

<p><b>English</b></p> <p><b>LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY</b></p>	<p><b>Bristol Bay Yup'ik</b></p> <p><b>Legislative Affairs Agency-im pillerkiurai</b></p>
<p><b>Ballot Measure No. 3 – 13MINW</b>  <b>An Act to Increase Alaska’s Minimum Wage</b></p>	<p><b>Apyun Alerquutngurcugngalriamun No. 3 - 13MINW</b></p> <p><b>Alaska-mi Calilriit akingutevguarautaita ilakaniuteklerkait</b></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 Akingutevguarautait. January 1, 2015-aami, waken \$7.75 wavet \$8.75 sass' aaq. January 1, 2016-aami-llu mayurtenqigciiiqaatt wavet \$9.75 sass' aaq. 2016-aam kinguani, State-am allamiaqan kitugtelarciqaa calilriit akingutiita ilakanircuutekaat. Nutaraq cuq' liaq \$1.00-aarurrluku ilamaarkaulluku sass' aaq Anguyagtem akiliutiini quyinruluni. Cikiutet quyatet-llu mat'umun naaqutngungaitut.</p>

## English

### **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 19<sup>th</sup>, 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

## Bristol Bay Yup'ik

### **Ballot Measure #3 Statement in Support**

Watua alerquutmi, Alaska-mi calilriim akingutkaa elkarcimauq \$.50-amek cipluku anguyagtem cuqii. Wanirpak anguyagtem cuqii \$7.25-aaruan, Alaska-mi cuqii amllertauq \$7.75 sass'ami. \$.50-aq Alaska-mi ilangun piurtellruuq First Alaska Legislature-aakun 1959-aami, anguyagtem cuqii amllertallrani \$1.00 sass'a.

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

Alaska-q state-aurtellran kinguani cuqliumalria calilriit akingutkaatni allrakuni cetamani quyinqurraurraarluni tamaitni state-ani watua kinguvallruuq 19-aarurluni, aciqsinruluni-Illu allani state-ani aciqcilrianeq cuqlegni, Florida (\$7.93) Arizona-q-Illu (\$7.90). Qula pingayunek cipluku state-at ilallruit akingutkam amllertacia yuutekaq engelqiluku Consumer Price (CPI) Index-aami qanrutkumauq. Washington-aaq (\$9.32), Oregon-aaq-Illu (\$9.10) quyinqurrauguk cuqiiq tamiini state-ani; California-m-Illu cuqii mayurciqluni qultun \$10 amllertariluni January 2016-aami.

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

yuvrirauit nasvaumalartut 75%- aaq cipluku Alaska-kami caliliit taqneret akingutait ikgellruluteng.

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**

Cam qaillun ayuqerkaucianek qanlalriit pillratni quyigikanillra cuqliuram ikayuutngungaunani caliarkanun ayagyuat caliaqsugngakaitnun, yuvriutet piat tamatum arenqiallugutngullra, pikuni, arcaqanritniluku.

Alaska-m alerqutaini, alerquutngurcugngalriim cimirngaita una, calilriit allrakungeksailnguut 18 yrs. calilalriit 30-ni sass'ani nitilim iluani pinritut Alaska-m cuqliuraakun taugaam anguyagtem cuqliuraakun pimaluni.

Alaska-mi, tayima 30,000 nuniini calilriit, cuqliuraq akingutkaq aturluku wall'u mallegluku, ikayuryaqai uum alerquutngurcugngalriim neqliulriani calilriaruut, allanivigni, nervigni, neqkanek calivigni, mikilngurnek qaunqilriit, kipusvigni 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**

**English**

**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

**Bristol Bay Yup'ik**

**Ballot Measure #3**

**STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION**

Alaruteksaqunaku, Proposition 3-aaq piureskan, malruuguk egmianun agtuumaarkak-taugaam pisqumastain elpecenun ukveqesqumakait.

Ciuqliq, taqnerurteksailnguut calisciigatellrat mayurciquq, assilriamek caliyaram tungiinun elitellerkait ikeglicarluku; aipaa-wa, caliarpagnek elisnganrilnguut akingelallerkait, arcaqerluteng ak'allaurtellrianek ikayuqengtulit kevgartualuki enaitni-llu caliluteng, kepumaciquq-ataucikun akngirutnguluni malrugnun yugnun.

Arcaqanruluni akingelalrianun akikiuraq nurrluku, kiingan ikayurciqngatai Proposition 3-aam ilakuralriit akingetulit pingayurqunek arrsiyaran cuqyutii, taqumaarkauluku akingemyaagutkam ilakaa picalngunarq ilamallran quellriaruluni.

Makut waten ayuqellrat ellmikun pimanritut, taugaam akim atullran ayuquciqai piurtelalriit tamiini akingutkam cuqii mayurcimaqaan. Pinarqellria cucuklitulit nallunaitarkaata piciulria akingecuaralriit:

- 99%-ait sass'atgun akingluteng calitutlit Alaska-mi (2,000-aat taugaam yuut pivkenateng) ak'a akingellruut cipluku cuqliurumalria akingutkaq (2012-aami qanrutkumalria aturluku).
- Avgit cipluku cuqliumalriamek akingelalriit allrakungqertut yuinaq cetamanek cipluku (24), taumek mayurtellran cuqliuram aug'arciqaa akikun ikayuutekaata ayagyuat, caliviit pikestait caliarkanek pilallrat ilangaringakan akilitarkaqa tangerrluku.
- Nangnermek anguyagtem mayuqanillran sass'ami akingutkaq, miiligaam avgi taqnerurteksailnguut caliarkait taqellruit, arvinelgen iralut kinguatni, tamana pillruuq akim atullerkaan quyigikaningnaqellrata nalliini caliarkat amlleret paivngaiyallrata nalliini.
- Ilakuralriit akingelallrat cuqkiuraq aturluku (tamaitni state-ani 2009-aami) akingellruut

living alone, or dual income couple.

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-aaq cipluku.

- Nallunaunateng amllennit yuut akingelalriit pingayurqunek yuutekaq cipluku ikayuumaciqut imkut nurrluku akingelalriit pitacirluki.
- 83%-aat akiingetulriit cuqkiuraq aturluku taqnerurteksailnguugut calilriigni angayuqaagmini uitaluni, taqneret-llu kiimenateng enemi uitalriit, wall'u malruk yuuk tamarmek akingetulik.

Prop. 3-aam piyuutekestain eniraat Washington-aam state-aa Alaska-mun cuqyutekluku maligtesqelluku. 2013-aami, Washington-aami Alaska-mi-llu caliarilnguut naaquiciat ayuqellruuq-6.5% Alaska-mi, 7%-llu Washington-aami. Taugken taqnerurteksailngurnun allrakulegnun 16-aamek 19-aaq tekilluku, tuatnallrat llaunrurpallruuq. Alaska-mi \$7.75-aaq cuqekluku akingelallrat sass'ami 17.5% amllertallruut taqnerurteksailnguut caliaritellret. Washington-aam state-aani, \$9.32 amllertalriami sass'ami akingelallrat mayurturluni-llu allrakuaqan cat akiturillrat pitekluku, taqnerurteksailnguut amllertallruut 30.6%.

Qaillun pilartat cuqliumalria akingutkaq mayussiyaagaqan? Neq'akiciki kaassivigni calilriit. Kipusvigni-mi calilriit kipukenganek caquiluteng? Wall'u, ak'allaunrit yuut, tangercetaarvigni calilriit. Tamarmeng taqevkaumallruut. Kallugteggun piaram tuatnaciqellii ernerpak cuqkiuraq aturluku caliat. T.V-t-ggun kipukengarkameggnek pilriit ellmeggnek-llu akililluki pilriit amlleriinartut Alaska-mi. Makut caliat taqkata quyigikanillerkaat calilalriit piunriumaciquq ikegliluteng-llu caliarkait makuni calilallret.

Apluku William J. Dennis akim atullran ayuqucianek yuvririlleq, taum yuvriumallrui caliarraat angenrilnguut akingellerkam-llu cuqii allrakut yuinaak malruk aturlukek. "Caliviit piugtut caliam elisngastainek. Qaillun caliaq elicunarqeciqa yuut calinermek taqevkaumakata?"

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