

<p>English</p> <p>LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY</p>	<p>Yup'ik (Yukon Dialect)</p> <p>Legislative Affairs Agency-m, Alaska-mi Alerquuciurtet, Yuvrillermegnek Nallunairutiit</p>
<p>Ballot Measure No. 3 – 13MINW An Act to Increase Alaska's Minimum Wage</p>	<p>Apyun Alerquutngurcuumalriamun No. 3 - 13MINW</p> <p>Alaska-mi Calilriit Akingutiita Ikgelkacagaam Mayuqanillerkaa</p>
<p>The Act raises the state minimum wage. On January 1, 2015, it will go from \$7.75 to \$8.75 per hour. On January 1, 2016, the minimum wage will go up again to \$9.75 per hour. Each year after 2016, the state will adjust the minimum wage for inflation. The new amount must be at least \$1.00 more per hour than the federal minimum wage. Tips and gifts do not count as part of the minimum wage.</p>	<p>Uum alerquutem mayuqanirciqaa state-ami calilriit akingutiita aciqsinkacagii. January 1, 2015-ami, mayurciiqluku waken \$7.75 cass'ami wavet \$8.75 cass'ami. January 1, 2016-ami-llu mayurtenqigciiqluku wavet \$9.75 cass'ami. 2016-am kinguani, State-am allamiaqan kitukanirlaryaraa calilriit akingutiita aciqsinkacagii cat akiturillrat maliggluku. Nutaraq cuq'liaq \$1.00-amek cass'ami kitumaarkauluku Anguyagtem cuq'liara. Cikiutet quyattet-llu mat'umun naaqutngungaitut.</p>

Ballot Measure #3 Statement in Support

Under existing law, the minimum wage in Alaska is set at \$.50 over the federal minimum wage. Since the current federal minimum wage is \$7.25, Alaska's minimum wage is \$7.75 per hour. The \$.50 Alaska premium was established by the First Alaska Legislature in 1959, when the federal minimum wage was \$1.00 per hour.

The minimum wage is intended to assure "the maintenance on minimum standards of living necessary for the health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers" (Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938). No one can say Alaska's current minimum wage even comes close to doing this. A full-time, year-round worker making \$7.25 an hour earns only \$16,120 annually. This is \$8,600 below the federal poverty threshold for a family of three in Alaska (\$24,740) and \$13,700 below the federal poverty threshold for a family of four (\$29,820).

After having had the highest minimum wage in the nation for the first four decades after statehood, Alaska has fallen to 19th, behind even low-wage states such as Florida (\$7.93) and Arizona (\$7.90). Thirteen states provide for an annual cost-of-living adjustment to their minimum wage based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Washington (\$9.32) and Oregon (\$9.10) have the highest state minimum wages; the minimum wage in California will increase to \$10 in January 2016.

The measure proposed by Alaskans for a Fair Minimum Wage would raise the state minimum wage to approximately what it should have been by January 1, 2016 had the 2003 legislature not repealed a cost of living adjustment enacted with broad public support in 2002. The increase is phased in over two years (to \$8.75 January 1, 2015 and to \$9.75 January 1, 2016, with cost of living adjustment annually after that) to accommodate employers of low-wage workers in adjusting to the increase.

The initiative bill also reaffirms the long-standing ban on counting employee tips toward meeting an employer's obligation to pay the full minimum wage to tipped employees.

Studies have shown that over 75% of Alaskan workers earning minimum wage are adults. While critics claim that increasing the minimum wage has a

Ballot Measure #3 Statement in Support

Yup'ik (Yukon Dialect)

Watua alerquutmi, Alaska-mi calilriim akingutkaa elkarcimauq \$.50-amek cipluku anguyagtem cuqii. Wanirpak anguyagtem cuqii \$7.25-aungan, Alaska-mi cuqii amllertauq \$7.75 cass'ami. \$.50-aq Alaska-mi ilangun piurtellruuq First Alaska Legislature-akun 1959-ami, anguyagtem cuqii amllertallrani \$1.00 cass'ami.

Una cuqliurun taqumallruuq "temem calritellranun, pitalqeggiluni, nuringavkenani-llu yuutekauluni (Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938). Kina qaneryuumanrituq wanirpak Alaska-m cuqiinun mallgumaniluku tuatnallerkaq. Ernerpak, allraquq kassuggluku calilria \$7.25 akingluni cass'ami kiingan akingeciquq \$16,120 allrakumi. \$8,600 amllertalriamek nurrluku anguyagtem cuqliumakii ilakuralriit pingayuuluteng Alaska-mi elluarluteng yuutekaat, tauna Alaska-mi amllertauq (\$24,740), cali anguyagtem cuqliumakiini elluarluteng ilakuralriit cetamauluteng yuutekaat nuringaluni \$13,700, tauna amllertauq (\$29,820).

Alaska-q state-aurtellran kinguani cuqliumalria calilriit akingutkaatni allrakuni cetamani quyinqurraurluni tamaitni state-ani watua kinguallruuq 19-arurluni, aciqsinruluni-llu allani state-ani aciqcilrianeq cuqligni, Florida (\$7.93) Arizona-q-llu (\$7.90). Qula pingayunek cipluku state-at ilallruit akingutkam amllertacia yuutekaq engelqiluku Consumer Price (CPI) Index-ami qanrutkumauq. Washington-aq (\$9.32), Oregon-aq-llu (\$9.10) quyinqurrauguk cuqii tamiini state-ani; California-m-llu cuqii mayurciqluni qultun \$10 amllertariluni January 2016-ami.

Alaska for a Fair Minimum Wage piyuutiita mayurcaraa watuam nalliini cuqliumalria mallegluku January 1, 2016-ami amllertayallra, 2003-ami alerquuciurtet ciuniullrukutgu yuutekam cuqliumallra, yuut amlleret piyuumiuteksaaqellrat 2002-ami. Mayurtellra cimiumallruuq malruk allrakuk aturlukek (\$8.75 January 1, 2015-ami wavet \$9.75-amun January 1, 2016-ami, taum kinguakun cuqliuraq cimiraqluku allamiaqan) ikayurluki calilriit akikunateng.

Uum cali ilakaa ak'a taqumalleq calilria calivian akilirarkauluku cuqliumalria akingutkaa muirrluku. Quyatekluki cikiutait akit allakarmeng piugut

negative impact on job opportunities for youth, studies have found the effect, if any, to be minor. In fact, under current Alaska law, which the proposed initiative would not change, workers under the age of 18 who work no more than 30 hours per week are exempted from the Alaska minimum wage and fall under the federal minimum wage law only.

In Alaska, approximately 30,000 workers at or near the minimum wage who would benefit from this measure are employed in seafood processing, hotels, restaurants and food service, child care, as cashiers and delivery drivers, and in other low-paying occupations.

Alaska Needs a Raise!

Ed Flanagan, Chair former Commissioner of Labor
Tom Cashen, Co-Chair former Commissioner of Labor

Jim Sampson, Co-Chair Commissioner of Labor and Mayor of the Fairbanks North Star Borough

ALASKANS FOR A FAIR MINIMUM WAGE

naaqtngungaunateng cuqliumalriamun akingutkamun calivian akilitarkaanun. Yuviurtet piut 75% cipluku Alaska-m yui taqnerullinluteng calilriit akingluteng cuqliumalriamek. Cam qayuwa ayuqerkaucianek qanerlariit pillratni quyigikanillra cuqliuram ikayuutngungaunani caliarkanun ayagyuat caliaqsuumakaitnun, yuvriutet piat tamatum arenqiallugutngullra, pikuni, arcaqanritniluku. Alaska-m alerquutaini, alerquutngurcuumalriim cimirngaitaa una, calilriit allrakungeksailnguut 18 yrs. calilalriit 30-ni cass'ani maqinrem iluani piurlanritut Alaska-m cuqliuraakun taugaam anguyagtem cuqliuraakun pimaluni.

Alaska-mi, tayima 30,000 nuniini calilriit, cuqliuraq akingutkaq aturluku qang'a-llu malleggluku, ikayuryaqai uum alerquutngurcugngalriim neqliulriani calilriaruut, allanivigni, nervigni, neqkanek calivigni, mikilngurnek qaunqilriit, laavkaani akiliurtet, canek-llu ayagacilriit alularluteng, allani-llu akikunateng caliani.

Ed Flanagan, Chair former Commissioner of Labor
Tom Cashen, Co-Chair former Commissioner of Labor

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ALASKANS FOR A FAIR MINIMUM WAGE

Ballot Measure #3

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION

Make no mistake, should Proposition 3 pass, it would have two immediate effects—but not the ones supporters would have you believe.

First, teenage unemployment will increase over time, reducing their chances of getting valuable work experience; second, the ability of low-skilled workers to earn income, especially those assisting seniors with errands and chores around the house, would be drastically cut—harming two groups of people at once.

In fact, more than those earning below it, the only potential beneficiaries of Proposition 3 are likely to be families earning at least three times the poverty level, making a minimum-wage increase a lousy anti-poverty initiative.

These results are not a matter of speculation, but economic patterns that have followed every increase in the minimum wage. It's vital voters know the truth about the minimum wage:

- 99 percent of all hourly wage workers in Alaska (all but 2,000 people) already earn above the minimum wage (2012, latest data available).
- More than 50 percent of minimum-wage workers are under age 24, so raising the rate removes the first rung up the economic ladder of life for young adults, as business owners are forced to cut back on hiring in order to meet the cost increase
- After the last federal increase in the minimum wage, one-half million teenage jobs disappeared following six months, and that was in a period of economic recovery when more jobs should be available.
- The average annual family income of those earning the minimum wage (nationally in 2009) was over \$48,000.
- Significantly more people earning at least three times the poverty level will benefit as those living beneath it.
- 83 percent of minimum wage earners are teenagers living with working parents, adults living alone, or dual income couple.

Ballot Measure #3

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION

Yup'ik (Yukon Dialect)

Nallunrilkiciu, Proposition 3-aq piureskan, malruuguk agtuumaarkak-taugaam pisqumastain elpecenun ukveqesqumalriarunrituk.

Ciuqliq, taqnerurteksailnguut calisciigatellrat mayurciquq, assilriamek caliyaram tungiinun elitellerkait ikeglicarluku; aipaa-wa, caliarpagnek elisnganrilnguut akinglallerkait, arcaqerluteng ak'allaurtellrianek ikayuqengtulit kevgartualuki enaitni-llu caliluteng, kepumaciquq-ataucikun aknirutnguluni malrugun yugun.

Arcaqanruluni akinglalrianun akikiuraq nurruluku, kiingan ikayurciqngatai Proposition 3-am ilakuralriit akingetulit pingayurqunek cipluku yuutekaq, akingutkam ilamallran quyigikanirluku cuqii yuutekaq alerquutngurcuumalria.

Makut waten ayuqellrat ellmikun pimanritut, taugaam akim atullran ayuquciqai piurlallriit tamiini akingutkam cuqii mayurcimaagan: Cucuklitulit nallunritnarqaat qayuwa ayuqeqapiaraucia akingutkam mayuqanillran:

- 99%-ait cass'atgun akingluteng calitutlit Alaska-mi (2,000-at taugaam yuut pivkenateng) ak'a akingellruut cipluku cuqliurumalria akingutkaq (2012-ami qanrutkumalria aturluku).
- Avgit cipluku cuqliumalriamek akinglalriit allrakungqertut yuinaq cetamanek cipluku (24), taumek mayurtellran cuqliuram aug'arciqaa akikun ikayuutekaat ayagyuat, caliviit pikestait caliarkanek pilallrat ilangaringakan akilitarka q tangerrluku.
- Nangnermek anguyagtem mayuqanillran cass'ami akingutkaq, million-am avgi taqnerurteksailnguut caliarkait taqellruit, arvinelgen iralut kinguatni, tamana pillruuq akim atullerkaan mayuqaningnaqellrata nalliini caliarkat amlleret paivngaiyallrata nalliini.
- Ilakuralriit akinglallrat cuqkiuraq aturluku (tamaitni state-ami 2009-ami) akingellruut

Prop. 3 supporters point to Washington state as an example Alaska should follow. In 2013, both states had similar unemployment rates—6.5 percent in Alaska, and 7 percent in Washington. But for young adults ages 16 to 19, the situation was much different. In Alaska, where the minimum wage is \$7.75 an hour, teen unemployment was 17.5 percent. In Washington state, where the minimum wage is \$9.32 an hour and rises every year because of indexing to inflation, the teen unemployment rate was an astounding 30.6 percent.

What happens when minimum wages rise too high? Remember filling station attendants. How about baggers in grocery stores? Or, for older people, ushers in movie theatres. All have been eliminated. Technology may do the same for today's minimum wage jobs. Placing orders through touch screens and the self-checkout is growing in Alaska. Losing these jobs means losing the bottom rung on the career ladder and fewer opportunities for the people who used to fill those jobs.

Asks economist William J. Dennis, who has studied small business and the minimum wage for 40 years: "Employers want experienced workers. How do you get experience when you price people out of the market in the first place?"

National Federation of Independent Business/Alaska
Douglas Murray, P.E.
PeggyAnn McConnochie
Kevin Turkington

\$48,000-aq cipluku.

- Nallunaunateng amllenrit yuut akinglallriit pingayurqunek yuutekaq cipluku ikayuumaciqut imkut nurrluku akinglallriit pitacirluki.
- 83%-aat akingelallriit cuqkiuraq aturluku taqnerurteksailnguugut calilriigni angayuqaagmini uitaluni, taqneret-llu kiimelluteng enemi uitalriit, qang'a-llu malruk yuuk tamarmek akingetulik.

Prop. 3-aam piyuutekestain eniraat Washington-am state-aa Alaska-mun cuqyutekluku maligtesqelluku. 2013-ami, Washington-ami Alaska-mi-llu caliarilnguut naaquiciat ayuqellruuq-6.5% Alaska-mi, 7%-llu Washington-aami.

Taugken taqnerurteksailngurnun allrakulegnun 16-amek 19-aq tekilluku, tuatnallrat ilaunrupallruuq. Alaska-mi \$7.75-aaq cuqekluku akingelallrat cass'ami 17.5% amllertallruut taqnerurteksailnguut caliaritellret. Washington-am state-ani, \$9.32 amllertalriami cass'ami akinglallrat mayurturluni-llu allrakuaqan cat akiturillrat pitekluku, taqnerurteksailnguut amllertallruut 30.6%.

Qayuwa pilartat cuqliumalria akingutkaq mayussiyaagaqan? Neq'akiciki kaassivigni calilriit. Laavkaami-llu calilriit kipukenganek caquiluteng? Qang'a-llu, ak'allaunrit yuut, tangercetaarvigni calilriit. Tamarmeng taqevkaumallruut. Kallugteggun piaram tuatnaciqellii ernerpak cuqkiuraq aturluku caliat. T.V-t-ggun kipukengarkamegnek pilriit ellmeggnek-llu akililluki pilriit amlleriinartut Alaska-mi. Makut caliat taqkata mayuqani calilalriit piunriumaciquq ikegliluteng-llu caliarkait makuni calilallret.

Apluku William J. Dennis akim atullran ayuqucianek yuvririlleq, taum yuvriumallruu caliarraat angenrilnguut akingellerkam-llu cuqii allrakut yuinak malruk aturlukek. "Caliviit piyugut caliam elisngastainek. Qayuwa caliaq elicunarqeciqa yuut calinermek taqevkaumakata?"

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