

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER:

4/10/85

Date _____

Mr. President

The Committee on FINANCE considered SB 300

and recommending the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 from the State Treasury for fiscal year 1985-86.

and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for _____
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chairman

Chairman recommendation

Introduced: 4/26/85
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY SACKETT

2

SENATE BILL NO. 300

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act authorizing the expenditure of more than
7 \$1,000,000 from the disaster relief fund for flood
8 disasters; and providing for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. The governor is authorized to spend more than \$1,000,000
11 from the assets of the disaster relief fund (AS 44.19.048) to alleviate the
12 effects of disasters as defined in AS 44.19.050 that result from floods
13 occurring at any place within the state.

14 * Sec. 2. The authority given by sec. 1 of this Act terminates
15 January 15, 1986.

16 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
17 10.070(c).

C+U

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR SENATE BILL 300

An Act authorizing the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 from the disaster relief fund for flood disasters

Section 1

Under current law, the Governor may not authorize the expenditure of more than \$1 million from the Disaster Relief Fund. This bill would provide him with the temporary authority to expend more in anticipation of spring floods which are likely to occur. Flooding that occurs in any part of the state would be eligible for disaster relief money.

Section 2

The temporary authority to spend over \$1 million expires on January 15, 1986.

Section 3

Immediate effective date.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

FOURTH STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 30, 1985

SUBJECT: Advance authorization under SB 300

TO: Senator John Sackett

FROM: Billy G. Berrier *BGB*
Director
Division of Legal Services

You have asked whether in our opinion there are legal or constitutional problems in advance authorization to spend more than \$1,000,000 from the disaster relief fund as is done in Senate Bill 300.

In my opinion there are none.

AS 44.19.048 provides in relevant part:

Sec. 44.19.048 DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

(a) There is in the Office of the Governor a disaster relief fund. The Department of Revenue is custodian of the fund.

(b) Subject to the restrictions of (d) and (e) of this section, the governor may, without additional legislative authorization, expend not more than \$1,000,000 of the assets of the disaster relief fund for the following purposes:

The statute does not require that the additional legislative authorization occur after a specific disaster or that the authorization be for a specific disaster. It is quite possible, and in my understanding is the case here, that there may be soundly based belief there is a serious possibility that a known condition may cause a disaster during the interim which cannot be specifically identified. It would not be a logical reading of the statute to so limit its operation that either the fund could not be used in a timely fashion or the legislature must meet in special

Senator John Sackett
April 30, 1985
Page 2

session to authorize its use. It is therefore my opinion
that advance authorization is permitted.

I see no constitutional problem which advance authorization
would raise.

BGB:ojb
J14/064

CIV

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR

John C. Sackett

CO-CHAIRMAN
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

MEMBER
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE
SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES



Senate

HOME ADDRESS
P O BOX 11
RUBY, ALASKA 99768

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
TELEPHONE 465-3753

ANCHORAGE
TELEPHONE 272-3404

MEMORANDUM

Date: April 30, 1985

To: SENATOR JAN FAIKS
Co-Chair, SFC

From: SENATOR JOHN C. SACKETT *JS*

Subj: SB-300 / authorizing the expenditure of more than \$1 million from the disaster relief fund for flood disasters.

Under AS 44.19.048, the Governor may expend up to \$1 million dollars for the purpose of disaster relief. Flooding is defined as a natural disaster in AS 44.19.050. In order for the Governor to spend more than \$1 million in disaster relief funds, the Governor must have legislative approval. This bill grants that approval NOW before the legislature adjourns because reports from the National Weather Service, River Forecast Center, are predicting a HIGH potential for flooding on the major drainage systems in the State. (Division of Emergency Services, Donald Drury)

I have enclosed the following documents to familiarize members with the dangerous potential of flooding this Spring.

1. Spring Breakup Program Outline (Military Affairs)
2. Spring Breakup Briefing (Division of Emergency Services)
3. Flood Fight Centers (Division of Emergency Services)
4. Flood Emergency Checklist
5. Memo to Jay Hogan from Military Affairs requesting an additional \$40.0 for river sanding.
6. April 24, 1985 River breakup forecast and flood potential
7. April 17, 1985 River breakup forecast and flood potential

By granting the Governor the authority to exceed the \$1 million limitation for disaster relief, we will avoid the unnecessary and costly expense of a special session to provide that authority.

The authority to expend more than \$1 million terminate Jan. 15, 1985.

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§ 44.19.046

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STATE GOVERNMENT

§ 44.19.048

the person appointed under AS 44.19.040 succeeds directly to the office of acting governor until successors to the respective offices are elected in a special election. (§ 5 ch 174 SLA 1959)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.150. Renumbered in 1980. and time of calling special election, see AS 15.40.230.

Cross references. — As to condition

Article 3. Disaster and Emergency Relief Funds.

Section

48. Disaster relief fund

49. Grants and loans to municipalities damaged by natural disaster

Section

50. Definition

52. Fuel emergency fund

Revisor's notes. — In 1980, the sections of this chapter were extensively renumbered. For derivations of current sections and current disposition of former

sections consult the parallel reference table at the beginning of this title and the Table of Sections Amended, Etc. in binder no. 8.

Sec. 44.19.048. Disaster relief fund. (a) There is in the Office of the Governor a disaster relief fund. The Department of Revenue is custodian of the fund.

(b) Subject to the restrictions of (d) and (e) of this section, the governor may, without additional legislative authorization, expend not more than \$1,000,000 of the assets of the disaster relief fund for the following purposes:

(1) to implement provisions of law relating to disaster relief in the case of a disaster as defined in AS 44.19.050 occurring after October 11, 1967;

(2) to alleviate the effects of a disaster as defined in AS 44.19.050 occurring after October 11, 1967, by making loans or grants to persons or municipalities on terms the governor considers appropriate or by other means the governor considers appropriate.

(c) Subject to the restrictions of (d) and (e) of this section, the governor may, without additional legislative authorization, expend for any fiscal year not more than \$500,000 of the assets of the disaster relief fund to prevent or minimize the effects of an event which occurs in any part of the state after October 11, 1967 and which, in the determination of the governor, poses a direct and imminent threat of resulting in a disaster of sufficient magnitude and severity to justify state action.

(d) Expenditures authorized by the legislature to alleviate effects of the natural disaster occurring on August 14, 1967 shall be reimbursed to the general fund from the disaster relief fund before any other expenditures may be made from the disaster relief fund.

11 AM AST Wed. April 24, 1985

FORECAST OF RIVER BREAKUP DATES AND FLOOD POTENTIAL

(Prepared 24 Apr. 85 -- Next Update 1 May 85)

Air temperatures moderated somewhat over most of mainland Alaska during the past week. However, they still remain below normal...particularly in the western part of the State. A definite warming has occurred in the Canadian portion of the Yukon Drainage which should begin break up on the Upper Yukon River in Canada next week.

The snowpack changed very little during the past week with above normal amounts being reported in the Central Interior. Clear weather and above freezing temperatures are starting the melt process in the Eastern half of the Interior...the Copper and Susitna River Basins.

The longer range temperature forecast for the State shows continued unseasonably cool weather in the Western half of the State with near normal temperatures in the Eastern half. No significant precipitation is expected on the major river drainages.

The flood threat from ice jams remains high on the major interior river basins. The warming trend in the upper Yukon and the continued cold in the Lower Basin tends to accentuate the flood potential since the melt water from upstream will encounter hard ice in the Lower river which forms ice jams much easier.

As we approach the breakup season.. people with property in low lying areas along the rivers should take measures to protect their property from breakup flood waters.

The following table gives the estimated breakup dates and flood potential for the major rivers. Note that the flood potential is rated as LOW, MODERATE, or HIGH.....

	<u>Breakup Date</u>	<u>Flood Potential</u>
Copper River	5-10 May	Moderate
Susitna River - above Talkeetna	5-10 May	
Susitna River - below Talkeetna	3-12 May	High
Kuskokwim River - Nikolai to Sleetmute	10-18 May	High
Kuskokwim River - Sleetmute to Bethel	10-20 May	High
Tanana River - Above Fairbanks	1-7 May	Moderate
Tanana River - below Fairbanks	7-15 May	High
Chena River	2-7 May	

FORECAST OF RIVER BREAKUP DATES AND FLOOD POTENTIAL

(Prepared 24 Apr. 85 -- Next Update 1 May 85)

	<u>Breakup Date</u>	<u>Flood Potential</u>
Yukon River - Eagle to Tanana	11-17 May	High
Yukon River - Tanana to Anvik	17-21 May	High
Yukon River - Anvik to Alakaruk	21-30 May	High
Koyukuk River - Bettles to Hughes	14-22 May	High
Koyukuk River - Hughes to Koyukuk	22-27 May	Moderate
Seward Peninsula Streams	16-23 May	Moderate
Kobuk River	15-23 May	High
Noatak River	22-30 May	
Brooks Range - South Slope Drainage	15-22 May	
Brooks Range - North Slope Drainage	25-31 May	
Arctic Coastal Drainages	5-10 Jun	

ALASKA RIVER BREAKUP FORECAST
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
11 AM AST WED APR 17 1985

FORECAST OF RIVER BREAKUP DATES AND FLOOD POTENTIAL

(PREPARED 17 APR 85--NEXT UPDATE 24 APR 85)

ALL INDICATORS POINT TOWARD CONTINUED COLDER THAN NORMAL WEATHER FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS IN THE LOWER YUKON...KOBUK...KOYUKUK AND KUSKOKWIM BASINS. TEMPERATURES CLOSER TO NORMAL SHOULD PREVAIL IN EASTERN PARTS OF ALASKA INCLUDING THE UPPER YUKON...THE TANANA... THE COPPER AND THE SUSITNA BASINS.

THIS YEARS SNOWPACK REMAINS ABOVE NORMAL OVER MUCH OF THE STATE. THE HEAVIEST AMOUNTS ARE FOUND IN THE UPPER YUKON...THE WESTERN SUSITNA ...THE KUSKOKWIM AND LOWER TANANA BASINS.

RIVER ICE IS NEAR NORMAL ON THE MAJOR RIVERS. THE EXCEPTION IS IN THE HEAVY SNOW AREAS WHERE THE SNOW COVER INSULATED THE ICE DURING THE WINTER RESULTING IN THIN ICE.

WITH THE MORE SEASONABLE TEMPERATURES IN THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN INTERIOR AS WELL AS THE SUSITNA VALLEY SIGNS OF BREAKUP SHOULD BECOME EVIDENT DURING THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. TO THE WEST IN THE LOWER YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM BASINS BREAKUP WILL CONTINUE TO BE DELAYED UNTIL EARLY MAY.

THE FLOOD THREAT FROM ICE JAMS REMAINS HIGH ON THE MAJOR INTERIOR RIVER BASINS. THE COLD WEATHER DURING THE LAST THREE WEEKS HAS PREVENTED THE RIVER ICE FROM SOFTENING UNDER THE SPRING SUN. THIS SOFTENING OF THE ICE IS NEEDED TO EASE THE ICE JAM FLOOD PROBLEM.

AS WE APPROACH THE BREAKUP SEASON...PEOPLE WITH PROPERTY IN LOW LYING AREAS ALONG THE RIVERS SHOULD TAKE MEASURES TO PROTECT THEIR PROPERTY FROM BREAKUP FLOOD WATERS.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE ESTIMATED BREAKUP DATES AND FLOOD POTENTIAL FOR THE MAJOR RIVERS. NOTE THAT THE FLOOD POTENTIAL IS RATED AS LOW...MODERATE...OR HIGH.

LOCATION	BREAKUP DATE	FLOOD POTENTIAL
COPPER RIVER	5-15 MAY	MODERATE
SUSITNA RIVER - ABOVE TALKEETNA	5-10 MAY	
SUSITNA RIVER - BELOW TALKEETNA	5-12 MAY	HIGH
KUSKOKWIM RIVER - NIKOLAI TO SLEETHUTE	7-18 MAY	HIGH
KUSKOWIM RIVER - SLEETHUTE TO BETHEL	10-20 MAY	HIGH
TANANA RIVER - ABOVE FAIRBANKS	1-7 MAY	MODERATE
TANANA RIVER - BELOW FAIRBANKS	7-15 MAY	HIGH
CHENA RIVER	2-7 MAY	MODERATE
YUKON RIVER - EAGLE TO TANANA	4-15 MAY	HIGH
YUKON RIVER - TANANA TO ANVIK	15-21 MAY	HIGH
YUKON RIVER - ANVIK TO ALAKANUK	21-30 MAY	HIGH
KOYUKUK RIVER - BETTLES TO HUGHES	13-20 MAY	HIGH
KOYUKUK RIVER - HUGHES TO KOYUKUK	20-25 MAY	MODERATE
SEWARD PENINSULA STREAMS	18-23 MAY	MODERATE
KOBUK RIVER	15-20 MAY	HIGH
NOCATAK RIVER	20-28 MAY	
BROOKS RANGE - SOUTH SLOPE DRAINAGES	13-20 MAY	
BROOKS RANGE - NORTH SLOPE DRAINAGES	25-31 MAY	
ARCTIC COASTAL DRAINAGES	5-10 JUN	

GJN APR 85
525

END REQUEST

RECEIVED APR 18 1985

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY
AND VETERANS AFFAIRS**
ALASKA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

P.O. BOX 2267
PALMER, ALASKA 99645
PHONE: (907) 266-1370
(907) 376-3061

April 16, 1985

The Honorable John Sackett
Alaska Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sackett:

The Alaska Division of Emergency Services (ADES), has implemented its annual Spring Breakup Program in an attempt to prevent community flooding, and in those instances where it cannot be prevented, to minimize the effects of flooding on people and property.

Our mitigation efforts have been directed towards preventing the development of ice jams which cause most of the flooding during breakup on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. This prevention consists of spreading sand, by aircraft, approximately a month before breakup at selected (known) jam points. The sand absorbs radiation from the sun and causes the ice to weaken and fracture before the upstream ice breaks up and moves downstream. The downstream ice then moves freely through the choke point. No program to prevent river flooding has ever been 100% effective but no river community has experienced major flooding due to ice jams in those areas we have sanded since the program began. Sanding is conducted by the Division from Galena on the Yukon River and from Aniak on the Kuskokwim River. A modified sanding effort is conducted from Fairbanks on the Tanana River.

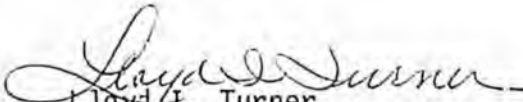
As part of an on-going public awareness program we have mailed the enclosed material to each community, in your district, with a history of flooding or the potential for flooding during Spring Breakup. Hopefully this package, along with the assistance provided by the Division's Emergency Management Officers, will prepare the communities for possible flooding, thereby reducing the threat to life and property.

The Honorable John Sackett
Page 2
April 16, 1985

Data gathering and hazard assessment of flooding potential will be accomplished on a daily basis by aerial reconnaissance of the rivers as breakup occurs. We will be working with the National Weather Service, Corps of Engineers, National Guard, other State and federal agencies and the local community leaders in preparing operational plans for warning and response.

If you have any suggestions or recommendations that will enable us to improve this information package or better respond to the needs of the communities in your district, please contact me.

Sincerely,


Lloyd I. Turner
Director

LIT:DRD:kd
Enclosures: as stated

See 19

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Jay Hogan, Associate Director
Office of Management and Budget
Office of the Governor

DATE: Jan. 25, 85

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-600

FROM: *R.L.R.* Richard L. Rountree, Director
Admin. & Support Services Division
Dept. of Military & Veterans Affairs

SUBJECT: FY-85 Supplemental

The Department of Military & Veterans Affairs requests a supplemental appropriation for current year FY-85 for the Disaster Planning & Control BRU, State Emergency Management component. This funding (40.0) is needed for the purchase and placement of sand at strategic locations on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers to help prevent flooding caused by Ice Jams.

The funding for Flood Control was short funded due to budget cuts in the FY-85 budget authorizations.

Note: The FY-84 actual expenditures for flood control was 78.1.

The FY-85 authorization	40.0
Supplemental Request	40.0
Projected need	<u>80.0</u> GF

If this supplemental is not funded it could result in extensive flooding along the rivers thereby creating disasters when populated areas are flooded.

Attached is a memo from the program manager which states the impact of the projected shortfall.

OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
JAN 27 1985

BUDGET REVIEW

||

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Edward G. Pagano
Major General, AK NG
The Adjutant General
Department of Military
and Veterans Affairs

DATE: January 18, 1985

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 249-1370

FROM: *Lloyd Turner*
Lloyd Turner, Director
Division of Emergency Services
Department of Military
and Veterans Affairs

SUBJECT: Flood control Supplemental
Appropriation

Request a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$50,000.00 for Flood Control, to restore the funding level necessary to provide sanding and river reconnaissance at a level commensurate with past requirements. The National Weather Service's prediction for Spring Breakup flooding for Alaska identifies the risk to be much higher than normal this year.

On of the heaviest snow packs in several years blankets all of Alaska with exception of some areas on the south slopes of the Brooks Range - the North Slope - the Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas. In the heavy snow areas, the snow pack is on the order of 150 to 300 percent of the normal for early January. This is more snow than usually exists at the end of the winter in an average year.

Above normal precipitation is forecast for all areas through mid-February which is expected to continue the heavy buildup of snow on the major river basins in Alaska.

Snow cover is the main antecedent factor in producing Spring Breakup flooding. To reiterate, based on the current snow cover on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Susitna, Copper and Kobuk River Basins, and the projected precipitation for January and February, the risk of Spring Breakup flooding is much higher than normal this year.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The larger rivers of Alaska, such as the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Koyukuk, Porcupine, Tanana and Copper are subjected to extreme cold during the winter months, resulting in an ice cover as deep as six feet. As the rivers open in the Spring and begin to flow again, the increasing runoff lifts the ice and attempt to move it downstream. Many portions of the rivers are meandering, with sharp bends, alternating shallow and deep portions, and have numerous sand bars. Ice jams can form when the large floes of ice attempt to move downstream and become lodged at bends, sand bars or constrictions.

In general, there are three types of ice jams that may occur during Spring Breakup.

1. The most common ice jam is caused by a large floe or ice sheet jamming at a river bend, at a constriction or on a sand bar. Hydrostatic heads as high as 23 feet have been recorded because of jams of this type. This type of jam may also occur in a stair-step pattern where one jam causes a slight backup; a second jam a slightly greater backup; and so on upstream, for many miles. Such a situation occurred in Sleetmute, where at least 12 separate jams caused total rise in the Sleetmute area of 14 to 16 feet.
2. A second type of jam occurs when a solid area of ice does not move. By resisting breakup, it stops the movement of the ice that has been broken on the upstream side. The resulting jam causes the same type of backup effect as the previous type of jam.
3. The third type of jam is rare and occurs only at mouths of major rivers. It is a jam that may form without the presence of large floes and is caused by tidal action. Should the tide be slack, with junk or slush ice in the river, and the temperature be below freezing, the ice will freeze together. When the tide ebbs, the jam will stay in place. This type of jam usually occurs in the Yukon Delta area. Sea ice at the mouth of the river may also reduce the flow of river ice moving out to sea causing this type of jam.

Whatever the cause or type of ice jam the consequences are an overbank flow causing inundation of those river communities upstream of the jams. Should the flow of water become too deep, ice may move into the community, crushing homes and threatening complete destruction. A jam may threaten a community with flooding and accompanying ice problems in a matter of hours. NOTE: In the Spring of 1982; an ice jam formed downstream of the community of Ft. Yukon, within two hours it had caused flooding of 75 percent of the community.

The presence of ice jam during Spring Breakup and the resulting flooding of rivers has always been with the river communities. As the populations of these areas grow and their life support systems become more sophisticated i.e., water/sewer systems, electrical power systems, roads and bridges, and larger permanent structures (homes, schools, etc.) the economic cost of permitting these jams and floods becomes intolerable. Additionally every effort must be made to prevent the suffering and hardship imposed on residents of these communities brought about by ice jams and subsequent flooding.

Based on an initial test program in the Spring of 1966; efforts have been directed towards prevention of ice jams as opposed to attempting to destroy them once they have occurred. This prevention consists of spreading sand, by aircraft, approximately one month prior to breakup at selected (known) jam points. By sanding these selected points the weakening and fracturing of this ice, before the upstream ice breaks up and moves downstream, allow the upstream ice to flow freely through these choke points.

MEMORANDUM

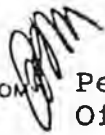
State of Alaska

TO Edward G. Pagano
Adjutant General
Department of Military Affairs

DATE June 24, 1983

FILE NO. 949

TELEPHONE NO. 465-3568

FROM  Peter B. McDowell, Director
Office of Management and Budget

SUBJECT: Disaster Relief Fund
Procedures

Below are procedures and guidelines to be followed for the Disaster Relief Fund beginning July 1, 1983 (FY 84):

1. Prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the Department of Military Affairs will prepare a memorandum requesting the Governor to approve any necessary transfers from the Rainy Day Fund to the Disaster Relief Fund (up to a maximum of \$5,000,000). This transfer will require Office of Management and Budget's review and the Governor's approval. If prior year balances in the Disaster Relief Fund are sufficient, a transfer will not be necessary.
2. If the transfer is necessary and approved, at the beginning of the fiscal year the State accountant will conduct a fund transfer from the Rainy Day Fund to the Disaster Relief Fund in the amount approved.
3. The Department of Military Affairs will then prepare a Journal Voucher (JV) with 110-120 transaction codes to establish an authorization for the amount transferred and/or the existing balance (not to exceed the \$5,000,000) and to restrict the entire amount.
4. When a disaster occurs, the Department of Military Affairs is to notify the Governor's Office. The Department sends a representative to the site in order to determine if in fact the criteria are present for a disaster declaration. A disaster proclamation is drafted by the Department and sent to the Governor for signature.
5. The Department then sends a representative to the site, accompanied by representatives from other departments as needed, and an estimated dollar amount with justification is prepared.

6. The Department then submits a memorandum to the Governor's Office for approval, requesting authority to unrestrict the appropriate amount of funds for each disaster emergency. The fund balance is required in each requesting memo, as well as detailed justification and estimated dollar amount. The memorandum must be accompanied by a Journal Voucher with a (120) transaction code to unrestrict funds and the disaster proclamation signed by the Governor.
7. The memorandum of request, with attachments, is forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Division of Budget Review, for final review and approval. After the Office of Management and Budget approves the request, it will be processed by the Division of Finance/Pre-Audit.
8. Detailed expenditure reports for each disaster will be kept by the Department.
9. At the end of each fiscal year, an annual report will be submitted to the Governor and the Office of Management and Budget.
10. Prior to the end of fiscal year 1985, the Office of Management and Budget, Division of Management, will audit the Disaster Fund activities and recommend changes, if necessary, to these procedures and guidelines.

cfc

cc: Tom Haas, State Accountant Department of Administration
Sandra Borbridge, Special Assistant to the Governor
Richard Rountree, Director of Administrative Services,
Department of Military Affairs

FLOOD EMERGENCY ACTIONS CHECKLIST
FOR MAYOR OR COUNCIL PRESIDENT

I. BEFORE THE FLOOD

1. Call a special meeting of the city/village council to discuss the flood threat and to organize the community for emergency operations.
2. Decide what is to be done and appoint a person to see that each job is carried out.
3. Receive and evaluate forecasts and predications which indicate a potential for flooding. Make whatever confirmations necessary, and pursue further information and guidance from the Alaska Division of Emergency Services (ADES), National Weather Service, the Corps of Engineers, or other qualified agencies. In coordination with these agencies, develop the following estimates on the basis of past experiences or other available data:
 - a. The level above flood stage that is anticipated, when will it start, and how long it will take to peak.
 - b. What areas are subject to flooding and to what extent.
 - c. On the basis of available physical indications, how much warning time will be available from the time that flooding is definitely imminent until the time it actually occurs.
 - d. What measures can be taken to eliminate obstructions or otherwise aid the runoff of water in stream channels.
4. The following items should be considered as early as possible:
 - a. Make plans to have the community residents move and store valuable equipment and supplies to high ground not subject to flooding-this includes boats, motors, law machines, fishnets, etc. In fact, outlying fish camps should be checked at the end of each season to insure all items of value have been moved.
 - b. Select the buildings on high ground that will be used for shelters or select a safe place on high ground to which your people can move in the event your community gets flooded. This should be a location the citizens can move by themselves ahead of, or during flooding.
 - c. Before a flood is expected, inform the citizens to have tents, sleeping bags, other bedding, stoves, medicine, food and fuel for heating and emergency lighting ready to move to high ground in the event floods may affect their homes. Note: If community buildings have been selected for sheltering the community, these items could be prepositioned once flood warnings have been issued.

- d. If it appears that your community is going to be flooded, individuals should move everything to high ground that could be damaged or if high ground is not available, move these items to the rafters or even to the roof of the house to prevent loss.
- e. Plan to shut down or protect the power plant as well as the telephone and radio stations, and other utility systems, if they are in the flood area.
- f. Should it be necessary to evacuate the community to another community:
 - (1) If available, plan to use community owned resources to help support the people in the evacuation area.
 - (2) Select landing areas for helicopters. Have a plan to mark these landing areas so they can be seen from the air.
 - (3) Decide on a method for telling the people when to evacuate and be sure they know what the signal is.
 - (4) Appoint someone to be in charge at the evacuation points and to make a record of those people evacuated.
 - (5) Appoint someone to be in charge of your people at the evacuation center.
- g. Keep the citizens informed about what you are doing and plan to do in event of a flood.

II. DURING THE FLOOD

- 1. Implement your emergency plan and take those actions required to save lives and minimize damage to property.
 - a. Make sure all equipment and personal property are moved to high ground above the flood waters.
 - b. Move your people to the selected shelter or high ground along with the supplies needed until the flood waters go down.
 - c. Keep ADES informed (Telephone 376-3061). If there is no high ground available to which your people can get to by themselves, assistance should be requested from ADES for evacuation. When this request is made, ADES will need to know how many people are to be evacuated. You will probably want the men and older boys to stay and protect the property, moving only the women and children and the sick and aged.

NOTE: Evacuation by air and resupply of emergency survival items is an emergency measure used to save lives and should be used only as a last resort. Not only is it expensive, but due to bad weather it can be dangerous or even impossible. Returning to the community after the flood is not considered an emergency and return will be by whatever means are available at the time, and your community will have to share the responsibility.

III. FOLLOWING THE FLOOD

1. After the flood waters have receded, the following actions should be taken:
 - a. Before allowing people who have been evacuated to return to their homes, request that a sanitarian or other health official, check the flooded area for health hazards.
 - b. Organize teams to clean up the community to prevent accidents and the spread of disease.
 - c. Provide assistance to the citizens in cleanup of their homes.
 - d. Within capability, make necessary repairs to homes and other buildings and restore community services as quickly as possible.
 - e. Check and make sure that the people use good sanitation practices, be especially careful of food and water to make sure it is safe for human consumption.
 - f. If outside assistance is needed, make a list of the various needs, and request emergency help from ADES.
 - g. Set up a central location where people who have suffered loss can come to request assistance. Fully document each request and make it available to the Red Cross representatives or a State official, if present.

SPRING BREAKUP 1985

FLOOD FIGHT CENTERS

FAIRBANKS FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Alternate: DOT/PF Facility, Fairbanks

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	ANG
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
DOT/PF	

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Commo Van/Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net

COMMUNITIES SERVED

YUKON RIVER

Eagle
Eagle Village
Circle
Birch Cree
Ft. Yukon
Chalkyitsik (Black River)
Beaver
Stevens Village
Rampart
Tanana
Ruby

TANANA RIVER

Tanacross
Delta Junction
Big Delta
Fairbanks (Chena)
Nenana
Minto
Manley

GALENA FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: Airport Maintenance Building
Alternate: Air Force Station

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	DOT/PF
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
ANG	USAF

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF
USAF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net
MARS

COMMUNITIES SERVED

YUKON RIVER

Galena
Nulato
Kaltag
Graying
Anvik
Shageluk (Innoko River)
Holy Cross

KOYUKUK RIVER

Allakaket
Hughes
Huslia
Koyukuk

ANIAK FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: Airport Maintenance Facility
Alternate:

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	ANG
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
DOT/PF	

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net

COMMUNITIES SERVED

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

Nikolai
Medra
McGrath
Stony River
Sleetmute
Red Devil
Georgetown
Crooked Creek
Napamiute
Chuathbaluk
Aniak
Kalskag
Lower Kalskag

BETHEL FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: National Guard Armory, Bethel
Alternate:

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	ANG
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
DOT/PF	BIA

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net

COMMUNITIES SERVED

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

Tuluksak
Akiak
Akiachak
Kwethluk
Bethel
Oscarville
Napaskiak
Napakiak
Tuntutuliak
Eek
Kwigillingak
Quinhagak

KOTZEBUE FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: National Guard Armory, Kotzebue
Alternate:

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	ANG
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
DOT/PF	

ST. MARY'S FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: National Guard Armory, St. Mary's
Alternate: St. Mary's Mission

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	DOT/PF
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
ANG	

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net

COMMUNITIES SERVED

YUKON RIVER

Russian Mission
Fortuna Lodge (Marshall)
Pilot Station
Pitka's Point
St. Mary's

Sen Sackett

BRIEFING FOR SPRING BREAKUP 1985
BY DONALD DRURY
CHIEF, OPERATIONS, ADES

EACH YEAR AT THIS TIME THE DIVISION DIRECTS ITS MAJOR EFFORT TOWARDS SPRING BREAKUP AND THE POTENTIAL FLOODING OF THE RIVER COMMUNITIES. THIS YEAR THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, RIVER FORECAST CENTER, HAS PREDICTED A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING ON THE MAJOR DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IN THE STATE. THIS PREDICTION IS BASED ON A COMBINATION OF FACTORS:

- ° CONTINUED COLDER THAN NORMAL TEMPERATURES TO THE WEST WITH NEARER TO NORMAL TEMPERATURES TO THE EAST.
- ° HIGHER SNOWPACK THEN NORMAL
- ° THICKNESS AND HARDNESS OF THE RIVER ICE

ALL OF THESE HAVE COMBINED TO PRESENT AN INCREASED POTENTIAL FOR MAJOR FLOODING.

I WOULD LIKE TO IDENTIFY THE MAJOR RIVER SYSTEMS, THE NWS PREDICTION FOR POTENTIAL FLOODING, AND OUR EXPERIENCE WITH THESE SYSTEMS DURING BREAKUP.

1. COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (MODERATE)

FLOODING OF THIS SYSTEM NORMALLY OCCURS IN THE SUMMER FROM HEAVY RAINS, SNOW AND GLACIER MELT. GLACIATION IN THE WINTER HAS ALSO POSED PROBLEMS. WE HAVEN'T HAD BREAKUP FLOODING IN THIS AREA FOR OVER 20 YEARS. THE COMMUNITY OF COPPER CENTER COULD EXPERIENCE FLOODING IF AN ICE JAM FORMED ON THE COPPER RIVER AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KLUTINA RIVER.

2. TANANA RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (MODERATE TO HIGH)

AGAIN, FLOODING NORMALLY OCCURS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS ON THIS DRAINAGE SYSTEM. THE EXCEPTION BEING OLD MINTO AND MANLEY, THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED FLOODING IN THE PAST BUT HAVE NOT DECLARED A DISASTER BECAUSE OF SPRING FLOODING. THE POSSIBILITY THAT NENANA COULD FLOOD EXISTS.

3. CHENA RIVER BASIN (MODERATE)

FLOODING OF FAIRBANKS BY THE CHENA RIVER HAS BEEN DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS FROM HEAVY RAINFALL. THIS IS WHAT CAUSED THE '67 FLOOD. THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS COMPLETED A FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT FOR THE CHENA RIVER LAST YEAR AND THEY FEEL THE PROJECT CAN HANDLE ANY MAJOR FLOODING OF FAIRBANKS, BY THE CHENA RIVER. NEW LOW LYING SUBDIVISIONS (STEAMBOATS) ALONG THE TANANA RIVER IN FAIRBANKS ARE SUBJECT TO FLOODING.

4. SUSITNA RIVER (HIGH)

ONLY ONE COMMUNITY ON THE SUSITNA POSES A PROBLEM OF FLOODING FROM SPRING BREAKUP AND THAT IS TALKEETNA.

5. KOYUKUK RIVER (MODERATE TO HIGH)

THE KOYUKUK RIVER FLOWS INTO THE YUKON RIVER AND WILL BE GOVERNORED BY ALL OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE YUKON RIVER PATTERN. FOUR (4) VILLAGES COULD BE AFFECTED BY SPRING BREAKUP FLOODING. ALLAKAKET, HUGHES, HUSLIA AND KOYUKUK ITSELF.

6. KOBUK RIVER (HIGH)

THE KOBUK RIVER ALWAYS HAS A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING IN COMMUNITIES DUE TO THE TERRAIN IN THAT AREA, EACH YEAR KOBUK, SHUNGNAK, AMBLER, KIANA AND NOORVIK ARE SUBJECTED TO HIGH WATER AND SOME MINOR FLOODING. AT LEAST ONE COMMUNITY EACH YEAR WANTS TO BE EVACUATED TO KOTZEBUE. THIS IS A CARRY OVER FROM THE SEVENTIES PRIOR TO THE MOLLY HOOTCH ACT WHEN THERE WERE NO FACILITIES ON HIGH GROUND IN THE COMMUNITIES TO HOUSE PEOPLE UNTIL FLOOD WATERS RECEDED. SINCE THE SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN BUILT IN EACH COMMUNITY (ON PILINGS OR HIGH GROUND) THIS NO LONGER TRUE. NO COMMUNITY ON THE KOBUK HAS DECLARED A DISASTER DUE TO FLOODING.

7. YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (HIGH)

ALL LOW LYING COMMUNITIES IN THIS DRAINAGE SYSTEM ARE SUBJECT TO FLOODS AND HAVE A HISTORY OF SPRING BREAKUP FLOODING. ICE JAMS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MOST OF THIS FLOODING AND ARE UNPREDICTABLE. BASICALLY, WHAT THE WEATHER SERVICE IS SAYING, IF ICE JAMS OCCUR, MORE WATER THAN NORMAL WILL BE IN THE SYSTEM AND FLOODING WILL BE WORSE. INSTEAD OF MINOR FLOODING IN THE COMMUNITIES IT WILL BE MAJOR.

8. KUSKOKWIM RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (HIGH)

THE SAME CONDITIONS APPLY ON THE YUKON EXCEPT THAT THE KUSKOKWIM HAS MORE COMMUNITIES IN THE LOW LYING DELTA AREAS AND FLOODING COULD OCCUR DUE TO HIGH RUNOFF WITHOUT THE ICE JAMS. ADDITIONALLY, THESE DELTA AREAS CAN BE FLOODED DUE TO A COMBINATION OF HIGH TIDES AND OFFSHORE WINDS BLOWING ICE INTO SHORE PREVENTING DRAINAGE OF THE SYSTEM.

EXCLUDING THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES HAVE THE HIGHEST POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING:

COPPER RIVER: COPPER CENTER

TANANA RIVER: OLD MINTO, MANLEY, WE'LL ALSO KEEP A CLOSE EYE ON NENANA

CHENA RIVER: FAIRBANKS

SUSITNA RIVER: TALKEETNA

KOYUKUK RIVER: ALLAKAKET, HUGHES, HUSLIA, KOYUKUK

KOBUK RIVER: KOBUK, SHUNGNAK, AMBLER, KIANA, NOORVIK

AS YOU ARE AWARE, THE DIVISION HAS FOUR (4) MAJOR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN REGARD TO SPRING BREAKUP AND I WILL OUTLINE OUR ACTIONS AND PLANS AS OF TO DATE.

MITIGATION - ACTIVITIES CONSIST OF THE RIVER SANDING PROGRAM ON THE TANANA, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS.

- ° THE TANANA RIVER AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE CHENA RIVER WAS SANDED FROM FAIRBANKS ON APRIL 9TH.
- ° THE YUKON RIVER WAS SANDED FROM GALENA STARTING ON APRIL 12TH AND WAS COMPLETED ON APRIL 18TH.
- ° THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS SANDED FROM ANIAK AND THIS WAS STARTED ON APRIL 22ND AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED NOT LATER THAN APRIL 26TH.

SANDING OF THESE RIVERS WAS REDUCED THIS YEAR DUE TO A LACK OF FUNDING. THE USE OF SMALLER AIRCRAFT HAS GIVEN US BETTER DISPERSAL PATTERNS SO THE MINOR REDUCTIONS SHOULD HAVE NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON THE PROGRAM.

PREPAREDNESS

- ° FLOOD PACKAGES HAVE BEEN SENT TO EACH COMMUNITY LEADER OF THOSE FLOOD PRONE COMMUNITIES. THE PACKAGE INCLUDES INSTRUCTIONS ON WHAT TO DO "PRIOR TO - DURING - AND AFTER THE FLOOD." THEY ALSO IDENTIFIED ACTIONS THAT ADES WOULD BE TAKING DURING BREAKUP AND THE ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO COMMUNITIES IN THE EVENT OF POTENTIAL OR ACTUAL FLOODING.

- ° EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICERS HAVE MET WITH OR ARE SCHEDULED TO MEET WITH SELECTED COMMUNITIES TO PREPARE OR UPDATE FLOOD PLANS I.E., FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH, MAT-SU BOROUGH, NENANA, TALKEETNA, GALENA, ANIAK, TANANA.
- ° A SPECIAL CITY HOPPING PROGRAM HAS BEEN SCHEDULED TO START ON APRIL 29TH TO MEET WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF SELECTED COMMUNITIES ON THE YUKON & KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. THIS IS BEING FUNDED UNDER THE TRAINING CONTRACT'S PUBLIC OFFICIALS CONFERENCE PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM WILL HAVE THE THREE (3) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICERS ON THE RIVERS FOR APPROXIMATELY FIVE (5) DAYS.

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICERS IN ADDITION TO ASSISTING THE COMMUNITIES IN ADDITION TO ASSISTING THE COMMUNITIES IN PREPARING FOR BREAKUP WILL GATHER NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR ASSISTING THE COMMUNITIES IN THE EVENT OF FLOODING.

Division of Emergency Services

- ° THE DIVISION HAS ALREADY BEGUN CLOSE COORDINATION WITH THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE AND THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. WE ARE RECEIVING WEEKLY UPDATED RIVER FORECASTS AND A NWS HYDROLOGIST WILL BE GOING OUT WITH OUR EMO'S TO TRAIN THEM IN PREPARATION FOR THE RIVER WATCH PROGRAM. ADDITIONALLY WE ARE WORKING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO COORDINATE THEIR RESPONSE IN THE EVENTS OF FLOODING.

- PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE OVERLAP DURING SPRING BREAKUP IN THE SENSE WE ACTIVATE OUR RIVER WATCH PROGRAM AND HAVE PEOPLE IN THE FIELD DURING THE CRITICAL PERIOD. THE RIVER WATER PROGRAM WILL BE ACTIVATED BASED ON ACTUAL BREAKUP CONDITIONS AND IS A COMBINED EFFORT OF ADES, NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE AND THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. THEIR PRIMARY MISSION IS TO PROVIDE WARNING TO DOWNSTREAM COMMUNITIES.

THEY STAY WITH THE BREAKUP PROCESS BEGINNING AT EAGLE ON THE YUKON, MONITORING IT UNTIL IT REACHES THE YUKON/KUSKOKWIM DELTA ON THE COAST. IF A COMMUNITY FLOODS, THE ADES EMO IMMEDIATELY GOES TO THAT VILLAGE AND BECOMES THE ADES ON-SCENE REPRESENTATIVE. A RELIEF EMO IS SENT OUT TO CONTINUE WITH THE RIVER WATCH PROGRAM.

IN THE EVENT OF FLOODING OF MULTIPLE COMMUNITIES OR A MAJOR COMMUNITY SUCH AS FAIRBANKS OR BETHEL, THE DIVISION HAS IDENTIFIED REGIONAL FLOOD FIGHT CENTERS. THESE CENTERS ARE TO BE ACTIVATED IN THE EVENT WE CANNOT EFFECTIVELY WORK THEM FROM OUR WASILLA LOCATION.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES WILL BE AS IDENTIFIED IN THE DIVISIONS SOP, THE ONLY EXCEPTION BEING THAT IN MOST CASES WE WILL HAVE SOMEONE ON-SCENE AT THE TIME OF THE OCCURRENCE. THE ON-SCENE REPRESENTATIVE WILL REPORT STATUS AND NEEDS AS HE SEES THEM AND AS REQUESTED BY THE COMMUNITY LEADERS. THE WASILLA OFFICE WILL DIRECT AND COORDINATE RESPONSE ACTIVITIES BASED ON THESE REQUESTS.

UTILIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD RESOURCES IS BEING COORDINATED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AND OPERATIONS PLANS ARE BEING FINALIZED TO PRE-POSITION AND OR ALERT THESE RESOURCES.

BEFORE CLOSING MY PORTION OF THE BRIEFING I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THREE (3) AREAS OF CONCERN THAT ARE BROUGHT UP EACH YEAR AND CAN CREATE PROBLEMS. THESE ARE; BOMBING OF ICE JAMS, EVACUATION OF VILLAGES AND REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE.

1. EACH YEAR WE GET REQUESTS TO BOMB THE ICE JAMS OR AT LEAST ARE ASKED WHY WE DON'T BOMB THEM.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND THE AIR FORCE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS OFFICE HAVE CONDUCTED TESTS IN ICE JAM BOMBINGS AND OVERALL THEY HAVE PROVED TO BE INEFFECTIVE, COSTLY AND DANGEROUS TO THE NEARBY COMMUNITIES.

2. EVACUATION OF VILLAGES, THE LAST TIME THIS WAS EVEN SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED WAS IN 1976. RETURNING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS, ON HIGH GROUND, IN THE VILLAGES, IT IS MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE (COST WISE & OTHERWISE) TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THESE PEOPLE LOCALLY THEN TO RELOCATE THEM OUTSIDE OF THE VILLAGE. EVACUATION FROM THE VILLAGE HAS ALWAYS BEEN MORE OF A CONVENIENCE TO THE VILLAGERS THAN ONE OF PREVENTING LIFE THREATENING EVENTS.

3. IN THE PAST TEN YEARS OF SPRING BREAKUP FLOODING THERE HAS BEEN ONLY TWO (2) CASES THAT CLEARLY WARRANTED A DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNOR. (FT. YUKON AND ANIAK, 1982). MOST REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE BY VILLAGES DURING SPRING BREAKUP WERE PROVEN TO BE AN INCONVENIENCE TO THE VILLAGERS AND NOT ONE OF THREAT TO LIFE OR PROPERTY.

IN SUMMARY, ADES HAS CONDUCTED THOSE MITIGATION EFFORTS AVAILABLE, ADVISED LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF THE HAZARD, COORDINATED WITH RESPONSE AGENCIES, AND HAS DEVELOPED A PLAN OF ACTION TO IDENTIFY, WARN AND RESPOND TO THE HAZARDS OF FLOODING DURING THE UPCOMING SPRING BREAKUP SEASON.

Introduced: 4/26/85
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY SACKETT

2

SENATE BILL NO. 300

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act authorizing the expenditure of more than
\$1,000,000 from the disaster relief fund for flood
disasters; and providing for an effective date."

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8

9

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

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* Section 1. The governor is authorized to spend more than \$1,000,000
from the assets of the disaster relief fund (AS 44.19.048) to alleviate the
effects of disasters as defined in AS 44.19.050 that result from floods
occurring at any place within the state.

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* Sec. 2. The authority given by sec. 1 of this Act terminates
January 15, 1986.

15

16

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
10.070(c).

17