

HB

322

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
First Committee of Referral

DATE: 3/6/96

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

The C&RA Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 322(FIN)

"An Act authorizing grants for temporary housing assistance during emergencies and disasters."

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to the _____ Committee

- Senate Bill:**
- same title
 - new title
- House Bill:**
- same title
 - technical title
 - new: SCR# _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
		<i>Roll 8 1990</i>	✓		
		<i>Tim Kedge</i>	✓		
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓	CHAIR:			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

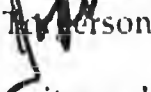
PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

TO: Senator John T. Peterson 
Chair
Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Pete Korte 
Co-Chair

DATE: March 11, 1996

RE: CS HB 322 (FIN): Request for Hearing.

I respectfully request that CS HB 322 (FIN) be scheduled for committee action at your earliest convenience. This bill would remove administrative burdens from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs by permitting it to make direct temporary housing grants to victims of disasters. As now presently constituted, the law requires the Department to secure housing for displaced victims, thus forcing it to act as a quasi-landlord.

I enclose herewith a sponsor statement, a copy of the current form of the bill, a fiscal note, a sectional, and background material.

Thank you in advance for your kind assistance in this matter. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. CSHB322(FIN)

1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date:	<u>12-Feb-96</u>	Dept Affected	<u>Military & Veterans Affairs</u>
Title:	<u>An Act authorizing grants for temporary housing assistance during emergencies and disasters.</u>	BRU:	<u>Alaska National Guard</u>
Sponsor:	<u>House Sp Cmte Military & Veterans Affairs</u>	Component:	<u>Commissioner's Office</u>
Requestor:	<u>House Rules</u>	Component Serial No.	<u>414</u>

Expenditures/Revenues	(Thousands of Dollars)					
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE	(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ none

POSITIONS	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact. This bill gives the Division of Emergency Services a more efficient way of providing temporary housing during disasters. The cost of temporary housing would continue to be charged to the disaster itself.

Prepared by:	<u>Carol Carroll, Director</u>	Phone:	<u>465-4730</u>
Division:	<u>Administrative Services</u>	Date:	<u>12-Feb-96</u>
Approved by Commissioner:	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date:	<u>12-Feb-96</u>
Agency:	<u>Military & Veterans Affairs</u>		

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Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

HB 322 SPONSOR STATEMENT

HB 322 has been introduced to improve the administration of temporary housing during state declared disaster emergencies. This legislation was introduced in the 1994 session as HB 421, and passed the House on March 14, 1994 by 40-0. It died in Senate Rules Committee at the end of the 1994 legislative session.

This bill would increase the efficiency of the Division of Emergency Services by removing an unnecessary administrative burden required by current statutory language. Current statutes (AS 26.23.100) do not authorize DMVA to make grants to individuals for providing temporary housing during disasters. The Division of Emergency Services is therefore required to provide the housing directly to individuals, by assigning staff to contact housing providers, arrange for leases, renew lease arrangements periodically as needed, and generally act as an intermediary between the lessors and the persons using the temporary housing. This task is administratively burdensome and increases the cost of administering the temporary housing program.

Federal disasters allow the granting of funds direct to individuals for them to make their own temporary housing arrangements. Temporary housing in federal disasters is paid 100% by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Adopting language to authorize the state to grant funds for temporary housing in state disasters, similar to the authority existing in federal disasters, would reduce administrative costs during state disasters, remove liability for the state as a lessor, and reduce government involvement in personal issues. Making an immediate temporary housing grant award payment to eligible applicants would allow each family in a state disaster to secure housing which best fits their housing needs.

Two state disasters have occurred recently which have required the provision of temporary housing: the Kodiak storm disaster of November 1991, and the Tenakee fire disaster of July 1993.

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

CS HB 322 (FIN) SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Section 1 of CS HB 322 (FIN) authorizes the Governor to make assistance grants directly to eligible disaster victims for the cost of temporary housing. It also requires, as a condition for receiving such grants, that the recipients agree to repay the state to whatever extent they are reimbursed from any other source for the costs of temporary housing.

tance. The governor may make a grant to an individual and family under this subsection as follows:

(1) when the President declares a major disaster, the governor may make a grant of an amount whose total of federal and state shares does not exceed the maximum amount authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5173(f) for grants payable to individuals and families;

(2) when the President does not declare a major disaster but the governor declares a disaster emergency, the governor may make a grant of an amount not to exceed \$5,000.

(c) (Repealed, § 18 ch 178 SLA 1990.) (§ 3 ch 104 SLA 1977; am. §§ 9, 18 ch 178 SLA 1990)

Effect of amendments. — The 1990 amendment deleted "the total of federal and state shares not to exceed \$5,000" following "financial grants" and "in any single major disaster declared by the president" following "individual or family" and substituted "the disaster" for "a major di-

aster" in the first sentence of subsection (b); added the second sentence of subsection (b); and repealed subsection (c), which penalized fraudulent or wilful misstatements of fact in connection with financial assistance applications.

Sec. 26.23.100. Temporary housing. (a) Whenever the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency, or the President, at the request of the governor, has declared an emergency or a major disaster to exist in this state, the governor may

(1) purchase, lease, or make other arrangements with any agency of the United States or state for temporary housing units to be occupied by disaster victims and to make those units available to any political subdivision of the state;

(2) assist any political subdivision of this state that is the location of temporary housing for disaster victims to acquire sites necessary for the temporary housing and do all things necessary to prepare the site to receive and use temporary housing units by

(A) advancing or lending funds available to the governor from an appropriation made by the legislature or from any other source;

(B) passing through funds made available by any agency, public or private; or

(C) becoming a copartner with a political subdivision for the execution and performance of any temporary housing for disaster-victim projects and, for those purposes, pledging the credit of the state on terms considered appropriate, having due regard for current debt transactions of the state;

(3) under whatever relevant regulations the governor may adopt, temporarily suspend or modify, for not more than 60 days, any public health, safety, zoning, transportation, or other requirement of law or regulation of the state, when by proclamation, the governor declares a suspension or modification essential to provide temporary housing for disaster victims.

Proposed statutory language to be added in a bill

*Sec 1 AS 39 25 110 is amended by adding a new section to read

(30) persons employed by the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs for a disaster emergency

[File: BILPF -PI.DOC]

Sec. 39.25.110. Exempt service. Unless otherwise provided by law, the following positions in the state service constitute the exempt service and are exempt from the provisions of this chapter and the rules adopted under it:

1) persons elected to public office by popular vote or appointed to fill vacancies in elected offices;

2) justices, judges, magistrates, and employees of the judicial branch including employees of the judicial council;

3) employees of the state legislature and its agencies;

4) the head of each principal department in the executive branch;

5) officers and employees of the University of Alaska;

6) certificated teachers and noncertificated employees employed by a regional educational attendance area established and organized under AS 14.08.031 — 14.08.041 to teach in, administer, or operate schools under the control of a regional educational attendance area school board;

7) certificated teachers employed by the Department of Education as correspondence teachers, teachers in skill centers operated by the Department of Education, or in Mt. Edgecumbe School;

8) patients and inmates employed in state institutions;

9) persons employed in a professional capacity to make a temporary or special inquiry, study or examination as authorized by the governor;

10) members of boards, commissions, or authorities;

11) the officers and employees of the following boards, commissions, and authorities:

- A) Alaska Gas Pipeline Financing Authority;
- B) Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation;
- C) Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority;
- D) Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission;
- E) Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education;
- F) Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation;

12) the executive secretary and legal counsel of the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority;

13) the state medical examiner appointed under AS 12.65.015 and physicians licensed to practice in this state and employed by the division of mental health and developmental disabilities in the Department of Health and Social Services or by the Department of Corrections;

14) petroleum engineers and petroleum geologists employed in a professional capacity by the Department of Natural Resources and by the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, except for those employed in the division of geological and geophysical surveys in the Department of Natural Resources;

15) officers, agents, and employees of the Alcoholic Beverage Con-

Control Board granted limited peace officer powers by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board under AS 04.06.110;

(16) persons employed by the division of marine transportation as masters and members of the crews of vessels who operate the state ferry system and who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement provided in AS 23.40.040.

(17) officers and employees of the state who reside in foreign countries;

(18) employees of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute;

(19) fire fighters employed by the Department of Natural Resources for a fire emergency;

(20) employees of the Office of the Governor and the office of the lieutenant governor, including the staff of the governor's mansion;

(21) employees of the Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas in Alaska (AS 41.07.010);

(22) youth employed by the Department of Natural Resources under the Youth Employment and Student Intern programs;

(23) the executive director of the Medicaid Rate Advisory Commission;

(24) students employed by the state institutions in which the students are enrolled;

(25) the executive director and staff of the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation (AS 37.17.010);

(26) investment officers in the Department of Revenue;

(27) the executive director and other staff of the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council;

(28) persons engaged in employment or pre-employment training programs operated by the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs;

(29) *(Repealed, § 9 ch 113 SLA 1959, § 5 ch 144 SLA 1960, am § 1 ch 48 SLA 1961, am § 1 ch 105 SLA 1961, am § 3 ch 93 SLA 1962, am § 3 ch 24 SLA 1965, am § 31 ch 46 SLA 1970, am § 65 ch 69 SLA 1970, am § 13 ch 113 SLA 1970, am § 6 ch 78 SLA 1971, am § 15 ch 78 SLA 1974, am § 42 ch 127 SLA 1974, am § 2 ch 32 SLA 1975, am § 2 ch 79 SLA 1975, am § 37 ch 124 SLA 1975, am § 1 ch 157 SLA 1975, am § 3 ch 90 SLA 1975, am § 7 ch 19 SLA 1980, am § 43 ch 106 SLA 1980, am § 10 ch 131 SLA 1980, am § 4 ch 148 SLA 1980, am § 4 ch 106 SLA 1981, am § 2, 3 ch 37 SLA 1982, am § 7 ch 112 SLA 1982, am § 1 ch 11 SLA 1983, am § 1 ch 103 SLA 1984, am § 58 ch 21 SLA 1985, am § 1 ch 50 SLA 1985, am § 69 ch 14 SLA 1987, am § 1 ch 61 SLA 1987, am § 2 ch 37 SLA 1988, am § 2 ch 78 SLA 1988, am § 26 ch 141 SLA 1989, am E.O. No. 72 § 2, 1989, am § 11 ch 95 SLA 1989, am § 7, 9 ch 115 SLA 1989, am § 10 ch 58 SLA 1991, am § 1 ch 17 SLA 1992, am § 1 ch 47 SLA 1993)*

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Proposed statutory language to be added in a bill

*Sec 1 AS 39 25 110 is amended by adding a new section to read

(30) persons employed by the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs for a disaster emergency

[File: BILPROPI.DOC]

MEMORANDUM

STATE OF ALASKA

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

TO: Pat Pouchot
Legislative Director
Office of the Governor

DATE: March 16, 1995

PHONE: 465-4730

FROM: Jake Lestenkof
Commissioner

SUBJECT: DMVA Legislative
Proposals

I have reviewed the original legislative proposals forwarded by this department to you last December. While none of them can be considered priority policy issues for the Governor, two of them are important enough to our department to initiate some activity.

It is my understanding that you do not want to have the Governor introduce any measures unless they are significant policy issues. Nevertheless, I believe that, with your concurrence, I would be able to find some friendly legislators to introduce the measures which I believe are important to our department. If we can get bills at least introduced and heard in one or two committees, it will greatly enhance our ability to get them passed by the second session of this legislature, instead of waiting for two years to accomplish some legislative progress.

I seek your approval to approach specific legislators on the following issues:

1. Temporary Housing During Disasters:

This proposal will allow for the granting of funds directly to disaster victims of state disasters to allow them to make their own temporary housing arrangements. Currently state law does not allow this, and temporary housing is arranged by state personnel, increasing the administrative burden during a disaster and exposing the state to potential liabilities. Similar legislation almost passed the Legislature last session (HB421 died in Senate Rules).

2. Hiring of Exempt Employees During Disasters:

Our experience during the 1994 Fall Floods disaster has highlighted an administrative procedure for temporary hiring during emergencies which is burdensome and limits the department's effective and timely response. All temporary hires for emergency response activities must now go through the routine procedure for hiring non-permanent employees: if they are not hired

from a register, they are limited to a duration of only 120 days. "Emergency hires" are only allowed to stay on board for 30 days. Allowing temporary hires for emergency response to be established as exempt positions (similar to the hiring authority for DNR's fire suppression activities--see AS 39.25.110(19)) will allow temporary employees needed for emergency response to be hired quickly and retained as long as needed.

In addition to the two proposals described above, DMVA also submitted housekeeping bills for your consideration. I would like to forgo the action on these housekeeping changes until the 1996 session of this legislature.

I would welcome the opportunity to meet you to discuss the strategy to be used and legislators or committees to be approached in addressing the three proposals above.

cc:

Roger Schnell, Deputy Commissioner
Brig Gen Ken Taylor, Commander, Air National Guard
Col Mike McCourt, Chief of Staff, Army National Guard
Ervin Paul Martin, Director, Division of Emergency Services
John Fleming, Director, National Guard Youth Corps
Roger Patch, Director, Facilities Maintenance Division
Jeff Morrison, Director, Administrative Services Division

1995 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL FORM

DEPARTMENT: Military and Veterans Affairs (File: LEG95-1B.DOC)

SUBJECT OF PROPOSED BILL: Temporary housing during emergencies

DEPARTMENT PRIORITY NO. _____

SPECIFY: Governor's Legislation ____ / Friendly Legislation ____

SUMMARY OF INTENT : Include what the problem is, how this proposal solves it, how many incidents have occurred which necessitates this change, and include a short synopsis of how your proposal fits with the Governor's objectives.

This bill would increase the efficiency of the Division of Emergency Services by removing an unnecessary administrative burden involved in providing temporary housing during state-declared disaster emergencies. Current statutory language does not authorize DMVA to make grants to individuals for providing temporary housing during disasters. The Division of Emergency Services is therefore required to provide the housing directly to individuals, by assigning staff to contact housing providers, arrange for leases, renew lease arrangements every three months, and generally act as an intermediary between the lessors and the persons using the temporary housing. This task is administratively burdensome and increases the cost of administering the temporary housing program.

Federal disasters allow the granting of funds direct to individuals for them to make their own temporary housing arrangements. Adopting language to authorize the state to grant funds for temporary housing in state disasters, similar to the authority existing in federal disasters, would reduce administrative costs, remove liability for the state as a lessor, and reduce government involvement in personal issues. Making an immediate temporary housing grant award payment to eligible applicants would allow each family in a state disaster to secure housing which best fits their housing needs.

Two state disasters have occurred recently which have required the provision of temporary housing: the Kodiak storm disaster of November 1991, and the Tenakee fire disaster of July 1993.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT (briefly describe):

Operating: Unknown. A separate appropriation from the Disaster is authorized for each disaster declaration.

Capital: None

Revenue: None

WHAT OTHER DEPARTMENTS WILL BE AFFECTED BY THIS PROPOSAL: None

WHO WILL SUPPORT THIS BILL: Department leadership

WHO WILL OPPOSE THIS BILL: None known at this time.

BRIEFLY OUTLINE ANY PRECEDENTS FOR THIS PROPOSAL IN ALASKA OR OTHER STATES: In federally declared disasters, the State of Alaska is authorized by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to make grants for temporary housing. The state guidelines for state-declared disasters should parallel the FEMA guidelines for federally declared disasters.

IF A SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR BILL HAS BEEN DRAFTED AND NOT INTRODUCED, OR INTRODUCED AND NOT PASSED, PLEASE GIVE LAWLOG OR BILL NUMBER (cite year): This legislation was introduced in the 1994 session as HB421, and passed the House. It died in Senate Rules after the Senate Finance Committee made changes which altered the character of the bill to the point where it was not acceptable by CWA.

COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE

DATE

Governor's Office Notes:

[File: LEG95-18.DOC]

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
BRIEFING PAPER HB421

Background:

Whenever people are displaced from their homes because of a disaster, part of the disaster assistance provided by the Division of Emergency Services (DES) is the provision of temporary housing. The authority for doing this is addressed in A.S. 26.23.100. The current authority is limited to the state making direct payments for providing temporary housing. The statutes also allow the state to work through local governments to provide temporary housing.

Current statutes do not authorize DMVA to make housing assistance grants to persons displaced from their homes during state-declared disasters. Without this authority, DMVA must negotiate lease/rental terms for every individual or family requiring temporary housing during a disaster. This task is administratively burdensome and increases the administrative costs of a disaster by requiring time to monitor and manage the lease agreements. However, the process for providing temporary housing in a federally-declared disaster is significantly more efficient.

In a federally-declared disaster, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) staff directly administers the temporary housing program, using 100% federal funds. The federal temporary housing program makes grants directly to individuals for them to arrange their own temporary housing. Granting funds to recipients to arrange their own housing reduces administrative costs, removes liability from the government as a lessor, and reduces government involvement in personal issues.

Impact of proposed legislation:

HB421 will specifically permit DMVA to grant funds to eligible disaster victims who have located temporary housing. The eligibility of disaster victims would be determined by the staff of the Division of Emergency Services (DES) using criteria established in the Temporary Housing Assistance Plan promulgated by DES. This granting authority will greatly expedite the ability of DMVA to respond to providing for temporary housing during a disaster, and would allow each family or individual affected to secure housing which best fits their housing needs.

The addition of this granting authority will add another tool in the ability of DES to respond to temporary housing needs. It will not be the only way these needs are met, and circumstances of a particular event will influence the choice of approaches to temporary housing.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY
AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PO BOX 110900
LINEAL ALASKA 99811 0900
PHONE 907 465-4600
FAX 907 465-4605

April 27, 1994

Senator Steve Frank
Co-chair, Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature

Senator Drue Pearce
Co-chair, Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature

Dear Senators Frank and Pearce,

Re: HB 421, Temporary Housing During Disasters

Thank you for scheduling a hearing on HB 421 so quickly. As Representative Mulder's staff, Tim Sullivan, pointed out in your hearing of April 26, we expect passage of this bill to improve our ability to respond quickly to meeting the emergency housing needs of disaster victims.

Tim has relayed to me some of the concerns voiced during the hearing, and I wanted to let you know my response to those concerns.

The committee raised a concern over the temporary housing assistance provided by the state being subordinate to any similar assistance available from the federal government or from private insurance providers. Under our current plans and procedures, this is already the case.

In any federally declared disaster, we maximize the federal funds available for all purposes, including housing. Normally, the Federal Emergency Management Agency takes over the temporary housing program during federally declared disasters, and there is little, if any, involvement of state agencies or funds for temporary housing in federal disasters. Although I have not had the opportunity to review any specific language proposed in a committee substitute regarding this issue, I do not believe it would present any problems if added to the bill.

The requirement to subordinate temporary housing assistance to private insurance reimbursements is something that we conceptually support as well, since our procedures already incorporate this requirement. It does not make sense to pay someone for temporary housing needs if they are also being paid by their private insurance.

Since the issue of subordination of temporary housing grants to federal and private insurance benefits is already addressed in departmental procedures, there is no objection to incorporating it into statutory language as well. However, it would not be necessary to do so, if your committee chose not to make this amendment.

The final issue raised in committee concerns a limit on the amount of temporary housing funds, with a possible link to the previous section in Alaska Statutes regarding the individual and family grants limit of \$5,000 [AS 26.23.090 (b)(2)]. Apparently the committee wanted to limit the total amount for both these programs (combined) to \$5,000 for each disaster victim. I do not believe this would provide the public with the assistance they need and deserve if they become victims of a disaster.

The individual and family grant (IFG) program is intended to provide for immediate necessary items lost as a result of a disaster. Any insurance claims paid to disaster victims for their immediate needs is deducted from the amount paid under IFG grants. These grants normally pay the following types of immediate needs: food, clothing, medicine, etc. State law limits the amount of an IFG grant to no more than \$5,000; however, they are frequently less than that amount, as they are intended only to meet immediate needs.

The temporary housing program addressed in AS 26.23.100 provides for alternate housing when people (homeowners or renters) are displaced from their homes. Displacements as a result of disasters can be for long periods of time. The current temporary housing plan allows for state funding of temporary housing for a maximum of 18 months, with reviews every three months to verify continued eligibility. There is no dollar limit to the amount now spent on temporary housing; the only limit is the 18 month time frame. Without the ability to grant funds to disaster victims for temporary housing (which HB 421 would allow), the state must negotiate all lease agreements and make payments directly to landlord of the temporary housing. The intent of HB 421 was to simplify and streamline the method in which the state pays for temporary housing, and not to create additional restrictions on the program.

Placing a dollar restriction on temporary housing would create a financial hardship to displaced disaster victims when they can least afford it. Often, homeowners have their home completely destroyed, but are still required to make mortgage payments. Combining this limitation with the IFG grant amount would create

further hardship by requiring disaster victims to choose between meeting their needs for the immediate and necessary items funded by IFG grants, or meeting their needs for temporary housing.

The purpose of the temporary housing program is to enable disaster victims to live close to their pre-disaster jobs, family, friends, schools, and community. This facilitates their recovery from the disaster by assuring some stability and normalcy until they can obtain permanent housing in their community. I do not believe it is consistent with the philosophy of providing necessary disaster relief to limit the amount to be paid for temporary housing. This action could have the effect of creating an enclave of homeless people who cannot afford to get back on their feet after a disaster.

The intent of both the IFG program and the temporary housing program is to provide rapid temporary emergency relief, and not to add to the trauma of a disaster by limiting the amount of relief such that basic emergency needs go unmet.

I believe that the limitation being proposed would result in serious deficiencies in the state's ability to fairly and compassionately meet the needs of disaster victims. I urge you to reject any such limitation in HB 421.

I hope this information is useful to you in your further consideration of HB 421.

Sincerely,

Ervin Paul Martin, Director
Division of Emergency Services

cc: Representative Elion Mulder
Hugh L. Cox III, Commissioner
Dick Eliason, Governor's Legislative Liaison

{HB421L1}

Listed below is a summary of what procedures are currently in place

To be eligible to receive housing assistance grants following a disaster, the applicant's primary residence must be unlivable or inaccessible as a result of the disaster.

The type of housing obtained for the applicant is based on the size and composition of the family

Duration of assistance: Temporary housing assistance may begin immediately after a disaster has been declared. Temporary housing is initially awarded for a three-month period. After that period, applicants must provide receipts documenting disaster-related housing costs before continued assistance is approved.

If applicants have insurance coverage for temporary housing, they may qualify for temporary housing assistance grants after the insurance benefits expire; or, if insurance benefits are significantly delayed and the applicant agrees to repay the state any insurance proceeds received, the applicant may receive benefits.

Temporary housing assistance may continue for a maximum of 18 months after the date of the disaster declaration. Normally, the only persons who would receive if for this duration would be homeowners who were awaiting the repair or replacement of their primary residence.

Amount of Grant: The Department of Military and Veterans conducts a market analysis to determine an equitable housing assistance amount per month. This is done by contacting rental agents to obtain the average pre-disaster rental rates. Grants are then awarded based on the applicant's need for housing (determined by size and composition of the family).

In the event an applicant chooses to live in more expensive housing, the applicant is responsible for the difference in cost.

House Bill 322 only changes the way in which temporary housing is found. Currently, the department is responsible for locating housing and negotiating leases. Under House Bill 322, applicants would locate their own housing, and sign their own leases, thereby saving the State time and effort.

HB 322 Housing Grants During Disaster

Insurance Proceeds

1. Temporary housing assistance begins at the expiration of any insurance assistance and may continue for up to 18 months from the date of disaster declaration
2. If insurance benefits are significantly delayed and if the applicant agrees to repay the state any insurance proceeds, temporary housing assistance shall be provided
3. Temporary housing assistance may begin at the expiration of any insurance benefits up to the 18 month period (from the date of declaration)
4. Each applicant will certify during the application process that if they receive insurance or other money for the same loss they will return the disaster aid money.

(Have not had a case where insurance proceeds were received. In Kodiak, one individual whose home was destroyed in a mudslide, did put in a claim for this assistance. The claim was denied because insurance did not cover this occurrence.)

Criteria for Temporary Housing--Initial and Continuing

1. Must make every effort to obtain and occupy permanent housing at the earliest possible time.
2. An initial housing award in most cases will be for a 3 month period. After this 3 month period expires, a temporary housing occupant will be required to provide receipts documenting disaster related housing costs before continued assistance is approved (continued assistance will normally only be provided to homeowners).
3. To be eligible for temporary housing, the applicant's primary residence must be unlivable or the residence has been made inaccessible as a result of the disaster
4. Develop permanent housing plan with applicant

Determining Amount of Temporary Housing Assistance

1. Market Analysis completed to determine an equitable housing assistance amount per month in the area. Contact rental agents for rental rates and take average of pre-disaster amounts.
2. Applicant screened to determine need. Need based on size of family and composition.
3. Grant awarded based on need. If applicant wants to live in more expensive housing, the applicant pays the difference.

Declaration of Disaster access to Disaster Relief Fund

1. Declare disaster
2. Prepare Financing Plan
 - a. first recourse to money regularly appropriated to state and local agencies.
 - b. second recourse shall be to money available in the disaster relief fund or for oil or hazardous substances discharges, the oil and hazardous substance fund.
 - c. If money available from these sources is insufficient and if the governor finds that other sources of money are insufficient the governor may transfer and spend money appropriated for other purposes or borrow money for a term not to exceed two years.
3. When Legislature in session--deliver financing plan to Speaker and President and request supplemental if appropriate
4. Legislature not in session--Determine if Speaker and President want special session of legislature, if not, deliver a financing plan.

(AS26.23.025)

Disaster Cost Index

DISASTER	DSTR #	IFG TOTAL	# OF GRANTS	IFG (AVERAGE)	PUBLIC ASST	ADES ADMIN	TOTAL	FED REVENUE	FED %
Search and Rescue	90-102				CLOSED	CLOSED	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Mt. Redoubt	90-103				\$255,946.00	\$13,840.00	\$269,886.00	\$0.00	0%
KPB Mt. Redoubt	90-104				\$149,403.00	\$0.00	\$149,403.00	\$0.00	0%
Tatliak	90-105				\$89,508.00	\$2,734.00	\$92,242.00	\$0.00	0%
Broadcasting	90-106				\$130,000.00	\$0.00	\$130,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Kongiganak	90-107				\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Moose	90-108				\$196,500.00	\$22.00	\$196,522.00	\$0.00	0%
Mnnakotak	90-109				\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Stebbins	90-110				\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Hazard Mt. 89 Spring Flood	90-111				\$145,336.00	\$308,386.00	\$451,722.00	\$144,210.00	32%
Snow and Ice Removal	90-112				CLOSED	CLOSED	\$2,000,000.00	\$0.00	0%
McGrath	90-113				\$38,958.00	\$451.00	\$39,409.00	\$0.00	0%
Kobuk	90-114				\$8,153.00	\$0.00	\$8,153.00	\$0.00	0%
Fire Suppresion	90-115				\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Teklanka Fire	90-116				\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Bethel	90-117				\$585,176.00	\$15,000.00	\$600,176.00	\$0.00	0%
Statewide Fires	91-118				\$1,986,009.00	\$9,905.00	\$1,995,914.00	\$1,021,500.00	51%
Hazard Mitigation C.W.	91-119				\$0.00	\$324,576.00	\$324,576.00	\$137,527.00	42%
Lower Kuskokwim	91-120	\$559,645.00	256	\$2,186	\$191,767.00	\$83,885.00	\$835,297.00	\$0.00	0%
Kotzebue	91-121	\$124,893.00	59	\$2,117	\$241,129.00	\$23,317.00	\$389,339.00	\$0.00	0%
Nome	91-122				\$105,000.00	\$0.00	\$105,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Teller	91-123				\$171,500.00	\$2,223.00	\$173,723.00	\$0.00	0%
Lowell Creek Tunnel	91-124				\$369,547.00	\$239.00	\$369,786.00	\$0.00	0%
Diomedea	91-125				\$588,486.00	\$34,098.00	\$622,584.00	\$0.00	0%
Eagle	91-126				\$32,985.00	\$189.00	\$33,174.00	\$0.00	0%
Togiak	91-127				\$49,761.00	\$1,623.00	\$51,384.00	\$0.00	0%
Larsen Bay	91-128				\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Karluk	91-129				\$22,000.00	\$0.00	\$22,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Marshall	91-130				\$15,741.00	\$0.00	\$15,741.00	\$0.00	0%
Angoon	91-131				\$87,500.00	\$3,968.00	\$91,468.00	\$0.00	0%
Fairbanks North Star Boro	91-132	\$377,603.00	146	\$2,586	\$830,605.00	\$455,867.00	\$1,664,075.00	\$663,286.00	40%
Aniak	91-133	\$23,601.00	7	\$3,372	\$526,488.00	\$0.00	\$550,089.00	\$230,686.00	42%
McGrath	91-134	\$127,232.00	38	\$3,534	\$481,159.00	\$0.00	\$608,391.00	\$298,071.00	49%
Red Devil	91-135	\$28,041.00	8	\$3,505	\$211,812.00	\$0.00	\$239,953.00	\$130,379.00	54%
Anvik	91-136	\$45,984.00	12	\$3,832	\$135,716.00	\$0.00	\$181,700.00	\$41,871.00	23%

Disaster Cost Index

DISASTER	DSTR #	IFG TOTAL	# OF GRANTS	IFG (AVERAGE)	PUBLIC ASST	ADES ADMIN	TOTAL	FED REVENUE	FED %
Grayling	91-137	\$71,004.00	19	\$3,737	\$7,828.00	\$0.00	\$78,630.00	\$3,569.00	5%
Emmonak	91-138	\$142,854.00	60	\$2,381	\$255,392.00	\$0.00	\$388,248.00	\$191,544.00	48%
Holy Cross	91-139	\$20,265.00	5	\$4,053	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,265.00	\$0.00	0%
Alakanuk	91-140	\$112,298.00	42	\$2,674	\$98,208.00	\$0.00	\$210,508.00	\$55,034.00	26%
Shageluk	91-141	\$35,018.00	8	\$4,377	\$22,848.00	\$0.00	\$57,887.00	\$9,321.00	16%
Galena	92-142				\$87,081.00	\$0.00	\$87,081.00	\$0.00	0%
DNR	92-143				CLOSED	CLOSED	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Mat-Su Borough	92-144				\$511,000.00	\$4,900.00	\$515,900.00	\$0.00	0%
Whitestone	92-145				\$182,997.00	\$5,703.00	\$188,700.00	\$0.00	0%
Little Diomed	92-146				\$57,303.00	\$10,381.00	\$67,684.00	\$0.00	0%
Aniak Loan	92-147				\$0.00	\$5,082.00	\$5,082.00	\$0.00	0%
Diomed Fire	92-148				\$940,872.00	\$33,300.00	\$974,172.00	\$0.00	0%
New Koliganek	92-149				\$54,725.00	\$12,801.00	\$87,526.00	\$0.00	0%
		\$50,483.00 (TH)	9	\$5,609.00					
Kodak	92-150	\$86,218.00 (IFG)	23	\$2,875.00	\$1,375,448.00	\$72,808.00	\$1,584,957.00	\$0.00	0%
Earthquake Mitigation	92-151				\$0.00	\$225,748.00	\$225,748.00	\$0.00	0%
Seward Sewage	92-152				\$744,091.00	\$10,450.00	\$754,541.00	\$0.00	0%
Eagle Village Flood	92-153	\$77,672.00	22	\$3,531	\$94,147.00	\$14,748.00	\$186,565.00	\$0.00	0%
Eagle City Flood	92-154	\$5,000.00	2	\$2,500	\$50,200.00	\$5,947.00	\$61,147.00	\$0.00	0%
Galena Ice Jam Flood	92-155	\$139,523.00	48	\$3,033	\$277,050.00	\$28,042.00	\$442,815.00	\$0.00	0%
Flood Response	92-156				\$0.00	\$22,059.00	\$22,059.00	\$0.00	0%
Yukon River Flood	92-157	\$655,328.22	110	\$5,958	\$418,801.00	\$93,889.00	\$1,187,798.22	\$0.00	0%
Fire Disaster	93-158				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Norton Sound Herring Fish	93-159				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Haines Highway Disaster	93-160				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Mt. Spurr	93-161				\$282,741.00	\$5,105.00	\$287,848.00	\$0.00	0%
Nome	93-162				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Kuskokwim Chum	94-163				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
		\$4,650.00 (TH)	2	\$2325.00(TH)					
Tenakee Springs Fire	94-164	\$13,938.00 (IFG)	7	\$1991.00(IFG)	\$128,594.00	\$22,971.00	\$170,153.00	\$0.00	0%
Department of Natural Res	94-165				\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	0%
Shaker IV	94-166				\$116,485.00	\$241,293.00	\$357,778.00	\$0.00	0%
Prince of Wales Island	94-167				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Fort Yukon Haz MR	94-168				\$348,813.00	\$10,152.00	\$358,965.00	\$188,000.00	47%
McGrath Road Disaster	94-169				\$165,000.00	\$5,999.00	\$170,999.00	\$0.00	0%

119. Hazard Mitigation Cold Weather, 1990 The Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster for the Omega Block cold spell of January and February 1989 authorized federal funds for mitigation of cold weather damage in future events. The Governor's declaration of disaster provided the State matching funds required for obtaining and using this federal money.
120. Lower Kuskokwim, September 4, 1990 A severe storm compounded by high tides caused extensive flooding in coastal communities of the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas and along the lower Kuskokwim River. The flooding caused damage to both public and private property. The disaster declaration authorized assistance to local governments, individuals and families affected by the flooding.
121. Kotzebue, September 4, 1990 An unseasonable storm and wind driven tides damaged public and private property in Kotzebue and surrounding traditional use areas. The Governor's declaration of disaster provided assistance to the City of Kotzebue and to individuals and families.
122. Nome, September 10, 1990 An unseasonable sea storm caused the sinking & destruction of a transfer barge owned by the city. As a result the city was unable to receive essential goods that are customarily transported by sea. In addition the debris presents a hazard jeopardizing the structural integrity of the Nome causeway.
123. Teller, September 10, 1990 A storm on the Bering Sea caused major damage to the wood cribbing/gabion breakwater.
124. Lowell Creek Tunnel, September 27, 1990 A major rehabilitation of Lowell Creek Tunnel is required to insure continued protection of the City of Seward. This is a mitigation project.
125. Diomedes, November 21, 1990 A severe early winter storm with waves up to 25 feet destroyed several fuel storage facilities. The resultant loss of critically needed petroleum products along with other equipment, required the declaration of disaster.
126. Eagle, December 28, 1990 A fire destroyed the privately owned power generation facility that services Eagle and Eagle Village. A temporary replacement generator was delivered and power restored on December 30, 1990.
127. Togiak, February 8, 1991 An electrical failure lasting four days, combined with extreme cold temperatures, caused damage to the Municipal water system and the plumbing and heating systems of public buildings. Disaster assistance supported emergency work and permanent repair work.
128. Larsen Bay, February 14, 1991 Abnormal freezing conditions affected the City's water system, interrupting service to approximately fifty percent of the residents. The Governor's Declaration of Disaster enabled the City to obtain equipment and labor needed to restore service.

129. Karluk, February 22, 1991 A fuel shortage in the community threatened the loss of heat in private homes and the loss of electricity city-wide. The Governor declared a disaster to provide money to resupply the village with fuel. The funds were in the form of a disaster loan to the Village Council.
130. Marshall, February 25, 1991 Contamination of the water supply system for Marshall resulted in declaration of February 25, 1991. Funding was provided to Public Health Service to ensure potable water availability for residents of Marshall.
131. Angoon, May 3, 1991 Failure of an undersea water main reduced volume of water being provided to the city system to a critically low level. Declaration authorized public assistance to repair the main.
- 132-142. Fairbanks/North Star Borough, Aniak, McGrath, Red Devil, Anvik, Grayling, Emmonak, Holy Cross, Alakanuk, Shageluk, Galena, May 3-23, 1991 Flooding. Record snowfalls in the interior combined with sudden Spring melt caused flooding all along the Yukon and Kuskokwim River systems. Numerous State Declarations were combined into a single Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster (FEMA-0909-AK) that authorized assistance for repair of public property only. State Disaster Relief Funds were used to implement the Individual and Family Grant Program in all of the communities included in the federal declaration.
143. Dept. of Natural Resources, July 11, 1991 A severe, early, and intense wildland fire season caused rapid depletion of the State fire suppression funds. The Governor's Declaration of Disaster was made to comply with requirements for receiving Federal wildland fire suppression funds.
144. Mat-Su Borough, July 18, 1991 Severe bank erosion near the Circle View Subdivision area along the Matanuska River destroyed one home and threatened several others, causing the Mat-Su Borough to support either construction of emergency bank protection measures or relocation of homes. The Governor's Declaration authorized a loan of up to \$500,000 dollars to the Mat-Su Borough. The following year the legislature converted this loan to a grant.
145. Whitestone Farms, July 25, 1991 The electric plant in this community was destroyed by a fire thought to be caused by lightning. The Declaration authorized public assistance funds for replacement of the plant.
146. Little Diomedé, July 25, 1991 Mechanical system problems and lack of rainfall caused a critical shortage of safe water in the village of Little Diomedé. Public assistance made available by the Declaration funded desalination equipment used to fill the village's storage reservoirs with processed seawater.

147. Aniak, August 7, 1991 At the recommendation of OMB, the Alaska Energy Authority and the Office of the Attorney General, the Governor declared a Disaster to authorize an emergency loan from the Disaster Relief Fund to the City of Aniak. Funds were for the purchase of fuel and for averting a general fiscal crisis in the City.
148. Diomedes Fire, September 20, 1991 A fire in the City of Diomedes destroyed the City electric plant and water treatment plant. Also damaged the water storage tank and destroyed equipment and materials essential to recovery from two previous disasters.
149. New Koliganek, October 14, 1991 The village of New Koliganek sustained flooding which resulted in damage to a bridge and severe threat to public safety of residents. Immediate repair of the bridge was necessary in order to allow residents, school children, to safely transit within the village.
150. Kodiak, November 2, 1991 Commencing on October 31, 1991, the City of Kodiak sustained severe damage and threats to life and property from heavy rains, flooding and landslides. The rains caused severe damage to the City's roads and buildings; and caused damage to homes, businesses and loss of personal property.
151. Earthquake Mitigation, November 7, 1991 Under the authority granted in A.S.26.23.300, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency to prevent or minimize the effects of events that pose a direct and imminent threat of disaster to the State; and, to allow for training and exercise of State agency personnel, to familiarize responders with, and test the capabilities of the State's new Emergency Operations Center.
152. Seward Sewage Disaster, November 20, 1991 On August 26, 1991, the City of Seward sewage treatment lagoon located on Lowell Point Road suffered a catastrophic failure from undetermined causes.
153. Eagle City, May 19, 1992 On May 13, 1992, the ice jam precipitating the Eagle Village flood moved down to the City of Eagle flooding some private property and destroying an erosion control structure along the river front street. Both the public assistance and individual assistance programs were implemented as well as the SBA disaster loan program.
154. Eagle Village, May 19, 1992 On May 12 through 13, the Native Village of Eagle was inundated by ice jam flooding causing the entire town to be evacuated to local high ground. Flood waters caused damage to a majority of the homes, eroded the river front street and caused damage to the clinic, washeteria and tank farm. Both the public assistance and individual assistance programs were implemented as well as the SBA disaster loan program.
155. Galena-92 Flood From May 26 through 29, 1992, both down town and up town Galena were flooded as a result of an ice jam at Bishop Rock several miles down stream of Galena. This was the third worst flood in recorded history for the community. Extensive damage to State road systems, City streets, electrical distribution system, sewage lagoon and the majority of

homes in down town area resulted. Both the public assistance and individual assistance programs were implemented as well as the SBA disaster loan program.

156. Flood Response, June 9, 1992 The Upper Yukon River drainage was experiencing the third worst snow melt flooding in recorded history according to the National Weather Service. The Declaration provided \$100,000.00 from the Disaster Relief Fund to cover DES expenses that began to occur as a result of the need to provide response activities and surveillance. An RSA was established with the Division of Environmental Quality, DEC to respond to and test for environmental contamination for assurance of public health.
157. Yukon River Flood, June 17, 1992 A very late spring combined with above average snow packs in the Canadian and U.S. portions of the Yukon drainage resulted in post-breakup (snow melt) flooding of the Yukon River and its tributaries from Fort Yukon to Rampart. Flood waters rose slowly over a period of days and receded gradually. The North Pole area was also included in this declaration due to effects from the Chena drainage causing the ground water to rise. The high ground water was exacerbated by the activation of the Moose Creek Diversion Dam (COE). Major damage was sustained by both public and private property. The IFG program was implemented in Fort Yukon, Reaver, Stevens Village and North Pole. No Public Assistance was implemented for the North Pole area. Rampart received only public damage. The Small Business Administration declared for the same geographic area and provided disaster loans.
158. Fire Disaster, July 7, 1992 The Department of Natural Resources exhausted fire suppression funds prior to the end of the fire season. A total of \$750,000 was appropriated from statewide funding lapse to the FY93 the Statewide Fire Suppression Program.
159. Norton Sound Herring Fishery Disaster, July 13, 1992 The Governor requested the Small Business Administration to declare an Economic Injury Disaster for Businesses and fishermen impacted by the failure of the Norton Sound herring fishery. Due to a very late spring, sea ice in the area did not breakup at the time the herring arrived in the Sound making them inaccessible to the fishermen. The Governor did not declare under AS 26.23.
160. Haines Highway Disaster, August 14, 1992 This disaster was declared in order for the State DOT/PF to request \$1.8 million in Federal Highway Administration emergency funds (under Title 23 U.S.C., Section 125) to repair damages relating to flooding of the Klehini River 30 miles north of Haines. No expenditure of State Disaster Relief Funds was required.
161. Mt. Spurr, September 21, 1992 Frequent eruptions and the possibility of further eruptions has caused health hazards and property damage within the local governments of the Municipality of Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula Borough and Mat-Su Borough. These eruptions caused physical damage to observation and warning equipment. Funds to replace equipment for AVO.

162. Nome Highway Disaster On October 5, 1992, a major Bering Sea Storm with gale-force winds impacted the Norton Sound Coast of the Seward Peninsula in Western Alaska, producing an unusually high storm surge tide and very large waves, particularly in the Nome area. The high tidal waves severely damaged two federal-aid highways, isolating the mining community of Council and endangering the traveling public in the Nome area. DOT/PF will request emergency relief funds from Federal Highway Administration.
163. Kuskokwim Disaster On July 19, 1993, the Governor's Task Force issued a disaster declaration of economic hardship to fishermen due to poor chum fishing in the Kuskokwim area.
164. Tenakee Springs Fire On July 19, 1993, a community-wide fire destroyed 10 single family homes, the hotel and electrical poles/power lines.
165. Department of Natural Resources On August 3, 1993, funds were allocated to DNR for fire suppression.
166. Shaker IV Under the authority granted in AS 26.23.300, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency to prevent or minimize the effects of events that pose a direct and imminent threat of disaster to the State; and, to allow for training and exercise of State agency personnel, to familiarize responders with, and test the capabilities of the State's Emergency Operations Center.
167. Prince of Wales Island On October 29, 1993, funds were made available through emergency highway funding assistance to all roads on Prince of Wales Island eligible under the Department of Transportation ICTEA provision due to heavy rains and numerous mud slides.
168. Hazard Mitigation AK-0909 This is a pilot program in Ft. Yukon designed to confirm the need for long-range flood mitigation measures to prevent flooding.
169. McGrath Road Disaster On May 23, 1994, a disaster declaration was signed for the City of McGrath due to damages to approximately 1,147 linear feet of Cranberry Ridge Road. This road provides access to 3 subdivisions occupied by two family homes, the community rifle range, the rock quarry, and the emergency air strip.
170. Galena Disaster On May 10, 1994, the City of Galena sustained losses and threats to life and property resulting from flooding due to breakup. As a result of this disaster, roads and revetments suffered significant damage, and the sewer lagoon was breached.
171. Cummings Road Flood On July 13, 1994, Cummings Road was severely damaged by an overflow of waters from the Gerstle River. As a result of this disaster, families were isolated, which constituted a significant threat to the lives and safety of those individuals.

172. Matanuska River Erosion On July 1, 1994, Matanuska-Susitna Borough sustained serious damage and threats to life and property resulting from erosion of the Matanuska River, in the vicinity of Circle View Estates. As a result of this disaster authority was granted under Alaska Statutes, Section 26.23.020 to loan \$500,000.00 from the Disaster Relief Fund to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.
173. 94 Fall Flood On August 26, 1994, the Governor declared disaster emergencies for the communities of Kobuk, Kiaana, and Kotzebue as a result of flood damage. As a result of this disaster, the conditions continue to create unprecedented losses of personal and public properties. The communities of Allakaket and Alatna had to be evacuated under emergency life-threatening conditions on Sunday, August 28, 1994, Hughes was also evacuated several days later. Also affected by this disaster were the communities of Bettles and Wiseman.
174. Metlakatla Sea Storm On November 10, 1994, the Governor declared that a condition of disaster exists in Metlakatla, as a result of high tides and storm driven waves that threaten coastal sections. The Metlakatla Community Senior Citizens Center and a nearby drainage culvert under the public right-of-way have been put at risk.
175. Skagway Submarine Landslide On November 16, 1994, the Governor declared that a condition of disaster emergency exist in the City of Skagway, as a result of a submarine landslide. As a result of this disaster damages to Alaska Marine Ferry facilities have interrupted normal service and require emergency repairs, and damages to the small boat harbor exceed the capability of the City of Skagway to repair in an urgent manner to preclude ongoing collateral damages.
176. Yukon Kuskokwim Delta On June 5, 1995, the Governor declared a condition of disaster emergency exist in the Cities of Akiak, Kwethluk, Napaskiak, Emmonak, and Alakanuk, as a result of inundation. As a result of this disaster roads, boardwalks, and other public works essential to vital community services were damaged.
177. Aniak Ice Jam Flood On June 5, 1995, the Governor declared that a condition of disaster emergency exist in the City of Aniak, as a result of ice jam flooding of the Kusokwim River and Aniak Slough. As a result of this disaster sections of Birch Road, Airport Boulevard, and the landfill access road were severely damaged.
178. Bethel Sinkhole Erosion On June 5, 1995, the Governor declared that a condition of disaster emergency exist in the City of Bethel, as a result of erosion during spring breakup. As a result of this disaster the face of the protective sea wall was damaged causing erosion under the City Dock to create and expand sinkholes on the dock.
179. Statewide Fire Supression On June 22, 1995, the Governor declared that a condition of disaster emergency exist in the State, as a result of insufficient money regularly appropriated to the Department of Natural Resources has been exhausted along with supplemental funds. As a result of this disaster authorization of sufficient funds were made available to continue fire supression activities through June 30, 1995.

180. South-central Fall Floods On September 21, 1995, the Governor declared that a condition of disaster emergency exist in the State, as a result of heavy rain fall in South-central Alaska . As a result of this disaster the Kenai Peninsula Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and the Municipality of Anchorage were initially effected. Subsequently, on September 29, 1995, the Governor amended the original declaration to include Chugach, and the Copper River Regional Education Attendance areas, including the communities of Whittier and Cordova, and the Richardson, Copper River and Edgerton Highway areas which have suffered severe damage to numerous personal residences, flooding, eroding of public roadways, destruction and significant damage to bridges, flood control dikes and levees, water and sewer facilities, power and harbor facilities. On October 13, 1995, the President declared this event as a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.