mark, Anne and Amy.



**SAM COTTEN** *Democrat, Eagle River*  
**District I-B**

Born July 16, 1947, in Juneau. Lifelong Alaska resident. A.A. degree from the University of Alaska. Navy, 1965-69; two tours of duty in Vietnam. Commercial fisherman, businessman. Advisory Board, Anchorage Ski Club; Board of Directors, Fire Lake Recreational Center. Chairman, Senate Special Committee on Oil and Gas; Vice Chairman, Senate Resources Committee, 1991-92. Speaker of the House, 1989-90. Member of the Advisory Committee of INPFC and special advisor to the US-USSR Intergovernmental Consultative Committee for North Pacific and Bering Sea Fisheries. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988. Elected to Alaska State Senate, 1990. Married: wife Martha. Sons: Sam and Gus.



**JIM DUNCAN** *Democrat, Juneau*  
**District C**

Born May 4, 1942, in Muscatine, Iowa. Alaska resident since 1961. A.A. degree from Sheldon Jackson; B.S., Illinois State University; M.B.A., Oregon State University. College instructor in public administration; former instructor of accounting, Sheldon Jackson and Juneau-Douglas Community Colleges; supervisor of office operations, Audit Division, Alaska Department of Revenue; accountant, Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority, former member Juneau City and Borough Assembly. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984; Speaker of the House, 1981. Elected to Alaska State Senate, 1986, 1990. Married: wife Charlotte. Children: Jim, Desiree, Michelle, Kathy, Derek, Jon, Marc and Caron.



**RICHARD I. ELIASON** *Republican, Sitka*  
**District B**

Born October 14, 1925, in Seattle, Washington. Alaska resident since 1926. High School graduate; served in the U.S. Navy, 1943-46. Fisherman; pipefitter; served as mayor and city councilman of Sitka, member of Public Utility Board, and assemblyman of Greater Sitka Borough. Member: Labor and Commerce Committee; Legislative Council. Chair, Senate Special Committee on Domestic and International Fisheries. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978. Elected to Alaska State Senate, 1980, 1984, 1988. Senate President, 1991-present. Married: wife Pat. Seven children.



**BETTYE M. FAHRENKAMP** *Democrat, Fairbanks*  
**District K-B**

Born in Wilder, Tennessee. Alaska resident since 1956. B.S. degree in math and music, University of Tennessee; M.A., University of Alaska; Rate Separation Certificate, Michigan State University. Served in Women's Army Corps. Consultant and retired teacher. Member: National Association of Parliamentarians, National Association of Women Legislators and National Retired Teachers Association. Western Society of Telecommunications. Served on Democratic Charter Commission as Democratic National Committeewoman, 1972-79; special assistant to U.S. Senator Mike Gravel, 1975-78. Past president for the Western Legislative Conference and member, Executive Committee. Vice chair, Council of State Governments. Chair: Alaska Legislative Council; Administrative Regulation Review Committee. Member: South West Energy Council, Executive Committee; Citizens Advisory Commission on Federal Areas; Senate Transportation and Oil and Gas committees. Elected to Alaska Senate in 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990.



**PAUL A. FISCHER *Republican, Soldotna***  
***District D***

Born March 23, 1936, in Columbia, Pennsylvania. Alaska resident since 1969. B.S. and M.S. degree in education, Millersville University. Post-graduate studies, University of Alaska. Small businessman and educator. Served three terms on Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly; and a past president. Member, Chambers of Commerce: Funny River, Homer, Kenai and Soldotna. Elected to Alaska Senate, 1982, 1984, 1988. Married: wife Joyce. Children: Mike, Stephen, David, Ann, Mary, Karen, Thomas, Chris and Matthew.



**STEVE FRANK *Republican, Fairbanks***  
***District K-A***

Born in Fairbanks October 17, 1954. Lifelong Alaska resident. Education: University of Washington, 1972-73; University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1974-77, B.B.A. Occupation: business owner/manager. Employment history: banking and real estate. Community activities: Little Dribbler's basketball coach, 3 years; treasurer, Fairbanks Babe Ruth League, 3 years; high school basketball coach, 4 years. Elected to House of Representatives 1984, 1986. Elected to Senate 1988. Member, Senate Resources Committee. Chairman, Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee. Married: wife Linda.



**RICHARD W. HALFORD *Republican, Chugiak***  
***District I-A***

Born September 17, 1944, in Boston, Massachusetts. Alaska resident since 1966. B.A. in history and political science, Alaska Methodist University. Served seven years in Alaska Air National Guard. Air taxi and lodge operator; owner/operator Susitna Lodge and Flying Service. Served on Governor's Task Forces on Gasline Financing; Salmon Marketing Crisis; Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1978, 1980 (Majority Leader, 1981-82). Elected to Alaska Senate, 1982 (Minority Leader, 1983-84), 1984 (Majority Leader, 1985-86); (Co-chairman Senate Finance 1987-88); 1988 (Majority Leader, 1989-91). Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, 1991. Children: Stacy, Katy and Tina.



**LYMAN F. HOFFMAN** *Democrat, Bethel*  
**District M**

Born February 13, 1950, in Bethel. Lifelong resident of Alaska. Education: University of Alaska, B.A. in business administration, 1974. Deputy Director, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation; City Manager, Bethel, eight years. Chair, Bethel Prematernal Home Board of Directors; member, Bethel Native Corporation Board of Directors; Calista Corporation Finance Committee. Former co-chair, House Finance Committee. Senate Finance and Special Oil and Gas committees; Legislative Council. Elected to the House of Representatives, 1986, 1988. Elected to Alaska State Senate, 1990. Married: wife Lillian. Children Trina and Douglas.



**LLOYD JONES** *Republican, Ketchikan*  
**District A**

Born September 23, 1937, in Elma, Washington. Resident of Alaska since 1959. Education: University of Washington, 1955-59, B.A., general business. U.S. Army Reserves, 4 years. Member: Elks Lodge; Ketchikan Shrine Club. President Alaska Loggers Association; Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce director; Petersburg Chamber of Commerce president; Alaska State Chamber of Commerce director; Pacific Logging Congress president; Alaska Council on Economic Education. Political and government positions: Petersburg City Council, Ketchikan General Hospital Advisory Board, Alaska Board of Forestry. Chair, Senate Resources Committee. Vice chair, Senate Transportation Committee. Elected to Alaska State Senate, 1986, 1990. Children: Brenda, Karin and Brian.



**JALMAR KERTTULA** *Democrat, Palmer*  
**District E-A**

Born April 6, 1929, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Alaska resident since 1935. Businessman and farmer; served two terms on U.S. Department of Agriculture National Soils and Water Conservation Board. Former director, University of Alaska Alumni Board; served on State Investment Advisory Board and Governor's Pipeline Commission. Speaker of the House, Sixth Legislature. Elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970. Elected to the Alaska State Senate, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988; Senate President 1980-84. Chairman, Senate Operating Budget Committee. Married: wife Joyce. Two children.





**CURT MENARD** *Democrat, Wasilla*

**District E-B**

Born June 16, 1944, in L'Anse, Michigan. Alaska resident since 1968. Education: Marquette University School of Dentistry; Pan Key Institute of Technology, Miami, Florida. Captain, Air Force, 1968-70. Member: Alaska Dental Society Academy of General Dentistry, 1984-86; Wasilla and Palmer Chambers of Commerce; Federation of Independent Business; President, Scenic Park P.T.A.; Sacred Heart Parish Council, 1983-84. Elected Mat-Su School Board 1984-1986. Elected to the House of Representatives, 1986, 1988. Elected to the Alaska State Senate, 1990. Chair, Senate Transportation Committee. Married: wife Linda. Children: Robert, Curtis, Steven, Dirk and McKenzy.



**DRUE PEARCE** *Republican, Anchorage*

**District G-A**

Born April 2, 1951, in Fairfield, Illinois. Alaska resident since 1977. Education: Indiana University, B.A. in biological sciences; Harvard University, M.P.A.; The Executive Program, Darden School of Business, University of Virginia, 1989. Businesswoman; high school biology and chemistry teacher, 1973-74; director, Summerscene, Louisville, Kentucky; Curator of Education, Louisville Zoo. Alaska National Bank of the North, 1977-82. Legislative Assistant, Alaska House of Representatives, 1982-83; Board member: Kotzebue Chamber of Commerce; Private Industry Council, Northwest Alaska Native Association Region; State Education chair, National Association of Bank Women; volunteer, WIC-CA Crisis Center, Fairbanks and Kotzebue Women's Crisis Project. Board member, AWAIC Anchorage. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives in 1984, 1986. Elected to Alaska State Senate, 1988. Chair, Senate Labor and Commerce Committee. Member, Executive Committee, South West Energy Council.



**PAT POURCHOT** *Democrat, Anchorage*

**District H-A**

Born February 23, 1949, in Mendota, Illinois. Alaska resident since 1972. Education: University of Wisconsin, 1970, B.A.; Harvard University, 1981, M.P.A. Land and resources manager, NANA Development Corporation; land manager, Alaska Federation of Natives; natural resources specialist, U.S. Department of the Interior. Former legislative aide, Alaska State Senate Resources Committee; legislative assistant, U.S. Senator Mike Gravel. Past president Russian Jack Community Council; past president Knik Kanoers and Kayakers. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives in 1984, 1986. Elected to Alaska State Senate 1988. Married: wife Janie Leask. Children: Shawn and Caleb; stepchild David.



**PATRICK RODEY** *Democrat, Anchorage*  
*District G-B*

Born January 22, 1943, in San Francisco, California. Alaska resident since 1952. B.A. degree in education from University of Alaska; J.D., University of Arizona. Attorney; former teacher. Member, Alaska Bar Association and Anchorage Bar Association. Elected to Alaska Senate in 1974, 1976, 1980, 1982, 1986, 1990; Majority Leader, 1981-82, 1990. Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee, 1981-82, 1985-86; chair, Senate State Affairs Committee, 1991-92. Children: Debra, Nikki, Michael and Jamie.



**DICK SHULTZ** *Republican, Tok*  
*District J*

Born June 29, 1942, in Merna, Nebraska. Alaska resident since 1970. M.A. degree from Kearney State College; superintendent endorsement, University of Alaska. Educator; taught in Mentasta, Northway, Delta, and Nabesna schools; served two years on Alaska Gateway School District Regional School Board. Member: American Legion, Elks, Tok Lions Club, Delta Sportsmen Association, Alaska Association of School Administrators, National Education Association. Co-chair of House Resources Committee in first and second terms. Member: House Finance Committee, Senate Finance Committee, Senate Transportation Committee. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. Appointed to Alaska Senate, 1991. Married: wife Leilla. Children: Maurice and LeAnn.



**ARLISS STURGULEWSKI** *Republican*  
*Anchorage; District F-A*

Born September 27, 1927, in Blaine, Washington. Alaska resident since 1952. B.A. degree in economics and business from University of Washington. Self-employed businesswoman; past director, Alaska Pacific Bancorporation. Republican nominee for governor of the State of Alaska, 1986, 1990. Member of Capital Site Selection Committee; vice-chairman of New Capital Site Planning Commission, 1977-78; served on Anchorage Charter Commission and Anchorage Municipal Assembly. Two-term chair, Anchorage Planning Commission. Member, League of Women Voters and University of Alaska Foundation; board of trustees, Community YMCA and Anchorage Municipal Library Foundation. Past chair, 1986; and member, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), 1982-present. Elected to Alaska State Senate, 1978, 1982, 1984, 1988. Widow. Son, Roe.



**RICK UEHLING** *Republican, Anchorage*  
**District H-B**

Born September 28, 1953, in Madison, Wisconsin. Alaska resident since 1976. B.A. degree in urban and regional planning from University of Wisconsin; attended London School of Economics. Administrative manager; former legislative assistant to House Majority Leader. Member, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and Common Sense for Alaska; past board member of Anchorage Community Mental Health Center; member, Commonwealth North; member, Resource Development Council. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1982, 1984. Elected to the Alaska State Senate, 1986, 1990.



**FRED F. ZHAROFF** *Democrat, Kodiak*  
**District N**

Born October 9, 1944, in Kodiak. B.A. degree in education from the University of Alaska; post-graduate studies at Kodiak Community College. Served with the Alaska National Guard, three years active and five years reserve. Teacher; fisherman; past member, Board of Directors, Koniag, Inc. Member, KANA, American Legion, and BPOE 1772. Elected to Alaska House of Representatives, 1978, 1980, 1982. Elected to Alaska State Senate, 1984, 1988. Chair, Pacific Fisheries Committee, Legislative Task Force. Member, Advisory Committee, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. Married: wife Yvonne. Children: Fred Jr., Tonya, Nick and Orville.

# Organization of Seventeenth Legislature

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## Legislative Leadership 1990-91

### HOUSE

Speaker:  
Rep. Ben Grussendorf 465-3824

Majority Leader:  
Rep. Max Gruenberg 465-4968

Minority Leader:  
Rep. Robin L. Taylor 465-3873

### SENATE

President:  
Sen. Dick Eliason 465-4916

Majority Leader:  
Sen. Rick Halford 465-4958

Send correspondence during the session to legislators at: PO. Box V, Juneau, AK 99811.  
For home addresses of legislators see the entry: **Membership, 17th Legislature.**

## JOINT COMMITTEES

### Alaska Legislative Council

Rep. Cliff Davidson, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Larry Baker  
Rep. Johnny Ellis  
Rep. Max Gruenberg  
Rep. Ben Grussendorf  
Rep. Gene Kubina  
Rep. Mike Miller

Sen. Bettye M. Fahrenkamp, Chair  
Sen. Dick Eliason  
Sen. Rick Halford  
Sen. Lloyd Jones  
Sen. Drue Pearce  
Sen. Pat Pourchot  
Sen. Fred Zharoff

### Legislative Budget & Audit Committee

Rep. Ronald L. Larson, Chair  
Rep. Pat Carney  
Rep. Eileen Maclean  
Rep. Terry Martin  
Rep. Fran Ulmer  
Rep. Kay Brown, Alternate

Sen. Jalmar M. Kerttula, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Al Adams  
Sen. Jim Duncan  
Sen. Dick Eliason  
Sen. Curt Menard  
Sen. Lyman Hoffman, Alternate

### Administrative Regulation Review Committee

Rep. Dave Donley, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Kay Brown  
Rep. Mark Hanley

Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chair  
Sen. Virginia Collins  
Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski

### Ethics Committee

Rep. David Finkelstein, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Robin Taylor  
Rep. Fran Ulmer

Sen. Virginia Collins, Chair  
Sen. Jay Kerttula  
Sen. Sam Cotten

Public Members: Margie MacNeille, Thomas B. Stewart, Alicia Thompson

# Permanent Standing Committees

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## Community and Regional Affairs

### House

465-3882

Rep. Jerry Mackie, Chair  
Rep. Cheri Davis, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Larry Baker  
Rep. Bettye Davis  
Rep. Richard Foster  
Rep. John Gonzales  
Rep. Gail Phillips

### Senate

465-4989

Sen. Steve Frank, Chair  
Sen. Fred Zharoff, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Lyman Hoffman  
Sen. Drue Pearce  
Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski

## Finance

### House

465-3757

Rep. Eileen MacLean, Co-Chair  
Rep. Mike Navarre, Co-Chair  
Rep. Mark Boyer, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Ramona Barnes  
Rep. Kay Brown  
Rep. George Jacko  
Rep. Niilo Koponen  
Rep. Ron Larson  
Rep. Randy Phillips  
Rep. Bert Sharp  
Rep. Fran Ulmer

### Senate

465-4985/3753

Sen. Jay Kerttula, Co-Chair  
Sen. Pat Pourchot, Co-Chair  
Sen. Jim Duncan, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Al Adams  
Sen. Lyman Hoffman  
Sen. Dick Shultz  
Sen. Rick Uehling

## Health, Education and Social Services

### House

465-3759

Rep. Pat Carney, Co-Chair  
Rep. Georgianna Lincoln, Co-Chair  
Rep. Bettye Davis, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Cheri Davis  
Rep. John Gonzales  
Rep. Mark Hanley  
Rep. Mary Miller

### Senate

465-3762

Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski, Chair  
Sen. Paul Fischer, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Sam Cotten  
Sen. Lyman Hoffman  
Sen. Curt Menard

## Judiciary

### House

465-4990

Rep. Dave Donley, Chair  
Rep. Max Gruenberg, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Johnny Ellis  
Rep. Mark Hanley  
Rep. Terry Martin  
Rep. Mike Miller  
Rep. Kevin "Pat" Parnell

### Senate

465-3717

Sen. Rick Halford, Chair  
Sen. Pat Rodey, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Al Adams  
Sen. Virginia Collins  
Sen. Steve Frank

## Labor and Commerce

### House

465-4954

Rep. David Finkelstein, Chair  
Rep. Kevin "Pat" Parnell, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Betty Bruckman  
Rep. Dave Donley  
Rep. Ivan Ivan  
Rep. Robin Taylor  
Rep. Jim Zawacki

### Senate

465-3844

Sen. Drue Pearce, Chair  
Sen. Virginia Collins, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Dick Eliason  
Sen. Rick Halford  
Sen. Jay Kerttula

## Resources

### House

465-3715

Rep. Cliff Davidson, Chair  
Rep. Georgianna Lincoln, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Pat Carney  
Rep. David Finkelstein  
Rep. Bill Hudson  
Rep. Ivan Ivan  
Rep. Loren Leman  
Rep. Tom Moyer  
Rep. Jim Zawacki

### Senate

465-4907

Sen. Lloyd Jones, Chair  
Sen. Sam Cotten, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Dick Eliason  
Sen. Steve Frank  
Sen. Rick Halford  
Sen. Curt Menard  
Sen. Fred Zharoff

## Rules

### House

465-3764

Rep. Johnny Ellis, Chair  
Rep. Cliff Davidson, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Dave Donley  
Rep. Max Gruenberg  
Rep. Ben Grussendorf  
Rep. Terry Martin  
Rep. Robin Taylor

### Senate

465-3770

Sen. Fred Zharoff, Chair  
Sen. Rick Halford, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Jim Duncan  
Sen. Dick Eliason  
Sen. Lloyd Jones

## State Affairs

### House

465-4963

Rep. Gene Kubina, Chair  
Rep. Tom Moyer, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Larry Baker  
Rep. Betty Bruckman  
Rep. Dave Choquette  
Rep. Max Gruenberg  
Rep. Mike Miller

### Senate

465-4522

Sen. Pat Rodey, Chair  
Sen. Jim Duncan, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Paul Fischer  
Sen. Pat Pourchot  
Sen. Rick Uehling

## Transportation

### House

465-4858

Rep. Richard Foster, Chair  
Rep. Jerry Mackie, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Ben Grussendorf  
Rep. Bill Hudson  
Rep. Gene Kubina  
Rep. Loren Leman  
Rep. Gail Phillips

### Senate

465-4921

Sen. Curt Menard, Chair  
Sen. Lloyd Jones, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Sen. Drue Pearce  
Sen. Dick Shultz

## Special Committees

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### International Trade and Tourism

Rep. Tom Moyer, Chair  
Rep. Dave Choquette, Vice Chair  
Rep. Bettye Davis  
Rep. Johnny Ellis  
Rep. Bill Hudson  
Rep. Mark Hanley  
Rep. Robin Taylor

### International Trade and Tourism

Sen. Paul Fischer, Chair  
Sen. Al Adams, Vice Chair  
Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski  
Sen. Rick Uehling  
Sen. Fred Zharoff

### Oil and Gas

Rep. Bill Hudson, Chair  
Rep. Dave Choquette, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Kay Brown  
Rep. Pat Carney  
Rep. Mike Navarre  
Rep. Gail Phillips  
Rep. Jim Zawacki

### Oil and Gas

Sen. Sam Cotten, Chair  
Sen. Drue Pearce, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Sen. Lyman Hoffman  
Sen. Dick Shultz

### Military and Veterans Affairs

Rep. Ivan Ivan, Chair  
Rep. Richard Foster, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Cliff Davidson  
Rep. Max Gruenberg  
Rep. Mike Miller

### Ethics Reform

Sen. Virginia Collins, Chair  
Sen. Steve Frank, Vice-Chair  
Sen. Jim Duncan  
Sen. Lloyd Jones  
Sen. Fred Zharoff

### Domestic and International Commercial Fisheries

Sen. Dick Ellason, Chair  
Sen. Sam Cotten  
Sen. Lyman Hoffman  
Sen. Lloyd Jones  
Sen. Fred Zharoff

# Legislative Sessions Chart

Legislature	Session	Adjourned	Number of Days	Bills into Law	Budget Appropriations*
First	1st	Apr. 16, 1959	81	200	\$ 27,084,790
	2nd	Mar. 29, 1960	64	187	45,223,643
Second	1st	Apr. 7, 1961	75	147	53,352,219
	2nd	Apr. 12, 1962	80	169	122,212,106
Third	1st	Apr. 13, 1963	76	104	132,450,318
	2nd	May 30, 1964†	87	119	143,083,982
Fourth	1st	Apr. 9, 1965	75	117	163,601,932
	2nd	Apr. 17, 1966	84	169	172,259,097
Fifth	1st	Apr. 9, 1967	77	139	242,967,811
	Special	Oct. 4, 1967	7	—	—
	2nd	Apr. 16, 1968	86	236	202,495,900
Sixth	1st	May 1, 1969	95	120	254,493,600
	2nd	June 7, 1970	147	253	441,664,700
Seventh	1st	May 11, 1971	121	131	443,509,050
	2nd	June 18, 1972	161	208	502,568,300
Eighth	1st	Apr. 7, 1973	90	91	521,255,900
	Special	Nov. 12, 1973	27	—	—
	2nd	Apr. 26, 1974	96	147	743,031,900
	Special	June 20, 1974	4	—	—
Ninth	1st	June 7, 1975	139	220	695,665,500
	2nd	June 1, 1976	142	279	1,282,921,700
Tenth	1st	May 30, 1977	141	155	1,028,549,922
	2nd	June 18, 1978	161	182	1,114,259,700
Eleventh	1st	May 6, 1979	112	87	1,834,485,969
	Special	Aug. 8, 1979	3	—	—
	2nd	June 6, 1980	144	176	2,268,763,000
	Special	Sept. 24, 1980	3	—	—
Twelfth	1st	June 25, 1981	165	120	3,174,127,000
	Special	July 15, 1981	3	—	—
	2nd	June 3, 1982	144	144	3,073,265,000
Thirteenth	1st	June 27, 1983	162	109	3,335,494,000
	2nd	June 8, 1984	152	171	3,860,173,000
Fourteenth	1st	May 12, 1985	119	105	3,577,150,000
	Special	Aug. 13, 1985	30	—	—
	2nd	May 12, 1986	120	146	3,359,989,500
Fifteenth	1st	May 20, 1987	122	96	3,302,664,000
	Special	July 3, 1987	3	5	—
	2nd	May 9, 1988	121	173	3,323,568,700
Sixteenth	1st	May 9, 1989	121	117	3,419,231,400
	2nd	May 8, 1990	121	211	3,931,287,500
	Special	July 8, 1990	14	1	—

\* Operating, capital, loan and special appropriations reported in the state's Annual Financial Report or Summary of Appropriations. These figures exclude general obligation bond payments and appropriations from funds outside the General Fund, such as International Airport Revenue construction funds and permanent Fund Dividends paid by the Alaska Permanent Fund.

† Recessed Apr. 15-May 24.

(Sources: State of Alaska Annual Financial Reports; Summary of Alaska Legislation, Legislative Affairs Agency; FY 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 Summary of Appropriations)



# How A Bill Becomes Law

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The most important form of legislative expression is a bill — a proposed law. The idea for a bill may come from a legislator, a legislative committee, a group of legislators, a state or local agency, a business, professional or fraternal group, an individual citizen, a lobbyist, the governor, or others.

A bill usually reflects the opinion of the member introducing it. But a bill requested by a constituent, which may not necessarily have the personal endorsement of the member, will carry the member's name followed by the note "by request." Standing committees often introduce bills or substitute bills for bills already introduced. Administration bills, reflecting the endorsement of the governor, are introduced through the Rules Committee of either house with the note "Rules Committee by request of the Governor." Legislative Council, Legislative Budget and Audit Committee, Administration Regulation Review Committee, Code Revision Commission, and special committees' bills are also introduced through the Rules Committee.

There are ten major steps in the process of passing a law in Alaska.

## Step 1. Bill Drafting

A legislator or a legislative committee submits a proposal for a bill to the Legislative Affairs Agency. The director of legal services assigns the request to a staff member for legal research, analysis, and drafting. All legislative documents are prepared in conformity with the Uniform Rules and the official *Legislative Drafting Manual* of the Legislative Council. Legislative bills must refer to only one subject, unless the bill is to appropriate funds or to revise existing laws. Appropriation bills must include only money matters and cannot create law. Bills proposed by the governor are prepared by the Department of Law.

## Step 2. Introduction (First Reading and Committee Referral)

Once a bill has been placed in final form it is ready for introduction to one of the houses of the legislature. A legislator introduces a bill by placing it on the desk of the Chief Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate. During the Daily Order of Business, the clerk or secretary will assign the bill a number and read aloud to the house the number, sponsor, and title of the bill. This is called the "first reading." The presiding officer will then announce what committee or committees will consider the bill. Bills introduced by the governor via the Rules Committee are handled the same way.

## Step 3. Committee Consideration

The committee(s) to which the bill is referred may consider the bill in regular meetings or in meetings combined with public hearings. The committee may combine bills that deal with the same subject, add amendments, or ignore the bill altogether. If the committee reports the bill out as it was introduced, with amendments, or as a committee substitute for the original bill, it does so by returning the bill with its report to the clerk or secretary. The committee report recommending action is then read as part of the daily order of business. If the bill does not have another committee referral, it is delivered to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee schedules the bill for second reading.

## Step 4. Second Reading

During the second reading, the sponsor and title of the bill are again read aloud to the house. If a committee of reference submitted a substitute bill, there is a motion

to adopt the substitute bill for consideration. The bill is then before the house for debate and amendment. Once the amendments, if any, have been adopted, the bill is voted on for passage in second reading. If approved in second reading, the bill goes to the Rules Committee to schedule for final action. It often happens that a bill will be advanced to third reading on the same day. This special advancement requires a three-fourths vote of the membership.

### **Step 5. Third Reading (Final Passage)**

At the time of the third reading, there may be a motion to return the bill to second reading for specific amendment. Failing that, the vote on final passage is taken and a majority of the membership of the house is required for approval. If the bill has an "effective date" clause, which signifies it is to become law on a certain date, a two-thirds vote of the membership is required to approve the effective date clause. Ordinarily, without an effective date clause, the bill becomes law 90 days after passage in both houses, unless vetoed by the governor.

### **Step 6. Consideration in the Other House**

After final passage in one house of the legislature, the bill is sent to the other house where it goes through the same introduction, committee referral, and reading processes as in the house of origin.

### **Step 7. In Case of Disagreement (Conference Committees)**

If the second house makes changes in a bill and then passes it, the bill is returned in its amended form to the house of origin. Upon receipt, a motion is made that the changes of the other house be accepted. If the change is accepted, the bill is sent to the Legislative Affairs Agency for enrollment (preparing the bill for transmittal to the governor). If the house of origin fails to agree to the changes made by the second house, a message is sent to the second house asking it to recede from those changes. If the second house recedes, the bill goes back to the first house for enrollment. If the second house refuses to recede, the bill goes to a conference committee composed of three members from each house for resolution of the differences.

The conference committee addresses only those points of the bill in contention. If the committee comes to an agreement, the bill is reported back to each house and, if the conference committee report is accepted, the bill is enrolled. Customarily, the conference committee asks for immediate powers of free conference. This means that the committee can add to or subtract from the bill. A roll call vote is required for all conference committee reports. If a majority of the membership in each house agrees, the bill is sent for enrolling. If a report fails to get approval, another free conference committee can be appointed.

### **Step 8. Enrollment and Signature**

When a bill has been approved by both houses, it is sent to the Legislative Affairs Agency where it is rechecked by the legal editor and prepared in final form. The bill is then returned to each house of the legislature for signature by the presiding officer and clerk. At this point the bill is transmitted to the governor for review and action.

### **Step 9. Role of the Governor**

The governor has 15 days, Sundays excluded, to consider a bill if the legislature is in session; 20 days if the legislature has adjourned. The governor may sign the bill, veto the bill, or let it become law without signing it. Any bill that is vetoed must be returned to the legislature with a statement of the reasons for the veto, within the constitutional time limit. If the legislature is in session, the houses may meet in joint

session to override the veto. It takes two-thirds of the membership of the combined houses to override a veto and have a bill become law.

If the legislature has adjourned, the vetoed bill will be taken up in the second regular session or any special session of the same legislature. If the governor vetoes a bill after the adjournment of a second regular session of a legislature, the veto will not be dealt with unless there is a special session occurring before the next legislature convenes.

The governor may veto or reduce items in appropriation bills. This is commonly called the power of "line item veto," because the governor can veto any line item of an appropriation bill and approve the balance. The legislature can overturn a veto of an appropriation bill only with a three-fourths vote of the membership.

## Step 10. From a Bill to an Act to Law

When a piece of legislation is passed and becomes law, with or without the signature of the governor, the bill becomes an act and is given a number. The former bill is now designated Chapter \_\_, Session Laws of Alaska 19\_\_\_. The acts are then printed in "slip law" form to make them readily available to the legislators and the public. These advance sheet versions of the acts of that year are used for reference, pending publication of the laws in the annual cumulative supplement to the *Alaska Statutes*, the official code of the state. The supplements, including the new laws and the latest annotations and revisor's notes, are usually available three months after the last bill has been signed into law.

When an act becomes effective, it is subject to enforcement, observance, and administrative action, as appropriate. The act, now law, may be subject to implementation by an agency through the adoption of administrative regulations that spell out the details of how the law is to be applied.

## Initiative and Referendum

The people have the constitutional right to enact laws through the initiative process and to approve or reject acts of the legislature by referendum. The application must be accompanied by a \$100 fee and must contain the signature of at least 100 registered voters who will act as sponsors. When it has been certified, the Division of Elections prepares petition booklets for circulation. Sponsors have one year in which to acquire qualified signatures equal in number to 10 percent of the number of voters who voted in the preceding general election. When the circulation and certification process is complete, the lieutenant governor places an initiative on the ballot of the first statewide election held more than 120 days after adjournment of the legislative session following the filing of the petition. If the legislature enacts "substantially the same measure," the initiative is void and the measure does not appear on the ballot.

Rules for filing referendum petitions are very similar, however, the circulated referendums must be filed within 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the law was enacted. This referendum is placed on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than 180 days after that session adjourned.

An initiative or referendum is approved or rejected by a majority of the votes cast. An initiative cannot be vetoed by the governor or repealed by the legislature for two years. It can, however, be amended.

**Source:** Legislative Affairs Agency, *Legislative Process in Alaska: An Outline Presentation with Text and Charts*, January 1983.

# Legislative Information Office Directory

(Includes full teleconference capabilities)

LIO	LOCATION	PHONE	FAX
Anchorage	3111 C. St., Suite 150	561-7007 561-8624 TDD* w	562-4376
Barrow	Court Building	852-7111	852-7114
Bethel	301 Willow St.	543-3541	543-2712
Delta Junction	Jarvis Office Center, Rm. 210	895-4236	895-5017
Dillingham	Kangliiqaqtaq Office Building	842-5319	842-5105
Fairbanks	119 N. Cushman, Suite 101	452-4448 456-5075 TDD	456-3346
Glennallen	Community Library	822-5588	822-5591
Homer LTC	Hillis Building	235-7878	235-4008
Juneau	224 Seward St.	465-4648 465-4980 TDD	463-5661
Kenai	34824 Kalifonsky Beach Rd.	262-9364	262-1881
Ketchikan	352 Front St., Suite A	225-9675	225-8546
Kodiak	Kodiak Plaza Building	486-8116	486-5264
Kotzebue	Eskimo Building	442-3880	452-3022
Mat-Su	Krenik Building, Suite 106	376-3704	376-6180
Nome	State Building, 2nd Floor	443-5555	443-2162
Petersburg	101 Gjoa St.	772-3741	772-3779
Sitka	210 Lake St.	747-6276	747-5807
Valdez	State Building, Rm. 13	835-2111	835-2097
Wrangell LTC	Longshoreman's Hall	874-3013	874-3955

\*TDD - Telecommunication Device for the Deaf



*Representatives Cheri Davis, Georgianna Lincoln, and Pat Carney during a Health and Social Services Committee hearing. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

# Volunteer Teleconference Centers

Call nearest Legislative Information Office for location, name of moderator, and availability of Volunteer Teleconference Site.

Akhoik	Gakona	Metlakatla	Seldovia
Ambler	Galena	Naknek	Seward
Anderson	Gambell	Nenana	Shishmaref
Angoon	Haines	Newhalen	Shungnak
Buckland	Healy	Nikiski	Skagway
Cantwell	Hoonah	Noatak	Slana
Chenega Bay	Hooper Bay	Noorvik	Tatitlek
Chignik	Hydaburg	North Pole	Tenakee Springs
Chignik Lake	Hyder	Northway	Thorne Bay
Chiniak	Kake	Nuiqsut	Togiak
Christochina	Kaktovik	Ouzinkie	Tok
Chitina	Karluk	Pelican	Toksook Bay
Copper Center	Kasaan	Port Alexander	Unalakleet
Cordova	Kenny Lake	Point Hope	Unalaska
Craig	Kiana	Port Lions	Wainwright
Deering	Kivallina	Port Protection	Whittier
Dot Lake	Klawock	Saint Paul	Yakutat
Eagle	Kobuk	Sand Point	
Elfin Cove	Larsen Bay	Savoonga	
Fort Yukon	Mentasta Lodge	Selawik	



*Lobbyists Alex Miller and Ashley Reed relax after a legislative committee meeting. (Photo by Paul Helmar.)*

# Registered Lobbyists

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Lobbyists and their employers or clients registered with the Alaska Public Offices Commission as of May 31, 1991

## **Aetna Life & Casualty**

Reed R. Stoops

## **AGC of Alaska**

James M. Lane  
Robert W. Ward

## **Air Photo Tech Inc./Aero Map U.S., Inc.**

Joe L. Hayes

## **Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.**

Bradbury, Bliss & Riordan  
Ronald L. Bliss  
James J. Benedetto  
Matt W. Keller  
James K. Wilkens

## **Alascom, Inc.**

Sam Kito, Jr.  
Ashley K. Reed  
Jerry Reinwand  
Trust Consultants  
Kim Hutchinson

## **Alaska Addiction and Rehabilitation Services**

Phillip R. Volland

## **Alaska Air Carriers Association**

Reed R. Stoops

## **Alaska Airlines**

Trust Consultants  
Kim Hutchinson

## **Alaska Alliance for the Mentally III**

Sharron Lobaugh

## **Alaska Association for Marriage & Family**

Sherrie M. Goll

## **Alaska Association of Realtors, Inc.**

Legislative Consultants  
Joe L. Hayes

## **Alaska Bankers Association**

Wes Coyner  
Staley, DeLisio, Cook et.al  
Barbara Schuhmann

## **Alaska Boating Association, Inc.**

Jack R. Heesch

## **Alaska Cable Television Association**

Kent Dawson Company  
V. Kent Dawson

## **Alaska Center for the Environment**

Alan L. Phipps  
Karen Wood  
Cliff Eames

## **Alaska Charitable Games Association**

Mark M. Higgins

## **Alaska Chiropractic Society**

Mitchell D. Gravo

## **Alaska Civil Liberties Union**

Jamie Bollenbach

## **Alaska Coal Association**

Phil R. Holdsworth

## **Alaska Coalition for American Energy Security**

John D. McClellan  
Joan M. McCoy

## **Alaska Community College Federation of Teachers**

Sam Kito, Jr.

## **Alaska Council of School Administrators**

Stephen T. McPhetres

## **Alaska Credit Union League**

Clark Gruening

## **Alaska Dental Society**

Sam Kito, Jr.

## **Alaska Diversified Properties**

Gregory L. Jones

## **Alaska Electric Light & Power Company**

Lawrence D. Markley

## **Alaska Emergency Medical Services Association**

Craig Lewis

## **Alaska Environmental Lobby**

Marna Schwartz

Susan Bucknell  
David van den Berg  
Margaret Cartwright  
Linda Franklin  
Mary Grisco  
Mary M. Irvine  
Theresa J. Svancara  
Aaron Bernard Brakel  
Krista Maciocek  
Mollie TeVrucht

**Alaska Federation of Natives**  
Sam Kito, Jr.

**Alaska Forest Association, Inc.**  
James F. Clark  
Jerry Reinwand  
Thyes J. Shaub

**Alaska Independent Insurance Agents  
& Brokers**  
Dana J. Pruhs

**Alaska International Industries**  
Sackett & Associates  
John C. Sackett  
Trust Consultants  
Kim Hutchinson  
Alex Miller

**Alaska Legal Services Corporation**  
Robert K. Hickerson  
James E. Fisher

**Alaska Library  
Association**  
Clark Gruening

**Alaska Marine Pilots Dispatch Services**  
Joseph S. Merrill

**Alaska Miners Association**  
Phil R. Holdsworth  
Kent Dawson Company

**Alaska Municipal League**  
Scott A. Burgess  
Chrystal Stillings Smith  
Kevin Smith  
Steve E. Wells

**Alaska National  
Insurance**  
Charlie Miller  
Alex Miller

**Alaska Network on Domestic Violence  
& Sexual Assault**  
Cynthia L. Smith

**Alaska Oil & Gas Association**  
William W. Hopkins  
John C. Miller

**Alaska Optometric Association**  
Sam Kito, Jr.

**Alaska Outdoor Council**  
Richard H. Bishop

**Alaska Pharmaceutical Association**  
Katy Fishel

**Alaska Professional Design Council**  
Sharon Macklin

**Alaska Professional Hunters  
Association**  
Avrum M. Gross  
Susan A. Burke  
V. Kent Dawson  
Joe Klutsch

**Alaska Psychological Association**  
Sharon Macklin

**Alaska Public  
Employees Association**  
Bruce I. Ludwig

**Alaska Public Radio Network**  
Diane S. Kaplan  
Ashley K. Reed

**Alaska Pulp Corporation**  
James F. Clark

**Alaska Railroad  
Corporation**  
Robert S. Hatfield  
Mark S. Hickey  
Richard J. Knapp  
Dale R. Lindsey  
Loren H. Lounsbury  
Marvin J. Yetter

**Alaska Refuse Utilities Association**  
Jerry Reinwand

**Alaska Right to Life, Inc.**  
William M. Moffatt

**Alaska Rural Electric Cooperative  
Association**  
David P. Hutchens  
Lawrence D. Markley  
Rick Urion

**Alaska School  
Counselors Association**  
Wanda J. Cooksey

**Alaska Society of Certified Public Accountants**

Jerry Reinwand

**Alaska Society of Independent Accountants**

Linda C. Anderson

**Alaska State AFL-C10**

Pat Smutz

**Alaska State Association for Retarded Citizens & Anchorage Retarded Citizens Association**

Clark Gruening

**Alaska State Chamber of Commerce**

Ernest E. Polley

**Alaska State District Council of Laborers**

Kevin Dougherty

Don Rouleau

Andrew J. Piekarski

**Alaska State Homebuilders Association**

Mitchell D. Gravo

Gregory L. Jones

**Alaska State Hospital & Nursing Home Association**

Harlan R. Knudson

Jerry Reinwand

**Alaska State Medical Association**

Rick Urion

**Alaska Steamship Operators Association**

Raymond A. Gillespie

**Alaska Support Industry Alliance**

William F. Webb

**Alaska Telephone Association**

Gordon A. Parker, Jr.

Lawrence D. Markley

**Alaska Timber Insurance Exchange**

Jerry Reinwand

**Alaska Trucking Association**

Frank J. Dillon

**Alaska Underground Tank Owners & Operators**

Joe L. Hayes

Terry Renner

**Alaska Visitors Association**

Karen Cowart

Clark Gruening

Sam Kito, Jr.

**Alaska Wildlife Alliance**

Richard W. Hellard

**Alaska Wine & Spirits Wholesaler's Association**

Rick Urion

**Alaska Women's Lobby**

Sherrie M. Goll

**Alaska Youth & Parent Foundation**

Sherrie M. Goll

**Alliance of American Insurers**

Norman Gorsuch

**Allied Fishermen of Southeast Alaska**

Faulkner, Banfield, Doogan

& Holmes (See Lobbyist's

Directory for Members' Names)

**Allstate Insurance Company**

John G. Frank

Michael L. Lessmeier

**Allvest, Inc.**

Charlie Miller

**ALPAC Corporation**

Ashley K. Reed

**Alyeska Pipeline Service Company**

Michael K. Abbott

Joe L. Hayes

James F. Clark

Mary A. Nordale

Michael F.G. Williams

Paul M. Richards

**American Council of Life Insurance**

John L. George

**American Family Life Assurance**

John L. George

**American Insurance Association**

Mary A. Nordale

Michael T. Thomas

**American Legion, Department of Alaska**

Warren C. Colver

**Anchorage Consortium of Residential Care Providers**

Sherrie M. Goll

**Anchorage Chamber of Commerce**

Horace C. Hunt



**Anchorage Convention & Visitors Bureau**

Michell D. Gravo

**Anchorage Economic Development Corporation**

Ronald A. Garzini

**Anchorage Firefighters Local 1264**

Mark M. Higgins

**Anchorage Historic Properties, Inc.**

Paul Baer

Judy Bittner

Mary Gay

Mary Ann Keller

Nancy Killoran

Howard Levine

Janet McCabe

Kasy Palmer-Bettis

Mark Pfeffer

Tim Potter

Jim Yarmon

**Anchorage Neighborhood Health Center**

Sharon Macklin

**Anchorage Neighborhood Housing Services**

Sharon Macklin

J. Anthony Smith

**Anchorage School District**

Sharon Macklin

**Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.**

Mignon D. & Richard B. Lauber

**ARCO Alaska, Inc.**

H.L. Skip Bihartz

Charles D. Davidson

Hugh R. Motley

John C. Roots

C.H. Rosenthal

Beverly A. Ward

Robert Iden

**Arctic Slope Consulting Group**

R. Suzen Shaw

**Arctic Slope Regional Corporation**

Sam Kito, Jr.

**ASEA/AFSCME Local 52**

William H. Kelder

**Association of Regional Aquaculture Associations**

Raymond A. Gillespie

**Associated Alaskan Fairs**

Sherrie M. Goll

**Associated Students, University of Alaska Fairbanks**

John J. Brojakowski

Richard L. Whitbeck

**Association of Alaska School Boards**

Carl F.N. Rose

**Barrier Free Recreation, Inc.**

Dan K. Coffey

**Bartlett Memorial Hospital**

Garth Hamblin

**Bates Development, Inc.**

Norman Staton

**Bering Strait School District**

Sam Kito, Jr.

**Blue Cross of Washington & Alaska**

Jerry Reinwand

**BP Exploration, Inc.**

Cindy Bailey

Charlie Elder

James A. Palmer

Paul A. Quesnel

John C. Ringstad

Robert W. Van Hook

Mary L. Whitmore

Thomas K. Williams

**Bristol Bay Borough**

Robert A. Evans

**Bristol Bay Driftnetter's Association**

Dean Paddock

**Cabaret, Hotel, Restaurant & Retailers' Association (CHARR)**

Kim Hutchinson

**Calista Corporation**

Joe L. Hayes

Ashley K. Reed

**Cambior Alaska, Inc**

J. Anthony Smith

Mark S. Hickey

**Capital Community Broadcasting Inc.**

Peter A. Frid

**Catholic Social Services**

Sharon Macklin

**Charitable Gaming Association of Alaska**

Mitchell D. Gravo

**Charter North Hospital**

Kathleen M. Cronen  
Raymond A. Gillespie

**Chemical Waste Management, Inc.**

Ashley K. Reed

**Chevron Industries**

Delaney, Wiles, Hayes,  
Reitman & Brubaker, Inc.  
Raymond E. Plummer, Jr.

**Chienik Regional Aquaculture Association**

Raymond A. Gillespie

**Chugach Alaska Corporation**

Joe L. Hayes

**Chugach Electric Association, Inc.**

Daniel E. Bloomer  
Ashley K. Reed

**Citicorp Mortgage Inc.**

J. Anthony Smith

**City & Borough of Juneau**

Clark Gruening

**City of Cordova**

Rick Urion

**City of Craig**

Elizabeth Cuadra

**City of Dillingham**

Jerry Reinwand

**City of Galena**

Charles E. Gibson  
John C. Sackett

**City of Haines & Haines Borough**

Linda & Warren Wild

**City of Homer**

Mitchell D. Gravo

**City of Hydaburg**

Lawrence D. Markley

**City of Kenai**

Ashley K. Reed

**City of Kodiak**

Alan D. Austerman

**City of Kotzebue**

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.  
Frank Ferguson

**City of Seward**

V. Kent Dawson

**City of St. George**

Sam Kito, Jr.

**City of St. Paul**

Clark Gruening  
J. Anthony Smith

**City of Unalaska**

Raymond A. Gillespie

**City of Valdez**

Kim Hutchinson

**City of Yakutat**

Margaret A. Branson

**Coalition of Non-Profit Gaming**

Mike Szymanski

**Cominco Alaska Incorporated**

Lisa M. Parker

**Commercial Broadcasters of Alaska**

Ernest C. Polley

**Community Enterprise Development Corporation**

Sam Kito, Jr.

**Conoco, Inc.**

Stephen F. Sorensen  
Jonathan K. Tillinghast  
Jeffrey Troutt  
Alan E. Hastings  
Jerry Reinwand

**Cook Inlet Region, Inc.**

Carl H. Marrs  
Ashley K. Reed

**Cook Inlet Tribal Council**

Mike Szymanski

**Copper River School District**

John C. Sackett

**Copper Valley Electric Association**

Robert A. Evans

**Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc.**

Dana J. Pruhs

**Council for Better Corporate Citizenship**

Ashley K. Reed

**Dahlquist, Rush, Sheperd, Inc.**

Mike Szymanski

**Disabled American Veterans**

Warren Fairbanks  
Joseph W. Murdy

**Douglas Island Pink & Chum**

Jon A. Carter

**Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd.**

Ashley K. Reed

**Echo Bay Mines**

Frank W. Bergstrom

James F. Clark

David G. Stone

**Eklutna, Inc.**

Kim Hutchinson

**Enstar Natural Gas Company**

Ashley K. Reed

**EXXON Company, U.S.A.**

David J. Parish

Kenneth R. Reither

Dennis T. Stanczuk

Philip A. Wetz

G.T. Thoriot

**EXXON Shipping Company**

A. Elmer

**Eyak Corporation**

Jerry Reinwand

**Fairbanks Native Association**

Linda C. Anderson

Robert Keller

Ralph Perdue

**Fairbanks North Star Borough & School District**

Linda C. Anderson

**Foss Maritime**

Pete Spivey

**Friends of the AK State & Sheldon Jackson Museums**

Clark Gruening

**Geddes Resources Limited**

James F. Clark

**General Communication, Inc.**

James F. Clark

Dan K. Coffey

Steve W. Silver

Reed R. Stoops

Dana L. Tindall

Hisae Y. Ubl

Ed Dankworth

**Goldbelt, Inc.**

Chuck Achberger

Sheal Anderson

James F. Clark

Joe Wilson



*Legislators are sworn in at the beginning of the Seventeenth legislative session. (Photo by Cam Byrnes.)*

**Goodpaster River Property Holders Association**

Barry L. Haight

**Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.**

V. Kent Dawson

**Great Alaska Highway Society**

Linda C. Anderson

**Greater Juneau Chamber of Commerce**

V. Joe Poor

**Haines Borough**

Elizabeth Cuadra

**Health Insurance Association of American**

Gordon Evans

Jan Andrea Meisels

**Holland American Line - Westours, Inc.**

Anthony E. Thein

Mary A. Nordale

Michael T. Thomas

**Holy Assumption Church Restoration**

Ashley K. Reed

**Hope Cottages, Inc.**

Ed Dankworth

**Humana Hospital Alaska**

Emmitt Wilson

**Hydrocarb International**

Don Kubley

**IBEW Construction Trade Committee**

Mike Szymanski

**IBEW Local 1547**

Thomas C. Cashen

**IBM Corporation**

Thomas C. Boyle

R.L. Kip Goodland

Susan A. Burke

Avrum M. Gross

Rebecca S. Kerr

Jerry Reinwand

**Idemitsu Alaska**

Ashley K. Reed

**Inland Boatman's Union of the Pacific**

Wes Coyner

**International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots**

Don Kubley

**J.J. Powers Public Relations**

Jack R. Heesch

**Juneau Alliance for the Mentally III**

Sharron Lobaugh

**Kachemak Bay Citizens Coalition**

Mary E. Pearsall

**Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association**

Karl Kircher

**Ketchikan Gateway Borough**

Pete Spivey

Reed R. Stoops

**Ketchikan Pulp Company**

Emil Notti

**KIDPAC**

Sherrie M. Goll

**Klawock City School District**

Dr. Allan Barnes

Dr. Twyla G. Coughlin

William D. Thomas

**Klukwan, Inc.**

Edward T. Warren

**Klukwan Forest Products**

Ronald R. Wolfe

**Klukwan, Inc.**

William A. Thomas

**Kodiak Island Borough**

Ronald A. Garzini

Matthew C. Jamin

**Koncor Forest Products**

James K. Barnett

V. Kent Dawson

**Kotzebue Electric Association**

Lawrence D. Markley

**KSKA-FM**

Alice C. Walsh

**Laborers Local 341**

Mano Frey

**League of Women Voters of Alaska**

Vicky J. Borrego

**Lower Kuskokwim School District**

Nels A. Anderson

**Lucky Strike Bingo**

Sam Kito, Jr.

**Lynden, Inc.**

Reed R. Stoops

**MAPCO ALaska Petroleum Company**

Joe L. Hayes  
A.L. Buki Wright  
D. J. Moon

**MAPCO Inc.**

Rick J. Neal

**Marathon Oil Company**

K. Daniel Hinkle  
Carl E. Schwobel  
Daniel A. Sullivan  
Harvey Sullivan

**Marine Engineer Beneficial Association**

G.S. O 'Claray

**Mary Conrad Center**

Ashley K. Reed

**Matanuska Electric Association**

Kenneth S. Johnson

**Matanuska-Susitna Borough**

Jerry Reinwand

**MCI Telecommunications**

Gail Garey

**Medical Indemnity Corporation of Alaska**

C. Keith Campbell

**Metlakatla Indian Community**

Emil Notti

**MicroSat Launch Systems, Inc.**

J. Anthony Smith

**Mobil Exploration & Production**

C. Waco Shelley

**Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation**

Mary A. Nordale  
Michael T. Thomas

**Motion Picture Association of America**

Reed R. Stoops

**Multi-State Associates/Distilled Spirits Council of U.S.**

Kim Hutchinson

**Multi-State Associaes/GTE Directory Services**

Daniel A. Sullivan  
Harvey Sullivan

**Municipality of Anchorage**

Robert A. Evans  
Joe L. Hayes

**National Association of Independent Insurers**

John L. George

**National Association of Social Workers, AK Chapter**

Myra M. Munson

**National Rifle Association**

Rupert Andrews  
John C. Lenzi

**National Right to life Committee**

Ann Philburn

**Nature Conservancy**

Clark Gruening

**NEA-Alaska**

Jim Alter  
Willie Anderson  
Robert C. Manners  
Don Oberg  
Judy Salo

**National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB)**

Resa Jerrel

**North Slope Borough**

Sam Kito, Jr.  
Ashley K. Reed

**Northern Air Cargo, Inc.**

Mitchell D. Gravo

**Northern Transportation Company Limited**

Jonathan K. Tillinghast

**Northwest Arctic Borough School District**

John C. Sackett

**Norton Sound Health Corporation**

Myra M. Munson

**Oil Reform Alliance**

Riki Ott

**Oceanrawl, Inc.**

V. Kent Dawson  
John C. Sackett  
J. Anthony Smith

**Pacific Seafood Processors Association**

Richard B. Lauber

**Paxson Community Affairs**

Don Kubley

**Perseverance Theatre**

Debbie Baley

**Petro Star, Inc.**Stephen T. Lewis  
Walt Schlotfeldt**Phillip Morris U.S.A.**

Bill Ray

**Phillips Petroleum Company**Daniel A. Sullivan  
Harvey Sullivan**Pioneers of Alaska**

Bill Ray

**Port of Bellingham**

Reed R. Stoops

**Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association**Raymond A. Gillespie  
V. Kent Dawson**Progressive Casualty Insurance Company**John G. Frank  
Michael L. Lessmeier**Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association**

Resa Jerrel

**Raven Radio KCAW-FM**

Richard V. McClear

**Reeve Aleutian Airways**

Mitchell D. Gravo

**Regional Citizen's Advisory Committee**Susan A. Burke  
Avrum M. Gross**Resource Development Council**Becky L. Gay  
Phil R. Holdsworth  
Debra Reinwand**R.J. Reynolds**

Kim Hutchinson

**Safeway, Fred Meyer, J.C. Penney, Pay 'N Save & Sears**

Jerry Reinwand

**SANE/Alaska Inc.**

Christopher A. Toal

**Seafood Producers Cooperative**

Richard J. Davis

**Sealaska Corporation**Stephen F. Sorensen  
Jonathan K. Tillinghast  
Jeffrey Troutt  
Sam Kito, Jr.  
Robert W. Loescher**Seldovia Native Association**

Fred H. Elvsaa

**Shell Oil Company**

Gordon E. Evans

**Shell Western Exploration & Production Inc.**

Gordon E. Evans

**Simulcast Racing Alaska, Inc.**Kim Hutchinson  
Kenneth S. Johnson  
Jerry Reinwand**Single/Dual Site Consortium**Nels A. Anderson, Jr.  
Wanda J. Cooksey**Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc.**

Mitchell D. Gravo

**Southcentral Foundation**

Ashley K. Reed

**Southeast Conference**

James M. Kohler

**Southeast/Southwest Alaska Marine Pilots' Association**Wes Coyner  
Dale O. Collins**St. Mary's School District**K.R. Hazen  
B.A. Weinberg**State Farm Insurance Company**John G. Frank  
Michael L. Lessmeier**Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation**

Raymond A. Gillespie

**Substance Abuse Directors Association**

Howard Scaman

**Tanana Chiefs Conference**Will Mayo  
Ted Charles  
Ernest Holmberg  
Roselyn Isaac  
Alfred R. Ketzler, Sr.

Reva Wulf Shircel  
George Yaska

**Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association**  
Wes Coyner

**Teamsters Local #959**  
John Creed

**Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Company**  
Jonathan K. Tillinghast  
Jeffrey Troutt  
Jerry Reinwand  
Mark M. Higgins

**Texaco Inc.**  
Donald C. Hartman  
Ethel H. Nelson  
Norman L. Stanley

**The Tobacco Institute**  
Wes Coyner  
David B. Hooper  
Paul A. Jacobson

**Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority**  
Lawrence D. Markley

**Totem Ocean Trailer Express**  
Gordon E. Evans

**Transportation Institute**  
Raymond A. Gillespie

**U.A. Local #375**  
J.L. Arsenault

**United Fishermen of Alaska**  
Greg Seider

**United Southeast Alaska Gilnetters, Inc. (USAG)**  
Geron Bruce

**UNOCAL Corporation**  
Norman Gorsuch

**Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.**  
Charles P. Boddy  
V. Kent Dawson  
John Sims  
Richard M. Johannsen

**Utility Contractors Association**  
Sharon Macklin

**Valdez Fisheries Development Association**  
Faulkner, Banfield, Doogan  
& Holmes

**Waste Management of North America**  
Ashley K. Reed

**The Wine Institute**  
Ashley K. Reed

**Workers' Compensation Committee of Alaska**  
Warren L. Dvorak

**Yukon Koyukuk School District**  
John C. Sackett

**Yukon Pacific Corporation**  
Jeff Lowenfels  
William V. McHugh

# Judicial Branch



*Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz addresses a joint session of the 1991 legislature. (Photo by Mark Kelly.)*

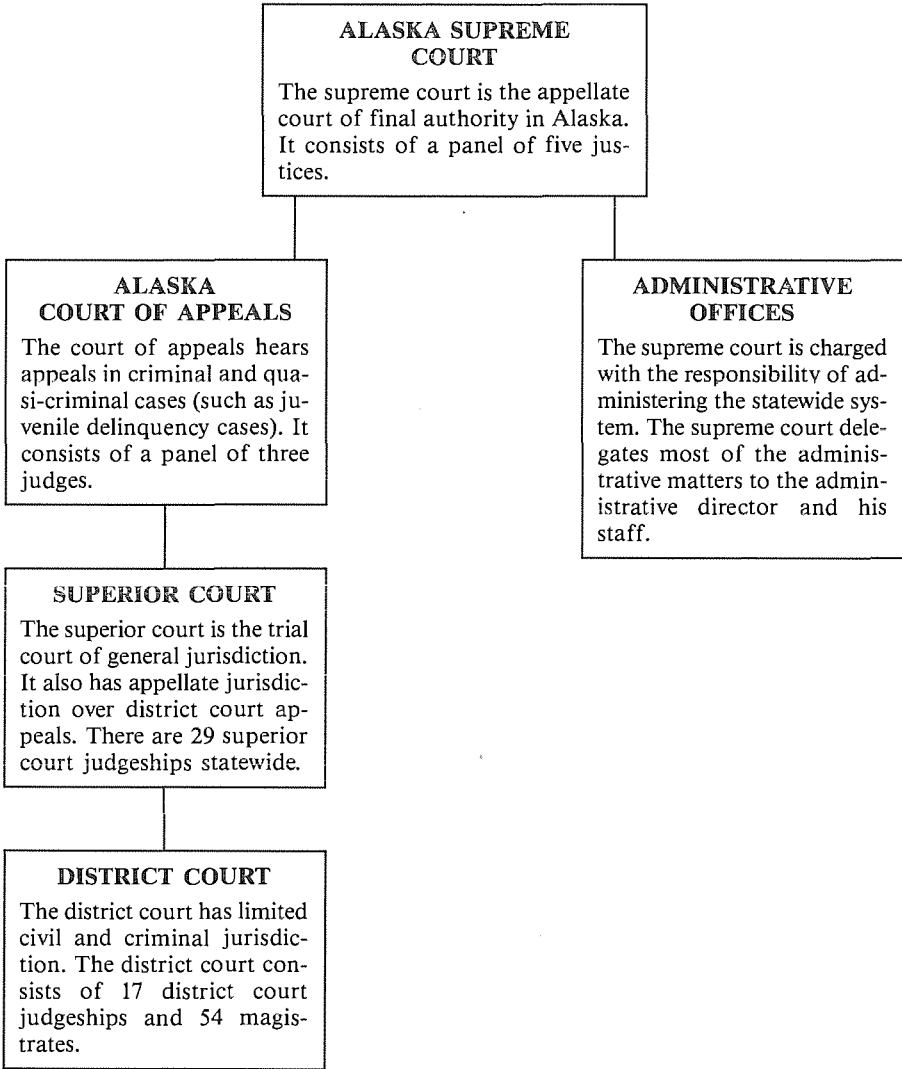
## JUDICIAL BRANCH

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# Alaska Court System Chart

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Alaska has a unified, centrally administered, and totally state funded judicial system. Municipal governments do not maintain a separate court system.

# Alaska Court System

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Alaska Court System  
303 K Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

The third branch of state government, the judiciary, comprises the Alaska Court System. The courts are arranged in four levels. These are, from lowest to highest, the district court, the superior court, the court of appeals, and the supreme court. Each has different powers, duties, and responsibilities. The state's courts are regulated by the Alaska Supreme Court. There are no city, borough, or special jurisdiction courts.

Alaska is divided into four judicial districts. Judges for the district and superior courts, which are the trial courts (or courts of original jurisdiction), are assigned to each judicial district. The court of appeals and the supreme court each consist of one panel of judges that hear appeals from lower court decisions.

Judges are chosen under a merit plan that involves nominations by a judicial council and appointment by the governor. Judges are accountable to the public through periodic votes on retention.

The chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court is the administrative head of the Alaska Court System. An administrative director, appointed by the chief justice with concurrence of the supreme court, supervises the administration of all courts in the state.

Administration	264-0547
Alaska Judicial Council	279-2526
Alaska Supreme Court	264-0618
Commission on Judicial Conduct	272-1033
Court of Appeals	264-0751
Superior Court/District Court	
First District, Administration	225-9875
Second District, Administration	264-8250
Third District, Administration	264-0415
Fourth District, Administration	452-9200

## The Administrative Director

Article IV, Section 16 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska states:

"The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of all courts.... The chief justice shall, with the approval of the supreme court, appoint an administrative director to serve at the pleasure of the supreme court and to supervise the administrative operations of the judicial system."

The duties of the Administrative Director of the Court System are set out in Administrative Rule 1 of the *Rules of Court*. Some of these duties are the establishment of administrative methods and systems to be followed in clerks' preparation of budget requests for the judicial system, submission to the supreme court of recommended policies for the improvement of the judicial system, and the making of recommendations to the chief justice relating to the assignment or reassignment of judges. The administrative director is also the legal advisor for the chief justice and the supreme court, and is responsible for such tasks as the preparation of memoranda on statutes affecting the judiciary, conducting and supervising research on procedure and court administration, and "preparation of syllabus for the basic legal instruction of magistrates and other lay personnel."

## Alaska Judicial Council

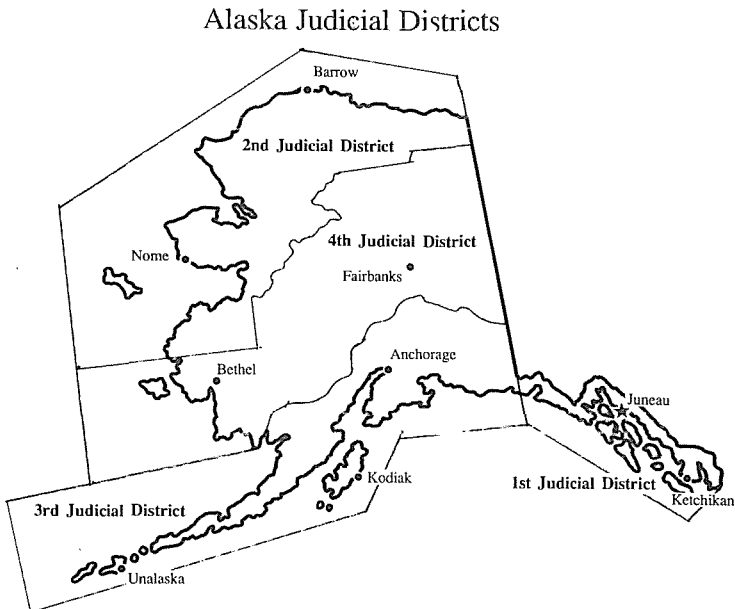
The Alaska Judicial Council, which operates independently of the court system, was created by the state constitution to perform two primary functions: (1) to solicit, screen, and nominate applicants for gubernatorial appointment to vacant judgeship positions, (2) evaluates all judges standing for retention in the general elections, and publishes the results of its evaluations for consideration by the electorate, and (3) to conduct studies for the improvement in the administration of justice and make recommendations to the legislature and the supreme court. The council also conducts evaluations of justices and judges for each retention election and provides information and recommendations to the public, the justices and judges before the retention election. The council is chaired by the chief justice. The council, which must report to the legislature and the supreme court at least once every two years, is assisted by a full-time executive director and support staff.

The seven-member Judicial Council consists of three attorney members appointed by the governing body of the State Bar Association, and three non-attorney members appointed by the governor. The latter are subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in a joint session. The term of appointment is six years. The chief justice of the supreme court is ex-officio the seventh member of the council and is its chairman.

## Commission on Judicial Conduct

The Commission on Judicial Conduct makes rules to provide for the disqualification, suspension, removal from office, retirement, and censure of justices and judges. The commission is independent of the courts.

The commission membership consists of three justices or judges elected by colleagues; three members who have practiced law in Alaska for 10 years, appointed by the governing body of the organized bar; three citizens who are not judges or members of the state bar, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature in joint session.



# Supreme Court

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Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz  
604 Barnette St., Fairbanks 99701  
452-9300

## Functions and Powers

The Alaska Supreme Court is the highest state court—the court of last resort in most cases. The Supreme Court is composed of the chief justice and four associate justices. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court from a final judgement (that is, a judgement which substantially ends the court case) entered by the Superior Court in any civil action or proceeding. In *criminal* actions (and in certain quasi-criminal matters, like juvenile delinquency cases), the Supreme Court has the discretion to accept or deny litigants' requests that it review decisions made by the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may also take jurisdiction of a case pending before the Court of Appeals if the Court of Appeals certifies that the case involves a significant question of constitutional law or an issue of substantial public interest.

The Supreme Court hears cases on appeal from every location in the state. Arguments are heard by five justices sitting as a panel throughout the year in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. The Supreme Court will occasionally hear an argument in a city where a case was heard in the trial court. The Clerk's Office of the Appellate Court, which includes the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, is located in Anchorage.

The Alaska Constitution grants the Supreme Court power to establish rules governing the administration of all courts in the state, and rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases. The Supreme Court has also adopted other rules such as rules governing the practice of law in the State of Alaska, governing practice and procedure in children's matters, rules of probate procedure and rules of appellate procedure. The court's rules and procedures may be changed by the legislature by a two-thirds majority vote of the members of each house (Article IV, Section 15, Alaska Constitution).

## Appointment of Justices

The Supreme Court consists of the chief justice and four associate justices. The justices are appointed by the governor from nominations made by the Judicial Council and are subject to approval or rejection at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. If approved, they are thereafter subject to approval or rejection every 10 years. The chief justice is selected from among the justices of the supreme court by majority vote for a three-year term and cannot serve more than one term successively.

## Justices



### **JAY A. RABINOWITZ, Chief Justice**

Born February 25, 1927, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Holds B.A. from Syracuse University; LL.B. from Harvard University Law School. Admitted to the Alaska Bar Association in 1958; law clerk for U.S. District Court, Fairbanks, Alaska, 1957-58. Assistant U.S. Attorney, Fairbanks, 1958-59; Deputy Attorney General, 1959-60, Juneau. Appointed Superior Court Judge, 1960. Appointed Justice, Supreme Court of Alaska, 1965. Served as Chief Justice first term, 1972-75; second term, 1978-81; third term, 1984-87; fourth term, 1990-present. Married, four children.



### **ALLEN T. COMPTON**

Born February 25, 1938 in Kansas, Missouri. Established residence in Alaska in 1971. Holds a B.A. degree from the University of Kansas; LL.B. from the University of Colorado. Entered private practice in Colorado, later served as staff attorney in a legal services office in Colorado. Supervising attorney for Alaska Legal Services in Juneau, 1970-73; engaged in private practice, Juneau, 1973-76. Member of S.E. Alaska Comprehensive Health Planning Council, 1972-73; member of the Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice, 1976-79; member of four bar associations; has been both president and treasurer of the Juneau Bar Association. Appointed Superior Court Judge February 26, 1976. Appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court on December 12, 1980. Married to Sue Ellen Tatter; three children.



### **EDMOND W. BURKE**

Born September 7, 1935, in Ukiah, California. B.A. and M.A. degrees, Humboldt State College (California); J.D. degree, Hastings College of the Law, University of California. Private practice of law in California and Alaska. Served as Assistant Attorney General, Juneau; Assistant District Attorney, Anchorage. Superior Court judge in Anchorage, 1970-75. Appointed Associate Justice, April 4, 1975. Served as Chief Justice 1981-84. Married; wife Anna; two children.



### **WARREN W. MATTHEWS**

Born April 5, 1939. Holds B.A. degree from Stanford University and J.D. from Harvard University Law School. Private practice in Anchorage, 1965-77. Served as member of the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association, the Alaska Bar Ethics and Unauthorized Practices Committee, and the Supreme Court Criminal Rules Revision Committee. Appointed to Alaska Supreme Court in 1977. Served as Chief Justice, 1987-90. Member, Alaska Sentencing Commission. Resides in Anchorage, married, two children.



**DANIEL A. MOORE, JR.**

Born in 1934. Holds a law degree from the University of Denver, Colorado. District Court Magistrate Judge, 1961-62. Served as a special master in the court system under appointments by U.S. District Court Judge James von der Heydt and state Superior Court Judge Mark C. Rowland. Served as chair of the Judicial Qualifications Commission. Partner in Anchorage law firm of Delaney, Wiles, Moore, Hayes and Reitman. Appointed to Superior Court, Third Judicial District, February 18, 1981. Appointed to Alaska Supreme Court July 10, 1983. Chair, Supreme Court Standing Advisory Committee on Civil Rules, 1987 to present.

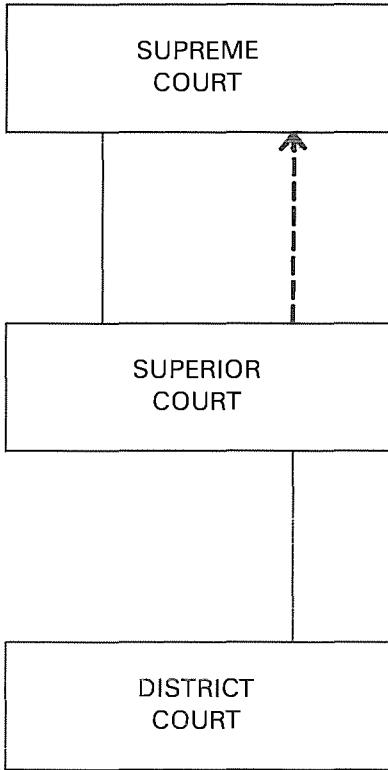
**SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS**

	FY 84-85	FY 85-86	FY 86-87*	FY 87-88	FY 88-89	FY 89-90
<b>APPEALS</b>						
Civil	273	328	278	371	280	334
Criminal	79	14	120	113	96	76
Sentence	14	15	—	—	—	—
Petitions for Review	104	127	111	142	147	159
Original Applications	14	27	13	23	18	15
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>584</b>
<b>TYPE OF DISPOSITION</b>						
On Merits	213	256	220	301	204	257
Petitions and						
Originals Denied	157	230	157	185	185	184
Dismissals	114	159	145	163	152	143
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>584</b>
Opinions Published	104	131	115	161	89	158
Memorandum Opinion and Judgements	66	63	44	71	50	49
* Criminal appeals and sentence appeals have been merged and listed solely as criminal appeals beginning with FY87.						
<b>Source:</b> <i>Alaska Court System 1990 Annual Report</i>						

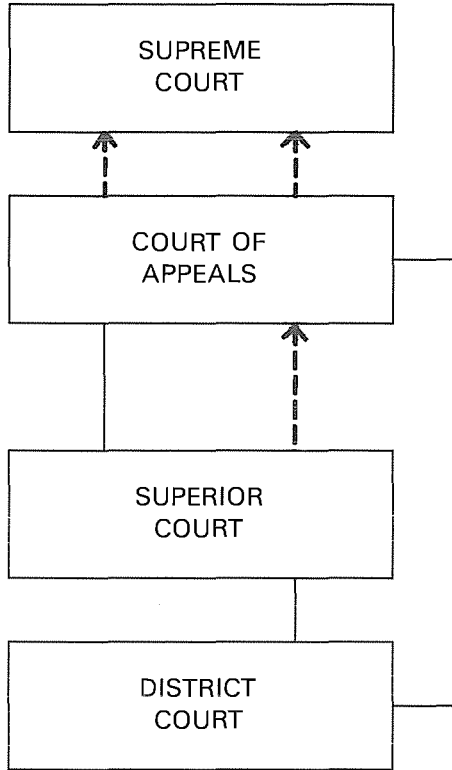
# Routes of Appeal

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## Civil Cases



## Criminal Cases



\_\_\_\_\_ court required to accept appeal

- - - - - court may refuse to accept appeal

# Court of Appeals

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Chief Judge Alexander O. Bryner  
303 K Street, Anchorage, AK 99501  
264-0751

## Functions and Powers

The Court of Appeals is a three judge panel court created by the Alaska Legislature in 1980. The Court of Appeals has the authority to hear appeals from judgments in criminal cases and certain other quasi-criminal cases. For example, the Court of Appeals can hear appeals in cases in which a minor is accused of committing a crime (juvenile delinquency cases), cases in which prisoners are challenging the legality of their confinement (habeas corpus matters), and cases involving probation and parole decisions.

Criminal appeals from the district court can be taken in the superior court or to the Court of Appeals, at the option of the defendant. A defendant who appeals a case from district court to superior court can ask the Court of Appeals to review the resulting decision of the superior court, but the Court of Appeals may, at its discretion, refuse to hear the appeal.

The Court of Appeals meets regularly in Anchorage and travels to other court locations.

## Appointment of Judges

Judges of the Court of Appeals are appointed by the governor from lists of qualified candidates submitted to the Alaska Judicial Council. Each judge is subject to approval or rejection by a majority of the voters of the state on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. Thereafter, each judge must participate in a retention election every eight years.

## Judges

### **ALEXANDER O. BRYNER, *Chief Judge***

Born in 1943. Established residence in Alaska in 1969. Holds both a B.A. degree and a degree in law from Stanford University. Served as law clerk to Alaska Supreme Court Chief Justice in 1969-71; legal editor for Bancroft Whitney Co. in San Francisco in 1971. Returned to Alaska in 1972 to work for the Public Defender Agency in Anchorage. In 1974 entered private practice as a partner in the firm of Bookman, Bryner and Shortell. Was appointed to the District Court in Anchorage in 1975, and served until 1977. In 1977 was appointed U.S. Attorney for Alaska, a position held until appointment to Alaska Court of Appeals in July 1980. Married, two children.

### **ROBERT G. COATS**

Born in 1943. Established residence in Alaska in 1968. Is a graduate of the University of Washington, holds a law degree from the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the Alaska Bar in 1971 while serving in the U.S. Army. Served as law clerk for the Alaska Supreme Court in Fairbanks in 1971; assistant public defender in Kenai, 1972; assistant public defender, Fairbanks, 1973-78; assistant attorney general, Fairbanks, 1978-80. Appointed to Alaska Court of Appeals in July 1980. Two children.



## DAVID MANNHEIMER

Born in 1949. Established residency in Alaska in 1974. Undergraduate degree from Stanford University; law degree from the University of California at Berkeley. Served as assistant district attorney in Fairbanks from 1974-76, as assistant attorney general in Fairbanks from 1976-78, and as assistant attorney general in Anchorage, specializing in criminal appeals, from 1978-90. Appointed to the Alaska Court of Appeals in October, 1990. Married; three children.

### COURT OF APPEALS DISPOSITIONS

	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
DISPOSITIONS*						
Merit Appeals	283	381	293	256	280	245
Sentence Appeals	122	206	135	145	151	142
Petitions	55	99	54	66	56	63
Originals	1	2	1	2	0	1
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>451</b>
TYPE OF DISPOSITION						
On Merits	340	541	359	335	379	330
Petitions and Originals Denied	40	66	32	37	36	39
Dismissals	81	81	92	97	72	82
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>451</b>
*Includes transfers to the Supreme Court.						

## Superior Court

### Functions and Duties

Alaska's trial courts are the superior court and district court. The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The superior court serves as an appellate court for appeals from the district court. Appeals to the superior court from final judgements from the district court are a matter of right. The superior court has the exclusive power to hear all domestic relations matters (for example, divorces and dissolutions), cases involving children who have committed crimes or who are abused or neglected, cases involving the property of dead persons or incompetent persons, and cases involving the involuntary commitments of persons to institutions for the mentally ill.

The chief justice designates a superior court judge from each of Alaska's four judicial districts to serve as presiding judge for that district for a term of one year. The presiding judge, in addition to his regular judicial duties, is responsible for the administration of the trial courts within that district, including the assignment of cases, the supervision of court personnel, the efficient handling of court business, and the appointment of the magistrates.

Alaska does not have a separate juvenile or family court. Cases involving criminal offenses committed by juveniles and cases involving abused, neglected, or abandoned children are heard in the superior court. However, different court procedures are followed in these cases, as required by state law. For example, state statutes require that juvenile proceedings be kept confidential. Another law restricts the period of time to two years that a judge can order a juvenile to be held in custody.

## Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Superior Court extends over the entire state and is divided into four judicial districts. There are thirty Superior Court judges.

First Judicial District	5 judges	Third Judicial District	17 judges
Second Judicial District	3 judges	Fourth Judicial District	5 judges

## Appointment of Judges

Superior Court judges are appointed by the governor from nominations made by the judicial council and are subject to voter approval at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. If approved, they are thereafter subject to approval or rejection every sixth year.

## First Judicial District Judges

Presiding Judge Thomas Schulz  
415 Main Street, Ketchikan, AK 99901  
225-3141

### **THOMAS E. SCHULZ, *Presiding***

Born October 15, 1936, in Spokane, Washington. Established residence in Alaska in 1947. Holds a B.S. degree from the University of Oregon, and an LL.B. degree from Willamette University College of Law; engaged in private law practice in Salem, Oregon, 1963-64; Assistant Attorney General, Alaska, 1964; District Judge, Juneau, Alaska, 1964-67; private practice in Juneau, 1967-74. Appointed Superior Court Judge in January 1974. Married: wife Mary Gale. Three children.

### **WALTER L. CARPENETI *Juneau***

Born December 1, 1945 in San Francisco, California. B.A., Stanford University, 1967; J.D. University of California at Berkeley, 1970. Served as law clerk to Justice John H. Dimond and Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz, Alaska Supreme Court, 1970-71. Private practice of law, San Francisco, 1972-74; Alaska Public Defender Agency, Juneau, 1974-78; private practice, Juneau, 1979-81. Member, Alaska Judicial Council, 1980-81. Appointed Superior Court Judge in October 1981. Married: wife Anne Dose Carpeneti. Four children.

### **THOMAS M. JAHNKE, *Wrangell, Petersburg, Ketchikan***

Born January 14, 1951 in Newport News, Virginia. Alaska residence: 1962-65, 1976-present. Graduated from University of Chicago, 1973; Boston University School of Law, J.D., 1976. Law clerk to judges Thomas B. Stewart and Allen T. Compton, 1976-77; Assistant District Attorney, Fairbanks, 1977-79; Assistant Attorney General, 1979-85. Member of the Alaska Bar Association and the Conference of Alaska Judges. Appointed to Superior Court in 1985.

### **LARRY WEEKS, *Juneau***

Born March 9, 1943, Homberg, Illinois. B.S. 1969; J.D. University of Illinois, 1972. Legal Intern, Illinois Defender Project, 1971; law clerk, Anchorage Superior Court, 1973; Anchorage Assistant Attorney General 1974-75; Juneau District Attorney, 1975-79; Anchorage District Attorney, 1979-82. Private practice, Juneau, 1982-88. Chief of Criminal Prosecutions, Dept. of Law, 1988-90. Appointed Superior Court Judge, September 10, 1990. Married: wife Maureen Avery Weeks. Children: Alex and Rachel.

## **LARRY ZERVOS, *Sitka***

Born November 2, 1946. Attended the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, 1965-67; received B.A. degree from the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, 1969; received J.D. degree from University of Puget Sound School of Law, 1977. Admitted to New York and Alaska Bar. Served as district court judge in Fairbanks, 1988-90; appointed to Superior Court bench in Sitka, September 1990. Married: wife Karla.

## **Second Judicial District Judges**

Presiding Judge Charles Tunley  
P.O. Box 100, Nome, AK 99762  
443-5216

### **CHARLES R. TUNLEY, *Presiding***

Born in 1936 in Skagway and raised in Alaska. Holds a B.L. degree from the University of San Francisco Law School. Admitted to the Alaska Bar in 1965; worked as a law clerk in Anchorage in 1965 and as the assistant counsel to the Alaska State Housing Authority in 1966. Engaged in private practice in Anchorage in general law with an emphasis on mining and criminal law. Appointed to present position in December 1980. Married: wife Carol. Three children.

### **MICHAEL I. JEFFERY, *Barrow***

Born December 29, 1944 in Los Angeles, California. Established residency at Barrow in 1977. B.A., Stanford, 1966. J.D., Yale Law School, 1969. Member, Board of Editors, *Yale Law Journal*, 1968-69. Staff attorney and Reginald Heber Smith Fellow, Boston Legal Assistance Project, Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1969-70. Alaska Legal Services Corporation, supervising attorney, Barrow office, 1977-82. President, Conference of Alaska Judges, 1986-88. Member: Governor's Review Board on Alcoholism, 1980-82; Mayor's Blue Ribbon Panel on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1985-87; Children's Rules Committee and Mediation Task Force; American, Alaska, California and Massachusetts Bar Associations, and National Conference of State Trial Court Judges. Married: wife Esther. Three children.

### **Richard H. Erlich, *Kotzebue***

Born 1949. Alaska resident since 1980. Graduate of Antioch School of Law, 1980. Practiced law in Kotzebue for eight years. Appointed March 1991.

## **Third Judicial District Judges**

Presiding Judge Brian Shortell  
303 K Street, Anchorage, AK 99501  
264-0430

### **BRIAN SHORTELL, *Anchorage, Presiding***

Born in 1939. Graduate of University of California, Berkeley, 1963, and University of California, Hastings College of Law, 1970. Practiced law in Alaska, 1971-72; in California, 1972-73; and Alaska 1973-75 before becoming Chief State Public Defender, 1975-80. Member, Alaska and California Bar Associations. Served on the Alaska Criminal Rules Committee, the Sentencing Guidelines Committee, the

Alaska Criminal Code Revision Commission, as well as the Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice. Appointed to present post in December 1980.

### **Vacant Seat, *Valdez***

### **Elaine Andrews, *Anchorage***

Born 1951. Alaska resident since 1977. Graduate of Golden State University of Law, 1976. Worked as both a public and private attorney before her appointment to the Anchorage District Court in 1981. Board member for the Anchorage Boys and Girls Club. Appointed March 1991.

### **CHARLES CRANSTON, *Kenai***

Born April 24, 1932, in Denver, Colorado. B.A., Carleton College, 1953. J.D., University of California, Berkeley, 1959. Private practice in California and Colorado, 1959-68. Assistant Attorney General, Juneau, 1968. Assistant Attorney General, Anchorage, 1969. Private practice in Anchorage, 1972-82. Assumed Superior Court bench in January 1982. Married: wife Nancy. Two children.

### **BEVERLY CUTLER, *Palmer***

Born in Washington, D.C., September 10, 1949. B.A., Stanford, 1971. J.D., Yale Law School, 1974. Alaska Judicial Council research attorney, 1974. Public Defender Agency, Anchorage, 1975-77. District Court Judge, Anchorage, 1977-82. Appointed to Superior Court in Palmer, October 1982. Married: husband Mark Weaver. Three children.

### **DANA ANDERSON FABE, *Anchorage***

Born March 29, 1951, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Established residence in Alaska in 1976. Holds a B.A. degree from Cornell University, a J.D. degree from Northeastern University School of Law; 1976-77, law clerk to Justice Edmond W. Burke, Alaska Supreme Court; 1977-81; staff attorney with the Alaska Public Defender Agency; 1981-88, Public Defender for the State of Alaska; August 1988, appointed Superior Court Judge; 1983, recipient of Northeastern University School of Law's Alumna of the Year Award; 1987-88, member of the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association. Married: husband Randall Simpson. One daughter.

### **RENE GONZALEZ, *Anchorage***

Born December 6, 1941, in Weslaco, Texas. Undergraduate B.S. degree in agriculture education in 1965 from Texas A & I. Law school at SMU in Dallas, J.D. in 1974. Peace Corps volunteer in Chile, 1965-67; Peace Corps regional director in the Dominican Republic, 1968-69; Peace Corps technical advisor for agricultural development in Colombia, 1969-71. Assistant U.S. Attorney, Houston, 1974-77; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Alaska, 1977-79; Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney, Alaska, 1979-80; U.S. Attorney, Alaska, 1980-81. Sole practitioner, 1982-84. Sworn in as Superior Court Judge in November 1984. Married: wife Anne. Three children.

### **DONALD D. HOPWOOD, *Kodiak***

Born October 16, 1950 in Grinnell, Iowa. University of Iowa, B.A., 1972; University of Nebraska at Lincoln, J.D., 1975. Phi Alpha Delta. Capt., JAG, USAF, 1975-79. Admitted to bar, Iowa and Nebraska 1975, Alaska 1980. Member: Alaska State, Iowa State, Nebraska State and the American Bar Associations; the Association of Trial Lawyers of America; Alaska Academy of Trial Lawyers (Secretary, 1982-83; Vice President, 1983-85).

**KAREN L. HUNT, Anchorage**

Alaska resident since 1973. B.A., Nebraska State College at Kearney, 1961; M.A., California State College at Los Angeles, 1968; J.D., University of Southern California, 1973. Teacher and counselor, Los Angeles, California, 1961-69. Author of two English books. Trial lawyer in private practice, Anchorage, 1973-84. Member: American Bar Association; Alaska Bar Association, president, 1981-82; Anchorage Bar Association, director, 1985-90; Anchorage Association of Women Lawyers, Charter President, 1975; National Association of Women Judges, director, 1988-90; visiting faculty, University of Puget Sound Law School, 1988 and 1990; visiting faculty at National Judicial College. Appointed to Superior Court, Anchorage, in January 1984.

**KARL JOHNSTONE, Anchorage**

Born in 1941. Established residence in Alaska in 1967 after graduating from the University of Arizona Law School in Tucson. Appointed to the Superior Court in October 1979.

**JOAN M. KATZ, Anchorage**

Alaska resident since 1971. B.A. from University of California at Berkeley (Phi Beta Kappa), 1966; J.D. from University of California at Berkeley, 1969. Attorney, Public Interest Research Group, Washington, D.C., 1971; Assistant Borough Attorney, Greater Anchorage Area Borough, 1972-74; private law practice (general litigation with specialization in employment discrimination, real estate fraud, administrative, and planning and zoning law) from 1974. Author of *The Justice System; A Preliminary Study: The Status of Women in Alaska* (January 1977); and *The Games Bureaucrats Play: Hide and Seek Under the Freedom of Information Act*, 48 Texas Law Review 1267 (1970). Member: National Association of Women Judges, Washington, D.C. Bar Association, Alaska Bar Association, Anchorage Association of Women Lawyers, Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (incorporator and member of original board of directors), Alaska Mental Health Association. Appointed to Superior Court in December 1984. Divorced. One daughter.

**JONATHAN H. LINK, Kenai**

Born in Washington, D.C., January 22, 1944. B.A. Whittier College, 1965. J.D. Hastings College of Law, 1972. Private practice throughout Alaska, 1972-90. Appointed to Superior Court, October 1990. Married: wife Milli. One child.

**PETER A. MICHALSKI, Anchorage**

Born in 1946 in St. Paul, Minnesota. Graduated from the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis in 1968, and from the Law School of the University of Minnesota in 1971. Assistant attorney general in Juneau from 1971 to 1973. Served as an assistant district attorney in Fairbanks, 1973-77. Between 1977 and 1985 served as the chief of the office of special prosecutions and appeals of the Department of Law. Admitted to the practice of law in Alaska and Minnesota, and a member of the American Bar Association. Appointed to the Superior Court in 1985 to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Ralph F. Moody. Married: wife Jo Ann (nee Hayenga). Two sons.

**John E. Reese, Anchorage**

Born 1946. Alaska resident for 20 years. Graduate of University of Oklahoma School of Law, 1968. Partner in the law firm Reese, Rice and Volland. Appointed June 1989.

### **J. JUSTIN RIPLEY, *Anchorage***

Born October 21, 1934 in Kotzebue, Alaska. B.A., Gonzaga University, 1956; J.D., Gonzaga University, 1964. U.S. Army, 1957-60; trust administrator, Seattle First National Bank, 1961-62; law clerk, Alaska Supreme Court, 1964-65; staff of Attorney General, Juneau, 1965-68; staff of District Attorney, Third Judicial District, 1968-75. Appointed to the Superior Court in June 1975. Married: wife Rossalie Cushman Ripley. Five sons.

### **MARK ROWLAND, *Anchorage***

Graduate of University of Arizona and U. of Arizona Law School. Began practice of law in Alaska in Attorney General's office, Juneau. Served one year in Anchorage District Attorney's office before entering private practice. Appointed to the Superior Court, 1977.

### **MILTON SOUTER, *Anchorage***

Born July 17, 1942, in Norwich, Connecticut. Holds a B.A. from Washington State University, 1964; J.D. University of Washington Law School, 1967; engaged in private law practice in Anchorage and Kodiak, 1967-78. Appointed to Superior Court January 1978.

## **Fourth Judicial District Judges**

Presiding Judge Richard Savell  
605 Barnette Street, Fairbanks, AK 99701  
452-9315

### **RICHARD D. SAVELL, *Fairbanks, Presiding***

Born January 19, 1947, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Received B.A. in political science from Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1969; and J.D. degree from Columbia University. Associate attorney with the law offices of Charles E. Cole, 1972-74. Partner in the firm of Aschenbrenner and Savell, October 1974-April 1980; private practice 1980-87. Appointed to the Superior Court in 1987.

### **DALE O. CURDA, *Bethel***

Born and raised in the Chicago area. Came to Alaska in 1972. Peace Corps, Philippines, 1965-68. Urban Teachers Corps, 1968-69; inner city Washington, D.C. teacher 1969-72. Magistrate, 1980-83; Private practice, 1984-87; assistant district attorney, 1987-90. Appointed to the Superior Court, 1990.

### **MARY E. GREENE, *Fairbanks***

Born January 1, 1950, in Evanston, Wyoming. Established residency in Alaska in 1977. Holds B.S. degree from University of Wyoming, 1972, and J.D. degree from Harvard Law School, 1976. Served as a law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz, 1976-77; assistant public defender, 1977-80 and 1981-85; and assistant attorney general, 1980-81. Appointed to the Superior Court in 1985

### **JAY HODGES, *Fairbanks***

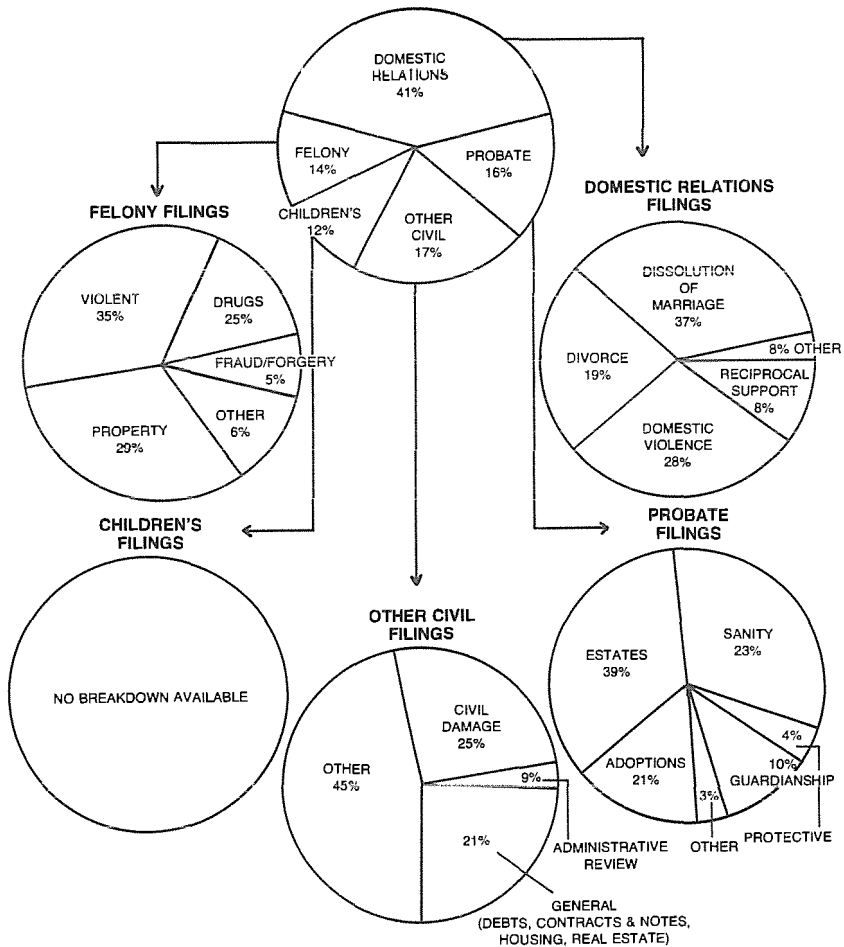
Born August 1, 1937, in Salem, New Jersey. Established residence in Alaska in 1964. Holds B.S. degree from University of Redlands, California, and is a graduate of the University of Colorado Law School, J.D. Employed as assistant district attorney in Anchorage, 1965-66; District attorney in Fairbanks, 1967-68; and private law

practice in Fairbanks, 1968-76. Appointed to present position in 1976. Married; wife, Rosemary; three children.

**NIESJE J. STEINKRUGER, Fairbanks**

Born June 25 1951, in Lincoln, Nebraska. Established residence in Alaska in January 1976. Holds a B.S. degree from the University of Nebraska and a J.D. degree from the University of Nebraska Law School. Associate, Rice, Hedland, Fleischer and Ingraham, 1976-79; assistant attorney general (Alaska), Civil Section, 1979-83; assistant public defender (Alaska), 1983-88; associate, Law Offices of Guess and Rudd, 1988; appointed Superior Court judge in August 1988; member of the American Bar Association and Alaska Bar Association; chair, Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth; Juvenile Justice and Family Services Advisory Committee.

**Superior Court Case Load Composition FY 90**



# Alaska Trial Courts Caseload Summary, FY 90

(7/1/89 - 6/30/90)

Court Location	Sup. Court Filings	Percent of Sup. Court Total	Dist. Court Traffic and Non-Traffic Filings*	Percent of Dist. Court Total	Percent of Statewide Total
Anchorage	10,189	54.3	37,773	36.9	39.6
Barrow	251	1.3	717	.7	.8
Bethel	589	3.1	1,511	1.5	1.7
Cordova	—	—	743	.7	.6
Craig	—	—	849	.8	.7
Delta Junction	—	—	562	.5	.5
Dillingham	—	—	644	.6	.5
Fairbanks	2,425	12.9	13,330	13.0	13.0
Glennallen	—	—	1,579	1.5	1.3
Healy	—	—	974	.9	.8
Homer	—	—	3,015	2.9	2.5
Juneau	1,095	5.8	4,964	4.9	5.0
Kenai	877	4.7	6,563	6.4	6.1
Ketchikan	759	4.0	3,901	3.8	3.8
Kodiak	397	2.1	3,763	3.7	3.4
Kotzebue	253	1.3	818	.8	.9
Nome	320	1.7	603	.6	.8
Palmer	904	4.8	8,112	7.9	7.4
Petersburg	74	.4	461	.5	.4
Seward	—	—	2,540	2.5	2.1
Sitka	335	1.8	2,069	2.0	1.9
Tok	—	—	661	.6	.5
Unalaska	—	—	582	.6	.5
Valdez	212	1.1	1,483	1.4	1.4
Wrangell	89	.5	570	.6	.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,769</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98,787</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>97.1</b>
Lower Volume Courts	—	—	3,532	3.5	2.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,769</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court.

Source: Alaska Court System 1990 Annual Report



# District Court

## Functions and Powers

The Alaska Constitution provides that the legislature shall establish such lower or inferior courts as may be necessary. The legislature has created a district court for each judicial district, and has granted to the supreme court the power to increase or decrease the number of district court judges within each judicial district.

In criminal matters, the district court judge has jurisdiction over all state misdemeanor violations (minor criminal offenses) and violations of city, county, and borough ordinances. The judge may issue arrest warrants and search warrants, and acts as examining magistrate in arraignment in criminal proceedings, which must occur within 24 hours of arrest. The district court judge also performs such other tasks as issuing absentee ballots in some areas of the state and recording vital statistics. The judge also serves as coroner, holds inquests, and acts as a temporary caretaker of the property of deceased persons.

In civil matters, the district court judge may hear cases for recovery of money or damages not exceeding \$50,000 and for recovery of specific personal property when the value claimed does not exceed \$50,000. In motor vehicle accident cases, the civil jurisdiction in district court is \$50,000. A district court judge may handle small claims actions up to \$5,000, and may temporarily detain juveniles in emergency situations. The criminal and civil jurisdiction of the district court extends over the whole of the state.

## Jurisdiction

Criminal jurisdiction of the District Court extends over the entire state in four judicial divisions. Civil jurisdiction extends over a judicial district.



*Attorneys argue a case. (Photo by Brian Wallace.)*

## **Appointment of Judges**

District judges are appointed by the governor from two or more nominations by the judicial council in the judicial district from which appointed until the first general election held more than two years after appointment. They are then subject to approval at general election every fourth year. The presiding judge of the superior court in each judicial district may appoint acting district judges as needed to serve at the presiding judge's pleasure for a term of no longer than twelve months, or until succeeded by appointment by the governor, as outlined above.

## **First Judicial District Judges**

Peter Froehlich	P.O. Box U, Juneau, 99811
George Gucker	415 Main Street, Ketchikan, 99901

## **Third Judicial District Judges**

Glon Anderson	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501
John Lohff	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501
Peter Ashman	435 S. Denali, Palmer, 99645
Martha Beckwith	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501
Natalie Finn	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501
Bill Fuld	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501
Francis Neville	3670 Lake Street, Homer, 99603
John D. Mason	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501
Vacant	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501
Vacant	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501
Michael Wolverton	941 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501

## **Fourth Judicial District Judges**

Herschel Crutchfield	604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks, 99701
Jane Kauver	604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks, 99701
Vacant	604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks, 99701
Charles Pengilly	604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks, 99701

# District Magistrates

## Functions and Powers

In the smaller, generally rural areas of the state where the services of a full-time district court judge are not required, magistrates preside over some district court matters. Magistrates also serve in most metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and ease the workload of the District Court.

The district magistrate has the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, marriage licenses, summons, and search and arrest warrants; solemnize marriages; act as a notary public, an examining judge in preliminary examinations in criminal proceedings, and a referee in matters referred by the superior court; set, receive, and forfeit bail and order release of defendants under bail; and order temporary detention of minors in certain circumstances. District magistrates also have power of the superior court in contempts, attendance of witnesses, and bench warrants.

Magistrates are appointed for an indefinite period by the presiding superior court judge of the judicial district in which they will serve.

## First Judicial District Magistrates

John Howard, Sr.	P.O. Box 123, Angoon, 99820-0123
Christine Ellis	P.O. Box 164, Craig, 99921-1064
Linn Asper	P.O. Box 169, Haines, 99927-0120
Maxine Savland	P.O. Box 260, Hoonah, 99829-0260
John Sivertson	P.O. Box U, Juneau, 99811-4100
Michael Jackson	P.O. Box 100, Kake, 99830-0297
Susan Thomsen	415 Main St., Rm. 400, Ketchikan, 99901-6399
Kathy Humphrey	P.O. Box 1009, Petersburg, 99833-1009
Bruce Horton	304 Lake Street, Rm. 203, Sitka, 99834
Lucile Tidwell	P.O. Box 495, Skagway, 99840-0495
Linda Harshorn	P.O. Box 869, Wrangell, 99929-0869
Victoria Demmert	P.O. Box 354, Yakutat, 99689-0354
Gail Corbin	P.O. Box 36, Pelican, 99832-0036

## Second Judicial District Magistrates

Janet Henry	P.O. Box 28, Amber, 99786
Dan Cadra	Pouch 2700, Barrow, 99723-2700
James A. Farr	P.O. Box 317, Kotzebue, 99752-0317
Bradley Gater	P.O. Box 100, Nome, 99762-0100
Rudy Hecker	General Delivery, Noorvik, 99763
Steven Lisbourne	P.O. Box 235, Pt. Hope, 99766-9999
Abner Gologergen	P.O. Box 111, Savoonga, 99769-0111
Rudy Hecker	P.O. Box 655, Selawik, 99770-0081
Lowell Anagick	P.O. Box 185, Unalakleet, 99684-0185
Janet Henry	General Delivery, Shungnak, 99773-9999
Rudy Hecker	P.O. Box 170, Kiana, 99749-0170

## **Bethel Area Magistrates**

Terry Bissonnette	P.O. Box 147, Aniak, 99557-0136
Craig McMahon	P.O. Box 130, Bethel, 99559-0130
Dorothy Kameroff	P.O. Box 176, Emmonak, 99581-1037
Morgan Edwards	P.O. Box 167, Mt. Village, 99632-0167
Morgan Edwards	P.O. Box 183, St. Mary's, 99658-0134
John Smith	General Delivery, Quinhagak, 99655-9999

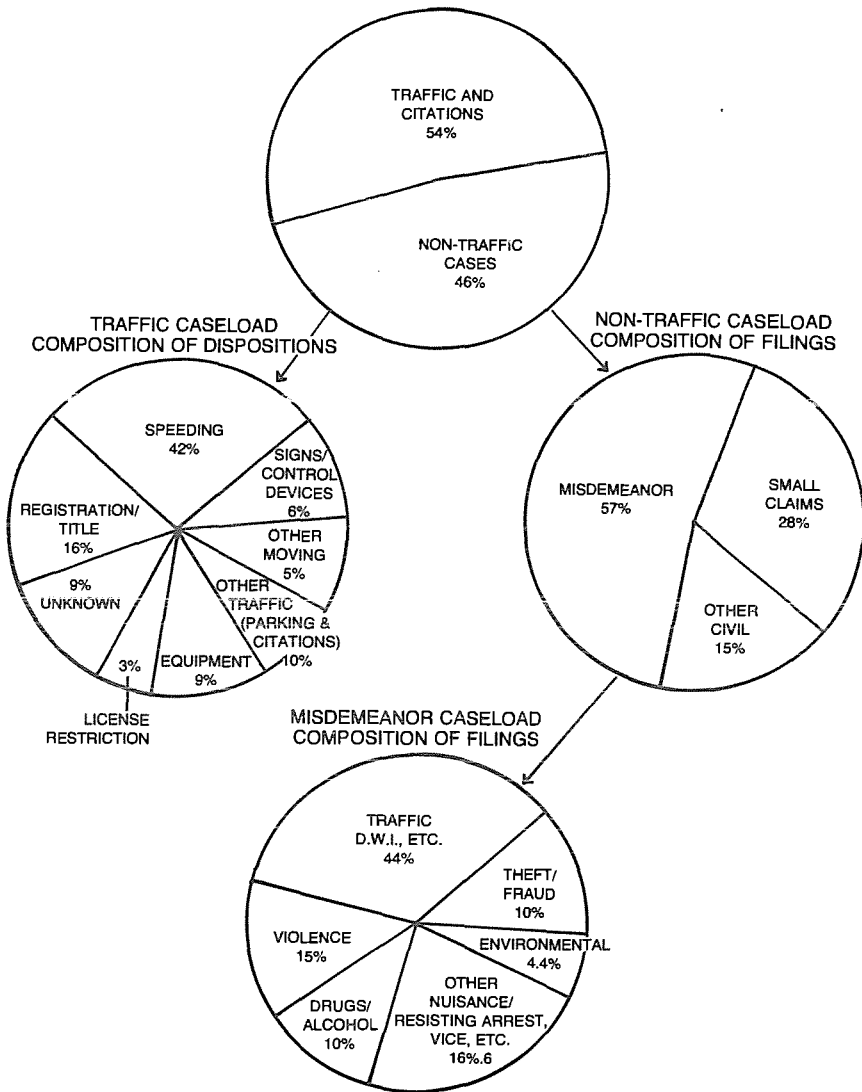
## **Third Judicial District Magistrates**

D. Charlene Doris	303 K Street, Anchorage, 99501-2083
Susan Weltz	P.O. Box 898, Cordova, 99574-0696
Geoffrey Comfort	P.O. Box 909, Dillingham, 99576-0209
Jean Wilkinson	P.O. Box 86, Glennallen, 99588-0086
Lynn Christensen	145 Main St. Lp., Rm. 106, Kenai, 99611
Anna Moran	202 Marine Way, Kodiak, 99615-1367
William Garrison	P.O. Box 229, Naknek, 99663-0229
David Zwink	435 S. Denali, Palmer, 99645
George Rukovishnikoff, Jr.	P.O. Box 76, St. Paul Island, 99660-0076
Leslie Foss	P.O. Box 89, Sand Point, 99661-9999
George Peck	P.O. Box 1929, Seward, 99664-0245
Mary Hawkins	P.O. Box 245, Unalaska, 99685-0596
Tracee Schnell	P.O. Box 127, Valdez, 99686-0127
Allen Vaira	P.O. Box 729, Whittier, 99693-0606

## **Fourth Judicial District Magistrates**

Tracy Blais	P.O. Box 401, Delta Junction, 99737-0401
Kathleen Carroll	P.O. Box 211, Ft. Yukon, 99740-0152
Jim Jackson	P.O. Box 167, Galena, 99741-0167
Paul Verhagen	P.O. Box 41, Healy, 99743-0041
Paul Verhagen	P.O. Box 449, Nenana, 99760-0449
Madeline Kelleyhouse	P.O. Box 187, Tok, 99780-0187
Ron Smith	604 Barnette St., Fairbanks, 99701-4577
Paul Verhagen	P.O. Box 231, Tanana, 99777-0231

# District Court Case Load Composition FY 90



# State Finances



*A North Slope oil rig about to enter production. Petroleum revenues accounted for 61.3% of the total state general fund revenues for fiscal year 1990. (Photo courtesy of ARCO.)*

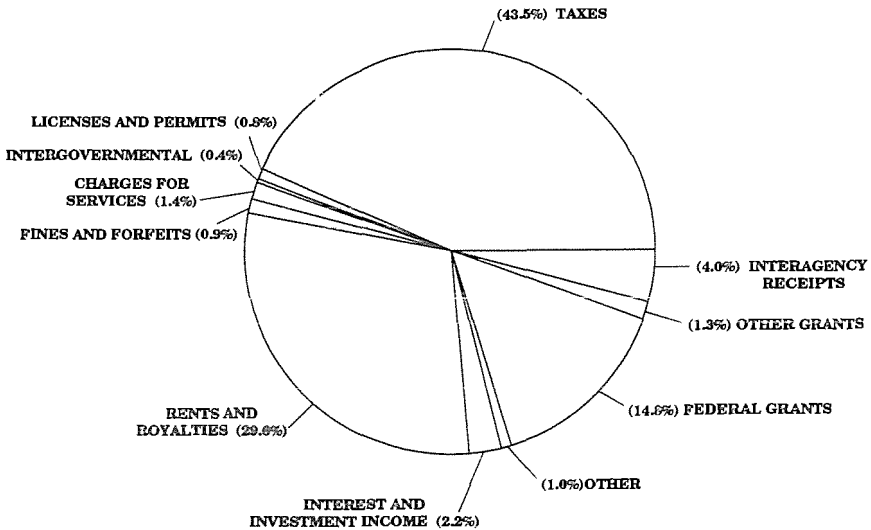
## **FINANCES**

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# Charts of State Finances

## Alaska General Fund Revenue Sources

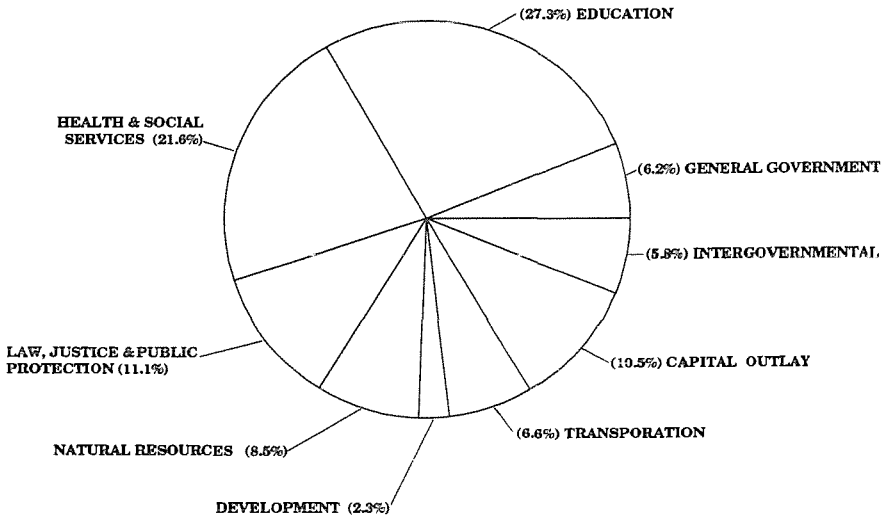
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1990  
\$3,462.2  
(millions)



**Source:** The charts that appear on pages 164-167 are from the Alaska Financial Report, Fiscal Year 1990.

# Alaska General Fund Expenditures by Function

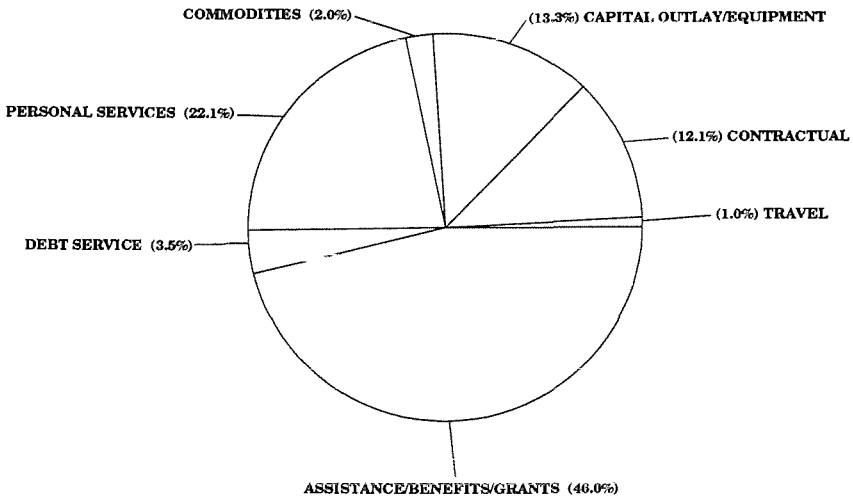
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1990  
\$2,711.6  
(millions)





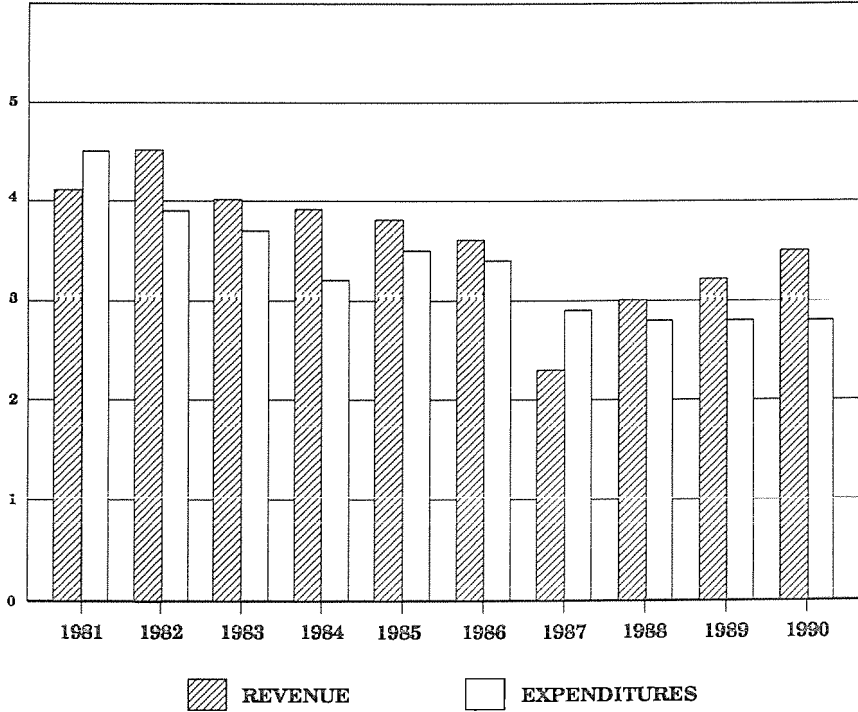
# Alaska General Fund Expenditures by Account

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1990



# Alaska General Fund Expenditures and Revenues

Ten Year Comparison  
Fiscal Year 1981 Through 1990  
(Stated in Billions)



# State Finances

## Tax Revenues by Source for the Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Income Tax	Business and Licenses Tax	Fuel Tax	Oil-Gas Conservation
				Production and Severance Tax
1980	665,877	4,180	26,174	—
1981	906,087	5,484	23,331	1,191,064
1982	701,077	5,477	30,166	1,604,629
1983	267,846	6,949	36,675	1,517,836
1984	305,773	19,906	32,169	1,415,723
1985	205,889	38,815	35,972	1,411,970
1986	145,655	2,059	36,076	1,459,740
1987	141,324	1,530	32,138	699,344
1988	181,836	1,359	33,676	852,294
1989	460,035	1,025	37,255	738,895
1990	185,317	50	41,500	1,139,550

Source: Alaska Financial Report, FY 1990.

## Government General Fund Expenditures by Operating Program

(Stated in thousands)

Operating Program	FY 89 Expenditure	FY 90 Expenditure
Office of the Governor	20,783	39,374
Administration	197,994	204,994
Law	45,106	59,917
Revenue	37,925	35,714
Education	710,855	754,980
Health and Social Services	394,236	429,196
Labor	45,227	45,249
Commerce and Economic Development	77,456	55,315
Military & Veterans Affairs	14,746	22,301
Natural Resources	61,918	65,376
Fish and Game	80,892	86,303
Public Safety	81,105	82,153
Environmental Conservation	41,871	76,145
Corrections	99,325	100,429
Community & Regional Affairs	157,231	158,680
Municipal Grants	68,641	45,779
Transportation & Public Facilities	489,298	379,781
Legislature	30,003	31,028
Alaska Court System	39,443	38,882
<b>Total All Operating Programs</b>	<b>2,693,789</b>	<b>2,711,596</b>

Source: Alaska Financial Report, FY 1990.

# State Departments Operating Budget as Approved by the Legislature

(Thousands of dollars)

(Does not include Capital Improvement Funds)

	Total Operating Budget		
	FY 89 Actual	FY 90 Actual	FY 91 Authorized
Office of the Governor	18,861.5	17,331.7	20,273.1
Administration	192,774.7	197,551.6	202,903.2
Law	39,192.5	55,431.9	44,663.6
Revenue	54,992.4	63,763.0	88,027.1
Education	705,760.4	741,895.9	776,653.5
Health & Social Services	430,869.3	481,758.3	579,835.1
Labor	45,670.9	44,588.7	53,834.5
Commerce & Economic Development	72,303.7	85,929.9	76,237.8
Military & Veterans Affairs	18,129.7	19,011.1	17,090.9
Natural Resources	55,641.4	63,681.0	59,700.9
Fish and Game	75,323.2	78,117.8	83,197.5
Public Safety	78,592.8	80,587.4	86,844.5
Environmental Conservation	20,128.6	24,004.7	41,355.2
Corrections	96,364.7	98,693.9	101,152.3
Community & Regional Affairs	149,900.7	150,976.5	152,822.6
Transportation & Public Facilities	276,591.4	294,424.6	286,682.4
Legislature	29,828.9	31,212.4	31,500.5
Alaska Court System	39,148.5	39,348.3	41,841.0
University of Alaska	268,458.4	296,737.0	316,970.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,668,533.7</b>	<b>2,801,729.6</b>	<b>3,061,586.3</b>

	General Funds		
	FY 89 Actual	FY 90 Actual	FY 91 Authorized
Office of the Governor	16,452.8	15,208.1	19,651.3
Administration	154,473.2	158,163.4	161,258.4
Law	31,822.4	44,200.1	35,312.9
Revenue	26,573.5	31,140.4	32,099.2
Education	612,215.9	645,218.5	670,729.3
Health & Social Services	274,234.5	301,474.5	350,617.8
Labor	10,250.5	10,816.9	13,412.0
Commerce & Economic Development	58,562.2	68,228.0	63,644.5
Military & Veterans Affairs	12,399.5	13,465.4	9,274.4
Natural Resources	48,635.6	48,244.1	49,597.2
Fish and Game	45,502.4	46,501.4	47,941.0
Public Safety	75,739.0	76,995.9	81,229.9
Environmental Conservation	14,914.7	18,067.4	27,322.8
Corrections	94,414.1	95,771.9	97,881.1
Community & Regional Affairs	127,083.6	123,616.1	123,146.3
Transportation & Public Facilities	165,389.1	174,896.2	163,910.9
Legislature	29,640.5	30,869.5	34,771.6
Alaska Court System	39,049.8	39,293.0	41,841.0
University of Alaska	154,226.4	161,014.6	164,324.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,991,597.7</b>	<b>2,103,186.4</b>	<b>2,187,966.2</b>

**Source:** FY 1991 Summary of Appropriations, Legislative Finance Division.

## General Fund Available Fund Balance

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1990 (Stated in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ended	Available Fund Balance*	Fiscal Year Ended	Available Fund Balance*
June 30, 1959	\$ 4,211	June 30, 1975	379,306
June 30, 1960	10,804	June 30, 1976	504,851
June 30, 1961	9,761	June 30, 1977	668,165
June 30, 1962	24,372	June 30, 1978	651,093
June 30, 1963	36,987	June 30, 1979	684,281
June 30, 1964	20,244	June 30, 1980	1,549,357
June 30, 1965	28,408	June 30, 1981	821,117
June 30, 1966	29,292	June 30, 1982	-1,777,400 †
June 30, 1967	23,762	June 30, 1983	-520,095 ††
June 30, 1968	22,585	June 30, 1984	-75,864 ††
June 30, 1969	7,410	June 30, 1985	-213,941 ††
June 30, 1970	789,994	June 30, 1986	-196,033 ††
June 30, 1971	336,535	June 30, 1987	13,694
June 30, 1972	761,270	June 30, 1988	224,012
June 30, 1973	644,461	June 30, 1989	162,715
June 30, 1974	516,940	June 30, 1990	300,133

\* Includes Accounts Receivable on Program Receipts.

† This negative condition is the result of a combination of factors. Oil revenues in fiscal 1982 were less than forecasts prepared the year before. In addition, a large continuing appropriation with a remaining balance of \$1.0 billion for contributions to the Alaska Permanent Fund in excess of contributions required by law together with the balances of more modest but numerous capital outlay appropriations have been carried forward as reserves. Reserves reduce the balance of a fund that is available for current operations.

†† This negative condition is primarily the result of large continuing appropriations which have been carried forward as reserves for expenditures authorized by law. Reserves reduce the balance of a fund that is available for current operations.

Source: State of Alaska Annual Financial Report.

## Salaries of State Officials

Positions	Base Salary	Authorization
Governor	\$81,648	AS 39.20.010
Lieutenant Governor	\$76,188	AS 39.20.030
Commissioner	\$79,860	AS 39.20.080 (a)
Deputy Commissioner	\$69,024 to \$82,632	AS 39.20.080 (b)
Legislator	\$22,872 plus \$500 for Senate President & House Speaker	AS 24.10.100
Supreme Court Judge	\$99,504	AS 22.05.140
Chief Justice	\$99,996 plus area differential if appropriate	
Appeals Court Judge	\$93,996	AS 22.07.090
Superior Court Judge	\$92,004 plus area differential if appropriate	AS 22.10.190
District Court Judge	\$78,000 plus area differential if appropriate	AS 22.15.220
Univ. of Alaska President	\$130,000 plus 4 percent differential	Set by Board of Regents

Source: Alaska Statutes; University of Alaska, Office of the President.

## Schedule of Net General Bonded/Property Value Ratios and Per Capita

Calendar Year	Population (a)	Assessed Value Cities and Boroughs (b)	Full Value Cities, Borough & Unincorp. Areas (c)	Gross General Bonded Debt	Less Debt Service Funds	Net General Bonded Debt	Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value Cities & Boroughs	Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Full Value-Cities and Unincorp. Areas	Net General Bonded Debt Per Capita (d)
1976	409,800	6,207,670	11,679,515	462,923	\$200	462,723	7.5%	4.0%	1,129
1977	418,000	8,026,248	17,102,463	530,008	200	529,808	6.6%	3.1%	1,267
1978	411,600	9,311,627	21,344,148	596,213	187	596,026	6.4%	2.8%	1,448
1979	413,700	10,989,006	25,003,955	670,503	70	670,433	6.1%	2.7%	1,621
1980	419,700	12,332,919	26,927,538	631,723	70	631,653	5.1%	2.3%	1,505
1981	435,200	13,625,907	29,780,286	701,178	76	701,102	5.1%	2.4%	1,611
1982	460,800	16,220,702	35,226,939	842,413	361	842,052	5.2%	2.4%	1,827
1983	510,554	19,646,851	39,090,395	946,183	70	946,113	4.8%	2.4%	1,853
1984	523,048	22,485,866	45,099,767	924,008	70	923,938	4.1%	2.1%	1,766
1985	539,600	26,483,050	48,915,287	816,148	70	816,078	3.1%	1.7%	1,512
1986	545,158	30,578,883	55,026,321	706,883	70	706,813	2.3%	1.3%	1,297
1987	537,800	24,092,170	47,905,578	598,503	67	598,436	2.5%	1.2%	1,113
1988	531,000	20,135,879	42,250,309	489,818	4,661	485,157	2.4%	1.2%	914
1989	534,000	18,411,136	39,563,980	386,091	-0-	386,091	2.1%	1.0%	723

(a) Population figures are taken from the Alaska Population Overview published by the Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section. In 1982 a major revision of trend numbers was undertaken in order to provide a consistent set of data. This data now presents the resident population of Alaska under exactly the same concepts and definitions used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the 1980 Decennial Census of Alaska.

(b) "Assessed Values: Local assessed property values taxable under provisions of municipal ordinance and state law (AS 29.53)." Definition from Alaska Taxable 1989, Municipal Property Assessments and Equalized Full Value Determinations, compiled by the Department of Community & Regional Affairs, Division of Local Government Assistance, January 1990, p. 18. Local assessed value for real and personal property not including oil and gas property (AS 43.56). Figures taken from Alaska Taxable 1989, p. 26.

(c) "Full Value, AS 29.53: The full value of real and personal property taxable under provisions of local ordinance and state law as equalized by the Department of Community & Regional Affairs in conformity with uniform standards defined in Attorney General Opinion No. 18, 1962." Also, "Full Value, AS 43.56: The assessed value of oil and gas exploration, production and pipeline transportation property as determined by the Petroleum Revenue Division, Department of Revenue." Alaska Taxable 1989, p. 27. Figures taken from Alaska Taxable 1989, Table IV, "Full Value Determination." AS 14, 17, p. 30

(d) Not stated in thousands of dollars.

Source: State of Alaska Annual Financial Report

**State of Alaska Assessed and Full Value of Taxable Property  
In Incorporated and Unincorporated Areas  
(Stated in thousands of dollars)**

Calendar Year	Real Property		Personal Property		Personal Property		Cities, Boroughs and Unincorp. Areas (b) Full Value	Ratio to Total Assessed to Total Full Value	
	Assessed Value	Full Value	Assessed Value	Full Value	Assessed Value	Full Value		Cities & Boroughs	All Areas
1972	2,321,159	2,436,680	506,498	669,637	2,827,657	3,346,317	4,456,427	84.50%	84.5%
1973	2,871,110	3,038,066	878,480	1,052,066	3,749,590	4,090,133	3,346,317	91.67%	91.7%
1974	3,818,230	4,065,529	647,548	766,348	4,465,778	4,831,877	4,853,272	92.42%	92.0%
1975	5,129,358	5,411,408	851,577	1,042,302	5,980,936	6,453,710	6,673,611	92.67%	89.6%
1976	5,265,931	5,632,696	1,168,995	1,414,657	6,434,926	7,047,353	11,679,515	91.31%	55.1%
1977	6,587,765	6,886,720	1,438,483	1,720,478	8,026,248	8,607,198	17,102,463	93.25%	46.9%
1978	8,076,829	8,487,482	1,234,799	1,767,968	9,311,627	10,255,100	21,344,148	90.80%	43.6%
1979	9,618,146	11,011,807	1,370,860	2,035,561	10,989,006	13,047,368	25,003,955	84.22%	43.9%
1980	10,803,583	12,552,630	1,524,761	2,207,338	12,332,919	14,759,968	26,927,538	83.56%	45.8%
1981	11,975,112	13,722,022	1,650,796	2,887,631	13,625,907	16,609,654	29,780,286	82.04%	45.8%
1982	14,491,217	17,400,070	1,729,485	3,414,086	16,220,702	20,814,158	35,226,939	77.93%	46.1%
1983	17,581,167	18,858,759	2,044,556	4,313,748	19,646,851	22,964,831	39,090,395	85.55%	50.2%
1984	19,595,483	21,646,011	2,790,383	4,758,517	22,485,866	26,404,529	45,009,767	85.15%	50.0%
1985	23,542,371	24,943,443	2,940,679	4,941,463	26,483,050	29,884,906	48,915,237	88.62%	54.1%
1986	28,119,889	30,201,180	2,458,994	5,274,121	30,578,883	35,475,301	55,026,321	89.19%	55.6%
1987	21,533,173	24,757,904	2,558,997	4,887,764	24,092,170	29,645,668	47,905,578	81.27%	50.3%
1988	18,181,773	20,187,200	1,954,106	4,353,725	20,135,897	24,540,925	42,250,309	82.10%	47.7%
1989	16,415,505	18,090,133	1,995,631	4,326,297	18,411,136	22,416,412	39,563,980	82.10%	46.5%

(a) Information obtained from *Alaska Taxable 1989*, Municipal Property Assessments and Equalized Full Value Determinations, chart on Assessment VS Full Value, a yearly report from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Local Government Assistance.

(b) Information obtained from *Alaska Taxable 1989*, Full Value Determination Summary, Full Value column. Includes oil and gas property (AS 43.56).

**Source:** *State of Alaska Annual Financial Report, 1990.*

# Alaska Permanent Fund

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By Jim Kelly

## History

The Alaska Permanent Fund is a savings account, restricted in use, which belongs to all the people of Alaska. It was created in 1976 when the voters, by a margin of 75,588 to 38,518, approved a public referendum presented to them by that year's Alaska State Legislature, which changed Article IX of the State Constitution by amending Section 7 (Dedicated Funds), and adding a new Section 15:

Section 15. ALASKA PERMANENT FUND. At least twenty-five percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be used only for those income-producing investments specifically designated by law as eligible for permanent fund investments. All income from the permanent fund shall be deposited in the general fund unless otherwise provided by law.

The Fund is established as an inviolate trust. This means the principal of the Fund is to be invested in perpetuity. The beneficiaries of the trust are all present and future generations of Alaskans.

## Management

To manage the investments of the Permanent Fund, the legislature in 1980 created the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation. It was the intent of the legislature to establish a management system for the Fund which would be protected from political influences but, at the same time, be responsive to changes in state policy and accountable to the people through their elected officials.

To ensure insulation from the political process—but not isolation—the Fund is subject to the provisions of Alaska Statute 37.13. This chapter of state law spells out a number of requirements for the Permanent Fund and its management, but stipulates that Fund policy is to be formed independently by a board of trustees.

The board of trustees has six members. Four of the trustees are chosen from the private sector and must have recognized competence and wide experience in financing, investments or other business management-related fields. These members are appointed to four-year terms by the governor. The other members are the commissioner of the Department of Revenue, and one cabinet officer of the governor's choice.

The trustees delegate responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Fund to an executive director and a small, professional staff. Additionally, equity investment firms, real estate advisors, custodial banks, performance analysts and independent accountants assist the Fund on a contractual basis.

## How the Fund Works

The Permanent Fund is made up of two parts: principal and undistributed income. While both are “assets” of the Fund, there is one major difference between these two parts: principal cannot be spent; income can be spent.

The principal of the Fund comes from three sources: (1) oil revenues automatically deposited by constitutional dedication; (2) income of the Fund which has been transferred to principal to inflation proof the Fund; and (3) additional funds deposited by special legislative appropriation.

To date, oil revenues have played an important part in the Fund's growth; however, this is changing. Because oil revenues comprise the major portion of state



revenues, the present decline in oil revenues means not only less money for the government's operating and capital budgets, but also fewer dedicated revenues to the Permanent Fund, and fewer, if any, additional special appropriations. Thus, the future growth of the principal of the Permanent Fund—in nominal dollars—likely will depend most heavily on the contributions made by inflation proofing.

All income from the Permanent Fund shall be deposited in the General Fund unless otherwise provided by law.

According to these instructions from the 1976 constitutional amendment, all questions regarding the use of Fund income are decided by the people of Alaska, through their elected representatives.

The current use of Fund income, little changed since it was approved by the 1982 legislature, is as follows:

Dividends are distributed each year to every resident who applies and qualifies. The amount of the dividend is decided by a formula that helps to bring a stable flow of dividends: (1) add together the Fund's net income for the last five years; (2) multiply that number by 21 percent; and (3) divide that number in half.

Inflation proofing occurs on June 30 of each year when Fund income is added automatically to principal; in an amount exactly sufficient to offset the decline in the Fund's buying power caused by that year's rate of inflation.

Any income remaining after these two uses is retained in an earnings reserve account in the Permanent Fund, and is available for appropriation by the legislature. If earnings in any year are insufficient to fully pay dividends and meet inflation proofing needs then funds in the earnings reserve account will automatically be used for these purposes.

## Goals

Alaska Statute 37.13.020 sets out three goals for the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation:

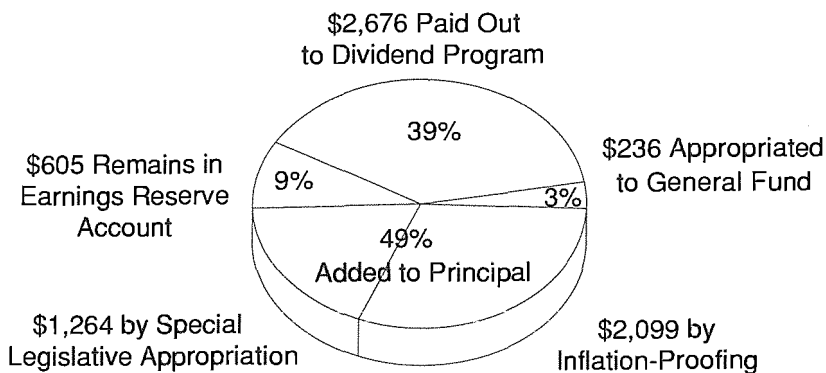
**(1) Save a portion of the wealth created by development of the State's non-renewable natural resources to benefit all generations of Alaskans.**

The state receives non-renewable natural resource revenues from many sources—

## Use of Permanent Fund Distribution of Income Since Inception

\$6.9 billion of Income as of June 30, 1990

( stated in millions )



corporate income tax, severance tax, property tax, federal shared revenue, royalties, lease bonuses, and rents. A portion of that revenue which is not tax-based is dedicated to the Permanent Fund.

Specifically, the Permanent Fund automatically receives 25 percent of all non-tax mineral revenues (50 percent from leases entered into after 1979). From the inception of the Permanent Fund to the end of fiscal 1988, this constitutionally dedicated contribution to the Fund has equaled 11 percent of all state oil revenues. This percentage has been nearly doubled by the two special appropriations to the Permanent Fund from surplus General Fund revenues, authorized in 1980 and 1981.

As a result of this extraordinary fiscal prudence, Alaska has managed to save more than 21 percent of its one-time bonanza from Prudhoe Bay, and has transformed it into a long-term source of wealth and economic diversification for both present and future generations of Alaskans.

### **(2) Protect savings from loss of value.**

Since inception, all contributions to principal have been retained in the Permanent Fund. There has been no loss of principal. In addition, a portion of annual net income has been added to principal each year since 1982 to protect the Fund from loss of value.

To determine the amount of net income to reinvest each year, the trustees multiply the principal balance at the end of each year by the percentage change in the prior calendar-year average of the U.S. consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPIU). This inflation proofs the savings.

### **(3) Invest savings to produce income for purposes designated by law.**

In addition to saving money and keeping it safe, the Fund has a third mandate: produce income for uses provided by law. The Fund has always earned enough to meet the dual mandate of dividend and inflation-proofing payments.

In this regard, the trustees attempt to maximize total return on the Fund's investment, but their primary concern is maintaining safety of principal.

The greatest source of Fund income has been the interest paid on the fixed-income portfolio. The next largest contribution has come from extraordinary realized capital gains, particularly those taken during the 1986 and 1987 fiscal years. Following in importance have been the dividends paid on common stocks and real estate pools, other real estate income and fees on loaned securities.

## **The Future**

The Fund, in its relatively short period of existence, has already established itself as a major financial force within the State of Alaska. Indeed, the Alaska Permanent Fund has become a major financial force even outside the state.

With more than \$7 billion invested in U.S. Treasury Notes, Bills and Bonds, the Permanent Fund is one of the top lenders to the United States government among all U.S. funds.

Compared to other funds throughout the United States, the Alaska Permanent Fund is larger than any single endowment fund, private foundation or union pension trust. It is larger than all but 35 of the nation's largest government and corporate pension funds. If the Alaska Permanent Fund were a Fortune 500 company, it would rank in the top 5 percent in terms of net income.

In short, the Permanent Fund comprises one of the largest pools of money in this country. In Alaska, it has become the largest producer of state revenues after the petroleum industry.

That is, of course, one of the main reasons why the Permanent Fund was created in the first place—to transform a one-time bonanza created by exploitation of the state's major non-renewable resource into a long-term (and ever-increasing) source of wealth and economic diversification for present and future generations of Alaskans

That is also why the legislature and the public have supported tremendous

special appropriations to the principal of the Fund, above that required by the constitutional dedication of 25 percent of royalties and bonuses. Clearly, Alaskans understand that the more money that can be saved in the Permanent Fund now, the more income will be produced in the future.

Consequently, during the 1980s, a fundamental element of the state's financial plan has been to add as much money as possible to the principal of the Permanent Fund in order to maximize the amount of Fund income that can be produced in the future when it is expected that oil revenues will decline dramatically.

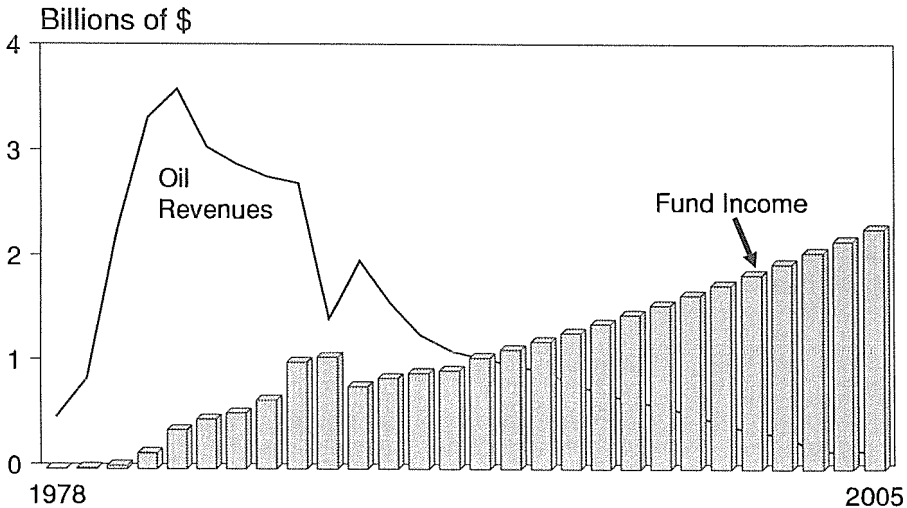
It is clear that the creation of the Permanent Fund in 1976 was Alaska's most important step toward real and long-lasting economic diversification. In the future, it will be the size of the Permanent Fund more than and other single factor that will determine the state's level of prosperity.

By the end of the decade, it is projected that the Permanent Fund will be producing more revenues for the state than Prudhoe Bay. By 1997, the Permanent Fund will be producing \$1.5 billion per year, and two years after the beginning of the 21st Century, the principal of the Permanent Fund will be producing \$2 billion in income per year.

Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the Alaska Permanent Fund will be here—and thriving—long after the state's dependence on oil has ended.

Jim Kelly is the Permanent Fund Corporation's research and liaison officer, and is in charge of the corporation's public information program.

### Permanent Fund Income and State Oil Revenues A Long-term Perspective



# Local Government

CHAPTER

5



*Klawock, Alaska.* (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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# Local Government

## Overview

The Alaska Constitution states that the basic purpose of local government is "...to provide maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units, and to prevent duplication of tax-levying jurisdiction." (Article X, Section 1). The constitution recognizes only cities and boroughs as local government units with authority to levy taxes.

Established pursuant to procedures and standards set forth by the legislature, cities and boroughs provide a range of government services at the local level. Depending on the classification of a borough or a city, some services and responsibilities are mandatory, while others are a matter of local option.

Alaska is unique among the fifty states in that most of its land mass has not been organized into political subdivisions equivalent to the county form of government found in the majority of the states. Currently, fifteen organized boroughs cover about one third of the state. The remaining area, vast amounts of sparsely populated land, is considered a single "unorganized borough."

Broadly defined home rule provisions in Alaska statutes applicable to municipal governments allow boroughs and certain cities to adopt home rule charters to permit exercise of legislative powers not specifically prohibited by law or charter.

Unified Home Rule .....	3
Home Rule .....	4
First Class .....	0
Second Class .....	7
Third Class .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15</b>

	Within Boroughs	Within Unorg. Borough	Total*
Home Rule	7	5	12
First Class	8	14	22
Second Class	30	85	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>149</b>

\*Does not include Metlakatla, a city organized under federal law.

## Organized Boroughs

Prior to statehood, local government units were quite undeveloped in Alaska. There were some cities and school boards, and a few special "public utility districts" had been created around the major cities. These units could exercise only those powers

specifically granted to them by the Territorial Legislature. Creation of counties had been prohibited by Congress, so most of Alaska had no local government whatsoever.

The Alaska Constitution, in Article X, Section 3, provides: "The entire State shall be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized. They shall be established in a manner and according to standards provided by law." The legislature was charged with the responsibility for implementing this action. However, the Constitution does state that the "standards shall include population, geography, economy, transportation, and other factors. Each borough shall embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible."

The borough, by definition, means a place organized for local government purposes. The name was chosen by the convention as the best compromise designation for a new local government unit that would not be confused with traditional units that exist in the older states.

The legislature in 1961 enacted the Borough Act (subsequently amended). By 1962 the first organized borough was formed by local initiative. During 1963 and 1964, eight additional organized boroughs were incorporated, four by local option and four by the state under the provision of the 1963 Borough Act. The North Slope Borough was incorporated by popular initiative in 1972 and remained the last borough created in Alaska until the Northwest Arctic (June 1986), Aleutians East (October 1987) and Denali (December 1990) boroughs were formed.

### Legal Basis of Municipal Government

Cities and boroughs are distinct legal entities (municipalities) incorporated under the laws of Alaska to perform both regulatory (police, zoning, animal control, etc.) and proprietary (water, sewer, airport, etc.) functions. There are three types of general law boroughs and two types of general law cities. In addition, cities or boroughs may adopt charters providing for home rule. Most of the laws relating to the organization and operation of municipal government can be found in the *State Municipal Code*, Title 29, of the Alaska Statutes.



*Chalkyitsik, a village on the Black River just east of Ft. Yukon, is one of many unincorporated communities throughout Alaska. (Photo courtesy of the Department of Community & Regional Affairs.)*

## Borough Government

Boroughs are units of government formed for the purpose of providing services to persons residing in a large geographic area or region, including two or more communities; they have some similarities to counties. Currently, 15 organized boroughs cover about 38 percent of the state. The remaining area is considered a single unorganized borough. Approximately 86 percent of the state's population resides within an organized borough.

**Mandatory Area-wide Powers and Duties:** First and second class boroughs must perform three area-wide powers: (1) education, (2) planning/platting/zoning; and (3) tax assessment and collection.

**Borough Comparisons:** There are three classes of general law boroughs authorized by law. First class boroughs are essentially identical to second class boroughs except that additional area-wide powers can be acquired by ordinance rather than referendum. Boroughs may provide additional services on an area-wide basis, a non area-wide basis (outside cities), and/or service area basis. Borough government consists of an assembly (legislative body, ranging in size from 5 to 16), a school board (which operates the school system), a planning commission, and a mayor. Alaska's single third class borough assumes only two mandatory area-wide powers: education and taxation. This borough is not permitted by law to assume any other area-wide or non-area-wide power, but it can create service areas.

## Municipal Government

There are two types of general law cities provided for by the Alaska Constitution: first class and second class.

**General law cities** can only do what the law says they can do (AS 29.35). A city has only those powers given to it by the state. These include general governmental powers (financial, administrative, and legal), powers to provide public facilities and services, and regulatory powers. These powers can allow a city to provide a wide range of community services and facilities. In practice, however, population and fiscal constraints serve to limit the number of services provided by many cities.

**First class cities** differ from second class cities in several ways. A community must have a minimum population of 400 in order to incorporate as a first class city. The mayor of a first class city is elected by the voters and is not a member of the council. The mayor of a first class city may vote only in cases of a tie or a veto action of the council. If a first class city is located in the unorganized borough, it has the added responsibilities of providing education, and planning and zoning services for its residents.

**Second class cities** are the most common form of municipal government found in Alaska. Communities with fewer than 400 residents can petition the state to incorporate as a second class city in order to provide services and facilities to their residents. Alaska Statutes require second class cities to conduct regular city council meetings, codify city ordinances, and establish local election procedures. Second class cities may provide other city services and raise revenue through sales or property tax. Second class cities may levy a property tax only if it is approved by the voters and at a level no higher than five mills. The limit does not apply to millage levied to pay off bonds. All other municipalities may levy a property tax of not more than 30 mills, except to pay off bonds.

## Home Rule Municipalities

A home rule municipality is a city or borough that has adopted a home rule charter through an election. The adoption of such a charter gives that local government "all legislative powers not prohibited by law or charter." (Article X, Section 2,

Constitution of Alaska). The charter provides for the governing structure, functions and services, and restrictions on municipal powers in accordance with the conditions, needs, and desires of the community. AS 29.10.200 (Limitation of Home Rule Powers) defines provisions of the *State Municipal Code* that apply specifically to home rule municipalities.

### Unified Municipalities

Unified home rule municipalities are established when an organized borough and all cities within the borough unite, following an election, to form a single unit of government with a home rule charter.

### Cities Organized Under Federal Law

Metlakatla was organized by authority of federal statutes and is situated on the Annette Island Indian Reservation in Southeast Alaska. The community has adopted a form of government similar in many respects to a municipality, but is recognized as a city under federal law only.

### Taxation and Finance

Locally generated revenues derive chiefly from two taxes that a municipality may levy—real and personal property taxes, and sales and use taxes. As a general rule, the municipal levies are limited to a maximum of 30 mills for property taxes (5 mills in second class cities). Cities may levy a sales or use tax subject to approval by the voters.

State financial assistance includes the Public School Foundation Program paid by the Department of Education to meet over 90 percent of computed basic need for municipal school districts, the State Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance programs for assistance related to local government services.

A number of cities provide public utilities—water and sewer, telephone, and electrical services—through municipally-owned utilities systems.



*The coastal zone management process allows the public to participate in writing policies that control resource development. Above, citizens of Angoon review a concept draft of the Angoon Coastal Zone Management document. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*



# Options of Municipal Governments

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## Unorganized Borough

**Requirements:** Areas of the state which are not within the boundaries of an organized borough constitute a single unorganized borough.

**Powers:** The legislature may establish service areas for special services that include, but are not limited to, schools, utilities, land use regulation, and fire protection. Service areas can be established by request of local citizens.

**Local Action Needed:** None—established by the State Constitution.

**Municipal Officers:** Legislators are the assemblymen of the unorganized borough.

## Organized Boroughs

**Requirements:** Area may incorporate as an organized borough if it conforms to the following standards:

1. Population of the area is interrelated, integrated as to its social, cultural, and economic activities, and is large and stable enough to support organized government.
2. The boundaries of the proposed borough conform generally to natural geography and include all areas necessary for full development of the local services.
3. The economy of the area includes the human and financial resources capable of providing local services.
4. Land, water, and air transportation facilities allow for communication and exchange necessary for the development of integrated local government.

**Local Action Needed:** A borough may be established by filing a petition with the Department of Community and Regional Affairs signed by 15 percent of the resident voters of the proposed municipality (based on the total of the voters in the last general election). After review by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, and approval by the Local Boundary Commission, following a public hearing in the locality, an election is held.

## First Class Borough

**Powers:** Three mandatory area-wide powers: taxation; education; and planning, platting, and zoning. Some additional services are added by action of the assembly. For others, a vote may be required.

**Municipal Officers:** Elected borough assembly and mayor. Elected school board. Appointed planning and zoning commission. May adopt the manager plan of government.

## Second Class Borough

**Powers:** Three mandatory area-wide powers: taxation; education; and planning, platting and zoning. Additional services, such as police, water, sewer, etc., are added

by approval of the voters through referendum.

**Municipal Officers:** Elected borough assembly and mayor. Elected school board. Appointed planning and zoning commission. May adopt the manager plan of government.

## Third Class Borough

**Powers:** Two mandatory area-wide powers: taxation and education. Must establish service areas for the exercise of additional powers.

**Municipal Officers:** Elected borough assembly. The borough assembly is the school board. Borough chairperson is also president of the school board.

## Unified Municipality

**Requirements:** An organized borough and all cities included within it may unite to form a single unit of home rule local government called a unified municipality.

**Powers:** A unified municipality has all powers granted by charter or by law as for organized boroughs and cities of the first class.

**Local Action Needed:** A unified municipality may be initiated through a petition process. A charter commission, if approved by referendum, drafts a charter for the unified municipality. Following public hearings, an election is held.

**Municipal Officers:** Elected assembly. Elected school board. Commissions as established by charter. May adopt the manager plan of government.

## Home Rule Municipality

Formation of home rule municipalities is also provided for in the Municipal Code. A home rule municipality is a municipal corporation and political subdivision. It has all legislative powers not prohibited by law or charter.

## First Class City

**Requirements:** A community which meets the following standards may incorporate as a first class city:

1. The community has 400 or more permanent residents.
2. The boundaries of the proposed city include all areas necessary to provide municipal services on an efficient scale.
3. The economy of the community includes the human and financial resources necessary to provide local services in considering the economy of the community, the Local Boundary Commission shall consider property valuations, economic base, personal income, resource and commercial development, anticipated functions, and the expenses and income of the proposed city, including the ability of the community to generate local revenue.
4. The population of the community is stable enough to support local government.
5. There is a demonstrated need for local government.

**Powers:** If the city is not in a borough, by law it must provide planning, platting, zoning; taxation; and education. Can add other powers for services (police, water, sewer, etc.) by council action.

**Local Action Needed:** Petition to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs with the signature and resident address of 25 permanent resident voters or of 15 percent of the permanent resident voters within the proposed municipality, whichever is greater, based on the number who voted in the last general election.

**Municipal Officers:** Elected council and mayor. If the city is not part of a borough it will have an elected school board and appointed planning and zoning commission. May adopt the manager plan of government.

## Second Class City

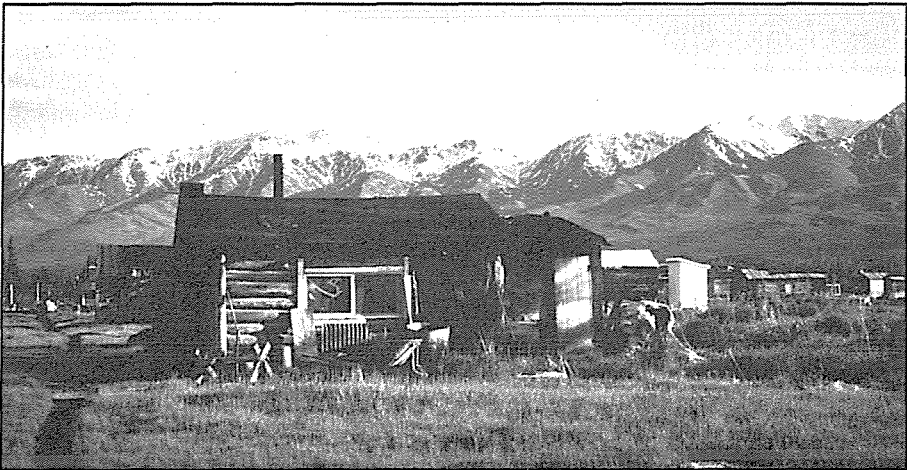
**Requirements:** A community which meets all of the above standards except (1) may incorporate as a second class city.

**Powers:** If the city is not in a borough, it may provide planning, platting and zoning. It is not required by law to do so. May add other powers for services (such as police, water, sewer, etc.) by council action. The city does not have the power of education; therefore, the city is not a school district.

**Local Action Needed:** Petition to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs with the signatures and resident addresses of 50 permanent resident voters or of 15 percent of the permanent resident voters within the proposed municipality, whichever is greater, based on the number who voted in the last general election.

**Municipal Officers:** Elected council. The mayor is appointed from council members. If the city is not part of a borough, it could have an appointed planning and zoning commission and an advisory school board. May adopt the manager plan of government.

**Source:** Adapted from Title 29 of State of Alaska Municipal Code. Detailed information on local government can be obtained from the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Juneau, Alaska. Also prepared by the League of Women Voters of Alaska.



*An abandoned village in the shadow of the Wrangell Mountains. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

# Summary of City Government

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## TYPE OF CITY CLASSIFICATION

CHARACTERISTIC	SECOND CLASS	FIRST CLASS	HOME RULE
<b>Term of Office</b>			
City Council	3 or 4 years	3 years	Home Rule: All characteristics determined by home rule charter
School Board	No school powers	3 years	
Mayor	1 year	3 years	
City Manager	Serves at pleasure of Council	Serves at pleasure of Council	
City Administrator	Serves at pleasure of Mayor or Mayor assumes Administrator duties	Serves at pleasure of Mayor or Mayor assumes Administrator duties	
<b>Method of Election</b>			
City Council	Elected at large	Elected at large	
School Board	No school powers	Elected at large	
Mayor	Elected by City Council	Elected at large	
City Manager	Manager Plan adopted by Referendum. City Manager appointed by Council	Manager Plan adopted by Referendum. City Manager appointed by Council	
City Administrator	Appointed by Mayor in absence of Manager Plan	Appointed by Mayor in absence of Manager Plan	
<b>Membership</b>			
City Council	7 members	6 members	
School Board	No school powers	5 members	
Voting Power (Mayor)	Votes on all issues	Only votes in case of ties	
Veto Power (Mayor)	No veto power	Veto power over Council action; Council has 2/3 override	

# Summary of Municipal Powers

## TYPE OF CITY CLASSIFICATION

Powers	Second Class	First Class	Home Rule
<b>Codify Ordinances</b>	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
<b>Establish Election Procedures</b>	Mandatory; election procedure established by ordinance	Mandatory; election procedure established by ordinance	Mandatory; election procedure established by home rule charter and by ordinance
<b>Taxation: Property Tax</b>	Optional; tax and levy established by referendum	Optional; property tax and rate established by council action	Optional; property tax and rates established by ordinance unless referendum required by home rule charter
<b>Sales Tax</b>	Optional; tax and levy established by referendum	Optional; tax and levy established by referendum	Optional; procedure established in home rule charter
<b>Education</b>	Provided by REAA	Mandatory school district*	Mandatory school district*
<b>Planning and Zoning</b>	Optional	Mandatory	Mandatory
<b>Eminent Domain</b>	Granted by referendum	Granted by ordinance	Granted by ordinance unless required by home rule
<b>Sell, Buy, Exchange Real Property</b>	Granted by ordinance	Granted by ordinance	Granted by home rule charter and by ordinance
<b>Incur Indebtedness</b>	Referendum required	Referendum required	Referendum required
<b>Revenue Bonds</b>	Ordinance required	Ordinance required	Ordinance required unless referendum required by home rule charter
<b>General Administrative Powers</b>	Optional	Optional	Optional
<b>Operate Facilities and Services</b>	Optional	Optional	Optional
<b>Regulate Rights-of-Way</b>	Optional	Optional	Optional
<b>Establish Historical Districts</b>	Optional	Optional	Optional
<b>Extraterritorial Jurisdiction</b>	Optional; powers adopted by ordinance	Optional; powers adopted by ordinance	Optional; powers adopted by ordinance

\* Only applies to cities outside of an organized borough.

# Organized Boroughs and Home Rule Municipalities

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Aleutians East Borough .....	Second Class
Municipality of Anchorage .....	Unified Home Rule
Bristol Bay Borough .....	Second Class
Denali Borough .....	Home Rule
Fairbanks North Star Borough .....	Second Class
Haines Borough .....	Second Class
City and Borough of Juneau .....	Unified Home Rule
Kenai Peninsula Borough .....	Second Class
Ketchikan Gateway Borough .....	Second Class
Kodiak Island Borough .....	Second Class
Lake and Peninsula Borough .....	Home Rule
Matanuska-Susitna Borough .....	Second Class
North Slope Borough .....	Home Rule
Northwest Arctic Borough .....	Home Rule
City and Borough of Sitka .....	Unified Home Rule

## Cities Within Organized Boroughs

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### Aleutian East Borough

Akutan .....	Second Class
Cold Bay .....	Second Class
False Pass .....	Second Class
King Cove .....	First Class
Sand Point .....	First Class

### Denali Borough

Anderson .....	Second Class
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### Fairbanks North Star Borough

Fairbanks .....	Home Rule
North Pole .....	Home Rule

### Kenai Peninsula Borough

Homer .....	First Class
Kachemak .....	Second Class
Kenai .....	Home Rule
Seldovia .....	First Class
Seward .....	Home Rule
Soldotna .....	First Class

### Ketchikan Gateway Borough

Ketchikan .....	Home Rule
Saxman .....	Second Class

### Haines Borough

Haines .....	First Class
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### Kodiak Island Borough

Akhiok .....	Second Class
Kodiak .....	Home Rule
Larsen Bay .....	Second Class
Old Harbor .....	Second Class
Ouzinkie .....	Second Class

### Lake and Peninsula Borough

Chignik .....	Second Class
Newhalen .....	Second Class
Nondalton .....	Second Class
Port Heiden .....	Second Class

### Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Houston .....	Second Class
Palmer .....	Home Rule
Wasilla .....	First Class

### North Slope Borough

Anaktuvuk Pass .....	Second Class
Atkasuk .....	Second Class
Barrow .....	First Class
Kaktovik .....	Second Class
Nuiqsut .....	Second Class
Point Hope .....	Second Class
Wainwright .....	Second Class

### Northwest Arctic Borough

Ambler .....	Second Class
Buckland .....	Second Class
Deering .....	Second Class
Kiana .....	Second Class
Kivalina .....	Second Class
Kobuk .....	Second Class
Kotzebue .....	Second Class
Noorvik .....	Second Class
Selawik .....	Second Class
Shungnak .....	Second Class

# Local Government Directory

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## Municipalities and Boroughs

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### **Aleutians East Borough**

Second Class Borough  
P.O. Box 349  
Sand Point 99661  
Phone: 383-2699  
Incorporated: 10/23/87  
Population: 2,567

### **Municipality of Anchorage**

Unified Home Rule  
Municipality  
P.O. Box 196650  
Anchorage 99519-6650  
Phone: 343-4431  
Incorporated: Sept. 1975  
Population: 230,185

### **Bristol Bay Borough**

Second Class Borough  
P.O. Box 189  
Naknek 99633  
Phone: 246-4224  
Incorporated: 10/02/62  
Population: 1,451

### **Denali Borough**

Home Rule Borough  
P.O. Box 3140  
Anderson 99744  
Phone: 582-2777  
Incorporated: 12/07/90  
Population: 1,992

### **Fairbanks North Star Borough**

Second Class Borough  
P.O. Box 71267  
Fairbanks 99707  
Phone: 452-4761  
Incorporated: 1/01/64  
Population: 74,031

### **Haines Borough**

Third Class Borough  
Box 1209  
Haines 99827  
Phone: 766-2711  
Incorporated: 8/29/68  
Population: 2,058

### **City and Borough of Juneau**

Unified Home Rule  
Municipality  
155 S. Seward Street  
Juneau 99801  
Phone: 586-5278  
Incorporated: 7/01/70  
Population: 28,881

### **Kenai Peninsula Borough**

Second Class Borough  
144 N. Binkley St.  
Soldotna 99669  
Phone: 262-4441  
Incorporated: 1/01/64  
Population: 40,312

### **Ketchikan Gateway Borough**

Second Class Borough  
344 Front Street  
Ketchikan 99901  
Phone: 228-6625  
Incorporated: 9/06/63  
Population: 13,259

### **Kodiak Island Borough**

Second Class Borough  
710 Mill Bay Road  
Kodiak 99615  
Phone: 486-5736  
Incorporated: 9/24/63  
Population: 15,679

### **Lake and Peninsula Borough**

Home Rule Borough  
P.O. Box 495  
King Salmon 99613  
Phone: 246-3421  
Incorporated: 4/24/89  
Population: 1,844

### **Matanuska-Susitna Borough**

Second Class Borough  
350 E. Dahlia Ave.  
Palmer 99645  
Phone: 745-4801  
Incorporated: 1/01/64  
Population: 38,953

### **North Slope Borough**

Home Rule Borough  
P.O. Box 69  
Barrow 99723  
Phone: 852-2611  
Incorporated: 7/01/72  
Population: 7,813

### **Northwest Arctic Borough**

Home Rule Borough  
P.O. Box 1110  
Kotzebue 99752  
Phone: 442-2500  
Incorporated: 6/02/86  
Population: 7,081

### **City and Borough of Sitka**

Unified Home Rule  
Municipality  
304 Lake St.  
Sitka 99835  
Phone: 747-3294  
Incorporated: 12/02/71  
Population: 8,526

## Cities

### **Akhiok**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 5050  
Kodiak 99615  
Phone: 836-2229  
Incorporated: 1972  
Population: 93

### **Akiak**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 52167  
Akiak 99552  
Phone: 765-7411  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 272

### **Akutan**

Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Akutan 99553  
Phone: 698-2228  
*Also:*  
750 W. 2nd Ave.,  
Suite 104  
Anchorage 99501  
Phone: 279-9245  
Incorporated: 1979  
Population: 432

### **Alakanuk**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 167  
Alakanuk 99554  
Phone: 238-3313  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 559

### **Aleknagik**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 33  
Aleknagik 99555  
Phone: 842-5953/2528  
Incorporated: 1973  
Population: 160

### **Allakaket**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 30  
Allakaket 99720  
Phone: 968-2241  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 207

### **Ambler**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 9  
Ambler 99786  
Phone: 445-2122  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 312

### **Anaktuvuk Pass**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 21030  
Anaktuvuk 99721  
Phone: 661-3612  
Incorporated: 1957  
Population: 246

### **Anderson**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 3100  
Anderson 99744  
Phone: 582-2500  
Incorporated: 1962  
Population: 646

### **Angoon**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 189  
Angoon 99820  
Phone: 788-3653  
Incorporated: 1963  
Population: 685

### **Aniak**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 43  
Aniak 99557  
Phone: 675-4481  
Incorporated: 1972  
Population: 578

### **Anvik**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 50  
Anvik 99558  
Phone: 663-6328  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 101

### **Atka**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 47070  
Atka 99547  
Phone: 839-2233  
Incorporated: 1988  
Population: 107

### **Atmautluak**

Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Atmautluak 99559  
Phone: 553-5610  
Incorporated: 1976  
Population: 247

### **Atqasuk**

Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Atqasuk 99791  
Phone: 633-6811  
Incorporated: 1982  
Population: 217

### **Barrow**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 629  
Barrow 99723  
Phone: 852-5211  
Incorporated: 1959  
Population: 3,379

### **Bethel**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 388  
Bethel 99559-0388  
Phone: 543-2097/2047  
Incorporated: 1957  
Population: 4,470

### **Bettles**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 26023  
Bettles 99726  
Phone: 692-5191  
Incorporated: 1985  
Population: 45



**Brevig Mission**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 85021  
Brevig Mission 99785  
Phone: 642-3851  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 197

**Buckland**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 49  
Buckland 99727  
Phone: 494-2121  
Incorporated: 1966  
Population: 302

**Chefornak**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 29  
Chefornak 99561  
Phone: 867-8528  
Incorporated: 1974  
Population: 302

**Chevak**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 6083  
Chevak 99563  
Phone: 858-7926  
Incorporated: 1967  
Population: 598

**Chignik**  
Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Chignik 99564  
Phone: 749-2280/2281  
Incorporated: 1983  
Population: 128

**Chuathbaluk**  
Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Chuathbaluk 99557  
Phone: 467-4115  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 127

**Clark's Point**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 7  
Clark's Point 99569  
Phone: 236-1221  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 87

**Coffman Cove**  
Second Class City  
310 Harbor Drive  
Coffman Cove 99950  
Phone: 329-2232  
Incorporated: 1989  
Population: 180

**Cold Bay**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 10  
Cold Bay 99571  
Phone: 532-2401  
Incorporated: 1982  
Population: 158

**Cordova**  
Home Rule City  
P.O. Box 1210  
Cordova 99574  
Phone: 424-6200  
Incorporated: 1909  
Population: 2,619

**Craig**  
First Class City  
P.O. Box 23  
Craig 99921  
Phone: 826-3275  
Incorporated: 1922  
Population: 1,535

**Deering**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 36049  
Deering 99736-0049  
Phone: 363-2136  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 154

**Delta Junction**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 229  
Delta Junction 99737  
Phone: 895-4656  
Incorporated: 1960  
Population: 1,185

**Dillingham**  
First Class City  
P.O. Box 889  
Dillingham 99576  
Phone: 842-5 211  
Incorporated: 1963  
Population: 2,232

**Diomedea**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box D10  
Little Diomedea 99762  
Phone: 686-3071  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 171

**Eagle**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 1901  
Eagle 99738  
Phone: 547-2282  
(Mondays)  
Incorporated: 1901  
Population: 169

**Eek**  
P.O. Box 009  
Eek 99578  
Phone: 563-5129  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 261

**Ekwook**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 49  
Ekwook 99580  
Phone: 464-3311  
Incorporated: 1974  
Population: 126

**Elim**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 39009  
Elim 99739  
Phone: 890-3441  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 285

**Emmonak**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 8  
Emmonak 99581  
Phone: 949-1227  
Incorporated: 1964  
Population: 675

**Fairbanks**  
Home Rule City  
410 Cushman Street  
Fairbanks 99701  
Phone: 452-6719  
Incorporated: 1903  
Population: 28,853

**False Pass**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 50  
False Pass 99583  
Phone: 548-2212  
Incorporated: 1990  
Population: 69

**Fort Yukon**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 269  
Fort Yukon 99740  
Phone: 662-2379/2479  
Incorporated: 1959  
Population: 646

**Galena**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 149  
Galena 99741  
Phone: 656-1301/1302  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 928

**Gambell**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 189  
Gambell 99742  
Phone: 985-5112  
Incorporated: 1963  
Population: 520

**Golovin**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 62059  
Golovin 99762  
Phone: 779-3681  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 154

**Goodnews Bay**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 70  
Goodnews Bay 99589  
Phone: 967-8614  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 244

**Grayling**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 89  
Grayling 99590  
Phone: 453-5148  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 228

**Haines**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 1049  
Haines 99827  
Phone: 766-2231  
Incorporated: 1910  
Population: 1,173

**Holy Cross**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 203  
Holy Cross 99602  
Phone: 476-7139  
Incorporated: 1968  
Population: 276

**Homer**

First Class City  
491 E. Pioneer Avenue  
Homer 99603  
Phone: 235-8121  
Incorporated: 1964  
Population: 4,513

**Hoonah**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 360  
Hoonah 99829  
Phone: 945-3663  
Incorporated: 1946  
Population: 894

**Hooper Bay**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 37  
Hooper Bay 99604  
Phone: 758-4311  
Incorporated: 1966  
Population: 807

**Houston**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 27  
Houston 99694  
Phone: 892-6869  
Incorporated: 1966  
Population: 738

**Hughes**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 45010  
Hughes 99745  
Phone: 889-2206  
Incorporated: 1973  
Population: 60

**Huslia**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 10  
Huslia 99746  
Phone: 824-2256  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 225

**Hydaburg**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 49  
Hydaburg 99922  
Phone: 285-3761  
Incorporated: 1927  
Population: 457

**Kachemak**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 958  
Homer 99603  
Phone: 235-8897  
Incorporated: 1961  
Population: 418

**Kake**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 500  
Kake 99830  
Phone: 785-3804  
Incorporated: 1952  
Population: 682

**Kaktovik**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 27  
Kaktovik 99747  
Phone: 640-6313  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 224

**Kaltag**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 9  
Kaltag 99748  
Phone: 534-2230  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 253

**Kasaan**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box KXA-Kasaan  
Ketchikan 99950-0340  
Phone: 542-2212  
Incorporated: 1976  
Population: 80

**Kasigluk**

Second Class City  
Akula Heights  
Kasigluk 99609  
Phone: 477-6929  
Incorporated: 1982  
Population: 445

**Kenai**

Home Rule City  
210 Fidalgo Ave.  
Kenai 99611  
Phone: 283-7535  
Incorporated: 1960  
Population: 6,543

**Ketchikan**

Home Rule City  
334 Front Street  
Ketchikan 99901  
Phone: 225-3111  
Incorporated: 1900  
Population: 7,943

**Kiana**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 150  
Kiana 99749  
Phone: 475-2136  
Incorporated: 1964  
Population: 414

**King Cove**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 37  
King Cove 99612  
Phone: 497-2340  
*Also:*  
1007 W. 3rd Ave., #201  
Anchorage 99501  
Phone: 274-7555  
Incorporated: 1947  
Population: 831

**Kivalina**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 50079  
Kivalina 99750  
Phone: 645-2137  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 307

**Klawock**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 113  
Klawock 99925  
Phone: 755-2261  
Incorporated: 1929  
Population: 897

**Kobuk**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 20  
Kobuk 99751  
Phone: 948-2217  
Incorporated: 1973  
Population: 93

**Kodiak**

Home Rule City  
P.O. Box 1397  
Kodiak 99615  
Phone: 486-8636  
Incorporated: 1940  
Population: 6,787

**Kotlik**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 20268  
Kotlik 99620  
Phone: 899-4313  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 489

**Kotzebue**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 46  
Kotzebue 99752  
Phone: 442-3401  
Incorporated: 1958  
Population: 2,961

**Koyuk**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 29  
Koyuk 99573  
Phone: 963-3441  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 250

**Koyukuk**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 54049  
Koyukuk 99754  
Phone: 927-2214  
Incorporated: 1973  
Population: 143

**Kupreanof**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 50  
Petersburg 99833  
Phone: 772-3660  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 52

**Kwethluk**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 63  
Kwethluk 99621  
Phone: 757-6614  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 563

**Larsen Bay**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 8  
Larsen Bay 99624  
Phone: 847-2211  
Incorporated: 1974  
Population: 149

**Lower Kalskag**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 81  
Lower Kalskag 99626  
Phone: 471-2228  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 283

**Manokotak**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 170  
Manokotak 99628  
Phone: 289-1027/2007  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 377

**Marshall**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 09  
Marshall 99585  
Phone: 639-6415/6215  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 294

**McGrath**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 30  
McGrath 99627  
Phone: 542-3825  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 533

**Mekoryuk**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 29  
Mekoryuk 99630  
Phone: 827-8314  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 197

**Metlakatla**  
Federal Law City  
P.O. Box 8  
Metlakatla 99926  
Phone: 886-4441  
Incorporated: 1944  
Population: 1,386

**Mountain Village**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 32085  
Mountain Village 99632  
Phone: 591-2929/2715  
Incorporated: 1967  
Population: 755

**Napakiak**  
Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Napakiak 99634  
Phone: 589-2611  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 343

**Napaskiak**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 6109  
Napaskiak 99559  
Phone: 737-7626  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 334

**Nenana**  
Home Rule City  
P.O. Box 70  
Nenana 99760  
Phone: 832-5501  
Incorporated: 1921  
Population: 555

**New Stuyahok**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 10  
New Stuyahok 99636  
Phone: 693-3111/3171  
Incorporated: 1972  
Population: 375

**Newhalen**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 165  
Iliamna 99606  
Phone: 571-1226  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 168

**Newtok**  
Second Class City  
Gen. Delivery/City Office  
Newtok 99559  
Phone: 237-2315  
Incorporated: 1976  
Population: 213

**Nightmute**  
Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Nightmute 99690  
Phone: 647-6426  
Incorporated: 1974  
Population: 167

**Nikolai**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 25  
Nikolai 99691  
Phone: 293-2113  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 113

**Nome**  
First Class City  
P.O. Box 281  
Nome 99762-0281  
Phone: 443-5242  
Incorporated: 1901  
Population: 4,503

**Nondalton**  
Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Nondalton 99640  
Phone: 294-2235  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 229

**Noorvik**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 146  
Noorvik 99763  
Phone: 636-2100/2211  
Incorporated: 1964  
Population: 600

**North Pole**  
Home Rule City  
P.O. Box 55109  
North Pole 99705  
Phone: 488-2281  
Incorporated: 1953  
Population: 1,644

**Nuiqsut**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 148  
Nuiqsut 99789  
Phone: 480-6727  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 316

**Nulato**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 65009  
Nulato 99765  
Phone: 898-2205  
Incorporated: 1963  
Population: 380

**Nunapitchuk**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 190  
Nunapitchuk 99641  
Phone: 527-5327  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 390

**Old Harbor**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 109  
Old Harbor 99643  
Phone: 286-2204/2203  
Incorporated: 1966  
Population: 322

**Ouzinkie**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 109  
Ouzinkie 99644  
Phone: 680-2209  
Incorporated: 1967  
Population: 216

**Palmer**  
Home Rule City  
231 W. Evergreen Ave.  
Palmer 99645  
Phone: 745-3271  
Incorporated: 1951  
Population: 3,300

**Pelican**

First Class City P.O. Box  
757 Pelican 99832  
Phone: 735-2202  
Incorporated: 1943  
Population: 290

**Petersburg**

Home Rule City  
P.O. Box 329  
Petersburg 99833  
Phone: 772-4511  
Incorporated: 1910  
Population: 3,576

**Pilot Station**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 5014  
Pilot Station 99650  
Phone: 549-3211  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 465

**Platinum**

Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Platinum 99651  
Phone: 979-8114  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 58

**Point Hope**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 169  
Point Hope 99766  
Phone: 368-2537/2836  
Incorporated: 1966  
Population: 610

**Port Alexander**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 8068  
Port Alexander 99836  
Phone: 568-2211  
Incorporated: 1974  
Population: 119

**Port Heiden**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 490  
Port Heiden 99549  
Phone: 837-2209  
Incorporated: 1972  
Population: 126

**Port Lions**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 110  
Port Lions 99550  
Phone: 454-2332  
Incorporated: 1966  
Population 300

**Quinhagak**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 90  
Quinhagak 99655  
Phone: 556-8315/8615  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 511

**Ruby**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 90  
Ruby 99768  
Phone: 468-4401/4424  
Incorporated: 1973  
Population: 243

**Russian Mission**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 49  
Russian Mission 99657  
Phone: 584-5111  
Incorporated: 1979  
Population: 266

**St. George**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 929  
St. George Island 99591  
Phone: 859-2263/2264  
*Also:*

4000 Old Seward  
Highway, Suite 301  
Anchorage 99503  
Phone: 561-2124  
Incorporated: 1983  
Population: 188

**St. Mary's**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 163  
St. Mary's 99658  
Phone: 438-2515/2617  
Incorporated: 1967  
Population: 491

**St. Michael**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 70  
St. Michael 99659  
Phone: 923-3222  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 299

**St. Paul**

Second Class City  
Pouch 1  
St. Paul Island 99660  
Phone: 546-2331  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 586

**Sand Point**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 249  
Sand Point 99661  
Phone: 383-2696  
*Also:*  
1007 W. 3rd Ave., #201  
Anchorage 99501  
Phone: 274-7555  
Incorporated: 1966  
Population: 1,003

**Savoonga**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 87  
Savoonga 99769  
Phone: 984-6614  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 511

**Saxman**

Second Class City  
Route 2, Box 1  
Saxman 99901  
Phone: 225-4166  
Incorporated: 1930  
Population: 320

**Scammon Bay**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 90  
Scammon Bay 99662  
Phone: 558-5529  
Incorporated: 1967  
Population: 317

**Selawik**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 49  
Selawik 99770  
Phone: 484-2132  
Incorporated: 1977  
Population: 672

**Seldovia**  
First Class City  
P.O. Drawer B  
Seldovia 99663  
Phone: 234-7643  
Incorporated: 1945  
Population: 512

**Seward**  
Home Rule City  
P.O. Box 167  
Seward 99664  
Phone: 224-3331  
Incorporated: 1912  
Population: 2,829

**Shageluk**  
Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Shageluk 99665  
Phone: 473-8221  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 152

**Shaktoolik**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 10  
Shaktoolik 99771-0027  
Phone: 955-3441  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 184

**Sheldon Point**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box SXP  
Sheldon Point 99666  
Phone: 498-4226/4250  
Incorporated: 1974  
Population: 131

**Shishmaref**  
Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Shishmaref 99772  
Phone: 649-3781/4811  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 448

**Shungnak**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 59  
Shungnak 99773  
Phone: 473-2161  
Incorporated: 1967  
Population: 224

**Skagway**  
First Class City  
P.O. Box 415  
Skagway 99840  
Phone: 983-2297  
Incorporated: 1900  
Population: 718

**Soldotna**  
First Class City  
177 N. Birch St.  
Soldotna 99669  
Phone: 262-9107  
Incorporated: 1967  
Population: 3,733

**Stebbins**  
Second Class City  
P.O. Box 22  
Stebbins 99671  
Phone: 934-3451  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 404

**Tanana**  
First Class City  
P.O. Box 249  
Tanana 99777  
Phone: 366-7159  
Incorporated: 1961  
Population: 422



*Takotna, an unincorporated community in the unincorporated borough, is able to provide fire protection thanks to state funding. (Photo courtesy of the Department of Community & Regional Affairs.)*

**Teller**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 548  
Teller 99778  
Phone: 642-3401  
Incorporated: 1963  
Population: 248

**Tenakee Springs**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 52  
Tenakee Springs 99841  
Phone: 736-2221  
Incorporated: 1971  
Population: 108

**Thorne Bay**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 19110  
Thorne Bay 99919  
Phone: 828-3380  
Incorporated: 1982  
Population: 614

**Togiak**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 99  
Togiak 99678-0099  
Phone: 493-5820/5920  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 713

**Toksook Bay**

Second Class City  
Gen. Delivery, Nelson Is.  
Toksook Bay 99637  
Phone: 427-7613/7511  
Incorporated: 1972  
Population: 446

**Tuluksak**

Second Class City  
General Delivery  
Tuluksak 99679  
Phone: 695-6212  
Incorporated: 1970  
Population: 357

**Tununak**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 69  
Tununak 99681  
Phone: 652-6527  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 315

**Unalakleet**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 28  
Unalakleet 99684  
Phone: 624-3531  
Incorporated: 1974  
Population: 740

**Unalaska**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 89  
Unalaska 99685  
Phone: 581-1251  
Incorporated: 1942  
Population: 2,265

**Upper Kalskag**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 80  
Upper Kalskag 99607  
Phone: 471-2220  
Incorporated: 1975  
Population: 173

**Valdez**

Home Rule City  
P.O. Box 307  
Valdez 99686  
Phone: 835-4313  
Incorporated: 1901  
Population: 4,635

**Wainwright**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 9  
Wainwright 99782  
Phone: 763-2815  
Incorporated: 1962  
Population: 501

**Wales**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 489  
Wales 99783  
Phone: 664-3501  
Incorporated: 1964  
Population: 147

**Wasilla**

First Class City  
290 E. Herning Ave.  
Wasilla 99687  
Phone: 373-9050  
Incorporated: 1974  
Population: 3,818

**White Mountain**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 66  
White Mountain 99784  
Phone: 638-3411  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 180

**Whittier**

Second Class City  
P.O. Box 608  
Whittier 99693  
Phone: 472-2327  
Incorporated: 1969  
Population: 299

**Wrangell**

Home Rule City  
P.O. Box 531  
Wrangell 99929  
Phone: 874-2382  
Incorporated: 1903  
Population: 2,630

**Yakutat**

First Class City  
P.O. Box 6  
Yakutat 99689  
Phone: 784-3323  
Incorporated: 1948  
Population: 527

**Source:** *Municipal Officials Directory 1991*, Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the Alaska Municipal League. The population of some towns may differ from Federal Census figures.

# Federal Government and International

## CHAPTER 6



*Marchers assemble for the 4th of July parade in Juneau. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

### **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT and INTERNATIONAL**

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# Congressional Delegation

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## **Ted Stevens, U.S. Senator**

Now ranked 9th in seniority in the U.S. Senate, Ted Stevens, a Republican, has been a member of the Senate since December 1968.

Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, Stevens became an Alaskan in the early 1950s. A graduate of UCLA and Harvard Law School, Stevens was U.S. Attorney in Fairbanks, Alaska. He also practiced law in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and served two terms as a representative in the Alaska State Legislature, holding positions of majority leader and speaker pro-tem.

During World War II, Stevens was a pilot with the 14th Air Force in China. During the Eisenhower Administration, Stevens held positions as assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and Solicitor of the Interior Department.

Stevens served eight years as the Senate's Assistant Republican Leader (the Whip), from 1977 to 1985. In the 102nd Congress, Stevens serves on five full committees: Rules, where he is ranking Republican; Appropriations; Commerce; Governmental Affairs; and Small Business. He is also a member of the board of the Office of Technology Assessment, and co-chairman of the Senate Observers Group to the Arms Control talks.

He is married to Catherine Chandler of Anchorage. They have one child. Stevens has five children by his first wife Ann, now deceased.



## **Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senator**

Republican from Fairbanks. Born Seattle, Washington March 28, 1933. B.A. in Economics, Seattle University 1955. Served in United States Coast Guard from 1955-57.

Banker 1959-80: President, Alaska National Bank of the North in Fairbanks, 1971-80. Commissioner of the Department of Economic Development for the State of Alaska from 1967-70. Vice President of the British Columbia and Alaska Board Trade; President, Alaska Bankers Association, 1973. President, Alaska Chamber of Commerce, 1977; Director, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, 1966, Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, 1973-78.

Elected to United States Senate 1980. Re-elected, 1986. Member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of which he is the Ranking Republican Member on the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests. Serves on Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and he currently serves as Vice Chair to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Married to Nancy R. (Gore) Murkowski. Six children: Carol Victoria Murkowski Sturgulewski, Lisa Ann Murkowski Martell, Frank Michael, Eileen Marie Murkowski Vay Wyhe, Mary Catherine, and Brian Patrick.

## Don Young, Congressman

A Republican from Fort Yukon; born in Meridian, California, June 9, 1933. Alaska resident since 1959. Received a BA from Chico State College, California, 1958; postgraduate work at the University of Alaska in political science.

Served in the U.S. Army, 41st Tank Battalion, 1955-57.

Career: Riverboat captain on the Yukon River; teacher for 10 years; Fort Yukon City Council, 1960-64; mayor of Fort Yukon, 1964-68; Alaska House of Representatives, 1966-70; Alaska Senate, 1970-73. Elected U.S. Congressman in a special election March 6, 1973. Re-elected 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990.

Vice chair, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Member, Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources. Member, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee; vice chair, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and Environment; member, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, Subcommittee on the Panama Canal/Outer Continental Shelf. Member, Post Office and Civil Service Committee; vice chair, Subcommittee on Postal Personnel and Modernization; member, Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services. House leadership: Executive Committee on Committees, determines committee assignments for Republican members of the House.

Married; wife, Lula; daughters Joni and Dawn.



## Congressional Delegation Office Addresses

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### U.S. Senate, Ted Stevens

#### Washington, D.C. Office

United States Senate  
522 Hart Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
(202) 224-3004

#### Anchorage Office

Barbara Andrews  
222 W. 7th Ave., #2  
Anchorage, AK 99513  
271-5915

#### Juneau Office

Gen Dickey - Special Assistant  
Lucy Hudson - Special Assistant  
Federal Bldg., Room 965  
P. O. Box 20149  
Juneau, AK 99802-0149  
586-7400

#### Fairbanks Office

Mary Lou Stealey  
Federal Building  
101 12th Ave., Box 4  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
456-0261

## U.S. Senate, Frank Murkowski

### Washington, D.C. Office

United States Senate  
709 Hart Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
(202) 224-6665

### Juneau Office

Gen Dickey - Special Assistant  
Lucy Hudson - Special Assistant  
Federal Bldg., Rooms 475 & 403  
P.O. Box 21647  
Juneau, AK 99802-1647  
586-7400

### Anchorage Office

Pat Heller - Special Assistant  
222 W. 7th Ave., #1  
Anchorage, AK 99513-7570  
271-3735

### Fairbanks Office

Marcia Kozie  
Federal Building  
101 12th Avenue, Box 7  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
456-0233

### Ketchikan Office

Sherrie Slick  
109 Main Street  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
225-6880

### Kenai Office

Peggy Arness  
120 Trading Bay Rd., Suite 350  
Trading Bay Professional Building  
Kenai, AK 99611  
283-5808

## U.S. House of Representatives, Don Young

### Washington, D.C. Office

House of Representatives  
2331 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-5765

### Anchorage Office

Bobbi Norman  
222 W. 7th Ave., #3  
Anchorage, AK 99513-7595  
271-5978

### Juneau Office

Gen Dickey, Lucy Hudson  
Federal Building, Room 401  
P.O. Box 21247  
Juneau, AK 99802-1247  
586-7132

### Ketchikan Office

Sherrie Slick  
109 Main Street  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
225-6880

### Kenai Office

Peggy Arness  
120 Trading Bay Rd., Suite 350  
Trading Bay Professional Building  
Kenai, AK 99611  
283-5808

### Fairbanks Office

Maxine Stanley  
101 12th Avenue, Box 10  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
456-0120

# Federal Judges In Alaska Since Statehood

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## **Walter H. Hodge**

Appointed February 19, 1960  
Retired in 1966  
Deceased

## **Raymond E. Plummer**

Appointed September 18, 1961  
Retired June 3, 1973  
Deceased

## **James A. von der Heydt, Senior Judge**

Appointed November 3, 1966  
Phone: 271-5582

## **James M. Fitzgerald, Senior Judge**

Appointed March 3, 1975  
Phone: 271-5553

## **H. Russel Holland, Chief Judge**

Appointed July 16, 1984  
Phone: 271-5621

## **Andrew J. Kleinfeld, Judge**

Appointed May 14, 1986  
Phone: 271-5625

## **James K. Singleton, Judge**

Appointed September, 24, 1990  
Phone: 271:3198

## **Address for all judges:**

U.S. District Court  
Federal Building, U.S. Courthouse  
222 W. 7th Ave.  
Anchorage, AK 99513

# Foreign Consuls in Residence in Alaska

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## **Consuls**

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### **Japan**

Akira Nagasaka, Consul General  
Consulate General of Japan  
550 W. 7th Ave., Suite 701  
Anchorage 99501  
Phone: 279-8428

### **Belgium**

Carl F. Brady, Jr., Honorary Consul  
1031 W. 4th Ave., Suite 400  
Anchorage 99501  
Phone: 276-5617

### **Denmark**

Frank Danner, Honorary Consul  
501 W Northern Lights Blvd.  
Anchorage 99503  
Phone: 272-7401

### **Finland**

William A. Stolt, Honorary Consul  
c/o Stolt's Home Center  
550 W. 64th Ave.  
Anchorage 99518  
Phone: 562-3326

### **France**

Colette G. La Rose, Honorary Consul  
2804 W. Northern Lights Blvd.  
Anchorage 99503  
Phone: 278-3535

### **Germany, Federal Republic**

Bernd C. Guetschow, Honorary Consul  
425 G St., Suite 650  
Anchorage 99501  
Phone: 274-6537

**Korea**

Bang Bin Huh, Consul General  
Korean Consulate  
101 W. Benson Blvd., Suite 304  
Anchorage 99503  
Phone: 561-5488

**Great Britain**

Dr. Diddy Hitchens  
Honorary Consul  
College of Arts and Sciences Bldg, #364  
University of Alaska Anchorage  
Anchorage 99508  
Phone: 786-4848

**Italy**

Ferdinand D. Chiei, Jr.  
Honorary Consular Agent  
P.O. Box 100148  
Anchorage 99510  
Phone: 349-4911

**Netherlands**

Daniel H. Cuddy  
Honorary Consul  
P.O. Box 100720  
Anchorage 99510  
Phone: 265-3555

**Norway**

Elaine Atwood  
Honorary Consul  
P.O. Box 40  
Anchorage 99510  
Phone: 263-9102

**Sweden**

Edward B. Rasmuson,  
Honorary Consul  
National Bank of Alaska  
301 W. Northern Lights Blvd.  
Anchorage 99503  
Phone: 276-1132

Note — Honorary consular officers are citizens or permanent residents of the receiving state who are appointed to perform functions usually performed by career consular officers.

**Source:** Office of the Governor, Office of International Trade.

## International Trade

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### Resource Potential

Alaska lies at the center of a trade hemisphere that stretches from Europe to the Orient. Anchorage International Airport, one of the world's busiest, is located almost midway between New York and Seoul, Bonn and Peking, London and Taipei. Alaska's many deep ice-free ports are closer to trade centers of the Northern Pacific Rim than any other ports in North America.

Alaska, with the production of about 2.1 million barrels of oil and 1.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas daily, produces more oil than any other state in the U.S. and supplies about 25 percent of total U.S. oil production. Estimates of Alaska's remaining recoverable reserves range from 5.0 to 11.6 billion barrels of oil and from 28.9 to 35.0 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Several world-class mineral deposits exist in Alaska, and there is the potential of other yet undiscovered deposits. The state represents a secure source of critical strategic and nonstrategic metals and coal. Commercial timber potential is estimated at 2.18 billion board feet. Off Alaska's coast, the continental shelf hosts a fishery that accounts for 50% of the total annual U.S. catch, with a potential resource for making Alaska tenth in the world in total fish production, and seventh in production of fish for human consumption.

**Source:** Office of the Governor, Office of International Trade, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas.

## Trade with Japan

Japan is by far Alaska's leading trade partner, accounting for over 70 percent of Alaska's exports. In 1987, the value of exports to Japan totaled over \$1 billion. By comparison, the next two highest ranking country in Alaska's foreign trade picture were not even close: exports to Korea were valued at \$156 million, and to the People's Republic of China, \$72 million.

Japan is the major consumer of Alaska's seafood, petroleum products (primarily liquid natural gas), and timber. Although Alaska has periodically shipped other products such as urea or ammonia to Japan, these three categories account for over 95 percent of the reported exports.

**Source:** Office of the Governor, Office of International Trade.

## Military in Alaska

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Alaska's strategic military value was recognized at the outset of World War II, although it took the Japanese invasion of the Aleutian Islands to spur the construction and development of large scale military installations. The Cold War, and Alaska's proximity to the Soviet Union, made Alaska a key outpost in the defense of North America. Today the Department of Defense and United States Coast Guard maintain 30 manned installations across the state as well as a large number of unmanned stations such as radio relay sites.

Alaska's military population is centered around the state's two largest cities. Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely near Fairbanks and Fort Richardson near Anchorage are the state's major Army bases. The Air Force's major bases are Eilson Air Force Base near Fairbanks and Elmendorf Air Force Base outside of Anchorage.

Alaska is host to the Alaskan Air Command (AAC) with headquarters at Elmendorf Air Force Base. Subordinate to the AAC are the 21st Tactical Fighter Wing at Elmendorf AFB and the 343rd Tactical Fighter Wing at Eilson AFB. Other units include the 5073rd Air Base Group at Shemya, the 5072nd Combat Support Squadron at Galena, the 5071st Combat Support Squadron at King Salmon as well as the Strategic Air Command tanker fleet, an airlift command, and E—3 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft at Elmendorf. The Air Force also operates 13 long range radar stations located around the state.

The principle Army unit in Alaska is the 6th Infantry Division (Light) and United States Army Garrison at Fort Richardson. Major subordinate units include the 1st Brigade at Fort Richardson, the 2nd Brigade at Fort Wainwright and the Aviation Brigade with helicopters at both forts. Other major units include the Division Artillery, 6th Engineer Battalion and the 106th Military Intelligence Battalion.

Headquarters for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard are located in Anchorage with principal units in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Bethel and Juneau.

The 17th Coast Guard District, with headquarters in Juneau, encompasses Alaska's 33,000 miles of coastline. The Coast Guard's major responsibilities include enforcing the 200—mile fisheries conservation zone, search and rescue, and maintenance of navigation aides. The Coast Guard served as the federal on—scene coordinator for the cleanup of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

The Navy and Marine Corps have commands and detachments in Anchorage and on Adak Island in the Aleutians. The Naval Security Group Activity, Military Sealift Command Office, Naval Reserve Center and a detachment of the 4th Marines Recon

Battalion are located in Anchorage. Naval Air Station Adak is host to naval units as well as a Marine barracks.

As of September 1989, Alaska's full-time military related population, including civil service employees and dependents, was 78,417 or almost 15 percent of the state's population. If retirees, the Alaska National Guard and reservists are added in, the total reaches 17 percent of the population.

The Army and Air Force make up roughly 79 percent of Alaska's military labor force and 10 percent of the state's total labor force. The total military labor force in 1989 was 33,533, or 13 percent of the state's total work force.

In 1989, \$840.0 million was paid as wages and salaries to military personnel and workers in the military—related civil service. Of the \$1.9 billion spent by the military in Alaska in 1989, \$1.4 billion was spent in Alaska, contributing to the local economy.

## Military Population in Alaska

(As of September 1989)

### Active Duty

	Military	Civil Service	NAF/EXCH*	Dependents	Total
Air Force	10,708	1,642	1,206	17,984	31,540
Army	10,027	2,098	831	17,984	30,830
Navy	2,491	314	200	2,115	5,120
Marine Corps	155	—	43	76	274
National Guard	490	615	—	2,290	3,395
Coast Guard	1,864	156	153	3,223	5,396
Corps of Engineers	11	493	—	1,267	1,771
Canadian Forces	36	—	—	55	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,782</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>44,884</b>	<b>78,417</b>

### Traditional Guard and Reserve

National Guard	3,778	—	—	—	3,778
Reserves	489	—	—	—	489
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,267</b>

### Retired (All Services)

Total Retired	5,146	4,841	—	—	9,987
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>35,195</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>44,884</b>	<b>92,671</b>

\*NAF/EXCH: Nonappropriated Fund/Exchange personnel.

**Source:** *Impact of Military Spending on the Economy of Alaska*, Directorate of Cost Analysis, Alaskan Command Comptroller, Elmendorf Air Force Base Alaska.

# Education and Arts



*Guest artists Phil Wiggins and John Cephas perform at the 1991 Alaska Folk Festival. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

## EDUCATION and ARTS

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# Elementary and Secondary Education

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The Alaska Constitution guarantees a free education to all Alaskan children. In 1990, about 108,000 students attended Alaska schools in grades preschool through 12; they were taught by some 6,400 teachers. State and local expenditures for secondary and elementary education totaled in excess of \$750 million.

## Local School Districts

Alaska's 471 public schools are controlled by 54 school districts. Thirty-three school districts operate in politically organized cities and boroughs and there are 21 Regional Educational Attendance Areas (REAAs) which serve villages and politically unorganized areas in rural Alaska.

In recognition of Alaska's emphasis on local control, each school district has a separate elected school board. The local boards work within state guidelines to determine hiring procedures, curriculum and basic policies for their respective school districts.

Many school districts have programs for special education, gifted—talented students, bilingual students, community education and migrant students.

## State Board of Education

The nine members of the State Board of Education are appointed by the Governor. The board sets statewide policy for Alaska schools and appoints a commissioner of education to carry out its decisions and to administer the Department of Education. (For more information see Department of Education in the Executive Branch chapter.)

## High School Diplomas

To receive a high school diploma, Alaska students must earn at least 21 credits. The State Board of Education stipulates that at least four credits must be earned in language arts; three in social studies; two each in math and science; and one in physical education. Local school boards set the remaining nine or more credit requirements for their own schools.

## Centralized Correspondence School

P.O. Box GA  
Juneau 99811  
465-2835

As an alternative to public school enrollment, Alaska students may enroll in correspondence school courses either through a local school district or through the State of Alaska's Centralized Correspondence School (CCS). CCS advisory teachers in Juneau write courses, grade lessons and maintain close contact with students and home teachers (usually the student's parents). CCS also offers a GED diploma by examination. In 1989-90, 850 Alaska students were enrolled in correspondence study.

During the open enrollment period (July 1 through the third week in October), any Alaska student may enroll in CCS. In addition, rural students (and some traveling students) may enroll at other times during the year.

## Mt. Edgecumbe High School

1330 Seward Ave.  
Sitka 99835-9438  
966-2201

Mt. Edgecumbe, a state-operated boarding school, provides an alternative high school program for students from rural areas (other Alaskan students seeking enrollment in the school's boarding or correspondence study programs are admitted on a case-by-case basis). Mt. Edgecumbe places strong emphasis on the basics and on curriculum related to Pacific Rim languages, cultures and activities. In 1990/91, 217 students were enrolled.

## Teacher Placement Program

Career Planning and Placement  
University of Alaska/Fairbanks  
Fairbanks 99775-1550  
474-6644

Each of Alaska's 54 school districts hires its own teachers, but the Career Planning and Placement Office at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks serves as a general clearinghouse for teacher openings. For a registration fee, educators are listed in a central pool from which the school districts hire teachers.

## Public School Expenditures

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Year	City and Borough	Cost Per Pupil in ADM*	AUBSD** or REAA†	Cost Per Pupil in ADM*
1976	\$164,978,343	\$2,028	\$ 35,065,022	\$ 3,946
1977	193,688,494	2,450	46,767,490	4,520
1978	211,478,523	2,709	57,826,137	5,389
1979	234,272,887	3,339	72,239,542	6,542
1980	256,691,097	3,771	84,004,250	7,612
1981	302,315,164	4,277	103,542,906	9,261
1982	354,804,998	4,874	123,858,705	10,652
1983	409,713,896	5,269	145,449,554	11,021
1984	401,932,872	5,438	144,660,893	11,186
1985	539,300,187	6,274	162,504,284	12,178
1986	557,998,108	6,341	172,217,671	12,160
1987	534,180,728	6,076	159,462,426	11,159
1988	517,564,239	5,846	148,725,395	12,175
1989	543,120,183	6,118	160,290,641	12,653
1990	588,589,849	6,458	167,353,614	12,981

\*ADM (Average Daily Membership)

\*\*AUBSD (Alaska Unorganized Borough School District)

†REAA (Regional Educational Attendance Areas)

# Enrollment of Alaska Students

Fiscal Years 1980—90

Fiscal Year	District Schools	REAAs	Private and Denominational Schools
1980	74,278	11,149	4,025
1981	74,071	11,367	4,447
1982	77,814	11,713	4,845
1983	81,919	12,849	3,490
1984	85,364	13,116	3,868
1985	88,240	13,211	5,489
1986	93,509	12,632	3,953
1987	94,061	12,577	4,690
1988	91,969	12,712	5,440
1989	91,182	12,778	5,383
1990	94,300	12,539	5,588

Fiscal Years	BIA Schools	Central Correspondence Study	Mt. Edgecumbe	Enrollment All Schools
1980	2,903	—	—	92,355
1981	2,668	—	—	92,553
1982	2,187	—	—	96,559
1983	1,099	—	—	99,357
1984	1,005	—	—	103,871
1985	691	563	—	108,194
1986	—	460	132	107,836
1987	—	809	174	110,354
1988	—	826	170	110,396
1989	—	581	193	110,117
1990	—	470	189	113,086

Number of High School Graduates		Number of GED Diplomas Granted	
1980	5,203	1980	2,273
1981	5,407	1981	2,350
1982	5,562	1982	2,550
1983	5,455	1983	2,271
1984	5,423	1984	2,226
1985	5,367	1985	2,226
1986	5,435	1986	1,950
1987	5,698	1987	1,757
1988	5,907	1988	1,736
1989	5,644	1989	1,199
1990	5,420	1990	1,367

# Alaska Schools Cited by the U.S. Secretary of Education

Each year a small number of schools across the nation are honored by the prestigious Elementary and Secondary School Recognition Program of the U.S. Secretary of Education. The Commissioner of Education in each state nominates schools for consideration and, after an initial round of elimination at the federal level, the finalist schools are further scrutinized through an on—site federal review of their educational programs. The following Alaskan schools have been recognized as exemplary by the U.S. Secretary of Education:

- 1983 Soldotna High School, Kenai Peninsula Borough School District  
Valdez High School, Valdez City Schools, Soldotna Junior High School, Kenai Peninsula Borough School District
- 1984 Kenai Junior High, Kenai Peninsula Borough School District
- 1985 Romig Junior High, Anchorage Municipal School District  
Gruening Junior High, Anchorage Municipal School District
- 1986 Tok Elementary, Alaska Gateway Schools
- 1987 Petersburg High School, Petersburg School District
- 1988 Weeler Elementary School, Fairbanks School District  
Yakutat Elementary School
- 1989 Homer High School, Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools
- 1991 East High School

## Scholastic Achievement Scores (SAT)

Year	Statewide Average Scores		National Average Scores	
	Mathematics	Verbal	Mathematics	Verbal
1975	481	461	472	434
1976	485	454	472	431
1977	487	459	470	429
1978	485	458	468	429
1979	478	452	467	427
1980	482	450	466	424
1981	486	449	466	424
1982	477	446	467	426
1983	468	437	468	425
1984	471	446	471	426
1985	477	446	475	451
1986	479	445	475	431
1987	479	445	476	430
1988	475	441	476	428
1989	480	443	476	427
1990	476	438	476	424

**Source:** Alaska Department of Education.

# School Districts

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Following are 33 school districts in Alaska that are located in organized cities and boroughs, and the 21 regional school districts located in the unorganized borough. The Centralized Correspondence Study program provides courses by correspondence to students in grades K-12 and is operated by the Alaska Department of Education.

**\*Adak Region Schools**

Adak Naval Station, Box 34 FPO  
Seattle, WA 98791 (Intra AK)

**\*Alaska Gateway Schools**

P.O. Box 226  
Tok 99780

**\*Aleutian Region Schools**

165 E. 56th St., Suite D  
Anchorage 99518

**Aleutians East Borough Schools**

P.O. Box 429  
Sand Point 99661-0429

**Anchorage Schools**

P.O. Box 196614  
Anchorage 99519-6614

**\*Annette Island Schools**

P.O. Box 7  
Metlakatla 99926

**\*Bering Strait Schools**

P.O. Box 225  
Unalakleet 99684

**Bristol Bay Borough Schools**

P.O. Box 169  
Naknek 99633

**\*Chatham Schools**

P.O. Box 109  
Angoon 99820

**\*Chugach Schools**

201 E. 56th Ave., Suite 210  
Anchorage 99518

**\*Copper River Schools**

P.O. Box 108  
Glennallen 99588

**Cordova City Schools**

P.O. Box 140  
Cordova 99574

**Craig City Schools**

P.O. Box BOO  
Craig 99921

**\*Delta/Greely Schools**

P.O. Box 527  
Delta Junction 99737

**Dillingham City Schools**

P.O. Box 170  
Dillingham 99576

**Fairbanks North Star**

Borough Schools  
P.O. Box 1250  
Fairbanks 99707

**Galena City Schools**

P.O. Box 299  
Galena 99741

**Haines Borough Schools**

P.O. Box 1289  
Haines 99827

**Hoonah City Schools**

P.O. Box 157  
Hoonah 99829

**Hydaburg City Schools**

P.O. Box 109  
Hydaburg 99922

**\*Iditarod Area Schools**

P.O. Box 90  
McGrath 99627

**Juneau City-Borough Schools**

10014 Crazy Horse Drive  
Juneau 99801

**Kake City Schools**

P.O. Box 450  
Kake 99830

**\*Kashunamiut School District**

985 KSD Way  
Chevak 99563

**Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools**

148 N. Binkley St.  
Soldotna 99669

**Ketchikan Gateway**

Borough Schools  
Pouch Z  
Ketchikan 99901

**Klawock City Schools**

P.O. Box 9  
Klawock 99925

**Kodiak Island Borough Schools**

722 Mill Bay Road  
Kodiak 99615

**\*Kuspuk Schools**

P.O. Box 49  
Aniak 99557

**Lake and Peninsula Schoois**

P.O. Box 498  
King Salmon 99613

**\*Lower Kuskokwim Schools**

P.O. Box 305  
Bethel 99559-0305

**\*Lower Yukon Schools**

P.O. Box 32089  
Mountain Village 99632

**Mat-Su Borough Schools**

P.O. Box 1688  
Palmer 99645

**Nenana City Schools**

P.O. Box 10  
Nenana 99760

**Nome City Schools**

P.O. Box 131  
Nome 99762

**North Slope Borough Schools**

P.O. Box 169  
Barrow 99723-0169

**Northwest Arctic Borough Schools**

P.O. Box 51  
Kotzebue 99752

**Pelican City Schools**

P.O. Box 90  
Pelican 99832

**Petersburg City Schools**

P.O. Box 289  
Petersburg 99833

**\*Pribilof Schools**

St. Paul Island 99660

**\*Railbelt School District**

Drawer 280  
Healy 99743

**St. Mary's School District**

P.O. Box 171  
St. Mary's 99658

**Sitka Borough Schools**

P.O. Box 179  
Sitka 99835

**Skagway City Schools**

P.O. Box 497  
Skagway 99840

**\*Southeast Island Schools**

P.O. Box 8340  
Ketchikan 99901-8340

**\*Southwest Region Schools**

P.O. Box 90  
Dillingham 99576

**Tanana Schools**

P.O. Box 89  
Tanana 99777

**Unalaska City Schools**

Pouch 260  
Unalaska 99685

**Valdez City Schools**

P.O. Box 398  
Valdez 99686

**Wrangell City Schools**  
P.O. Box 2319  
Wrangell 99929

**\*Yukon/Koyukuk Schools**  
P.O. Box 309  
Nenana 99760

**Yakutat City Schools**  
P.O. Box 427  
Yakutat 99689

**\*Yupit Schools**  
P.O. Box 100  
Akiachak 99551

**\*Yukon Flats Schools**  
P.O. Box 359  
Ft. Yukon 99740-0359

\*Regional school districts in the unorganized borough (Regional Education Attendance Area).

## **Postsecondary Education**

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One hundred twenty-seven postsecondary institutions and programs are currently authorized to operate in Alaska. They include university branches, community colleges, rural education centers, private colleges, business schools, religious programs, military base programs, and a wide variety of vocational, technical, and professional training centers.

### **Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education**

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P.O. Box FP, Juneau, AK 99811  
465-2854

Postsecondary institutions in Alaska are regulated by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, which was established by the Alaska Legislature in 1974. The commission advises the governor, the Legislature, and the governing boards of postsecondary institutions, and is responsible for coordinating the growth of public and private higher education in Alaska. The commission is governed by a 14-member board appointed by the governor.

The Commission publishes an annual directory which lists all of the postsecondary institutions authorized to operate in Alaska, as well as out-of-state institutions authorized to recruit and advertise in the state.

# University of Alaska

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The University of Alaska was established in 1917 by Alaska's territorial legislature as the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines. In the ensuing 74 years, the institution, which was named University of Alaska in 1935, has expanded to serve the state of Alaska as the statewide system of higher education. The university develops, disseminates and applies knowledge through high quality instruction, research and service to the public.

A Land Grant and Sea Grant institution, the University of Alaska offers developmental, vocational, certificate, associate, undergraduate and graduate degree programs, and lifelong learning opportunities to a combined enrollment of over 32,000 students. From the multicampus universities of Fairbanks, Anchorage and Southeast, the University of Alaska seeks to serve the broadest possible array of students and is particularly committed to providing educational opportunities for Alaska's rural and Native populations.

## Jerome B. Komisar

President  
University of Alaska  
Statewide System  
474-7311

Born January 31, 1937 in New York City. Alaska resident since 1990. Education: B.S., New York University, economics major, statistics minor, 1957; M.A., Columbia University, faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, 1959; Ph.D., Columbia University, faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, 1968; D.H.L., Alfred University (honorary), 1987. Administrative appointments: Acting vice chancellor for academic programs, provost, acting chancellor, executive vice chancellor, State University of New York, 1981-90; president, The Research Foundation for the State University of New York, 1982-90; acting president, State University College at New Paltz, 1979-80; vice chancellor for faculty and staff relations, State University of New York, 1974-81. Assistant to the president; acting dean, School of Management; chairman, Department of Business Enterprise and Accounting, Harpur College, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1978-74. Faculty appointments: University of Alaska, regents professor, 1990-; professor of economics and administration, State University of New York, 1988-90; associate professor, School of Management, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1970-74; lecturer, assistant professor, associate professor, Department of Business Enterprise and Accounting, Harpur College, 1966-70; assistant professor, Department of Economics, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, 1961-66; lecturer, Department of Economics, City College, City University of New York, 1959-61. Commissioner, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1990-; member, board of directors, New York State Council on Economic Education, 1986-1989. Married; wife, Natalie; children Harriet, Wade, Frances and Aurena. Appointed University of Alaska president, 1990.





## Board of Regents

The University of Alaska is governed by an 11-member Board of Regents who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Legislature. All but the student member, who serves a two-year term, serve for eight-year, staggered terms. The board reviews and approves educational policy, degree programs, campus development planning, and budget requests formulated by the university administration. The board appoints the president of the university, who serves as executive officer of the Board of Regents and is responsible for direct administration.

### **Board of Regents**

Robert F. Williams, president (1885-93) ..... P.O. Box 5555, Kenai 99611  
Morris Thompson, vice-pres. (1989-93) ..... c/o Doyon Ltd., 201 1st Ave., Fairbanks 99701  
Susan Stitham, secretary (1987-95) ..... P.O. Box 80913, Fairbanks 99708  
Mark H. Helmericks, treasurer (1987-95) ..... P.O. Box 12, Prudhoe Bay 99734  
Virginia W. Breeze (1989-97) ..... 101 East 9th Ave., Suite 12 B, Anchorage, 99501  
Eric Forrer (1989-97) ..... P.O. Box 34383, Juneau 99803  
Sharon D. Gagnon (1991-99) ..... 6721 Roundtree Drive, Anchorage 99516  
Joseph R. Henri (1991-99) ..... 9921 Near Point Drive, Anchorage 99507  
Michael P. Kelly (1991-99) ..... P.O. Box 71249, Fairbanks 99707  
Mary F. Reeve (1990-91) ..... c/o Native Student Center, 3211 Providence Drive,  
(Student Regent) University of Alaska Anchorage. Anchorage 99508  
Lew M. Williams Jr. (1991-99) ..... 755 Grant Street, Ketchikan 99901  
Jerome B. Komisar, President .... 101 Bunnell Bldg., 303 Tanana Dr., Fairbanks, AK 99701

### **University of Alaska Anchorage**

Donald F. Behrend, Chancellor  
3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage 99508  
786-1800

The University of Alaska Anchorage serves over 22,000 students from campuses in Anchorage, Kenai, Homer, Palmer, Kodiak and Valdez. UAA promotes student success by maintaining a strong emphasis on faculty excellence and student services, and by providing support services for students with special needs. UAA is a major center for development and delivery of programs in the health and biomedical sciences; public policy and administration; special education; vocational-technical fields; and international business and trade, with an emphasis on Pacific Rim nations.

Research units, located in Anchorage, include the Alaska Center for International Business, Institute of Social and Economic Research, Institute for Circumpolar Health Studies, and centers for Economic Education, Alcohol and Addiction Studies, High Latitude Health Research, and the Justice Center.

### **Prince William Sound Community College**

John Devens, Campus President  
P.O. Box 97  
Valdez 99686  
835-2723

Prince William Sound Community College has its main campus in Valdez with extensions in Cordova and the Copper Basin. The college, which is affiliated with the University of Alaska Anchorage, provides developmental, academic, and community interest courses, vocational education and training, and community service.

## **University of Alaska Fairbanks**

Joan Wadlow, Chancellor  
Signers' Hall  
Fairbanks 99775  
474-7521

The University of Alaska Fairbanks serves more than 8,000 students with campuses in Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, and rural centers in Fort Yukon, Galena, McGrath, Nenana and Tok, and Unalaska. UAF is strong in physical and natural sciences, with particular emphasis on northern environments, and is committed to educational opportunities for Alaska's rural and Native populations. Branch campuses and rural centers are responsive to local and regional needs, including offering open educational access to programs.

Research facilities include the Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, Alaska Native Language Center, the Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, the Fishery Industrial Technology Center in Kodiak, the Juneau Center for Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, the Mineral Industry Research, and Petroleum Development laboratories, the UA Museum, the institutes of Arctic Biology, Marine Science, and Northern Engineering, and the Geophysical Institute with its Poker Flat Research Range north of Fairbanks.

The library and museum provide major information resources and cultural collections with particular strength in Alaska and polar regions. Through the Cooperative Extension Service and Marine Advisory Program, UAF research results are interpreted and transferred to the people of the state.

## **University of Alaska Southeast**

Marshall Lind, Chancellor  
11120 Glacier Highway  
Juneau 99801  
789-4525

The University of Alaska Southeast is a comprehensive regional university with the primary purpose of providing postsecondary education in Southeast Alaska. As a major unit of the statewide University of Alaska system, UAS has campuses in Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka, and outreach locations throughout the region. It currently serves 5,990 full- and part-time students.

General education in the liberal arts forms the core of the educational programs of UAS, which is organized into the following academically defined units; School of Business and Public Administration; School of Education, Liberal Arts and Science; School of Regional Vocational/Technical Education; Office of Continuing Education; and Office of Outreach. A wide variety of programs are offered from certificates, associate degrees, and associate of applied science degrees to baccalaureate degrees, master degrees, and credential endorsement programs.

The Juneau campus is the center for the baccalaureate and graduate education for the region while the Ketchikan campus has administrative responsibility for the vocational/technical education programs and the Sitka campus administers the outreach educational programs of the university. UAS as a regional institution is accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.

# Private Colleges and Universities

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## **Alaska Pacific University**

F. Thomas Trotter, President  
4101 University Drive  
Anchorage 99508  
564-8248

APU, formerly Alaska Methodist University, offers associate and bachelor's degree programs. The curriculum consists of an arts and science core, with emphasis in management science, education, resource development, communications, hotel food service/tourism, religious and value studies. Graduate programs include Master of Liberal Arts, Master of Arts in Teaching and Master of Science in Management. Fully accredited by Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.

## **Sheldon Jackson College**

Michael Kaelke, President  
801 Lincoln Street  
Sitka 99835  
747-3666

Associate and bachelor's degrees in liberal arts, education, business, fisheries, forestry, marine science, and natural resource management and development. Fully accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.

## **Alaska Bible College**

Dr. Eugene Mayhew, President  
Box 289  
Glennallen 99588  
822-3201

Associate and Bachelor of Arts degree programs with Bible studies major. Accredited by American Association of Bible Colleges.

## **Alaska Business College**

Carol Titola, President  
800 E. Dimond Blvd., Suite 3-350  
Anchorage 99515  
561-1905

Business career training with six- to twelve-month courses in secretarial, word processing, accounting, transcribing, and administrative assistant skills. Accredited by Accrediting Commission of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools.

# Alaska Colleges and Universities

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## Closing Enrollment 1982-90

Fall Semester	University of Alaska Main Campus	University of Alaska Community Colleges*	Alaska Pacific University	Sheldon Jackson College	Alaska Bible College
1982	11,107	18,291	1,447	225	71
1983	11,757	19,003	1,316	215	89
1984	11,456	19,584	1,299	221	46
1985	11,804	20,781	1,410	242	62
1986	11,848	18,571	961	298	74

(Due to 1987 reorganization at the University of Alaska, enrollment figure compilation has changed.)

Fall Semester	University of Alaska Anchorage	University of Alaska Fairbanks	University of Alaska Southeast
1987	16,126	8,726	3,634
1988	17,062**	8,081	3,938
1989	17,064	8,472	4,427
1990	18,935	8,379	4,653

Fall Semester	Prince Wm. Sound Community College	Alaska Pacific University	Sheldon Jackson College	Alaska Bible College
1987	575	1,001	254	77
1988	503	1,498	270	90
1989	494	802	280	69
1990	461	734	268	111

NOTE: Enrollment figures are head count enrollments.

\*Includes rural education and extension centers.

\*\*Unofficial count.

# Public Vocational Education Centers

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## **Alaska Vocational Technical Center**

P.O. Box 889  
Seward 99664

*Operated by the Alaska  
Department of Education*

Formerly known as the Alaska Skill Center, AVTEC celebrated its twentieth anniversary in February 1990. It began as a training site for pipeline workers and has since diversified into a comprehensive training center offering over 100 long and short term classes for Alaskans. In 1989, approximately 1,700 students were enrolled at the center.

## **Alaska Technical Center**

P.O. Box 51  
Kotzebue 99752

*Operated by the Northwest  
Arctic School District*

## **Hutchison Career Center**

3750 Geist Road  
Fairbanks 99709

*Operated by the Fairbanks North  
Star Borough School District*

# Other Technical and Vocational Education Programs

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Many additional schools and institutes in Alaska offer vocational and technical training in a variety of fields. For a complete listing of these and other schools, write for the *Directory of Postsecondary Educational Institutions in Alaska*, Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, P.O. Box FP, Juneau, AK 99811.



*Students at the Alaska Technical Center in Kotzebue learn electronics. (Photo courtesy of the Department of Education.)*

# Arts and Culture Statewide

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## Alaska State Council on the Arts

411 W. Fourth Ave., Suite 1E  
Anchorage 99501-2343  
279-1558

The Alaska State Council on the Arts was established by the legislature in 1967 to promote the practice and enjoyment of the arts in Alaska. Funds for council programs are provided by the Alaska Legislature and the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency. The council is a quasi-independent board within the Department of Education.

Members of the Alaska State Council on the Arts serve three-year terms. The eleven appointees are citizens of recognized accomplishment in the arts, humanities, business, education or public service. Council members set policy and serve on panels which award grants for arts programs. Members serve without pay.

Council staff assistance is available to organizations and individuals for advice on arts development issues. Staff services can involve guidance on arts planning, arts education, artist promotion, management and project development and grant application development.

The council's other activities and programs include the following:

The availability of the loan of a professional quality tape recorder for the documentation of traditional stories and songs.

The operation of the **Contemporary Art Bank**, a collection of 600 works of art by living Alaskan artists. The Contemporary Art Bank provides high quality art work by living Alaskan artists for display in public spaces other than museums. The Art Bank supports the state's artists through the purchase of their work. The Art Bank collection is available for loan to state offices throughout Alaska, and to the offices of Alaska's congressional delegations here and in Washington, D.C.

Maintenance of color slide files and major exhibitions in Alaska of artwork by Alaskan and non-Alaskan artists.

Technical assistance to state agencies, school districts and the University of Alaska system in complying with Alaska's "Percent for Art" law, which requires that a percentage of the construction cost of state buildings be spent to commission or purchase artworks for display in those buildings.

The **Artist in Schools** program, which employs visual artists, dancers, musicians, actors, puppeteers, poets, writers, and traditional Native artists to conduct in-depth residencies, workshops and performances in schools throughout the state.

The **Master Artist and Apprentice Grants** which support traditional Native arts in Alaska. Grants are available for serious study of a traditional Native art with a recognized master artist.

Other grants available through the arts council include: **Project Grants** to non-profit organizations, schools and government agencies for specific projects and programs; **Season Support Grants** to assist with a portion of an organization's ongoing artistic and administrative functions; **Grants to Local Arts Agencies** to encourage arts development on a local level and to fund projects which are locally initiated and primarily community oriented; **Workshop Grants** for short-term workshops using artists and other professional resource persons as instructors; **Initiative Grants** to assist and foster artistic growth and to address special needs within the state; **Capital Grants** for the purchase of permanent equipment for Alaskan arts organizations; and **Grants to Individuals** including Master Artists and Apprentices, Individual Artist Fellowships and Artist Travel Grants to enable

individual Alaskan artists to create new works, obtain additional training and generally enhance their artistic skills and professional standing.

### **Alaska Poets Laureate**

Formerly the Alaska Poet Laureate was selected by the Juneau Poetry Society (now defunct) and then confirmed by the Alaska Legislature for a four-year term.

In 1988, Alaska's Poet Laureate was selected by a committee composed of all living Alaska Poets Laureate and the Literature Panel of the Alaska State Council on the Arts, and then confirmed by a resolution of the Legislature. The Poet Laureate receives neither state money nor is assigned specific tasks. With no budget for wages or travel, the Poet Laureate has traditionally responded to invitations to lecture, give readings, or hold workshops whenever such invitations correspond to his or her independent travel arrangements.

The following poets have served as laureates:

1963	Margaret Mielke	1973	Ruben Gaines
1965	Oliver Everette	1977	Sheila Nickerson
1967	Carol Beery Davis	1981	Richard Dauenhauer
1969	John Haines	1988	Joanne Townsend

### **Alaska State Museums**

Alaska State Museum	Sheldon Jackson Museum
395 Whittier Street	104 College Drive
Juneau 99801-1718	Sitka 99835-7657
465-2901	747-8981
FAX 465-2976	FAX 747-3004

Under the administrative responsibility of the Department of Education's Division of Libraries, Archives and Museums, the Alaska State Museums are responsible for collecting, preserving, and interpreting the human and natural history of Alaska, conveying the heritage of Alaska to state residents and visitors. In addition to permanent and temporary exhibits of local and regional interest, the museums also host exhibits from outside Alaska.

The museums travel to the public through the circulation and distribution of books, catalogues, films, traveling exhibits, and learning kits for the state's rural schools.

The State Museum provides support to museums and museum-related organizations throughout the state through consulting services and competitive grants-in-aid.

# Statewide Arts Organizations

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## **Alaska Arts in Education, Inc.**

An alliance of artists, teachers and administrators which supports all the arts as basic education.

P.O. Box 243044  
Anchorage 99524-3044  
276-8844

## **Alaska Arts Southeast, Inc.**

Coordinates arts resources and provides arts services to Southeast Alaska.

P.O. Box 2133  
Sitka 99835  
747-8177

## **Alaska Humanities Forum**

Affiliated with the National Endowment for the Humanities. Provides grants and matches cash gifts for non-profit organizations in Alaska that are involved in the humanities.

430 W. 7th Ave., Suite 1  
Anchorage 99501  
272-5341

## **Institute of Alaska Native Arts**

Advocates for Aleut, Eskimo, and Indian Artists of Alaska through educational programs, technical assistance, and informational services.

P.O. Box 80583  
Fairbanks 99708  
456-7491

# Regional and Local Arts Organizations

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(Listed in order by community)

## **Angoon Arts Council**

P.O. Box 189  
Angoon 99820

## **Bethel Council on the Arts**

P.O. Box 264  
Bethel 99559  
543-2321

## **Cordova Arts and Pageants**

P.O. Box 71  
Cordova 99574

## **Delta Greely Arts Council**

P.O. Box 1029  
Delta Junction 99737  
895-4473

## **Dillingham Arts Council**

P.O. Box 1390  
Dillingham 99576

## **Eagle Arts Association**

P.O. Box 114  
Eagle 99738

## **Very Special Arts Alaska**

P.O. Box 773185  
Eagle River 99577  
694-8722

## **Fairbanks Arts Association**

P.O. Box 72786  
Fairbanks 99707  
456-6485/456-2169

## **Glennallen Committee on Arts**

P.O. Box 377  
Glennallen 99588

## **Gustavus Arts Council**

P.O. Box 31  
Gustavus 99826

For a more complete list of state arts organizations contact the Alaska State Council on the Arts.



**Alaska Indian Arts Inc.**

P.O. Box 271  
Haines 99827  
766-2160

**Haines Arts Council**

P.O. Box 505  
Haines 99827

**Homer Council on the Arts**

P.O. Box 1764  
Homer 99603  
235-7579

**Hoonah Arts Council**

P.O. Box 436  
Hoonah 99829

**Juneau Arts and Humanities Council**

P.O. Box 020562  
Juneau 99802-0562  
586-2787

**Kake Arts Council**

P.O. Box 570  
Kake 99830

**Kenai Arts and Humanities**

P.O. Box 822  
Kenai 99611

**Ketchikan Area Arts and Humanities Council**

338 Main Street  
Ketchikan 99901  
225-2211

**Kivalina Arts Council**

c/o McQueen School  
Kivalina 99750  
645-2125

**Kodiak Arts Council**

P.O. Box 1792  
Kodiak 99615

**Bristol Bay Arts Council**

P.O. Box 276  
Naknek 99633

**Nome Arts Council**

P.O. Box 233  
Nome 99762

**Noorvik Arts Council**

General Delivery  
Noorvik 99763

**Northway Arts Council**

P.O. Box 483  
Northway 99764

**Pelican Community/School Arts Council**

P.O. Box 603  
Pelican 99832

**Petersburg Arts Council**

P.O. Box 605  
Petersburg 99833  
772-4573

**Port Alexander Arts Commission**

P.O. Box 8170  
Port Alexander 99836

**Greater Sitka Arts Council**

P.O. Box 564  
Sitka 99835

**Skagway Fine Arts Council**

P.O. Box 116  
Skagway 99840

**Thorne Bay Arts Committee**

P.O. Box 327-A  
Thorne Bay 99950

**Togiak School Arts Commission**

c/o Togiak School  
Togiak 99678  
493-5829

**Denali Arts Council**

P.O. Box 14152  
Trapper Creek 99683

**Aleutians Arts Council**

P.O. Box 89  
Unalaska 99685  
581-1297

**Valdez Council on the Arts**

P.O. Box 31  
Valdez 99686

# Alaska Museums, Historical Societies, and Heritage Foundations

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## Statewide

**Alaska Anthropological Association**  
200 W. 34th Ave., Suite 736  
Anchorage 99503

**Alaska Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 100299  
Anchorage 99510

**Alaska Association for Historic Preservation**  
524 W. 4th Ave., Suite 203  
Anchorage 99501

## Community-Based

(Listed in order by community)

**Anchorage Museum Association,  
Cook Inlet Historical Society,  
Anchorage Museum of  
History and Art**  
121 W. 7th Ave.  
Anchorage 99501  
343-4326

**North Slope Borough Commission  
on History and Culture**  
P.O. Box 69  
Barrow 99723

**Anchorage Historic Properties**  
524 W. 4th Ave.  
Anchorage 99501

**Yugtarvik Regional Museum &  
Bethel Visitors Center**  
P.O. Box 388  
Bethel 99559  
543-2098

**Heritage Library**  
National Bank of Alaska  
P.O. Box 100600  
Anchorage 99510

**Circle District Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 1893  
Central 99730  
520-1893

**Oscar M. Anderson House**  
420 M St.  
Anchorage 99502

**Chevak Traditional Council**  
P.O. Box 5514  
Chevak 99563

**Visual Arts Center of Alaska**  
713 W. 5th Ave.  
Anchorage 99501  
274-9641

**Bilingual/Cultural Heritage Center**  
Kushunamiut School District  
985 KSD Way  
Chevak 99563

**Anvik Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 110  
Anvik 99558

**Kenai Peninsula Historical  
Association**  
P.O. Box 711  
Cooper Landing 99572

**Copper Vailey Historical Society,  
George I. Ashby Memorial Museum**  
P.O. Box 84  
Copper Center 99573

**Cordova Museum.**  
622 1st Street  
Cordova 99574

**Delta Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 1089  
Delta Junction 99737

**Denali National Park Museum**  
P.O. Box 9  
Denali Park 99755

**Samuel K. Fox Museum**  
P.O. Box 273  
Dillingham 99576  
842-2322

**Eagle Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 56  
Eagle City 99738  
547-2230

**Tanana-Yukon Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 1336  
Fairbanks 99707

**University of Alaska Museum**  
University of Alaska Fairbanks  
907 Yukon Drive  
Fairbanks 99775  
474-7505

**Alaska Indian Arts, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 271  
Haines 99827  
766-2160

**Chilkat Valley Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 236  
Haines 99827  
766-2366

**Sheldon Museum and Cultural Center**  
P.O. Box 269  
Haines 99827  
766-2366

**Homer Society of Natural History**  
Pratt Museum  
3779 Bartlett St.  
Homer 99603  
235-8635

**Hoonah Cultural Center**  
P.O. Box 218  
Hoonah 99829

**Hope & Sunrise Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 18889  
Hope 99605-0088

**Gastineau Channel Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 21264  
Juneau 99802

**House of Wickersham**  
P.O. Box M  
Juneau 99811

**Juneau Douglas City Museum**  
114 4th St.  
Juneau 99801  
586-3572

**Sealaska Heritage Foundation**  
One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 201  
Juneau 99801  
463-4844

**Kenai Historical Society & Museum**  
P.O. Box 1348  
Kenai 99611

**Ketchikan Historical Museum**  
269 Dock Street  
Ketchikan 99901  
225-5600

**Totem Heritage Center**  
269 Dock Street  
Ketchikan 99901  
225-5900

**Tongass Historical Society**  
629 Dock St.  
Ketchikan 99901  
225-5600

**Klukwan Heritage Foundation**  
P.O. Box 1389  
Klukwan 99827  
767-5517

**Kodiak Historical Society and  
Baranof Museum**  
101 Marine Way  
Kodiak 99615  
486-5920

**Russian-Alaska Historical Society**  
St. Herman's Seminary  
414 Mission Rd., Suite 1  
Kodiak 99615

**Kotzebue Museum, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 46  
Kotzebue 99752  
442-3401

**Tochak Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 156  
McGrath 99627

**Duncan Cottage Museum**  
P.O. Box 282  
Metlakatla 99926  
886-4441

**Bristol Bay Historical Society**  
P.O. Box 43  
Naknek 99633

**Carrie McLain Memorial Museum**  
P.O. Box 53  
Nome 99672  
443-2566

**Museum of Alaska Transportation  
and Industry**  
P.O. Box 909  
Palmer 99645  
745-4493

**Clausen Memorial Museum**  
P.O. Box 708  
Petersburg 99833  
772-3598

**Resurrection Bay Historical  
Society Museum**  
P.O. Box 55  
Seward 99664  
224-3902

**Sheldon Jackson Museum**  
104 College Dr.  
Sitka 99835

**Sitka Historical Society and  
Isabel Miller Museum**  
330 Harbor Dr.  
Sitka 99835  
747-6455

**Sitka National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 738  
Sitka 99835  
747-6281

**Klondike Gold Rush National  
Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 517  
Skagway 99840  
983-2921

**Trail of '98 Museum**  
P.O. Box 415  
Skagway 99840  
983-2420

**Talkeetna Historical Society  
and Museum**  
P.O. Box 76  
Talkeetna 99676  
733-2487

**Archives Alive, Valdez Historical  
Society, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 6  
Valdez 99686  
835-4367

**The Valdez Museum**  
P.O. Box 307  
Valdez 99686  
835-2764

**Wasilla Museum**

323 Main St.  
Wasilla 99687  
376-2005

**Wasilla-Knik-Willow Creek**

Historical Society and Wasilla Museum  
323 Main St.  
Wasilla 99687

**"Our Collections" Museum**

P.O. Box 3  
Wrangell 99929-0003  
874-3646

**Whittier Historical Society and  
Fine Arts Museum**

P.O. Box 728  
Whittier 99693

**Wrangell Historical Society and  
Museum**

P.O. Box 1050  
Wrangell 99929  
874-3770

**Sources:** Alaska State Museum; *The Official Museum Directory*, 1991.



*Athapascan fiddler Bill Stevens instructs Fort Yukon students during an Artists in Schools residency program. (Photo by James Barker.)*

# History, State Designations and Superlatives

## CHAPTER 8



*Emmanuel Luetze, an artist famous in his time for painting historical scenes such as Washington crossing the Delaware River, rendered this scene of the negotiations to purchase Russian America — Alaska. Seated is U.S. Secretary of State William Seward; standing next to the globe is Russian Ambassador to the United States, Baron Edouard de Stoeckl. (Courtesy of Alaska State Libraries.)*

### **HISTORY, STATE DESIGNATIONS and SUPERLATIVES**

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# Chronological History of Alaska

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Presented below are historical facts for which there are written records. Until contact with Europeans, the history of Native Alaskans was preserved through the oral tradition. In the 250 years since Europeans found Alaska, much of that oral history was lost, and what was recorded does not correspond to the Western manner of recording events on a calendar basis.

- 1725 Peter the Great sends Vitus Bering to explore North Pacific.
- 1728 Vitus Bering sails through Bering Strait.
- 1733 Bering's second expedition, with Georg Wilhelm Steller aboard; the first naturalist to visit Alaska.
- 1741 Alexei Chirikof, with Bering expedition, sights land on July 15; the Europeans had found Alaska.
- 1742 First scientific report on the North Pacific fur seal.
- 1743-63 Concentrated hunting of sea otter by Russia.
- 1774 Juan Perez ordered by Spain to explore west coast; discovers Prince of Wales Island, Dixon Sound.
- 1776 Captain James Cook expedition to search for Northwest Passage.
- 1778 Cook reaches King Island, Norton Sound, Unalaska.
- 1784 Grigorii Shelikhov establishes first white settlement at Three Saints Bay, Kodiak.
- 1786 Gerassim Pribilof discovers the rookeries on the islands now known as the Pribilofs.
- 1791 George Vancouver leaves England to explore the coast; Alejandro Malaspina explores the northwest coast for Spain.
- 1792 Catherine II grants a monopoly of furs in Alaska to Grigorii Shelikov.
- 1794 Baranov builds first vessel in northwestern America at Voskressenski on Kenai.
- 1795 The First Russian Orthodox Church established at Kodiak.
- 1799 Alexander Baranov establishes Russian post known today as Old Sitka; trade charter grants exclusive trading rights to the Russian American Company.
- 1802 Indians massacre Russians at Old Sitka; only a few survive.
- 1804 Russians return to Sitka and attack Kiksadi fort on Indian River. Russians lose the battle, but Natives are forced to flee. Baranov re-establishes trading post.
- 1805 Yurii Lisianski sails to Canton with the first Russian cargo of furs to be sent directly to China.
- 1821 No foreigners allowed in Russian-American waters, except at regular ports of call.
- 1824-42 Russian exploration of mainland leads to discovery of the Nushagak, Kuskokwim, Yukon, and Koyukuk Rivers.

- 1834 Father Veniaminov moves to Sitka; consecrated Bishop Innokenty in 1840.
- 1840 Russian Orthodox Diocese formed; Bishop Innokenty Veniaminov given permission to use Native languages in the liturgy.
- 1841 Edward de Stoeckl assigned to the secretariat of the Russian legation to the U.S.
- 1847 Fort Yukon established.
- 1848 Cathedral of St. Michael dedicated at New Archangel (Sitka).
- 1853 Russian explorer-trappers find oil seeps in Cook Inlet.
- 1857 Coal mining begins at Coal Harbor on the Kenai Peninsula.
- 1859 De Stoeckl returns to U.S. from St. Petersburg with authority to negotiate the sale of Alaska.
- 1861 Gold discovered on Stikine River near Telegraph Creek.
- 1865 Western Union Telegraph Company prepares to put telegraph line across Alaska and Siberia.
- 1867 U.S. purchases Alaska from Russia; Pribilof Islands placed under jurisdiction of Secretary of Treasury. Fur seal population, stabilized under Russian rule, declines rapidly.
- 1868 Alaska designated as the Department of Alaska under Brevet Major General Jeff C. Davis, U.S. Army.
- 1869-70 The *Sitka Times*, first newspaper in Alaska, published.
- 1872 Gold discovered near Sitka and in British Columbia (Cassiar).
- 1874 George Halt said to be the first white man to cross the Chilkoot Pass in search for gold.
- 1876 Gold discovered south of Juneau at Windham Bay.
- 1877 U.S. troops withdrawn from Alaska.
- 1878 School opens at Sitka, to become Sheldon Jackson Junior College. First canneries in Alaska established at Klawock and Sitka.
- 1880 Richard Harris and Joseph Juneau, with the aid of local Tlingit clan leader Kowee, discover gold on Gastineau Channel; Juneau is founded.
- 1881 Parris Lode claim staked and by 1885 is the most prominent mine in Alaska: Treadwell Mine.
- 1882 First commercial herring fishing begins at Killisnoo; first two central Alaska salmon canneries built. U.S. Navy bombs, then burns Tlingit village of Angoon.
- 1884 Congress passes Organic Act. \$15 ,000 appropriated to educate Indian children.
- 1885 Dr. C. H. Townsend suggests introduction of reindeer into Alaska. Sheldon Jackson appointed General Agent for Education in Alaska.
- 1887 Father William Duncan and Tsimshian followers found Metlakatla on Annette Island.
- 1888 Boundary survey started by Dr. W. H. Dall of the U.S. and Dr. George Dawson of Canada.



- 1890 Large corporate salmon canneries begin to appear.
- 1890-92 Dr. Sheldon Jackson explores Arctic Coast; introduces reindeer into Alaska.
- 1891 First oil claims staked in Cook Inlet area.
- 1892 Afognak Reserve established, beginning the Alaskan Forest Service System.
- 1894 Gold discovery on Mastadon Creek; founding of Circle City.
- 1896 Dawson City founded at mouth of Klondike River; gold discovered on Bonanza Creek.
- 1897-1900 Klondike gold rush.
- 1897 First shipment of fresh halibut sent south from Juneau.
- 1898 Skagway is largest city in Alaska; work starts on White Pass and Yukon Railroad; Congress appropriates money for telegraph from Seattle to Sitka; Nome gold rush begins.
- 1899 Local government organized in Nome.
- 1900 Civil Code for Alaska divides state into three judicial districts, with judges at Sitka, Eagle, and St. Michael; moves capital to Juneau. White Pass railroad completed. U.S. Congress passes act to establish Washington-Alaska Military Cable (WAMCATS) that later becomes the Alaska Communications System (ACS).
- 1902 President Theodore Roosevelt establishes Tongass National Forest.
- 1904 Last great Tlingit potlatch held in Sitka. Submarine cables laid from Seattle to Sitka, and from Sitka to Valdez, linking Alaska to "outside."
- 1905 Tanana railroad built; telegraph links Fairbanks and Valdez; Alaska Road Commission established under Army jurisdiction.
- 1906 Alaska authorized to send voteless delegate to Congress. Governor's Office moved from Sitka to Juneau.
- 1907 Gold discovered at Ruby; Richardson trail established; Tongass National Forest, largest U.S. forest, created by presidential proclamation.
- 1908 First cold storage plant built at Ketchikan.
- 1911 International agreement between U.S., Great Britain, Canada, Russia, and Japan controls fur seal fisheries; sea otters placed under complete protection.
- 1911-38 Copper River and Northwestern Railroad serves Kennecott Copper Mine.
- 1912 Territorial status for Alaska provides for legislature; Alaska Native Brotherhood organizes in Southeast; Mount Katmai explodes, forming Valley of Ten Thousands Smokes.
- 1913 First Alaska Territorial Legislature convenes. First law passed grants women voting rights.
- 1914 Surveying begins for Alaska Railroad; City of Anchorage born as construction campsite.
- 1915 Alaska Native Sisterhood holds first convention in Sitka.

- 1916 First bill for Alaska statehood introduced in Congress. Alaskans vote in favor of prohibition by a 2 to 1 margin.
- 1917 Treadwell Mine complex caves in.
- 1918 Congress creates Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines as a land grant college.
- 1920 Anchorage organizes city government.
- 1922 Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines opens. Native voting rights established through a court case.
- 1923 President Warren E. Harding comes to Alaska to drive the last spike in Alaska Railroad.
- 1924 Congress extends citizenship to all Indians in the United States; Tlingit William Paul, Sr. is first Native elected to Alaska Legislature. Start of airmail delivery to Alaska.
- 1928 Court case resolves the right of Native children to attend public school.
- 1929-34 U.S. Navy maps and surveys parts of Alaska. Alaska Native Brotherhood convention at Haines resolves to pursue land claims settlement in Southeast Alaska.
- 1932 Radio telephone communications established in Juneau, Ketchikan and Nome.
- 1935 Matanuska Valley Project established. Nine hundred Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine workers go on a strike that lasts 40 days, and ends in violence. The "Jurisdictional Act of June, 1935" allows the Tlingit and Haida Indians to pursue land claims in U.S. Court of Claims.
- 1936 The "Indian Reorganization Act of 1935" amended to include Alaska. Nell Scott of Seldovia becomes the first woman elected to the Territorial Legislature.
- 1940 Fort Richardson established; construction begins on Elmendorf Air Force Base.
- 1942 Japan bombs Dutch Harbor; invades Aleutians.
- 1944 Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine shuts down.
- 1945 Governor Gruening signs the Anti-Discrimination Act, the first such legislation passed in the United States and its possessions since post-Civil War.
- 1946 Boarding school for Native high school students opens at Mt. Edgecumbe.
- 1947 The Alaska Command established; first unified command of the U.S. staffed jointly by Army, Air Force, and Navy officers. First Alask Native land claims suit, filed by Tlingit and Haida people, introduced in U.S. Court of Claims.
- 1948 Alaskans vote to abolish fish traps by a 10 to 1 margin.
- 1953 Oil well drilled near Eureka on Glenn Highway marks the beginning of Alaska's modern oil history; first plywood operations begin at Juneau; first big Alaskan pulp mill opens at Ketchikan. First Alaskan television broadcast by KENI, Anchorage.
- 1955 Alaskans elect delegates to constitutional convention.

- 1955-56 Constitutional Convention at University of Alaska.
- 1956 Territorial voters adopt the Alaska constitution; send two senators and one representative to Washington under the Tennessee Plan.
- 1958 Statehood measure passes; President Eisenhower signs statehood bill.
- 1959 Statehood proclaimed; state constitution in effect; Sitka pulp mills open. U.S. Court of Claims issues judgement favoring Tlingit and Haida claims to Southeast Alaska lands.
- 1964 Good Friday earthquake.
- 1966 Alaska Federation of Natives organized. Interior Secretary Stewart Udall imposes a "land freeze" to protect Native use and occupancy of Alaska lands.
- 1967 Fairbanks flood.
- 1968 Oil pumped from a well at Prudhoe Bay on North Slope. Governor Hickel establishes "Alaska Land Claims Task Force" that recommends 40 million acre land settlement for Alaska Natives.
- 1969 North Slope Oil lease sale brings \$900 million. First live satellite telecast in Alaska.
- 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act enacted into law.
- 1972 Alaska Constitution amended to prohibit sexual discrimination.
- 1973 Congress passes the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act; salmon fisheries limited entry program becomes law.
- 1974 Alaska voters approve capital move initiative.
- 1975 Alaska Legislature appropriates funds to initiate purchase and installation of 100 satellite earth stations for establishment of statewide satellite communications network.
- 1976 Natural gas pipeline proposals filed. Alaska voters pick Willow as new capital site; voters approve constitutional amendment establishing Alaska Permanent Fund to receive "at least 25 percent" of all state oil royalties and related income.
- 1977 Trans-Alaska Pipeline completed from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez.
- 1980 Alaska Legislature increases Permanent Fund share of oil revenues from 25 to 50 percent; repeals Alaska personal income tax; establishes Alaska Dividend Fund to distribute Permanent Fund earnings to Alaska residents. Congress passes Alaska National Interests Lands Act (ANILCA).
- 1982 Alaska voters repeal law relocating capital to Willow and establish state spending limit; first Permanent Fund dividends distributed.
- 1983 Time zone shift: all Alaska, except westernmost Aleutian Islands, move to Alaska Standard Time, one hour west of Pacific Standard time; crab stocks so low that most commercial seasons are cancelled; the drinking age is raised from 18 to 21 by the legislature.
- 1985 State purchases Alaska Railroad from the federal government; declining oil prices cause budget problems; the Senate Rules Committee meets to decide whether impeachment proceedings against Governor Bill

Sheffield should continue and decides not to bring articles of impeachment.

- 1986 Price of oil drops below \$10 per barrel, causing Alaska oil revenue to plummet; the legislature passes a new bill governing subsistence hunting and fishing.
- 1987 The economic doldrums from oil prices continue to affect the state, causing many to lose their jobs and leave, banks to foreclose on property, and businesses to go bankrupt; a new military build-up in Alaska begins when the first troops of the new Sixth Infantry Division begin arriving in Fairbanks.
- 1988 International efforts to rescue two whales caught by ice off Barrow captures world-wide attention; oil prices remain at \$15 a barrel, the state's economic woes continue and Anchorage loses 30,000 in population; the Soviets allow a one-day visit of a group of Alaskans to the Siberian port city of Provideniya; pink salmon fail to return to spawn causing American fishermen to complain about Asians intercepting Alaska-bound salmon on the high seas; Anchorage loses its bid to host the 1994 Olympic Winter Games to Lillehammer, Norway.
- 1989 The spirit of *perestroika* culminates in the arrival at the Anchorage Airport of an Aeroflot jetliner from the Soviet Far East carrying 90 Soviet artists, diplomats and business people; the *Exxon Valdez*, a 1987 oil tanker carrying 53 million gallons of North Slope crude, grounds on Bligh Reef spilling 11 million gallons into Prince William Sound; the Permanent Fund passes the \$10 billion mark; the longest and most expensive criminal trial in Alaska's history, known as the "North Slope Corruption Trial," ends with the conviction of lobbyist Lewis Dischner and consultant Carl Mathisen for bribery and receipt of kickbacks from contracting firms; Alaska Supreme Court throws out Alaska's rural preference subsistence law.
- 1990 *Exxon Valdez* skipper Joseph Hazelwood convicted of a misdemeanor for negligent discharge of oil but acquitted of more serious charges; legislature meets in special session and struggles unsuccessfully to resolve the subsistence issue; federal authorities take over subsistence management on federal lands; fire season one of Alaska's worst on record, burning millions of acres and briefly closing the Alaska Highway near Tok; oil prices temporarily double after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait; Walter Hickel makes a political comeback by joining Lt. governor candidate Jack Coghill on Alaska Independent Party ticket and winning gubernatorial race; voters decide to recriminalize marijuana; Congress sets aside more Southeast Alaska forest as wilderness by passing the Tongass Reform Act.
- 1991 In March the State of Alaska, the U.S. Justice Department and Exxon reached a \$1 billion settlement resulting from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill; \$900 million in civil penalties and \$100 million in plea bargained criminal penalties. The following month a U.S. District Court judge rejected the \$100 million criminal settlement on the grounds it wasn't sufficient punishment for Exxon. In early May the Alaska House of Representatives voted to reject the \$900 million civil settlement, which collapsed the following day when Gov. Hickel withdrew from the deal.

# Trans Alaska Pipeline History

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In 1968, the discovery well was drilled which proved Prudhoe Bay to be the largest oil field in the U.S. with an estimated 10 billion barrels of recoverable reserves. On September 10, 1969, the state conducted a North Slope lease sale and earned more than \$900 million in bonus monies.

It was determined to move the oil to market through a nearly 800-mile long pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez where it would be pumped aboard tankers. Environmental studies for the pipeline were started in 1968, and permits were applied for

Several Native villages filed a lawsuit claiming the pipeline would cross their land. The land ownership question was settled with Congressional passage of the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act and its signature into law by President Richard Nixon in December 1971.

The building permit for the pipeline was issued in 1974. During peak construction, 20,000 were employed on what was called the largest privately financed construction project in history. It cost \$8 billion, including the Valdez terminal, before it was completed in 1977. The first tanker carrying North Slope crude oil left the Valdez terminal on August 2, 1977.

The pipe is 48 inches in diameter and varies between 0.462 and 0.562 inches thick. About 2 million barrels of oil moves through the pipeline each day. The oil moves at about 5.5 miles per hour and requires just under six days to travel from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez. If full, the pipeline would hold over 9 million barrels of oil.



*A North Slope pump station feeds the Trans Alaska Pipeline. (Photo courtesy of ARCO Alaska.)*

# Alaska Officials Prior to Statehood

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## Russian Chief Managers

Alexander Andreevich Baranov .....	1790-1818
Leontii Andreevich Hagemeister .....	Jan.-Oct. 1818
Semen Ivanovich Yanovski .....	1818-20
Matxie 1. Muravief .....	1820-25
Peter Egorovich Chistiakov .....	1825-30
Baron F.P. Wrangel .....	1830-35
Ivan Antonovich Kupreanof .....	1835-40
Adolph Karlovich Etolin .....	1840-45
Michael D. Tebenkof .....	1845-50
Nikolai Y. Rosenberg .....	1850-53
Alexander Ilich Rudakof .....	1853-54
Stephen Vasilii Voevodski .....	1954-56
Ivan V. Furuhelm .....	1859-63
Prince Dmitri Maksoutoff .....	1863-67

## Military Commanders

Brevet Major Gen. Jeff C. Davis .....	1867-68
Captain G.K. Brady (U.S. Army) .....	1869-70
Major J. C. Tidball .....	1870
U.S. troops withdrawn in 1877 leaving M.C. Berry, customs collector, the only federal official in Alaska.	
Captain L.S. Beardslee (U.S. Navy), Sloop Jamestown .....	Apr. 1879-Oct. 1880
Henry Glass (U.S. Navy) assumed command .....	1880
from Beardslee	
Edward P. Lull (U.S. Navy), the Wachusett .....	1880-81
Comm. E.C. Merriman (U.S. Navy) .....	1882-83
Comm. J.B. Coghlan (U.S. Navy), the <i>Adams</i> .....	1883-84
Lt. Comm. Henry E. Nichols (U.S. Navy), the <i>Pinta</i> .....	1884-86

## Territorial Governors, appointed by the President

John H. Kinkead	President Arthur	7/4/84-5/7/85
Alfred P. Swineford	President Cleveland	5/7/85-4/20/89
Lyman E. Knapp	President Harrison	4/20/89-6/18/93
James Sheakley	President Cleveland	6/18/93-6/23/97
John G. Brady	President Roosevelt	6/23/97-3/2/06
Wilford B. Hoggatt	President Roosevelt	3/2/06-5/20/09
Walter E. Clark	President Taft	5/20/09-4/18/13
John F.A. Strong	President Wilson	4/18/13-4/12/18
Thomas Riggs, Jr.	President Wilson	4/12/18-6/16/21
Scott C. Bone	President Harding	6/16/21-8/16/25
George A. Parks	President Coolidge	8/16/25-4/19/33
John W. Troy	President Roosevelt	4/19/33-12/6/39
Ernest Gruening	President Roosevelt	12/6/39-4/10/53
B. Frank Heintzleman	President Eisenhower	4/10/53-1/3/57
Mike Stepovich	President Eisenhower	4/8/57-8/9/58

Statehood bill passed Congress 7/7/58. Statehood official 1/3/59.

## Delegates in Congress

*In 1906 Congress authorized Alaska to send a voteless delegate to the House of Representatives. Serving in that capacity were:*

Frank H. Waskey .....	1906-07
Thomas Cale .....	1907-09
James Wickersham .....	1909-17
Charles A. Sulzer (contested election) .....	1917
James Wickersham (seated as delegate) .....	1918
Charles A. Sulzer (died before taking office) .....	1919
George Grigsby (appointed) .....	1919
James Wickersham (seated as delegate, having contested the 1919 election and resulting appointment) .....	1921
Dan A. Sutherland .....	1921-30
James Wickersham .....	1931-33
Anthony J. Dimond .....	1933-34
E.L. Bartlett .....	1944-58

## Alaska Officials Since Statehood

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### Governors of the State of Alaska

<b>In Office</b>	<b>Governor</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>Ran Against</b>
1/3/59-12/5/66	William A. Egan (D)	11/26/58	Butrovich (R) Dollinter (I)
		11/6/62	Stepovich (R)
12/5/66-1/29/69	Walter J. Hickel (R)*	11/8/66	Egan (D) Grasse (NP)
1/29/69-12/5/70	Keith H. Miller (R)	(succeeded)	
12/5/70-12/2/74	William A. Egan (D)	11/3/70	Miller (R) Anderson (AIP)
12/2/74-12/6/82	Jay S. Hammond (R)	11/5/74	Egan (D) Vogler (AIP)
		11/7/78	Hickel (write-in) Croft (D) Kelly (A) Wright (I)
12/6/82-12/1/86	Bill Sheffield (D)	11/2/82	Fink (R) Randolph (L) Vogler (AIP)
12/1/86-12/3/91	Steve Cowper (D)	11/4/86	Sturgulewski (R) Vogler (AIP) O'Brannon (I)
12/3/90	Walter J. Hickel (AIP)	11/6/90	Knowles (D) Sturgulewski (R) Sykes (GPA)

\*Appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Richard Nixon in 1969.

\*\* Alaska Independence Party

## Governors Since Statehood



*William Egan*



*Walter Hickel*



*Keith Miller*



*Jay Hammond*



*Bill Sheffield*



*Steve Cowper*

### Lieutenant Governors of the State of Alaska\*

<b>In Office</b>	<b>Lt. Governor</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>Ran Against</b>
1/3/59-12/5/66	Hugh Wade (D)	11/26/58	Phillips (R) Holton (I)
		11/6/62	Ross (R)
12/5/66-1/29/69	Keith H. Miller (R)	11/8/66	Wade (D) Saupe (NP)
1/29/69-12/5/70	Robert W. Ward (R)	(succeeded)	
12/5/70-12/2/74	H.A. Boucher (D)	11/3/70	Ward (R) Merrill (AIP)
12/2/74-12/4/78	Lowell Thomas, Jr. (R)	11/5/74	Boucher (D) Peppler (AIP)
12/4/78-12/6/82	Terry Miller (R)	11/7/78	Hurley (D) Poland (A) Vogler (I)
12/6/82-12/1/86	Stephen McAlpine (D)	11/2/82	Colletta (R) Thompson (L) Roberts (AIP)
12/1/86-12/3/90	Stephen McAlpine (D)	11/4/86	Miller (R) Rowe (AIP) Barnes (L)
12/3/91	Jack Coghill (AIP)	11/6/90	Campbell (R) Hensely (D) Crumb (GPA)

\*Title changed from Secretary of State in constitutional amendment of 1970.



## U.S. Senators

In Office	Representative	Elected	Ran Against
1959-1968	E.L. Bartlett (D)*	11/26/58	Robertson (R)
		11/8/60	Capper (I)
		11/8/66	McKinley (R)
1968-	Ted Stevens (R)	(appointed 1968)	
		11/3/70	Kay (D)
		11/7/72	Guess (D)
		11/7/78	Hobbs (D)
		11/6/84	Havelock (D)
		11/6/90	Beasley (D)

\*Died December 1968

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1959-1968	Ernest Gruening (D)	11/26/58	Stepovich (R)
		11/6/62	Stevens (R)
1969-1980	Mike Gravel (D)	11/5/68	Rasmuson (R)
			Gruening (write-in)
		11/5/74	Lewis (R)
1981-	Frank Murkowski (R)	11/4/80	Gruening (D)
		11/4/86	Olds (D)

## U.S. Representatives

In Office	Representative	Elected	Ran Against
1959-1966	Ralph Rivers (D)	11/26/58	Benson (R)
		11/8/60	Rettig (R)
		11/6/62	Thomas (R)
		11/3/64	Thomas (R)
1966-1970	Howard Pollock (R)	11/8/66	Rivers (D)
		11/5/68	Begich (D)
1970-1972	Nicholas Begich (D)*	11/3/70	Murkowski (R)
		11/7/72	Young (R)
1973-	Don Young (R)	3/6/73	Notti (D)
		(special election)	
		11/5/74	Hensley (D)
		11/2/76	Hopson (D)
		11/7/78	Rodey (D)
		11/4/80	Parnell (D)
		11/2/82	Carlson (D)
		11/6/84	Begich, P. (D)
		11/4/86	Begich, P. (D)
11/8/88	Gruenstein (D)		
		11/6/90	Devens (D)

\*Presumed dead in missing aircraft during re-election campaign, October 1972.  
(See previous editions for Alaska officials prior to statehood.)

## Senate Presidents, House Speakers Since Statehood

In Office	Senate President	House Speaker
1959-60	William Beltz (D)	Warren Taylor (D)
1961-62	Frank Peratrovich (D)	Warren Taylor (D)
1963-64	Frank Peratrovich (D)	Bruce Kendall (R)
1965-66	Robert McNealy (D)	Mike Gravel (D)
1967-68	John Butrovich (R)	William Boardman (R)
1969-70	Brad Phillips (R)	Jalmar Kerttula (D)
1971-72	Jay Hammond (R)	Gene Guess (D)
1973-74	Terry Miller (R)	Tom Fink (R)
1975-76	Chancy Croft (D)	Mike Bradner (D)
1977-78	John Rader (D)	Hugh Malone (D)
1979-80	Clem Tillion (R)	Terry Gardiner (D)
1981-82	Jalmar Kerttula (D)	Jim Duncan (D)*
		Joe Hayes (R)
1982-84	Jalmar Kerttula (D)	Joe Hayes (R)
1985-86	Don Bennett (R)	Ben Grussendorf (D)
1987-88	Jan Faiks (R)	Ben Grussendorf (D)
1988-90	Tim Kelly (R)	Sam Cotten (D)
1991-	Dick Eliason (R)	Ben Grussendorf (D)

\*Duncan was replaced as House Speaker by Hayes following a floor vote.

**ABBREVIATION GUIDE:** (AIP) Alaska Independence Party; (D) Democrat; (GPA) Green Party of Alaska; (I) Independent; (L) Libertarian; (R) Republican.

## Alaska State Capitol

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The Alaska State Capitol was originally the Federal and Territorial Building, but under provisions of the Alaska Statehood Act (approved July 7, 1958), became the property of the State of Alaska.

Ground was broken September 18, 1929. The building was completed on February 2, 1931, and formally dedicated on February 14, 1931.

Funds appropriated by Congress in 1911 to pay for the purchase of the capitol site were sufficient to pay for only half of the block on which the building is located. The citizens of Juneau raised the additional money needed to buy the remainder of the site, and presented the property to the government. The site and completed building represented an investment of approximately \$1 million. Construction is of brick-faced reinforced concrete. The lower facade is faced with Indiana limestone. The four columns of the portico and the interior trim are of light and dark Tokeen marble from quarries at Tokeen, Prince of Wales Island, in Southeast Alaska.

The building provided the first permanent chambers for the Alaska Legislature. The chambers of the State Senate and House of Representatives are located on the second floor. The executive office of the governor, on the third floor, was remodeled in 1967 to give it a modern Alaskan atmosphere. Double doors with hand-carved panels of Alaskan scenes separate the office from the third floor. In 1980, under the direction of the legislature, extensive restoration of certain areas of the building was accomplished.

Fifth floor finance committee rooms were refurbished in the style of the early years of the House Speaker's conference room on the second floor has received similar treatment, and the ground floor entrance hall has been returned to its original decorative design.

# Alaska Governor's Mansion

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The original building was designed by John Knox Taylor, FAIA; his concept was a modification of Federal Period Greek Revival buildings. In the Building Act of 1910, Congress authorized the construction of a dwelling for the governor, and appropriated \$40,000 to construct and furnish it. Construction, started in 1912, was under the direction of William N. Collier, an engineer with the Treasury Department, which then supervised all public buildings owned by the federal government.

The first governor to reside in the building was Walter Eli Clark and his family. They hosted the first public function in the residence, a New Year's Open House, on January 1, 1913.

The building was a 2 1/2 story frame structure built over a full size cellar, containing 12,900 square feet of floor space. The first floor included a reception hall, drawing room, library, dining room, office, kitchen, two pantries, and a conservatory. The second floor contained four large bedrooms, a sewing room, and three bathrooms. The third floor was designated as servants' quarters, and had a large room that was to have served as a territorial museum, which it never did.

The entire exterior was completed in 1936 by plastering over the wood finish, painted white, giving the building very much the same appearance it has to this day, and which was the architect's original conception.

Major internal re-designing was executed in 1967-68 by Arthur Morgan Designers, Seattle, transforming the third floor into two guest suites and one large bedroom.

A major renovation of the Governor's Mansion was undertaken in 1983. It included installation of new heating, electrical, plumbing and security systems; restoration of the interior design of the main and second floors to the 1912 period; and refinishing the original wood floors.

Nine territorial governors, one secretary of Alaska (acting governor), and seven elected governors (includes Governor Hickel's two widely separated terms), have resided in the mansion.



*The Governor's Mansion: built in 1912, finished in 1936, restored and renovated in 1983. (Photo by Scott Foster.)*

# State Symbols

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## Alaska Flag and Song

The design for the Alaska flag was selected in a contest for Alaska students in grades seven through 12 in 1926. The winning design, submitted by 13-year-old Benny Benson, consisted of eight gold stars on a field of blue, representing the Big Dipper and the North Star.

The Alaska Legislature adopted the design as the official flag for the Territory of Alaska on May 2, 1927. Later the drafters of the Alaska constitution stipulated that the territorial flag would become the official flag of the State of Alaska.

The words to the song *Alaska's Flag* were written by Marie Drake, a long-time employee of the Alaska Department of Education, and first appeared as a poem in 1935. The poem was set to music composed by Elinor Dusenbury, whose husband was commander of Chilkoot Barracks at Haines from 1933 to 1936. The Territorial Legislature adopted *Alaska's Flag* as Alaska's official song in 1955.

Permission is not needed to reproduce the image of the state flag.

## Marie Drake

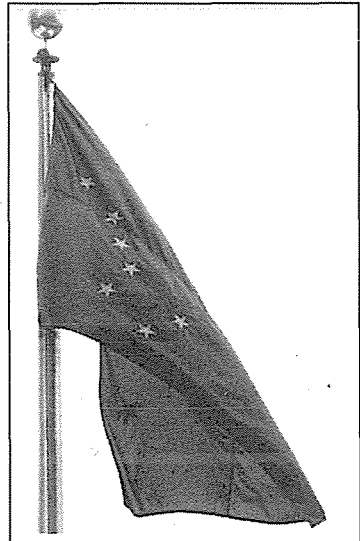
Marie Drake, author of the words to *Alaska's Flag*, the state song, was born February 11, 1888. In 1907 she married James Drake in Van Wert, Ohio, where she was engaged in social work with the Y.W.C.A. and the Red Cross. They came to Alaska when her husband was assigned to work with the Bureau of Public Roads. In 1917, Lester Henderson was appointed first commissioner of education, and he hired Marie Drake as his secretary. She remained with the Department of Education for 28 years, retiring July 1, 1945.

Marie Drake assumed the post of assistant commissioner of education in 1934. She edited and wrote most of the material for the department's *School Bulletin*, that was circulated throughout the territorial school system. The poem that later provided the words for the official state song first appeared on the cover of the October 1935 *School Bulletin*. In recognition of her devotion to the young people of Alaska, Marie Drake received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from the University of Alaska in 1958. She died March 5, 1963.

## Alaska's Flag Song

*Eight stars of gold on a field of blue—  
Alaska's flag. May it mean to you  
The blue of the sea, the evening sky,  
The mountain lakes, and the flow'rs nearby;  
The gold of the early sourdough dreams,  
The precious gold of the hills and streams;  
The brilliant stars in the northern sky,  
The "Bear"—the "Dipper"—and, shining high,  
The great North Star with its steady light,  
Over land and sea a beacon bright.  
Alaska's flag — to Alaskans dear,  
The simple flag of a last frontier.*

*Alaska's flag design was created by 13-year-old Bennie Benson who won a contest for Alaska students in 1926.*



## State Motto

The official motto of the State of Alaska, "North to the Future," was adopted by the legislature during Alaska's Purchase Centennial in 1967. Created by veteran Juneau newsman Richard Peter, the motto is meant to represent Alaska as a country of promise. According to Peter, the motto "...is a reminder that beyond the horizon of urban clutter there is a Great Land beneath our flag that can provide a new tomorrow for this century's 'huddled masses yearning to be free.'"

## The Seal of the State of Alaska

When Congress provided for civil government for Alaska in 1884, the first governor designed, and had made, a seal for the District of Alaska. The seal was used until 1910 when Governor Walter E. Clark decided the design placed too much emphasis on icebergs, northern lights, and Native people. The governor had a draftsman in Juneau sketch a new seal that incorporated the original features, plus symbols for mining, agriculture, fisheries, fur seal rookeries, and a railroad.

The design was approved by the acting attorney general of the United States. A more refined drawing was made by an unknown person in the Department of the Interior, and the new seal was ready for use early in 1911. When Alaska changed from district to territorial status in 1912, the new designation was substituted on the seal.

The Constitution of the State of Alaska provides that the territorial seal shall be the seal for the State of Alaska, with the word "territory" changed to that of "state." The seal is 2 1/8 inches in diameter. (The seal appears on the cover of this book.)

The seal of the State of Alaska may be used only with the written permission of the Lt. Governor.

## The State Flower

The state flower, the wild Forget-Me-Not, was adopted by the Territorial Legislature in 1917. It is a perennial that is found throughout Alaska, from Hyder to the Arctic coast, and west to the Aleutians.

## The State Bird

The state bird, the Willow Ptarmigan, was adopted by the Territorial Legislature in 1955. It is a small (15-17 inches), arctic grouse that lives among willows and on open tundra and muskeg. Plumage is brown in summer, changing to white in winter. The Willow Ptarmigan is common in much of Alaska.

## Other State Symbols

State Fish—King Salmon (adopted by the Alaska Legislature in 1962)

State Fossil—Woolly Mammoth (adopted by the Alaska Legislature in 1986)

State Gem—Jade (adopted by the Alaska Legislature in 1968)

State Marine Mammal—Bowhead Whale (adopted by the AK Legislature in 1983)

State Mineral—Gold (adopted by the Alaska Legislature in 1968)

State Sport—Dog Mushing (adopted by the Alaska Legislature in 1972)

State Tree—Sitka Spruce (adopted by the Alaska Legislature in 1962)

## Holidays

The following are legal holidays in Alaska, as specified in AS 44.12.010:

<b>New Year's Day</b>	January 1
<b>Martin Luther King, Jr. Day</b>	January 19
<b>Lincoln's Birthday</b>	February 12
<b>Presidents Day</b>	Third Monday in February
<b>Seward's Day</b>	Last Monday in March. Commemorates the signing of the treaty by which the United States bought Alaska from Russia.
<b>Memorial Day</b>	Last Monday in May
<b>Independence Day</b>	July 4
<b>Labor Day</b>	First Monday in September
<b>Alaska Day</b>	October 18. Anniversary of the formal transfer of the Territory and the raising of the U.S. flag at Sitka in 1867.
<b>Veterans' Day</b>	November 11
<b>Thanksgiving Day</b>	Fourth Thursday in November
<b>Christmas Day</b>	December 25
<b>Every Sunday</b>	

Every day designated by public proclamation by the President of the United States or the governor of the state as a legal holiday.



*United Tlingit, Haida, Tsimpsian Celebration '90, one of many unofficial holidays celebrated in multi-ethnic Alaska. The "Celebrations," hosted by the Sealaska Heritage Foundation, are held in Juneau every two years. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

# Heroism

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## Alaska Statute. Sec. 44.09.090. State Medal for Heroism

(a) The governor is authorized to award a state medal for heroism directly or posthumously to any citizen of the state in recognition of a valorous and heroic deed performed by him in the saving of a life or for injury or death or threat of injury or death incurred by him in the service of the state or his community, or on behalf of the health, welfare or safety of other persons. The medal shall be awarded by the governor with an appropriate ceremony.

(b) The governor shall make arrangements for the designing of the medal for heroism through a statewide design competition participated in by the school children of the state.

## History

On October 27, 1965, a news release from Governor William A. Egan extended an invitation to all Alaska school students (grade 1-12) to submit designs for a state heroism medal with a design deadline of December 1, 1965.

Kathy Shapley, a 16-year-old Craig student, submitted the winning design of outstretched hands to the aid of another. The gold medal includes the words, "State of Alaska Award for Bravery—Heroism for Lending a Hand to your Fellow Man." The medal is suspended from a blue ribbon with the Big Dipper and the North Star in gold. (*Juneau Alaska Empire*, March 11, 1966.)

## Alaska Medal of Heroism Recipients

Year	Winner	Residence	Heroism
1965	Albert Rothfuss	Ketchikan	On August 13, 1965, Rothfuss, of the Alaska National Guard, saved three-year-old Emily Guthrie from drowning in Ketchikan Creek.
1968	Randy Blake Prinzing	Soldotna	Saved two lives at Scout Lake.
1971	Nancy Davis	Seattle	A Wien Airlines stewardess who convinced the man charged with hijacking the plane to surrender to authorities.
1972	Jeffrey Stone	Fairbanks	Stone, 13, credited with saving the lives of two youths from an apartment fire.
1975	Gilbert Pelowook	Savoonga	Alaska State Trooper stationed in Savoonga helped accident victims in a plane crash on St. Lawrence Island.
1975	Residents of Gambell	Gambell	Helped and cared for victims of plane crash on St. Lawrence Island.

1978	George Jackinsky	Kasilof	Rescued two occupants from a burning aircraft.
1980	Mike Hancock	Lima, Ohio	1977 rescue of accident victim from plane crash which brought down high voltage power lines.
1983	John Stimson	Cordova	1st Sergeant in Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection who died after helping others when their helicopter crashed during high winds and low temperatures on a rescue mission
1983	Robert Larson	Anchorage	Member of Department of Public Safety who flew through hazardous conditions to rescue survivors of crash that took John Stimson's life.
1983	David Graham	Kenai	Rescued auto crash victim from burning car.
1984	Darren Olanna	Nome	Darren, age 10, made several attempts to rescue Joanne Pootogookuk from their burning home. On his last attempt he failed to exit the building and lost his life.
1984	Esther Farquhar	Sitka	Esther, age 14, alerted her mother to fire in their home. It was decided that her mother would jump first from the second floor and Esther would follow. Esther apparently decided to alert other members of the family, but was overtaken by smoke, gas, and heat and gave her life during the attempt.
1986	Billy Westlock	Emmonak	Billy, age 13, jumped into the Emmonak River on September 4, 1985, and rescued Larry Wasuli, 6, who had fallen into the river and was unable to swim .



1987	Lt. Comm. Whiddon Lt. Breithaupt ASM2 Tunks AD1 Saylor AT3 Milne	All Coast Guard members stationed in Sitka.	Although 75 mph winds caused severe damage to their helicopter, these Coast Guardsmen rescued Jim Blades and his six-year-old son from their 26-foot fishing boat sinking in 25 to 30 foot seas.
1988	Army and Air National Guard	Gambell, Savoonga, Nome and Shishmaref	The search for seven missing walrus hunters.
1989	Evans Geary, Johnny Sheldon, Jason Rutman, Jessee Ahkpuk Jr. and Carl Hadley	Buckland	These youths rescued two friends who, while skating on a frozen pond, had fallen through the ice.

## Superlatives

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### Agriculture

Farmers in the Matanuska Valley grow cabbages weighing more than 90 pounds, and turnips weighing over 30 pounds have been shown at local fairs.

About 15 million acres of soil in Alaska are suitable for farming. Approximately 1 million acres of agricultural land are currently in farms. The number of farms in Alaska has increased from 290 in 1978 to 660 in 1985. In 1990, there were 580 farms in Alaska. Farm commodity cash receipts have increased 143 percent in the past ten years, growing from about \$11.8 million to \$28.6 million.

**Source:** Alaska Agricultural Statistics Service.

### Aviation

It's estimated Alaska has about six times as many pilots per capita and 16 times as many aircraft per capita as the rest of the United States.

Air commerce in Alaska carries the equivalent of four times the state's population each year, compared to about 1.7 times the U.S. population carried by air commerce in the other states.

Alaska has approximately three times as many air passengers per capita as the average of the other states.

Lake Hood, in Anchorage, is the world's largest and busiest seaplane base. It accommodates more than 800 takeoffs and landings on a peak summer day.

Alaska not only has the largest seaplane base in the world, but is first among the states in number of seaplane bases with 105. This is 28 percent of the U.S. total. Minnesota ranks second with 65.

Merrill Field, in Anchorage, is one of the nation's busiest general aviation airports. It records more than 230,000 takeoffs and landings each year.

Alaska ranks seventh in the number of airports (593 including heliports and seaplane bases). That is 3.5 percent of the total number of airports in the U.S. Texas

is first with 1,697; Illinois is second with 938; California is third with 910; Pennsylvania is fourth with 765; Ohio is fifth with 720; and Florida is sixth with 645.

As of October 1990, Alaska had 9,550 pilots and 9,408 aircraft. This is about one pilot and one aircraft for every 58 Alaskans.

General aviation hours flown in Alaska annually are about 951,000, which is 3 percent of the U.S. total general aviation hours flown. Alaska averages 100 hours flown per pilot, while the U.S. as a whole averages 50 hours per pilot.

**Source:** Federal Aviation Administration Public Affairs Office.

## Birds

The largest known concentration of bald eagles in the world occurs each fall and winter along the Chilkat River just north of Haines. More than 3,500 bald eagles, our national symbol, gather along the river where late runs of salmon are accessible because of the unusual upwelling of warm water that keeps sections of the river ice-free.

During the short arctic summer, Alaska is host to nearly half the entire world population of at least 12 bird species, the only North American populations of 24 species, and the only U.S. nesting populations of about 50 species.

Because Alaska is close to Siberia and has been connected to Asia by a land bridge in the past, Old World species of birds occur in Alaska more frequently than anywhere else in North America.

Literally hundreds of millions of birds of the more than 400 different species occur in Alaska. About 80 percent are "nongame" species.

Over 20 million waterfowl and shorebirds, including almost the entire world population of western sandpipers, pass through the Copper River Delta between April 25 and May 20 each year.

Birds from every other continent come to Alaska to nest.

Some birds migrating to Alaska travel great distances. Our smallest bird, the



*The bald eagle, rare in the rest of the United States, is present in Alaska in large numbers. (Photo by John Hyde.)*

Rufous Hummingbird, migrates over 1,000 miles. Several warblers travel 6,000 to 8,000 miles from the jungles of South America, flying mainly at night at altitudes of 2,000 to 12,000 feet.

American golden plovers find their way to Alaska from Hawaii and Polynesia, apparently making the 2,000 mile trip in a nonstop flight.

Alaska has more seabirds than the rest of the United States put together. More than 80 to 124 million seabirds occur in Alaska waters in summer.

Single flocks of over 10 million shearwaters, a medium-sized member of the albatross family, have been observed gliding over the waves of the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea.

There is little question the large number of migrant and resident birds affect the lives of humans living in Alaska. A great portion of the migrant birds are insect eaters, and though they do not decimate Alaska's insect populations, they must consume literally tons of insects each year.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

## Corrections

Alaska is ranked-fourth in the nation in the level of incarceration per 100,000 population. Over the last 10 years, since revision of the criminal code in 1980, Alaska has incarcerated more of its citizens per capita than any other state. Likewise, Alaska uses probation as a sentencing alternative 20.3 percent less than elsewhere in the nation. Alaska Corrections has grown 230 percent over the past 10 years and houses a disproportionate number of high-custody inmates.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Corrections.

## Education

Enrollment in Alaska's public elementary and secondary schools was 106,481 in the fall of 1988, up 0.8 percent from 105,678 the previous year.

The average annual salary in Alaska's public elementary and secondary schools in 1989-90 was \$43,153, compared to the national average of \$31,304.

The current expenditure per pupil for the 1987-88 school year was \$7,971, compared to the national average of \$4,243.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Education; Digest of Educational Statistics, 1990.

## Earthquakes

Since the turn of the century, 25 percent of all earthquake energy released in the world has been released by earthquakes occurring in Alaska.

There have been 37 earthquakes recorded with a magnitude greater than 7.25 in Alaska during this century.

Each year in Alaska there are approximately 1,000 earthquakes that measured more than 3.5 on the Richter scale.

Of the ten strongest earthquakes ever recorded in the world, three have occurred in Alaska: 2nd highest in 1964 in Prince William Sound rated 9.2 as the result of recent recalculations; 3rd highest in 1957 in the central Aleutians measuring 9.1; and the 6th highest in 1965 in the western Aleutians measuring 8.7.

**Source:** John Davies, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Services.

## Energy

Electricity generation in the state exceeded 7 billion kilowatt-hours (kwh) in 1988. Natural gas is used to meet two-thirds of the state's electric generation

requirements. Alaska's power requirements are also supplied by hydroelectric projects (13 percent), oil (11 percent), coal (6.7 percent), and 3.7 percent is produced by other means.

**Source:** Alaska Energy Authority.

## **Fish, Commercial**

The twin port of Dutch Harbor-Unalaska was number one in the United States for quantity of seafood landed (504.8 million pounds). Dutch Harbor-Unalaska was the number two port in the United States in value of seafood landings (\$107 million). New Bedford, Mass., was the number one port at \$141 million.

Alaska had six of the top 10 money making U.S. ports in 1989.

Alaska pollock, with landings of 2.4 million pounds in 1989, was the most important species in quantity, accounting for 28 percent of the commercial fishery landings in the United States, and was fourth in value.

In 1990, Alaska led all states in volume with landings of approximately 5.9 billion pounds, worth about \$1.5 billion ex-vessel (wholesale would be more than double that figure). Salmon accounted for about 37 percent of the total value.

The 1990 salmon harvest was about 154.8 million fish, establishing an all-time record (1989 was the previous record at 154.1 million). Pink salmon made up about 57 percent of the salmon catch, followed by sockeye at approximately 34 percent. With an ex-vessel value of over \$363 million, sockeye were worth about 66 percent of the total ex-vessel value. The total salmon ex-vessel value was about \$547 million.

The 1990 shellfish harvest of 261.7 million pounds established a new state record. Catches in 1991 are expected to substantially surpass this figure.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Div. of Commercial Fisheries.

## **Fish, Sport**

In 1989, 391,300 recreational anglers fished the state's waters. Over 241,600 of these anglers lived in Alaska and 149,700 came from other states and nations to fish here.

Anglers spent a total of 3,213,900 days of sport fishing in Alaska and caught 3.2 million fish and razor clams.

Seventy percent of Alaska sport fishing is done in the Southcentral region of the state where most of the state's population resides. Twenty percent of the sport fishing is in Southeast, and 10 percent is in the Interior area.

Since 1977 there has been a 4.5 percent average annual increase in the number of residents who sport fish, while the number of non-residents sport fishing has increased 16 percent annually.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

## **Game**

Alaska has 12 species of big game, including several not found (muskox, Dall sheep), or very rare (wolf, wolverine, brown bear, caribou), in the other 49 states. Approximately 144,000-166,000 moose; 835,000 caribou; 60,000-80,000 Dall sheep; 32,000-43,000 brown bears; over 100,000 black bears; 5,900-7,900 wolves; 2,100 muskoxen; 13,000-15,000 mountain goats; 350,000-400,000 black-tailed deer; 1,400-1,600 elk and 850 bison inhabit the state.

Also abundant are 19 species of furbearers, three species of ptarmigan, four species of grouse, two species of hares and many species of waterfowl, migratory birds, raptors and marine mammals.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

## Geographic

Alaska is one-fifth the size of the contiguous United States; 120 times larger than the state of Rhode Island; larger than the three largest states in the union combined.

Alaska contains 586,412 square miles. It has one million acres of land for every day of the year.

A map of Alaska superimposed on a map of the lower 48 states would touch South Carolina, Mexico, California and the U.S.-Canadian border.

East to West (including the Aleutian Islands), Alaska measures 2,400 miles—roughly the same distance as between Florida and the State of Washington.

North to South, Alaska measures 1,420 miles—the distance between Denver and Mexico City.

Alaska is nearly equidistant from Japan, Europe, and the east coast of the United States.

Little Diomed Island off the west coast of Alaska, is only 2.5 miles from the Soviet Union's Big Diomed Island.

Alaska's has 6,640 miles of coastline (longer than that of all the rest of the lower 48 states) and, including islands, 33,904 miles of shoreline.

The tallest mountain in North America, Mt. McKinley at 20,320 feet, is located in Alaska.

Alaska has more than 5,000 glaciers. Both Bering and Malaspina Glaciers, the largest glaciers in North America, are approximately 2,900 square miles, making each larger than the State of Delaware.

Ice fields cover 28,800 of Alaska's 586,412 square miles, or just 4 percent of the state.

Alaska has more than three million lakes over 20 acres each. One of these, Lake Iliamna, is America's second largest fresh water lake.

Alaska has over 3,000 rivers. The Yukon River discharges 240,000 cubic feet per second at the mouth, making it the fifth ranked U.S. river. The Mississippi River discharging 640,000 cubic feet per second is first. The Yukon River (2,300 miles total, 1,875 in Alaska) ranks third in length of U.S. rivers behind the Mississippi and Missouri.

The nation's two largest national forests are located in Alaska: Tongass in Southeast has 16 million acres, and Chugach in Southcentral has 4.8 million acres.

Barrow, the northernmost city in the U.S., is only 800 miles from the North Pole. When the sun rises in Barrow on May 10, it doesn't set again for nearly three months. When it sets on November 18, Barrow residents don't see the sun again for more than two months.

**Source:** U.S. Geodetic Survey; Governor's Office.

## Government Spending

Alaska ranked first in 1987 state and local government expenditures per capita (\$9,956 compared to a national average of \$2,685); first in total revenues per capita (\$10,481 compared to a national average of \$2,819); first in 1986 federal government grants per capita (\$1,156 compared to a national average of \$460); and first in the number of state and local employees per 10,000 population (750 compared to a national average of 496).

**Source:** Statistical Abstracts of the United States, 1990.

## Highways

Alaska has over 12,200 miles of public roads. Of these land miles, over 5,500 miles are under state jurisdiction, over 4,200 miles are under local government jurisdiction, with the remainder under the jurisdiction of various federal agencies.

Approximately one half of the public roads are paved.

While Alaska is over twice as large as the next largest state (Texas), Alaska's population and land road mileage compare more closely with those of Vermont.

**Source:** Alaska Dept. of Transportation and Public Facilities.

## History

Alaska was purchased from Russia on March 30, 1867 for \$7,200,000. Alaska became the 49th state on January 3, 1959. The word Alaska comes from the Aleut term "Alyeska" which means "The Great Land." The 1,000 mile-wide continental shelf joining Alaska and Siberia was the path for America's first immigrants as the ocean level rose and fell during a time between 10,000 and 40,000 years ago.

## Homes

Alaska ranked top in the percent of change in existing home sales, 1987-88, at 24.68 percent while the national average was 1.65 percent.

Alaska was 44th in the percent of change in the number of housing units started, 1987-88 with -25 percent while the national average was -8.26 percent.

**Source:** Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990.

## Labor

Alaska's average household income of \$52,685 ranks the state third in the nation (1987). The U.S. median income for that period was \$40,870.

Alaska ranks fifth in the country (1989) in per capita personal income at \$18,230 compared to \$15,481 per capita personal income for the U.S.

Alaska ranked first in average annual pay in 1986 at \$28,442. The national average was \$19,966.

Alaska ranked fourth in the unemployment rate at 10.8 percent in 1986. At 13.1 percent Louisiana had the highest rate. The national average was 7.0 percent.

**Source:** Department of Labor; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1988.

## Minerals

Alaska became the largest producer of zinc in the United States, responsible for 55 percent of domestic mine production in 1990. Alaska's zinc output decreased U.S. net import reliance by about 22 percent (61 to 48 percent). Greens Creek Mine on Admiralty Island in Southeast Alaska was the largest silver mine in the United States in both 1989 and 1990. Total Alaska silver production was 18 percent of domestic mine production in 1990. Alaska has the highest placer gold mining industry in the United States but produces only 3 percent of the country's gold. (Most gold mined in the USA is derived from hard rock sources.) Alaska's modest production of tin (about 115,000 kilograms) in 1989 and 1990 constituted most of America's tin production.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys.

## Oil and Gas

Alaska's oil production is 25 percent of the total United States production.

Alaska has the two largest producing oil fields in the United States (Prudhoe and Kuparuk).

The State of Alaska realizes 85 percent of its total income from oil and gas resources.

Under Alaska's surface lies an estimated 30 percent of the total proven U.S. oil

reserves.

Under Alaska's outer continental shelf lies an estimated 41 percent of the U.S. off-shore gas resources and 29 percent of the U.S. offshore oil resources.

Alaska produces about 1.8 million barrels of oil and 860 million cubic feet of natural gas daily.

The 800-mile Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) transports about 1.8 million barrels a day of crude oil from Alaska's North Slope to the seaport of Valdez for transport via tankers to the rest of the U.S.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas.

## **Parks (State)**

The Alaska State Park System, with more than 3.2 million acres of land and water, and 100 park units, is the largest state park system in the United States.

## **Population**

Among all states, Alaska ranks 49th in total population (550,043 in 1990); last in population per square mile (1.0 in 1990 compared to 76.0 for the whole nation); but first in land area.

Alaska ranked second among the states in percent of change in the population between 1980-90 at 36.9 percent. For the same period the national rate of change was 9.8 percent.

With 4.1 percent of its population over 65 years in 1989, Alaska ranked 50th among the states. The national average was 12.5 percent of the population. In 1989, 20.6 percent of the Alaska population were of school age (5-17 years). Nationwide, 18.2 percent were of school age.

Alaska's non-white population in 1990 was 24.5 percent of the total. Alaska Natives, according to the 1990 census, composed 16 percent of the state's population.

The median age of Alaskans in 1989 was 29.4 compared with the national average of 32.6.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

## **Telecommunications**

Alaska's public television stations (in measured markets) consistently place first and second (KUAC-Fairbanks and KAKM-Anchorage trade places regularly) as the public stations with the highest per capita audiences in the nation.

KBRW in Barrow is the furthest north broadcast station of any type in the U.S.

**Source:** Department of Administration, Division of Telecommunications Services and Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission.

## **Water Use**

The eight vessels of the Alaska Marine Highway System sail over routes totaling more than 3,500 miles in length, serving 30 Alaskan ports, with links to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and Bellingham, Washington. More than 401,000 passengers and 110,000 vehicles are transported annually.

**Source:** Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Information Office.

## **Volcanoes**

Since 1700, at least 41 different volcanoes have erupted in Alaska, some of them 25 times, and historic ash eruptions have covered Sitka, Kodiak and Anchorage.

## Weather

The greatest annual precipitation (snow and rain) in Alaska occurred at MacLeod Harbor on Montague Island in the Gulf of Alaska in 1976 where 332.29 inches was recorded.

The highest monthly precipitation in Alaska was also recorded at MacLeod Harbor in November 1976 where 70.99 inches fell.

The record maximum 24 hour precipitation in Alaska occurred on October 12, 1982, in Angoon with a measured amount of 15.2 inches.

Alaska snowfall records are all credited to a station at Thompson Pass (on the highway north of Valdez). The record measurements are: season (1952-53) 974.5 inches; month (February 1953) 298 inches; and 24 hour (December 1955) 62 inches.

The highest recorded temperature for Alaska is 100 degrees at Fort Yukon in June 1915. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration records through 1977 show that Alaska and Hawaii hold the record for the lowest high temperature marks in the U.S. Both have 100 degree highs. Every other state has a highest temperature of over 100. California has the highest recorded temperature at 134 degrees.

The coldest Alaska temperature ever recorded was minus 80 at Prospect Creek on January 23, 1971. NOAA records (through 1977) show that to be the lowest temperature recorded in any of the 50 states. The state with the next lowest recorded temperature was minus 70 in Montana. Not surprisingly, Hawaii has the highest recorded low temperature at plus 14. Every other state has a minus temperature as their recorded low.

Shemya, on the western end of the Aleutian Islands, has experienced winds of an estimated 139 mph.

Precipitation ranges have a great variance in Alaska. Annual precipitation amounts up to 200 inches occur in the southeast panhandle, and up to 150 inches along the northern coast of the Gulf of Alaska. Amounts decrease to near 60 inches on the southern side of the Alaska Range, in the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands. Precipitation amounts decrease rapidly to the north, with an average of 12 inches in the continental zone and less than 6 inches in the arctic region.

**Source:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration document 60, Climate of Alaska. Updated by National Weather Service.

## Major Weather Influences in Alaska

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Alaska weather is influenced the year round by storms that occur in the North Pacific Ocean. These storms follow various favored paths which are determined by upper level winds often referred to as the jet stream or the long wave pattern in the atmosphere.

The usual progression of these storms is to form and intensify just east of the low pressure trough along the east coast of Asia, then along a path from lower Kamchatka to the Aleutians and into the Gulf of Alaska. Some storms cross the Aleutians and move northward through the Bering Sea and into the Arctic. Storms in the Gulf of Alaska either dissipate there or move easterly across southern Alaska into Canada. This storm track is farther north in summer than in winter. Also, winter storms are more intense.

A second major influence on Alaska's weather is Arctic air masses which form and intensify over Alaska, Northern Canada, or Siberia. These air masses show up as large high pressure areas that sometimes persist for weeks at a time over Interior Alaska. A well-developed cold air mass will sometimes cross the mountains between the Yukon Territory and Southeast Alaska. More often though, the primary effect of



this persistent high pressure area is limited to mainland Alaska west of the 141-degree boundary between Canada and Alaska. This high pressure area only forms in winter.

There is a large amount of variability in Alaska's weather from one year to the next. The primary cause of the variability is a shift in the path of the jet stream. When the amplitude of the long waves which determine the path of the jet stream becomes large, Alaska is likely to have a warm, wet winter and cool, wet summer. Cold winters and warm summers are more likely to occur when the storm track along the jet stream is well south of the state. Then the primary influence on the climate is the net gain or loss of heat from the surface. In summer, 24 hours of daylight and lots of solar radiation make for mild conditions with few clouds. However, in winter there is a net heat loss which produces extremely cold temperatures which may persist for weeks at a time.

**Source:** James Wise, Alaska State Climatologist, Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, 707 A Street, Anchorage 99501.

### Sunrise/Sunset

(Add one hour for Daylight Savings Time)

Location	Date	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Total Sunshine
Ketchikan	June 21 Summer Solstice	3:06	8:29	17 hr. 23 min.
	Dec. 22 Winter Solstice	8:10	3:20	7 hr. 10 min.
Juneau	June 21 Summer Solstice	2:51	9:09	18 hr. 18 min.
	Dec. 22 Winter Solstice	8:46	3:08	6 hr. 22 min.
Anchorage	June 21 Summer Solstice	3:21	10:42	19 hr. 21 min.
	Dec. 22 Winter Solstice	10:15	3:43	5 hr. 28 min.
Fairbanks	June 21 Summer Solstice	1:59	11:48	21 hr. 49 min.
	Dec. 22 Winter Solstice	10:59	2:41	3 hr. 42 min.
Barrow	Sun above horizon from approximately May 10 to Aug. 1.			24 hr. 00 min.
	Sun below horizon from approximately Nov. 18 to Jan. 23.			0 hr. 00 min.

**Source:** National Weather Service.

# Demographics and Health



*A nurse specializing in oncology visits with a patient at Bartlett Memorial Hospital in Juneau. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe).*

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# Introduction

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The 1990 federal census placed Alaska's population at 550,043, an increase of 148,192 since the last census was taken in 1980. Alaska's population was 302,583 in 1970 and 226,167 in 1960. In other words, the population of the state has almost doubled since statehood.

During the last decade Alaska ranked second in population growth with an increase of 36.9 percent, lagging behind Nevada, which grew by 50.1 percent. During the early 1980s Alaska was the fastest growing state in the nation. But due to a falling oil-based economy in 1987-88, about 16,000 people left the state through migration.

Compared to the other states only Wyoming, with a population of 455,975, has fewer residents. Vermont, with 564,964 people, is the next most populated state but Alaska is rapidly gaining.

Alaska's land area, 586,412 square miles, is 15.8 percent of the total area of the United States, yet Alaska has less than 1 percent of the nation's population. The ratio of land to people is just under one person per square mile.

Almost two thirds of Alaska's population increase in the last 10 years has been from natural growth. 38 percent of the increase was through an exceptionally high birthrate (much higher than the rest of the nation). The other 35.1 percent of the increase, or 52,005 people, was the result of in-migration. Annual migration throughout the decade was high because of Alaska's oil boom and bust economy.

A majority of Alaskans, 75 percent, live in the state's five largest municipalities; the Municipality of Anchorage (226,338), the Fairbanks North Star Borough (77,720), the Kenai Peninsula Borough (40,802), the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (39,683), the City & Borough of Juneau (26,751) and the Kodiak Island Borough (13,838). The rest of the population lives in towns, villages or clustered settlements throughout the state, leaving large areas of Alaska uninhabited.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough was the fastest growing borough during the last decade with an increase of 123 percent or from 17,816 in 1980 to 39,683 in 1990. Other rapidly growing areas of the state are the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan census area (64 percent) and the Kenai Peninsula Borough (61 percent). A 50 percent increase in the Aleutians census areas reflects the large number of transient workers in the fish processing industry who weren't counted in 1980.

Anchorage grew from 174,431 in 1980 to 226,338 in 1990, moving up in rank from the 78th to the 69th largest city in the United States. During the decade, however, its proportion of the state's population decreased from 43.4 percent to 41.2 percent.

The highest natural growth rates were found in the Wade-Hampton Census Area, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Northwest Arctic Borough and the North Slope Borough. The lowest rates of natural increase were found in Southeast Alaska. The Ketchikan Gateway Borough, the Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area, the Wrangell-Petersburg area and Sitka had the lowest birth rates in the state.

Compared to the rest of the country, Alaska's population is relatively young. In 1989 the median age for Alaskans was 29.4 years compared to 26.1 years in 1980. During the same period the median age of the U.S. population increased from 30 to 32.6 years. In Alaska in 1989 there were about 49,753 children under 5 years of age, 9.3 percent of the population, compared to the U.S. rate of 7.5 percent. At the same time 20.6 percent of Alaska's population was of school age children, 5-17 years. Nationwide, 8.2 percent of the population was of school age. During the same year, 66 percent of Alaska's population was of adult working age, 18-64 years, compared to the U.S. rate of 61.8 percent. Alaskans 65 years and older comprise 4.1 percent of the state's population, as opposed to the national population which has 12.5 percent in that age group.

There were 25,782 military personnel in Alaska in 1989, a slight increase since 1980. The percentage of military in the state has declined, however, over the same period from 5.5 to 4.5 percent. Taking into account military dependents, civil service workers and retirees, the military population makes up 17 percent of the state's population.

The term Alaska Native, referring to the Alaska's original inhabitants, includes Aleut, Eskimo and Indian groups who differ from each other in ethnic origin, language and culture. These original settlers dispersed across the Alaskan land mass and occupied geographically and climatically distinct regions.

In 1988 the number of Alaska Natives living in the state was about 81,200, a significant increase from 1980 when the Native population of the state was 64,103. The percentage of Natives in the overall population, however, decreased from 16 percent in 1980 to 15 percent in 1988 due to the in-migration of non-Natives.

Today more Natives, 13,607 in 1988, live in Anchorage, than in any other borough or census area. In 1988 just over half of Alaska's Natives lived in largely Native census areas where they formed over half of the population. The Wade Hampton census area has the highest percentage of Natives (88.7 percent), while the Matanuska-Susitna Borough has the lowest percentage (3.5 percent).

Alaska Native birth rates in the late 1980s continued to be considerably higher than the birth rate among whites. In 1987 the birth rate for Natives was 35.8 births per thousand population. At the same time the white rate for Alaska was 21.7 per thousand population while the U.S. rate was 15.7.

Year	Natives as % of Total
1930	50.6
1940	44.8
1950	26.3
1960	19.0
1970	16.9
1980	16.0
1987 (estimated)	14.6
1988 (estimated)	15.3

**Source:** *Alaska Population Overview, 1988 and Provisional 1989 Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor.

## Composition by Sex

The myth that Alaska has substantially more men than women continues to be perpetuated in the popular press. In 1989 257,504 Alaskans were female, or 48.2 percent of the state's population compared to 51.2 percent nation wide. Some Alaskan communities have more males because employment may be transient in industries that traditionally employ males. Most communities, however, have male-female ratios more in line with the rest of the United States. Military bases along with the logging, fishing and mining industries tend to distort the sex ratios of the state.

The relatively young age of Alaskans also contributes to a slightly larger number of males than females. Older populations have more women because of the greater life expectancy among women at older ages.

There was little difference in sex composition based on race in 1988. The White population in Alaska was 47.9 percent female while among Natives 49 percent was female.

## Composition by Race: 1990 and 1980

	1990		1980		Number Change	Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
White	415,492	75.5	309,728	77.1	105,764	34.1
Black	22,451	4.1	13,643	3.4	8,808	64.6
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	85,698	15.6	64,103	16.0	21,595	33.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	19,728	3.6	8,054*	2.0	11,674	144.9
Other Race	6,674	1.2	6,323	1.6	351	5.6
Hispanic Origin**	17,803	3.2	9,507	2.4	8,296	87.3
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>550,043</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>401,851</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>148,192</b>	<b>36.9</b>

\*This 1980 number, based on 100-percent tabulations, includes all groups listed separately in the race question. Write-in responses for groups such as Cambodian, Thai, Laotian, and Fiji Islander were not included in 100-percent totals for the Asian or Pacific Islander population but were included in the Asian or Pacific Islander total in all sample tabulations.

\*\* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

## Population by Selected Age Groups, 1950-89

YEAR	0-4	5-13	14-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	TOTAL
1950	15,579	17,056	5,835	23,597	26,447	18,517	10,656	6,214	4,742	128,643
1960	34,193	43,216	11,487	32,129	39,672	31,981	18,957	9,146	5,386	226,167
1965	33,276	54,374	1,739	39,107	44,811	35,257	23,116	11,587	6,181	265,200
1970	32,075	64,743	23,041	45,517	49,299	38,021	26,939	13,860	6,887	300,382
1975	38,655	68,780	28,595	57,415	77,010	50,287	33,336	18,912	10,111	383,100
1980	38,949	62,363	29,433	59,773	90,808	54,022	34,243	20,713	11,547	401,851
1985	60,318	77,379	31,421	67,927	126,560	86,280	43,743	27,839	18,133	539,600
1987	56,288	78,719	31,287	62,607	123,434	91,505	46,202	28,565	19,193	537,800
1988	52,219	79,205	30,130	59,132	119,669	93,652	47,857	28,739	20,397	531,000
1989	49,753	80,655	29,374	58,183	118,746	96,604	50,170	29,030	21,885	534,400

## Percent Distribution

Year	0-4	5-13	14-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	TOTAL
1950	12.11	13.26	4.54	18.34	20.56	14.39	8.28	4.83	3.69	100.00
1960	15.12	19.11	5.08	14.21	17.54	14.14	8.38	4.04	2.38	100.00
1965	12.59	20.50	6.56	14.75	16.90	13.29	8.72	4.37	2.33	100.00
1970	10.68	21.55	7.67	15.15	16.41	12.66	8.97	4.61	2.29	100.00
1975	10.09	17.95	7.46	14.99	20.10	13.13	8.70	4.94	2.64	100.00
1980	9.69	15.52	7.32	14.87	22.80	13.44	8.52	5.15	2.87	100.00
1985	11.18	14.34	5.82	12.59	23.45	15.99	8.11	5.16	3.36	100.00
1987	10.47	14.64	5.82	11.64	22.95	17.01	8.59	5.31	3.57	100.00
1988	9.83	14.92	5.67	11.14	22.54	17.64	9.01	5.41	3.84	100.00
1989	9.31	15.09	5.50	10.89	22.22	18.08	9.39	5.43	4.10	100.00

Source: Alaska Population Overview, 1988 and Provisional 1989 Estimates, Alaska Department of Labor.

## Distribution of Population and Ten-Year Rate of Change, 1980-90

	April 1, 1990 Census Population	% of State	April 1, 1980 Census Population	% of State	Change 4/01/80 to 4/01/90	Estimated Births 1980-90	Estimated Deaths 1980-90	Estimated Natural Increase 1980-90	Estimated Residual Migration 1980-90	% Change Net % Change 4/01/80 to 4/01/90	% Change Due to Natural Increase 4/01/80 to 4/01/90	% Change Due to Migration 4/01/80 to 4/01/90
<b>State of Alaska</b>	<b>550,043</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>401,851</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>148,192</b>	<b>115,816</b>	<b>19,629</b>	<b>96,187</b>	<b>52,002</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Aleutians East Borough	2,464	0.45	1,643	0.41	821	384	100	284	537	50.0	17.3	32.7
Aleutians West Census Area	9,478	1.72	6,125	1.52	3,353	1,395	174	1,221	2,132	54.7	19.9	34.8
Anchorage Borough	226,338	41.15	174,431	43.41	51,907	47,700	6,893	40,807	11,100	29.8	23.4	6.4
Bethel Census Area	13,656	2.48	10,999	2.74	2,657	3,798	696	3,102	-445	24.2	28.2	-4.0
Bristol Bay Borough	1,410	0.26	1,094	0.27	316	221	44	177	139	28.9	16.2	12.7
Dillingham Census Area	4,012	0.73	3,232	0.80	780	1,109	223	886	-106	24.1	27.4	-3.3
Fairbanks-Northstar Borough	77,720	14.13	53,983	13.43	23,737	17,011	2,355	14,656	9,081	44.0	27.1	16.8
Haines Borough	2,117	0.38	1,680	0.42	437	356	77	279	158	26.0	16.6	9.4
Juneau City-Borough	26,751	4.86	19,528	4.86	7,223	4,932	956	3,976	3,247	37.0	20.4	16.6
Kenai Peninsula Borough	40,802	7.42	25,282	6.29	15,520	7,726	1,503	6,223	9,297	61.4	24.6	36.8
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,828	2.51	11,316	2.82	2,512	2,456	761	1,695	817	22.2	15.0	7.2
Kodiak Island Borough	13,309	2.42	9,939	2.47	3,370	3,039	531	2,508	862	33.9	25.2	8.7
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,668	0.30	1,384	0.34	284	509	107	402	-118	20.5	29.0	-8.5
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	39,683	7.21	17,816	4.43	21,867	7,064	1,188	5,876	15,991	122.7	33.0	89.8
Nome Census Area	8,288	1.51	6,537	1.63	1,751	2,232	536	1,696	55	26.8	25.9	0.8
North Slope Borough	5,979	1.09	4,199	1.04	1,780	1,633	282	1,351	429	42.4	32.2	10.2
Northwest Arctic Borough	6,113	1.11	4,831	1.20	1,282	1,977	392	1,585	-303	26.5	32.8	-6.3
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	6,278	1.14	3,822	0.95	2,456	1,077	202	875	1,581	64.3	22.9	41.4
Sitka Borough	8,588	1.56	7,803	1.94	785	1,685	437	1,248	-463	10.1	16.0	-5.9
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C.A.	4,385	0.80	3,478	0.87	907	766	223	543	364	26.1	15.6	10.5
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	5,913	1.08	5,676	1.41	237	1,471	221	1,250	-1,016	4.2	22.0	-17.9
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	9,952	1.81	8,348	2.08	1,604	1,841	435	1,406	198	19.2	16.8	2.4
Wade Hampton Census Area	5,791	1.05	4,665	1.16	1,126	1,975	364	1,611	-485	24.1	34.5	-10.4
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	7,042	1.28	6,167	1.53	875	1,361	377	984	-109	14.2	16.0	-1.8
Yukon Koyukuk Census Area	8,478	1.54	7,873	1.96	605	2,098	552	1,546	-941	7.7	19.6	-12.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, Demographics

## Annual Components of Alaska Population Change 1945-89

Population				Components of Change			
July 1 to June 30	End of Period Population	Population Change	Average Annual Rate of Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migrants
1945-46	103,000	—	—	2,050	1,220	830	—
1946-47	117,000	14,000	12.73	2,490	1,200	1,290	12,710
1947-48	126,000	9,000	7.41	2,890	1,180	1,710	7,290
1948-49	132,600	6,600	5.10	3,300	1,190	2,110	4,490
1949-50	137,100	4,500	3.34	3,620	1,220	2,400	2,100
1950-51	160,000	22,900	15.42	4,110	1,310	2,800	20,100
1951-52	185,500	25,500	14.76	5,130	1,310	3,820	21,680
1952-53	193,800	8,300	4.38	6,270	1,280	4,990	3,310
1953-54	200,100	6,300	3.20	6,910	1,240	5,670	630
1954-55	206,500	6,400	3.15	7,190	1,200	5,990	410
1955-56	212,400	5,900	2.82	7,480	1,220	6,260	-360
1956-57	218,600	6,200	2.88	7,730	1,240	6,490	-290
1957-58	220,100	1,500	0.68	7,450	1,200	6,250	-4,750
1958-59	224,000	3,900	1.76	6,830	1,170	5,660	-1,760
1959-60	230,400	6,400	2.82	7,290	1,250	6,040	360
1960-61	236,700	6,300	2.70	7,560	1,300	6,260	40
1961-62	242,800	6,100	2.54	7,610	1,290	6,320	-220
1962-63	249,900	7,100	2.88	7,670	1,320	6,350	750
1963-64	253,200	3,300	1.31	7,480	1,380	6,100	-2,800
1964-65	265,200	12,000	4.63	7,170	1,390	5,780	6,220
1965-66	271,500	6,300	2.35	6,810	1,320	5,490	810
1966-67	277,900	6,400	2.33	6,410	1,300	5,110	1,290
1967-68	284,900	7,000	2.49	6,350	1,317	5,033	1,967
1968-69	294,600	9,700	3.35	6,670	1,330	5,340	4,360
1969-70	308,500	13,900	4.61	7,230	1,370	5,860	8,040
1970-71	319,600	11,100	3.53	7,435	1,443	5,992	5,108
1971-72	329,800	10,200	3.14	7,126	1,461	5,665	4,535
1972-73	336,400	6,600	1.98	6,776	1,466	5,310	1,290
1973-74	348,100	11,700	3.42	6,831	1,466	5,365	6,336
1974-75	384,100	36,000	9.83	7,260	1,495	5,765	30,235
1975-76	409,800	25,700	6.47	7,691	1,570	6,122	19,579
1976-77	418,000	8,200	1.98	8,142	1,611	6,532	1,669
1977-78	411,600	-6,400	-1.54	8,606	1,650	6,956	-13,356
1978-79	413,700	2,100	0.51	8,983	1,649	7,334	-5,234
1979-80	419,800	6,100	1.46	9,309	1,645	7,664	-1,564
1980-81	433,800	14,000	3.28	9,911	1,703	8,208	5,792
1981-82	465,200	31,400	6.99	10,781	1,755	9,026	22,374
1982-83	497,600	32,400	6.73	11,723	1,850	9,873	22,527
1983-84	522,000	24,400	4.79	12,307	1,933	10,374	14,026
1984-85	541,300	17,600	3.32	12,719	2,032	10,687	6,913
1985-86	547,600	6,300	1.16	12,555	2,107	10,448	-4,148
1986-87	537,800	-9,800	-1.81	11,923	2,086	9,845	-19,637
1987-88	531,000	-6,800	-1.27	11,451	2,057	9,394	-16,194
1988-89	534,400	3,400	0.64	11,408	2,057	9,351	-5,951

Source: *Alaska Population Overview, 1988 and Provisional 1989 Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

# Vital Statistics

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## Rate of Natural Increase

Because of its young population, Alaska has a relatively high birth rate. The most recent statistics from 1987 show Alaska has the highest birth rate in the nation with 21.7 births per 1,000 residents, 38 percent higher than the U.S. rate of 15.7. When the death rate of 3.8 per 1,000 residents is subtracted from the birth rate, Alaska is shown to have a high rate of natural increase: 17.9 per 1,000 population, compared to the national rate of 7.0 per 1,000 population.

## Infant Mortality Rate

Alaska's infant mortality rate was considerably lower in 1987 with 10.4 deaths per 1000 births than in 1985 and 1986 when the rate was 11 deaths per thousand births. This compares with a national rate of 10.1, an all time low infant mortality rate for the United States. The infant mortality rate in Alaska has decreased from 1979 when the rate was 14.3 and 1982 when the rate was 12.1.

Yet the average postneonatal mortality rate (infants between 28 days and 1 year of age) in 1987 was much higher for Alaska, 4.8, than the national average of 3.6. The neonatal mortality rate (from birth to 27 days of age) has shown a dramatic decrease over the last decade from 8.7 deaths per thousand births in 1979 compared with the 1987 rate of 5.9. The national neonatal mortality rate in 1987 was 6.5. Improvements in health care and neonatal intensive care units may account for the improvement.

The infant mortality rate is higher for Alaska Natives than for non-Natives. In 1987 the Native infant mortality rate in Alaska was 14.5 per thousand births compared to the rate among whites of 9.3. The infant mortality rate among Natives has decreased by 33 percent since 1979 when the rate was 21.8, while the rate for whites has decreased by 21.8 percent since 1979 when the rate was 12.

Most deaths among neonatal infants in 1987 were among low birth weight babies. Seventy-two percent of neonatal infants who died in 1987 were of low birth weight. For postneonatal infants, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome claimed more lives than any single other cause. Alaska's death rate for SIDS is extremely high, 2.4 per 1000 live births, compared to the nation-wide rate of 1.4 in 1986. The rate among American Indians and Alaska Natives is 2.2 SIDS deaths per 1000 live births.

The alarmingly high rate of SIDS has prompted the federal Indian Health Service and the state to provide standard autopsies to investigate the deaths. Of 45 Native infant deaths in Alaska in 1987, nine were found to be of SIDS while the others died of a variety of other causes.



## Life Expectancy

### Life Expectancy at Birth by Race and Sex, Alaska and U. S., 1970-80

Census Years	Total			White			Alaska Natives U.S. Other Races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Alaska									
1970	69.3	66.1	74.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1980	72.1	68.8	76.5	73.1	69.8	77.5	5.7	61.3	71.3
United States									
1970	70.9	67.1	74.8	71.7	68.0	75.6	65.3	61.1	69.4
1980	73.7	70.0	77.5	74.4	70.7	78.1	69.5	65.3	73.6

**Source:** *Alaska Life Tables for 1977-83, Demographic Report No. 1, Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, 1986.*

## Mortality

Alaska's death rate in 1987 was 384.0 deaths per 100,000 population, significantly lower than the national rate of 872.4 deaths per 100,000 population. The dramatic difference is due to Alaska's younger population. If, however, the death rate is adjusted for age (comparing specific age groups), then Alaska had a 1987 death rate of 528.3 deaths per 100,000 population compared to the U.S. rate of 535.5.

When the death rate is adjusted for age, the death rate for 1 to 4 year olds in Alaska is 80 percent higher than the national rate. For the 5 to 14 year old age group, Alaska's rate is almost two-thirds higher than the national rate. The death rate for the 15 to 24 year old group in Alaska is almost 50 percent higher than the national rate and the rate for the 24 to 34 year old group is over 20 percent higher than the U.S. rate.

The Native death rate in 1987 of 680.7 deaths per 100,000 population is almost twice the death rate for whites in Alaska of 341.8. The male death rate in Alaska (473.7 deaths per 100,000 population) is more than two thirds greater than the rate for females (282.7).

### Leading Causes of Death by Age Group 1990

	ONE	TWO	THREE
All Ages	Heart Diseases	Cancer	Unintentional Injuries
0-4	Perinatal Period Conditions	Congenital Anomalies, Unintentional Injuries	Heart Diseases
5-14	Unintentional Injuries	Cancer	7 causes tied for 3rd
15-24	Unintentional Injuries	Suicide	Cancer
25-34	Unintentional Injuries	Suicide	Homicide
35-44	Unintentional Injuries	Cancer	Heart Disease
45-54	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injuries
55-64	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injuries
65-74	Cancer	Heart Disease	Cerebrovascular Diseases
75-84	Heart Disease	Cancer	Cerebrovascular Diseases
85+	Heart Disease	Cancer	Cerebrovascular Diseases, Pneumonia, Influenza

**Source:** AK. Bureau of Vital Statistics, *Annual Report 1986-87, Supplement March, 1990.*

## Causes of Death

The leading cause of death in Alaska in 1987 was heart disease, also the leading cause of death nation wide. Heart disease claimed about 23 percent of Alaskans who died in 1986 and 1987 and as a result has moved up from the number two cause of death in 1985. Cancer was ranked the number two cause of death in 1987, claiming about 21 percent of Alaskans. Unintentional injuries, causing 16 percent of Alaskan deaths, ranked third. Suicide continues to be the fourth ranking cause of death in Alaska.

There are definite patterns in the causes of deaths in each racial group. The risk from certain causes of death varies between white and Native populations, while trends among blacks and Asian/Pacific islanders are difficult to ascertain because of their relatively small population. While whites are more likely to die of heart disease (25 percent for whites and 17 percent for Natives) and cancer (24 percent for whites and 17 percent for Natives), Natives are at greater risk of death by unintentional injuries and suicide.

Unintentional injuries accounted for 19 percent of Native deaths in 1987 and 16 percent of deaths among whites. Motor vehicle accidents, airplane accidents and drownings accounted for the most number of deaths due to unintentional injuries in 1987. Just over 6 percent of Native deaths were the result of suicide in 1987, while about 4 percent of white deaths were due to suicide.

Alaska's harsh climate, and dangerous occupations— fishing, logging and construction— account in part for the high number of deaths due to unintentional injuries. The high incidence of deaths due to aircraft accidents is attributable to the frequent use of small aircraft by Alaskans.

## AIDS and HIV

Through December 31, 1990, 104 Alaskans, 98 males and 6 females, have been confirmed to have Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. The figure has increased from December of 1989 when the number was 80. Of the 1990 cases 61 are known to have died. Most of the AIDS cases in Alaska, 75 percent, are among homosexual and bisexual males.

A majority of the cases were among whites, 77 percent, while 12 percent of the cases were among Natives, 9 percent among blacks and 3 percent among Hispanics. Most of Alaska's AIDS cases, 66 percent, were reported in Anchorage, while Juneau and Fairbanks each had 9 percent. Alaska was ranked 36th in the nation for incidence of AIDS in 1988.

Through December 31, 1990, 364 of 25,384 individuals (1.4 percent) tested by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Service's Division of Public Health were found positive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS.

**Sources:** State of Alaska *Epidemiology Bulletin*; Jan. 22 and 23, 1991, Jan. 12, 1990. Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics *Annual Report, 1986-1987*.

# Substance Abuse Among Alaskans

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According to the *State of Alaska Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Plan, 1990-1992*, there were 963 drug arrests in 1987, an increase of 45.3 percent from 1986. Of these 18 percent were youth under age 18.

The Alaska per capita consumption rate of alcohol for fiscal year 1989 was 3.01 gallons of pure alcohol per person age 14 and above. Alaska has consistently ranked in the top four states in the nation in per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages.

An estimated one out of five deaths in Alaska is alcohol or drug related, including 58 percent of all traffic fatalities. From 1979 to 1986 59 percent of suicides and 72 percent of homicides in the state were alcohol and drug related. The suicide rate among Alaska Natives is four times the national average and 26 times the national average for Alaska Natives age 20 to 24. Of all Native suicides, 79 percent had detectable levels of blood alcohol.

Alaska had a high number of child abuse cases, six times the national average. Statistics indicate that 78.9 percent of the perpetrators of sexual abuse and 63.3 percent of the perpetrators of incest were under the influence of alcohol or another drug at the time of offence.

## Population Facts and Figures

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Based on 1988 estimates and 1990 census figures

- The average number of children in a white family in Alaska is 2.1, the average number of children in an Alaskan Native family is 3.6, and the national average number of children per family is 1.9.

- The median age for Alaska white males in 1988 was 30.0 and 30.1 for white females. The median age for Alaskan Native males was 22.4, while the median age for Native females was 23.5. The national median age is 32.6 years.

- In 1989, there were about 49,753 children under five years old in Alaska, 9.3 percent of the population. The proportion under five years of age for the United States was 7.5 percent.

- In 1989, 257,504 people, or 48.2 percent of Alaska's population, were female (51.2 percent females nationwide). Among Alaska Natives in 1988, 49.9 percent were female.

- 226,338 people, or 41.2 percent of Alaska's population, live in the Municipality of Anchorage.

- Alaska has slipped again to 49th state, in terms of population, after reaching 48th place in 1985. The 1990 Federal Census count for Alaska was 550,043, behind Vermont with its population of 564,964 and ahead of Wyoming, population 455,975.

**Sources:** *Alaska Population Overview 1988 & Provisional 1989 Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis. 1990 Federal Census figures provided by Research and Analysis.

# Rural Health Delivery

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The system of health care delivery in rural Alaska is large and complex. It involves funding from the federal Indian Health Service (IHS), the State of Alaska and, in small part, private resources.

Regional health corporations, created as a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, working in concert with the IHS, provide services to Native Alaskans, and to some extent, non-Native Alaskans. The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services provides care through a system of regional health centers, staffed by public health nurses who travel to villages.

A unique feature of Alaska's rural health care in Native communities is the Community Health Aide Program. CHAs are often people whose formal education did not extend beyond high school, but through ongoing training programs have achieved a high degree of proficiency in providing emergency medical care. As a result of the recent expansion of telecommunications they are able, when necessary, to establish telephone contact with medical doctors at regional health centers for guidance in critical medical care situations. The CHA program has received worldwide acclaim as a model approach to providing low-cost, efficient and effective health care in the rural areas of developing countries.



*At a 1986 ceremony in Sitka, the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation (SEARHC) takes over control of the Mt. Edgumbe Service Unit from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, becoming the largest Native American health organization in the United States. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

# Alaska Employment Forecast: 1991-92

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by John Boucher

## Alaskan Economy on the Rebound

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In 1990, Alaska posted a 4.4% rate of employment growth and the second-lowest statewide unemployment rate recorded since 1978. Total wage and salary employment reached an all-time high, surpassing even the heady days of the mid-80's boom.

Employment in Alaska has grown for three consecutive years, and since the beginning of the recovery in 1988, employment has grown more than 10%. During the last two years in particular Alaska's economy has performed well, and it is with this backdrop that the forecast for employment during 1991 and 1992 was conducted.

Employment in Alaska will continue to grow through 1992. However, some forces will conspire to slow the Alaskan economy down. Lower oil prices and a weaker market for some Alaskan exports are two forces which will check employment growth in Alaska's economy during the next two years. Despite the outlook for these two pieces of the Alaskan economic forecast, employment is expected to grow at a 2.9% rate through 1992.

One note of caution: this forecast places North Slope oil prices during 1991 in the \$14-\$16/bbl. range, and in the \$15-\$17/bbl. range for 1992. If prices are significantly lower, growth in Alaska's economy will be less than forecast here.

## Oil Prices Will Slow Mining Growth

During 1989 and 1990 mining was one of Alaska's fastest growing industries. During the next two years employment should continue to grow, but at a substantially slower pace than the 12.7% growth rate posted in 1990.

Since nine out of every ten wage and salary employment jobs in Alaska's mining industry are oil and gas related, future employment prospects in mining are tied predominantly to the fortunes of the oil industry. In turn, the fortunes of Alaska's oil industry are dependant on world oil prices.

The aftermath of the war in the Persian Gulf is the biggest factor affecting the outlook for the world oil market during the next two years. Oil prices have been on a steady downward slide since September. As the war approached its final hours oil prices had returned to the range they were in prior to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Financial pressures are on all of the participating countries, including those dependant upon oil revenue, to recover from the drain that the war effort has made on their economies. Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil production, which have had little influence in the world market, have nowhere to go but up.

Demand on the other hand has been dropping off due to the recession and expanded conservation efforts.

Lower prices during 1991 may increase competitive pressures on Alaskan producers and their contractors, but oil industry employment should continue to post some growth. The North Slope is still the single most productive oil field in the U.S. and it has reached the age where more investment (and labor) is needed to keep it productive. Construction of a second gas-handling facility, an aggressive "fracturing" program, as well as new development, are all going to figure in the employment picture during the next several years.

## Hardrock Mining Hits a Lull

While it provides only a fraction of the employment that the oil and gas industry represents, Alaska's hard rock mining industry has posted explosive employment

growth during the last several years. However, it appears growth will be much slower in the near term. It is unlikely that any major mines will go into operation until 1993 or later. Currently, the most promising of the “majors” is the Kensington Mine located just north of Juneau, but an optimistic timeline for that project puts the construction phase in summer 1992. There are other major mine employment possibilities across the state, each with unique obstacles to overcome. Wishbone Hill in the MatSu Borough, Fort Knox near Fairbanks, the AJ in Juneau, Windy Craggy just across the Canadian border from Haines, and the Lik-Su deposit near the Red Dog mine all offer employment possibilities for minerals industry employment beyond the forecast horizon.

### **Construction Industry Will Be Busy**

Large construction projects, a recovery in Alaska’s housing market, a rebounding commercial sector, and a solid contribution from public construction monies point to continued growth for construction employment for the next two years.

Investment on the North Slope and continuation of repair work on the Trans-Alaska pipeline are expected to be two major engines driving Alaska construction employment during the next two years. Lower oil prices during 1991 may curb some



*Seiners at work.* (Photo courtesy of Alaska Department of Fish & Game.)

future spending in oil and gas related construction, but there will still be plenty of construction work available in the oil industry.

Alaska's largest housing market, Anchorage and vicinity, is past the recovery stage and on a roll. Housing prices in Anchorage have increased dramatically and the market is no longer dominated by institutional sellers. Existing homeowners and newly constructed housing are now the majority of Anchorage's property sales. Anchorage building permit activity is expected to double again in 1991. While not every major housing market will see that kind of growth, more residential construction employment is expected during the next two years.

In the commercial construction market, the lid was pried open by several construction projects during 1990. The optimism that spurred those projects should carry over into the next two years. Public-financed construction, particularly highway and street construction, should also be a source of employment for construction workers during the next two years.

### **Logging, Bottomfish Keys to Manufacturing Forecast**

Employment growth during the past several years in the manufacturing industry has been attributable to two factors: a growing timber industry and an expanding seafood processing industry. Timber industry employment growth was driven by a Japanese market which had a ravenous appetite for both finished and unfinished timber products. Seafood processing employment growth has been due to the growth in winter processing jobs caused by the expansion of the bottomfish industry in Southwest Alaska.

During the next two years manufacturing employment will slow because of these two industries. Alaska's wood products employment, particularly logging in Southeast Alaska, is headed for a contraction. In the last quarter of 1990 market forces and inclement weather combined to knock logging employment in Southeast nearly 30% below 1989. While weather can improve during the next two seasons, the market does not look like it is going to. Even if the timber market rebounds, the stock of available timber is diminishing. Some of the reasons for the decline include: a fall-off in available Native-owned timber, less timber available from the Tongass National Forest, higher timber prices, and outstanding litigation which is tying up some timber harvesting.

In the seafood processing sector of manufacturing there is room for growth, but it will depend on the performance of Alaska's winter fisheries. New processing plants for bottomfish are scheduled to come on line during the next two years adding to employment. Winter crab harvests have been rebounding, which is good news for winter employment in seafood processing. Salmon-related processing is expected to make marginal contributions to employment gains. There is some reason for caution in this industry though, since there are signs that the bottomfish harvest is being stretched to capacity.

### **Transportation Industry Bolstered by Air Cargo, Tourism**

The performance of the transportation industry during 1990 was the biggest surprise in Alaska's economy. Handicapped by a loss of 2,000+ jobs due to reduced work force on the oil spill, this industry thrived in most sectors, offsetting a good deal of the job loss created because of the spill work force reduction.

Air transportation was one of the key performers during 1990 and this trend is expected to continue. Expansion of air cargo facilities and the addition of new routes by some of Alaska's air carriers will continue to boost Alaska's air transportation industry albeit at a much slower pace than 1989 or 1990. This is one segment of Alaska's economy which will benefit from lower oil prices predicted for 1991 and 1992.

The tourism-related portion of the transportation industry, consisting primarily of ground transit such as bus tours, is expected to have a banner year in 1991 and

continued good fortune into 1992. Key operators are projecting a 10% increase in the number of visitors in 1991, largely due to the threat of terrorism in the Middle East and Europe.

## State Slated for Employment Cuts

Two factors point to a drop in state government employment during the next two years. If oil prices come in as projected, there could be fiscal pressures on the state to downsize. Second, and probably most important, the administration has made it clear it intends to operate state government on a leaner budget and work force. While the administration is not the only policy maker in the equation, they are certainly a key player in what shape and size the state government work force will be during the next two years.

## Summary: Slower But Healthy Growth Projected

After three straight years of strong employment growth, Alaska's economy is expected to turn in two more solid years of employment growth during 1991 and 1992. There will be some slowdown evident as the logging industry falters and mining growth slows from a torrid pace. The outlook for most of Alaska's industries is for continued employment growth, led by construction, mining, services and trade jobs. This is somewhat dependant on oil prices not going through a major collapse, but with that proviso in mind the outlook for Alaska's economy through 1992 looks like smooth sailing.

**Source:** Excerpted from an article in *Alaska Economic Trends*, May 1991. John Boucher is a labor economist employed eight years with the Research and Analysis Section, Alaska Department of Labor. He is based in Juneau.

## State Employees by Location\*

Department	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Other	Total
Office of the Governor Administration	52	11	140	6	209
Law	363	119	406	306	1,194
Revenue	186	52	95	49	382
Education	187	6	152	9	354
Health and Social Services	88	11	359	163	621
Labor	893	216	378	511	1,998
Commerce and Economic Development	176	64	268	108	616
Military and Veterans Affairs	248	15	192	13	468
Natural Resources	241	5	10	299	555
Fish and Game	590	911	79	1,498	3,078
Public Safety	257	109	374	714	1,454
Environmental Conservation	311	98	105	609	1,123
Corrections	137	67	218	107	529
Community and Regional Affairs	311	118	142	714	1,285
Transportation and Public Facilities	96	14	60	22	192
TOTAL	809	477	845	996	3,127
TOTAL	4,945	2,293	3,823	6,124	17,185

\* Includes classified, exempt, partially exempt, non-permanent and emergency employees.  
Source: Department of Administration, Division of Personnel.



## Average Annual Employment by Census Area for Government

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>North Slope Borough</b>						
Federal	143	132	117	156	137	102
State	35	35	32	28	28	31
Local	1,454	1,402	1,532	1,666	1,744	1,696
<b>Northwest Arctic Borough</b>						
Federal	122	136	151	111	101	89
State	88	93	92	93	86	86
Local	837	901	862	705	681	830
<b>Nome Census Area</b>						
Federal	134	111	99	94	94	96
State	243	246	242	215	211	230
Local	968	1,067	987	952	948	968
<b>Yukon—Koyukuk Census Area</b>						
Federal	278	227	245	233	257	287
State	184	231	222	175	184	222
Local	1,171	1,155	1,080	1,004	912	1,089
<b>Fairbanks North Star Borough</b>						
Federal	2,688	2,744	2,844	2,821	2,772	3,074
State	3,850	4,035	3,939	3,735	3,797	4,016
Local	2,566	2,576	2,553	2,365	2,363	2,467
<b>S.E. Fairbanks</b>						
Federal	431	391	405	367	346	353
State	153	150	196	137	146	152
Local	269	281	278	254	246	269
<b>Wade Hampton</b>						
Federal	57	37	28	25	25	25
State	23	26	22	18	25	30
Local	786	830	827	804	744	904
<b>Bethel</b>						
Federal	430	349	291	299	290	284
State	243	265	266	252	271	306
Local	1,440	1,551	1,544	1,614	1,632	1,733
<b>Dillingham</b>						
Federal	83	88	98	83	87	87
State	73	78	76	73	64	71
Local	477	501	509	500	465	494
<b>Bristol Bay Borough</b>						
Federal	83	75	71	80	88	92
State	40	40	37	34	38	45
Local	369	294	296	273	256	301
<b>Aleutian Islands*</b>						
Federal	720	694	786	682	825	844
State	74	80	74	70	78	80
Local	530	563	569	562	501	509

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Matanuska-Susitna Borough</b>						
Federal	111	100	105	101	99	105
State	651	737	762	759	787	813
Local	1,214	1,391	1,559	1,387	1,343	1,499
<b>Anchorage Borough</b>						
Federal	10,171	9,860	10,013	10,315	10,263	10,191
State	6,586	7,256	7,113	6,580	6,639	7,150
Local	7,860	8,520	8,464	8,385	7,696	7,602
<b>Kenai Peninsula Borough</b>						
Federal	210	210	225	216	248	269
State	779	835	822	787	905	1,063
Local	1,691	1,870	1,885	1,948	1,781	1,980
<b>Kodiak Island Borough</b>						
Federal	241	243	243	234	193	160
State	281	282	266	237	243	282
Local	642	650	700	610	641	655
<b>Valdez-Cordova</b>						
Federal	87	87	122	86	94	107
State	527	514	503	479	481	580
Local	641	670	630	620	605	671
<b>Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon</b>						
Federal	112	119	166	118	121	125
State	36	37	38	37	39	40
Local	389	381	376	369	315	386
<b>Haines Borough</b>						
Federal	9	9	9	9	9	9
State	43	40	43	36	38	43
Local	135	150	167	173	94	183
<b>Juneau Borough</b>						
Federal	1,020	1,040	1,057	1,035	1,044	1,086
State	4,423	4,508	4,342	4,015	4,020	4,417
Local	1,323	1,428	1,384	1,241	1,251	1,397
<b>Sitka Borough</b>						
Federal	362	353	309	283	255	260
State	256	251	279	254	262	281
Local	420	440	435	398	376	441
<b>Wrangell-Petersburg</b>						
Federal	186	171	161	166	164	179
State	106	111	107	96	91	91
Local	491	511	524	503	486	539
<b>Prince of Wales- Outer Ketchikan</b>						
Federal	85	111	114	110	110	123
State	26	31	30	29	31	34
Local	515	654	574	545	497	567
<b>Ketchikan Gateway Borough</b>						
Federal	313	282	269	262	252	273
State	587	542	556	510	516	535
Local	919	945	889	910	849	945

\* Includes Aleutians East and Aleutians West census areas for 1988 and 1989.

**Source:** Department of Labor, Division of Research and Analysis.

# Cost of Food at Home for a Week

## December 1989

	Anch*	Bethel	Dill	Fair	Juneau	Kotz	Nome	Ketch	U.S.
Sales Tax	0.00	5%	5%	0.00	4%	2%	4%	5%	—

### Cost Per Family Per Week

Family of 2 (20-50 years)	54.44	84.81	87.56	57.71	56.85	81.58	88.89	55.22	57.20
Family of 4 with elementary children	93.23	143.67	148.33	97.76	96.31	138.20	150.58	93.54	96.90

## December 1990

	Anch	Bethel	Dill	Fair	Juneau	Kotz	Nome	Ketch	U.S.
Sales Tax	0.00	5%	5%	.00	4%	—	4%	5%	—

### Cost Per Family Per Week

Family of 2 (20-50 years)	59.36	88.78	100.03	63.02	60.19	—	81.66	57.84	60.60
Family of 4 with elementary children	100.50	150.31	169.36	106.69	101.91	—	138.25	97.92	102.60

## Percentage Difference in Food Costs in Alaska Communities with Anchorage as the Base

Date	Anch	Bethel	Dill	Fair	Juneau	Kotz	Nome	Ketch	U.S.
December 1989	0.00	56%	61%	6%	4%	50%	63%	1%	—
December 1990	0.00	50%	69%	6%	1%	—	38%	-3%	—

### \* Abbreviations

Anch: Anchorage  
 Dill: Dillingham  
 Fair: Fairbanks  
 Kotz: Kotzebue  
 Ketch: Ketchikan  
 U.S.: United States

# Cost of Products at Home for a Week

## December 1989

	Anch	Bethel	Dill	Fair	Juneau	Kotz	Nome	Ketch
Electricity (1,000 kwh)	71.40	135.00	164.71	91.61	77.20	—	172.50	76.00
Heating Oil (55 gallons)	53.02	66.55	84.07	97.00	81.27	—	76.65	54.45
Gasoline, unleaded auto (55 gallons)	—	83.80	93.89	62.15	81.17	—	105.25	79.70
Lumber (2x4x8')	—	3.95	3.95	—	2.10	—	4.06	1.91
Propane (288 gallons)	255.05	—	—	371.00	373.65	—	—	361.44
Propane - 100 lb. (cost of refill)	35.22	90.00	63.71	29.00	47.71	—	78.97	33.35

## December 1990

	Anch	Bethel	Dill	Fair	Juneau	Kotz	Nome	Ketch
Electricity (1,000 kwh)	67.22	148.05	182.78	—	89.54	—	137.55	80.50
Heating Oil (55 gallons)	80.16	80.27	100.80	—	97.72	—	88.74	91.30
Gasoline, unleaded auto (55 gallons)	78.05	—	112.15	—	99.86	—	100.16	96.75
Lumber (2x4x8')	1.52	4.11	4.15	—	2.25	—	4.50	1.89
Propane (288 gallons)	454.75	1,022.40	904.18	—	366.02	—	—	460.23
Propane - 100 lb. (cost of refill)	—	94.50	83.05	—	47.31	—	85.18	42.61

**Source:** Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, USDA and Sea Grant.

# Consumer Price Index

For Urban Population—Average for All Items 1982 - 1984=100\*

Year	U.S. City	Percentage Change	Seattle	Percentage Change	Anchorage	Percentage Change
1975	53.8	4.5%	51.1	4.7%	57.1	6.9%
1976	56.9	3.1%	54.0	2.9%	61.5	4.4%
1977	60.6	3.7%	58.3	4.3%	65.6	4.1%
1978	65.2	4.6%	63.9	5.6%	70.2	4.6%
1979	72.6	7.4%	71.0	7.1%	77.6	7.4%
1980	82.4	9.8%	82.7	11.7%	85.5	7.9%
1981	90.9	8.5%	91.8	9.1%	92.4	6.9%
1982	96.5	5.6%	97.7	5.9%	97.4	5.0%
1983	99.6	3.1%	99.3	1.6%	99.2	1.8%
1984	103.9	4.3%	103.0	3.7%	103.3	4.1%
1985	107.6	3.7%	105.6	2.6%	105.8	2.5%
1986	109.6	2.0%	106.7	1.1%	107.8	2.0%
1987	113.6	4.0%	109.2	2.5%	108.2	0.4%
1988	118.3	4.7%	112.8	3.3%	108.6	0.4%
1989	124.0	4.8%	118.1	4.7%	111.7	2.9%
1990	130.7	5.4%	126.8	7.4%	118.6	6.2%

\* Beginning with the release of Consumer Price Index data for January 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has converted most Consumer Price Indexes to a new reference base year. All indexes previously expressed on a base period prior to January 1982 have been rebased to 1982-84=100. This new base represents an average of consumer expenditures during this three year period. The relationship between index periods remains the same; that is, percentage changes over time remain constant under both base periods.

**Source:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Alaska Department of Labor, Division of Research and Analysis.

## Personal Income Comparisons

Year	Total Alaska Personal Income (in millions)	Alaska Per Capita Personal Income	U.S. Per Capita Personal Income	% Alaska to U.S.	Alaska's Rank in U.S.
1976	\$4,560	\$11,599	\$6,651	174	1
1977	4,701	11,831	7,294	162	1
1978	4,791	11,912	8,136	146	1
1979	5,021	12,582	9,033	139	1
1980	5,599	13,835	9,919	139	1
1981	6,449	15,486	10,949	141	1
1982	7,739	17,366	11,481	151	1
1983	8,758	18,161	12,098	150	1
1984	9,140	18,087	13,114	138	1
1985	9,802	18,785	13,896	135	1
1986	9,820	18,483	14,596	127	1
1987	9,681	18,438	15,471	119	4
1988	10,094	19,042	16,513	115	8
1989	11,407	21,656	17,596	123	5

**Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Alaska Economic Trends*, Sept. 1990.

# Transportation

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## Alaska Railroad

### Major Commodity Tonnages Hauled by the Alaska Railroad, 1975-90 (thousands of tons)

Fiscal Year	Sand & Gravel	Bulk Petroleum	Coal	Other†	Total
1975††	1	557	584	720	1,862
1976	104	624	607	853	2,188
1977	700	532	550	523	2,305
1978	727	374	593	484	2,178
1979	637	220	524	427	1,808
1980	396	252	590	503	1,741
1981††	1,797	379	653	533	3,362
1982††	2,754	439	654	656	4,503
1983††	4,398	462	626	522	6,008
1984††	6,537	498	642	595	8,272
1985††	3,937	553	1,205	694	6,389
1986	2,154	749	1,438	664	5,005
1987††	1,775	896	1,275	493	4,439
1988††	1,747	1,006	1,411	473	4,637
1989	1,800	1,133	1,345	672	4,950
1990	2,621	1,355	1,414	495	5,885

† Includes forest and agriculture products and manufactured goods.

†† Indicates years that line operated at a profit.

**Source:** Alaska Railroad Corporation.

# Marine Highway System

## Embarking Passengers and Vehicles on Alaskan Mainline Ferries by Port (in thousands)

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V
<b>S.E. SYSTEM</b>										
Seattle	18.4	5.8	18.6	5.4	21.5	5.7	18.5	5.0	16.1	4.1
Prince Rupert	29.6	9.2	26.6	8.1	27.2	8.4	32.4	10.0	31.6	9.4
Ketchikan	51.3	13.8	49.9	13.5	52.4	14.4	57.6	16.3	58.1	16.3
Wrangell	7.6	1.9	7.3	1.8	8.0	1.8	8.6	2.0	8.1	2.0
Petersburg	15.7	3.7	13.1	3.1	14.1	3.3	14.1	3.5	14.0	3.4
Sitka	18.4	3.5	17.2	3.4	18.6	3.8	18.6	4.0	19.1	4.0
Juneau	60.6	13.9	57.8	13.4	66.3	15.1	66.9	15.8	67.2	15.9
Haines	43.5	13.4	39.3	12.5	45.1	14.2	45.5	14.3	42.9	13.9
Skagway	29.6	5.7	28.3	5.7	33.4	6.8	37.3	7.9	38.9	7.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>258.1</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>286.6</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>296.0</b>	<b>76.6</b>
<b>S.W. SYSTEM</b>										
Cordova	5.5	1.6	4.9	1.5	5.4	1.6	6.2	2.2	5.7	2.2
Valdez	16.6	4.5	15.5	4.3	16.6	4.6	14.7	4.5	10.4	3.6
Whittier	10.7	2.4	9.8	2.2	10.0	2.3	9.9	2.3	7.6	1.9
Homer	7.6	2.8	6.8	2.5	6.3	2.7	6.2	2.5	7.2	2.8
Seldovia	3.3	0.9	2.0	0.8	2.2	0.8	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.7
Kodiak	6.3	2.5	7.0	2.7	5.7	2.4	6.2	2.5	6.4	2.7
Seward	5.1	1.7	4.3	1.6	4.4	1.7	3.8	1.5	3.5	1.5
Port Lions	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>

**P = Passengers**

**V = Vehicles**

**Source:** Alaska Marine Highway System.

# Air Carrier Activity Alaska International Airport System

## ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Fiscal Year	Passengers In	Passengers Out	Through Passengers	Total All Passengers	Freight In (lbs.)	Freight Out (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)	Revenue Landings	Jets
1976	857,162	870,024	884,762	2,611,948	106,702,662	155,280,054	261,982,716	38,448	25,528
1980	990,517	1,007,535	1,267,474	3,265,526	95,800,920	157,068,269	252,869,189	44,782	25,388
1985	1,467,831	1,471,494	1,561,172	4,500,497	140,821,197	198,091,335	338,912,532	76,404	38,793
1986	1,491,413	1,507,603	1,634,829	4,633,845	117,496,348	182,887,953	300,384,301	72,034	37,556
1987	1,369,793	1,359,127	1,627,554	4,356,474	106,525,079	178,377,886	284,902,965	73,846	40,547
1988	1,349,644	1,371,500	1,706,831	4,427,975	116,067,500	192,277,003	308,344,503	74,715	41,002
1989	1,451,306	1,465,486	1,704,420	4,621,212	135,702,706	209,903,055	345,605,761	75,421	43,465
1990	1,586,492	1,560,097	1,528,716	4,675,305	213,401,933	145,641,401	359,043,334	78,434	45,415

## FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Fiscal Year	Passengers In	Passengers Out	Through Passengers	Total All Passengers	Freight In (lbs.)	Freight Out (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)	Revenue Landings	Jets
1976	351,080	357,359	1,323	709,762	49,969,092	211,725,202	257,694,294	22,660	7,135
1980	223,650	228,082	626	452,358	23,204,499	101,167,189	124,371,688	13,624	7,716
1985	290,883	291,955	37,487	620,325	19,898,155	60,202,629	80,100,784	15,355	7,633
1986	264,051	261,916	44,782	570,749	11,637,899	39,364,160	51,002,059	14,639	6,296
1987	248,117	246,416	42,814	537,347	9,554,021	35,529,275	45,083,296	14,189	6,058
1988	249,695	251,495	40,640	541,830	12,665,961	40,696,834	53,362,795	14,816	5,672
1989	255,657	259,059	46,566	561,282	12,532,315	42,084,944	54,617,259	15,202	5,817
1990	280,850	280,680	55,781	617,311	11,851,696	38,585,398	50,437,094	15,449	5,554

Source: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Alaska International Airport System.



# Vehicle Registrations

LOCATION	1980*	1986	1987	1988	1989
Anchorage	133,563	203,105	187,793	181,498	184,736
Fairbanks	46,593	88,392	85,329	84,808	86,249
Juneau	14,689	27,424	26,327	26,092	27,202
Ketchikan	8,566	15,028	15,359	16,044	17,339
Sitka	3,652	6,785	6,832	7,065	7,523
Eagle River	10,552	22,919	22,032	21,881	22,685
Nome	1,065	2,253	2,268	2,310	2,352
Haines	1,196	2,483	2,590	2,716	2,777
Yakutat	242	527	538	604	607
Talkeetna	1,390	—	—	—	—
Bethel	1,088	2,884	2,849	2,948	2,992
Tok	919	2,182	2,224	2,307	2,367
Glennallen	1,935	3,963	4,058	4,110	4,207
Delta Junction	2,070	4,919	4,982	4,975	5,038
Valdez	2,499	4,245	4,224	4,278	5,390
Cordova	1,545	2,864	2,957	3,358	3,700
Unalaska	—	2,182	1,778	1,944	2,179
Palmer	14,671	55,985	57,740	57,295	56,407
Wrangell	1,155	2,099	2,158	2,215	2,287
Kodiak	5,587	12,132	12,165	12,637	13,444
Kenai	7,473	19,482	†	†	20,258
Naknek	279	1,713	1,774	1,859	1,962
Skagway	639	1,008	1,065	1,109	1,211
Nenana	540	1,747	1,720	1,724	1,734
Petersburg	1,552	3,200	3,272	3,355	3,520
Dillingham	721	2,062	2,123	2,177	2,170
Kotzebue	300	651	559	465	478
Seward	2,083	5,420	5,276	5,269	5,540
Homer	5,558	11,978	12,004	12,127	12,487
Soldotna	6,544	16,005	35,951†	36,357†	16,561
Barrow	205	1,168	1,118	1,064	1,165
Other	14,050	9,927	10,988	10,954	11,471
<b>VEHICLES BY TYPE</b>					
Passenger	161,936	285,800	279,004	280,128	283,350
Motorcycle	8,888	14,103	13,273	12,461	11,801
Commercial Trailer	6,994	16,586	14,913	12,681	13,067
Trailer	27,334	51,348	52,316	53,292	55,003
Commercial Truck	9,199	31,227	28,250	26,449	27,645
Pickup	76,330	137,566	132,878	131,143	134,041
Bus	1,138	2,039	2,035	2,146	2,198
Snowmobile	1,102	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	292,921	538,669	522,669	518,300	533,105

\* Starting in 1979, data are compiled by zip code location, not by commercial location, as in previous years.

† Kenai office consolidated in Soldotna.

**Source:** Department of Public Safety, Division of Motor Vehicles.

# Production

## Agricultural Production

(Estimated by area in thousands of dollars)

Year	Matanuska Valley	Tanana* Valley	Kenai Peninsula	Southeast	Southwest
1960	\$3,789	\$1,009	\$310	\$297	\$159
1961	4,096	855	344	265	148
1962	3,927	969	358	233	174
1963	3,698	852	389	192	188
1964	3,922	909	404	166	242
1965	3,401	996	528	136	239
1966	3,804	656	445	50	312
1967	3,893	675	352	25	298
1968	3,730	606	296	20	259
1969	3,271	430	276	20	275
1970	3,991	655	211	15	280
1971	3,935	646	186	16	181
1972	4,615	917	219	14	231
1973	5,116	1,246	274	6	345
1974	6,181	1,060	406	17	417
1975	6,602	1,791	506	10	316
1976	6,488	1,532	407	9	367
1977	7,305	1,602	601	12	269
1978	6,581	1,881	494	17	298
1979	6,615	1,780	483	22	338
1980	6,440	2,244	603	16	356
1981	7,694	3,242	837	19	367
1982	7,208	3,792	1,123	18	446
1983	9,566	3,967	1,610	25	256
1984	9,550	4,560	1,689	31	351
1985	10,350	2,812	1,580	20	290
1986	12,216	2,860	1,433	29	288
1987	12,672	4,084	943	27	321
1988	12,376	4,272	602	18	272
1989	9,959	4,473	598	15	224

**Source:** Alaska Agricultural Statistics compiled by Alaska Agricultural Statistics Service.

\* Includes Delta.

# Crude Oil Production in Alaska 1959-90

(In thousands of 42-gallon barrels)

Year	Cook Inlet						North Slope		Total All Fields
	Beaver Creek	Granite Point	McArthur River	Middle Ground Shoal	Swanson River	Trading Bay	Prudhoe Bay	Kuparuk River	
1959	—	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	187
1960	—	—	—	—	578	—	—	—	578
1961	—	—	—	—	6,327	—	—	—	6,327
1962	—	—	—	—	10,259	—	—	—	10,259
1963	—	—	—	—	10,740	—	—	—	10,740
1964	—	—	—	—	11,054	—	—	—	11,054
1965	—	2	1	27	11,099	2	—	—	11,131
1966	—	0	1	2,649	11,711	0	—	—	14,362
1967	—	7,052	749	7,404	12,980	729	—	—	28,913
1968	—	13,131	21,782	14,134	13,619	—	—	—	66,144*
1969	—	9,183	31,301	10,467	13,151	9,936	277	—	74,315
1970	—	7,522	40,165	12,719	12,408	9,600	1,199	—	83,614
1971	—	5,577	40,537	11,304	11,466	8,744	1,157	—	78,785
1972	—	4,663	40,774	9,720	8,896	8,585	922	—	73,561
1973	416	4,767	38,884	10,239	10,064	7,825	944	—	73,139
1974	375	4,237	39,137	9,001	9,765	7,587	2,165	—	72,267
1975	322	4,361	40,876	8,670	8,754	6,128	2,870	—	71,980
1976	302	4,471	35,810	8,864	7,591	5,366	4,604	—	67,009
1977	276	4,711	33,235	7,616	5,981	4,276	115,258	—	171,352
1978	223	4,862	30,223	6,382	4,870	3,567	397,679	—	447,805
1979	211	4,613	25,440	5,423	4,344	2,892	468,412	—	511,334
1980	214	4,394	20,894	4,854	3,724	2,167	555,394	—	591,641
1981	180	3,981	18,022	4,291	2,938	1,666	555,173	1,092	587,342
1982	182	3,467	15,806	3,573	2,992	1,384	559,100	32,406	618,910
1983	170	3,550	13,564	3,381	3,017	1,081	560,884	39,879	625,527
1984	159	3,287	11,707	3,238	2,517	1,077	562,246	46,169	630,401
1985	146	3,052	7,454	3,100	2,165	1,029	569,657	79,630	666,233
1986	158	3,160	7,942	3,214	2,054	1,046	565,132	93,886	676,592
1987	185	2,800	7,375	2,834	2,031	935	588,523	102,448	715,955
1988	141	2,664	7,143	2,736	2,126	886	559,415	110,865	684,976
1989	227	2,275	6,955	2,769	1,878	1,264	505,940	109,770	631,078
1990	212	1,461	4,265	2,688	1,878	643	470,140	107,206	588,493

\* Includes Redoubt Shoal Field which produced 1,596 barrels.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas.

# Alaska Mineral Production Value, 1959-90

(In thousands of dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Crude Petroleum</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Industrial* Minerals</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Other** Minerals</u>
1959	\$ 295	\$ 16	\$ 5,265	\$ 6,262	\$ 8,673
1960	1,230	30	4,483	5,887	9,230
1961	17,652	129	4,185	3,998	8,789
1962	31,187	467	5,355	5,784	11,399
1963	32,650	1,111	22,005	3,485	8,589
1964	33,627	1,710	18,488	2,045	10,068
1965	34,073	1,799	34,467	1,479	11,637
1966	44,083	6,335	21,793	956	13,133
1967	88,187	7,268	27,683	910	13,099
1968	186,695	4,388	20,366	835	9,416
1969	214,464	12,665	18,615	881	11,018
1970	232,829	18,164	41,092	1,265	16,782
1971	234,337	17,972	32,806	537	14,044
1972	221,747	17,989	15,214	506	16,293
1973	239,574	19,482	19,913	695	26,821
1974	347,408	22,505	52,788	1,461	14,861
1975	364,626	42,786	25,780	2,419	39,514
1976	318,788	60,455	204,738	2,868	34,191
1977	988,874	66,605	134,251	2,812	33,443
1978	2,701,522	89,626	145,300	3,610	14,752
1979	5,493,596	91,533	150,000	18,000	17,543
1980	9,247,327	135,303	104,000	32,000	22,212
1981	12,395,680	83,340	—	54,000	21,551
1982	12,120,864	55,346	106,600	69,960	19,863
1983	10,619,446	55,884	130,000	67,600	19,799
1984	10,810,723	113,668	111,000	63,000	25,464
1985	11,531,000	362,000	124,210	61,810	41,209
1986	4,431,000	226,000	96,090	60,800	41,568
1987	7,600,000	111,800	54,360	104,520	43,260
1988	5,876,635	122,290	73,400	112,840	45,600

<u>Year</u>	<u>Crude Petroleum</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Industrial* Minerals</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Other** Minerals</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Lead</u>
1989	8,192,000	244,000	61,355	108,723	43,629	27,675	29,383	7,672
1990	9,960,000	277,000	63,900	89,204	45,590	50,675	253,680	30,954

\* Includes sand and gravel and building stone.

\*\* Includes mercury, antimony, platinum, tin, tungsten, jade and soapstone, coal, and peat.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys; Department of Revenue, Division of Petroleum Revenue.

# Fisheries Production

## Catch and Value to Fishermen of Fish Landings in Alaska by Region

(catch in millions of pounds and value in thousands of dollars)

### Southeast Alaska Region

Year	Salmon		Shellfish		Other Fish†		Total	
	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value
1960	32.4	\$ 6,327	5.3	\$ 294	103.3	\$ 3,619	142.8	\$ 10,240
1965	83.1	13,459	6.8	522	50.3	5,916	140.2	19,896
1970	76.6	15,284	4.4	635	19.2	4,080	100.2	19,998
1975	30.6	15,208	5.9	1,748	26.1	8,529	62.6	25,484
1980	93.2	56,491	9.2	5,702	17.0	4,278	121.3	66,471
1981	110.9	69,820	12.8	10,950	22.3	5,869	146.0	89,648
1982	123.2	66,977	15.8	16,745	23.8	8,743	162.8	92,466
1983	155.9	59,255	8.2	9,210	27.2	13,175	191.3	81,640
1984	155.0	79,886	8.3	11,375	28.3	11,809	191.6	103,070
1985	231.3	99,078	5.3	7,089	33.4	18,812	267.0	125,000
1986	223.4	102,010	8.3	9,514	36.2	24,401	267.8	135,925
1987	87.2	77,203	11.2	14,120	69.2	54,847	98.6	91,549
1988	90.6	130,285	11.7	15,855	88.3	63,076	190.6	209,216
1989	257.9	144,385	10.1	14,628	82.7	—*	350.7	—*

### Central Region

Year	Salmon		Shellfish		Other Fish		Total	
	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value
1960	84.2	\$ 11,734	36.1	\$ 2,789	6.1	\$ 603	126.3	\$ 15,126
1965	73.2	10,178	114.1	10,691	7.9	1,383	195.2	22,252
1970	140.1	23,774	13.6	12,025	15.6	4,682	269.3	40,681
1975	60.3	23,650	165.6	27,598	30.9	9,723	256.8	60,971
1980	215.9	104,437	119.9	81,591	27.2	343	363.0	192,371
1981	323.4	216,288	16.6	19,405	57.9	11,158	397.2	246,851
1982	274.2	160,555	13.5	15,998	61.0	10,624	348.9	187,176
1983	343.5	196,697	9.0	10,697	60.9	14,282	413.5	221,145
1984	302.1	163,035	11.3	10,101	57.2	11,964	370.7	185,101
1985	310.0	208,200	8.1	8,955	74.4	23,108	392.6	240,263
1986	221.7	219,563	4.7	4,859	74.5	28,807	300.9	253,229
1987	313.4	322,235	5.5	10,148	105.5	71,411	318.5	338,681
1988	235.8	408,196	4.1	7,222	107.8	85,738	347.7	501,156
1989	312.4	338,036	1.4	1,500	75.9	—*	389.8	—*

### Western Region

Year	Salmon		Shellfish		Other Fish		Total	
	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value
1960	88.7	\$15,512	0.7	\$ 55	-	-	89.4	\$ 15,567
1965	118.5	24,638	36.6	3,296	-	-	155.1	27,934
1970	129.8	28,917	34.1	7,865	0.2	35	165.0	36,818
1975	46.7	16,444	75.5	26,097	0.8	406	123.0	42,947
1980	202.6	107,528	237.7	187,338	59.1	8,043	499.3	302,909
1981	146.5	94,619	204.9	176,110	43.5	7,032	395.0	278,058
1982	142.1	69,354	119.0	179,827	78.6	12,340	339.7	261,521
1983	102.5	55,350	94.4	127,636	124.7	17,778	321.7	200,766
1984	177.9	86,018	72.6	81,441	122.5	17,642	373.1	185,102
1985	110.8	68,184	106.0	89,968	148.4	23,088	365.2	181,240
1986	141.4	98,341	140.3	169,576	273.9	41,050	555.5	308,968
1987	90.4	95,686	140.1	191,850	721.0	162,298	951.5	449,834
1988	175.0	213,013	164.3	216,193	1,529.9	278,774	1869.2	707,890
1989	102.4	92,644	191.0	265,361	2,527.0	—*	2820.4	—*

## Arctic - Yukon - Kuskokwim Region

Year	Salmon		Shellfish		Other Fish		Total	
	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value
1981	31.5	\$17,286	N/A	N/A	17.6	\$ 2,671	49.2	\$ 19,956
1982	23.4	13,797	N/A	N/A	11.8	1,883	35.3	15,680
1983	19.8	9,276	N/A	N/A	13.8	2,500	33.7	11,776
1984	24.9	14,090	N/A	N/A	12.3	1,566	37.2	15,656
1985	21.5	14,176	0.4	\$ 430	15.3	3,449	37.2	18,056
1986	21.3	12,605	0.5	606	19.5	5,598	41.3	18,839
1987	17.8	15,179	0.3	824	15.1	4,604	18.3	16,417
1988	33.3	31,106	0.2	594	14.1	5,512	47.6	37,212
1989	26.1	17,583	0.0	0	14.6	—*	40.7	—*

### Total—All Regions

Year	Salmon		Shellfish		Other Fish		Total	
	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value	Lb.	Value
1960	207.1	\$ 33,574	42.1	\$ 3,138	109.3	\$ 4,222	358.5	\$ 40,934
1965	274.8	48,274	157.5	14,509	58.2	7,299	490.5	70,083
1970	346.5	67,975	152.1	20,525	35.0	8,997	533.8	97,497
1975	137.6	55,302	247.0	55,443	57.8	18,657	442.4	129,402
1980	511.7	268,456	366.7	274,631	105.2	18,664	983.7	581,751
1981	612.5	398,013	234.5	206,473	140.6	27,027	987.5	631,513
1982	563.0	310,684	148.3	212,570	175.3	33,590	886.8	556,844
1983	621.7	320,578	111.8	147,015	226.7	47,735	960.2	515,327
1984	635.0	328,939	92.2	102,917	208.0	41,415	935.2	473,271
1985	652.1	375,462	119.2	106,012	256.2	65,008	1,027.5	546,482
1986	607.8	435,506	153.8	184,555	404.1	99,856	1,165.5	716,961
1987	508.8	510,303	157.1	216,942	910.8	293,160	1,576.7	1,020,405
1988	534.7	782,600	180.3	239,864	1,740.1	433,100	2,455.1	1,455,564
1989	698.8	592,648	202.5	281,489	2,700.2	—*	3,601.5	—*

† Halibut, herring, groundfish, other.

\* Data not available.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game, *Alaska Catch and Production Commercial Fisheries Statistics* and Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

# Value to Fishermen: Harvest and Average Price Per Pound of Seafood Products

Year	King Salmon			Sockeye Salmon			Coho Salmon			Pink Salmon		
	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound
1962	8,739	2,699	30.9	52,946	11,130	21.0	15,231	3,162	20.8	143,279	20,296	14.2
1963	9,161	3,127	34.1	35,456	7,644	21.6	17,581	3,009	17.1	125,117	14,472	11.6
1964	11,567	3,662	31.7	54,132	12,247	22.6	20,954	3,582	17.1	162,281	17,174	10.6
1965	11,009	3,049	27.7	142,034	30,802	21.7	17,666	4,362	24.7	74,873	7,684	10.3
1966	4,350	2,949	31.5	92,767	19,737	21.3	16,113	3,705	23.0	162,866	22,093	13.6
1967	11,632	3,100	26.7	53,522	11,865	22.2	13,022	3,343	25.7	78,252	3,241	11.2
1968	11,246	3,865	34.4	48,696	12,723	26.1	20,968	5,362	25.6	148,446	20,490	13.8
1969	11,277	3,580	31.7	64,782	16,182	25.0	7,964	2,214	27.8	104,140	15,551	14.9
1970	11,547	5,035	43.6	150,812	37,249	24.7	11,898	3,512	29.5	117,718	15,563	13.2
1971	11,972	4,688	39.2	87,288	22,849	26.2	11,459	2,820	24.6	86,260	13,518	15.7
1972	9,973	3,731	37.4	41,984	13,180	31.4	13,035	5,583	42.8	59,969	10,882	18.1
1973	8,917	7,880	88.4	35,248	15,327	43.5	9,837	7,470	75.9	36,610	11,666	31.9
1974	9,290	6,945	74.8	32,246	22,129	68.6	12,820	8,681	67.7	40,072	14,001	34.9
1975	6,942	5,258	75.7	42,762	19,230	45.0	7,128	4,246	59.6	49,969	16,053	32.1
1976	8,916	8,447	94.7	75,689	45,992	60.8	11,159	10,065	90.2	102,419	34,872	34.0
1977	12,102	14,500	119.8	89,771	86,272	76.1	15,403	14,623	94.9	129,554	45,574	35.2
1978	16,304	20,179	123.7	106,767	113,992	106.7	19,978	21,119	105.7	183,993	62,502	33.9
1979	15,054	22,597	150.1	171,824	189,592	110.3	23,918	28,053	117.2	186,838	74,808	40.0
1980	12,536	17,135	135.8	186,664	114,123	61.1	22,462	17,796	79.2	217,886	84,517	38.8
1981	15,746	23,749	150.8	225,956	196,301	86.8	26,051	23,853	91.5	244,677	105,851	43.3
1982	16,897	27,080	160.2	189,555	156,533	82.5	46,559	40,146	86.2	19,426	47,476	21.6
1983	15,683	18,233	116.2	305,661	212,817	69.6	26,890	16,186	60.1	193,977	47,974	24.7
1984	12,519	21,779	174.0	222,250	171,470	77.0	44,583	42,744	96.0	276,265	70,360	25.5
1985	13,484	20,835	154.5	224,742	220,507	98.1	47,268	42,860	90.2	304,260	71,836	23.6
1986	11,419	17,202	150.6	193,398	276,352	142.9	46,419	41,928	90.3	259,101	62,019	23.9
1987	13,282	26,828	202.0	224,831	348,170	154.9	25,312	28,774	113.7	164,812	69,089	41.9
1988	10,913	29,579	271.1	188,553	443,231	235.1	35,455	61,813	174.3	177,902	141,285	79.4
1989	11,314	20,968	185.3	264,518	374,756	141.7	33,173	27,075	81.6	331,467	144,784	43.7

Year	Chum Salmon			Halibut			King Crab			Dungeness Crab		
	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound
1962	57,653	4,832	8.4	32,742	8,709	26.6	52,782	5,278	10.0	8,990	1,001	11.1
1963	35,748	3,047	8.5	28,707	5,333	18.6	78,740	7,607	9.7	12,084	1,358	11.2
1964	62,690	4,695	7.5	21,620	4,400	20.4	86,721	8,186	9.4	12,709	1,465	11.5
1965	29,263	2,377	8.1	28,410	6,589	23.2	131,671	12,729	9.7	8,895	1,000	11.2
1966	52,230	5,718	10.9	28,936	8,992	31.1	159,202	15,670	9.8	5,053	606	12.0
1967	31,518	3,083	9.8	25,611	4,998	19.5	127,716	14,970	11.7	11,598	1,508	13.0
1968	55,916	7,015	12.5	13,205	2,377	18.0	82,037	21,878	26.7	13,248	1,648	14.3
1969	23,083	3,080	13.3	21,265	6,330	29.8	57,504	14,180	25.8	11,502	1,648	14.3
1970	54,491	6,616	12.1	26,087	8,517	32.6	52,061	13,190	25.3	9,696	1,414	14.6
1971	54,726	7,536	13.8	23,911	7,237	30.3	70,703	19,077	26.0	3,749	610	16.3
1972	64,823	11,919	18.4	20,483	12,322	60.2	74,427	21,887	29.4	5,448	1,968	36.1
1973	45,881	17,716	38.6	24,751	17,385	70.2	76,824	44,702	58.2	6,423	3,427	53.3
1974	37,174	13,977	37.6	16,498	10,953	66.4	95,214	39,154	41.1	3,818	1,973	51.7
1975	30,805	10,514	34.1	17,989	15,226	84.6	97,629	38,251	39.2	3,034	1,649	54.3
1976	47,675	18,583	39.0	18,638	20,487	121.7	105,899	68,669	64.9	1,546	630	40.8
1977	60,548	27,803	45.9	13,955	17,603	126.1	98,399	102,029	103.7	1,162	436	37.5
1978	52,614	26,105	49.6	12,808	23,400	182.6	121,281	154,980	127.7	7,179	4,715	65.6
1979	45,043	29,008	64.4	15,451	32,900	212.9	149,660	148,745	80.1	6,334	4,166	65.8
1980	71,812	34,386	47.9	11,432	10,246	89.6	185,325	174,340	94.1	5,928	3,140	53.0
1981	99,572	47,578	47.8	16,789	16,191	96.4	88,633	123,179	139.0	15,036	10,408	69.2
1982	90,247	38,752	42.9	20,423	21,606	105.8	39,713	106,515	268.2	15,690	11,692	74.5
1983	79,186	25,015	31.6	31,911	34,313	107.5	26,849	74,910	279.0	11,894	12,117	101.9
1984	104,053	36,281	34.9	35,485	25,529	71.9	18,603	43,638	234.6	10,333	14,771	142.9
1985	83,357	33,179	39.8	45,226	40,309	89.1	16,187	33,864	209.2	9,756	12,259	125.7
1986	96,773	34,275	35.1	57,741	82,907	143.6	27,812	92,366	332.1	5,957	6,256	105.0
1987	80,363	37,141	46.2	56,627	81,363	143.7	30,440	99,009	325.3	9,379	10,637	113.4
1988	121,632	105,513	86.7	60,996	74,748	122.5	20,992	84,489	402.5	10,570	10,745	101.7
1989	57,765	23,510	40.7	56,049	84,139	150.1	26,279	104,976	400.0	7,667	8,456	110.3

Year	Tanner Crab			Shrimp		
	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound	Harvest (1,000 lb.)	Value (\$1,000)	Cents Per Pound
1962	—	—	—	16,943	731	4.3
1963	—	—	—	15,127	605	4.0
1964	—	—	—	7,727	309	4.0
1965	—	—	—	16,819	757	4.5
1966	—	—	—	28,193	1,288	4.6
1967	118	12	10.0	41,813	1,701	4.1
1968	3,247	324	10.0	42,077	2,303	5.5
1969	11,207	1,133	10.1	47,775	1,621	3.4
1970	14,473	1,417	9.8	74,256	2,980	4.0
1971	12,880	1,369	10.6	94,891	3,909	4.1
1972	30,135	3,731	12.4	83,830	4,493	5.4
1973	61,719	10,756	17.4	119,964	9,341	7.8
1974	63,906	13,052	20.4	108,741	11,091	10.2
1975	46,857	7,019	15.0	98,984	7,904	8.0
1976	80,771	16,166	20.0	128,682	11,572	9.0
1977	98,464	35,466	36.0	116,084	20,66s	17.8
1978	129,555	50,914	39.2	73,343	16,873	23.0
1979	131,381	n/a	n/a	51,059	n/a	n/a
1980	121,731	n/a	n/a	51,592	n/a	n/a
1979	130,589	71,992	55.1	50,613	12,867	25.4
1980	121,689	62,612	51.5	52,314	21,581	41.3
1981	98,972	49,392	49.9	27,843	9,050	32.5
1982	70,702	82,922	117.3	17,165	6,758	39.4
1983	61,285	54,449	88.8	7,550	3,748	49.6
1984	49,650	35,990	72.5	10,305	4,828	46.9
1985	86,860	55,004	63.3	4,317	2,310	53.5
1986	111,467	79,337	71.2	5,032	2,683	53.3
1987	112,809	101,918	90.3	2,713	2,607	96.1
1988	144,210	139,937	97.0	2,741	2,590	94.5
1989	163,227	162,900	99.8	1,999	1,375	68.8

**Source:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game, *Alaska Catch and Production Commercial Fisheries Statistics* and Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.



# Alaska Timber Production

## Harvest On Public Lands by Ownership 1959-90

(In thousands of board feet, Scribner Scale)

Year	Bureau of Land Management					National Forest			Grand Total
	State	Bureau of Indian Aff.	Free Use	Cut	Total	Tongass	Chugach	Total	
1959	0	0	2,499	8,666	11,165	266,591	7,596	274,187	285,352
1960	210	0	1,588	14,289	15,877	347,496	3,613	351,109	367,196
1961	1,987	0	4,883	11,342	16,025	330,206	7,117	345,323	363,335
1962	6,872	0	8,049	5,936	13,985	366,275	7,157	373,432	394,289
1963	10,633	0	7,535	3,620	11,155	395,143	3,847	398,990	420,778
1964	18,144	0	5,524	5,666	11,190	443,736	1,373	445,109	474,443
1965	24,161	2,990	5,045	3,263	8,308	397,610	6,688	404,498	439,957
1966	31,220	1,650	5,349	848	6,197	474,277	1,217	475,494	514,561
1967	45,816	9,067	2,587	572	3,159	474,337	2,479	476,816	534,858
1968	47,974	8,192	612	491	1,103	529,496	3,807	533,303	590,572
1969	49,018	8,684	79	280	359	519,344	3,997	523,341	581,402
1970	53,568	12,855	81	493	574	560,081	895	560,976	627,973
1971	43,191	1,870	113	346	459	527,740	1,680	529,420	574,939
1972	50,591	5,070	17	28	45	547,500	3,021	550,521	606,227
1973	35,356	28,795	11	145	156	588,491	3,109	591,600	655,907
1974	51,241	12,083	39	114	153	544,025	5,608	549,633	613,110
1975	33,540	52	50	930	980	408,371	4,883	413,054	447,626
1976	41,714	1,011	844	295	1,139	462,776	9,402	472,178	516,042
1977	80,251	7,835	325	29	354	447,332	8,369	455,701	524,141
1978	30,301	1,799	1,862	149	2,011	398,701	9,873	408,574	442,685
1979	32,381	480	159	121	280	453,194	6,314	459,508	492,849
1980	47,547	17,169	484	50	534	452,122	1,565	453,687	518,937
1981	53,678	4,275	330	32	362	385,685	1,814	387,499	445,823
1982	35,198	2,900	—	—	—	344,900	679	345,579	351,668
1983	35,511	3,200	—	—	—	251,200	751	251,951	290,662
1984	28,044	700	—	—	—	249,800	1,072	250,872	279,616
1985	12,864	—	205	25	230	265,300	353	265,653	278,517
1986	18,995	—	0	255	255	271,580	563	272,143	291,138
1987	25,884	—	70	0	70	351,540	691	352,231	730,416
1988	24,425	4,000	225	0	225	407,762	1,211	408,973	846,596
1989	15,700	3,200	270	17	287	445,000	1,449	446,449	912,085
1990	—	100	407	0	407	471,000	1,000	472,000	944,509

**Source:** Each agency named above.

**Note:** These figures do not include timber production for private lands, which has become increasingly significant over the last ten years with the participation of Alaska Native Claims corporations in the timber industry.

# Geography

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## Area

586,412 square miles

## Island (largest)

Kodiak 3,588 square miles  
Prince of Wales 2,770 square miles  
Chichagof 2,062 square miles

## Mountains (highest)

McKinley 20,320 feet  
Saint Elias 18,008 feet  
Foraker 17,400 feet  
Bona 16,500 feet  
Blackburn 16,390 feet  
Sanford 16,237 feet  
Vancouver 15,700 feet  
Churchill 15,638 feet  
Fairweather 15,300 feet  
Hubbard 15,015 feet  
Bear 14,831 feet

## Rivers (longest)

Yukon Total 2,300 miles  
1,875 in Alaska

## Coastline

10,686 miles

## Shoreline

54,563 miles

## Oceans

North Pacific  
Arctic

## Seas

Beaufort  
Bering  
Chukchi

## Lakes (largest)

Iliamna 1,000 square miles  
Becharof 458 square miles  
Teshekpuk 315 square miles  
Naknek 242 square miles

**Source:** U.S. Geological Survey, National Mapping Division.

# Land Ownership

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Following is the amount of Alaska land that various entities are entitled to as of March 1987:

Owner	Acreage (millions of acres)	Percent of Total
Total acreage in Alaska	367.7	100.0
State	104.8	28.5
U.S. Fish and Wildlife	76.0	20.6
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	65.0	17.7
National Park Service	51.0	13.9
Native	43.7	11.9
U.S. Forest Service	23.2	6.3
Private	5.0	1.4
Military	2.5	0.4

**Note:** Because of unresolved overlaps between State and Native selections and various federal designations and because State Entitlement Land may be disposed of to private owners, the sum of subtotals exceeds the statewide total.

**Source:** Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management.

# National Parks and Preserves in Alaska

## Definitions

National parks contain a variety of resources and encompass sufficient land or water to ensure adequate protection of the resources.

National preserves are established primarily for the protection of certain resources. Activities such as hunting and fishing or the extraction of minerals and fuels may be permitted if they do not jeopardize the natural values.

National historical parks are commonly areas of greater physical extent and complexity than national historic sites which preserve places and commemorate persons, events and activities important in the nation's history.

## Locations

Name	Attraction	Acreage	Date Established	Address
Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	one of the great dry calderas in the world	137,176 monument 465,603 preserve	1980	P.O. Box 7 King Salmon AK 99613
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	remnant of the land bridge once connecting Asia and North America, archeological resources, nesting birds	2,784,960	1980	Box 220 Nome Ak 99762
Cape Krusenstern National Monument	archeological sites illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in Alaska	659,807	1980	Box 287 Kotzebue AK 99752
Denali National Park and Preserve	North America's highest mountain, wildlife	4,716,726 park 1,311,365 preserve	1917 - Mt. McKinley National Park established 1980 - Denali National Park established	P.O. Box 9 McKinley Park AK 99755
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	entirely north of Arctic Circle, referred to as greatest remaining wilderness in North America, jagged peaks arctic valleys, wild rivers	7,523,888 park 948,629 preserve	1980	P.O. Box 74680 Fairbanks AK 99707
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	tidewater glaciers, wide range of plant life, sea and land animals, mountains	3,225,284 park 57,884 preserve	1925 - national monument established 1980 - park and preserve established	Bartlett Cove Gustavus AK 99826

Name	Attraction	Acreage	Established	Address
Katmai National Park and Preserve	variety of lakes, forests, mountains, wildlife; sport fishing, wild rivers, Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes	3,669,521 park 423,719 preserve	1918 - national monument established 1980 -park and preserve established	P.O. Box 7 King Salmon AK 99613
Kenai Fjords National Park	includes one of the four major ice caps in the U.S., fjords, sea animals, birds	669,541	1980	P.O. Box 1727 Seward AK 99664
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	historic buildings in Skagway, 1898 gold rush trails	13,610	1976	P.O. Box 517 Skagway AK 99840
Kobuk Valley National Park	north of Arctic Circle, blend of biological geological, cultural, resources; wildlife, sand dunes, wild river	1,750,421	1980	P.O. Box 287 Kotzebue AK 99752
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	geologic diversity, jagged peaks, glaciers, two active volcanoes, glacial lakes, wild rivers	2,636,839 park 1,407,293 preserve	1980	701 C Street Box 61 Anchorage AK 99513
Noatak National Preserve	largest mountain-ringed river basin in U.S. still virtually unaffected by humans, Grand Canyon of the Noatak, variety of flora, wildlife, archeological sites	6,574,481	1980	P.O. Box 287 Kotzebue AK 99752
Sitka National Historic Park	site of 1804 fort Tlingit totem poles, Russian Bishops' House	106.83	1910 - proclaimed 1972 - designated historical park	P.O. Box 738 Sitka AK 99835
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	continent's largest assemblage of glaciers, greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet, remote areas, wild rivers, wildlife	8,333,940 park 4,896,529 preserve	1980	P O Box 29 Glennallen AK 99588
Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	old cabins and relics of importance on Yukon River during 1898 gold rush, archeological sites, peregrine falcons, wildlife, wild river	2,523,509	1980	P.O. Box 64 Eagle AK 99738

**Source:** National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office.

# National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska

National Wildlife Refuge	Established Before 1971 (acres)	New Unit or Additions* (acres)	Total Acres
Alaska Maritime NWR includes:			
Aleutian Island NWR	2,720,225		
Bering Sea NWR	81,340		
Bogoslof NWR	175		
Chamisso NWR	455		
Forrester Island NWR	2,832		
Hazy Islands NWR	32		
Pribilof NWR	173		
St. Lazaria NWR	65		
Semidi NWR	251,930		
Simeonof NWR	26,046		
Tuxedni NWR	5,683		
<b>Total for Alaska Maritime NWR</b>	<b>3,088,956</b>	<b>468,074</b>	<b>3,557,030</b>
Alaska Peninsula NWR		3,500,000	3,500,000
Arctic NWR includes:			
William O. Douglas Arctic NWR	8,894,624	10,154,612	19,049,236
Becharof NWR		1,200,000	1,200,000
Innoko NWR		3,850,000	3,850,000
Izembek NWR	320,893		320,893
Kanuti NWR		1,430,000	1,430,000
Kenai NWR includes:			
Kenai National Moose Range	1,730,000	240,000	1,970,000
Kodiak NWR includes:			
Kodiak NWR	1,815,000	50,000	1,865,000
Koyukuk NWR		3,550,000	3,550,000
Nowitna NWR		1,560,000	1,560,000
Selawik NWR		2,150,000	2,150,000
Tetlin		700,000	700,000
Togiak NWR includes:			
Cape Newenham NWR	265,000	3,840,000	4,105,000
Yukon Delta includes:			
Clarence Rhode NWR	2,887,026		
Hazen Bay NWR	6,800		
Nunivak NWR	3,330,632		
<b>Totals for Yukon Delta NWR</b>	<b>6,224,458</b>	<b>13,400,000</b>	<b>19,624,458</b>
Yukon Flats NWR		8,630,000	8,630,000
<b>Totals of all NWR</b>	<b>22,338,931</b>	<b>54,722,686</b>	<b>77,061,617</b>

\* National Wildlife Refuges established by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and other minor changes.

Acres are approximate pending clarification of land status and relinquishment of State selections of 1978.

**Source:** U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region.

# National Forests and Monuments in Alaska

National forests are managed for the use of natural and cultural resources, and activities vary from designated wilderness to commercial timber harvest and mining. Alaska, one of nine Forest Service regions across the country, is headed by the Regional Forester.

**Contact:**

Regional Forester  
USDA Forest Service  
Federal Building  
P.O. Box 21628  
Juneau 99802-1628  
586-8863

## **Chugach National Forest**

With 5,800,000 acres, Chugach is the second largest National Forest in the United States. Established in 1905, it extends south and east of Anchorage along the Southcentral Alaska coast and includes most of Prince William Sound and the Copper River Delta.

**Contact:**

Chugach National Forest  
Forest Supervisor  
201 E. 9th Ave., Suite 206  
Anchorage 99501-3686  
271-2500

## **Tongass National Forest**

With 16,800,000 acres, the Tongass is the largest national forest in the United States. Established in 1905, it is 500 miles long and 100 miles wide and is made up of coastal rain forest, numerous islands, and the glaciated Coast Range mountains of Southeast Alaska.

**Contact:**

Chatham Area  
Forest Supervisor  
204 Siginaka Way  
Sitka 99835  
747-6671

Stikine Area  
Forest Supervisor  
P.O. Box 309  
Petersburg 99833  
772-3841

Ketchikan Area  
Forest Supervisor  
Federal Building  
Ketchikan 99901  
225-3101

## **Admiralty Island National Monument**

Established in 1978, this huge coastal island ecosystem includes large numbers of bald eagles, brown bear and other wildlife populations. Over 90% of the island is a designated federal wilderness area. The 955,810 acre monument also includes important historical and cultural sites and the Tlingit village of Angoon.

**Contact:**

Admiralty Island National Monument/Kootznoowoo Wilderness Area  
Tongass National Forest Monument Manager  
8465 Old Dairy Rd.  
Juneau 99801  
586-8790

## Misty Fjords National Monument

Established in 1978, this 2,285,000 acre monument features extensive, deeply glaciated fjords and coastal rain forests with large wildlife and fish populations. In addition to the high granite cliffs rising from deep ocean channels, there are also large mainland river systems.

**Contact:**

Misty Fjords National Monument  
Tongass National Forest  
Monument Manager  
3031 Tongass  
Ketchikan 99901  
225-3101

**Source:** USDA Forest Service Public Affairs Office.

## National Forest Wilderness Areas Established in 1980

<b>Wilderness</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Kootznoowoo (Admiralty Island) Wilderness Area .....	937,396
Coronation Island Wilderness .....	19,232
Endicott River Wilderness .....	98,729
Maurelle Islands Wilderness .....	4,937
Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness .....	2,285,000
Petersburg Creek - Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness .....	46,777
Russell Fjord Wilderness .....	348,701
South Baranof Wilderness .....	319,568
South Prince of Wales Wilderness .....	90,996
Stikine-LeConte Wilderness .....	448,841
Tebenkof Bay Wilderness .....	66,839
Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness .....	653,179
Warren Island Wilderness .....	11,181
West Chichagof-Yacobi Wilderness .....	264,747
<b>Total Acreage .....</b>	<b>5,596,123*</b>

\* The final acreage of wilderness areas may vary from these figures as state and Native selection acreages are deleted from these totals. This acreage is located in the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska. Recommendations for wilderness have been made in the Chugach National Forest Plan. Until Congress has acted on the recommendations the study area will be managed to protect its wilderness quality.

**Source:** United States Forest Service.

# Alaska State Parks

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## Southeast Region

Alaska Division of Parks  
400 Willoughby Ave.  
Juneau 99801  
465-4563

### **Totem Bight**

State Historical Park,  
11 acres, Ketchikan

### **Refuge Cove**

State Recreation Site,  
13 acres, Ketchikan

### **Settlers Cove**

State Recreation Site,  
38 acres, Ketchikan

### **Pioneer Park**

State Recreation Site,  
3 acres, Sitka

### **Baranof Castle**

State Historic Site,  
1 acre, Sitka

### **Halibut Point**

State Recreation Site,  
22 acres, Sitka

### **Old Sitka**

State Historical Park,  
51 acres, Sitka

### **Juneau Trail System**

State Trail, 15 acres,  
Juneau

### **Pt. Bridget**

State Park, 2,800 acres,  
Juneau

### **Johnson Creek**

State Recreation Site,  
65 acres, Juneau

### **House of Wickersham**

State Historic Site,  
0.5 acres, Juneau

### **Chilkoot Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
80 acres, Haines

### **Portage Cove**

State Recreational Site,  
7 acres, Haines

### **Chilkat**

State Park, 6,045 acres,  
Haines

### **Alaska-Chilkat**

Bald Eagle Preserve,  
49,320 acres, Haines

### **Mosquito Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
5 acres, Haines

### **Chilkoot**

State Trail, 638 acres,  
Skagway

### **Gruening**

State Historical Park, 12  
acres, Juneau

## **Southeast Alaska State Marine Parks**

### **Dall Bay**

Gravina Island, 585 acres

### **Thom's Place**

Wrangell Island,  
1,198 acres

### **Beecher Pass**

Mitkof Island, 660 acres

### **Joe Mace Island**

Sumner Strait, 62 acres

### **Security Bay**

Chatham Strait,  
500 acres

### **Taku Harbor**

Stephens Passage,  
700 acres

### **Oliver Inlet**

Admiralty Island,  
560 acres

### **Funter Bay**

Admiralty Is., 162 acres

### **Shelter Island**

Lynn Canal, 3,560 acres

### **St. James Bay**

Lynn Canal, 10,220 acres

### **Sullivan Island**

Lynn Canal, 2,163 acres

### **Chilkat Islands**

Lynn Canal, 6,560 acres



## Mat-Su Region

HC 32 Box 6706  
Wasilla 99687  
745-3975

### **Denali**

State Park, 324,240  
acres, Parks Highway

### **Montana Creek**

State Recreation Site,  
82 acres,  
Mile 97 Parks Hwy.

### **Willow Creek**

State Recreation Area,  
3,583 acres, Willow

### **Nancy Lake**

State Recreation Area,  
22,685 acres, Willow

### **Nancy Lake**

State Recreational Site,  
36 acres, Willow

### **Rocky Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
48 acres, Big Lake

### **Big Lake North**

State Recreation Site,  
19 acres, Big Lake

### **Big Lake South**

State Recreation Site,  
16 acres, Big Lake

### **Finger Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
47 acres, Palmer

### **Kepler-Bradley Lakes**

State Recreation Area,  
344 acres, Palmer

### **Wolf Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
23 acres, Palmer

### **Independence Mine**

State Historical Park,  
761 acres, Palmer

### **Summit Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
360 acres, Palmer

### **Moose Creek**

State Recreation Site,  
40 acres, Palmer

### **King Mountain**

State Recreation Site,  
20 acres, Palmer

### **Bonnie Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
129 acres, Palmer

### **Long Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
480 acres, Palmer

### **Matanuska Glacier**

State Recreation Site,  
229 acres, Palmer

## Copper Basin Area

HC 32 Box 6706  
Wasilla 99687  
745-3975

### **Little Nelchina**

State Recreation Site,  
22 acres, Glennallen

### **Lake Louise**

State Recreation Area,  
90 acres, Glennallen

### **Tolsona Creek**

State Recreation Site,  
600 acres, Glennallen

### **Dry Creek**

State Recreation Site,  
372 acres, Glennallen

### **Porcupine Creek**

State Recreation Site,  
240 acres, Tok

### **Liberty Falls**

State Recreation Site, 10  
acres, Chitina

### **Squirrel Creek**

State Recreation Site,  
350 acres, Copper Center

### **Little Tonsina**

State Recreation Site,  
103 acres, Copper Center

### **Worthington Glacier**

State Recreation Site,  
113 acres, Valdez

### **Blueberry Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
192 acres, Valdez

## Chugach Southwest Area

Alaska Division of Parks  
P.O. Box 107001  
Anchorage 99510-7001  
345-501

**Wood-Tikchik**  
State Park,  
1,555,200 acres,  
Dillingham

**Chugach**  
State Park,  
495,204 acres,  
Anchorage

**Potter Section House**  
State Historic Site, .5  
acres, Anchorage

**Hillside Trail System**  
Anchorage

## Kenai Peninsula Area

Alaska Division of Parks  
P.O. Box 1247  
Soldotna 99669  
262-5581

**Caines Head**  
State Recreation Site,  
5,961 acres, Seward

**Johnson Lake**  
State Recreation Area,  
324 acres, Soldotna

**Anchor River**  
State Recreation Area,  
213 acres, Homer

**Bernice Lake**  
State Recreation Site,  
152 acres, Kenai

**Clam Gulch**  
State Recreation Area,  
129 acres, Soldotna

**Anchor River**  
State Recreation Site,  
53 acres, Home

**Captain Cook**  
State Recreation Area,  
3,466 acres, Kenai

**Ninilchik**  
State Recreation Area,  
97 acres, Homer

**Kachemak Bay**  
State & Wilderness Park,  
328,290 acres, Homer

**Crooked Creek**  
State Recreation Site,  
49 acres, Soldotna

**Deep Creek**  
State Recreation Area,  
155 acres, Homer

**Kasilof River**  
State Recreation Site,  
50 acres, Soldotna

**Stariski**  
State Recreation Site,  
30 acres, Homer

## **Seward Area State Marine Parks**

**Driftwood Bay**  
Day Harbor, 840 acres

**Sandspit Point**  
Eldorado Narrows,  
600 acres

**Thumb Cove**  
Resurrection Bay, 300

**Safety Cove**  
Day Harbor, 660 acres

**Sunny Cove**  
Resurrection Bay,  
300 acres

## Prince William Sound State Marine Parks

**Bettles Bay**  
Port Wells, 680 acres

**Surprise Cove**  
Cochrane Bay,  
2,280 acres

**S. Esther Island**  
Esther Island,  
3,360 acres

**Canoe Passage**  
Hawkins Island,  
2,735 acres

**Horseshoe Bay**  
Latouche Island,  
970 acres

**Sawmill Bay**  
Valdez Arm, 2,320 acres

**Shoup Bay**  
Valdez Arm, 4,560 acres

**Jack Bay**  
Valdez Arm, 811 acres

**Boswell Bay**  
Gulf of Alaska, 799

**Decision Point**  
Passage Canal,  
460 acres

**Entry Cove**  
Point Pigot, 370 acres

**Granite Bay**  
Esther Island, 2,105

**Kayak Island**  
Gulf of Alaska,  
1437 acres

**Zeigler Cove**  
Port Wells, 720 acres

## Kenai River Special Management Area

**Kenai Keys**  
Sterling, 193 acres

**Bings Landing**  
Sterling, 126 acres

**Izaak Walton**  
Sterling, 8 acres

**Morgans Landing**  
Sterling, 279

**Scout Lake**  
Sterling, 195

**Funny River**  
Sterling 336

**Nilnunqa**  
State Historical Site  
Sterling, 42 acres

**Kenai River Islands**  
Sterling, 69 acres

**Slikok Creek**  
Soldotna, 40 acres

**Big Eddy**  
Soldotna, 16 acres

**Ciechanski**  
Soldotna, 34 acres

**Kenai River Flats**  
Kenai, 832 acres

## Kodiak Area

Alaska Division of Parks  
S.R. Box 3800  
Kodiak 99615  
486-6339

**Ft. Abercrombie**  
State Historical Park, 183  
acres, Kodiak

**Buskin River**  
State Recreation Site,  
196 acres, Kodiak

**Pasagshak**  
State Recreation Site, 20  
acres, Kodiak

**Shuyak Island**  
State Park, 11,000 acres,  
Kodiak

## Northern Region

Alaska Division of Parks  
3700 Airport Way  
Fairbanks 99709  
451-2695

### **Tok River**

State Recreational Site,  
38 acres, Mile 1,309  
Alaska Highway

### **Eagle Trail**

State Recreational Site,  
640 acres, Mile 109.5  
Tok Cutoff

### **Moon Lake**

State Recreation Site, 22  
acres, Mile 1,332 Alaska  
Highway

### **Fielding Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
300 acres, Mile 200.5  
Richardson Highway

### **Donnelly Creek**

State Recreation Site, 42  
acres, Mile 238  
Richardson Highway

### **Clearwater**

State Recreation Site, 27  
acres, Mile 1,415  
Alaska Highway

### **Delta**

State Recreation Site, 7  
acres, Mile 267  
Richardson Highway

### **Big Delta**

State Historical Park, 10  
acres, Mile 274.5  
Richardson Highway

### **Quartz Lake**

State Recreation Area,  
600 acres, Mile 277.8  
Richardson Highway

### **Birch Lake**

State Recreation Site,  
191 acres, Mile 305.5  
Richardson Highway

### **Harding Lake**

State Recreation Area,  
169 acres, Mile 321.4  
Richardson Highway

### **Salacha River**

State Recreation Site,  
61 acres, Mile 323.3  
Richardson Highway

### **Chena River**

State Recreation Site,  
27 acres, Fairbanks

### **Chena River**

State Recreation Area,  
254,080 acres, Fairbanks

### **Upper Chatanika River**

State Recreation Area,  
73 acres, Fairbanks

### **Lower Chatanika River**

State Recreation Area,  
570 acres, Fairbanks



*Glacier Bay, one of Alaska's most popular visitor destinations. (Photo by Skip Gray.)*

# Visitor Industry

## Annual Growth Rates

Year	Summer Visitors	F/W/S* Visitors
1985-86	473,373	226,941
1986-87	561,019	210,900
1987-88	533,000**	209,800
1989-90	536,000	240,000

\* Fall, Winter, Spring.

\*\* Compared to summer 1985, the year prior to Canada's Expo '86 visitors increased by 13%. The 1% decline in '87 figures is simply a return to normal growth patterns.

## Entry Mode Visitor Trends Summer Season 1985-89

Entry Mode	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change	
					1989	1985-89
Domestic Air	240,622	256,673	231,700	242,900	283,400	17.8%
International Air	9,000	10,732	11,800	14,850	16,400	82.2%
Cruiseship	139,849	163,444	163,500	160,800	143,600	2.7%
Marine Highway	21,536	24,649	23,800	26,550	25,100	16.5%
Hwy—Personal Vehicle	46,766	54,310	44,100	48,400	45,200	-3.3%
Hwy—Motorcoach	3,800	3,646	3,400	3,000	3,700	-2.6%
Other	11,800	12,602	12,900	12,800	13,700	16.1%
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>473,400</b>	<b>526,100</b>	<b>490,300</b>	<b>509,300</b>	<b>531,100</b>	<b>12.2%</b>

\*Excluding Skagway

### Skagway (Highway)†

Personal vehicle and motorcoach	23,900	26,800	25,000	27,000	28,200
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### Total Visitors

Including Skagway	497,300	552,900	515,300	536,300	559,300
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### Percent Change

	11.1%	-6.8%	3.9%	4.3%
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\* Due to a previous reporting error in the U.S. Customs data base, summer 1986 highway—personal vehicle arrivals are adjusted downward from the total shown in the *Alaska Visitor Arrivals Summer 1986* report.

† Skagway arrivals for 1985-1988 not based on actual survey data. Instead, Skagway visitor arrivals for these years are assumed to follow the trend of all other visitor arrivals.

## Fall/Winter/Spring Seasons 1985-88

Entry Mode	F/W/S 1985-86	F/W/S 1986-87	F/W/S 1987-88	F/W/S 1989-90	%Change 1985-89
Domestic Air	175,800	168,700	168,600	191,000	9%
International Air	6,100	8,600	8,400	10,900	79%
Cruiseship	8,500	10,700	8,100	13,400	58%
Marine Highway	7,600	8,700	9,600	8,600	13%
Highway	12,100	10,500	11,400	16,200	34%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210,100</b>	<b>207,200</b>	<b>206,100</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>14%</b>

## Visitor Arrival by Place of Origin

Summer 1989

	Total Visitors	% of Total		Total Visitors	% of Total
<b>West</b>	<b>255,400</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>Midwest</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
California	110,400	20.7%	Minnesota	20,700	3.9%
Washington	74,100	13.9%	Ohio	14,900	2.8%
Oregon	28,300	5.3%	Illinois	14,400	2.7%
Arizona	9,600	1.8%	Michigan	11,200	2.1%
Colorado	7,500	1.4%	Missouri	10,700	2.0%
Montana	6,900	1.3%	Indiana	6,400	1.2%
Utah	6,400	1.2%	Iowa	5,300	1.0%
<b>South</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>Total U.S.</b>	<b>492,100</b>	<b>92.3%</b>
Florida	26,700	5.0%	<b>Canada (total)</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Texas	23,500	4.4%	Ontario	6,900	1.3%
Tennessee	5,300	1.0%	British Columbia	4,800	0.9%
<b>East</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	Alberta	4,800	0.9%
New York	16,500	3.1%	<b>Asia</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Pennsylvania	11,200	2.1%	<b>Europe</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Massachusetts	5,900	1.1%	<b>Other Foreign</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
New Jersey	5,300	1.0%	<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Total Visitor Arrivals Summer 1989</b>	<b>533,100</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

# Alaska's Ten Most Visited Attractions

## For All Visitors:

	Percent
1. Portage Glacier .....	46%
2. Inside Passage .....	44%
3. Mendenhall Glacier .....	38%
4. Glacier Bay .....	35%
5. Ketchikan Totems .....	34%
6. Denali/McKinley .....	34%
7. Skagway's Gold Rush Historic District .....	34%
8. Anchorage Museum of Art and History .....	29%
9. University of Alaska Museum .....	24%
10. Kenai River .....	23%

## Total Visitor In-State Expenditures by Region

Summer and Fall/Winter/Spring 1989-90  
(Millions of Dollars)

Region	Summer	F/W/S	Total
Southeast	\$ 66.0	\$ 10.4	\$ 76.4
Southcentral	133.8	71.0	204.8
Interior/Northern	52.9	15.8	68.7
Southwest	14.5	2.0	16.5
Denali/McKinley	16.2	1.9	18.1
Ferry/At Sea	12.8	3.1	15.9
Undistributed	7.8	7.5	15.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$304.1</b>	<b>\$111.8</b>	<b>\$415.9</b>

**Source:** Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Tourism.



*A mountain biker in Denali National Park. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

# Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

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Signed into law on December 18, 1971, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) won a unique settlement from the United States Congress for Alaska's Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts. For the extinguishment of their aboriginal land claims, Alaska Natives were awarded title to 44 million acres of land and paid \$962.5 million. The settlement provided for the formation of 13 regional, 4 urban, and over 200 village Native corporations, which received the cash and acreage. Any Native Alaskan born on or before December 18, 1971, who could prove one-quarter blood Native ancestry was eligible to enroll in a local and a regional corporation. Enrollment entitled each Native Alaskan to 100 shares in both corporations. On February 3, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed into law some important changes to the settlement act. The "1991" amendments were the result of a five-year effort to correct some of the problems that emerged from ANCSA.

The amendments provide: automatic protections for undeveloped Native corporation lands; continued restrictions on stock to maintain Native control and ownership of the corporations; shareholder authority to issue stock to Alaska Natives who missed the original enrollment period, and to children born after the deadline; and shareholder authority to provide additional benefits to Elders and to make other changes in the corporation structure.

## Alaska Federation of Natives

411 W. 4th Ave., Suite 301  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
274-3611

In October of 1966, representatives of 17 Native organizations gathered for a three-day conference to address Alaska Native aboriginal land claims.

During this historic conference, nearly a century after the purchase of Alaska from Russia, Alaska Natives formed the first statewide organization to present a unified position on Native land use and occupancy in Alaska. The name of the new organization was the Alaska Federation of Natives.

Between 1966 and 1971, AFN worked to attain passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

As Alaska Natives began the task of implementing ANCSA, AFN offered technical assistance and managed a number of statewide human service programs. As the strength and independence of the regional associations grew, the human service programs were transferred to these associations.

Today, a primary function of AFN continues to be the representation of Alaska Native concerns before the U.S. Congress, the Alaska State Legislature, and federal and state agencies.

AFN is an advocate for Alaska Natives on issues ranging from the implementation of ANCSA to subsistence protection; from tribal rights to the delivery of health and social services; from education to preserving Native cultures.

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**Source:** Alaska Federation of Natives.



# ANCSA Regional Corporations

**Ahtna, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 649  
Glennallen, AK 99588  
822-3476

**Aleut Corporation**  
4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
561-4300

**Arctic Slope Regional Corporation**  
P.O. Box 129  
Barrow, AK 99723  
852-8533

**Bering Straits Native Corporation**  
P.O. Box 1008  
Nome, AK 99762  
443-5252

**Bristol Bay Native Corporation**  
800 Cordova, Suite 200  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
278-3602

**Calista Corporation**  
601 W. 5th Ave., Suite 200  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
279-5516

**Chugach Alaska Corporation**  
3000 A St., Suite 400  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
563-8866

**Cook Inlet Region, Inc.**  
2525 C St., Suite 500  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
274-8638

**Doyon, Limited**  
201 1st Ave.  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
452-4755

**Koniag, Inc.**  
4300 B St., Suite 407  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
561-2668

**NANA Corporation**  
1001 E Benson Blvd.  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
265-4100

**Sealaska Corporation**  
One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 400  
Juneau, AK 99801  
586-1512

**Thirteenth Regional Corporation**  
The First Place Plaza  
12503 Mill Plain  
Vancouver, WA 98684-4008  
(206) 254-0688

**Source:** Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations



# Chambers of Commerce in Alaska

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## **Alaska State Chamber**

310 Second St.  
Juneau 99801  
586-2323  
FAX 586-3744

*and*

801 B St., Suite 406  
Anchorage 99501  
278-3741  
FAX 276-3671

## **Anchorage Chamber**

437 E St., Suite 300  
Anchorage 99501-2365  
272-2401

## **City of Barrow**

P.O. Box 629  
Barrow 99723  
852-5222

## **Bethel Chamber**

P.O. Box 329  
Bethel 99559  
543-2911

## **Big Lake Chamber**

P.O. Box 520067  
Big Lake 99652  
892-6109

## **Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber**

P.O. Box 770353  
Eagle River 99577  
694-4702

## **Greater Copper Valley Chamber**

P.O. Box 469  
Glennallen 99588  
822-3511

## **Cordova Chamber**

P.O. Box 99  
Cordova 99574  
424-7260

## **Delta Junction Chamber**

P.O. Box 987  
Delta Junction 99737  
895-4210/9941

## **Dillingham Chamber**

P.O. Box 348  
Dillingham 99576  
842-5115

## **Greater Fairbanks Chamber**

P.O. Box 74446  
Fairbanks 99707  
452-1105

## **Funny River Chamber**

HC-1, Box 1424  
Soldotna 99669  
262-5921

## **Haines Chamber**

P.O. Box 518  
Haines 99827  
766-2202

## **Homer Chamber**

P.O. Box 541  
Homer 99603  
235-7740/6748 Fax 235-6557

## **Greater Juneau Chamber**

124 W. Fifth St.  
Juneau 99801  
586-6420 Fax 463-5670

## **Kenai Chamber**

P.O. Box 497  
Kenai 99611  
283-7989 Fax 283-7183

## **Greater Ketchikan Chamber**

P.O. Box 5957  
Ketchikan 99901  
225-3184 Fax 225-3187

## **Kodiak Area Chamber**

P.O. Box 1485  
Kodiak 99615  
486-5557 Fax 486-7605

## **City of Kotzebue**

P.O. Box 46  
Kotzebue 99852  
442-3401

## **City of Nenana**

P.O. Box 00070  
Nenana 99760  
832-5441

## **Nome Chamber**

P.O. Box 251  
Nome 99762  
443-5535 Fax 443-2291

## **North Peninsula Chamber**

P.O. Box 8053  
Nikiski 99635  
776-8369

## **North Pole Chamber**

P.O. Box 55071  
North Pole 99705  
488-2242

## **Greater Palmer Chamber**

P.O. Box 45  
Palmer 99645  
745-2880

## **Petersburg Chamber**

P.O. Box 649  
Petersburg 99833  
772-3646

## **Prince of Wales Chamber**

P.O. Box 89  
Craig 99921  
826-2727 Fax 826-2929

**Seldovia Chamber**

Drawer F  
Seldovia 99663  
234-7890

**Seward Chamber**

P.O. Box 749  
Seward 99664  
224-3046 Fax 224-5353

**Greater Sitka Chamber**

P.O. Box 638  
Sitka 99835  
747-8604

**Skagway Chamber**

P.O. Box 194  
Skagway 99840  
983-2711

**Greater Soldotna Chamber**

P.O. Box 236  
Soldotna 99669  
262-9814

**Sutton Chamber**

P.O. Box 24  
Sutton 99674  
745-4527

**Talkeetna Chamber**

P.O. Box 334  
Talkeetna 99676  
733-2330

**Tok Chamber**

P.O. Box 389  
Tok 99780  
883-2381/4344

**Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Chamber**

P.O. Box 833  
Dutch Harbor 99692  
581-1251 Fax: 581-1467

**Valdez Chamber**

P.O. Box 512  
Valdez 99686  
835-2330/2000

**Greater Wasilla Chamber**

1801 Parks Highway  
Wasilla 99687  
376-1299

**Wrangell Chamber**

P.O. Box 49  
Wrangell 99929  
874-3276

# Communications



*A satellite dish in rural Alaska. (Photo courtesy of the Alaska Dept. of Education.)*

## COMMUNICATIONS

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# Introduction

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In 1986, the Alaska House of Representatives, Special Committee on Telecommunications, found that electronic communications plays an important role in eliminating the problem of distance and isolation in Alaska. The committee's report declared that "The state's telecommunication system is essential for citizen participation in education and the political process, as well as to receive basic telephone service, health care and entertainment. Telecommunications provide the necessary structure for Alaska's economic development." (Interim Report, 1986.)

Upon statehood, the electronic communications system in Alaska was in its infancy. Limited intrastate and interstate telephone service was provided by the Alaska Communications System (ACS), run by the U.S. Air Force. Most Alaska communities lacked local exchange service; many had no telephone service at all. Radio communications, where they existed, were unreliable. Commercial radio and television stations were found in only the urban centers.

In 1969 the U.S. Congress authorized the military to sell ACS through a competitive bidding process. RCA Global Communications, Inc., was the successful bidder, and RCA Alascom incorporated in Alaska on August 14, 1969. In the same year, as a result of an ACS experiment, the first live satellite telecast, a football game, was seen by Alaskan television viewers.

As part of the purchase contract, RCA Alascom agreed to improve the system over a three-year period, beginning in 1971. By 1973, a domestic satellite system was operational.

In 1975, the Alaska Legislature appropriated funds for the construction of earth stations to bring single line telephone service to more than 100 remote communities. The following year, additional funds were appropriated for the Satellite Television Project (TVP) to demonstrate the feasibility of delivering television via satellite through a system of low-power television transmitters in 24 communities. The transmitters were operated in conjunction with earth stations that had just been installed to bring telephone service via satellite. In subsequent years, TVP grew to provide one channel of television service to approximately 248 Alaskan communities, 18 hours per day, throughout the year.

Today, virtually every community in Alaska has telephone and television services, all regions are served by public radio, and nearly every community, except the smallest villages, have legislative teleconference capabilities.

**Source:** Department of Administration, Division of Information Services.

## State Telecommunications Services

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### Television Services

The densely populated urban areas of Alaska are served by a number of privately owned television stations (see media directory in this section). However, in most isolated rural communities, the only live broadcasts are provided by state-funded television services. Increasingly, an assortment of public and privately operated cable systems also deliver live programming in rural communities, although for a monthly fee. State funded systems include the following:

**Satellite Television Project (TVP).** The Division of Information Services acquires licenses, installs and maintains all transmitters, microwave relays and

earth stations used by the TVP system, except those owned by Alascom. Popularly known as RATNET, for the Rural Alaska Television Network, TVP provides one channel of television to 248 communities, 24 hours a day throughout the year. Programming decisions are made by the Rural Alaska Television Network Council.

The Alaska State Department of Education also takes advantage of the Rural Alaska Television Network Council to feed instructional television programming during the night. The programming is then taped and used in school districts throughout Alaska.

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**Source:** Department of Education

## **Public Broadcasting Services**

Alaska has four public television stations and 16 full service public radio stations, which provide educational, instructional, public affairs, news and entertainment programming. While the state is not involved in operating these stations, it provides coordination, consulting and technical assistance. Funds are appropriated as grants to the stations through the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission, which is administratively attached to the Department of Administration.

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**Source:** Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission

## **Distance Education Services**

Several agencies are involved in providing distance education services through one-way video and two-way audio transmission delivered via satellite. **LiveNet**, a project of the University of Alaska Anchorage, is producing and delivering college level courses in this manner to sites across Alaska. LiveNet is working with the Alaska Department of Education, the Alaska Staff Development Network, and individual school districts to provide services for K-12 staff and students as well.

As a partner in the **Pacific Northwest Star Schools Partnership**, the Alaska Department of Education is providing satellite and computer reception equipment to schools statewide. The partnership is also developing and delivering courses in mathematics, science and foreign language. The primary source of the programs is Educational Service District 101 in Spokane, Washington.

## **Teleconferencing Services**

The **Alaska Teleconferencing Network (ATN)** is operated and managed by the University of Alaska. It is a dial-up network used by the university system, by school districts for educational and instructional applications and by state agencies for administrative meetings. To schedule a teleconference call 277-1014.

The **Legislative Teleconference Network (LTN)** is operated by the Division of Public Services within the Legislative Affairs Agency. The LTN enables Alaskans to participate in legislative committee hearings as well as informal meetings between constituent groups and legislators. Although intended for use by the legislature, other eligible government agencies can schedule teleconferences on a time available basis.

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**Source:** Legislative Affairs

## **Two-Way Radio Services**

Two-way radios are employed extensively throughout the state, benefiting public safety, law enforcement, natural resources management, navigation and emergency services. The Division of Information Services maintains over 12,000 pieces of equipment and has engineered and operates microwave radio systems along highway

corridors that enable public safety and rescue workers to learn of and respond to accidents promptly.

**Source:** Department of Administration, Division of Telecommunications Services

## **Telecommunications Regulations**

The Alaska Public Utilities Commission (APUC) is administratively attached to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. The Commission is responsible for all matters pertaining to intrastate telecommunications carriers, including certification and regulation of services, rates, accounting, and facilities. The Commission is also involved in Alaska telecommunications policy development and national telecommunications issues affecting Alaska.

The Governor's Office also participates through federal regulatory and legal proceedings affecting Alaska, as well as consideration of national telecommunications issues. The Governor's Washington, D.C. Office, working with the Departments of Law and Administration legal counsel, and the APUC, maintains a strong presence before the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and associated Federal/State Joint Boards advising the FCC.

**Source:** Alaska Public Utilities Commission

## **Alaska's Common Carriers**

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There are approximately 26 independent local telephone companies serving over 250 communities in Alaska. Alascom, Inc. is the dominant carrier providing access to intrastate and interstate long distance lines to these communities.

General Communications, Inc. (GCI) as well as other carriers are expected to offer in-state long distance service in competition with Alascom, Inc. by May 15, 1991.

### **Alascom, Inc.**

Alascom is a facilities-based inter-exchange carrier providing message telephone and private line service statewide. To provide these services, Alascom relies on an extensive network of earth stations, microwave, fiber optics and terrestrial radio links. The bulk of Alascom's system is dedicated to long-distance telephone called services (Message Toll Service) within and outside the state. In 1971, when Alascom purchased the Alaska Communications System from the U.S. Air Force, about 5 million calls a year were being handled. Today, Alascom handles more than 270,000 long distance calls per day, adding up to over 98 million message toll calls per year.

Alascom designed, built and maintains more than 200 satellite earth station facilities, as well as several major microwave systems. Alascom also built and maintains the Backbone Communications System for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez. In all, Alascom operates and maintains 50 manned and over 250 unmanned communication sites in Alaska.

Alascom's FCC license mandates the company to provide long-distance service for all local exchanges. In addition, Alascom provides a wide range of services, including operator-assisted dialing, marine radio, data and Fax.

**Source:** Alascom, Inc., Alaska Public Utilities Commission

## General Communications, Inc. (GCI)

GCI is an interstate common carrier providing long-distance telephone service. Public switches and private line services are available. GCI operates earth stations in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Seattle. The earth stations are connected to traffic distribution centers in each community by digital microwave facilities. The one exception is Juneau, where the distribution center is located on the same site as the earth station. Digital transmission technology is used exclusively throughout GCI's system. Since 1985, all of GCI's traffic has been transmitted via GCI owned transponders on the ASC-I satellite.

GCI interconnects with AT&T and other carriers in Seattle to route phone calls to any destination within the United States and to international points. Currently, GCI interconnects in Alaska directly with local telephone companies in and around Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, the Kenai Peninsula, the Matanuska Valley and Adak. GCI plans to expand its system to all areas open to in-state facilities based competition in the near future if granted certification by the APUC.

**Source:** Alaska Public Utilities Commission.

## Newspapers

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**Advocate (Weekly)**  
3933 Geneva Place  
Anchorage 99503  
563-6369

**Air Guardian (Monthly)**  
600 Air Guard Road  
Kulis Air National Guard Base  
Anchorage 99502  
249-1238

**Alaska Bar Rag**  
310 K Street., #602  
Anchorage 99501  
272-7469

**Alaska Commercial Fisherman**  
(Biweekly)  
3709 Spenard Road. #220  
Anchorage 99503  
562-4684

**Alaska Journal of Commerce**  
(Weekly)  
3710 Woodland Drive  
Anchorage 99517  
248-9533

**The Alaskan Viewpoint**  
(Monthly)  
HCR 64, Box 453  
Seward 99664  
288-3168

**Aleutian Eagle (Weekly)**  
3933 Geneva Place  
Anchorage 99503  
563-6369

**All Alaska Weekly (Weekly)**  
P.O. Box 70970  
Fairbanks 99707  
452-8022

**Anchorage Daily News**  
(Daily)  
P.O. Box 149001  
Anchorage 99514-9001  
257-4200

**Anchorage Times**  
(Daily)  
P.O. Box 40  
Anchorage 99510-0040  
263-9000

**The Aniak Paper**  
(Twice monthly)  
P.O. Box 116  
Aniak 99557  
675-4376

**Arctic Sounder**  
(Biweekly)  
P.O. Box 290  
Kotzebue 99752  
442-2716

**Arctic Star**  
Public Affairs Office  
HQ, 6th Infantry Division (L)  
Fort Wainwright 99703  
353-6070/7117

**Barrow Sun (Weekly)**  
3933 Geneva Place  
Anchorage 99508  
563-6369

**Bristol Bay News (Weekly)**  
3933 Geneva Place  
Anchorage 99508  
563-6369

**Bristol Bay Times and  
Dutch Harbor Fisherman**  
(Weekly)  
P.O. Box 1129  
Dillingham 99576  
842-5572

**Chilkat Valley News (Weekly)**  
P.O. Box 630  
Haines 99827  
766-2688

**Chugiak-Eagle River Star**  
(Weekly)  
16941 N. Eagle River Loop Rd.  
Eagle River 99577  
694-2727



**Copper Valley Country Journal**

P.O. Box 336  
Glennallen 99588  
822-5233

**Cordova Times** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 200  
Cordova 99574  
424-7 1 8 1

**Daily Sitka Sentinel**

(Weekdays)  
P.O. Box 799  
Sitka 99835  
747-321 9

**The Delta Paper** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 988  
Delta Junction 99737  
895-4310

**Eagles Call**

Box 2 NAS ADAK  
FPO Seattle 98791  
592-8251/4102

**Fairbanks Daily News-Miner**

(Daily)  
P.O. Box 70710  
Fairbanks 99707  
456-6661

**Fairbanks Tribune**

455 3rd Ave., Box 202  
Fairbanks 99701  
452-5678

**Frontiersman**

(Semiweekly)  
1261 Seward Meridian  
Wasilla 99687  
376-5225

**Homer News** (Weekly)

3482 Landings Street  
Homer 99603  
235-7767

**Island News** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 19430  
Thorne Bay 99919  
828-3377

**Juneau Empire** (Weekdays)

3100 Channel Drive  
Juneau 99801-7814  
586-3740

**Ketchikan Daily News**

(Weekdays)  
P.O. Box 7900  
Ketchikan 99901  
225-3157

**Kodiak Daily Mirror** (Weekdays)

1895 Mission  
Kodiak 99615  
486-3227

**Mukluk News** (Semimonthly)

P.O. Box 90  
Tok 99780  
883-2571

**Nome Nugget** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 610  
Nome 99762  
443-5235

**The Northern Light**

(Weekly during school year)  
Campus Ctr, 3211 Providence Dr.  
Anchorage 99508  
786-1318/4815

**Northland News** (Monthly)

P.O. Box 70710  
Fairbanks 99707  
456-6661

**Peninsula Clarion** (Weekdays)

P.O. Box 4330  
Kenai 99611  
283-7551

**Petersburg Pilot** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 930  
Petersburg 99833  
772-9393

**The Ptarmigan Times**

Box 5545, Naval Air Station Adak  
AK FPO Seattle 98791  
592-3461

**Sealaska Shareholder**

Sealaska Corporation  
One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 400  
Juneau 99801-1276  
586-1512

**Senior Voice** (Monthly)

P.O. Box 1 E. 3rd Ave., Suite 300  
Anchorage 99501  
277-0787/276-1059

**Seward Phoenix Log**

(Weekly)  
P.O. Box 89  
Seward 99664  
224-8070

**Skagway News**

(Biweekly)  
P.O. Box 1898  
Skagway 99840  
983-2354

**Sourdough Sentinel**

(Weekly)  
21st TFW; Public Affairs  
Elmendorf AFB 99506  
552-2493

**Tundra Drums** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 868  
Bethel 99559  
543-3500/3551

**Tundra Times** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 104480  
Anchorage 99510-4480  
274-2512

**Valdez Pioneer** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 367  
Valdez 99686  
835-3881

**Valdez Vanguard** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 157  
Valdez 99686  
835-2211

**Valley Courier** (Monthly)

P.O. Box 28  
Healy 99743  
683-1254

**Valley Sun**

1261 Seward Meridian  
Wasilla 99687  
376-5225, 694-6318

**Village Voice**

Box 1615  
Bethel 99559  
543-2938

**Wrangell Sentinel** (Weekly)

P.O. Box 798  
Wrangell 99929  
874-2301

# Magazines

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**Air Guardian** (Monthly)  
600 Air Guard Road  
Kulis Air National Guard  
Anchorage 99502  
249-1238

**Alaska Business Monthly**  
(Monthly)  
P.O. Box 241288  
Anchorage 99524-1288  
276-4373

**Alaska Land and Home Magazine**  
801 Barnette Street  
Fairbanks 99701  
456-1214

**Alaska Magazine**  
(Monthly)  
808 E St., Suite 200  
Anchorage 99501  
272-6070

**Alaska Men Magazine**  
(Bimonthly)  
201 Danner Street, Suite 100  
Anchorage 99518  
522-1492

**Alaska Outdoors**  
(Monthly)  
P.O. Box 190324  
Anchorage 99519  
276-2672

**Alaska Public Affairs Journal**  
(Quarterly)  
P.O. Box 92560  
Anchorage 99509-2560  
248-4412

**The Alaskan**  
(Semimonthly)  
134th Public Affairs Team  
3601 C Street, Suite 620  
Anchorage 99503-5989  
863-2219

**The Alaskan Southeaster**  
(Monthly)  
P.O. Box 240667  
Douglas 99824  
364-3700

**Arctic Soldier Magazine**  
(Quarterly)  
Public Affairs Office, HQ  
6th Infantry Division (Light)  
Fort Richardson 99505  
862-9298

**Boat Broker**  
(Monthly)  
P.O. Box 22163  
Juneau 99802  
586-1995

**Copper River Country Journal**  
(Semimonthly)  
P.O. Box 336  
Glennallen 99588  
822-5233

**Fairbanks Arts Magazine**  
(Bimonthly)  
P.O. Box 72786  
Fairbanks 99707  
456-6485

**The Fairbanks Magazine**  
921 Woodway  
Fairbanks 99709  
474-0685

**Fairbanks Magazine**  
(Annual)  
921 Woodway  
Fairbanks 99709  
474-0685

**Info-Juneau**  
(Weekly)  
P.O. Box 21708  
Juneau 99802  
586-2115

**Mushing**  
(Bimonthly)  
P.O. Box 149  
Ester 99725  
479-0454

**New Alaskan**  
(Monthly, except January)  
8339 Snug Harbor Lane NTG  
Ketchikan 99901  
247-2490

**Northern Adventures Magazine**  
(Biannual)  
400 Denali  
Wasilla 99687  
373-3000

**Your Personal Guide To Anchorage**  
(Monthly)  
P.O. Box 1581  
Anchorage 99510-1581  
277-2415

# Tabloids

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**Alaska Highway News,  
Alaska Marine Highway News**  
(Monthly May-Aug.  
one issue Sept.-Dec.)  
P.O. Box 201894  
Anchorage 99520  
272-7500

**Alaska Travel News**  
(4 times during summer)  
P.O. Box 202622  
Anchorage 99520  
561-2450/268-6272

**Bush Buyers Guide**  
(Quarterly)  
3709 Spenard Road, #200  
Anchorage 99503  
562-4684

**Capital City Weekly**  
(Weekly)  
8365 Old Dairy Road  
Juneau 99801  
789-4144

**Great Land Bush Mailer**  
(Monthly)  
3110 Spenard Road  
Anchorage 99503  
274-0611/277-1915

**Nickle Saver**  
(Weekly)  
500 Main St., Unit C  
Wasilla 99687  
376-2643

**Pennysaver**  
(Weekly)  
200 Potter Drive  
Anchorage 99518  
563-2800

# Other Publications

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**Alaska Blue Book** (Biennial)  
Alaska State Library  
P.O. Box G  
Juneau 99811  
465-2910

**Alaska Directory of Attorneys**  
(Spring & Fall)  
203 W. 1 5th, Suite 102  
Anchorage 99501  
274-8633

**Alaska Designs** (newsletter,  
Monthly except August)  
P.O. Box 103115  
Anchorage 99510-3115  
345-1066

**The Alaska Economic Report**  
(Newsletter, biweekly)  
3037 South Circle  
Anchorage 99507  
349-7711/344-2455

**Alaska Geographic** (Quarterly)  
P.O. Box 93370  
Anchorage 99509  
258-2515

**The Alaska Legislative Digest**  
(Weekly during legislative session)  
3037 South Circle  
Anchorage 99507  
349-7711/344-2455

**Alaska Media Directory**  
(Annual)  
6200 Bubbling Brook Circle  
Anchorage 99516  
346-1001

**Alaska Wilderness Milepost**  
(Biannual)  
733 W. 4th Ave., #300  
Anchorage 99501  
278-8838

**Alaska Women** (Quarterly)  
HCR 64, Box 453  
Seward 99664  
288-3168

**Anchorage Visitors Guide**  
(Annual)  
1600 A Street, Suite 200  
Anchorage 99501-5147  
276-4118

**Commercial Buyers Guide**  
(Annual)  
P.O. Box 112955  
Anchorage 99511-2955  
522-2955

**Commercial Fisherman's Guide**  
(Annual)  
Marine Trade Publications  
P.O. Box 119  
Port Ludlow, WA 98365  
(206) 437-9550

**Greater Anchorage Tomorrow**  
(Newsletter, monthly)  
437 E Street, Suite 300  
Anchorage 99501-2365  
272-2401

**Haines Sentinel** (Annual)  
Box 630  
Haines 99827  
766-2688

**Joint Venture News**  
(Newsletter, monthly)  
3581 Kachemak Circle  
Anchorage 99515-2337  
349-5481

**Legislative Reporting Service** (Weekly during session)  
P.O. Box 1376  
Juneau 99802  
586-6672

**Milepost** (Annual)  
P.O. Box 3007  
Bothell, WA 98041  
(206) 487-6100

**Northcountry Companion Visitor Guide** (Annual)  
P.O. Box 336  
Glennallen 99588  
822-5233

**Seward Visitors Guide**  
(Annual)  
P.O. Box 89  
Seward 99664  
224-8070

**Who's Who in Alaskan Arts and Crafts**  
(Annual)  
HCR 64, Box 453  
Seward 99664  
288-3168

## WIRE SERVICES

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**The Associated Press**  
750 W. 2nd Ave., Suite 102  
Anchorage 99501  
272-7549

**The Associated Press**  
Capitol Bldg., Room 203  
120 4th St.  
Juneau 99801  
586-1515

**United Press International**  
P.O. Box 14-9001  
Anchorage 99514-9001  
277-1300



*A French video crew interviews the late Dan Johnson, Sr., a cultural leader in Angoon, Alaska. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

# Radio Stations

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## Southeastern Alaska

Call Letters	Address	Phone Number
KCAW-FM*	2-B Lincoln St., Sitka 99835	747-5877
KFSK-FM*	P.O. Box 149, Petersburg 99833	772-3808
KGTW-FM	526 Stedman, Ketchikan 99901	225-2193
KHNS-FM*	P.O. Box 1109, Haines 99827	766-2020
KIFW	611 Lake St., Sitka 99835	747-6626
KINY	1107 W. 8th St., Juneau 99801	586-1800
KJFP-FM	P.O. Box 388, Yakutat 99689	784-3421
KJNO	3161 Channel Dr., Suite 2, Juneau 99801	586-3630
KRBD-FM*	716 Totem Way, Ketchikan 99901	225-9655
KRSA	P.O. Box 650, Petersburg 99833	772-3891
KSBZ-FM	P.O. Box 299, Sitka 99835	747-6626
KSTK-FM*	P.O. Box 1141, Wrangell 99929	874-2345
KSUP-FM	1107 W. 8th St., Juneau 99801	586-1800
KTKN	526 Stedman, Ketchikan 99901	225-2193
KTKU-FM	3161 Channel Dr., Juneau 99801	586-3630
KTOO-FM*	224 4th St., Juneau 99801	586-1670

## Central Coastal Alaska

Call Letters	Address	Phone Number
KBBI*	215 E. Main Court, Homer 99603	235-7721
KCHU*	P.O. Box 467, Valdez 99686	835-4665
KGTL AM/FM	P.O. Box 103, Homer 99603	235-7551
KJFP-FM	P.O. Box 388, Yakutat 99689	784-3421
KJJZ-FM	P.O. Box 708, Kodiak 99615	486-6012
KLAM	P.O. Box 60, Cordova 99574	424-3796
KMXT-FM*	718 Mill Bay Rd., Kodiak 99615	486-3181
KPEN-FM	P.O. Box 103, Homer 99603	235-7551
KRXA	P.O. Box 405, Seward 99664	224-3456
KVAK	P.O. Box 367, Valdez 99686	835-2405
KVOK	P.O. Box 708, Kodiak 99615	486-5159
KWVV-FM	P.O. Box 103, Homer 99603	262-6000

## Anchorage Area

Call Letters	Address	Phone Number
AFRN	Det. 8, Elmendorf AFB 99506	552-3926
KASH-FM	1300 E. 68th, Suite 208, Anchorage 99518	522-1551
KATB-FM	P.O. Box 210389, Anchorage 99521	333-5282
KBFX-FM	1777 Forest Park Dr., Anchorage 99517	272-7461
KBYR	P.O. Box 10-2200, Anchorage 99510	562-3456
KCFA	P.O. Box 773527, Eagle River 99577	694-5232

\* Public Stations

<b>Call Letters</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>
KCSY	374 Lovers Lane, Soldotna 99669	262-6494
KCZP-FM	P.O. Box 211, Kenai 99611	776-5245
KEAG-FM	333 W. 4th Ave., Suite 304, Anchorage 99501	258-3570
KENI	1777 Forest Park Drive, Anchorage 99503	272-7461
KENY	6672 Spur Highway, Kenai 99611	283-3051
KFQD	9200 Lake Otis Parkway, Anchorage 99507	344-7013
KGOT-FM	2800 E. Dowling Rd., Anchorage 99507	563-3555
KHAR	P.O. Box 111566, Anchorage 99511	522-3422
KJMM-FM	3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 945	562-5526
KKLV-FM	P.O. Box 111566, Anchorage 99511	522-3422
KKSD	1300 E. 68th, Suite 208, Anchorage 99518	522-1515
KLEF-FM	3601 C St., Suite 290, Anchorage 99503	561-5556
KMBQ-FM	P.O. Box 871890, Wasilla 99687	373-0222
KNBZ-FM	P.O. Box 871890, Wasilla 99687	373-0222
KNIK-FM	P.O. Box 102200, Anchorage 99510	562-3456
KPXR-FM	3700 Woodland Dr., Suite 300, Anchorage 99517	243-3141
KSD	1300 E. 68th St. Suite 208, Anchorage 99518	522-1515
KSKA-FM*	4101 University Dr., Anchorage 99508	561-1161
KSRM	HC2, P.O. Box 852, Soldotna 99669	283-5811
KWHL-FM	9200 Lake Otis Parkway, Anchorage 99507	344-9622
KWHQ-FM	Rt. 2, P.O. Box 853, Soldotna 99669	283-9430
KYAK	2800 E. Dowling Rd., Anchorage 99507	563-3311
KYMG-FM	500 L St., Suite 200, Anchorage 99501	272-5945
KZXX	6672 Kenai Spur Hwy., Kenai 99611	283-3051

### **Fairbanks and Central Alaska**

<b>Call Letters</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>
KAYY-FM	3504 Industrial Avenue, Fairbanks 99701	452-5299
KCAM	P.O. Box 249, Glennallen 99588	822-3434
KCBF	3528 International Way, Fairbanks 99701	452-5121
KFAR	3437 Airport Rd., Washington Plaza, Fairbanks 99707	479-5910
KIAK AM/FM	P.O. Box 73410, Fairbanks 99707	457-1921
KIAM	P.O. Box 474, Nenana 99760	832-5426
KJNP AM/FM	P.O. Box 0, North Pole 99705	488-2216
KSUA	P.O. Box 83831, College 99708	474-7054
KUAC-FM*	Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks 99775-1420	474-7491
KUWL-FM	P.O. Box 70339, Fairbanks 99707	457-5895
KWLF-FM	P.O. Box 70910, Fairbanks 99707	479-5910
KXLR-FM	3528 International Way, Fairbanks 99701	452-5121

## Rural Alaska

Call Letters	Address	Phone Number
KAKN-FM	P.O. Box O, Naknek 99633	246-7492
KBRW*	P.O. Box 109, Barrow 99723	852-6811
KDLG*	P.O. Box 670, Dillingham 99576	842-5281
KICY AM/FM	P.O. Box 820, Nome 99762	443-2213
KIYU	P.O. Box 165, Galena 99741	656-1488
KNOM	P.O. Box 988, Nome 99762	443-5221
KNSA**	P.O. Box 178, Unalakleet 99684	624-3101
KOTZ*	P.O. Box 78, Kotzebue 99752	442-3434
KSKO*	P.O. Box 70, McGrath 99627	524-3001
KYUK*	P.O. Box 468, Bethel 99559	543-3131
KSDP**	P.O. Box 328, Sand Point 99661	383-5737
KIAL**	P.O. Box 181, Unalaska 99685	581-1888
KUHB**	St. Paul 99660	546-2222
KYKD-FM	P.O. Box 905, Bethel 99559	543-5952

\*\* Translates KDLG

\* Public Station

## Television Stations

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### Southeastern Alaska

Call Letters	Address	Phone Number
KJUD	1107 W. 8th St., Juneau 99801	586-3145
KTNL	520 Lake St., Sitka 99835	747-8488
KTOO*	224 4th St., Juneau 99801	586-1695

### Anchorage

Call Letters	Address	Phone Number
KAKM*	2677 Providence Dr., Anchorage 99508	563-7070
KDMD	P.O. Box 143322, Anchorage 99514	278-3322
KIMO	2700 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage 99507	561-1313
KTBY	1840 S. Bragaw, Suite 101, Anchorage 99508	276-4449
KTUU	P.O. Box 102880, Anchorage 99510	257-0202
KTVA	P.O. Box 102200, Anchorage 99510	561-4200
KYES	3700 Woodland Dr., #600, Anchorage	248-5937
Channel 20	P.O. Box 210830, Anchorage 99521-0830	337-2020
Channel 22	619 Warehouse Ave., #232, Anchorage 99501	277-0522
Community TV The Alaska	P.O. Box 4665, Kenai 99611	283-5026
Travel Channel	4868 Wesleyan Dr., Anchorage 99508	337-1291

\*Public Stations

## Fairbanks Area

Call Letters	Address	Phone Number
KJNP	P.O. Box 0, North Pole 99705	488-2556
KATN	516 2nd Ave., Fairbanks 99707	452-2125
KTVF	P.O. Box 950, Fairbanks 99707	452-5121
KUAC*	University of Alaska, Fairbanks 99775-1420	474-7491

## Rural Alaska

Call Letters	Address	Phone Number
KYUK*	P.O. Box 468, Bethel 99559	543-3131
Unalaska Community TV	P.O. Box 8, Unalaska 99685	581-1888

\*Public Stations

## Alaska's Cable Television

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Alyeska Cable and Video	P.O. Box 470, Girdwood, 99587	783-2982
Barrow Cable TV	P.O. Box 489, Barrow, 99723	852-5511
Bethel Cablevision	P.O. Box 247, Bethel, 99559	543-3226
Cook Cablevision		
Fairbanks	3990 S. Cushman St., Fairbanks 99701	452-7191
Juneau	3161 Channel Dr., Juneau, 99801	586-3320
Ketchikan	2030 Sea Level Dr., #214, Ketchikan 99901	225-2191
Sitka	208A Lake St., Sitka 99835	747-3535
Cordova Cablevision	P.O. Box 791, Cordova 99574	424-5142
Haines Cable TV	P.O. Box 1229, Haines 99827	766-2137
Homer Cablevision	P.O. Box 1329, Homer 99603	235-6366
Kodiak Cablevision	P.O. Box 666, Kodiak 99615	486-3334
Kotzebue Cablevision	P.O. Box 665, Kotzebue 99752	442-2620
Nome Cablevision	P.O. Box 274, Nome 99762	443-2550
Northern Sights Cable	P.O. Box 873107, Wasilla 99687	373-2288
Petersburg Cablevision	P.O. Box 1167, Petersburg 99687	373-2288
Prime Cable of Alaska	201 E. 56th Ave., # 100, Anchorage 99518	562-2400
Seward Cablevision	P.O. Box 929, Seward 99664	224-8912
Skagway Cable TV	P.O. Box 1229, Haines 99827	766-2137
Spectrum	3504 Industrial Way, Fairbanks 99701	456-6160
Valdez Cablevision	P.O. Box 1047, Valdez 99686	835-4930
Wrangell Cablevision	P.O. Box 909, Wrangell 99929	874-2392

There has been a dramatic increase in cable television in Alaska since 1980. Many older commercial systems have been in operation since the mid-60s, but the emergence of community-owned systems from 1980 to date has almost doubled the number of cabled communities in the state.



Cable television in Alaska is divided into four classifications: (1) **Commercial** includes systems owned by independent cable operators or multiple system operating companies (MSOs), operated for profit, and certified by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission (APUC). (2) **Community** includes smaller systems found in bush communities which are owned by these communities or by local nonprofit entities. (3) **Telco** includes commercial systems which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Alaska telephone operating companies. (4) **Military** includes commercial systems which operate on military bases only.

Cable transmitters use much of the same equipment used for cable systems, but transmit programming over the air, rather than through co-axial cable to each home or building receiving the service. Transmission is generally low wattage; consequently, the coverage area is small and subject to interference from higher power transmissions.

For more detailed information, write or call the State Division of Telecommunications Services, P.O. Box C, Juneau 99811, 465-2041.



*The State Capitol building in Juneau. (Photo by Peter Metcalfe.)*

# ZIP Codes

## ZIP Code Directory

ZIP Codes of various towns are also given in the Local Government Directory. ZIP + 4 codes are available in directories at local post offices.

Akhiok .....	99615	Chefornak .....	99561	Elim .....	99739
Akiachak .....	99551	Chenega Bay .....	99574	Elmendorf A.F.B. ....	99506
Akiak .....	99552	Chevak .....	99563	Emmonak .....	99581
Akutan .....	99553	Chickaloon .....	99674	English Bay .....	99603
Allakanuk .....	99554	Chicken .....	99732	Ester .....	99725
Aleknagik .....	99555	Chitina .....	99566	Fairbanks-	
Allakaket .....	99720	Chugiak .....	99567	Downtown P.O. ....	99707
Ambler .....	99786	Clam Gulch .....	99568	Streets .....	99701
Anaktuvuk Pass .....	99721	Clarks Point .....	99569	U of A .....	99775
Anchorage (see below)		Clear .....	99704	False Pass .....	99583

### Anchorage

Following are Anchorage ZIP codes and approximate geographic boundaries:

Downtown area .....	99501	Downtown P.O. boxes .....	99510
Jewel Lake and Airport area ...	99502	Russian Jack P.O. boxes .....	99514
Arctic Blvd. ....	99503	Dimond .....	99515
Spenard .....	99503	Turnagain Arm boxes .....	99517
Ft. Richardson .....	99505	Main Office P.O. boxes .....	99519
Elmendorf Air Force Base .....	99506	Eastchester P.O. boxes .....	99520
Abbott Loop Road .....	99507	Muldoon area .....	99521
Lake Otis Parkway, Mountain		Muldoon P.O. boxes .....	99521
View, Bragaw, UAA .....	99508	Sand Lake P.O. boxes .....	99522
Spenard P.O. boxes .....	99509	Midtown P.O. boxes .....	99524

Anchor Point .....	99556	Coldfoot .....	99701	Flat .....	99584
Anderson .....	99744	College .....	99709	Fort Richardson .....	99505
Angoon .....	99820	Cooper Landing .....	99572	Fortuna Ledge .....	99585
Aniak .....	99557	Copper Center .....	99573	Fort Yukon .....	99740
Annette .....	99926	Cordova .....	99574	Gakona .....	99586
Anvik .....	99558	Craig .....	99921	Galena .....	99741
Arctic Village .....	99722	Crooked Creek .....	99575	Gambell .....	99742
Atka .....	99502	Deering .....	99736	Girdwood .....	99587
Atmautluak .....	99559	Delta Junction .....	99737	Glennallen .....	99588
Atkasuk .....	99791	Denali Nat'l Park ...	99755	Golovin .....	99762
Auke Bay .....	99821	Dillingham .....	99576	Halibut Cove .....	99603
Badger .....	99711	Dot Lake .....	99737	Holy Cross .....	99602
Barrow .....	99723	Douglas .....	99824	Homer .....	99603
Beaver .....	99724	Dutch Harbor .....	99692	Hoonah .....	99829
Bethel .....	99559	Eagle .....	99738	Hooper Bay .....	99604
Bettles Field .....	99726	Eagle River .....	99577	Hope .....	99605
Big Lake .....	99652	Eastchester .....	99501	Huffman .....	99516
Brevig Mission .....	99785	Eek .....	99578	Huslia .....	99746
Buckland .....	99727	Egegik .....	99579	Hydaburg .....	99922
Cantwell .....	99729	Eielson A.F.B. ....	99702	Hyder .....	99923
Chalkyitsik .....	99788	Ekwok .....	99580	Igiugig .....	99613
Chatham .....	99850	Elfin Cove .....	99825	Iliamna .....	99606

Indian .....	99540	Napakiak .....	99634	Savoonga .....	99769
Juneau -All Streets. ....	99801	Napaskiak .....	99559	Scammon Bay .....	99662
Downtown P.O. ....	99802	Nelson Lagoon .....	99571	Selawik .....	99770
Douglas .....	99824	Nenana .....	99760	Seldovia .....	99663
Auke Bay .....	99821	New Stuyahok .....	99636	Seward .....	99664
Mendenhall P.O. ....	99803	Newtok .....	99559	Shageluk .....	99665
State Offices .....	99811	Nickolaevsk .....	99556	Shaktoolik .....	99771
Kake .....	99830	Nightmute .....	99690	Sheldon Point .....	99666
Kaktovik .....	99747	Nikiski .....	99635	Shishmaref .....	99772
Kalskag .....	99607	Nikolai .....	99691	Shungnak .....	99773
Kaltag .....	99748	Nikolski .....	99638	Sitka .....	99835
Karluk .....	99608	Ninilchik .....	99639	Skagway .....	99840
Kasigluk .....	99609	Noatak .....	99761	Skwentna .....	99667
Kasilof .....	99610	Nome .....	99762	Slana .....	99586
Kenai .....	99611	Nondalton .....	99640	Sleetmute .....	99668
Ketchikan .....	99901	Noorvik .....	99763	Soldotna .....	99669
Meyers Chuck .....	99903	North Pole .....	99705	South Naknek .....	99670
Thorne Bay .....	99919	Northway .....	99764	Spenard .....	99509
Kiana .....	99749	Nuiqsut .....	99789	Stebbins .....	99671
King Cove .....	99612	Nulato .....	99765	Sterling .....	99672
King Salmon .....	99613	Nunapitchuk .....	99641	Stevens Village .....	99774
Kipnuk .....	99614	Nyac .....	99642	Stony River .....	99557
Kivalina .....	99750	Old Harbor .....	99643	Sutton .....	99674
Klawock .....	99925	Ouzinkie .....	99644	Takotna .....	99675
Kobuk .....	99751	Palmer .....	99645	Talkeetna .....	99676
Kodiak .....	99615	Paxon .....	99737	Tanacross .....	99776
U.S.C.G. Support Center		Pedro Bay .....	99647	Tanana .....	99777
99619 .....		Pelican .....	99832	Tatitlek .....	99677
Kokhonak .....	99606	Perryville .....	99648	Teller .....	99778
Koliganek .....	99576	Petersburg .....	99833	Tenakee Springs .....	99841
Kongiganak .....	99559	Pilot Point .....	99649	Tetlin .....	99779
Kotlik .....	99620	Pilot Station .....	99650	Thorne Bay .....	99919
Kotzebue .....	99752	Platinum .....	99651	Togiak .....	99678
Koyuk .....	99753	Point Baker .....	99927	Tok .....	99780
Koyukuk .....	99754	Point Hope .....	99766	Toksook Bay .....	99637
Kwethluk .....	99621	Point Lay .....	99759	Trapper Creek .....	99683
Kwigilingok .....	99622	Port Alexander .....	99836	Tuluksak .....	99679
Lake Minchumina .....	99757	Port Alsworth .....	99653	Tuntuliak .....	99680
Lake Otis .....	99507	Port Graham .....	99603	Tununak .....	99681
Larsen Bay .....	99624	Port Heiden .....	99549	Twin Hills .....	99576
Levelock .....	99625	Port Lions .....	99550	Tyonek .....	99682
Little Diomedea .....	99762	Prudhoe Bay .....	99734	Unalakleet .....	99684
Lower Kalskag .....	99626	Quinhagak .....	99655	Unalaska .....	99685
Manley Hot Springs .....	99756	Rampart .....	99767	Valdez .....	99686
Manokotak .....	99628	Red Devil .....	99656	Venetie .....	99781
McGrath .....	99627	Ruby .....	99768	Wainwright .....	99782
Mekoryuk .....	99630	Russian Jack .....	99508	Wales .....	99783
Mentasta Lake .....	99780	Russian Mission .....	99657	Ward Cove .....	99928
Metlakatla .....	99926	St. George Island .....	99591	Wasilla .....	99687
Meyers Chuck .....	99903	St. Mary's .....	99658	White Mountain .....	99784
Minto .....	99758	St. Michael .....	99659	Whittier .....	99693
Moose Pass .....	99631	St. Paul Island .....	99660	Willow .....	99688
Mountain Village .....	99632	Salcha .....	99714	Wrangell .....	99929
Muldoon .....	99521	Sand Lake .....	99517	Yakutat .....	99689
Naknek .....	99633	Sand Point .....	99661		

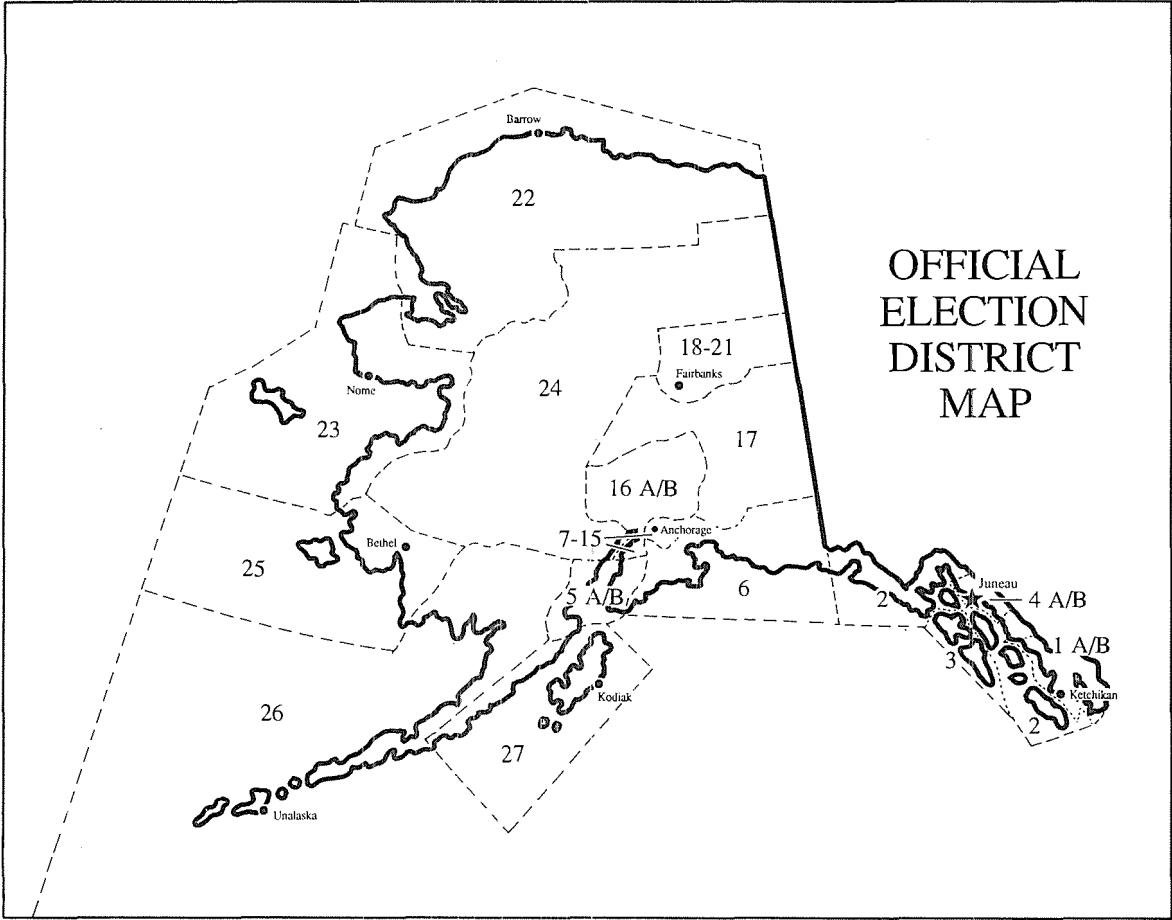
# Election Returns



*Election day in Alaska.*  
(Photo by Mark Kelley.)

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# Election Rules

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## Qualifications

A person who is at least 18 years old, a citizen of the United States, and a registered voter may vote in a state election. In order to be a registered voter, a person must have lived in the state and the election district for at least 30 days and must register at least 30 days before the election. Party affiliation is not a requirement for voter registration. Voting in at least one election every 24 months is required for a registration to remain active. Voters who have not voted in two consecutive years may be subject to purge from the voter rolls.

Registration qualifies a person to vote, to run for public office, and to circulate or sign initiatives, referendums, and recall petitions. An initiative petition gives voters the opportunity to enact a law. A referendum petition gives voters the opportunity to repeal a law passed by the legislature. In all elections, Alaskan voters may cast their vote for candidates without regard to party affiliation or, in other words, they can "cross over."

## Dates and Times

Statewide elections consist of primary elections, held on the fourth Tuesday in August of even numbered years; general elections, held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even numbered years; and special statewide elections, held on the date called by order of the lieutenant governor. The polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. for statewide primary and general elections. The polling hours for other types of elections are 8:00 a.m. to 8 p.m. unless otherwise stipulated in the official Order and Notice of Election.

## Conducting Elections

The State of Alaska Division of Elections is responsible for conducting statewide elections. Elections involving incorporated cities and boroughs are conducted by local government. In the rest of the state, called the unorganized borough, the Division of Elections administers school board and coastal resource service area elections, incorporation elections for local government, liquor option elections, and recall elections. Voting in any statewide, municipal or rural school district election counts towards maintaining active voter status.

## Local

Regional and municipal elections are usually held on the first Tuesday in October of every year. Special regional elections in unincorporated areas are held on the date called by order of the lieutenant governor. The polls for regional elections are open from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

## Other

Polling places are announced in newspapers and on posters at least 10 days before an election. A person may vote absentee, in person, by mail or through a personal representative. The filing deadline for candidates seeking office in the 1992 statewide election is June 1.

**For more information contact:**

Director's Office  
Division of Elections  
P.O. Box AF  
Suite 300  
Court Plaza Building  
Juneau, AK 99811-0105  
465-4611  
Telecommunication Device  
for the Deaf 465-3020

Region I Elections Office  
Suite 300  
Court Plaza Building  
Juneau, AK 99811-0106  
465-3021

Region II Elections Office  
1313 E. Third Ave.  
Anchorage, AK 99501-2879  
276-8683

Region III Elections Office  
675 7th, Station H  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4594

Region IV Elections Office  
P.O. Box 577  
State Office Building  
Nome, AK 99762-0577  
443-5285

## **Recognized Political Parties in Alaska**

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Republican Party of Alaska  
750 E. Fireweed Lane  
Anchorage 99503  
276-4467  
Chairperson Connie Zawacki

Alaska Democratic Party  
2205 E. Tudor Road  
Anchorage 99507  
258-3050  
Chairperson Rhonda Roberts

Alaskan Independence Party  
P.O. Box 40  
Fairbanks 99707  
479-2344  
Chairperson Joe Vogler

The Green Party of Alaska  
P.O. Box 141474  
Anchorage 99514-1474  
278-7436  
Chairperson Jim Sykes

# 1990 Registered Voters and Turnout

District*	Primary Election August 28, 1990			General Election November 6, 1990		
	Registered Voters	Votes Cast	Turnout (%)	Registered Voters	Votes Cast	Turnout (%)
1	11,348	5,041	44.42	11,907	7,802	65.52
2	7,010	3,674	52.41	7,392	4,659	63.02
3	5,603	2,599	46.38	5,861	3,964	67.63
4	15,868	9,642	60.76	16,626	12,625	75.93
5	15,405	8,027	52.10	16,223	11,319	69.77
6	6,191	3,113	50.28	6,500	4,222	64.95
7	8,273	4,744	57.34	8,740	6,316	72.26
8	16,323	9,478	58.06	17,074	12,094	70.83
9	15,227	8,509	55.88	16,045	10,977	68.41
10	14,862	7,754	52.17	15,961	10,327	64.70
11	8,918	4,484	50.28	9,901	6,202	62.64
12	10,566	5,659	53.55	11,242	7,270	64.66
13	12,612	5,180	41.07	13,632	7,235	53.07
14	13,335	7,396	55.46	14,105	9,658	68.47
15	19,167	8,969	46.79	20,241	12,468	61.59
16	19,372	10,870	56.11	20,762	14,879	71.66
17	6,658	3,427	51.47	6,993	4,664	66.69
18	11,309	5,006	44.26	11,966	7,190	60.08
19	10,241	4,720	46.08	10,697	6,741	63.01
20	12,977	6,409	49.38	13,661	8,860	64.85
21	7,818	3,980	50.90	8,119	5,667	69.79
22	5,567	2,680	48.14	5,987	3,744	62.53
23	5,031	2,638	52.43	5,390	3,752	69.61
24	5,054	2,799	55.38	5,257	3,569	67.89
25	4,915	2,792	56.80	5,234	3,477	66.43
26	7,308	2,698	36.91	7,741	4,010	51.80
27	6,868	2,085	30.35	7,210	3,849	53.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>283,826</b>	<b>144,373</b>	<b>50.19</b>	<b>300,467</b>	<b>197,540</b>	<b>65.27</b>

\*For district descriptions, see Article XIV of the Alaska Constitution.



# Primary Election, U.S. Senate

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August 28, 1990

District	Michael Beasley (D)	Bob Bird (R)	Ted Stevens (R)	Tom Taggart (D)
1	540	889	3,027	396
2	481	481	2,197	349
3	242	551	1,474	195
4	1,122	1,798	5,313	776
5	650	2,679	3,767	620
6	303	707	1,712	239
7	327	1,411	2,595	273
8	546	2,379	5,807	411
9	638	2,107	5,001	464
10	580	2,143	4,341	441
11	430	1,157	2,335	368
12	639	1,168	3,058	499
13	496	1,222	2,928	313
14	580	1,832	4,325	401
15	609	2,720	4,879	477
16	845	3,314	5,752	611
17	235	995	1,845	212
18	266	1,491	2,975	188
19	401	1,362	2,335	381
20	474	1,858	3,485	385
21	345	1,079	2,025	318
22	273	165	1,910	159
23	275	192	1,920	171
24	272	265	1,921	185
25	376	219	1,917	175
26	218	309	1,859	150
27	208	331	1,265	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,371</b>	<b>34,824</b>	<b>81,968</b>	<b>9,329</b>
Percent	8.9	25.1	59.1	6.7

# Primary Election, U.S. House

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August 28, 1990

District	John Devens (D)	Gary Sinkola (R)	Don Young (R)
1	1,220	435	3,169
2	1,029	287	2,201
3	681	217	1,550
4	3,181	955	4,967
5	2,412	1,260	3,994
6	1,298	345	1,344
7	1,572	689	2,328
8	2,839	1,161	5,123
9	2,861	1,070	4,301
10	2,532	948	3,988
11	1,707	521	2,070
12	2,427	567	2,436
13	1,544	550	2,864
14	2,394	911	3,833
15	2,753	1,271	4,606
16	3,133	1,684	5,683
17	812	450	2,027
18	817	556	3,513
19	1,556	553	2,421
20	1,705	706	3,792
21	1,392	506	1,933
22	566	117	1,835
23	595	115	1,836
24	570	156	1,928
25	738	147	1,799
26	556	199	1,795
27	530	191	1,258
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,420</b>	<b>16,567</b>	<b>78,594</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>56.7</b>

# Statewide Primary, Alaska Governor

August 28, 1990

District	Jim Campbell (R)	William De Rushe (AI)	Rick Halford (R)	Tony Knowles (D)	John Lindauer (AI)	Stephen McAlpine (D)	Arliss Sturgulewski (R)	Ryal White (D)	Don Wright (R)
1	1,409	16	602	1,101	199	831	775	13	37
2	307	19	239	1,210	143	911	687	21	51
3	300	11	527	678	102	564	324	7	25
4	354	18	1,408	3,491	65	1,646	2,517	30	28
5	1,986	30	1,147	1,679	160	1,277	1,433	38	120
6	409	16	347	631	134	871	609	15	23
7	1,074	4	669	1,102	62	845	934	16	21
8	1,860	13	1,530	2,112	101	1,807	1,922	18	20
9	1,732	9	995	2,051	90	1,738	1,752	36	18
10	1,373	16	1,100	1,803	124	1,488	1,741	24	17
11	853	11	490	1,137	90	991	788	35	15
12	831	12	483	1,876	82	1,222	1,028	28	9
13	727	16	699	1,254	97	1,158	1,022	31	53
14	1,182	8	1,120	1,806	66	1,539	1,531	19	19
15	1,318	12	2,309	1,710	123	1,537	1,773	26	36
16	2,570	34	2,157	1,751	244	1,806	2,063	56	30
17	579	25	882	540	190	575	484	19	52
18	919	41	1,606	546	212	875	674	15	73
19	799	39	1,190	1,057	210	748	560	18	37
20	1,397	31	1,431	939	256	1,526	685	23	42
21	629	15	912	1,148	127	589	497	12	15
22	87	21	62	1,222	79	607	407	15	57
23	102	11	59	1,146	86	687	446	10	29
24	103	18	160	1,032	124	516	609	18	103
25	55	22	34	1,443	125	531	463	21	32
26	144	16	147	935	91	444	746	15	40
27	343	8	161	619	123	327	436	7	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,442</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>22,466</b>	<b>36,019</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>27,656</b>	<b>26,906</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1,025</b>
Percent	16.4	0.3	15.8	25.3	2.4	19.4	18.9	0.4	0.7

# Statewide Primary, Lt. Governor

August 28, 1990

District	Jack Coghill (R)	Willie Hensley (D)	Tim Kelly (R)	Steven C. Levi (R)	Jerry Ward (AI)	John Williams (D)
1	1,238	1,088	1,097	187	311	583
2	533	1,423	720	100	273	336
3	597	818	453	70	145	264
4	1,901	3,341	2,658	139	264	745
5	1,986	1,342	1,968	153	328	1,767
6	785	739	736	83	185	345
7	1,309	1,045	1,347	135	155	508
8	2,776	2,137	2,968	220	281	545
9	2,410	2,160	2,452	218	246	601
10	2,242	1,838	2,252	177	313	540
11	1,197	1,274	1,047	128	194	394
12	1,353	1,850	1,312	124	198	531
13	1,223	1,174	1,603	141	265	481
14	1,857	1,648	2,538	161	218	581
15	2,412	1,497	3,540	192	291	587
16	3,775	2,115	2,882	249	559	744
17	1,789	574	528	64	156	174
18	2,542	578	1,089	120	195	334
19	1,735	1,045	919	62	209	473
20	2,687	1,240	1,136	83	231	743
21	1,360	1,150	682	35	141	378
22	182	1,835	247	30	118	121
23	226	1,647	379	52	96	150
24	564	1,341	389	73	110	160
25	154	1,617	448	75	140	238
26	338	988	689	89	160	209
27	298	561	541	94	154	246
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,469</b>	<b>38,065</b>	<b>36,620</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>5,936</b>	<b>12,778</b>
Percent	28.9	27.9	26.9	2.3	4.3	9.3

# Primary Election, State Senate Races

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**August 28, 1990**

**District A**

Jones, Lloyd (R)	2,873	63.6
Whittaker, Richard (D)	1,639	36.3

**District C**

Duncan, Jim (D)	6,398	71.3
Swanson, Red (R)	2,566	28.6

**District E-B**

Blatchford, Edgar (R)	2,427	14.3
Hovanec, Gary (R)	2,889	17.0
Jones, Dorothy A. (D)	4,683	27.6
Menard, Curt (D)	5,124	30.2
Palmquist, Rose (D)	777	4.5
Wickersham, Kirk (D)	1,020	6.0

**District F-B**

Collins, Virginia (R)	8,379	52.9
Faiks, Jan (R)	7,432	47.0

**District G-B**

Burton, Dick (R)	4,926	42.4
Rodey, Patrick (D)	6,685	57.5

**District H-B**

Havelock, John (D)	3,552	36.6
Uehling, Rick (R)	6,152	63.3

**District I-B**

Barnes, Bill (R)	2,888	19.0
Cotten, Sam (D)	7,035	46.4
Furnace, Walt (R)	5,215	34.4

**District K-B**

Fahrenkamp, Bettye (D)	8,437	60.1
Ryan, Joe (R)	5,586	39.8

**District L**

Adams, Al (D)	3,091	67.3
Solomon, Morgan (D)	1,497	32.6

**District M**

Hoffman, Lyman (D)	3,128	63.5
Hurlbert, Vern (D)	1,797	36.4

# Primary Election, State House Races

August 28, 1990

## District 1-A

Taylor, Robin (R)	2,716	59.9
Young, Paul (D)	1,813	40.0

## District 1-B

Davis, Cheri (R)	3,361	100.0
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## District 2

Frisby, Percy (R)	301	9.0
Mackie, Jerry (D)	1,846	55.4
Shields, Fred (D)	1,184	35.5

## District 3

Grussendorf, Ben (R)	1,922	100.0
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## District 4-A

Hudson, Bill (R)	6,894	100.0
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## District 4-B

Crawford, Cathy (R)	1,573	17.5
Epperly, Gordon (R)	1,239	13.7
Ulmer, Fran (D)	6,172	68.6

## District 5-A

Navarre, Mike (D)	4,213	57.7
Sartain, Ron (R)	3,076	42.2

## District 5-B

King, Mike (R)	1,597	21.6
O'Reilly, Marj (D)	2,006	27.1
Phillips, Gail (R)	1,682	22.7
Seip, Larry (R)	183	2.4
Wright, Tom (D)	1,916	25.9

## District 6

Arrowood, Sam (AI)	95	3.6
Kubina, Gene (D)	1,568	59.9
Taylor, Jack (R)	953	36.4

## District 7

Abney, Pat (D)	1,661	38.5
Zawacki, Jim (R)	2,652	61.4

## District 8-A

Bruckman, Betty (D)	1,389	16.0
Davis, Earl (R)	1,928	22.3
Garrison, Lin (R)	4,194	48.5
Smith, Don (R)	1,133	13.1

## District 8-B

Choquette, Dave (R)	4,070	50.9
Crawford, Jim (R)	3,923	49.0

## District 9-A

Leman, Loren (R)	5,063	66.5
O'Hare, Sean (D)	2,548	33.4

## District 9-B

Hanley, Mark (R)	2,802	36.9
Richardson, Shawn (R)	269	3.5
Rokeberg, H. Norman (R)	2,111	27.8
Townshend, Tammy (D)	827	10.9
Wilson, Rod (D)	1,568	20.6

## District 10-A

Ausman, Earle (R)	768	11.7
Baker, Larry (R)	4,099	62.7
Mangrobang, Ernie (D)	680	10.4
Tucker, Edward (D)	983	15.0

## District 10-B

Lee, Audrey (R)	2,088	30.5
Parnell, Pat (D)	2,563	37.5
Sanders, Jerry (R)	2,179	31.9

## District 11-A

Donley, Dave (D)	2,930	100.0
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## District 11-B

Gruenberg, Max, Jr. (D)	2,121	54.5
Waggoner, L. Wayne (R)	1,768	45.4

## District 12-A

Brown, Kay (D)	3,123	61.8
Scott, Mike (R)	1,929	38.1

**District 12-B**

Ellis, Johnny (D)	3,219	64.1
Jenkins, Ed (R)	1,799	35.8

**District 13-A**

Finkelstein, David (D)	2,598	56.8
Shields, Mary (D)	658	14.3
Smith, Randy (R)	510	11.1
Young, Ed (R)	806	17.6

**District 13-B**

Martin, Terry (R)	2,457	53.7
Spohnholz, Ann (D)	2,112	46.2

**District 14-A**

Barnes, Ramona (R)	4,228	63.8
Thompson, Clarence (D)	2,391	36.1

**District 14-B**

Davis, Bettye (D)	2,443	36.2
Dickey, Chuck (R)	2,938	43.5
Estes, Jim (D)	1,366	20.2

**District 15-A**

Ginsburg, John (D)	2,279	28.2
Miller, Mary (R)	3,832	47.4
Porter, Roger (D)	1,957	24.2

**District 15-B**

Arlington, Jim (D)	3,022	36.8
Phillips, Randy (R)	5,172	63.1

**District 16-A**

Babcock, Tuckerman (R)	3,650	36.2
Boyd, Bob (D)	816	8.1
Carney, Pat (D)	1,412	14.0
Fishel, Matthew (D)	1,063	10.5
Hermon, Jim (R)	3,124	31.0

**District 16-B**

Eriksson, Curtis (R)	2,809	28.3
Holmes, Doyle (R)	2,105	21.2
Larson, Ron (D)	5,007	50.4

**District 17**

Carnahan, Bob (R)	934	30.5
John, Ruby (D)	639	20.8
Shultz, Dick (R)	1,488	48.6

**District 18**

Miller, Mike (R)	3,820	100.0
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**District 19**

Ault, Robert (R)	171	3.9
Moyer, Tom (D)	1,413	32.7
Parr, Charlie (D)	858	19.9
Reeves, John (R)	640	14.8
Rybackek, Rose (R)	1,226	28.4

**District 20-A**

Eagle, Franklin (D)	1,882	33.2
Sharp, Bert (R)	3,784	66.7

**District 20-B**

Boyer, Mark (D)	3,333	57.8
Rahoi, Urban (R)	2,433	42.1

**District 21**

Bennett, Bev (R)	1,623	45.4
Koponen, Niilo (D)	1,946	54.5

**District 22**

MacLean, Eileen (D)	2,135	100.0
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**District 23**

Foster, Richard (D)	2,189	100.0
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**District 24**

Beans, Robert (D)	540	22.2
Holmberg, Ernest (R)	420	17.2
Lincoln, Georgianna (R)	460	18.9
Wallis, Kay (D)	620	25.5
Walton, Walt (D)	209	8.5
Wright, Jules (R)	182	7.4

**District 25**

Herron, Bob (D)	1,030	41.0
Ivan, Martin (D)	1,389	55.3
Romer, Albert, Jr. (R)	89	3.5

**District 26**

Jacko, George, Jr. (D)	1,265	55.1
Kritz, Moses (D)	462	20.1
Wilson, Lydia (R)	567	24.7

**District 27**

Austerman, Alan (R)	846	44.8
Davidson, Cliff (D)	1,041	55.1

# Primary Election, Ballot Measures

August 28, 1990

## Measure No. 1, Amendments Related to Alaska Railroad Operations

This measure would amend laws governing the Alaska Railroad. The railroad would no longer be allowed to transport freight between Alaska and other states. It could only forward freight for customers. It could only operate within Alaska. It could not give more than 60 days credit to other carriers. Its rates and agreements could not prey on other types of transport. Rate agreements and other shipper information could become public. Persons or groups could demand audits of the railroad. The legislature could demand removal of railroad board members.

## Measure No. 2, Alaska Gambling Board and Gambling Regulation

If passed, this initiative would create the Alaska Gambling Board. Local elections would be required before gambling would be allowed in an area. (Gambling run by charities is governed by other laws.) The board would issue one-year, nontransferable licenses to the state, municipalities, or other groups, if they complied with the board's rules. Gambling workers would have to get permits from the board. The board would receive a percentage of the money made from gambling as fees. Violations of some parts of the bill would be crimes.

District	Measure No. 1		Measure No. 2	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	969	3,779	1,474	3,479
2	1,046	2,365	1,270	2,286
3	714	1,694	903	1,623
4	2,526	6,536	2,703	6,777
5	1,673	5,975	2,540	5,278
6	940	2,050	1,170	1,856
7	791	3,850	1,537	3,173
8	1,472	7,735	3,010	6,327
9	1,438	6,864	2,824	5,544
10	1,436	6,101	2,542	5,096
11	836	3,501	1,686	2,701
12	971	4,489	1,714	3,799
13	1,110	3,849	1,990	3,020
14	1,204	6,013	2,378	4,904
15	1,623	7,101	3,186	5,618
16	2,554	7,966	4,281	6,354
17	895	2,357	1,357	1,975
18	1,148	3,735	2,292	2,644
19	865	3,725	1,781	2,844
20	125	384	252	265
21	672	3,185	1,364	2,533
22	1,063	1,476	1,042	1,513
23	988	1,594	961	1,636
24	1,050	1,610	1,105	1,577
25	990	1,701	817	1,892
26	803	1,737	982	1,604
27	539	1,420	612	1,403
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,612</b>	<b>107,269</b>	<b>50,446</b>	<b>90,827</b>
Per Cent	22.7	77.2	35.7	64.2



# General Election, Congressional

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November 6, 1990

## U.S. Senate

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District	Michael Beasley (D)	Ted Stevens (R)
1	2,316	5,118
2	1,618	2,813
3	1,284	2,445
4	4,807	7,014
5	4,286	6,296
6	1,381	2,607
7	2,029	3,972
8	3,232	8,235
9	3,256	7,267
10	3,103	6,640
11	2,222	3,666
12	2,561	4,246
13	2,190	4,731
14	2,865	6,340
15	3,576	7,994
16	5,017	9,293
17	1,372	3,045
18	1,757	5,138
19	2,175	4,180
20	2,651	5,528
21	1,812	3,451
22	826	2,748
23	854	2,727
24	854	2,571
25	933	2,395
26	969	2,867
27	1,206	2,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,152</b>	<b>125,806</b>
Percent	32.1	66.2

## U.S. House

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District	John S. Devens (D)	Don Young (R)
1	2,906	4,579
2	1,948	2,516
3	1,622	2,158
4	6,955	5,218
5	5,925	4,867
6	2,253	1,838
7	3,343	2,795
8	5,794	5,989
9	5,604	5,115
10	5,089	4,904
11	3,405	2,606
12	4,180	2,804
13	3,249	3,751
14	4,802	4,580
15	5,845	5,968
16	7,039	7,399
17	1,818	2,678
18	2,261	4,749
19	3,276	3,281
20	3,724	4,810
21	2,968	2,549
22	1,036	2,560
23	1,116	2,474
24	1,088	2,342
25	1,224	2,106
26	1,415	2,432
27	1,792	1,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,677</b>	<b>99,003</b>
Percent	47.8	51.6

# General Election, Governor/Lt. Governor

November 6, 1990

District	Hickel/ Coghill (AIP)	Knowles/ Hensley (D)	O'Callaghan/ Darby (TPP)	Sturgulewski/ Campell (R)	Sykes/ Crumb (GPA)
1	3,301	2,257	41	1,816	259
2	1,333	2,068	37	923	202
3	1,318	1,771	16	625	175
4	2,546	4,535	33	5,031	343
5	4,652	2,646	71	3,028	597
6	1,759	1,221	14	965	181
7	2,546	1,586	24	1,892	197
8	4,885	2,771	32	4,010	336
9	4,074	2,897	40	3,627	270
10	4,137	2,509	40	3,278	295
11	2,463	1,831	39	1,573	227
12	2,274	2,650	36	1,971	236
13	2,808	2,196	36	1,867	217
14	3,651	2,628	37	3,004	269
15	5,327	2,845	62	3,512	318
16	7,912	2,590	129	3,403	662
17	2,840	946	21	627	170
18	4,064	1,348	26	1,526	156
19	3,055	1,948	25	1,281	354
20	4,704	2,119	37	1,607	222
21	2,224	1,840	15	1,163	15
22	536	2,610	15	393	48
23	598	2,313	15	640	62
24	715	2,137	23	508	66
25	361	2,310	11	621	79
26	697	1,981	26	1,083	113
27	941	1,648	41	1,017	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,721</b>	<b>60,201</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>50,991</b>	<b>6,563</b>
Percent	38.8	30.9	0.4	26.1	3.3

# General Election, State House Races

November 6, 1990

## District 1-A

Taylor, Robin (R) 4,255  
Young, Paul (D) 3,146

## District 1-B

Chenhall, Don (CFSH) 2,830  
Davis, Cheri (R) 4,437

## District 2

Frisby, Percy (R) 1,118  
Mackie, Jerry (D) 3,149

## District 3

Grussendorf, Ben (D) 3,080

## District 4-A

Hudson, Bill (R) 9,167

## District 4-B

Crawford, Cathy (R) 3,555  
Ulmer, Fran (D) 8,564

## District 5-A

Navarre, Mike (D) 5,803  
Sartain, Ron (R) 4,270  
Slone, Larry (FIJA) 494

## District 5-B

O'Reilly, Marj (D) 4,872  
Phillips, Gail (R) 5,691

## District 6

Arrowood, Sam (Al) 177  
Kubina, Gene (D) 2,147  
Taylor, Jack (R) 1,586

## District 7

Abney, Pat (D) 2,804  
Zawacki, Jim (R) 3,182

## District 8-A

Bruckman, Betty (D) 5,683  
Garrison, Lin (R) 2,955

## District 8-B

Choquette, Dave (R) 9,059

## District 9-A

Leman, Loren (R) 5,966  
O'Hare, Sean (D) 4,244

## District 9-B

Hanley, Mark (R) 5,274  
Wilson, Rod (D) 4,933

## District 10-A

Baker, Larry (R) 5,960  
Tucker, Edward (D) 3,239

## District 10-B

Parnell, Pat (D) 4,746  
Sanders, Jerry (R) 4,652

## District 11-A

Donley, Dave (D) 4,081

## District 11-B

Gruenberg, Max (D) 3,112  
Waggoner, Wayne (R) 2,504

## District 12-A

Brown, Kay (D) 4,069  
Scott, Mike (R) 2,575

## District 12-B

Ellis, Johnny (D) 4,191  
Jenkins, Ed (R) 2,354

**District 13-A**  
 Finkelstein, David (D) 4,225  
 Young, Ed (R) 2,331

**District 13-B**  
 Martin, Terry (R) 3,304  
 Spohnholz, Ann (D) 3,294

**House District 13-B Recount  
 December 7, 1990**  
 Martin, Terry (R) 3,317  
 Spohnholz, Ann (D) 3,292

**District 14-A**  
 Barnes, Ramona (R) 5,261  
 Terry, Ken (I) 1,071  
 Thompson, Clarence (D) 2,638

**District 14-B**  
 Davis, Bettye (D) 4,591  
 Dickey, Chuck (R) 4,497

**District 15-A**  
 Ginsburg, John (D) 5,431  
 Miller, Mary (R) 5,925

**District 15-B**  
 Arlington, Jim (D) 4,660  
 Phillips, Randy (R) 6,794

**District 16-A**  
 Babcock, Tuckerman (R) 6,904  
 Carney, Pat (D) 7,147

**District 16-B**  
 Eriksson, Curtis (R) 6,423  
 Larson, Ron (D) 7,645

**District 17**  
 John, Ruby (D) 1,174  
 Shultz, Dick (R) 2,358  
 Williams, Billy (I) 835

**District 18**  
 Miller, Mike (R) 5,763

**District 19**  
 Moyer, Tom (D) 3,061  
 Peirce, Robert (IR) 732  
 Rybachek, Rose (R) 2,507

**District 20-A**  
 Eagle, Franklin (D) 3,398  
 Sharp, Bert (R) 4,689

**District 20-B**  
 Boyer, Mark (D) 4,540  
 Rahoi, Urban (R) 3,619

**District 21**  
 Bennett, Bev (R) 2,085  
 Koponen, Niilo (D) 3,149

**District 22**  
 MacLean, Eileen (D) 3,144

**District 23**  
 Foster, Richard (D) 3,168

**District 24**  
 Lincoln, Georgianna (R) 1,899  
 Wallis, Kay (D) 1,391

**District 25**  
 Ivan, Martin (D) 2,901

**District 26**  
 Jacko, George Jr. (D) 2,545  
 Wilson, Lydia (R) 1,096

**District 27**  
 Austerman, Alan (R) 1,609  
 Davidson, Cliff (D) 2,067

# General Election, State Senate Races

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November 6, 1990

## District A

Jones, Lloyd (R)  
Whittaker, Richard (D)

4,344  
3,029

## District H-B

Grames, John (GF)  
Havelock, John (D)  
Uehling, Rick (R)

782  
4,605  
7,931

## District C

Duncan, Jim (D)  
Swanson, Red (R)

8,417  
3,637

## District I-B

Cotten, Sam (D)  
Furnace, Walt (R)

10,517  
10,289

## District E-B

Hovanec, Gary (R)  
Menard, Curt (D)

11,127  
12,610

## District K-B

Fahrenkamp, Bettye (D)  
Ryan, Joe (R)

11,976  
8,309

## District F-B

Collins, Virginia (R)

16,541

## District L

Adams, Al (D)

6,086

## District G-B

Burton, Dick (R)  
Rodey, Patrick (D)

7,280  
8,530

## District M

Hoffman, Lyman (D)  
Reakoff, Rick (IR)

5,421  
1,038

# General Election, Ballot Measures

November 6, 1990

## Ballot Measure No. 1: Constitutional Amendment, Budget Reserve

This proposal would create the "Budget Reserve Fund" in the state treasury. Money the state receives from mineral revenue lawsuits or administrative actions would be deposited in the fund and invested at competitive rates. The fund could be used when money available for appropriation in the year is less than the year before, but only to make up the shortfall.

## Ballot Measure No. 2: Marijuana Law Amendments

Under Alaska law it is currently legal for adults over 18 years old to possess under four ounces of marijuana in a home or other private place, while the penalty for adults over 18 years old for possessing under one ounce in public is a fine up to \$100. This initiative would change the law by making all such possession of marijuana a criminal with possible penalties of up to 90 days in jail and/or up to a \$1,000 fine.

District	Measure No. 1		Measure No. 2	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	4,782	2,516	4,700	2,967
2	2,708	1,645	2,551	1,960
3	2,422	1,286	1,999	1,883
4	8,270	3,723	6,019	6,440
5	6,733	3,960	6,014	5,130
6	2,374	1,596	2,168	1,988
7	3,943	2,099	3,289	2,979
8	7,878	3,684	7,006	4,984
9	7,037	3,511	5,816	5,054
10	6,401	3,440	5,504	4,715
11	3,817	2,063	2,699	3,418
12	4,588	2,312	3,399	3,746
13	4,441	2,483	4,001	3,130
14	6,286	3,010	5,719	3,855
15	8,021	3,689	7,268	4,766
16	8,980	5,303	8,052	6,654
17	2,683	1,688	2,605	1,914
18	4,854	2,083	4,618	2,475
19	4,571	1,901	3,230	3,427
20	584	258	471	398
21	4,020	1,419	2,602	3,013
22	2,339	1,093	1,844	1,633
23	2,424	1,136	1,871	1,726
24	2,144	1,178	1,700	1,711
25	2,090	1,239	1,920	1,465
26	2,429	1,279	2,064	1,777
27	2,201	1,386	1,895	1,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124,280</b>	<b>63,307</b>	<b>105,263</b>	<b>88,644</b>
Percent	66.2	33.7	54.2	45.7

# General Election, Judicial District

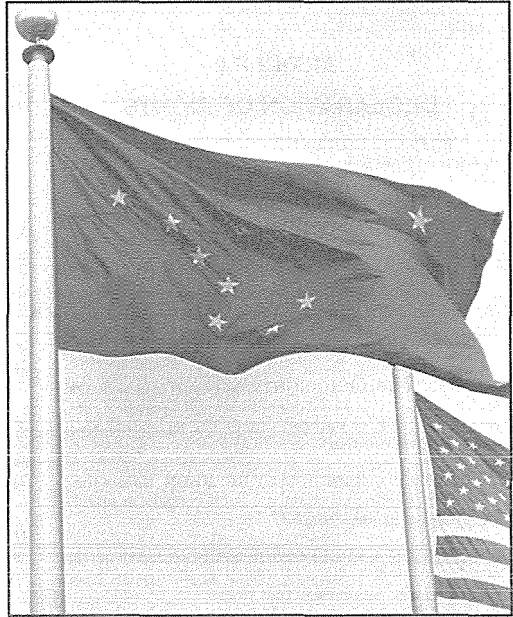
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November 6, 1990

## Judicial District/Court

	Yes	No
<b>Statewide/Supreme</b>		
Warren Matthews	110,036	58,897
<b>District 1/Superior</b>		
Walter Carpeneti	19,059	6,147
Thomas Schultz	17,802	7,093
<b>District 1/District</b>		
Peter Froehlich	17,892	6,545
<b>District 2/Superior</b>		
Charles Tunley	5,308	2,024
<b>District 3/Superior</b>		
Charles Cranston	62,891	40,098
J. Justin Ripley	64,720	37,863
Brian Shortell	64,813	37,435
<b>District 3/District</b>		
Elaine Andrews	69,286	33,491
Martha Beckwith	67,850	34,475
Michael Wolverton	67,242	34,817
<b>District 4/Superior</b>		
Richard Savell	22,815	10,462
<b>District 4/District</b>		
Herchel Crutchfield	22,876	10,146
Jane Kauvar	23,258	9,974
Larry Zervos	22,714	9,938

# Alaska Constitution



## ALASKA CONSTITUTION

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# The Constitution of the State of Alaska

## PREAMBLE

*We the people of Alaska, grateful to God and to those who founded our nation and pioneered this great land, in order to secure and transmit to succeeding generations our heritage of political, civil, and religious liberty within the Union of States, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Alaska.*

## ARTICLE I

### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

**SECTION 1. INHERENT RIGHTS.** This constitution is dedicated to the principles that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the rewards of their own industry; that all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law; and that all persons have corresponding obligations to the people and to the State.

**SECTION 2. SOURCE OF GOVERNMENT.** All political power is inherent in the people. All government originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the people as a whole.

**SECTION 3. CIVIL RIGHTS.** No person is to be denied the enjoyment of any civil or political right because of race, color, creed, sex, or national origin. The legislature shall implement this section.

**SECTION 4. FREEDOM OF RELIGION.** No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

**SECTION 5. FREEDOM OF SPEECH.** Every person may freely speak, write, and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

**SECTION 6. ASSEMBLY; PETITION.** The right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government shall never be abridged.

**SECTION 7. DUE PROCESS.** No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The right of all persons to fair and just treatment in the course of legislative and executive investigations shall not be infringed.

**SECTION 8. GRAND JURY.** No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the armed forces in time of war or public danger. Indictment may be waived by the accused. In that case the prosecution shall be by information. The grand jury shall consist of at least twelve citizens, a majority of whom concurring may return an indictment. The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety shall never be suspended.

**SECTION 9. JEOPARDY AND SELF-INCRIMINATION.** No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense. No person shall be compelled in any criminal proceeding to be a witness against himself.

**SECTION 10. TREASON.** Treason against the State consists only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

**SECTION 11. RIGHTS OF ACCUSED.** In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of twelve, except that the legislature may provide for a jury of not more than twelve nor less than six in courts not of record. The accused is entitled to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be released on bail, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

**SECTION 12. EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT.** Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Penal administration shall be based on the principle of reformation and upon the need for protecting the public.

**SECTION 13. HABEAS CORPUS.** The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or actual or imminent invasion, the public safety requires it.

**SECTION 14. SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and other property, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

**SECTION 15. PROHIBITED STATE ACTION.** No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No law impairing the obligation of contracts, and no law making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

**SECTION 16. CIVIL SUITS; TRIAL BY JURY.** In civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeds two hundred fifty dollars, the right of trial by a jury of twelve is preserved to the same extent as it existed at common law. The legislature may make provision for a verdict by not less than three-fourths of the jury and, in courts not of record, may provide for a jury of not less than six or more than twelve.

**SECTION 17. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.** There shall be no imprisonment for debt. This section does not prohibit civil arrest of absconding debtors.

**NOTE:** All amendments to the Constitution are incorporated in the text. For annotated amendments, see the 1985 Blue Book.

**SECTION 18. EMINENT DOMAIN.** Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation.

**SECTION 19. RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.** A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

**SECTION 20. QUARTERING SOLDIERS.** No member of the armed forces shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, or in time of war except as prescribed by law. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

**SECTION 21. CONSTRUCTION.** The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not impair or deny others retained by the people.

**SECTION 22. RIGHT OF PRIVACY.** The right of the people to privacy is recognized and shall not be infringed. The legislature shall implement this section.

**SECTION 23. RESIDENT PREFERENCE.** This constitution does not prohibit the State from granting preferences, on the basis of Alaska residence, to residents of the State over nonresidents to the extent permitted by the Constitution of the United States.

## ARTICLE II THE LEGISLATURE

**SECTION 1. LEGISLATIVE POWER; MEMBERSHIP.** The legislative power of the State is vested in a legislature consisting of a senate with a membership of twenty and a house of representatives with a membership of forty.

**SECTION 2. MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.** A member of the legislature shall be a qualified voter who has been a resident of Alaska for at least three years and of the district from which elected for at least one year, immediately preceding his filing for office. A senator shall be at least twenty-five years of age and a representative at least twenty-one years of age.

**SECTION 3. ELECTION AND TERMS.** Legislators shall be elected at general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the January following election unless otherwise provided by law. The term of representatives shall be two years, and the term of senators, four years. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years.

**SECTION 4. VACANCIES.** A vacancy in the legislature shall be filled for the unexpired term as provided by law. If no provision is made, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

**SECTION 5. DISQUALIFICATIONS.** No legislator may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State. During the term for which elected and for one year thereafter, no legislator may be nominated, elected, or appointed to any other office or position of profit which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased, while he was a member. This section shall not prevent any person from seeking or holding the office of governor, secretary of state, or member of Congress. This section shall not apply to employment by or election to a constitutional convention.

**SECTION 6. IMMUNITIES.** Legislators may not be held to answer before any other tribunal for any statement made in the exercise of their legislative duties while the legislature is in session. Members attending, going to, or returning from legislative sessions are not subject to civil process and are privileged from arrest except for felony or breach of the peace.

**SECTION 7. SALARY AND EXPENSES.** Legislators shall receive annual salaries. They may receive a per diem allowance for expenses while in session and are entitled to travel expenses going to and from sessions. Presiding officers may receive additional compensation.

**SECTION 8. REGULAR SESSIONS.** The legislature shall convene in regular session each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the month and day may be changed by law. The legislature shall adjourn from regular session no later than one hundred twenty consecutive calendar days from the date it convenes except that a regular session may be extended once for up to ten consecutive calendar days. An extension of the regular session requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of each house of the legislature. The legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session.

**SECTION 9. SPECIAL SESSIONS.** Special sessions may be called by the governor or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the legislative council or as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the governor, legislation shall be limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling the session, to subjects presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by him after adjournment of the last regular session. Special sessions are limited to thirty days.

**SECTION 10. ADJOURNMENT.** Neither house may adjourn or recess for longer than three days unless the other concurs. If the two houses cannot agree on the time of adjournment and either house certifies the disagreement to the governor, he may adjourn the legislature.

**SECTION 11. INTERIM COMMITTEES.** There shall be a legislative council, and the legislature may establish other interim committees. The council and other interim committees may meet between legislative sessions. They may perform duties and employ personnel as provided by the legislature. Their members may receive an allowance for expenses while performing their duties.

**SECTION 12. RULES.** The houses of each legislature shall adopt uniform rules of procedure. Each house may choose its officers and employees. Each is the judge of the election and qualifications of its members and may expel a member with the concurrence of two-thirds of its members. Each shall keep a journal of its proceedings. A majority of the membership of each house constitutes a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel attendance of absent members. The legislature shall regulate lobbying.

**SECTION 13. FORM OF BILLS.** Every bill shall be confined to one subject unless it is an appropriation bill or one codifying, revising, or rearranging existing laws. Bills for appropriations shall be confined to appropriations. The subject of each bill shall be expressed in the title. The enacting clause shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska?"

**SECTION 14. PASSAGE OF BILLS.** The legislature shall establish the procedure for enactment of bills into law. No bill may become law unless it has passed three readings in each house on three separate days, except that any bill may be advanced from second to third reading on the same day by concurrence of three-fourths of the house considering it. No bill may become law without an affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of each house. The yeas and nays on final passage shall be entered in the journal.

**SECTION 15. VETO.** The governor may veto bills passed by the legislature. He may, by veto, strike or reduce items in appropriation bills. He shall return any vetoed bill, with a statement of his objections, to the house of origin.

**SECTION 16. ACTION UPON VETO.** Upon receipt of a veto message during a regular session of the legislature, the legislature shall meet immediately in joint session and reconsider passage of the vetoed bill or item. Bills to raise revenue and appropriation bills or items, although vetoed, become law by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature. Other vetoed bills become law by affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature shall be reconsidered by the legislature sitting as one body no later than the fifth day of the next regular or special session of that legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the second regular session shall be reconsidered by the legislature sitting as one body no later than the fifth day of a special session of that legislature, if one is called. The vote on reconsideration of a vetoed bill shall be entered on the journals of both houses.

**SECTION 17. BILLS NOT SIGNED.** A bill becomes law if, while the legislature is in session, the governor neither signs nor vetoes it within fifteen days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery to him. If the legislature is not in session and the governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within twenty days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery to him, the bill becomes law.

**SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE.** Laws passed by the legislature become effective ninety days after enactment. The legislature may, by concurrence of two-thirds of the membership of each house, provide for another effective date.

**SECTION 19. LOCAL OR SPECIAL ACTS.** The legislature shall pass no local or special act if a general act can be made applicable. Whether a general act can be made applicable shall be subject to judicial determination. Local acts necessitating appropriations by a political subdivision may not become effective unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in the subdivision affected.

**SECTION 20. IMPEACHMENT.** All civil officers of the State are subject to impeachment by the legislature. Impeachment shall originate in the senate and must be approved by a two-thirds vote of its members. The motion for impeachment shall list fully the basis for the proceeding. Trial on impeachment shall be conducted by the house of representatives. A supreme court justice designated by the court shall preside at the trial. Concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the house is required for a judgment of impeachment. The judgment may not extend beyond removal from office, but shall not prevent proceedings in the courts on the same or related charges.

**SECTION 21. SUITS AGAINST THE STATE.** The legislature shall establish procedures for suits against the State.

## **ARTICLE III THE EXECUTIVE**

**SECTION 1. EXECUTIVE POWER.** The executive power of the State is vested in the governor.

**SECTION 2. GOVERNOR'S QUALIFICATIONS.** The governor shall be at least thirty years of age and a qualified voter of the State. He shall have been a resident of Alaska at least seven years immediately preceding his filing for office, and he shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least seven years.

**SECTION 3. ELECTION.** The governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the State at a general election. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be governor.

**SECTION 4. TERM OF OFFICE.** The term of office of the governor is four years, beginning at noon on the first

Monday in December following his election and ending at noon on the first Monday in December four years later.

**SECTION 5. LIMIT ON TENURE.** No person who has been elected governor for two full successive terms shall be again eligible to hold that office until one full term has intervened.

**SECTION 6. DUAL OFFICE HOLDING.** The governor shall not hold any other office or position of profit under the United States, the State, or its political subdivisions.

**SECTION 7. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR - DUTIES.** There shall be a lieutenant governor. He shall have the same qualifications as the governor and serve for the same term. He shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law and as may be delegated to him by the governor.

**SECTION 8. SAME - ELECTION.** The lieutenant governor shall be nominated in the manner provided by law for nominating candidates for other elective offices. In the general election the votes cast for a candidate for governor shall be considered as cast also for the candidate for lieutenant governor running jointly with him. The candidate whose name appears on the ballot jointly with that of the successful candidate for governor shall be elected lieutenant governor.

**SECTION 9. ACTING GOVERNOR.** In case of the temporary absence of the governor from office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor.

**SECTION 10. SUCCESSION; FAILURE TO QUALIFY.** If the governor-elect dies, resigns, or is disqualified, the lieutenant governor elected with him shall succeed to the office of governor for the full term. If the governor-elect fails to assume office for any other reason, the lieutenant governor elected with him shall serve as acting governor, and shall succeed to the office if the governor-elect does not assume his office within six months of the beginning of the term.

**SECTION 11. VACANCY.** In case of a vacancy in the office of governor for any reason, the lieutenant governor shall succeed to the office for the remainder of the term.

**SECTION 12. ABSENCE.** Whenever for a period of six months, a governor has been continuously absent from office or has been unable to discharge the duties of his office by reason of mental or physical disability, the office shall be deemed vacant. The procedure for determining absence and disability shall be prescribed by law.

**SECTION 13. FURTHER SUCCESSION.** Provision shall be made by law for succession to the office of governor and for an acting governor in the event that the lieutenant governor is unable to succeed to the office or act as governor. No election of a lieutenant governor shall be held except at the time of electing a governor.

**SECTION 14. TITLE AND AUTHORITY OF SUCCESSOR.** When the lieutenant governor succeeds to the office of governor, he shall have the title, powers, duties and emoluments of that office.

**SECTION 15. COMPENSATION.** The compensation of the governor and the lieutenant governor shall be prescribed by law and shall not be diminished during their term of office, unless by general law applying to all salaried officers of the State.

**SECTION 16. GOVERNOR'S AUTHORITY.** The governor shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws. He may, by appropriate court action or proceeding brought in the name of the State, enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or restrain violation of any constitutional or legislative power, duty, or right by any officer, department, or agency of the State or any of its political subdivisions. This authority shall not be construed to authorize any action or proceeding against the legislature.

**SECTION 17. CONVENING LEGISLATURE.** When- ever the governor considers it in the public interest, he may convene the legislature, either house, or the two houses in joint session.

**SECTION 18. MESSAGES TO LEGISLATURE.** The governor shall, at the beginning of each session, and may at other times, give the legislature information concerning the affairs of the State and recommend the measures he consid- ers necessary.

**SECTION 19. MILITARY AUTHORITY.** The governor is commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the State. He may call out these forces to execute the laws, suppress or prevent insurrection or lawless violence, or repel invasion. The governor, as provided by law, shall appoint all general and flag officers of the armed forces of the State, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. He shall appoint and commission all other officers.

**SECTION 20. MARTIAL LAW.** The governor may pro- claim martial law when the public safety requires it in case of rebellion or actual or imminent invasion. Martial law shall not continue for longer than twenty days without the approval of a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session.

**SECTION 21. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.** Subject to procedure prescribed by law, the governor may grant pardons, commutations, and reprieves, and may suspend and remit fines and forfeitures. This power shall not extend to impeachment. A parole system shall be provided by law.

**SECTION 22. EXECUTIVE BRANCH.** All executive and administrative offices, departments, and agencies of the state government and their respective functions, powers, and duties shall be allocated by law among and within not more than twenty principal departments, so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes. Regulatory, quasi-judicial, and temporary agencies may be established by law and need not be allocated within a principal department.

**SECTION 23. REORGANIZATION.** The governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders. The legislature shall have sixty days of a regular session, or a full session if of shorter duration, to disapprove these executive orders. Unless disapproved by resolution concurred in by a majority of the members in joint session, these orders become effective at a date thereafter to be designated by the governor.

**SECTION 24. SUPERVISION.** Each principal depart- ment shall be under the supervision of the governor.

**SECTION 25. DEPARTMENT HEADS.** The head of each principal department shall be a single executive unless otherwise provided by law. He shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the mem- bers of the legislature in joint session, and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor, except as otherwise provided in this article with respect to the secretary of state. The heads of all principal departments shall be citizens of the United States.

**SECTION 26. BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.** When a board or commission is at the head of a principal depart- ment or a regulatory or quasi-judicial agency, its members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session, and may be removed as provided by law. They shall be citizens of the United States. The board or commission may appoint a principal executive officer when authorized by law, but the appointment shall be subject to the approval of the governor.

**SECTION 27. RECESS APPOINTMENTS.** The gover- nor may make appointments to fill vacancies occurring during a recess of the legislature, in offices requiring confir- mation by the legislature. The duration of such appoint- ments shall be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV THE JUDICIARY

**SECTION 1. JUDICIAL POWER AND JURISDICTION.** The judicial power of the State is vested in a supreme court, a superior court, and the courts established by the legislature. The jurisdiction of courts shall be prescribed by law. The courts shall constitute a unified judicial system for operation and administration. Judicial districts shall be established by law.

**SECTION 2. SUPREME COURT.** (a) The supreme court shall be the highest court of the State, with final appellate jurisdiction. It shall consist of three justices, one of whom is chief justice. The number of justices may be in- creased by law upon the request of the supreme court.

(b) The chief justice shall be selected from among the justices of the supreme court by a majority vote of the justices. His term of office as chief justice is three years. A justice may serve more than one term as chief justice but he may not serve consecutive terms in that office.

**SECTION 3. SUPERIOR COURT.** The superior court shall be the trial court of general jurisdiction and shall consist of five judges. The number of judges may be changed by law.

**SECTION 4. QUALIFICATIONS OF JUSTICES AND JUDGES.** Supreme court justices and superior court judges shall be citizens of the United States and of the State, licensed to practice law in the State, and possessing any additional qualifications prescribed by law. Judges of other courts shall be selected in a manner, for terms, and with qualifications prescribed by law.

**SECTION 5. NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT.** The governor shall fill any vacancy in an office of supreme court justice or superior court judge by appointing one of two or more persons nominated by the judicial council.

**SECTION 6. APPROVAL OR REJECTION.** Each su- preme court justice and superior court judge shall, in the manner provided by law, be subject to approval or rejection on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election held more than three years after his appointment. Thereafter, each supreme court justice shall be subject to approval or rejection in a like manner every tenth year, and each superior court judge, every sixth year.

**SECTION 7. VACANCY.** The office of any supreme court justice or superior court judge becomes vacant ninety days after the election at which he is rejected by a majority of those voting on the question, or for which he fails to file his declaration of candidacy to succeed himself.

**SECTION 8. JUDICIAL COUNCIL.** The judicial coun- cil shall consist of seven members. Three attorney members shall be appointed for six-year terms by the governing body of the organized state bar. Three non-attorney members shall be appointed for six-year terms by the governor subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legisla- ture in joint session. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in like manner. Appointments shall be made with due consideration to area representation and without regard to political affiliation. The chief justice of the supreme court shall be ex-officio the seventh member and chairman of the judicial council. No member of the judicial council, except the chief justice, may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State. The judicial council shall act by concurrence of four or more members and

according to rules which it adopts.

**SECTION 9. ADDITIONAL DUTIES.** The judicial council shall conduct studies for improvement of the administration of justice, and make reports and recommendations to the supreme court and to the legislature at intervals of not more than two years. The judicial council shall perform other duties assigned by law.

**SECTION 10. COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT.** The Commission on Judicial Conduct shall consist of nine members, as follows: three persons who are justices or judges of state courts, elected by the justices and judges of state courts; three members who have practiced law in this state for ten years, appointed by the governor from nominations made by the governing body of the organized bar and subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session; and three persons who are not judges, retired judges, or members of the state bar, appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. In addition to being subject to impeachment under Section 12 of this article, a justice or judge may be disqualified from acting as such and may be suspended, removed from office, retired, or censured by the supreme court upon the recommendation of the commission. The powers and duties of the commission and the bases for judicial disqualification shall be established by law.

**SECTION 11. RETIREMENT.** Justices and judges shall be retired at the age of seventy except as provided in this article. The basis and amount of retirement pay shall be prescribed by law. Retired judges shall render no further service on the bench except for special assignments as provided by court rule.

**SECTION 12. IMPEACHMENT.** Impeachment of any justice or judge for malfeasance or misfeasance in the performance of his official duties shall be according to procedure prescribed for civil officers.

**SECTION 13. COMPENSATION.** Justices, judges, and members of the judicial council and the Commission on Judicial Qualifications shall receive compensation as prescribed by law. Compensation of justices and judges shall not be diminished during their terms of office, unless by general law applying to all salaried officers of the State.

**SECTION 14. RESTRICTIONS.** Supreme court justices and superior court judges while holding office may not practice law, hold office in a political party, or hold any other office or position of profit under the United States, the State, or its political subdivisions. Any supreme court justice or superior court judge filing for another elective public office forfeits his judicial position.

**SECTION 15. RULE-MAKING POWER.** The supreme court shall make and promulgate rules governing the administration of all courts. It shall make and promulgate rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases in all courts. These rules may be changed by the legislature by two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house.

**SECTION 16. COURT ADMINISTRATION.** The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of all courts. He may assign judges from one court or division thereof to another for temporary service. The chief justice shall, with the approval of the supreme court, appoint an administrative director to serve at the pleasure of the supreme court and to supervise the administrative operations of the judicial system.

## ARTICLE V

### SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

**SECTION 1. QUALIFIED VOTERS.** Every citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen years of age, who

meets registration residency requirements which may be prescribed by law, and who is qualified to vote under this article, may vote in any state or local election. A voter shall have been, immediately preceding the election, a thirty day resident of the election district in which he seeks to vote, except that for purposes of voting for President and Vice President of the United States other residency requirements may be prescribed by law. Additional voting qualifications may be prescribed by law for bond issue elections of political subdivisions.

**SECTION 2. DISQUALIFICATIONS.** No person may vote who has been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude unless his civil rights have been restored. No person may vote who has been judicially determined to be of unsound mind unless the disability has been removed.

**SECTION 3. METHODS OF VOTING; ELECTION CONTESTS.** Methods of voting, including absentee voting, shall be prescribed by law. Secrecy of voting shall be preserved. The procedure for determining election contests, with right of appeal to the courts, shall be prescribed by law.

**SECTION 4. VOTING PRECINCTS; REGISTRATION.** The legislature may provide a system of permanent registration of voters, and may establish voting precincts within election districts.

**SECTION 5. GENERAL ELECTIONS.** General elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October of every even-numbered year, but the month and day may be changed by law.

## ARTICLE VI LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

**SECTION 1. ELECTION DISTRICTS.** Members of the house of representatives shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective election districts. Until reapportionment, election districts and the number of representatives to be elected from each district shall be as set forth in Section 1 of Article XIV.

**SECTION 2. SENATE DISTRICTS.** Members of the senate shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective senate districts. Senate districts shall be as set forth in Section 2 of Article XIV, subject to changes authorized in this article.

**SECTION 3. REAPPORTIONMENT OF HOUSE.** The governor shall reapportion the house of representatives immediately following the official reporting of each decennial census of the United States. Reapportionment shall be based upon civilian population within each election district as reported by the census.

**SECTION 4. METHOD.** Reapportionment shall be by the method of equal proportions, except that each election district having the major fraction of the quotient obtained by dividing total civilian population by forty shall have one representative.

**SECTION 5. COMBINING DISTRICTS.** Should the total civilian population within any election district fall below one-half of the quotient, the district shall be attached to an election district within its senate district, and the reapportionment for the new district shall be determined as provided in Section 4 of this article.

**SECTION 6. REDISTRICTING.** The governor may further redistrict by changing the size and area of election districts, subject to the limitations of this article. Each new district so created shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area. Each shall contain a population at least equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the total civilian population by forty. Consideration may be given to local government boundaries. Drainage and other

geographic features shall be used in describing boundaries wherever possible.

**SECTION 7. MODIFICATION OF SENATE DISTRICTS.** The senate districts, described in Section 2 of Article XIV, may be modified to reflect changes in election districts. A district, although modified, shall retain its total number of senators and its approximate perimeter.

**SECTION 8. REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD.** The governor shall appoint a reapportionment board to act in an advisory capacity to him. It shall consist of five members, none of whom may be public employees or officials. At least one member each shall be appointed from the Southeastern, Southcentral, Central, and Northwestern Senate Districts. Appointments shall be made without regard to political affiliation. Board members shall be compensated.

**SECTION 9. ORGANIZATION.** The board shall elect one of its members chairman and may employ temporary assistants. Concurrence of three members is required for a ruling or determination, but a lesser number may conduct hearings or otherwise act for the board.

**SECTION 10. REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN AND PROCLAMATION.** Within ninety days following the official reporting of each decennial census, the board shall submit to the governor a plan for reapportionment and redistricting as provided in this article. Within ninety days after receipt of the plan, the governor shall issue a proclamation of reapportionment and redistricting. An accompanying statement shall explain any change from the plan of the board. The reapportionment and redistricting shall be effective for the election of members of the legislature until after the official reporting of the next decennial census.

**SECTION 11. ENFORCEMENT.** Any qualified voter may apply to the superior court to compel the governor, by mandamus or otherwise, to perform his reapportionment duties or to correct any error in redistricting or reapportionment. Application to compel the governor to perform his reapportionment duties must be filed within thirty days of the expiration of either of the two ninety-day periods specified in this article. Application to compel correction of any error in redistricting or reapportionment must be filed within thirty days following the proclamation. Original jurisdiction in these matters is hereby vested in the superior court. On appeal, the cause shall be reviewed by the supreme court upon the law and the facts.

## **ARTICLE VII**

### **HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE**

**SECTION 1. PUBLIC EDUCATION.** The legislature shall by general law establish and maintain a system of public schools open to all children of the State, and may provide for other public educational institutions. Schools and institutions so established shall be free from sectarian control. No money shall be paid from public funds for the direct benefit of any religious or other private educational institution.

**SECTION 2. STATE UNIVERSITY.** The University of Alaska is hereby established as the state university and constituted a body corporate. It shall have title to all real and personal property now or hereafter set aside for or conveyed to it. Its property shall be administered and disposed of according to law.

**SECTION 3. BOARD OF REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY.** The University of Alaska shall be governed by a board of regents. The regents shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The board shall, in accordance with law, formulate policy and appoint the president of the

university. He shall be the executive officer of the board.

**SECTION 4. PUBLIC HEALTH.** The legislature shall provide for the promotion and protection of public health.

**SECTION 5. PUBLIC WELFARE.** The legislature shall provide for public welfare.

## **ARTICLE VIII**

### **NATURAL RESOURCES**

**SECTION 1. STATEMENT OF POLICY.** It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest.

**SECTION 2. GENERAL AUTHORITY.** The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development, and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State, including land and waters, for the maximum benefit of its people.

**SECTION 3. COMMON USE.** Wherever occurring in their natural state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the people for common use.

**SECTION 4. SUSTAINED YIELD.** Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources belonging to the State shall be utilized, developed, and maintained on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses.

**SECTION 5. FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.** The legislature may provide for facilities, improvements, and services to assure greater utilization, development, reclamation, and settlement of lands, and to assure fuller utilization and development of the fisheries, wildlife, and waters.

**SECTION 6. STATE PUBLIC DOMAIN.** Lands and interests therein, including submerged and tidal lands, possessed or acquired by the State, and not used or intended exclusively for governmental purposes, constitute the state public domain. The legislature shall provide for the selection of lands granted to the State by the United States, and for the administration of the state public domain.

**SECTION 7. SPECIAL PURPOSE SITES.** The legislature may provide for the acquisition of sites, objects, and areas of natural beauty or of historic, cultural, recreational, or scientific value. It may reserve them from the public domain and provide for their administration and preservation for the use, enjoyment, and welfare of the people.

**SECTION 8. LEASES.** The legislature may provide for the leasing of, and the issuance of permits for exploration of, any part of the public domain or interest therein, subject to reasonable concurrent uses. Leases and permits shall provide, among other conditions, for payment by the party at fault for damage or injury arising from noncompliance with terms governing concurrent use, and for forfeiture in the event of breach of conditions.

**SECTION 9. SALES AND GRANTS.** Subject to the provisions of this section, the legislature may provide for the sale or grant of State lands, or interests therein, and establish sales procedures. All sales or grants shall contain such reservations to the State of all resources as may be required by Congress or the State and shall provide for access to these resources. Reservation of access shall not unnecessarily impair the owners' use, prevent the control of trespass, or preclude compensation for damages.

**SECTION 10. PUBLIC NOTICE.** No disposals or leases of State lands, or interests therein, shall be made without prior public notice and other safeguards of the public interest as may be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IX FINANCE AND TAXATION

**SECTION 11. MINERAL RIGHTS.** Discovery and appropriation shall be the basis for establishing a right in those minerals reserved to the State which, upon the date of ratification of this constitution by the people of Alaska, were subject to location under the federal mining laws. Prior discovery, location, and filing, as prescribed by law, shall establish a prior right to these minerals and also a prior right to permits, leases, and transferable licenses for their extraction. Continuation of these rights shall depend upon the performance of annual labor, or the payment of fees, rents, or royalties, or upon other requirements as may be prescribed by law. Surface uses of land by a mineral claimant shall be limited to those necessary for the extraction or basic processing of the mineral deposits, or for both. Discovery and appropriation shall initiate a right, subject to further requirements of law, to patent of mineral lands if authorized by the State and not prohibited by Congress. The provisions of this section shall apply to all other minerals reserved to the State which by law are declared subject to appropriation.

**SECTION 12. MINERAL LEASES AND PERMITS.** The legislature shall provide for the issuance, types and terms of leases for coal, oil, gas, oil shale, sodium, phosphate, potash, sulfur, pumice, and other minerals as may be prescribed by law. Leases and permits giving the exclusive right of exploration for these minerals for specific periods and areas, subject to reasonable concurrent exploration as to different classes of minerals, may be authorized by law. Like leases and permits giving the exclusive right of prospecting by geophysical, geochemical, and similar methods for all minerals may also be authorized by law.

**SECTION 13. WATER RIGHTS.** All surface and subsurface waters reserved to the people for common use, except mineral and medicinal waters, are subject to appropriation. Priority of appropriation shall give prior right. Except for public water supply, an appropriation of water shall be limited to stated purposes and subject to preferences among beneficial uses, concurrent or otherwise, as prescribed by law, and to the general reservation of fish and wildlife.

**SECTION 14. ACCESS TO NAVIGABLE WATERS.** Free access to the navigable or public waters of the State, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or resident of the State, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses or public purposes.

**SECTION 15. NO EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF FISHERY.** No exclusive right or special privilege of fishery shall be created or authorized in the natural waters of the State. This section does not restrict the power of the State to limit entry into any fishery for purposes of resource conservation, to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent upon them for a livelihood and to promote the efficient development of aquaculture in the State.

**SECTION 16. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.** No person shall be involuntarily divested of his right to the use of waters, his interests in lands, or improvements affecting either, except for a superior beneficial use or public purpose and then only with just compensation and by operation of law.

**SECTION 17. UNIFORM APPLICATION.** Laws and regulations governing the use or disposal of natural resources shall apply equally to all persons similarly situated with reference to the subject matter and purpose to be served by the law or regulation.

**SECTION 18. PRIVATE WAYS OF NECESSITY.** Proceedings in eminent domain may be undertaken for private ways of necessity to permit essential access for extraction or utilization of resources. Just compensation shall be made for property taken or for resultant damages to other property rights.

**SECTION 1. TAXING POWER.** The power of taxation shall never be surrendered. This power shall not be suspended or contracted away, except as provided in this article.

**SECTION 2. NONDISCRIMINATION.** The lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to the residents of the State.

**SECTION 3. ASSESSMENT STANDARDS.** Standards for appraisal of all property assessed by the State or its political subdivisions shall be prescribed by law.

**SECTION 4. EXEMPTIONS.** The real and personal property of the State or its political subdivisions shall be exempt from taxation under conditions and exceptions which may be provided by law. All, or any portion of, property used exclusively for non-profit religious, charitable, cemetery, or educational purposes, as defined by law, shall be exempt from taxation. Other exemptions of like or different kind may be granted by general law. All valid existing exemptions shall be retained until otherwise provided by law.

**SECTION 5. INTERESTS IN GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.** Private leaseholds, contracts, or interests in land or property owned or held by the United States, the State, or its political subdivisions, shall be taxable to the extent of the interests.

**SECTION 6. PUBLIC PURPOSE.** No tax shall be levied, or appropriation of public money made, or public property transferred, nor shall the public credit be used, except for a public purpose.

**SECTION 7. DEDICATED FUNDS.** The proceeds of any state tax or license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as provided in Section 15 of this article or when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of Alaska.

**SECTION 8. STATE DEBT.** No State debt shall be contracted unless authorized by law for capital improvements or unless authorized by law for housing loans for veterans, and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote on the question. The State may, as provided by law and without ratification, contract debt for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, meeting natural disasters, or redeeming indebtedness outstanding at the time this constitution becomes effective.

**SECTION 9. LOCAL DEBTS.** No debt shall be contracted by any political subdivision of the State, unless authorized for capital improvements by its governing body and ratified by a majority vote of those qualified to vote and voting on the question.

**SECTION 10. INTERIM BORROWING.** The State and its political subdivisions may borrow money to meet appropriations for any fiscal year in anticipation of the collection of the revenues for that year, but all debt so contracted shall be paid before the end of the next fiscal year.

**SECTION 11. EXCEPTIONS.** The restrictions on contracting debt do not apply to debt incurred through the issuance of revenue bonds by a public enterprise or public corporation of the State or a political subdivision, when the only security is the revenues of the enterprise or corporation. The restrictions do not apply to indebtedness to be paid from special assessments on the benefited property, nor do they

apply to refunding indebtedness of the State or its political subdivisions.

**SECTION 12. BUDGET.** The governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law, a budget for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed expenditures and anticipated income of all departments, offices, and agencies of the State. The governor, at the same time, shall submit a general appropriation bill to authorize the proposed expenditures, and a bill or bills covering recommendations in the budget for new or additional revenues.

**SECTION 13. EXPENDITURES.** No money shall be withdrawn from the treasury except in accordance with appropriations made by law. No obligation for the payment of money shall be incurred except as authorized by law. Unobligated appropriations outstanding at the end of the period of time specified by law shall be void.

**SECTION 14. LEGISLATIVE POST-AUDIT.** The legislature shall appoint an auditor to serve at its pleasure. He shall be a certified public accountant. The auditor shall conduct post-audits as prescribed by law and shall report to the legislature and to the governor.

**SECTION 15. ALASKA PERMANENT FUND.** At least twenty-five per cent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be used only for those income-producing investments specifically designated by law as eligible for permanent fund investments. All income from the permanent fund shall be deposited in the general fund unless otherwise provided by law.

**SECTION 16. APPROPRIATION LIMIT.** Except for appropriations for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropriations of revenue bond proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on general obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from a non-State source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenues of a public enterprise or public corporation of the State that issues revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made for a fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500,000,000 by more than the cumulative change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by law, in population and inflation since July 1, 1981. Within this limit, at least one-third shall be reserved for capital projects and loan appropriations. The legislature may exceed this limit in bills for appropriations to the Alaska permanent fund and in bills for appropriations for capital projects, whether of bond proceeds or otherwise, if each bill is approved by the governor, or passed by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature over a veto or item veto, or becomes law without signature, and is also approved by the voters as prescribed by law. Each bill for appropriations for capital projects in excess of the limit shall be confined to capital projects of the same type, and the voters shall, as provided by law, be informed of the cost of operations and maintenance of the capital projects. No other appropriation in excess of this limit may be made except to meet a state of disaster declared by the governor as prescribed by law. The governor shall cause any unexpended and unappropriated balance to be invested so as to yield competitive market rates to the treasury.

**SECTION 17. BUDGET RESERVE FUND.** (a) There is established as a separate fund in the State treasury the budget reserve fund. Except for money deposited into the permanent fund under Section 15 of this article, all money received by the State after July 1, 1990, as a result of the termination, through settlement or otherwise, of an administrative proceeding or of litigation in a State or federal court involving mineral lease bonuses, rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments or bonuses, or involving taxes imposed on mineral income, production, or property, shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund. Money in the budget reserve fund shall be

invested so as to yield competitive market rates to the fund. Income of the fund shall be retained in the fund. Section 7 of this article does not apply to deposits made to the fund under this subsection. Money may be appropriated from the fund only as authorized under (b) or (c) of this section.

(b) If the amount available for appropriation for a fiscal year is less than the amount appropriated for the previous fiscal year, an appropriation may be made from the budget reserve fund. However, the amount appropriated from the fund under this subsection may not exceed the amount necessary, when added to other funds available for appropriation, to provide for total appropriations equal to the amount of appropriations made in the previous calendar year for the previous fiscal year.

(c) An appropriation from the budget reserve fund may be made for any public purpose upon affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature.

(d) If an appropriation is made from the budget reserve fund, until the amount appropriated is repaid, the amount of money in the general fund available for appropriation at the end of each succeeding fiscal year shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund. The legislature shall implement this subsection by law.

## ARTICLE X

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND CONSTRUCTION.** The purpose of this article is to provide for maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units, and to prevent duplication of tax-levying jurisdictions. A liberal construction shall be given to the powers of local government units.

**SECTION 2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT POWERS.** All local government powers shall be vested in boroughs and cities. The State may delegate taxing powers to organized boroughs and cities only.

**SECTION 3. BOROUGHs.** The entire State shall be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized. They shall be established in a manner and according to standards provided by law. The standards shall include population, geography, economy, transportation, and other factors. Each borough shall embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible. The legislature shall classify boroughs and prescribe their powers and functions. Methods by which boroughs may be organized, incorporated, merged, consolidated, reclassified, or dissolved shall be prescribed by law.

**SECTION 4. ASSEMBLY.** The governing body of the organized borough shall be the assembly, and its composition shall be established by law or charter.

**SECTION 5. SERVICE AREAS.** Service areas to provide special services within an organized borough may be established, altered, or abolished by the assembly, subject to the provisions of law or charter. A new service area shall not be established if, consistent with the purposes of this article, the new service can be provided by an existing service area, by incorporation as a city, or by annexation to a city. The assembly may authorize the levying of taxes, charges, or assessments within a service area to finance the special services.

**SECTION 6. UNORGANIZED BOROUGHs.** The legislature shall provide for the performance of services it deems necessary or advisable in unorganized boroughs, allowing for maximum local participation and responsibility. It may exercise any power or function in an unorganized borough which the assembly may exercise in an organized borough.



**SECTION 7. CITIES.** Cities shall be incorporated in a manner prescribed by law, and shall be a part of the borough in which they are located. Cities shall have the powers and functions conferred by law or charter. They may be merged, consolidated, classified, reclassified, or dissolved in the manner provided by law.

**SECTION 8. COUNCIL.** The governing body of a city shall be the council.

**SECTION 9. CHARTERS.** The qualified voters of any borough of the first class or city of the first class may adopt, amend, or repeal a home rule charter in a manner provided by law. In the absence of such legislation, the governing body of a borough or city of the first class shall provide the procedure for the preparation and adoption or rejection of the charter. All charters, or parts or amendments of charters, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the borough or city, and shall become effective if approved by a majority of those who vote on the specific question.

**SECTION 10. EXTENDED HOME RULE.** The legislature may extend home rule to other boroughs and cities.

**SECTION 11. HOME RULE POWERS.** A home rule borough or city may exercise all legislative powers not prohibited by law or by charter.

**SECTION 12. BOUNDARIES.** A local boundary commission or board shall be established by law in the executive branch of the State government. The commission or board may consider any proposed local government boundary change. It may present proposed changes to the legislature during the first ten days of any regular session. The change shall become effective forty-five days after presentation or at the end of the session, whichever is earlier, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members of each house. The commission or board, subject to law, may establish procedures whereby boundaries may be adjusted by local action.

**SECTION 13. AGREEMENTS; TRANSFER OF POWERS.** Agreements, including those for cooperative or joint administration of any functions or powers, may be made by any local government with any other local government, with the State, or with the United States, unless otherwise provided by law or charter. A city may transfer to the borough in which it is located any of its powers or functions unless prohibited by law or charter, and may in like manner revoke the transfer.

**SECTION 14. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY.** An agency shall be established by law in the executive branch of the State government to advise and assist local governments. It shall review their activities, collect and publish local government information, and perform other duties prescribed by law.

**SECTION 15. SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICTS.** Special service districts existing at the time a borough is organized shall be integrated with the government of the borough as provided by law.

## **ARTICLE XI**

### **INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL**

**SECTION 1. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.** The people may propose and enact laws by the initiative, and approve or reject acts of the legislature by the referendum.

**SECTION 2. APPLICATION.** An initiative or referendum is proposed by an application containing the bill to be initiated or the act to be referred. The application shall be signed by not less than one hundred qualified voters as sponsors, and shall be filed with the lieutenant governor. If

he finds it in proper form he shall so certify. Denial of certification shall be subject to judicial review.

**SECTION 3. PETITION.** After certification of the application, a petition containing a summary of the subject matter shall be prepared by the lieutenant governor for circulation by the sponsors. If signed by qualified voters, equal in number to ten per cent of those who voted in the preceding general election and resident in at least two-thirds of the election districts of the State, it may be filed with the lieutenant governor.

**SECTION 4. INITIATIVE ELECTION.** An initiative petition may be filed at any time. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing the proposed law, and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than one hundred twenty days after adjournment of the legislative session following the filing. If, before the election, substantially the same measure has been enacted, the petition is void.

**SECTION 5. REFERENDUM ELECTION.** A referendum petition may be filed only within ninety days after adjournment of the legislative session at which the act was passed. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing the act and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than one hundred eighty days after adjournment of that session.

**SECTION 6. ENACTMENT.** If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor its adoption, the initiated measure is enacted. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the rejection of an act referred, it is rejected. The lieutenant governor shall certify the election returns. An initiated law becomes effective ninety days after certification, is not subject to veto, and may not be repealed by the legislature within two years of its effective date. It may be amended at any time. An act rejected by referendum is void thirty days after certification. Additional procedures for the initiative and referendum may be prescribed by law.

**SECTION 7. RESTRICTIONS.** The initiative shall not be used to dedicate revenues, make or repeal appropriations, create courts, define the jurisdiction of courts or prescribe their rules, or enact local or special legislation. The referendum shall not be applied to dedications of revenue, to appropriations, to local or special legislation, or to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety.

**SECTION 8. RECALL.** All elected public officials in the State, except judicial officers, are subject to recall by the voters of the State or political subdivision from which elected. Procedures and grounds for recall shall be prescribed by the legislature.

## **ARTICLE XII**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SECTION 1. STATE BOUNDARIES.** The State of Alaska shall consist of all the territory, together with the territorial waters appurtenant thereto, included in the Territory of Alaska upon the date of ratification of this constitution by the people of Alaska.

**SECTION 2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS.** The State and its political subdivisions may cooperate with the United States and its territories, and with other states and their political subdivisions on matters of common interest. The respective legislative bodies may make appropriations for this purpose.

**SECTION 3. OFFICE OF PROFIT.** Service in the armed forces of the United States or of the State is not an office or position of profit as the term is used in this constitution.

**SECTION 4. DISQUALIFICATION FOR DISLOYALTY.** No person who advocates, or who aids or belongs to any party or organization or association which advocates, the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of the State shall be qualified to hold any public office of trust or profit under this constitution.

**SECTION 5. OATH OF OFFICE.** All public officers, before entering upon the duties of their offices, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alaska, and that I will faithfully discharge my duties as \_\_\_\_\_ to the best of my ability." The legislature may prescribe further oaths or affirmations.

**SECTION 6. MERIT SYSTEM.** The legislature shall establish a system under which the merit principle will govern the employment of persons by the State.

**SECTION 7. RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.** Membership in employee retirement systems of the State or its political subdivisions shall constitute a contractual relationship. Accrued benefits of these systems shall not be diminished or impaired.

**SECTION 8. RESIDUAL POWER.** The enumeration of specific powers in this constitution shall not be construed as limiting the powers of the State.

**SECTION 9. PROVISIONS SELF-EXECUTING.** The provisions of this constitution shall be construed to be self-executing whenever possible.

**SECTION 10. INTERPRETATION.** Titles and subtitles shall not be used in construing this constitution. Personal pronouns used in this constitution shall be construed as including either sex.

**SECTION 11. LAW-MAKING POWER.** As used in this constitution, the terms "by law" and "by the legislature," or variations of these terms, are used interchangeably when related to law-making powers. Unless clearly inapplicable, the law-making powers assigned to the legislature may be exercised by the people through the initiative, subject to the limitations of Article XI.

**SECTION 12. DISCLAIMER AND AGREEMENT.** The State of Alaska and its people forever disclaim all right and title in or to any property belonging to the United States or subject to its disposition, and not granted or confirmed to the State or its political subdivisions, by or under the act admitting Alaska to the Union. The State and its people further disclaim all right or title in or to any property, including fishing rights, the right or title to which may be held by or for any Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, or community thereof, as that right or title is defined in the act of admission. The State and its people agree that, unless otherwise provided by Congress, the property, as described in this section, shall remain subject to the absolute disposition of the United States. They further agree that no taxes will be imposed upon any such property, until otherwise provided by the Congress. This tax exemption shall not apply to property held by individuals in fee without restrictions on alienation.

**SECTION 13. CONSENT TO ACT OF ADMISSION.** All provisions of the act admitting Alaska to the Union which reserve rights or powers to the United States, as well as those prescribing the terms or conditions of the grants of lands or other property, are consented to fully by the State and its people.

## ARTICLE XIII

### AMENDMENT AND REVISION

**SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS.** Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by a two-thirds vote of each

house of the legislature. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing each proposed amendment, and shall place them on the ballot for the next general election. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the amendment, it shall be adopted. Unless otherwise provided in the amendment, it becomes effective thirty days after the certification of the election returns by the lieutenant governor.

**SECTION 2. CONVENTION.** The legislature may call constitutional conventions at any time.

**SECTION 3. CALL BY REFERENDUM.** If during any ten-year period a constitutional convention has not been held, the lieutenant governor shall place on the ballot for the next general election the question: "Shall there be a Constitutional Convention?" If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in the negative, the question need not be placed on the ballot until the end of the next ten-year period. If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in the affirmative, delegates to the convention shall be chosen at the next regular statewide election, unless the legislature provides for the election of the delegates at a special election. The lieutenant governor shall issue the call for the convention. Unless other provisions have been made by law, the call shall conform as nearly as possible to the act calling the Alaska Constitutional Convention of 1955, including, but not limited to, number of members, districts, election and certification of delegates, and submission and ratification of revisions and ordinances. The appropriation provisions of the call shall be self-executing and shall constitute a first claim on the state treasury.

**SECTION 4. POWERS.** Constitutional conventions shall have plenary power to amend or revise the constitution, subject only to ratification by the people. No call for a constitutional convention shall limit these powers of the convention.

## ARTICLE XIV

### APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

**SECTION 1. ELECTION DISTRICTS.** Members of the house of representatives shall, according to the reapportionment proclamation of the governor, dated February 15, 1984, be elected from the election districts and in the numbers shown below:

Election District	Name of District	Number of Representatives
1	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	2 (Seats A & B)
2	Inside Passage	1
3	Baranof-Chichagof	1
4	Juneau	2 (Seats A & B)
5	Kenai-Cook Inlet	2 (Seats A & B)
6	Prince William Sound	1
7	North Kenai-South Anchorage	1
8	Campbell-Hillside	2 (Seats A & B)
9	Turnagain-Sand Lake	2 (Seats A & B)
10	Mid-Town	2 (Seats A & B)
11	Spenard	2 (Seats A & B)
12	Downtown	2 (Seats A & B)
13	Elmendorf AFB-Mountainview	2 (Seats A & B)
14	South Muldoon	2 (Seats A & B)
15	Chugiak-Eagle River-Ft. Richardson	2 (Seats A & B)
16	Matanuska-Susitna	2 (Seats A & B)
17	Interior Highways	1
18	Southeast North Star Borough	1
19	Outer Fairbanks	1
20	Fairbanks City	2 (Seats A & B)
21	West Fairbanks	1
22	North Slope-Kotzebue	1
23	Norton Sound	1
24	Interior Rivers	1
25	Lower Kuskokwim	1
26	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	1
27	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	1

SECTION 2. SENATE DISTRICTS. Members of the senate shall, according to the reapportionment proclamation of the governor, dated February 15, 1984, be elected from the election districts and in the numbers shown below:

Senate District	Name of District	Number of Senators
A	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	1
B	Inside Passage-Baranof-Chichagof	1
C	Juneau	1
D	Kenai-Cook Inlet	1
E	Prince William Sound-North Kenai-South Anchorage-Matanuska-Susitna	2 (Seats A & B)
F	Campbell-Hillside-Mid-town	2 (Seats A & B)
G	Turnagain-Sand Lake-Spenard	2 (Seats A & B)
H	Downtown-Elmendorf AFB-Mountain View	2 (Seats A & B)
I	Muldoon-Chugiak-Eagle River-Fort Richardson	2 (Seats A & B)
J	Interior Highways-Southeast North Star Borough	1
K	Outer Fairbanks-Fairbanks City-West Fairbanks	2 (Seats A & B)
L	North Slope-Kotzebue-Norton Sound	1
M	Interior Rivers-Lower Kuskokwim	1
N	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands-Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	1

SECTION 3. DESCRIPTION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS. The election districts set out in Section 1 include the following territory, in accordance with the proclamation of the governor, dated February 15, 1984:

1. Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg — District 1 is an area within a line proceeding from Dixon Entrance in a northerly direction up Clarence Strait, passing west of Zarembo Island, northerly up Duncan Canal, across Frederick Sound to a point west of Cape Fanshaw, then northeasterly to the Canadian border and southerly along the Canadian border to the point of beginning at Dixon Entrance, excluding the area on Annette Island. The district includes the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Wrangell, Petersburg, Hyder, Saxman, Meyers Chuck, and Kupreanof. It has a population of 16,601.58 and a variance of -9.9 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and one senator.

2. Inside Passage — District 2 is composed of that portion of Southeast Alaska between Dixon Entrance and Boundary Point 187 on the U.S./Canadian International Boundary that is not contained in Districts 1, 3, and 4. Included within its boundaries are the communities of Yakutat, Haines, Skagway, Klukwan, Gustavus, Hoonah, Angoon, Kake, Metlakatla, Thorne Bay, Klawock, Craig, and Hyدابurg. The district has a population of 8,924.35 and a variance of -3.1 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 3, one senator.

3. Baranof-Chichagof — District 3 consists of Baranof Island, Yakobi Island, Chichagof Island, and all of the smaller adjacent islands offshore, excluding the area within the City of Hoonah. The communities on the islands include Sitka, Pelican Cove, Tenakee Springs, and Port Alexander. The district has a population of 8,448.97 and a variance of -8.3 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 2, one senator.

4. Juneau — District 4 boundaries coincide with those of the City and Borough of Juneau. The district has a population of 19,332.75 and a variance of +4.9 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and one senator.

5. Kenai-Cook Inlet — District 5 includes all of the coastal areas on the east and west sides of Cook Inlet inside

the Kenai Peninsula Borough, that lie south and west of Nikiski. Communities within the district include Kenai, Soldotna, Sterling, Ninilchik, Anchor Point, Homer, Seldovia, Port Graham, and English Bay. The district has a population of 19,189.95 and a variance of +4.2 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and one senator.

6. Prince William Sound — District 6 includes the area along Prince William Sound from Boundary Point 187 on the U.S./Canadian International boundary on the east to the Kenai National Moose Range boundary on the west. Included in the district are the communities of Hope, Cooper Landing, Moose Pass, Seward, Whittier, Valdez, Chitina, McCarthy, Tatitlek, and Cordova. It has a population of 8,753.19 and a variance of -4.9 percent. It will elect one house member and, with Districts 7 and 16, two senators to designated seats.

7. North Kenai-South Anchorage — District 7 contains the Nikiski area on the northern Kenai Peninsula, and the southeastern reaches of the Municipality of Anchorage, including the community council areas of Old Seward/Oceanview, Rabbit Creek, Turnagain Arm, and Girdwood Valley. Its northern boundary proceeds east from Turnagain Arm along Klatt Road to the New Seward Highway, southerly along the New Seward Highway to Huffman Road, westerly along Huffman Road to the Old Seward Highway, southerly on the Old Seward Highway to DeArmour Road, east on DeArmour Road to Rabbit Creek, and easterly and southerly along Rabbit Creek. The district has a population of 9,580.1 and a variance of +4.0 percent. It will elect one house member and, with Districts 6 and 16, two senators to designated seats.

8. Campbell-Hillside — District 8 is bounded on the south by Rabbit Creek, DeArmour Road, the Seward Highway, and Klatt Road, and on the west by Turnagain Arm. Dimond Boulevard and Abbott Road form the northern boundary, and the Chugach Mountains are the eastern boundary. This district includes the neighborhood council areas of Bayshore/Klatt, Huffman/O'Malley, Mid-Hillside, Hillside East and Glen Alps. The district has a population of 19,230.7 and a variance of +4.4 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with District 10, two senators to designated seats.

9. Turnagain-Sand Lake — District 9 is bounded by a line beginning at Turnagain Arm and proceeding east on Dimond Boulevard to Arctic Boulevard, then north to International Airport Road, then west to Spenard Road, then northerly to Fish Creek and continuing north to W. 36th Avenue, then west to Wisconsin Street and north on Wisconsin to Northern Lights Boulevard, then east on Northern Lights to Minnesota Drive and north on Minnesota Drive to Chester Creek, then west on Chester Creek to Knik Arm. The district includes the community council areas of Turnagain and Sand Lake. It has a population of 19,155.9 and a variance of +4.0 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with District 11, two senators to designated seats.

10. Mid-Town — District 10 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Arctic Boulevard and Dimond Boulevard, then north to International Airport Road, east to the Old Seward Highway, north to Chester Creek, easterly to Bragaw Street and E. 20th Avenue, east to Pine Street, south to Tudor Road, then westerly and southerly along the Bureau of Land Management boundary to Birch Road, south to Abbott Road, and west along Abbott Road to the New Seward Highway, north to Dimond Boulevard, and west to the point of beginning. The district includes the community council areas of Rogers Park, Tudor, Taku-Campbell, Lake Otis, and University. It has a population of 18,183.5 and a variance of 1.3 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with District 8, two senators to designated seats.

11. Spenard — District 11 is bounded by District 10 on the east, International Airport Road on the south, Wisconsin

Street, Fish Creek, and Spenard Road on the west, and Chester Creek and W. 23rd Avenue on the north. It includes the community council areas of Spenard and North Star. It has a population of 18,804.1 and a variance of +2.1 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with District 9, two senators to designated seats.

12. Downtown — District 12 is bounded by Chester Creek on the south, Bragaw Road on the east, Commercial Drive and the Elmendorf reservation boundary on the north and the inlet on the west. Included are the community council areas of Government Hill, Downtown, Penland Park, South Addition, Fairview, and parts of the areas of North Mountain View and Airport Heights. The district has a population of 18,678.4 and a variance of +1.4 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with District 13, two senators to designated seats.

13. Elmendorf Air Force Base-Mountain View — District 13 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Bragaw Street and E. 20th Avenue proceeding east to Baxter Road, north to DeBarr Avenue, east to Muldoon Road, north to E. 4th Avenue, west to Patterson Street, north to the Glenn Highway, east on the Glenn Highway to the common boundary between Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson, then following the Elmendorf military reservation boundary to Commercial Drive, then east to Mountain View Drive, then southwest to the Glenn Highway, then east to Bragaw Road and south to the point of beginning. The district includes the community council areas of Russian Jack Park, North and South Mountain View, Airport Heights, and North Muldoon. It has a population of 19,173.1 and a variance of +4.1 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with District 12, two senators to designated seats.

14. South Muldoon — District 14 includes Stuckagain Heights and the community council areas of Northeast, South Muldoon, and Scenic Park. The District is bounded by District 13 on the north, District 15 on the north and east, District 8 on the east and south, and District 10 on the south and west. District 14 has a population of 18,265.4 and a variance of -.8 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with District 15, two senators to designated seats.

15. Chugiak-Eagle River-Fort Richardson — District 15 includes the northern portion of the Municipality of Anchorage from Fort Richardson on the west to the municipality's border on the north and east, and by District 14 on the south. It includes the community council areas of Eklutna Valley, Chugiak, Birchwood, and Eagle River Valley. Also included are Fort Richardson, and the area of the North Muldoon community council area bounded by Chester Creek, Muldoon Road, E. 4th Avenue, Patterson Street, and the Glenn Highway. The district has a population of 18,395 and a variance of .1 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with District 14, two senators to designated seats.

16. Matanuska-Susitna — District 16 is comprised of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, including the communities of Talkeetna, Willow, Houston, Big Lake, Wasilla, Bodenburg Butte, Palmer, Sutton, Peter's Creek, Montana, and Chickaloon. It has a population of 17,692.23 and a variance of -3.9 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with Districts 6 and 7, two senators to designated seats.

17. Interior Highways — District 17 is made up of those areas outside of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Fairbanks North Star Borough which are along the Glenn, Parks, Richardson, and Alaska Highways. Included are Paxson, Gulkana, Glennallen, Copper Center, Tonsina, Tazlina, Eagle, Delta, Fort Greely, Tanacross, Tok, Tetlin, Northway, Nenana, Anderson, Healy, and Cantwell. The district has a population of 8,753.57 and a variance of -4.9 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 18, one senator.

18. Southeast North Star Borough — District 18 encompasses the southeast section of the Fairbanks North Star Borough. It includes North Pole, Eielson Air Force Base, Salcha, and Harding Lake. Its population is 9,300, with a variance of +.9 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 17, one senator.

19. Outer Fairbanks — District 19 includes Livengood, Ester, Goldstream Road, the Steese Highway, the eastern half of Farmers Loop Road, Fort Wainwright, Chena Hot Springs Road, Circle, Central, and Circle Hot Springs. It has a population of 8,934.3 and a variance of -3.0 percent. It will elect one house member and, with Districts 20 and 21, two senators to designated seats.

20. Fairbanks City — District 20 is bounded by the Noyes Slough and University Avenue on the west, the Fairbanks International Airport on the southwest, the Tanana River on the south, and Fort Wainwright on the east. The Creamers Field area is included as the northern edge of the district. The district has a population of 18,319.7 and a variance of -.5 percent. It will elect two house members to designated seats and, with Districts 19 and 21, two senators to designated seats.

21. West Fairbanks — District 21 includes the western half of Farmers Loop Road and the area west of Noyes Slough and University Avenue to, but not including, the Ester area. It has a population of 9,247.1 and a variance of +.4 percent. It will elect one house member and, with Districts 19 and 20, two senators to designated seats.

22. North Slope-Kotzebue — District 22 includes the areas of the North Slope Borough, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, and the Northwest Alaska Native Association. It has a population of 8,999.06 with a variance of -.2 percent. The district will elect one house member and, with District 23, one senator.

23. Norton Sound — District 23 includes the area of the Bering Straits Regional Corporation; Shishmaref, Diomed, Teller, Nome, Koyuk and Saint Michael, and the coastal communities as far south as Hooper Bay and Paimiut. Chevak is also included along with Yukon River villages down river from Mountain Village. The district has a population of 9,338.86 and a variance of +1.4 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 22, one senator.

24. Interior Rivers — District 24 includes the communities on or near the great interior rivers, the Yukon, the Koyukuk, and the Kuskokwim, as far down river as Mountain Village on the Yukon and Tuluksak on the Kuskokwim. The district has a population of 8,936.12 and a variance of -3.0 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 25, one senator.

25. Lower Kuskokwim — District 25 includes the Kuskokwim River communities down river from Akiak and Akiachak, and the coastal communities from Newtok to Platinum. It has a population of 9,432.35 and a variance of +2.4 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 24, one senator.

26. Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands — District 26 includes all of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation area except Ivanof Bay, Perryville, Chignik Lake, Chignik, and Chignik Lagoon. Included are the remainder of the Alaska Peninsula communities, the Aleutian communities, the Bristol Bay communities as far west as Twin Hills, and communities as far up river as Aleknagik and Koliganek. The Bristol Bay Borough is also included. The district has a population of 9,157.61 and a variance of -.6 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 27, one senator.

27. Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula — District 27 covers the Kodiak Island Borough and the Alaska Peninsula communities of Ivanof Bay, Perryville, Chignik Lake, Chignik, and Chignik Lagoon. It has a population of 9,592.4 and a

variance of +4.1 percent. It will elect one house member and, with District 26, one senator.

## ARTICLE XV

### SCHEDULE OF TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

**SECTION 1. CONTINUANCE OF LAWS.** All laws in force in the Territory of Alaska on the effective date of this constitution and consistent therewith shall continue in force until they expire by their own limitation, are amended, or repealed.

**SECTION 2. SAVING OF EXISTING RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES.** Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, all rights, titles, actions, suits, contracts, and liabilities and all civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings shall continue unaffected by the change from territorial to state government, and the State shall be the legal successor to the Territory in these matters.

**SECTION 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** Cities, school districts, health districts, public utility districts, and other local subdivisions of government existing on the effective date of this constitution shall continue to exercise their powers and functions under existing law, pending enactment of legislation to carry out the provisions of this constitution. New local subdivisions of government shall be created only in accordance with this constitution.

**SECTION 4. CONTINUANCE OF OFFICE.** All officers of the Territory, or under its laws, on the effective date of this constitution shall continue to perform the duties of their offices in a manner consistent with this constitution until they are superseded by officers of the State.

**SECTION 5. CORRESPONDING QUALIFICATIONS.** Residence, citizenship, or other qualifications under the Territory may be used toward the fulfillment of corresponding qualifications required by this constitution.

**SECTION 6. GOVERNOR TO PROCLAIM ELECTION.** When the people of the Territory ratify this constitution and it is approved by the duly constituted authority of the United States, the governor of the Territory shall, within thirty days after receipt of the official notification of such approval, issue a proclamation and take necessary measures to hold primary and general elections for all state elective offices provided for by this constitution.

**SECTION 7. FIRST STATE ELECTIONS.** The primary election shall take place not less than forty nor more than ninety days after the proclamation by the governor of the Territory. The general election shall take place not less than ninety days after the primary election. The elections shall be governed by this constitution and by applicable territorial laws.

**SECTION 8. UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVE.** The officers to be elected at the first general election shall include two senators and one representative to serve in the Congress of the United States, unless senators and a representative have been previously elected and seated. One senator shall be elected for the long term and one senator for the short term, each term to expire on the third day of January in an odd-numbered year to be determined by authority of the United States. The term of the representative shall expire on the third day of January in the odd-numbered year immediately following his assuming office. If the first representative is elected in an even-numbered year to take office in that year, a representative shall be elected at the same time to fill the full term commencing on the third day of January of the following year, and the same person may be elected for both terms.

**SECTION 9. TERMS OF FIRST GOVERNOR AND**

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.** The First Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall hold office for a term beginning with the day on which they assume office and ending at noon on the first Monday in December of the even-numbered year following the next presidential election. This term shall count as a full term for purposes of determining eligibility for re-election only if it is four years or more in duration.

**SECTION 10. ELECTION OF FIRST SENATORS.** At the first State general election, one senator shall be chosen for a two-year term from each of the following senate districts, described in Section 2 of Article XIV: A, B, D, E, G, I, J, L, N, and O. At the same election, one senator shall be chosen for a four-year term from each of the following senate districts described in Section 2 of Article XIV: A, C, E, F, H, J, K, M, N, and P.

**SECTION 11. TERMS OF FIRST STATE LEGISLATORS.** The first State legislators shall hold office for a term beginning with the day on which they assume office and ending at noon on the fourth Monday in January after the next general election, except that senators elected for four-year terms shall serve an additional two years thereafter. If the first general election is held in an even-numbered year, it shall be deemed to be the general election for that year.

**SECTION 12. ELECTION RETURNS.** The returns of the first general election shall be made, canvassed, and certified in the manner prescribed by law. The governor of the Territory shall certify the results to the President of the United States.

**SECTION 13. ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE.** When the President of the United States issues a proclamation announcing the results of the election, and the State has been admitted into the Union, the officers elected and qualified shall assume office.

**SECTION 14. FIRST SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.** The governor shall call a special session of the first State legislature within thirty days after the presidential proclamation unless a regular session of the legislature falls within that period. The special session shall not be limited as to duration.

**SECTION 15. OFFICE HOLDING BY FIRST LEGISLATORS.** The provisions of Section 5 of Article II shall not prohibit any member of the first State legislature from holding any office or position created during his first term.

**SECTION 16. FIRST JUDICIAL COUNCIL.** The first members of the judicial council shall, notwithstanding Section 8 of Article IV, be appointed for terms as follows: three attorney members for one, three, and five years respectively, and three non-attorney members for two, four, and six years respectively. The six members so appointed shall, in accordance with Section 5 of Article IV, submit to the governor nominations to fill the initial vacancies on the superior court and the supreme court, including the office of chief justice. After the initial vacancies on the superior and supreme courts are filled, the chief justice shall assume his seat on the judicial council.

**SECTION 17. TRANSFER OF COURT JURISDICTION.** Until the courts provided for in Article IV are organized, the courts, their jurisdiction, and the judicial system shall remain as constituted on the date of admission unless otherwise provided by law. When the State courts are organized, new actions shall be commenced and filed therein, and all causes, other than those under the jurisdiction of the United States, pending in the courts existing on the date of admission, shall be transferred to the proper State court as though commenced, filed, or lodged in those courts in the first instance, except as otherwise provided by law.

**SECTION 18. TERRITORIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.** The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Alaska shall be assumed and paid by the State, and debts owed to the Territory shall be collected by the State. Assets and

records of the Territory shall become the property of the State.

**SECTION 19. FIRST REAPPORTIONMENT.** The first reapportionment of the house of representatives shall be made immediately following the official reporting of the 1960 decennial census, or after the first regular legislative session if the session occurs thereafter, notwithstanding the provision as to time contained in Section 3 of Article VI. All other provisions of Article VI shall apply in the first reapportionment.

**SECTION 20. STATE CAPITAL.** The capital of the State of Alaska shall be at Juneau.

**SECTION 21. SEAL.** The seal of the Territory, substituting the word "State" for "Territory," shall be the seal of the State.

**SECTION 22. FLAG.** The flag of the Territory shall be the flag of the State.

**SECTION 23. SPECIAL VOTING PROVISION.** Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who meet the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1 of Article V.

**SECTION 24. ORDINANCES.** Ordinance No. 1 on ratification of the constitution, Ordinance No. 2 on the Alaska-Tennessee Plan, and Ordinance No. 3 on the aboli-

tion of fish traps, adopted by the Alaska Constitutional Convention and appended to this constitution, shall be submitted to the voters and if ratified shall become effective as provided in each ordinance.

**SECTION 25. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This constitution shall take effect immediately upon the admission of Alaska into the Union as a state.

**SECTION 26. APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.** If a majority of those voting on the question at the general election in 1982 approve the ballot proposition for the total cost to the state of providing for relocation of the capital, no additional voter approval of appropriations for that purpose within the cost approved by the voters is required under the 1982 amendment limiting increases in appropriations (art. IX, sec. 16).

**SECTION 27. RECONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENT LIMITING INCREASES IN APPROPRIATIONS.** If the 1982 amendment limiting appropriation increases (art. IX, sec. 16) is adopted, the lieutenant governor shall cause the ballot title and proposition for the amendment to be placed on the ballot again at the general election in 1986. If the majority of those voting on the proposition in 1986 rejects the amendment, it shall be repealed.

**SECTION 28. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.** The 1982 amendment limiting appropriation increases (art. IX, sec. 16) applies to appropriations made for fiscal year 1984 and thereafter.



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