

**HB**

**53**

Senator John Torgerson  
Chair, Resources Committee  
State Capitol, Room 427  
Juneau, AK 99601-1182

April 26, 2002

Dear Senator Torgerson and Members of the Senate Resource Committee,

My name is Gary Carver and I am a resident of Kodiak. I am also a geologist. My training and research specialization is in earthquake geology, specifically earthquake potential and hazard assessment. Prior to moving to Kodiak in 1998 I was a professor at Humboldt State University where I taught for 25 years. I have conducted federally funded research on earthquake geology in Alaska for the last 15 years.

I have comments regarding House Bill 53 to establish an Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission. I understand the Senate Resources Committee will soon consider this bill. I urge you to support HB 53. This bill is in the best interest of all Alaskans. Its passage will provide long-term financial benefits to the state by reducing losses from earthquakes and ultimately it will save Alaskan lives.

During several decades working as an earthquake scientist in California I participated with the California Seismic Safety Commission on a variety of projects. From 1988 through 1991 I served as a member of the research subcommittee of the Commission. My first-hand experience with the California Seismic Safety Commission has demonstrated to me the great value of such an organization to the public, local governments, and the state.

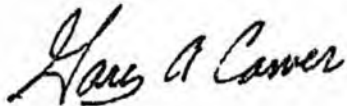
There is no doubt that in California actions of the Seismic Safety Commission have produced significant economic benefits and made major contributions to public safety. Prior to the creation of the Commission local and state government officials and the general public had limited access to seismic experts and little hope of understanding complex scientific information that is basic to public safety, policy, and economic issues regarding earthquakes. Alaska is presently in this situation. In California, the Seismic Safety Commission provided the needed official expertise. The creation of a similar state commission to synthesize complex information related to the earthquake hazard issues facing our state, provide informed guidance to public officials, and help formulate policy regarding seismic hazards is sorely needed. Alaska is, after all, the most earthquake-prone state in the nation. However, the fading memory of the 1964 disaster coupled with rapid growth in our state and the lack of coherent earthquake hazard mitigation policy and programs, especially at the local and regional level, has left Alaskans vulnerable. We must meet this threat to our safety and our economic well being.

Results of a recently published federal study of the potential for strong earthquakes nationwide (the U.S. Geological Survey National Strong Ground Motion Mapping Project) shows communities in Southeast, South Central, and the Aleutian region have the greatest likelihood of experiencing strong earthquakes of any place in the nation. For many of these communities the local earthquake potential is

comparable to or greater than along the infamous San Andreas Fault in California. Some regions of interior Alaska, including the Fairbanks area, also have significant exposure to earthquakes. Here in Kodiak we are clearly among the most seismically hazardous communities in the nation. At present the Kodiak decision-makers have very limited options for assistance with local earthquake issues. Indeed, I have discovered that most local officials have relatively little knowledge of the nature and severity of our earthquake problem. My experience with several other South Central and Aleutian communities with severe seismic exposure show they too have little local knowledge or understanding of their potential for strong earthquakes and very limited appreciation of possible approaches to mitigate their earthquake hazards.

Much can be done to reduce our vulnerability to the effects of earthquakes and help ensure the economic vitality and safety of citizens of earthquake prone Alaskan communities will not be compromised. The first most important step is to provide a venue for formulating and communicating appropriate information at the state, regional, and local levels of government and to promote public education and awareness. The establishment of an Alaska Seismic Hazard Safety Commission is this first step. Without it, Alaska's communities are waiting for disaster. Please do everything possible to ensure passage of this very important legislation.

Sincerely,



Dr. Gary A. Carver  
P.O. Box 52  
Kodiak, AK 99615

## Existing Seismic Safety Advisory Boards

### Arizona

Arizona Council for Earthquake Safety  
Arizona Department of Emergency and  
Military Affairs  
Division of Emergency Services  
5636 E. McDowell Rd.  
Phoenix, AZ 85008  
Phone: (602) 231-6238  
Fax: (602) 231-6231

### Arkansas

Arkansas Earthquake Advisory Council  
Arkansas Office of Emergency Services  
P.O. Box 758  
Conway, AR 72032-0758  
(501) 329-5601  
Fax: (501) 327-8047

### California

Seismic Safety Commission  
1900 K St., Ste. 100  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 322-4917  
Fax: (916) 322-9476

### Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC)

Central United States Earthquake Consortium  
2630 L. Holmes Rd.  
Memphis, TN 38118  
(901) 345-0932  
Fax: (901) 345-0998

### Hawaii

Hawaii State Earthquake Advisory Board  
Office of the Director of Civil Defense  
3949 Diamond Head Road  
Honolulu, HA 96816-4495  
(808) 734-2161  
Fax: (808) 737-4150

### Illinois

Illinois Earthquake Advisory Board  
Illinois Emergency Services & Disaster Agency  
110 East Adams St.  
Springfield, IL 62706  
(217) 782-4448

### Indiana

Indiana Seismic Safety Advisory Board  
Indiana State Emergency Management Agency  
IN GOVT CTR S/302 W. Washington St.  
E208  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 232-3986  
FAX (317) 232-3895

### Kentucky

Governor's Earthquake Hazards & Safety Technical Advisory Panel  
Kentucky Division of Div. of Disaster & Emergency Services  
EOC Building, Boone Center  
Frankfort, KE 40506  
(502) 564-8611

### Mississippi

Mississippi Seismic Advisory Panel  
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency  
P.O. Box 4501, Fondren Station  
Jackson, MS 39216  
(601) 352-9100

### Missouri

Missouri Earthquake Hazard Mitigation Panel  
Missouri Emergency Management Agency  
P.O. Box 116  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
(314) 751-9779  
FAX (314) 634-7966

### Nevada

Nevada Seismic Safety Council  
Division of Emergency Management  
Capitol Complex  
2525 South Carson St.  
Carson City, NV 89710  
(702) 687-4240  
Fax: (702) 687-6788

### New England States Earthquake Consortium (NESEC)

New England States Earthquake Consortium  
501 Islington St  
Portsmouth, NH 03801  
(603) 430-9876  
Fax: (603) 430-9875

**Oregon**

Oregon Seismic Safety Policy Advisory  
Committee  
595 Cottage St., NE  
Salem, OR 97310  
(503) 378-2903  
Fax: (503) 588-1378

**Puerto Rico**

Comision de Seguridad Contra  
Terremotos  
Pda. 3 1/2 Ave. Munoz Rivera  
Pta. de Tierra Apartado Correo 5887  
San Juan, PR 00906  
(809) 722-8784  
Fax: (809) 725-0350

**South Carolina**

South Carolina Seismic Safety Consortium  
Dept. of Civil Engineering  
The Citadel  
Charleston, SC 29401  
(803) 797-4208

**Southeastern United States Seismic  
Safety Consortium**

Southeastern United States Seismic Safety  
Consortium  
Dept. of Civil Engineering  
The Citadel

Charleston, SC 29401  
(803) 797-4208

**Tennessee**

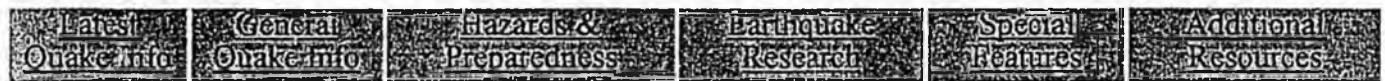
Tennessee Seismic Safety Advisory Panel  
Tennessee Emergency Management  
Agency  
Tennessee EOC  
3041 Sidco Dr.  
Nashville, TN 37204-1502  
(615) 252-3311

**Utah**

Utah Earthquake Advisory Board  
University of Utah Seismograph Stations  
705 W. C. Browning Bldg.  
Salt Lake City, UT 84112  
(801) 581-6274  
Fax: (801) 581-7065

**Washington**

Washington State Seismic Safety Advisory  
Committee  
Washington State Dept. of Natural  
Resources  
Geology & Earth Resources Division  
P.O. Box 47007  
Olympia, WA 98504-7007  
(206) 902-1000  
Fax: (206) 902-1785



Reducing Earthquake Losses Throughout the United States

## Seismic Maps Foster Landmark Legislation

When a powerful earthquake strikes an urban region, damage concentrates not only near the quake's source. Damage can also occur many miles from the source in areas of soft ground. In recent years, scientists have developed ways to identify and map these areas of high seismic hazard. This advance has spurred pioneering legislation to reduce earthquake losses in areas of greatest hazard.

Television cameras broadcasting the start of the 1989 World Series instead recorded the urban devastation from a major earthquake striking Northern California. Four hours after the earthquake struck, homes in San Francisco's prosperous Marina District still burned out of control from fires started by broken gas lines; the shock severely damaged or destroyed 70 residential buildings in the district. Across San Francisco Bay in Oakland, the collapse of the double-decker Cypress freeway structure trapped more than 160 people, 42 of whom died.

Both of these grim spectacles from the magnitude 7.1 Loma Prieta, California, earthquake occurred more than 50 miles from the temblor's source in areas underlain by soft soil (loose sediment, uncompacted fill, and mud). In contrast, structures built on rock and firm soil, which underlie most of San Francisco and Oakland, were largely unscathed. Near the earthquake's epicenter, however, shaking was violent enough to cause considerable damage even in areas underlain by rock and firm soil.



*(Click on image for a full size version - 101K)*

*Buildings constructed on uncompacted fills and soft soils are especially vulnerable to earthquake shaking damage. In this photo, taken four hours after the 1989 Loma Prieta, California, earthquake had struck, homes in San Francisco's Marina District still burn out of control from fires started by broken gas lines. The district was built on artificial fill that included rubble from the great quake of 1906. Scientists can identify areas where such shaking damage is likely to be especially severe. (Photo by Martin Klimek, Marin*

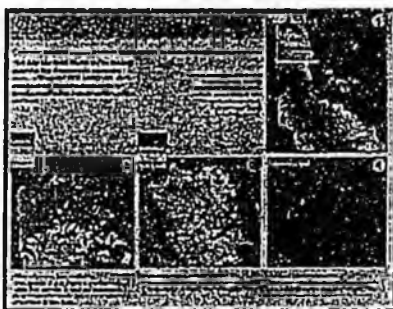
*Independent Journal.)*

This localization of severe shaking and damage was no surprise. It had been noted in previous San Francisco-area earthquakes, as early as 1868. Only after the devastating 1964 magnitude 9.2 Alaska earthquake, however, did the nation direct much attention toward understanding and mapping earthquake hazards. In the late 1960's, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) launched a program to develop methods for identifying and mapping areas of potential earthquake hazard.

An early product of this program was a series of maps showing the locations of active segments of the San Andreas Fault in California. These maps demonstrated the feasibility of identifying faults that might rupture the ground surface in future earthquakes. This capability led to new strategies to reduce losses from such ruptures. In 1972, the California Legislature passed a landmark law requiring the

identification of seismic-hazard zones along faults. In these zones, special geologic studies are required before structures can be built for human occupancy. This law has successfully prevented homes, schools, and offices from being built across active faults.

The major cause of earthquake damage, however, is strong ground shaking, not the rupture of the ground surface by faulting. Strong shaking damages or collapses weak structures over wide areas. It also triggers ground failures (fracturing, sliding, and slumping), which in turn damage or destroy structures and disrupt utility and transportation systems. In the mid-1970's, the USGS published an innovative map of the ground-shaking hazard for part of the San Francisco Bay region. This map was used by local and regional government bodies to develop seismic safety policies. The map predicted that shaking on soft ground would be several times as intense as that on nearby rock. Some engineers and scientists were skeptical of these predictions, but records of strong shaking and patterns of damage in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake verified the predictions. The map had correctly showed the Marina District and the area of the Cypress freeway structure as being subject to violent shaking during earthquakes.



*(Click on image for a full size version - 83K)*

*Seismic hazard maps further legislation to reduce earthquake losses: This map sequence illustrates the shaking hazard in San Francisco for a possible repeat of the great 1906 earthquake. Such maps provide information essential for developing effective seismic safety policies and laws.*

*1-Effect of distance on shaking: Expected ground shaking on bedrock decreases rapidly with increasing distance from the San Andreas Fault, from very violent (red) to moderate (green).*

*2-Effect of ground type on shaking: The capability of ground type to amplify shaking varies from very high for mud and uncompacted fill, to moderate for sandy soil, to low for soft rock, and to none for hard rock.*

*3-Expected ground shaking: This map combines information from Maps 1 and 2 to show expected shaking levels throughout San Francisco.*

*4-Areas of most intense shaking: This map, derived from Map 3, shows in red the areas of most intense shaking where efforts to reduce earthquake losses should be focused.*

Faced with the disastrous losses from the Loma Prieta shock, the California Legislature realized that stronger measures were needed to combat earthquake hazards. In 1990, the Legislature passed the California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act to assist cities and counties in protecting public health and safety against such hazards. This law requires the State Geologist to make maps of seismic hazard zones, identifying areas prone to violent shaking and ground failure. It also requires that evaluation of these potential hazards precede approval of construction projects within defined hazard zones and that buyers of real estate be notified when the property lies within such a zone. This act builds on the success of both the 1972 law and the early maps of predicted ground shaking.



*(Click on image for a full size version - 72K)*

Experience in many states reveals that seismic hazard maps serve diverse audiences. Users of these maps include buyers and owners of real estate, geotechnical consultants and engineers, financial institutions, utility and transportation companies, emergency managers, and government planners.

Mapping seismic hazards is especially important in urban areas of earthquake-prone regions of the United States. Such areas have large populations and huge investments in structures and lifelines that are at risk from earthquakes. Potential losses from future urban earthquakes are staggering. For example, a repeat of the 1886 Charleston, South Carolina, earthquake today would cause an estimated 2,000

fatalities and \$5 billion of damage. In the central Mississippi Valley region, projected losses from a repeat of an 1811 earthquake are 6,000 lives and \$50 billion of damage.

Crucial to reducing these potential losses is sound geologic knowledge leading to effective seismic safety policies and legislation.

**Roger D. Borchardt, Robert B. Brown, Robert A. Page, Carl M. Wentworth, and James W. Handley II**

**COOPERATING AGENCIES, COMPANIES, AND INSTITUTIONS**

Association of Bay Area Governments California Division of Mines and Geology City of San Francisco

For more information contact:

Earthquake Information Hotline (415) 329-4085

U.S. Geological Survey, MS 977

345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025

[USGS Menlo Park Earthquakes Home Page](#)

U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet-097-95, March 1995

Web page by [Will Prescott](#) - 1996 April 9



**ADOWL**  
**ENGINEERS**  
A Division of DOWL LLC

March 14, 2001  
W.O. D00001

The Honorable John Davies  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol Building  
Room 422  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Subject: House Bill 53  
Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission

Dear John:

As a practicing civil engineering in the State of Alaska, I wholeheartedly support HB 53 pertaining to the establishment of a state Seismic Hazards Safety Commission. I have been practicing my profession in Alaska for over 25 years. My technical specialties are geotechnical engineering and earthquake engineering, so I routinely deal with the problems associated with seismic hazards and their mitigation throughout the state. Moreover, I have been a member of the Municipality of Anchorage Geotechnical Advisory Commission (GAC) for over 20 years (currently Vice-Chairman). In that role, my fellow commissioners and I have routinely advised the Municipality regarding identification and mitigation of seismic hazards in Anchorage.

Although major earthquakes seemingly are "rare" events, their consequences literally can be disastrous, as was demonstrated by the 1964 great Alaska earthquake. Because of the damage and loss of life that occurred in Anchorage in 1964, and due to the concerns of local engineers and earth scientists, Anchorage established the Geotechnical Advisory Commission to advise our local government officials and citizens about earthquake hazards that can affect our community. The GAC generally has been the only real resource in those matters Anchorage has been able to rely upon consistently and effectively through the years. I believe the commission has had a positive effect on how our community has developed, and how it has taken appropriate steps to mitigate the seismic hazards with which we must live. Most of these efforts have been, and continue to be, through identification and mapping of the local hazards, and recommending mitigation measures to preserve life safety and to minimize economic impacts when the next major quake impacts our city.

Recent earthquakes in California and the February 28, 2001, earthquake near Seattle underscore the consequences even moderate earthquakes can have in urban areas. Moreover, the benefits to a community of understanding regional and local seismic issues and taking steps to mitigate the associated hazards were clearly demonstrated again during the Nisqually (Seattle) earthquake.

I believe it is imperative that the State Legislature of one of the most seismically active regions in the world establish a statewide Seismic Hazard Safety Commission to help its citizens and those responsible for their general well being understand the seismic environment in which they live, and how best to deal with the hazards that can affect them.

The Honorable John Davies  
House of Representatives  
March 14, 2001  
Page 2

John, I applaud your sponsorship of this bill and give it my full support. If there is anything else I can do for you in this matter, please feel free to call me.

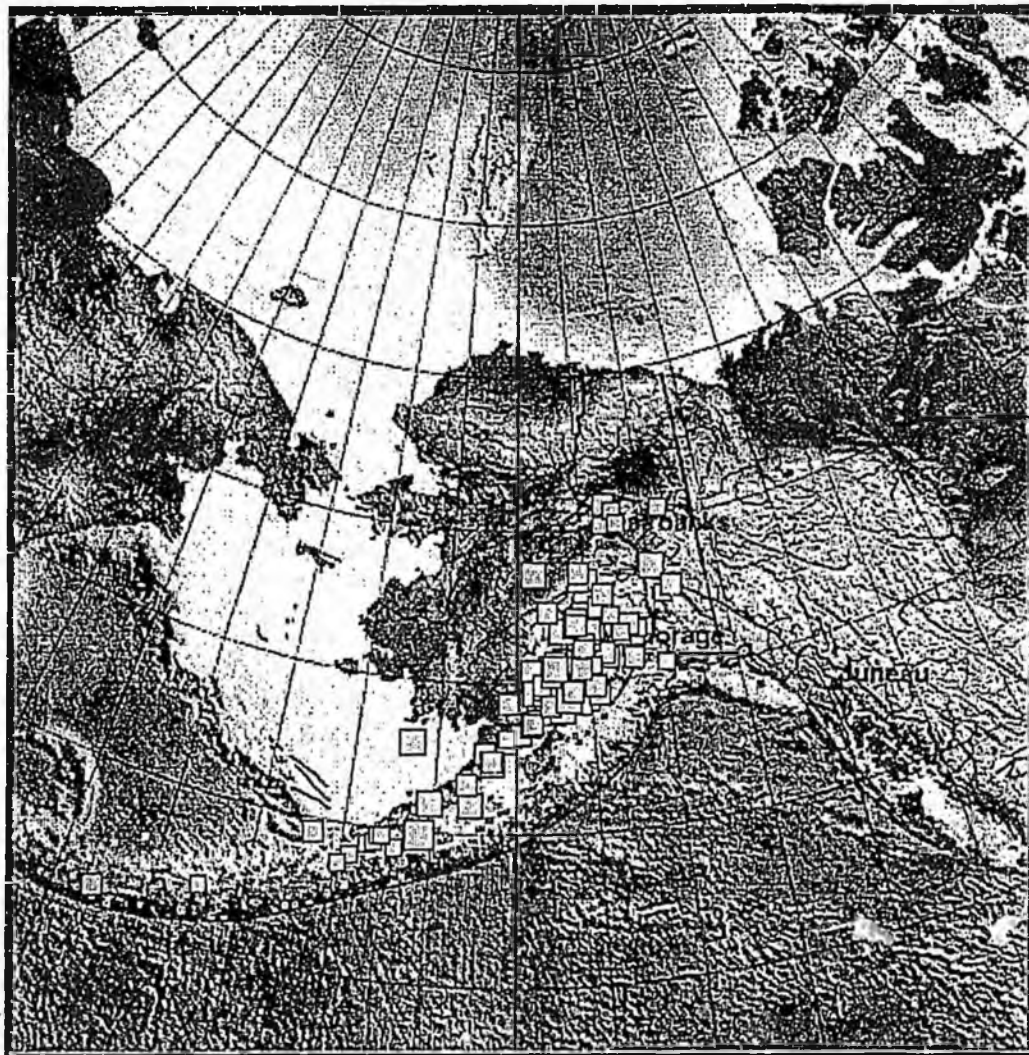
Sincerely,  
DOWL Engineers

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David A. Cole". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

David A. Cole, P.E.  
Project Manager

D00001.RepDavies.DAC.031401.mas

 **Recent Earthquakes in Alaska**



Other Maps: [Global View](#)

**Earthquakes Shown on This Page:**

Local Time	Magnitude	Region
03:15 PM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001	1.88 ML	in the Prince William Sound region of Alaska
01:46 PM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001	2.81 ML	in the Kenai Peninsula region of Alaska
11:04 AM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001	2.23 ML	in the Kenai Peninsula region of Alaska

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
BULLETIN 1450

Pre-1954 Earthquakes  
1954-1964 Earthquakes  
Earthquake Magnitudes

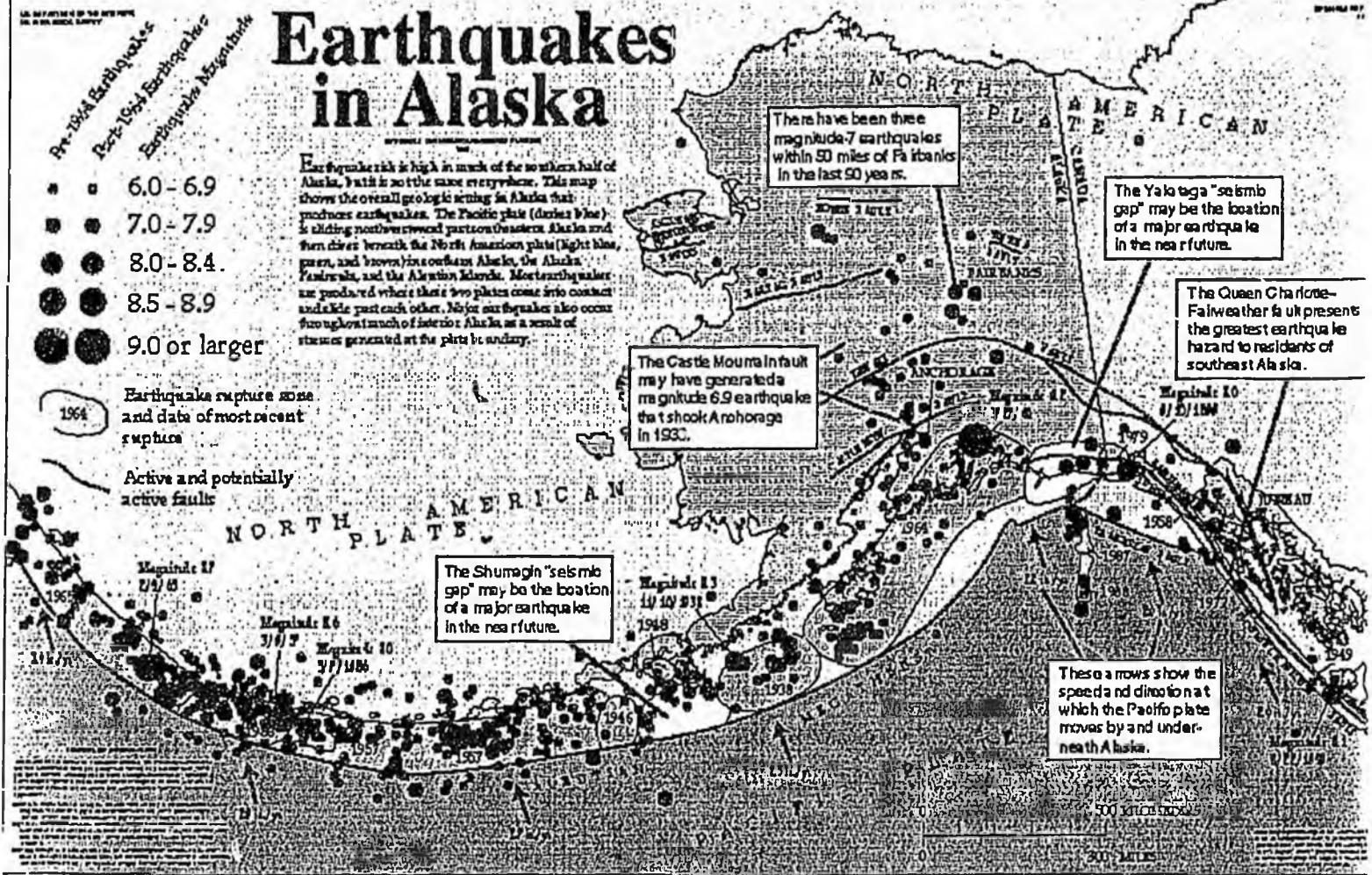
# Earthquakes in Alaska

Earthquake risk is high in much of the southern half of Alaska, but it is not the same everywhere. This map shows the overall geologic setting in Alaska that produces earthquakes. The Pacific plate (darker blue) is sliding northwestward past the eastern Alaska and then dives beneath the North American plate (light blue, green, and brown) in eastern Alaska, the Alaska Peninsula, and the Aleutian Islands. Most earthquakes are produced where these two plates come into contact and slide past each other. Major earthquakes also occur throughout much of interior Alaska as a result of stresses generated at the plate boundary.

- 6.0 - 6.9
- 7.0 - 7.9
- 8.0 - 8.4
- 8.5 - 8.9
- 9.0 or larger

Earthquake rupture zones and date of most recent rupture

Active and potentially active faults



There have been three magnitude-7 earthquakes within 50 miles of Fairbanks in the last 50 years.

The Yakutat "seismic gap" may be the location of a major earthquake in the near future.

The Queen Charlotte-Fairweather fault presents the greatest earthquake hazard to residents of southeast Alaska.

The Castle Mountain fault may have generated a magnitude 6.9 earthquake that shook Anchorage in 1932.

The Shumagin "seismic gap" may be the location of a major earthquake in the near future.

These arrows show the speed and direction at which the Pacific plate moves by and underneath Alaska.

Map of Alaska showing earthquake activity, plate boundaries, and major faults. The map includes labels for the North American Plate and the Pacific Plate. Major faults shown include the Castle Mountain Fault, the Queen Charlotte-Fairweather Fault, and the Shumagin 'seismic gap'. Earthquake epicenters are marked with circles of varying sizes representing magnitude. Several text boxes provide specific information about seismic gaps and historical earthquakes.

# Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Committees:  
House Finance Committee

Legislative Budget Subcommittees:  
University of Alaska  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Environmental Conservation



119 N. Cushman Street Suite 207  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 456-8172  
FAX (907) 451-9293

While in Session  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-4457  
FAX (907) 465-3519

## Representative John Davies District 29

### SPONSOR STATEMENT

### House Bill 53

### "An act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission"

A Seismic Hazards Safety commission needs to be established to address the pressing need to provide a consistent policy framework and a means for ongoing coordination of programs and public safety practices related to seismic hazards. Currently this need is not being addressed by any continuing state government organization. The seismic Hazard Safety Commission would encourage long-term progress toward mitigating the effects of earthquakes.

Alaska is on the edge of the Pacific Plate, which acts like a relentless conveyor belt, moving about six centimeters a year. It is inevitable that there will be large earthquakes, the only question is when will they occur, not if they will occur. Although the state has made great improvements in disaster preparedness there has been little corresponding improvement in measures to reduce the disaster potential of major earthquakes and, consequently, to reduce dependence on disaster relief. Creating a seismic commission patterned after those in California, Oregon, Washington and other states on major fault lines will help address the issues. If you prepare for a major earthquake ahead of time and prepare appropriately, when the earthquake does occur less damage will result, less lives will be lost and the cost of recovery will be less.

Through ten years of experience as state seismologist I have extensive knowledge in this subject area. I have first hand experience with the difficulty of coordinating earthquake information for the university and state, federal, and municipal governments. Anchorage does have an active geo-



tech advisory commission, but the state needs to strengthen that work while broadening efforts throughout the state. A Seismic Safety Hazards Commission can provide that strength.

The scientific community is working hard on earthquake prediction, but it is not yet a reality, except in the most general sense. We can predict in a probabilistic way where earthquakes are likely to occur so we can focus resources in those areas, but in terms of knowing the date and time of occurrence of earthquakes we will not have that information for some time, if ever.

The state can mitigate possible effects of earthquakes by encouraging appropriate land use and building design so it can reduce loss of life and property, as well as the costs of recovery when earthquakes occur. It costs a lot of money to rebuild after a large earthquake and, of course there is no way to replace lost lives; so it is clearly worth spending some time and money before earthquakes occur to prepare for them. If mitigation efforts are undertaken at the time a building or subdivision is in the planning stages, the costs are relatively minor compared to retrofit or rebuilding. This commission would help our state be better prepared.

Members of the commission would be appointed by the governor to represent the university and governmental agencies, as well as members of the public who are knowledgeable in earthquake hazard mitigation. The commission would recommend to the public and governmental sector goals and priorities for reducing earthquake effects. The commission may accept grant contributions and appropriations from public agencies, private foundations, and individuals. The authority and responsibilities of other state agencies, boards, councils, commissions or local governments are not intended to transfer to the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission.

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: \_\_\_\_\_  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Office of the Governor  
 Title: "An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission." BRU: Commissions and Special Offices  
 Component: Seismic Hazards Safety Commission  
 Sponsor: Representatives Davies, Hudson, Kertt  
 Requester: HSCMVA Component Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services	18.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.8
Travel	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Contractual	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Supplies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	33.0	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.8	28.8
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Fiscal note assumes 1/4 time clerical staff to support commission activity as technical support needs will be met by existing staff in Department of Natural Resources; quarterly commission meetings -- 2 face-to-face and 2 teleconferenced. Travel costs reflect estimated meeting costs for 9 total commission members and one staff. Contractual reflects estimated postage, communication, advertising, and teleconference costs.

Fiscal note assumes existing departmental office space/equipment will be available for use by the part-time clerical staff position.

Prepared by: Michael A Nizich/man  
 Division: Administrative Services  
 Approved by: David Ramseur  
 Agency: Office of the Governor

Phone 465-3876  
 Date/Time 1/30/01 12:30 PM  
 Date 01/30/2001

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB 53  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dept. Affected: Natural Resources  
 BRU: Minerals, Land & Water  
 Component: Geological Development  
 Component Number: 1031

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic  
Hazards Safety Commission  
 Sponsor: Davies  
 Requester: (H) MLV

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: none

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Costs to DGGs resulting from HB53 would be for modest staff time (approximately one-half person-month per year) plus travel associated with meetings. Salary costs would be covered under an existing position in DGGs which has responsibilities in geologic hazards that are consistent with work on this commission. The travel costs indicated above (\$1,200 annually) assume two trips per year at an average cost of \$600 per trip.

Prepared by: Milton Wiltse Phone 907-451-5001  
 Division: Geological & Geophysical Surveys Date/Time 01-Feb-01  
 Approved by: Pat Pourchot Date 01-Feb-01  
 Agency: Natural Resources

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: CSHB 53 (MLV)  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): Correction 4/19/2001 Dept. Affected: Office of the Governor  
 Title: "An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission," BRU: Commissions and Special Offices  
 Sponsor: Representatives Davies, Hudson, Kertt Component: Seismic Hazards Safety Commission  
 Requester: (H) STA Component Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services	18.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.8
Travel	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Contractual	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Supplies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	33.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.3	29.3
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Fiscal note assumes 1/4 time clerical staff to support commission activity as technical support needs will be met by existing staff in Department of Natural Resources; quarterly commission meetings -- 2 face-to-face and 2 teleconferenced. Travel costs reflect estimated meeting costs for 9 total commission members and one staff. Contractual reflects estimated postage, communication, advertising, and teleconference costs.

Fiscal note assumes existing departmental office space/equipment will be available for use by the part-time clerical staff position.

Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Administrative Director Phone 465-3876  
 Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 4/19/01 12:00 AM  
 Approved by: David Ramseur Date 04/20/2001  
 Agency: Office of the Governor

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# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: CSHB 53 (STA)  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Office of the Governor  
 Title "An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission." BRU Commission and Special Offices  
 Component Seismic Hazards Safety Commission  
 Sponsor Representatives Davies, Hudson, Kerl  
 Requester (H) STA Component No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services	18.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.8
Travel	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Contractual	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Supplies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	33.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.3	29.3
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0  
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Fiscal note assumes 1/4 time clerical staff to support the commission activity as technical support will be met by existing staff in Department of Natural Resources; quarterly commission meetings -- 2 face-to-face and 2 teleconferenced. Travel costs reflect estimated meeting costs for 9 total commission members and one staff. Contractual reflects estimated postage, communication, advertising and teleconference costs.

Fiscal note assumes existing departmental office space/equipment will be available for use by the part-time clerical staff position.

Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Administrative Director Phone 465-3876  
 Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 4/19/02 2:58 PM  
 Approved by: David Ramseur, Chief of Staff Date 4/19/2002  
 Agency: Office of the Governor