

HB

279

<TARGET><BILL>HB 279</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
279</SUBJECT><COMM>HFIN27</COMM></TARGET>

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: January 23, 2012

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/22/12

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 279

HOUSE BILL NO. 279

"An Act extending the termination dates of the Board of Nursing, the Board of Dental Examiners, the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers, the Big Game Commercial Services Board, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission; and providing for an effective date."

HB 279 EXTENDING CERTAIN BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

Recommends it be replaced with HCS or CS for HB 279 (FIN)
 For Senate Bills with new title: Technical Title New Title: HCR _____ Same Title New Title

- attach amendments
- add new referral to _____ Committee
- Letter of Intent _____ Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts.:
 ADM
 CED
 COR
 CRT
 EED
 DEC
 DFG
 GOV
 DHS
 LWF
 LAW
 LEG
 MVA
 DNR
 DPS
 REV
 DOT
 UA

<u>NEW FISCAL NOTES</u>				
*FN# is assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
*FN#	List by Dept(s):	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
	DPS	✓		
	CED	✓		
	CED	✓		
	CED	✓		
	CED	✓		
	DNR	✓		

<u>PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES</u>				
FN#	List by Dept(s):	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero

<u>Signing with recommendations</u>	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Anna Fairclough</i>	FAIRCLOUGH	✓			
<i>Jammie Wilson</i>	T. Wilson	✓			
<i>MA Castello</i>	CASTELLO	✓			
<i>Bruce Edgmon</i>	Edgmon	✓			
<i>Mike Doogan</i>	DOOGAN	✓			
Chair: <i>[Signature]</i>	Stolte	✓			
Chair: <i>[Signature]</i>	Thomas	✓			

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version HB279
 Fiscal Note Number _____
 () Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) HB279-DPS-ABC-02-13-12 Dept. Affected Public Safety
 Title EXTENDING CERTAIN BOARDS & COMMISSIONS Appropriation Statewide Support
 Allocation Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
 Sponsor (H) RLS by Request of LB&A
 Requester (H) FIN OMB Component Number 2690

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	FY13 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY13 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services		1,142.1	1,142.1	1,142.1				
Travel		85.9	85.9	85.9				
Services		285.5	285.5	285.5				
Commodities		24.6	24.6	24.6				
Capital Outlay		0.1	0.1	0.1				
Grants, Benefits		0.0	0.0	0.0				
Miscellaneous		0.0	0.0	0.0				
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	1,538.2	1,538.2	1,538.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002	Federal Receipts						
1003	GF Match						
1004	GF	0.4	0.4	0.4			
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)	1,414.1	1,414.1	1,414.1			
1037	GF/MH (UGF)						
1007	I/A Rcpts (Other)	123.7	123.7	123.7			
TOTAL		0.0	1,538.2	1,538.2	1,538.2	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time	11	11	11			
Part-time						
Temporary						

CHANGE IN REVENUES

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Estimated **SUPPLEMENTAL (FY12) operating costs** _____ (separate supplemental appropriation required)
 (discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated **CAPITAL (FY13) costs** _____ (separate capital appropriation required)
 (discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Fund source code changed to reflect 123.7 is Interagency receipts.

Prepared by Shirley Gifford, Director
 Division Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
 Approved by Joseph A. Masters, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Phone (907) 269-0351
 Date/Time 2/13/12 8:44 AM
 Date 2/13/2012

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB279

Analysis

This legislation extends the sunset date for the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board to June 30, 2015.

The ABC Board will expire on June 30, 2012. The Governor's budget request includes funding for FY13 with the anticipation that the Board's function would continue. The ABC Board's FY13 operating costs are reflected in FY14 and FY15.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version HB 279
Fiscal Note Number _____
() Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) HB279-DCCED-CBPL-02-21-12 Dept. Affected DCCED
Title Extending Certain Boards & Commissions Appropriation Corps, Bus & Professional Licensing
Allocation Corps, Bus & Professional Licensing
Sponsor Rules by request of Leg. Budget & Audit
Requester House Finance OMB Component Number 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	FY13 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY13 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services		127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9
Travel		26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9
Services		45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1
Commodities		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Capital Outlay								
Grants, Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)						
1002	Federal Receipts							
1003	GF Match							
1004	GF							
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)							
1037	GF/MH (UGF)							
1156	Rcpt Svcs (DGF)		200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9
TOTAL		0.0	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9

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

CHANGE IN REVENUES	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.9
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY12) operating costs 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required;
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY13) costs 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

This fiscal notes reflects costs for the Board of Dental Examiners rather than the combined costs of multiple boards.

Prepared by Don Habeger, Director
Division Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing
Approved by JoEllen Hanrahan, Director Administrative Services
Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Phone 465-2536
Date/Time 2/21/12 4:00PM
Date 2/21/2011

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 279

Analysis

HB 279 extends the Board of Dental Examiners through June 30, 2019 and takes effect immediately upon passage. This board was terminated June 30, 2011. In accordance with AS 08.03.020 funding extends for one year following the termination date, allowing the Board to conclude its affairs. Without extension this legislative session, its statutory authority will be transferred to DCCED on July 1, 2012.

Personal Service costs include a full-time licensing examiner and other support staff who directly charge a portion of their time to this board.

Travel expenses represent transportation and per diem for the nine member board and staff to meet in accordance with AS 08.36.040.

Services include contractual obligations, support costs, legal, and other necessary services.

Commodities include small equipment and business supplies.

The program is required to cover costs with licensing fees under AS 08.01.065, and revenue generated by board fees are anticipated to cover its full operating costs.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version HB 279
Fiscal Note Number _____
() Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) HB279-DCCED-CBPL-02-21-12 Dept. Affected DCCED
Title Extending Certain Boards & Commissions Appropriation Corps, Bus & Professional Licensing
Allocation Corps, Bus & Professional Licensing
Sponsor Rules by request of Leg. Budget & Audit
Requester House Finance OMB Component Number 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	FY13 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY13 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services		320.1	320.1	320.1	320.1	320.1	320.1	
Travel		30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
Services		107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	
Commodities		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Capital Outlay								
Grants, Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	0.0

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)						
1002	Federal Receipts							
1003	GF Match							
1004	GF							
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)							
1037	GF/MH (UGF)							
1156	Rcpt Svcs (DGF)	0.0	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6
TOTAL		0.0	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	0.0

POSITIONS							
Full-time		3	3	3	3	3	
Part-time							
Temporary							

CHANGE IN REVENUES		461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	461.6	(461.6)
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY12) operating costs 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required;
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY13) costs 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

This fiscal notes reflects costs for the Big Game Commercial Services Board rather than the combined costs of multiple boards.

Prepared by Don Habeger, Division Director
Division Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing
Approved by JoEllen Hanrahan, Director Administrative Services
Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Phone 465-2536
Date/Time 2/21/12 3:00pm
Date 2/21/2011

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 279

Analysis

HB 279 extends the Big Game Commercial Services Board through June 30, 2016 and takes effect immediately upon passage. In accordance with AS 08.03.020, funding extends for one year following the termination date, allowing the Board to conclude its affairs. The FY2013 funding is included in the Operating Budget request and costs shown are an average of direct costs for a biennial license period.

The program is required to cover costs with licensing fees under AS 08.01.065, and revenue generated by board fees are anticipated to cover its full operating costs.

Personal Service costs include two Licensing Examiners, one Investigator, and other support staff who directly charge a portion of their time to this board.

Travel expenses represent transportation and per diem for the nine member boards and staff to meet in accordance with AS 08.36.040.

Services include contractual obligations, support costs, legal, and other necessary services.

Commodities include small equipment and business supplies.

The program is required to cover costs with licensing fees under AS 08.01.065, and revenue generated by board fees are anticipated to cover its full operating costs.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version HB 279
Fiscal Note Number _____
() Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) HB279-DCCED-CBPL-02-21-12 Dept. Affected DCCED
Title Extending Certain Boards & Commissions Appropriation Corps, Bus & Professional Licensing
Allocation Corps, Bus & Professional Licensing
Sponsor Rules by request of Leg. Budget & Audit
Requester House Finance OMB Component Number 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	FY13 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY13 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
			FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Personal Services		106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4
Travel		14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Services		36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9
Commodities		2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Capital Outlay							
Grants, Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002	Federal Receipts						
1003	GF Match						
1004	GF						
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)						
1037	GF/MH (UGF)						
1156	Rcpt Svcs (DGF)		160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2
TOTAL		0.0	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2

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

CHANGE IN REVENUES		160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY12) operating costs 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required;
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY13) costs 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

This fiscal notes reflects costs for the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers rather than the combined costs of multiple boards.

Prepared by Don Habeger, Director
Division Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing
Approved by JoEllen Hanrahan, Director Administrative Services
Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Phone 465-2536
Date/Time 2/21/12 3:00pm
Date 2/21/2012

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 279

Analysis

HB 279 extends the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers through June 30, 2019 and takes effect immediately upon passage. This board was terminated June 30, 2011. In accordance with AS 08.03.020, funding extends for one year following the termination date, allowing the Board to conclude its affairs. Without extension this legislative session, its statutory authority will be transferred to DCCED on July 1, 2012.

Personal Service costs include a full-time Licensing Examiner and other support staff who directly charge a portion of their time to this board.

Travel expenses represent transportation and per diem for six board members and staff to meet each year in accordance with AS 08.13.040.

Services include contractual obligations, support costs, legal, and other necessary services.

Commodities include small equipment and business supplies.

The program is required to cover costs with licensing fees under AS 08.01.065, and revenue generated by board fees are anticipated to cover its full operating costs.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version HB 279
Fiscal Note Number _____
() Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) HB279-DCCED-CBPL-02-21-12 Dept. Affected DCCED
Title Extending Certain Boards & Commissions Appropriation Corps, Bus & Professional Licensing
Allocation Corps, Bus & Professional Licensing
Sponsor Rules by request of Leg. Budget & Audit
Requester House Finance OMB Component Number 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	FY13 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY13 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
			FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Personal Services		744.7	744.7	744.7	744.7	744.7	744.7
Travel		21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
Services		298.5	298.5	298.5	298.5	298.5	298.5
Commodities		6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Capital Outlay							
Grants, Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002	Federal Receipts						
1003	GF Match						
1004	GF						
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)						
1037	GF/MH (UGF)						
1156	Rcpt Svcs (DGF)		1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8
TOTAL		0.0	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8

POSITIONS							
Full-time		8	8	8	8	8	8
Part-time							
Temporary							

CHANGE IN REVENUES		1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,070.8
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY12) operating costs 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required);
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY13) costs 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required);
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

This fiscal notes reflects costs for the Board of Nursing rather than the combined costs of multiple boards.

Prepared by Don Habeger, Director
Division Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing
Approved by JoEllen Hanrahan, Director Administrative Services
Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Phone 465-2536
Date/Time 2/21/2012 5:00pm
Date 2/21/2012

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 279

Analysis

HB 279 extends the Board of Nursing through June 30, 2019 and takes effect immediately upon passage. This board was terminated June 30, 2011. In accordance with AS 08.03.020, funding extends for one year following the termination date, allowing the Board to conclude its affairs. Without extension this legislative session, its statutory authority will be transferred to DCCED on July 1, 2012.

Personal Service costs include an Executive Administrator, Records & Licensing Supervisor, two Investigators, Office Assistant I, three Licensing Examiners and other support staff who directly charge a portion of their time to the board.

Travel expenses represent transportation and per diem for the seven member board and staff to meet in accordance with AS 08.68.080.

Services include contractual obligations, support costs, legal, and other necessary services.

Commodities include small equipment and business supplies.

The program is required to cover costs with licensing fees under AS 08.01.065, and revenue generated by board fees are anticipated to cover its full operating costs.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version HB279CS (FIN)
Fiscal Note Number _____
Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) HB279CS(FIN)-DNR-DGGS-2-22-12 Dept. Affected Natural Resources
Title Extending Certain Boards & Commissions Appropriation Land & Water Resources
Allocation Geological & Geophysical Surveys
Sponsor Rules by Request of Leg Budget & Audit
Requester (H) FIN OMB Component Number 1031

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	FY13 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY13 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
			FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Travel	0.0	9.0	9.0				
Services	0.0	1.0	1.0				
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants, Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002	Federal Receipts						
1003	GF Match						
1004	GF	10.0	10.0				
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)						
1037	GF/MH (UGF)						
1178	temp code (UGF)						
TOTAL		0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS							
Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

CHANGE IN REVENUES							

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY12) operating costs 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY13) costs 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

This version differs from the initial version due to the fact that the Board's extension has been shortened from 4 years to 2 years

Prepared by Robert Swenson
Division Geological & Geophysical Surveys
Approved by Daniel S. Sullivan
Commissioner

Phone 907-451-5001
Date/Time 2/22/12 12:00 AM
Date 2/22/2012

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB279CS (FIN)

Analysis

In its August 19, 2011, sunset review report, the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee (LB&A) found that the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission (ASHSC) is operating in the public's interest and recommended that the termination date be extended until June 30, 2014.

The ASHSC consists of 11 members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. Members represent a cross section of local, state, and federal government and the private sector and serve without compensation but receive per diem and travel expenses. The commission currently receives administrative assistance from the DNR Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys (DGGS).

The Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission can continue to function at the current level of effort with its existing annual budget of \$10,000, as included in the Governor's FY13 budget. Out-year Cost estimates reflect the continuation of the expected base budget request.

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 279(FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act extending the termination dates of the Board of Nursing, the Board of Dental**
2 **Examiners, the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers, the Big Game Commercial Services**
3 **Board, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety**
4 **Commission; and providing for an effective date."**

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

6 *** Section 1.** AS 08.03.010(c)(4) is amended to read:

7 (4) Board of Barbers and Hairdressers (AS 08.13.010) - June 30, 2019
8 [2011];

9 *** Sec. 2.** AS 08.03.010(c)(7) is amended to read:

10 (7) Board of Dental Examiners (AS 08.36.010) - June 30, 2019 [2011];

11 *** Sec. 3.** AS 08.03.010(c)(9) is amended to read:

12 (9) Big Game Commercial Services Board (AS 08.54.591) - June 30,
13 2016 [2012];

14 *** Sec. 4.** AS 08.03.010(c)(13) is amended to read:

1 (13) Board of Nursing (AS 08.68.010) - June 30, 2019 [2011];

2 * **Sec. 5.** AS 44.66.010(a)(1) is amended to read:

3 (1) Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (AS 04.06.010) - June 30, 2015
4 [2011];

5 * **Sec. 6.** AS 44.66.010(a)(8) is amended to read:

6 (8) Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission (AS 44.37.065) -
7 June 30, 2014 [2012];

8 * **Sec. 7.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
9 read:

10 EXEMPTION FROM AS 44.66.050(e). This Act is exempt from the provision of
11 AS 44.66.050(e) that prohibits a bill from reestablishing more than one board or commission.

12 * **Sec. 8.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
13 read:

14 RETROACTIVITY. (a) Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 of this Act are retroactive to June 30,
15 2011.

16 (b) If this Act takes effect after June 30, 2012, secs. 3 and 6 of this Act are retroactive
17 to June 30, 2012.

18 * **Sec. 9.** This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Alaska State Legislature
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Agenda

1:30 PM

Wednesday, February 22, 2012

✓ HB 56-INCLUDE ARSON IN CRIMES OF CONSPIRACY
UPDATED NEW FISCAL NOTE (ADM) indeterminate replaces previously
published #3

UPDATED previous #2 New Fiscal Note (DPS) zero

UPDATED previous #1 New Fiscal Note (LAW) zero

Expected testifier:

Mike Sica, Staff for Rep. Lynn

Anne Carpeneti, Assistant Attorney General, Legal Services Section-Juneau,
Criminal Division, Department of Law

Teleconference:

Jeff Tucker, President Alaska Fire Chiefs Association Contact: 907-488-3400
(office), 907-378-4680 (cell) Email: jtucker@northstarfire.org

Brian Balega, President Alaska Association of Fire and Arson Investigators Phone:
907-229-7735 (cell) Email: blbalega@gmail.com

or

John Bond, Vice President Alaska Association of Fire and Arson Investigation

✓ HB 216-REGULATIONS: INFORMATIVE SUMMARY/BILLS
CS WORKDRAFT HB 216 FIN 27-LS0701\5
New Fiscal Note (All) zero replaces previous #1

not heard
HB 253-CATHINONE BATH SALTS

HB 264-MUNI PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL: SUBDIVISIONS
New Fiscal Note (CED) zero replaces previous #1

not heard
HB 302-REPEAL PICK-CLICK-GIVE AUDIT REQUIREMENT

NO ~~CS WORKDRAFT HB 302 FIN LS-1264\B~~

NEW Fiscal Note (REV) zero

Teleconference:

Kathleen Light from Ketchikan Area Arts and Humanities Council

Sheela Finkbeiner

HB 279-EXTENDING CERTAIN BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
4 NEW FISCAL NOTES FN(DCCED) \$ SAME COMPONENT (See Helen)
NEW FISCAL NOTE FN (DNR) \$

*Adopted
2/20/2012*

27-LS0944V
Martin
2/20/12

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 279(FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act extending the termination dates of the Board of Nursing, the Board of Dental**
2 **Examiners, the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers, the Big Game Commercial Services**
3 **Board, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety**
4 **Commission; and providing for an effective date."**

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

6 *** Section 1.** AS 08.03.010(c)(4) is amended to read:

7 (4) Board of Barbers and Hairdressers (AS 08.13.010) - June 30, 2019
8 [2011];

9 *** Sec. 2.** AS 08.03.010(c)(7) is amended to read:

10 (7) Board of Dental Examiners (AS 08.36.010) - June 30, 2019 [2011];

11 *** Sec. 3.** AS 08.03.010(c)(9) is amended to read:

12 (9) Big Game Commercial Services Board (AS 08.54.591) - June 30,
13 2016 [2012];

14 *** Sec. 4.** AS 08.03.010(c)(13) is amended to read:

1 (13) Board of Nursing (AS 08.68.010) - June 30, 2019 [2011];

2 * **Sec. 5.** AS 44.66.010(a)(1) is amended to read:

3 (1) Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (AS 04.06.010) - June 30, 2015
4 [2011];

5 * **Sec. 6.** AS 44.66.010(a)(8) is amended to read:

6 (8) Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission (AS 44.37.065) -
7 June 30, 2014 [2012];

8 * **Sec. 7.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
9 read:

10 EXEMPTION FROM AS 44.66.050(e). This Act is exempt from the provision of
11 AS 44.66.050(e) that prohibits a bill from reestablishing more than one board or commission.

12 * **Sec. 8.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
13 read:

14 RETROACTIVITY. (a) Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 of this Act are retroactive to June 30,
15 2011.

16 (b) If this Act takes effect after June 30, 2012, secs. 3 and 6 of this Act are retroactive
17 to June 30, 2012.

18 * **Sec. 9.** This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission



Statutory Mission (AS 44.37.067)

- Recommend goals and priorities for seismic hazard mitigation to the public and private sectors
- Recommend policies to the governor and the legislature, including needed research, mapping, and monitoring program
- *(additional advisory roles for reducing casualties and losses from future earthquakes)*

Membership (11 members appointed by the Governor to three-year terms)

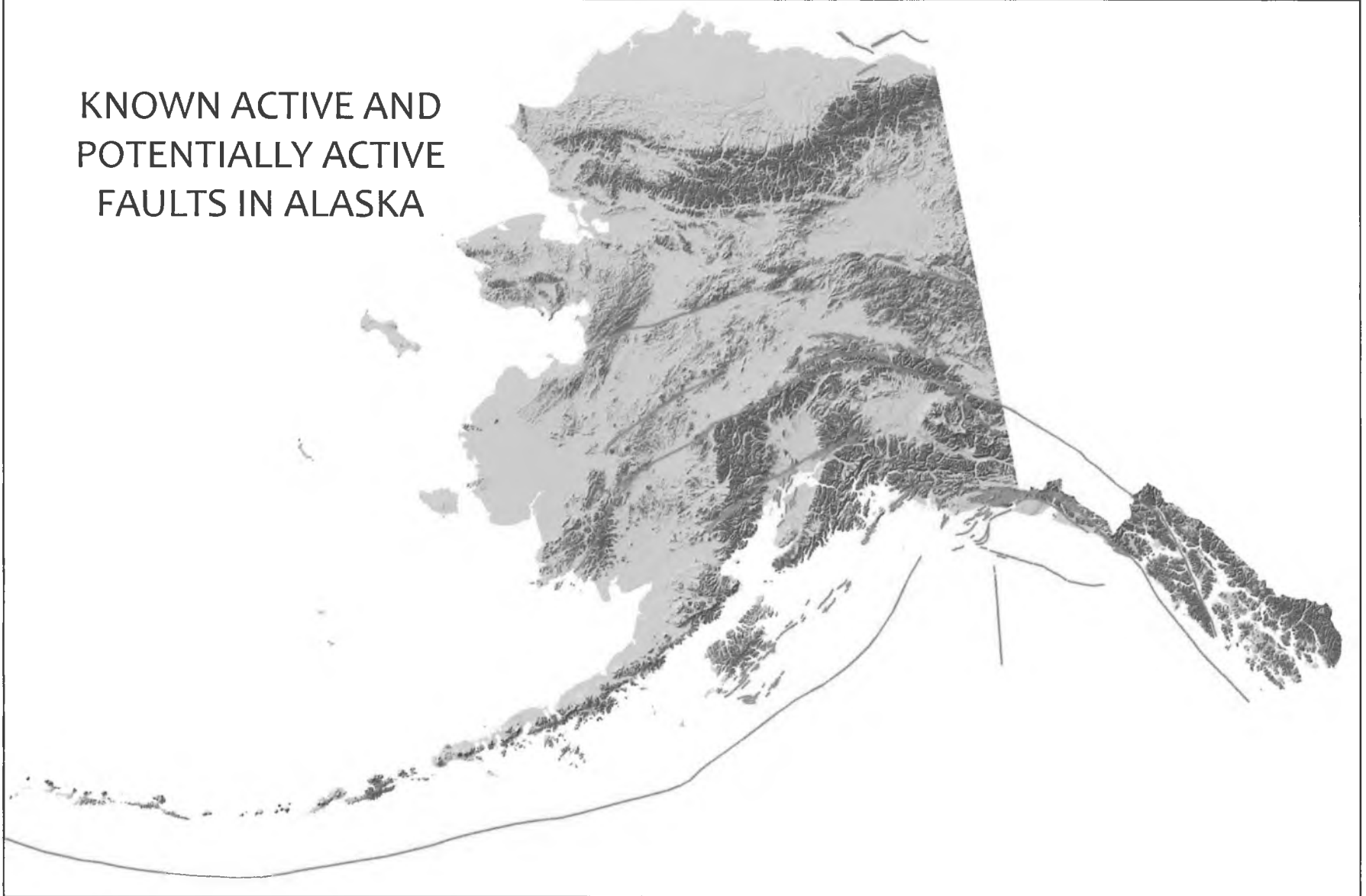
- University of Alaska (1)
- Local government (3 from separate seismically active regions)
- Department of Natural Resources (1)
- Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs (1)
- Federal government (1)
- Insurance industry (1)
- Public members with appropriate earthquake expertise (3)



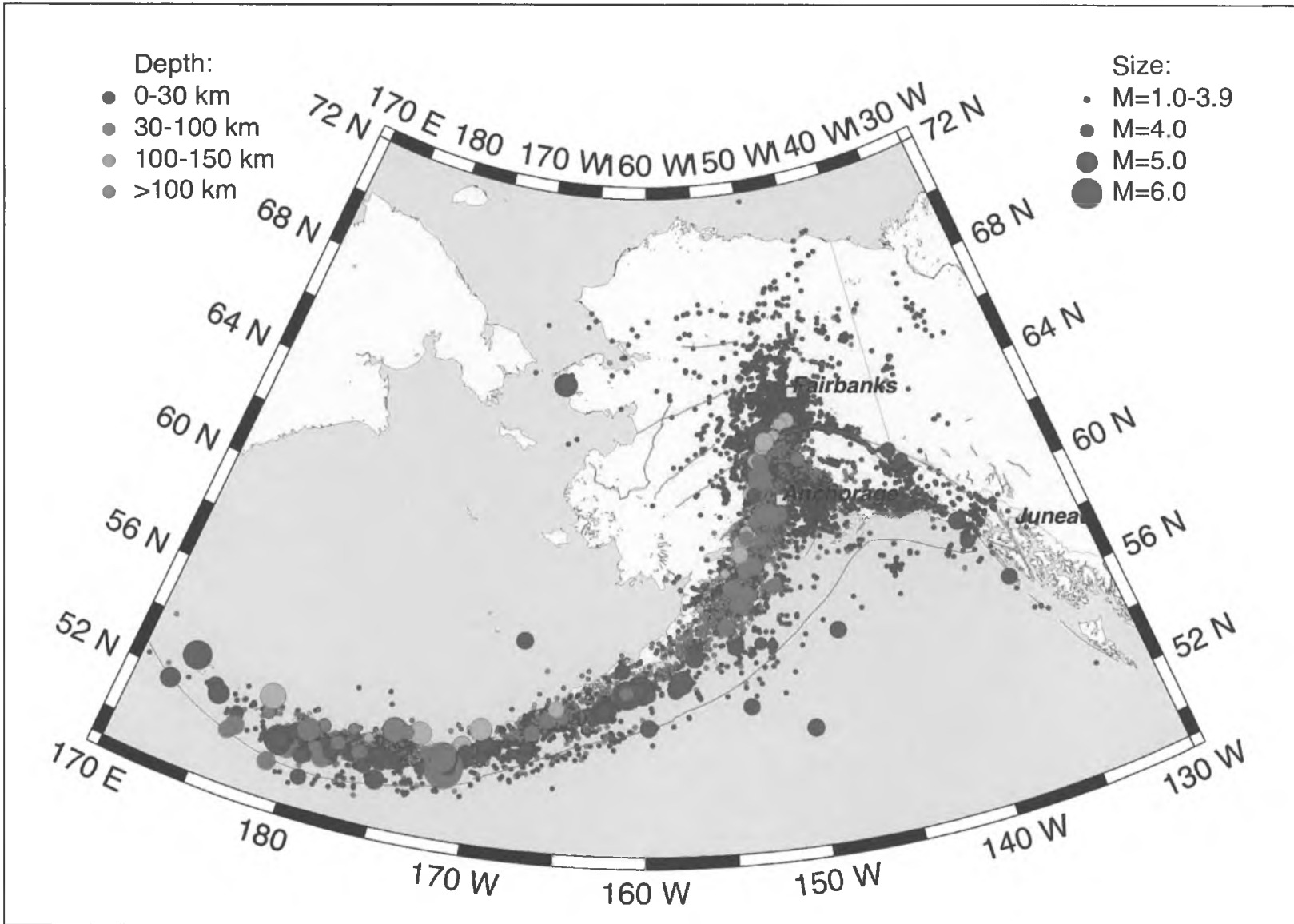
*Administered by the Department of Natural Resources
Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys*



KNOWN ACTIVE AND POTENTIALLY ACTIVE FAULTS IN ALASKA



Alaska has 65 known surface faults comprising about 1,200 individual splays that have been active during the recent geologic past and are considered potentially active in the near future. Many seismically active areas have not been geologically mapped in the field and are expected to contain many additional active faults.



Earthquakes recorded in Alaska in 2011 through November 16 (22,096).
Data from UAF/AEIC

Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission

ALASKA EARTHQUAKE FACTS

- Eleven percent of the world's recorded earthquakes occur in Alaska.
- Alaska has more frequent earthquakes than the entire rest of the United States.
- Three of the ten largest earthquakes in the world since 1900 have been in Alaska.
- All ten largest earthquakes in the United States since 1900 have been in Alaska.

Since 1900, Alaska has had an average of:

- One "great" (magnitude 8 or larger) earthquake every 13 years.
- One magnitude 7 to 8 earthquake every two years.
- Six magnitude 6 to 7 earthquakes per year.
- Fifty magnitude 5 to 6 earthquakes per year.
- Three hundred magnitude 4 to 5 earthquakes per year.
- Approximately 2,000 earthquakes recorded in Alaska each month.

Fortunately, most of Alaska's large earthquakes have occurred in remote areas with relatively minor consequences, but eventually one will again strike a populated area.

"Earthquakes are inevitable. Disruption is inevitable. But devastation does not have to be."

—Lucy Jones, USGS (quote from Smithsonian magazine)

Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission



Significant commission accomplishments since 2006 reauthorization

- Collaborated with the Department of Education and Early Development to develop new procedures allowing and encouraging school districts to apply their capital improvement funds to the safety evaluation, prioritization, and rehabilitation of school facilities with highest earthquake risks
- Developed eight policy recommendations for consideration by the state administration and legislature to improve seismic safety in future design, construction, and major renovation of public school facilities
- Partnered with the Kodiak Island Borough to initiate an earthquake planning scenario of the area, including coordination of involvement by FEMA, U.S. Coast Guard, City of Kodiak, and the private sector. Results of the scenario, which is currently in progress, will be used as a tool for developing local seismic risk mitigation policies and response plans.
- To promote public education on seismic-risk mitigation, members developed a two-day public training course on Post-Earthquake Safety Assessment of Facilities. Approximately 100 people were trained in 2011 and the Commission will continue to offer at least two classes per year.
- Assisted the Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management in revising the seismic hazard section of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2010.

Louanne Christian

From: Bree Wylie
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2012 10:16 AM
To: Allison Holtkamp; Matthew Gruening; Louanne Christian
Cc: Doniece Gott; Helen Phillips
Subject: Fiscal Note info for Committee Reports and CS Motion Formatting

Hi all:

I just wanted to highlight a couple of items:

1. When filling out fiscal note information on the Committee Report after a bill has reported out of committee the department code should reflect the agency that created the fiscal note. Approximately 90 percent of the time this will be the same as the department affected (at the top right of the fiscal note); however, occasionally this is not the case. The secretary manual info is misleading so please disregard it.
2. The following example clarifies how to include a proposed committee substitute motion in the minutes:

Co-Chair Hoffman MOVED to ADOPT the proposed committee substitute for SB 25, Work Draft 27-LS0036\E (Bullock, 1/25/12).

Note that the root version of the bill should be used, given that the adoption of a committee substitute does not necessarily represent final action. Once the CS reports out of committee you will then use it in the reported out motion as follows:

Co-Chair Hoffman MOVED to report CSSB 25(FIN) out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying fiscal note. There being NO OBJECTION, it was so ordered.

Thanks and let me know if you have any questions.

B

Louanne Christian

From: Bree Wylie
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2012 12:21 PM
To: Matthew Gruening; Allison Holtkamp
Cc: Doniece Gott; Helen Phillips; Louanne Christian
Subject: Minutes How To: Transferring the Chair during a Committee Meeting

Hi All:

Here's some helpful information about how to acknowledge the transfer of the Chair position during a meeting.

Excerpt from Administrative Manual:

If the chair leaves during a committee, he/she shall appoint another member to chair in his/her absence (normally the co-chair or vice-chair, but it can be any member of the committee.) The chair can make a verbal announcement or signify the action by handing over the gavel.

Excerpt from Secretary Manual:

Titles of the Meeting Chair

It must always be clear who is in the position of chair in a meeting because the position carries specific responsibilities.

Co-Chair

When either one of the two designated committee co-chairs speak in a Finance Committee meeting, their last names will be preceded by the title *Co-Chair*, rather than by *Senator* or *Representative*. This is true whether or not the co-chair speaking is the chair of the meeting.

Vice-Chair

The committee vice-chair is always called the vice-chair, whether they are speaking in a meeting with a co-chair present or chairing the meeting in the absence of both co-chairs.

Acting Chair

When the chair is passed to another Finance Committee member, use the title *Acting Chair* and the member's last name. When a co-chair or the vice-chair resumes the position of chair, the member will return to the title *Senator* or *Representative*.

Sometimes a Co-chair will verbally state the transfer of the Chair position; in this case the action can just be included in the minutes.

Example: Co-Chair Stoltze handed the gavel over to Vice-chair Fairclough.

Other times the gavel may just be passed to another member; in this case a secretary note is appropriate.

Example: [Note: Co-Chair Thomas turned the gavel over to Representative Costello.]

– From that point forward (until the co-chair returns) the member should be referred to as Acting Chair.

Let me know if you have questions.

Louanne Christian

From: Bree Wylie
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2012 10:53 AM
To: Matthew Gruening; Allison Holtkamp
Cc: Louanne Christian; Helen Phillips; Doniece Gott
Subject: Additional Info: Fiscal Notes created by a Finance Committee

Me again,

Occasionally a Finance Committee introduces its own fiscal note, which is most common reason the creator of a fiscal note is different from the agency affected. When a finance committee introduces its own fiscal note it will have the committee name, co-chair names, or co-chair staff on the bottom left of the note. In this case you would reference the committee and department affected on the Committee Report.

SFIN Example: "SFIN for LEG" or "SFIN/LEG"

Minutes Formatting:

CSSCR 2(STA) was REPORTED out of committee with a "do pass" recommendation and with a new zero fiscal note from the Senate Finance Committee for the Legislature.

HFIN Example: "HFIN for EED " or "HFIN/EED"

Minutes Formatting:

HB 112 was REPORTED out of committee with a "do pass" recommendation and with a new fiscal impact note from the House Finance Committee for the Department of Education and Early Development.

B

From: Bree Wylie
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2012 10:16 AM
To: Allison Holtkamp (Allison_Holtkamp@legis.state.ak.us); Matthew Gruening (Matthew_Gruening@legis.state.ak.us); Louanne Christian (Louanne_Christian@legis.state.ak.us)
Cc: Doniece Gott (Doniece_Gott@legis.state.ak.us); Helen Phillips (Helen_Phillips@legis.state.ak.us)
Subject: Fiscal Note info for Committee Reports and CS Motion Formatting

Hi all:

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Thanks and let me know if you have any questions.

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Alaska State Legislature Legislative Budget & Audit Committee



Interim:
716 West 4th Ave
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 269-0244

Session:
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-4949

Representative Mike Hawker, Chairman

House Bill 279 Sponsor Statement

Short Title: EXTENDING CERTAIN BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

House Bill 279 extends the sunset dates for five boards and one commission as recommended by auditors to the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.

The Board of Barbers and Hairdressers would be extended to June 30, 2019; the Board of Dental Examiners to June 30, 2019; the Big Game Commercial Services Board to June 30, 2016; the Board of Nursing to June 30, 2019; the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to June 30, 2015; and the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission to June 30, 2016.

The bill also exempts the reauthorization from a state statute prohibiting a single bill reestablishing more than one board or commission. The omnibus extension is a more efficient mechanism for routine board and commission reauthorizations, particularly in a 90-day legislative session. The omnibus extension further allows for straightforward continuation of these important boards and commissions, disallowing policy shifts best managed through separate legislation.

HB 279 also includes a retroactivity section and immediate effective date to accommodate the four boards that were included in House Bill 126, last year's Omnibus Board Extension bill, which was vetoed by the Governor.

I urge prompt passage of this legislation.

House Bill 279
Extending Certain Boards & Commissions
Sectional Analysis

Sections 1-6: Extend the following boards and commission to the following dates:

1. Board of Barbers and Hairdressers June 30, 2019
2. Board of Dental Examiners..... June 30, 2019
3. Big Game Commercial Services Board June 30, 2016
4. Board of Nursing..... June 30, 2019
5. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board..... June 30, 2015
6. Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission June 30, 2016

Section 7: Provides an exemption from the provision of statute that prohibits a bill from reestablishing more than one board or commission.

Section 8: Retroactivity section for the boards that sunset on June 30, 2011 and are currently in their wind down year.

Section 9: Immediate effective date.

6/17/11
7:50 pm

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Governor Sean Parnell
STATE OF ALASKA

June 17, 2011

The Honorable Mike Chenault
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Speaker Chenault,

Under the authority vested in me by Article II, Section 15, of the Alaska Constitution, I have vetoed the following bill:

SCS CSHB 126(FIN)

“An Act relating to qualifications for serving on a state board or commission; extending the termination dates of the Board of Nursing, the Board of Dental Examiners, the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers, and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; and providing for an effective date.”

While I support the sunset extension provisions of the bill for the Board of Nursing, the Board of Dental Examiners, the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers, and the Alcohol Beverage Control Board, I have grave concerns over the Legislature's last minute policy call to add a provision prohibiting a person convicted of a felony from serving on a board or commission of State government. While I agree that a person who commits a violent crime and is still a danger to the community should not be considered for appointment to a board or commission, this overly broad provision fails to recognize that a person may be convicted of a nonviolent felony, rehabilitated, and substantially benefit society long after the person's incarceration. If a person may legally be elected to office, like governor or lieutenant governor, who at one time in life was convicted of a felony, why would we forever ban them from serving the community on a commission? Fundamental notions of fairness are implicated as are constitutional directives toward rehabilitation.

Several State boards and commissions, such as the Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, advise on the development of programs for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons with social and medical issues who make up a large portion of the correctional institutions' population. The legislation's provision would eliminate from consideration for appointment persons who may be able to provide invaluable firsthand experience for development of those programs. I raise the questions because no committee record was established for the prohibition, so a full evaluation cannot occur now. Without public testimony or committee discussion of the provision, it is virtually impossible to ferret out the rationale behind this provision.

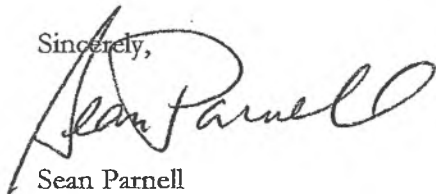
The Honorable Mike Chenault
June 17, 2011
Page 2

Without anything further in the record to consider, I believe that a one-size-fits-all approach is not in the State's best interest for this complicated issue. This provision is unusual among states to uniformly ban individuals from serving on State boards and commissions regardless of the linkage to the board's or commission's duties, the length of time since the commission of the felony, and whether the felony was nonviolent in nature. A stigma strong enough to stop most appointments already exists so any such appointment would receive great scrutiny. An outright ban appears to be an overreach without more information to consider.

Accordingly, I would urge the Legislature to pass a clean sunset extension for the Board of Nursing, the Board of Dental Examiners, the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers, and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board next year. Each of these boards will still have a one year period within which to operate and within which the Legislature can act with me to extend their termination dates.

For these reasons, I have vetoed the bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sean Parnell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "S".

Sean Parnell
Governor

Enclosure



Division of Legislative Audit

Report Digest #10-20072-11

SUMMARY OF: A Sunset Review on the Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission (ASHSC), June 15, 2011

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In accordance with Title 24 and Title 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of the ASHSC. The purpose of this audit was to determine if there is a demonstrated public need for its continued existence and if it has been operating in an effective manner. As required by AS 44.66.050(a), this report shall be considered by the committee of reference during the legislative oversight process in determining whether the ASHSC should be reestablished. Currently, under AS 44.66.010(a)(8), the ASHSC will terminate on June 30, 2012, and will have one year from that date to conclude its administrative operations.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

The ASHSC's termination date should be extended until June 30, 2016. Overall, we found the ASHSC is operating in the public's interest. The ASHSC has gathered and disseminated information; facilitated discussions and partnerships with various members of state, local, and federal government as well as private entities concerning seismic hazards and risk mitigation; encouraged efforts to address seismic risk mitigation; and brought attention to seismic hazards.

However, improvements are needed to increase the ASHSC's effectiveness and efficiency. Although the organization has been active in addressing a number of its statutory objectives, it lacks measureable outcomes to improve seismic hazards risk mitigation that correspond to commission activities. Additionally, the ASHSC has made only two formal policy recommendations in six years. By not analyzing its progress on a regular basis, the commission cannot readily identify areas in need of improvement, ways to efficiently manage its goals, or areas in need of greater attention.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The ASHSC should develop a strategic plan to guide its efforts to mitigate seismic hazard risk in Alaska.
2. The ASHSC should develop procedures to ensure meetings are published on the Alaska Public Notice System in a timely manner.
3. The ASHSC should follow the adopted rules of procedure and recommend immediate replacement of habitually absent members.
4. The Office of the Governor and the ASHSC should work to fill appointments to all commission seats in a timely manner.



Division of Legislative Audit

Report Digest #08-20068-10

SUMMARY OF: A Sunset Review on the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED), Board of Barbers and Hairdressers (BBH), September 30, 2010

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In accordance with Title 24 and Title 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of BBH to determine if there is a demonstrated public need for its continued existence and if it has been operating in an efficient and effective manner. As required by AS 44.66.050(a), this report shall be considered by the committee of reference during the legislative oversight process in determining whether BBH should be reestablished. Currently, under AS 08.03.010(c)(4), the board will terminate on June 30, 2011, and will have one year from that date to conclude its administrative operations.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

BBH should continue to regulate barbers, hairdressers, estheticians, manicurists, tattooists/permanent cosmetic colorists, and body piercers. The board is serving the public interest by promoting the competence and integrity of those who provide services to the public under these professions. We recommend the legislature extend the board's termination date to June 30, 2019.

DCCED, Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing's investigation unit did not address all investigations in a timely manner.

The current public board member is a licensed practitioner and therefore does not meet the statutory requirements.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The division's chief investigator should take steps to ensure complaints and cases are investigated timely.
2. The current public board member should either surrender her license or be removed from the public board member position.



Division of Legislative Audit

Report Digest #08-20069-10

SUMMARY OF: A Sunset Review on the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED), Board of Dental Examiners (BDE), September 30, 2010

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In accordance with Title 24 and Title 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of BDE. The purpose of this audit was to determine if there is a demonstrated public need for its continued existence and if it has been operating in an effective manner. As required by AS 44.66.050(a), this report shall be considered by the committee of reference during the legislative oversight process in determining whether the BDE should be re-established. Currently, under AS 08.03.010(c)(7), BDE will terminate on June 30, 2011, and will have one year from that date to conclude its administrative operations.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

BDE should continue to regulate dentists and dental hygienists. The board is serving the public's interest by promoting the competence and integrity of those who provide services to the public as licensed dentists and dental hygienists. We recommend the legislature extend BDE's termination date to June 30, 2019.

DCCED's, Division of Corporation, Business and Professional Licensing's (DCBPL) investigation unit did not address all investigations in a timely manner.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DCBPL's chief investigator should take steps to ensure complaints and cases are investigated timely.



Division of Legislative Audit

Report Digest #08-20071-11

SUMMARY OF: A Sunset Review of the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Big Game Commercial Services Board, September 13, 2011

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In accordance with Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have evaluated the activities of the Big Game Commercial Services Board (board) to determine if there is a demonstrated public need for its continued existence and if it has been operating in an efficient and effective manner. As required by AS 44.66.050(a), this report shall be considered by the committee of reference during the legislative oversight process in determining whether the board should be reestablished. Currently, AS 08.03.010(c)(9) states that the board will terminate on June 30, 2012, and will have one year from that date to conclude its administrative operations. Our audit objectives were as follows.

1. Determine if the termination date of the board should be extended.
2. Determine if the board is operating in the public's interest.
3. Determine if the board has exercised appropriate, regulatory oversight of licensed guide-outfitters and transporters.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

In our opinion, the termination date of the board should be extended. The regulation and licensing of qualified, registered guide-outfitters and transporters benefits the public's safety and welfare as well safeguards the State's wildlife resources. The board has provided reasonable assurance that the individuals licensed to guide and/or outfit hunts as well as transport hunters to and from hunt locations in Alaska are qualified to do so. The board has also successfully developed and adopted regulatory changes to improve the big game commercial services industry in Alaska. In our opinion, the board serves an important public purpose.

We recommend the board's termination date be extended for four years to June 30, 2016. The recommended extension date is half of the eight-year maximum allowed in statute because the department and the board did not fully address the previous sunset audit's findings and because of other operational support issues identified in the findings and recommendations portion of this report. Except for these deficiencies, the board has met the various statutory sunset criteria.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing's (division) director should ensure procedures are developed and that division staff adhere to them in order to provide efficient and effective support to the board's day-to-day operations.
2. The division director should ensure staff adhere to investigative case management procedures and develop additional procedures and reporting tools as necessary.
3. The division, in conjunction with the board, should increase licensing fees and/or reduce expenditures to mitigate the board's current and projected operating deficits.
4. The board should consider modifying regulatory first aid requirements to provide consistency between guide-outfitter licensee types.
5. The board should reconsider the electronic accumulation of information gathered from hunt records and transporter reports.
6. The division director should ensure controls over the database security of hunt records and the physical custody of hunt records and transporter reports are adequate.



Division of Legislative Audit

Report Digest #08-20070-10

SUMMARY OF: A Sunset Review of the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Board of Nursing (BON), September 30, 2010

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

In accordance with Title 24 and Title 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of BON to determine if there is a demonstrated public need for its continued existence and if it has been operating in an effective manner. As required by AS 44.66.050(a), this report shall be considered by the committee of reference during the legislative oversight process in determining whether BON should be reestablished. Currently, under AS 08.03.010(c)(13), BON will terminate on June 30, 2011, and will have one year from that date to conclude its administrative operations.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

BON is operating in an efficient and effective manner and should continue to regulate the professions it governs. We believe the board is safeguarding the public interest by ensuring the competence and integrity of those who present themselves to the public for the professions regulated by BON: licensed registered nurses, licensed practical nurses (LPN), advanced nurse practitioners (ANP), certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse aides, and nurse and nurse aide training programs.

BON has conducted its business in a satisfactory manner. It continues to propose changes to regulations to improve the board's effectiveness and to ensure that professionals are properly licensed.

Under AS 08.03.010(c)(13), BON will terminate on June 30, 2011. If not extended by the legislature, under AS 08.03.020, BON will have a one-year period to administratively conclude its affairs. We recommend that the legislature extend the board's termination date to June 30, 2019.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. BON should take steps to ensure all appropriate entities are notified when an ANP's authority to write prescriptions has been revoked or suspended.
2. The BON chairman should take steps to ensure that the required training program reviews are being conducted.
3. The Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing's chief investigator should take steps to ensure that complaints and cases are investigated timely.
4. The director of Boards and Commissions, Office of the Governor, should fill the LPN position with an LPN currently involved in institutional nursing services.



Division of Legislative Audit

Report Digest #12-20063-09

SUMMARY OF: A Sunset Review on the Department of Public Safety, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, August 14, 2009

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In accordance with Title 24 and Title 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC Board or the Board) to determine if there is a demonstrated public need for its continued existence and if it has been operating in an effective and efficient manner. As required by AS 44.66.050(a), this report shall be considered by the committee of reference during the legislative oversight process in determining whether the ABC Board should be reestablished. Currently, under AS 44.66.010(a)(1), the Board will terminate on June 30, 2010 and will have one year from that date to conclude its administrative operations.

The primary objective of this audit was to determine whether there is a public need for the Board and if its existence should be extended. The secondary objective was to determine if the ABC Board is serving the public interest in regards to licensing/permitting functions, administrative activities, board activities, and enforcement activities by reviewing these major functions for effectiveness and efficiency of operations.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

In our opinion, the ABC Board should continue to regulate the manufacture, sale, barter, and possession of alcoholic beverages in Alaska in order to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare. The Board has demonstrated a need for its continued existence by providing protection to the general public through the issuance, renewal, revocation, and suspension of liquor licenses. Protection has also been provided through active investigation of suspected licensing violations and enforcement of the State's alcoholic beverage control laws and regulations.

With the exceptions noted in the Findings and Recommendations section of this report, the ABC Board is operating in the public interest. However, improvements are needed to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of its operations.

This is the third audit performed in the last seven years in which we have recommended a stronger internal control environment be implemented to include written policies and operating procedures, as well as a strategic plan governing enforcement activities. Although the current director has taken immediate action to make improvements to the ABC Board, we are nonetheless concerned that certain issues in the last three audits have not yet been addressed. Therefore, we recommend that AS 44.66.010(a)(1) be amended to extend the termination date of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to June 30, 2014.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The ABC Board members and director should establish quantifiable and objective enforcement goals and develop a clear plan by which they will direct its enforcement resources to most efficiently and effectively accomplish those goals in a verifiable manner.

There is no enforcement strategy to prioritize and apply resources in a cohesive fashion to enforce the alcoholic beverage laws. The agency does not know if inspecting and checking half the licenses is a good or bad outcome for their efforts, an effective or efficient use of their resources, or in the best interest of the public.

The ABC Board continues to be without a systematic strategy to ensure resources are used effectively and efficiently to enforce the alcoholic beverage laws. The ABC Board members and director should make it a priority to develop and implement goals for enforcement activities that have tangible metrics.

Recommendation No. 2

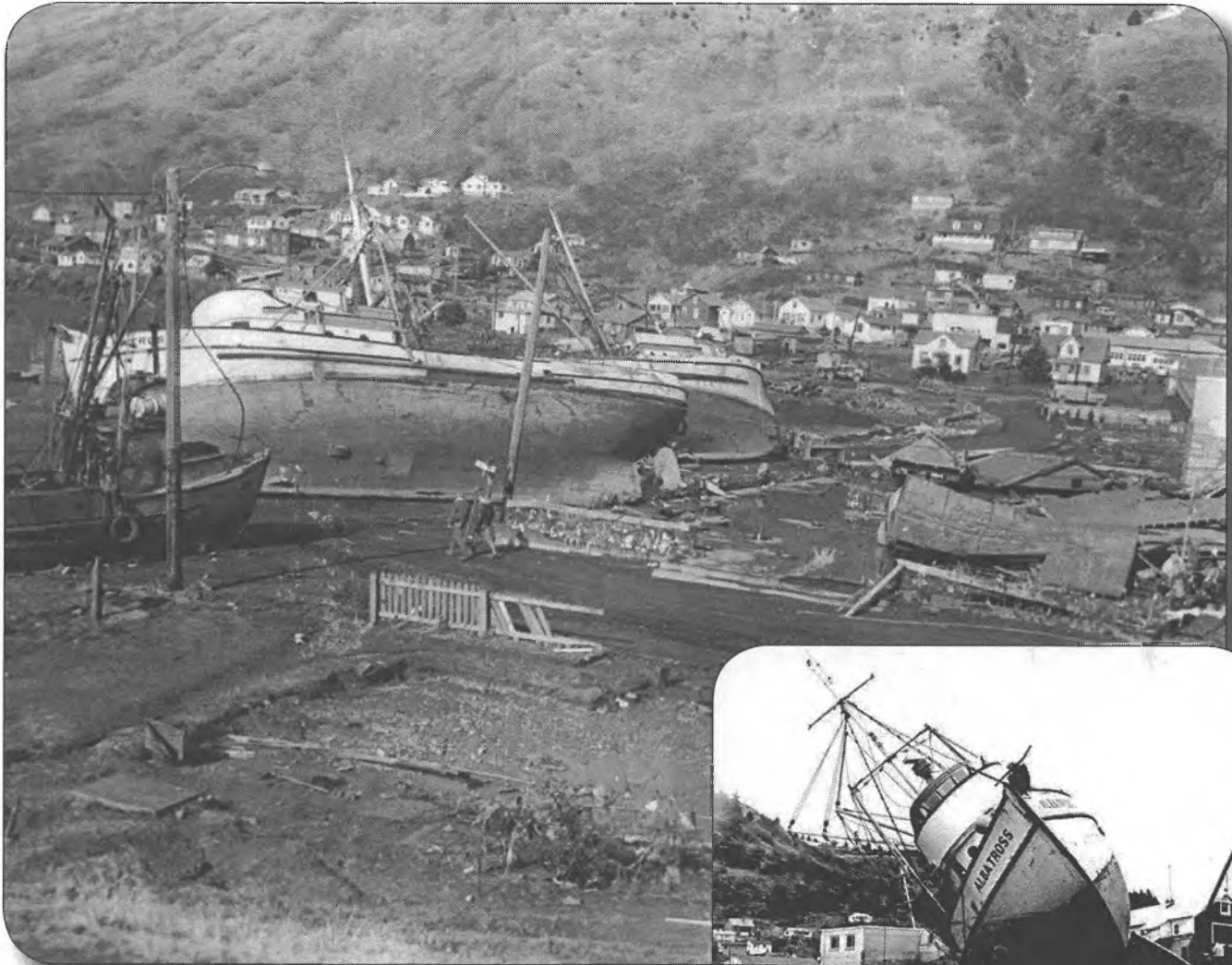
The ABC Board members and director should develop and enforce written policies and procedures to ensure the staff's compliance with state laws and decisions made by the board and director.

There are instances of non-compliance and non-enforcement with state laws, overpayments to municipalities, possible nonpayment of fees by license holders, and incomplete and inaccurate tracking of data. The ABC Board staff's lack oversight and accountability over their activities to ensure compliance with state laws and decisions made by the board and director.

The ABC Board members and director should ensure written policies and procedures are developed, and followed by staff to ensure compliance with state laws and directives from the board and director.

Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission

Report to the Governor and State Legislature
FEBRUARY 2012



The Albatross and several other fishing boats came to rest in a residential area of Kodiak following the 1964 great Alaska earthquake and tsunami (Kodiak Historical Society collection).



ASHSC Alaska Seismic Hazards
Safety Commission

ALASKA SEISMIC HAZARDS SAFETY COMMISSION
REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE
FEBRUARY 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report to the Governor and Legislature from the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission (ASHSC) reiterates the priority issues and goals of the Commission and summarizes its 2011 activities. The report updates the history and status of the Commission, identifies the current membership, describes various committee functions, and presents Commission Policy Recommendations to improve seismic safety in Alaska.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has estimated in FEMA 366-*HAZUS MH Estimated Annualized Earthquake Losses in the United States* that with the present infrastructure and policies, Alaska will have the second highest average annualized earthquake-loss ratio (ratio of average losses to infrastructure) in the country. Reducing these losses requires public commitment to earthquake-conscious siting, design, and construction. The Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission is committed to addressing these issues. Earthquake-risk mitigation measures developed by similar commissions in other states have prevented hundreds of millions of dollars in losses and significant reductions in casualties when compared to other seismically active areas of the world that do not implement effective mitigation measures.

The Commission operates under the powers and duties prescribed by its enacting legislation (Appendix A) and is guided by its Charter (Appendix B) which provides a clear understanding of the Commission's roles and expectations, empowers Commission members, and provides operating guidelines agreed to by all members.

During the past year the Commission has invited numerous governmental and private organizations to give presentations describing their approaches to seismic risk mitigation. These briefings have provided the members of the Commission with opportunities to gain an understanding of current programs and various approaches to seismic risk mitigation, identify areas of concern, and to focus initial mitigation efforts in these areas. Most of these briefings are available for viewing on the Commission web site (<http://www.seismic.alaska.gov>).

The Commission also underwent a "sunset review" by the State of Alaska Legislative Budget and Audit Committee. Suggestions were made to increase the Commission's effectiveness and efficiency and a recommendation was made to extend its termination date to June 30, 2016. The Commission is currently addressing the LB&A Committee's suggestions including developing a Strategic Plan for its future operations.

The Commission's efforts in 2011 continue to reinforce its belief that seismic risk mitigation issues can be addressed in an economical way that will result in improving the quality of life and public safety in Alaska. A major first-quarter effort in 2012 will be completion of the Commission's Strategic Plan.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE COMMISSION TO DATE

- Collaborated with the Department of Education and Early Development to develop new procedures allowing and encouraging school districts to apply their capital improvement funds to the safety evaluation, prioritization, and rehabilitation of school facilities with highest earthquake risks
- Developed eight policy recommendations for consideration by the state administration and legislature to improve seismic safety in future design, construction, and major renovation of public school facilities
- Partnered with the Kodiak Island Borough to initiate an earthquake planning scenario of the area, including coordination of involvement by FEMA, U.S. Coast Guard, City of Kodiak, and the private sector. Results of the scenario, which is currently in progress, will be used as a tool for developing local seismic risk mitigation policies and response plans.
- To promote public education on seismic-risk mitigation, members developed a two-day public training course on Post-Earthquake Safety Assessment of Facilities. Approximately 100 people were trained in 2011 and the Commission will continue to offer at least two classes per year.
- Assisted the Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management in revising the seismic hazard section of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2010.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission presents the following policy recommendations:

Policy Recommendation 2010-1:

Given that schools in Alaska serve not only as educational facilities but also as gathering places for the general public, and that many are designated as emergency shelters in case of a natural disaster, the Commission recommends that the State appropriate the resources necessary to identify those school facilities most at risk from earthquakes.

Policy Recommendation 2010-2:

The Commission recommends that all future school design, construction, and major renovations project funding include monies allotted for seismic risk mitigation tasks to include:

- *Seismic design by a structural engineer proficient in the design and detailing required for earthquake engineering tasks.*
- *An independent peer review of seismic design calculations and detailing by a qualified structural engineer.*
- *On-site observation of as-constructed earthquake engineering details during construction by a qualified inspector to ensure they are constructed in accordance with the contract documents.*

Policy Recommendation 2011-1:

Alaska is the most seismically active State in the union, yet active fault locations and characterization are the least understood., Therefore the Commission recommends that the legislature consider means to fund appropriate State governmental agencies in their on-going efforts to characterize these faults.

Policy Recommendation 2011-2:

Considering that Alaska is the most seismically active state, the safety of Alaska's populace and economy require that the design and construction of infrastructure adequately consider the seismic hazard. Therefore, the Commission recommends that applicants for registration as a Professional Engineer practicing civil engineering in Alaska be required to have completed a university level or equivalent course addressing earthquake engineering.

Policy Recommendation 2011-3:

Perform FEMA Rapid Visual Screening of Existing Buildings to identify and prioritize all seismically vulnerable State of Alaska owned buildings. Establish a mitigation plan to reduce risk imposed by those buildings, including structural and nonstructural elements, equipment, and contents. The most essential buildings should be addressed as the highest priority.

Policy Recommendation 2011-4:

Given that the Alaska Seismic Hazard Safety Commission (ASHSC) and the Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management are sponsoring training for qualified individuals to serve as volunteer post-earthquake safety evaluators of buildings and infrastructure, the Commission recommends that the State provide relief from liability for qualified and trained volunteers who are assigned by a jurisdiction to serve following a damaging earthquake.

Policy Recommendation 2011-5

There is consensus among the U.S. and western state geological surveys and within the scientific community that the next great devastating earthquake in North American may likely occur in the Pacific Northwest region, along the Cascadia subduction zone or on a shallow Puget Sound fault. While such an earthquake would not likely cause physical damage to Alaska's infrastructure or directly pose a safety hazard to Alaska's population, it would, however, have a significant effect on Alaska's economy given the importance of the Pacific Northwest region to Alaska's commerce, shipping, oil exports, fishing and tourism industries, and communications. Therefore, the Commission recommends that the appropriate Alaska government agencies investigate potential impacts and develop contingency plans to prepare for and mitigate the possible detrimental effects of a great Pacific Northwest earthquake on Alaska.

These, and other, policy recommendations continue to be addressed by the following Commission Standing Committees:

- Insurance
- Schools
- Earthquake Scenarios
- Education and Outreach
- Hazards Identification
- Response and Recovery
- Partnership

The 2011 activities of these committees are described in more detail in subsequent paragraphs.

Our basic public-policy goal areas remain unchanged from the 2010 Commission report:

- Education
- Guidance
- Assistance
- Implementation

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission ("the Commission") is charged by statute (AS 44.37.067; Appendix A) to recommend goals and priorities for seismic hazard mitigation to the public and private sectors; recommend policies to the governor and the legislature, including needed research, mapping, and monitoring programs; review the practices for recovery and reconstruction after a major earthquake; recommend improvements to mitigate losses from similar future events; and to gather, analyze, and disseminate

nate information of general interest on seismic hazard mitigation, among other duties to reduce the state's vulnerability to earthquakes. The Commission consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor from the public and private sectors for three-year terms. It is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys (DGGGS).

Commission members include: A representative from the University of Alaska, three representatives from local government; a representative from the Department of Natural Resources; a representative of the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management; a representative from an appropriate federal agency; a representative of the insurance industry; and three members of the public who are experts in the fields of geology, seismology, hydrology, geotechnical engineering, structural engineering, emergency services, or planning. Six members constitute a quorum. The Commission membership elects its own chair and vice-chair. There is no executive director, although DGGGS provides administrative, travel, and publication support.

HISTORY AND STATUS OF THE COMMISSION

In 2002, the 22nd Alaska Legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, House Bill 53 establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission with nine members. The legislation originally placed the Commission in the Office of the Governor, but in January 2003, Governor Frank Murkowski issued Executive Order Number 105 transferring the Commission to the Department of Natural Resources. Governor Murkowski appointed the first nine members to the Commission in 2005.

In 2005, the House of Representatives passed House Bill 83 to extend the Commission to June 30, 2008, add tsunami risks to its purview, and provide two additional Commission positions representing local government. In 2006, the Senate passed a substitute version of HB 83 including the two additional local government positions but omitting specific mention of tsunamis in the Commission's powers and duties. The Senate bill extended the Commission through June 30, 2012. The House concurred with the Senate version and Governor Murkowski signed the bill into law at a Commission meeting on June 16, 2006. Although the revised statute does not specifically include tsunami hazards in the Commission's powers and duties, the definitions in AS 44.37.069 include tsunami inundation as a seismic hazard. Consequently the Commission addresses tsunamis in its discussions and recommendations. As a result of passage of HB 83, the Commission currently has 11 members.

The Commission first met on October 28, 2005, at which time it elected a Chair and Vice Chair, listened to briefings from the California Seismic Safety Commission and various state and local agencies in Alaska with responsibilities in earthquake-risk mitigation, and began developing goals and priorities for its activities. There were twelve meetings of the Commission through December 2006, six of which were via teleconference. Since 2006, the Commission has held eight to ten meetings annually, generally all but two of which have been via teleconference.

The Commission published its first annual report to the governor and legislature on April 18, 2006, and has since published reports annually during the state legislative sessions. A Commission Web site posts basic information about its mission, earthquake risk in Alaska, meeting agendas, minutes, presentations, and appropriate links. The Web site address is <http://www.seismic.alaska.gov>.

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

Name	Representation	Contact information
John L. Aho	Chair, Public member	CH2M HILL 949 East 36th Avenue Suite 500 Anchorage, AK 99508 Phone (907) 230-2432 John.Aho@ch2m.com
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Laura W. Kelly	Federal agency	U.S. Coast Guard P.O. Box 195025 Kodiak, AK 99619-5025 Phone: (907) 487-5320 laura.w.kelly@uscg.mil
Richard D. Koehler	Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys 3354 College Rd. Fairbanks, AK 99709 Phone: (907) 451-5006 rich.koehler@alaska.gov
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Mark Roberts	Alaska Department of Military & Veterans Affairs	Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management P.O. Box 5750 Fort Richardson, AK 99505 Phone: (907) 428-7016 mark.roberts@alaska.gov
Robert L. (Buzz) Scher	Vice-Chair Public member	R&M Consultants, Inc. Vice-Chair 9101 Vanguard Drive Anchorage, AK 99507 Phone: (907) 522-1707 bscher@rmconsult.com
Gayle L. White	Insurance industry	State Farm Insurance Co. 3340 Spinnaker Drive Anchorage, AK 99516 Phone: 907-261-3871 gayle.white.cpnv@statefarm.com



Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission members (clockwise from lower left): John Aho (Chair), Gary Carver, Buzz Scher (Vice-Chair), JoAnne Bennett (Insurance Committee Ad-Hoc member), Dave Miller, Roger Hansen, Mark Roberts, Rich Koehler, Laura Kelly, Gayle White, Rob Witter (USGS-Guest), Bud Cassidy, April Woolery (DGGs Staff Support).

EARTHQUAKE RISK IN ALASKA

Alaska has more earthquakes than any other region of the United States and is, in fact, one of the most seismically active areas of the world. The catastrophic April 2011 magnitude 9.0 Tohoku Earthquake in Japan is a grim reminder of why it is important for a society to be prepared for the furies of nature. The second largest earthquake ever recorded occurred on the Prince William Sound portion of the Alaska-Aleutian megathrust in southern Alaska on March 27th, 1964, with a moment magnitude of 9.2. The largest on-land earthquake in North America in almost 150 years occurred on the Denali fault in central Alaska on November 3rd, 2002, with a magnitude of 7.9. In January through mid-November 2011, the Alaska Earthquake Information Center (AEIC) recorded 22,096 earthquakes, for an average of 2,100 monthly, including 189 events with magnitude 4.0 or greater, 36 events of magnitude 5.0 or greater and 4 events of magnitude 6.0 or greater. The largest event during this period was a magnitude 7.3 in the Fox Islands area of Alaska. It is not possible to predict the time and location of the next big earthquake, but the active geology of Alaska guarantees that major, potentially damaging earthquakes will continue to occur. The risks to public safety and infrastructure from these future events can be greatly reduced through proper planning, design, and construction.

**"It's snowing still," said Eeyore gloomily.
"So it is."
"And freezing."
"Is it?"
"Yes," said Eeyore. "However," he said,
brightening up a little, "we haven't had
an earthquake lately."**

— A.A. Milne

Alaska has changed significantly since the great 1964 earthquake. The population has more than doubled, but many new buildings are designed to prevent collapse during intense shaking. Some older buildings have been reinforced, and development has been discouraged in some particularly hazardous areas. However, despite these improvements, and because practices to reduce vulnerability to earthquakes and tsunamis are not applied uniformly in regions of high risk, future earthquakes may still cause life-threatening damage to buildings, cause items within buildings to be dangerously tossed about, and disrupt the basic utilities and critical facilities that we take for granted.

In addition to the 1964 and 2002 ruptures, there are other sources of potentially damaging earthquakes in Alaska. These include the Castle Mountain fault in lower Matanuska-Susitna valley, the Wadati-Benioff zone beneath Anchorage, the active belt of faulting and folding in northern Cook Inlet, the Fairbanks seismic zone, and the Yakataga seismic gap near Yakutat, among others. While the seismic provisions of current Alaska building codes are largely geared toward preventing collapse from the types of shaking that occurred in 1964, earthquakes on these other sources may affect structures differently, in ways that may or may not be ameliorated by the current codes.

Earthquakes of magnitudes that could cause major structural damage and injury to residents continue to occur in Alaska. The interested reader is directed to Appendix C for additional information concerning Alaska earthquake activity in 2011.

SOME EARTHQUAKE STATISTICS FOR ALASKA

- Eleven percent of the world's recorded earthquakes have occurred in Alaska.
- Alaska has more frequent earthquakes than the entire rest of the United States.
- Three of the eight largest earthquakes in the world were in Alaska.
- Seven of the ten largest earthquakes in the United States were in Alaska.

Since 1900, Alaska has had an average of:

- One “great” (magnitude 8 or larger) earthquake every 13 years.
- One magnitude 7 to 8 earthquake every two years.
- Six magnitude 6 to 7 earthquakes per year.
- Fifty magnitude 5 to 6 earthquakes per year.
- Three hundred magnitude 4 to 5 earthquakes per year.
- Approximately 2,000 earthquakes recorded in Alaska each month.

It is not possible to predict the time and location of the next big earthquake, but the active geology of Alaska guarantees that major potentially damaging earthquakes will continue to occur. Scientists have estimated where large earthquakes are most likely to occur, and the probable levels of ground shaking to be expected in the state. With this information, as well as information on soil properties and landslide potential, it is possible to estimate earthquake risks in any given area. It is also possible to estimate the potential for earthquakes to generate tsunamis, and to model the extent to which tsunamis will inundate coastal areas.

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES IN 2011

2011 Activities

1. Held five telephonic and three face-to-face (two day) meetings of the Commission.
2. Participated in the following briefings on seismic risk mitigation from the following agencies and discussed the Commissions activities as they relate to work being accomplished elsewhere:
 - a. New Zealand Earthquake Update-Dr. Gary Carver (ASHSC)
 - b. American Institute of Architects (AIA) Evaluation of Buildings-Michael Thompson (Rim Architects)
 - c. Social Media Influence Discussion-Mark Roberts (ASHSC)
 - d. Interesting Aspects of the Japanese Tohoku Earthquake-Dr. Roger Hansen (ASHSC)
 - e. Earthquakes-What Will We Do, How, and Why?-Sean Dewalt, Alaska Municipal League/Joint Insurance Association (AML/JIA)
 - f. Japanese Tohoku Earthquake Emergency Response-Mark Roberts (ASHSC)
 - g. Geology of the 2011 Japanese Tohoku Earthquake-Dr. Rob Witter (USGS)
 - h. Paleoseismic Studies in the Region of the 2011 Japanese Tohoku Earthquake-Dr. Rich Koehler (ASHSC)
 - i. Use of Real-time GPS Seismograms for Identifying Tsunamigenic Earthquakes-Dr. Roger Hansen (ASHSC)
 - j. Recent Paleoseismic Studies in the Region of the Denali Fault-Dr. Rich Koehler (ASHSC)
 - k. Fire Marshall’s Role as the State Building Official-Kelly Nicoletto (State Fire Marshall’s Office)
3. The Commission Chair Dr. John Aho gave a 1-hour earthquake briefing presentation to the Alaska Society for Industrial Security (ASIS).
4. The Commission Chair Dr. John Aho prepared the training material for a 2-day, Commission sponsored, course on Post-disaster Safety Assessment of Facilities to be given February 23-24 and December 6-7, 2011.
5. ASHSC, along with the Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (ADHS&EM), sponsored and participated in two 2-day training workshops on Post-disaster Assessment of Buildings during which a total of 104 people were trained in safety evaluation of buildings after a damaging earthquake.
6. Commission Chair Dr. John Aho and members Buzz Scher and Mark Roberts served as instructors for Item 5 above.

7. Developed and published the sixth annual report to the Governor and Legislature in January, 2011.
8. The ASHSC, through Commission member Laura Kelly partnered with NOAA's Alaska Sea Grant College Program and Kodiak Island Borough in their community outreach presentation of the tsunami video, *Ocean Fury: Tsunamis in Alaska*, in response to aftermath of the March 11, Japan earthquake and tsunami.
9. Commission Chair Dr. John Aho and member Dr. Roger Hansen gave earthquake briefings to the Alaska State Senate Community and Regional affairs Committee in Juneau, Alaska.
10. Commission member Dr. Rich Koehler gave an invited presentation at the Tsunami Operations Workshop in Sitka, Alaska: The Fairweather fault and recently glaciated terrain: Potential sources for local tsunamis in Southeast Alaska, Tsunami Operations Workshop, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Sitka, Alaska, Westmark Hotel, September 13, 2011.
11. Commission member Dr. Rich Koehler published seven peer reviewed papers related to characterizing active faults in Alaska.
12. Commission members continued to be active in the Western States Seismic Policy Council (WSSPC).
13. Responded to the State of Alaska Legislative Budget and Audit Committee resulting in a report by them which recommends Commission extension to 2016.
14. Began development of the ASHSC Strategic Plan as recommended in Item 13 above.
15. Developed four new policy recommendations for consideration.
16. The Commission continues to work with the Kodiak Island Borough (KIB), ADHS&EM, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop an Earthquake Planning Scenario for the KIB.
17. The Commission, ADHS&EM, the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Services (DGGS), and the Alaska Earthquake Information Center (AEIC) contributed to the WSSPC tsunami report.
18. Nine Commission members completed the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System Course ICS 100.
19. The Commission continued to have representation with the Alaska Partnership for Infrastructure Protection (APIP).
20. Commission member Laura Kelly has been selected to participate on the Project Review Panel for ATC-71-4, Update of Rapid Visual Screening Guidelines (FEMA 154) during 2012.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Commission's standing committees continued to be active in 2011. Sam Kito from the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (ADEED) continued to assist the Schools Committee and Joanne Bennett from the Alaska Division of Insurance has also continued as an active participant on the Insurance Committee. Both of these individuals bring a wealth of experience to committee activities.

Schools Committee

The Commission remains focused on assessing and minimizing loss due to structural instability of critical facilities in the event of a major seismic incident. Schools are a primary concern, but so are other critical facilities. These include hospitals, clinics; fire, rescue and police stations; as well as jails and detention facilities. Other important infrastructure at potential risk also includes military bases, airports, college complexes, harbors, and utility system lifelines (communications, electric, oil, transportation, water, and wastewater). Schools remain a major focus, however, due to the number of facilities within the state, their high occupancies and common designation as emergency shelters.

In an effort to begin mitigating earthquake risk to critical facilities, the committee continues utilizing the following approaches to address the issue:

- Advocate for the prioritization of identifying and mitigating at-risk facilities; initially focusing on schools, due to high occupancies and common use as emergency shelters (*Policy Recommendations 2010-1, 2010-2, and 2011-3*).
- Develop work plan(s) in collaboration with state and local agencies/governments.
- Advocate cost benefit analyses for both existing and new construction.
- Identify current legislation/programs; including those adopted by other states/countries. Foster contacts with successful proponents.
- Identify pertinent code and construction requirements and potential limitations.
- Recommend improvements including policy changes, legislation, and public outreach.

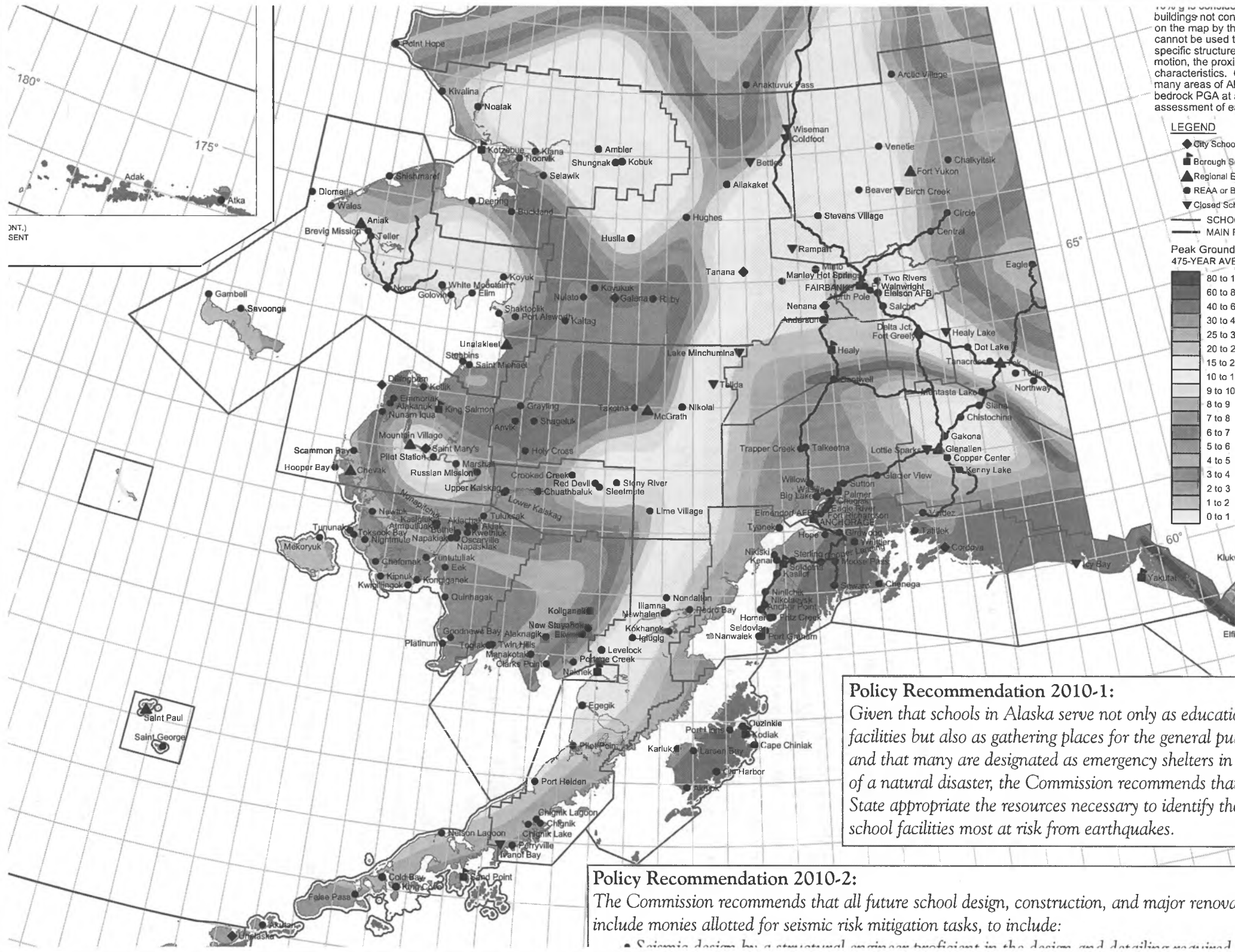
The Commission upholds the belief that focusing on schools in high-risk seismic zones provides the greatest potential cost/benefit to the State (see fold-out map, *Public Schools and Earthquake Hazards in Alaska*). Schools, especially in smaller communities, tend to be some of the most heavily occupied and important structures. Collapse during an earthquake would not only be devastating to the occupants, but also to the recovery of a community if the structure could no longer be used for emergency shelter in Alaska's harsh climate. Globally, schools remain the main focus for prioritizing structural mitigation, especially given wide-spread collapses during large earthquakes in China (2008) and Haiti (2010). The more recent 2011 Japan quake highlighted the effectiveness of proper seismic design, but also illustrated the impact of vulnerability to tsunami inundation.

Schools Committee Activities in 2011:

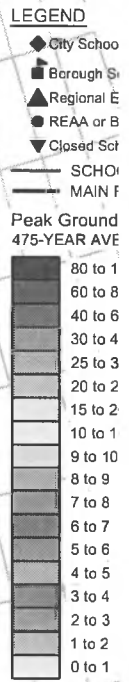
- Continued collaboration with the Alaska Board of Education and Early Development (of the ADEED) regarding its new capital improvement project application form that specifically addresses seismic issues. Schools are now applying for funds that specifically identify seismic hazards, and mitigate seismic risk via investigation, design and special construction inspections for any major project involving a school facility.
- Continued working with ADEED to prioritize identifying schools at greatest seismic risk.
- Communicated with other state seismic hazard safety commissions, including an ad hoc working groups organized by Earthquake Engineering Research Institute and Mike Griffin, PE, of the Missouri Seismic Safety Commission's Committee for Education. Committees collaborate to identify best means for reducing the effects of damaging earthquakes on schools and associated loss of life, property, and social continuity. Topics include legislation, identification, prioritization, funding, and retrofit.
- Identified Alaska's Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) as a key future partner in reducing school seismic risk.

Schools Committee Plan for 2012:

- Continue working with ADEED to identify existing at-risk school structures, and prioritize seismic mitigation.
- Maintain and foster relationships with other organizations and commissions involved with improving school seismic safety, with a focus on developing a new partnership with state PTAs.
- Further review state policies and procedures related to constructing and maintaining critical facilities and infrastructure, with a focus on identifying and improving resiliency in the event of a major earthquake. On-site construction inspection remains a key concern.



Public schools buildings not con on the map by th cannot be used t specific structure motion, the proxi characteristics. I many areas of Al bedrock PGA at : assessment of e.



Policy Recommendation 2010-1:
Given that schools in Alaska serve not only as educational facilities but also as gathering places for the general public and that many are designated as emergency shelters in the event of a natural disaster, the Commission recommends that the State appropriate the resources necessary to identify the school facilities most at risk from earthquakes.

Policy Recommendation 2010-2:
The Commission recommends that all future school design, construction, and major renovation projects include monies allotted for seismic risk mitigation tasks, to include:

- Seismic design by a structural engineer proficient in the design and detailing required

- Continue seeking funding to identify and retrofit critical structures at risk of damage or collapse during a major seismic event. Estimating the cost to perform Rapid Visual Screenings (or a similar approach) has been identified as an important first step.
- Advocate for policy changes, legislation, and public outreach that mitigates earthquake risk. This includes the recent agreement by Schools Committee Chair, Laura Kelly, to participate on the Project Review Panel for ATC-71-4, Update of Rapid Visual Screening Guidelines (FEMA 154) during 2012.
- Examine Alaska Science Education Standards, and identify potential opportunities for enhancing existing curricula. Support teacher training and development of materials that address earthquake science, school preparedness and individual safety.

Insurance Committee

As part of the Alaska Seismic Hazard Safety Commission's Charter, the Insurance Committee seeks to bring awareness of issues concerning availability and its importance to Alaskans through ongoing education. The committee set three goals at the outset of the year. These were:

- Provide basic information on the ASHSC website that is easily accessible to the above audience concerning earthquake exposures, insurance availability, and personal safety measures. Consider links to other State of Alaska sites.
- Publish an informational brochure for the public about earthquake and tsunami risks, insurance and choice. Find venues for distributing this information.
- Work with the Division of Insurance to provide information on hazards throughout the state, steps that can mitigate those hazards, and assist as needed to attract additional carriers to the Alaska market who will provide affordable earthquake insurance to citizens throughout the state.

Insurance Committee Activities in 2011:

- A draft earthquake insurance brochure titled "Earthquake Insurance and You" was initiated and is currently under review.
- The brochure is drafted and in approval stages with the Division of Insurance and DGGs. We anticipate publication will occur in early 2012.
- Continued link with the Division of Insurance to their publication: 2009 Homeowners Insurance Guide, which includes a section on earthquake insurance. It will be updated when the Guide is updated.
- Worked with our liaison with the Division of Insurance to deepen our relationship. A staff member of the Division is now a member of the committee and is able to attend some of our Commission meetings.
- Worked in support of other committee efforts in developing informative white papers.

Insurance Committee Plan for 2012:

- Complete the earthquake insurance brochure titled "Earthquake Insurance and You".
- Recommend methods of distributing the earthquake brochure to Alaskan residents.
- Continue to work with other committees in the development of informational "white papers" on a variety of earthquake risk mitigation tasks.

Earthquake Scenario Committee

An earthquake scenario is a planning tool that helps people understand earthquakes and plan for the future. Earthquake scenarios have been used successfully in several areas of the U.S. to identify weaknesses in the built environment as well as vulnerable interdependencies among utility and transportation systems

that could result in multiple or cascading failures even if only one system fails. Communities, state and federal agencies, private industry, and emergency response organizations use scenarios as tools to increase public awareness, develop risk-reduction strategies, and for response and mitigation planning. The Western States Seismic Policy Council, in its adopted Policy Recommendation 09-1, recommends “that each member state, province, and territory establish an active program to produce Earthquake Planning Scenarios for areas with high risk of earthquake losses.”

Earthquake scenarios begin by defining a hypothetical but geologically realistic earthquake suitable for the purpose of the scenario. Depending on the complexity and desired results, a scenario may describe the types and severity of shaking and ground breakage likely to result; the likely impacts to facilities, including types and extent of damage to buildings according to building type and age; and disruptions to utilities and transportation systems. A scenario may also describe secondary effects such as tsunamis, fire, and toxic materials release; estimate the numbers of deaths, injuries, and dollar value of losses by building type; and estimate the long-term business losses and socioeconomic consequences. The resulting information provides the basis for planning earthquake-response exercises, prioritizing and pre-locating response resources, and developing mitigating measures for reducing vulnerability to future earthquakes.

Developing an earthquake scenario requires assembling pertinent geologic and seismologic data for a realistic event, compiling and updating building and utility system inventory information for the affected region, assigning seismic fragilities to the building stock, and assembling current data on population demographics. Loss-estimation technology such as FEMA’s HAZUS software is often used to model the event, incorporating all the compiled data. The results are then documented in one or more reports and presentations to all interested groups. If done effectively, a scenario helps decision makers visualize specific impacts that are based on currently accepted scientific and engineering knowledge, providing a powerful tool for private industry, government officials, and the general public to develop effective mitigation policies and programs.

Earthquake Scenario Committee Activities in 2011:

The Earthquake Scenario committee is working on ways to promote the development of scenarios that help identify and mitigate seismic risk in Alaska. During 2010, the committee performed the following tasks:

- The Committee was successful in obtaining the Kodiak Island Borough’s (KIB) commitment to work with the Commission in developing an Earthquake Planning Scenario for the affected communities.
- The Committee was successful in enlisting FEMA’s assistance, at no charge to the State or Borough, in running HAZUS Level 2 loss estimation for the KIB.
- The Committee is currently helping to coordinate and oversee development of a scenario as described above.
- The Committee initiated an assessment of the impacts of a major earthquake in the Pacific Northwest on Alaska. Two scenario earthquakes are considered, a Magnitude 9 subduction earthquake on the Cascadia Subduction Zone and a large shallow earthquake on one of several active faults traversing Puget Sound. The committee is drafting a policy statement regarding identification, characterization and mitigation of the impacts of a Pacific Northwest earthquake on Alaska.



Shaking damage in the U.S. Weather Bureau office at Anchorage International Airport during the 1964 earthquake. Note the failure of unreinforced concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls and extensive nonstructural damage. Photo by A.L. Comiskey.

Earthquake Scenario Committee Plan for 2012:

- Completion of the KIB Earthquake Planning Scenario in 2012.
- Continue to help coordinate a community approach to development of an earthquake scenario for the KIB.
- Work with the Kodiak Island Borough, U.S. Coast Guard, FEMA, and other interested parties to develop the input data needed for a HAZUS Level 2 loss estimation for Kodiak and surrounding area including the Coast Guard Base.
- Identify other Alaskan communities that are willing to partner in the development of earthquake scenarios for their communities.
- Consider submitting proposals to the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program and Earthquake Engineering Research Institute for support in developing other scenarios.
- Complete a White Paper on the impacts of and mitigation strategy for a Cascadia Subduction zone or large shallow Puget Sound earthquake.

Hazards Identification Committee

Seismic hazards include a number of physical phenomena generated by earthquakes that have the potential to cause damage to the state's infrastructure and compromise the safety Alaska's residents and visitors. The most common and widespread seismic hazard is strong ground motion. Surface fault rupture, seismically triggered landslides and snow avalanches, ground failure including liquefaction, ground settlement, and subsidence and seiches and tsunamis are also significant seismic hazards in many regions of the state. Identification and characterization of seismic hazards is fundamental to developing mitigation strategies and reducing losses from earthquakes.

Hazards Identification Committee Activities in 2011:

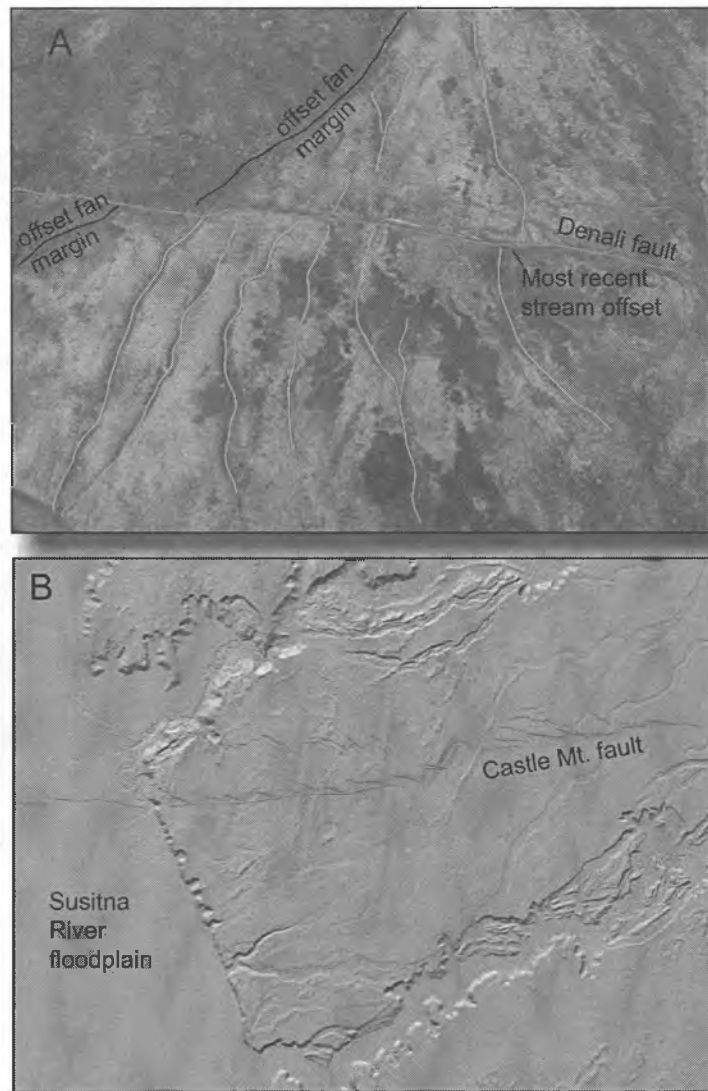
- Continued its efforts to better understand seismic hazards in Alaska by participating in projects and conferences focused on the state's seismic risks. The committee continued to gather information related to seismic sources and secondary effects of earthquakes in an effort to identify regions of the state most vulnerable to seismic hazards. Additionally, the committee focused on developing ways to raise awareness of seismic hazards in the general public and the legislature.
- An essential component in the reduction of future earthquake losses in Alaska is knowledge of the locations and style of deformation associated with sources of potentially damaging earthquakes. To facilitate dissemination of this information to engineers, policy planners, and the general public, committee members participated with the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys (DGGs) in a comprehensive inventory and database of active faults in the state. The database was compiled in conformance with standards defined by the U.S. Geological Survey for the national Quaternary fault and fold database and includes fault specific information such as name, age, type, and slip rate. The database represents an accurate, up to date, user-friendly resource and will soon be publically available via the DGGs website. The Hazards Identification Committee also worked with DGGs to establish a field fault evaluation protocol and define areas to acquire high-resolution lidar data along major existing and proposed pipeline infrastructure.
- In Southeast Alaska, hazards related to strong ground shaking including submarine landslides, liquefaction, lateral spreads, and associated local tsunamis are poorly documented and generally underappreciated. To increase awareness of these hazards, the Hazards Identification Committee participated in a tsunami operations workshop led by the Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Sitka.
- The chair of the Hazards Identification Committee attended the Association of Environmental and Engineering Geologists (AEG) annual national meeting in Anchorage and presented new data from geologic studies along the Castle Mountain fault. Because of the proximity of the Castle Mountain fault to the Anchorage area, this data will help more accurately characterize the behavior of the fault and improve seismic hazards assessments. Additional seismic hazards related symposiums at the AEG meeting focused on engineering geologic characterization of hydroelectric dams and oil and gas pipelines, directly applicable to current large infrastructure projects in the state.
- A white paper describing the current state of knowledge of earthquake sources and their associated seismic hazards and risks in different regions of the state was completed and is currently under review. The committee is presently discussing the most appropriate venue for publication.

Hazards Identification Committee Plan for 2012:

To further address its goals the committee is encouraging the State Geologist and DGGs to instigate a program to compile detailed descriptions of each seismic source to eventually be linked as a companion product to the Quaternary fault database map released in 2011. Draft descriptions from a previously initiated program exist for many faults, however due to advances in knowledge over the last decade a tremendous amount of new information is available and the descriptions need to be updated. The Committee envisions a product in which all of the available information for a particular fault can be linked to the on-line Quaternary fault database and easily obtained by users.

The Quaternary fault database is a major step forward in the identification and characterization of active faults in the state. However, new faults are found every field season. The earthquake science and engineering community still does not have enough information in many areas to accurately characterize the hazard. Thus in 2012, The Hazards Identification Committee will continue to encourage collaboration between DGGs, USGS, university researchers, and the consulting community in efforts to identify, map, and characterize active earthquake sources.

(A) Displaced stream channels along the Denali fault west of the 2002 rupture. This section of the fault has not ruptured in over several hundred years and is capable of a large magnitude event that could affect the Parks Highway, proposed gas pipelines, Denali National Park, and other infrastructure. (B) New lidar data from the Susitna lowlands used to refine the location of the Castle Mountain fault.



Response and Recovery Committee

Among the powers and duties assigned to the Commission by enacting legislation are to “offer advice on coordinating disaster preparedness and seismic mitigation activities of government at all levels, review the practices for recovery and reconstruction after a major earthquake, and recommend improvements to mitigate losses from future similar events.” The Response and Recovery Committee was established to address these tasks.

Response and Recovery Committee Activities in 2011:

- Provided an annual review of the seismic sections of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan goals that related to the Seismic Safety Hazards Commission.
- Co-sponsored Postearthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings training twice in 2011.
- Co-sponsored earthquake structural and non-structural mitigation training in Fairbanks in 2011.
- Co-sponsored a rapid visual screening course for earthquake building hazards in Fairbanks in 2011.
- Supported planning efforts for the 2014 anniversary of the 1964 great Alaskan earthquake to include training and outreach on earthquake and tsunami emergency response.
- Continued the Commission’s availability for review of seismic sections of community emergency operations plans.

- Continued the Commission's availability for consultation on emergency response exercises to seismic events.
- Encouraged all Commissioners successfully complete the ICS 100 course. Achieved 75% by 2011.

Response and Recovery Committee Plan for 2012:

- Refine the Commission's role one month and six months following a significant seismic event in the State including draft legislation and policy recommendations that can be proposed.
- Draft a "Continuity of Operations" (COOP) plan to provide for continuing critical Commission functions in the event of an interruption of standard Commission operation.
- Develop a post earthquake data clearinghouse process that sets in place a procedure, structure and organization to capture – for Alaska State use – all data, photos, records and notes produced from post earthquake investigations conducted in Alaska following a significant seismic event.
- Test the Commission's significant earthquake incident procedure during the March 2011 tsunami warning "live code" test during Tsunami Awareness week – the week of the anniversary of the 1964 great Alaska earthquake.

Education and Outreach Committee

The committee continues its focus on developing information for the Governor's office, legislators, administrative agencies, local governments, local emergency planning groups, and industry groups. Activities were somewhat limited due to the Committee Chair spending much of his time outside of Alaska. A new Education and Outreach Committee Chair has been appointed with the expectation that this Committee will have increased activity.

Education and Outreach Committee Activities in 2011:

The Committee Chair was unavailable for a major part of the year due to work commitments so planned goals for 2011 were not met. A new Committee Chair has been appointed and it is anticipated that the group will become much more active.

Activities included:

- Delivered earthquake briefing presentations to several public, private, and Federal agencies.
- Continued to work with the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute on sponsorship of the 2014 National Conference on Earthquake Engineering to be held in Anchorage, Alaska.

Education and Outreach Committee Plan for 2012:

The committee will continue to address the following items:

- Develop Committee goals and measures of success for 2012
- Participate in the Post-earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings Training Program.
- Continue to schedule briefings from outside interests that are concerned with seismic risk mitigation issues.
- Continue to give earthquake briefing presentations as requested.
- Develop an informative brochure that describes the Commission and its activities.
- Develop an Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission (ASHSC) Glossary of Terms
- Work with the University of Alaska Anchorage and the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute to invite the 2011 Joyner Lecturer to Anchorage for their presentation.

Partnership Committee

Enacting legislation charges the Commission to “establish and maintain necessary working relationships with other public and private agencies”. The purpose of the ASHSC Partnership Committee is to investigate and develop potential relationships.

The basic goals of developing partnerships are to:

- Promote combined efforts to reduce the loss of life and property
- Conduct education efforts to motivate key decision makers to reduce risks associated with earthquakes
- To foster productive linkages between scientists, critical infrastructure providers, businesses, and government agencies in order to improve the viability of communities after an earthquake event.

Partnership Committee Activities in 2011:

The committee was involved in the following activities:

- Continued to address planning aspects for the 2014 National Conference on Earthquake Engineering.

Partnership Plan for 2012:

The following tasks will be addressed in 2012:

- Continue to seek partnership opportunities with organizations, agencies, and public entities.
- Make formal contact with seismic safety commissions in other areas of the United States.
- Work will continue on the 2014 National Conference on Earthquake Engineering expected to draw 1000-1500 professionals from around the world to Anchorage.
- Continue to develop relationships within the Alaska Partnership for Infrastructure Protection (APIP).

SEISMIC-RISK ISSUES BEING ADDRESSED BY THE ALASKA SEISMIC HAZARDS SAFETY COMMISSION

The following issues relating to seismic risk mitigation continue to serve as a guide to developing the path forward for the Commission and for the formation of standing committees.

1. Assess the Structural Stability of Critical Facilities

Description of the Issue: Some existing critical buildings in the state may not be constructed in a manner to withstand future earthquake and tsunami events. A specific concern is school buildings. Hospitals, clinics, and fire, rescue and police stations across the state are also vulnerable to failure. Also at possible risk are large Federal, State and private complexes such as military bases, Coast Guard stations, airports, college campuses, harbors, power-generating stations, communication centers, water and waste-water treatment facilities, jails and detention facilities, pipelines, and highways and bridges.

Importance of the Issue: If attention is not brought to bear on this issue before a damaging earthquake or tsunami, communities in the State could see massive structural failure of important community facilities, resulting in human casualties, economic loss, and environmental damage. Furthermore, Alaska’s remote nature and extreme weather conditions can cause delays in response efforts and put displaced building occupants at severe risk from exposure. Adequate preparedness is imperative to timely rapid response and recovery from a significant seismic event.

Benefits of Addressing the Issue: Some private and public entities have taken important steps to improve the seismic resistance of key facilities and infrastructure. For example, prior to constructing the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, Alyeska hired geologists and engineers to specifically address seismic hazards. The resulting design and earthquake-resistant construction prevented the spillage of any oil during the M7.9 Denali fault earthquake of November 3, 2002. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is undertaking a seismic retrofit program for State-owned bridges, and is focusing on upgrading bridges that provide critical access to communities. Some boroughs and cities across the State have taken the initiative to identify and begin retrofitting seismically vulnerable school buildings and other essential facilities.

Despite the newness of most construction in Alaska and implementation of modern building codes, many buildings and key infrastructure remain vulnerable due to proximity to seismic hazards, some of which are known and others of which are poorly understood. Building codes continue to change and have been significantly upgraded in the period between 1976 and 1997. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and earthquake consortia such as the Cascadia Regional Earthquake Workgroup (CREW) in the Pacific Northwest have long recognized that addressing the problems prior to a catastrophic event can have long-standing benefits in the future. However, building codes are often inadequately implemented and recommendations of advisory bodies are often ignored.

How the Commission Can/Will Address the Issue: The Commission will encourage mitigation efforts by presenting information about earthquake hazards and risk and suggesting approaches to addressing the strengthening of at-risk critical facilities. Public education must include the correct mix of information on potential damage and suggestions of effective actions to be taken.

2. Address the Importance of Earthquake Insurance

Description of the Issue: Catastrophic natural perils, particularly earthquakes, are unpredictable, relatively infrequent, and can be financially disastrous. Earthquake risk is especially difficult to insure against because insurers are unable to accumulate adequate reserves for such high severity, low frequency losses.

Importance of the Issue: Insurers are unwilling to provide insurance in a market where premium rates are inadequate to create the reserves necessary to pay for damages in the event of a major earthquake. This can create a severe deficiency in availability of insurance as existing insurers withdraw from the market and new insurers are unwilling to enter.

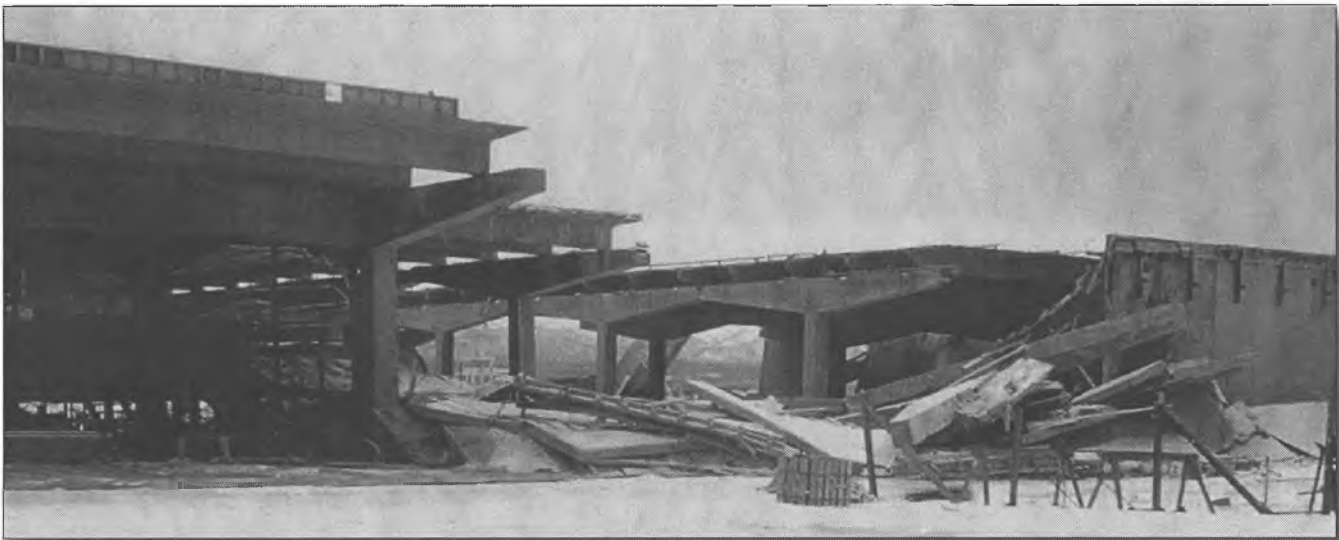
Benefits of Addressing the Issue: Improved pre-loss mitigation efforts, such as retrofitting existing structures; emergency planning to speed post-loss recovery; and actuarially sound earthquake insurance rates encourage additional insurers to enter the market. This in turn improves availability of insurance products and results in more competitive premiums.

How the Commission Can/Will Address the Issue: The Commission can encourage development of public-private partnerships that provide education and mitigate the potential impact of future events. We will examine the seismic-hazard information needs of the insurance industry and provide recommendations for improvement.

3. Approaches to Seismic Risk Mitigation in Future Building Construction

Description of the Issue: Sustainable development entails maintaining environmental quality, improving a community's quality of life, and fostering social equity while maintaining a healthy economy. Therefore, sustainable development includes incorporating disaster resilience and mitigation into a community's decisions and actions. Building codes normally have a performance goal of life safety, which is considered a minimum safety level, but are typically the maximum level to which buildings are designed. Codes do not appropriately address the effects of ground failure, ground-shaking amplification, or provide guidance to designers and construction contractors.

Importance of the Issue: Communities need to know the potential earthquake risk and impacts at a structure site and should implement appropriate standards to mitigate the identified risk so new buildings are not subjected to the effects of massive ground failure and strong ground shaking.



Alaska Sales and Service automobile dealership under construction in Anchorage. The precast concrete wall, column, and roof structural system was toppled by ground shaking during the 1964 earthquake. Photo by A.L. Comiskey.

Benefits of Addressing the Issue: The results of addressing the issue are more effective mitigation and an assurance that countermeasures are not only adequate but the cost of implementation is not prohibitive.

How the Commission Can/Will Address the Issue: The Commission will encourage continued Federal, State, and private partnerships in updating ground failure susceptibility mapping of Anchorage, ground shaking characterization in high-risk Alaskan communities, and determination of structural response of buildings and bridges. We will work with the technical community and the construction industry to inform, educate and work with communities to provide guidance to improve building and land-use codes.

4. Response and Recovery Practices to Mitigate Future Seismic Risk

Description of the Issue: Communities don't have a good understanding of the costs and resources needed for response and recovery. First responders to a damaging earthquake in one of Alaska's

major cities will be overwhelmed in the initial hours following the event. Damage to transportation systems will make movement of people and goods difficult. Demand for emergency shelter, food, and water will strain community's resources. Disruptions to lifeline systems will complicate recovery.

Importance of the Issue: An understanding of response and recovery issues is critical to assessing the impacts to State and local resources.

Benefits of Addressing the Issue: Implementing effective response and recovery practices will reduce economic and social costs of recovery and will help mitigate risks from future events.

How the Commission Can/Will Address the Issue: The Commission will promote and assist in the development and use of "earthquake planning scenarios" to define the impact of future damaging earthquakes and will communicate lessons learned from past events to provide guidance to communities on recovery planning and preparation.

5. Hazard Identification and Public Education

Description of the Issue: A damaging earthquake has not affected a major population region in Alaska since 1964. The majority of the population is unaware of the consequences of a major seismic event. The 2002 magnitude 7.9 Denali fault earthquake, which occurred in remote areas of the Alaska Range, resulted in relatively minor damage to smaller rural communities but had little effect in larger communities such as Anchorage and Fairbanks. It was evident, during damage assessment evaluations after the Denali fault event, that the residents of the smaller at-risk communities had little understanding of the earthquake hazard, had not implemented measures to mitigate damage, and were unprepared to respond to the consequences of damage. It is important that the population of Alaska be aware of the earthquake hazard and be informed of the measures that can be taken to mitigate risk.

Importance of the Issue: There is a high probability that Alaskans will experience the results of a damaging earthquake in the future. All Alaskans will be better prepared to take measures ahead of time to reduce losses and casualties and to respond to the event if they are informed of, and truly understand, the hazard and the resultant risk.

Benefits of Addressing the Issue: An educated public has a greater potential of responding appropriately before, during, and after a damaging earthquake. Improved knowledge and public awareness of hazard and risk can change behavior and lead to more cost-effective mitigation.

How the Commission Can/Will Address the Issue: The Commission will examine the need for greater public investment in identification and assessment of earthquake hazards, and the most effective ways of communicating this information to the public. The Commission will examine and promote the concept of seismic resilience of communities, addressing reduced failure probabilities, reduced consequences of failure, and reduced time to recovery.

6. Recommended Public-policy Goals of the Commission

- a. Education
 - Develop an effective public education and outreach program.
 - Convey scientific and technical information from credible authorities.
 - Communicate information in a manner that is understandable by the public.
- b. Guidance
 - Provide advice on seismic risk mitigation and recommend policies to improve preparedness.
 - Recommend goals and priorities for risk mitigation to public and private sectors.
 - Recommend needed research, mapping, and monitoring programs.
 - Offer advice on coordinating disaster preparedness and seismic risk mitigation.
- c. Assistance
 - Review seismic and tsunami hazard notifications and recommend appropriate response.
 - Review predictions and warnings and suggest appropriate responses.
- d. Implementation
 - Establish and maintain working relationships with other private and public agencies.
 - Gather, analyze, and disseminate information.
 - Conduct public hearings.
 - Appoint committees from Commission membership and/or external advisory committees to address risk mitigation issues.
 - Accept grants, contributions, and appropriations.

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APPENDIX A
ALASKA SEISMIC HAZARDS SAFETY COMMISSION STATUTE

Sec. 44.37.065. Commission established; membership.

- (a) The Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission is established in the Department of Natural Resources. The Department of Natural Resources shall provide staff support to the commission.
- (b) The commission is composed of 11 members appointed by the governor for terms of three years. A vacancy is filled for the unexpired term.
- (c) The governor shall appoint to the commission
 - (1) a representative from the University of Alaska;
 - (2) three representatives, each from a local government in a separate seismically active region of the state;
 - (3) a representative from the Department of Natural Resources;
 - (4) a representative from the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs;
 - (5) a representative from an appropriate federal agency;
 - (6) a representative of the insurance industry; and
 - (7) three members from members of the public who are expert in the fields of geology, seismology, hydrology, geotechnical engineering, structural engineering, emergency services, or planning.
- (d) The commission shall elect annually from its members a chair and vice-chair. A majority of the commission may vote to replace an officer of the commission.
- (e) Six members constitute a quorum.
- (f) Members of the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.180.

Sec. 44.37.067. Powers and duties.

- (a) The commission shall
 - (1) recommend goals and priorities for seismic hazard mitigation to the public and private sectors;
 - (2) recommend policies to the governor and the legislature, including needed research, mapping, and monitoring programs;
 - (3) offer advice on coordinating disaster preparedness and seismic hazard mitigation activities of government at all levels, review the practices for recovery and reconstruction after a major earthquake, and recommend improvements to mitigate losses from similar future events;
 - (4) gather, analyze, and disseminate information of general interest on seismic hazard mitigation;
 - (5) establish and maintain necessary working relationships with other public and private agencies;
 - (6) review predictions and warnings issued by the federal government, research institutions, and other organizations and persons and suggest appropriate responses at the state and local levels; and
 - (7) review proposed seismic hazard notifications and supporting information from state agencies, evaluate possible socioeconomic consequences, recommend that the governor issue formal seismic hazard notifications when appropriate, and advise state and local agencies of appropriate responses.

- (b) The commission may
- (1) advise the governor and the legislature on disaster preparedness and seismic hazard mitigation and on budgets for those activities and may recommend legislation or policies to improve disaster preparedness or seismic hazard mitigation;
 - (2) conduct public hearings;
 - (3) appoint committees from its membership and appoint external advisory committees of ex-officio members; and
 - (4) accept grants, contributions, and appropriations from public agencies, private foundations, and individuals.

Sec. 44.37.069. Definitions.

In AS 44.37.065 - 44.37.069,

- (1) "commission" means the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission;
- (2) "disaster preparedness" means establishing plans and programs for responding to and distributing funds to alleviate losses from a disaster as defined in AS 26.23.900 ;
- (3) "seismic hazard" means an earthquake-induced geologic condition that is a potential danger to life and property; in this paragraph, "geologic condition" includes strong ground shaking, landslide, avalanche, liquefaction, tsunami inundation, fault displacement, and subsidence;
- (4) "seismic hazard mitigation" or "mitigation" mean activities that prevent or alleviate the harmful effects of seismic hazards to persons and property, including identification and evaluation of the seismic hazards, assessment of the risks, and implementation of measures to reduce potential losses before a damaging event occurs;
- (5) "tsunami" means a large ocean wave produced by an earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption.



ASHSC Alaska Seismic Hazards
Safety Commission

Charter

Purpose

To provide a vehicle through which statewide seismic risk issues can be addressed and solutions can be proposed that will reduce life and property losses from a future damaging earthquake.

Vision

Eliminate losses from future earthquakes and tsunamis. Promote public and government awareness of Alaska's seismic hazards and seismic risk mitigation.

Mission

Make recommendations to the governor and legislature for reducing the State's vulnerability to seismic hazards. Advise the public and private sectors on approaches for mitigating earthquake and tsunami risk.

Act in an Advisory Capacity

Advise the Governor, the Legislature, and the public on Alaska's seismic hazards and risk mitigation.

Provide Information and Technical Guidance

Recommend studies, policies, and programs that will mitigate the risks associated with seismic hazards.

Recommend Educational Programs

Recommend and participate in programs that will disseminate information to government agencies and the public.

Encourage Seismic Hazards Risk Mitigation Efforts

Encourage efforts to address issues related to seismic hazards risk mitigation.

By achieving this mission, we create an opportunity to be an effective body in mitigating the potential damaging effects of major seismic events.

Core Values

- *Honesty*
- *Integrity*
- *Trust*
- *Diligence*
- *Service to the State*
- *Responsibility for One's Own work*
- *Support to Other Commission Members*
- *Commitment to Complete Accepted Assignments*
- *Provide Value to Stakeholders*
- *Be Objective and Reasonable*
- *Advocate for Seismic Risk Mitigation Efforts*
- *Recognize Exemplary Seismic Risk Mitigation Efforts*

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS AND MEASURES OF SUCCESS

SUCCESS FACTOR	MEASURE
Stakeholder Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate governor and legislature understanding of seismic risk mitigation issues; • Meet or exceed SOA expectations; • Advice is sought; • Advice is accepted; • SOA endorsement; and; • Positive feedback from staff.
Advocate of Risk Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advocacy for seismic risk mitigation programs; • Create opportunities for seismic risk mitigation advocacy; • Become familiar with current existing programs; and • Develop stakeholder support.
Advocate Public Outreach Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage social environment where seismic risk mitigation is accepted; • Examine existing programs within the State; and • Be available for public education presentations.
Promote Development of Earthquake Scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete earthquake scenarios for realistic events in high-risk areas; • Use scenario results to reduce earthquake risk; and • Seek community involvement in scenario development and application of results.
Facilitate Partnerships for Seismic risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential partners to assist in addressing Commission goals; and • Involve Federal, State, Municipal, and Private sector in addressing goals.
Critical Facilities Earthquake Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in prioritizing and identification and mitigation of facilities with life safety issues; • Develop work plans in collaboration with State and local agencies/governments; • Identify current legislation/programs adopted by other states/countries; • Foster contacts with proponents who have had seismic risk mitigation successes; • Identify pertinent code and construction requirements and potential limitations; and • Recommend improvements including policy changes, legislation, and public outreach.
Earthquake Insurance in Alaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review current trends and provide advice; • Review existing "white paper" and update as appropriate; and • Develop "pros and cons" brochure describing earthquake insurance issues.
Promote Seismic Hazard Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and characterization of seismic risk hazards; • Definition and description of seismic risks; • Seismic risk and hazard research; and • Dissemination of seismic risk and hazard information to State and local governments, the public, and industry and scientific and professional community.

APPENDIX C EARTHQUAKE ACTIVITY IN 2011

Alaska Earthquake Information Center (AEIC) personnel at the University of Alaska Fairbanks continue to monitor and process data from the combined Alaska regional seismic network (fig. 1). Over the past year we have implemented a number of changes to the processing system at AEIC to improve performance in many ways.

Last year we upgraded our ShakeMap (SM) system to version 3.5, with real-time SM production controlled by the Antelope seismic monitoring system. During this reporting period we have been working to improve AEIC-produced ShakeMaps by refining how our attenuation models and event magnitudes are chosen. We continue to maintain the Anchorage Strong Motion stations through partnerships and agreements with the school district, municipality, various churches and fire departments, and now the Alaska Volcano Observatory. We are currently improving the network by upgrading 19 K2 stations with ARRA-funded, NSMP-provided Basalts with external EpiSensors. In February 2011, AEIC staff performed the first 2 of these upgrades and provided training to AVO staff on installation procedures. The responsibility for on-site work now rests with AVO, who resumed the installations in October 2011. Altogether, 5 stations have been upgraded and 14 remain to be done.

In the past year we have continued upgrading and expanding the broadband seismic network. Eight sites with short-period sensors were upgraded with 3-c broadband and 3-c strong motion sensors. Two other analog short-period stations were upgraded with digital 3-c broadband sensors only.

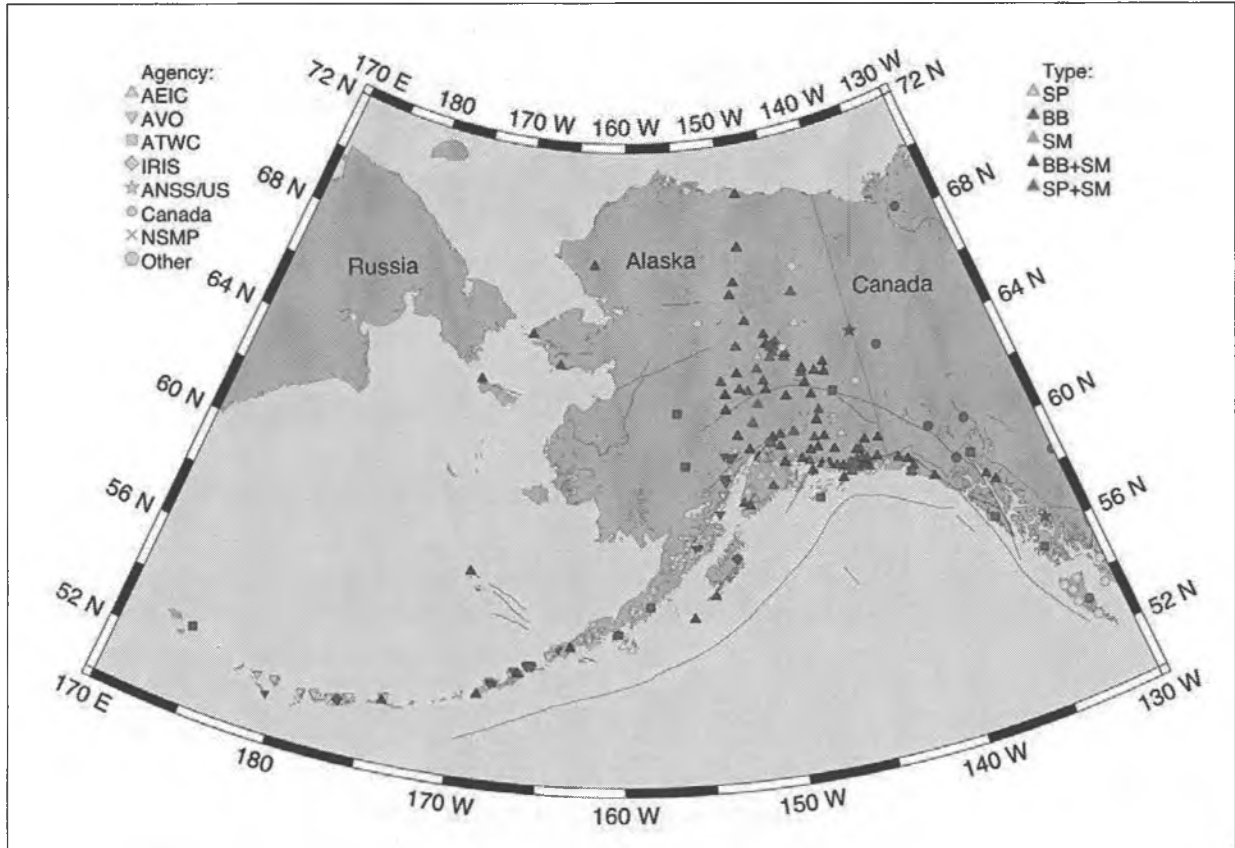


Figure 1. Map of seismic stations.

We have also strengthened our telemetry by adding three new 56K circuits, two of which are replacements for analog circuits, and by installing Marmot field processors at three critical hubs, improving compression and reliability at a total of 20 stations. Finally, we improved our telemetry at the Ragged Mountain hub by changing frequency keys to minimize interference.

Summary Statistics for Regional/Urban Seismic Network	Number	Station Response Information in dataless SEED volume(s)
Total no. of stations operated and/or recorded	567	
Total no. of channels recorded	2051	
No. of short-period (SP) stations	259	
No. of broadband (BB) stations	323	
No. of stations maintained & operated by network	164	Station response information for 90% of stations (all except short period stations) submitted to IRIS DMC in dataless SEED files (see below)
No. of stations maintained & operated as part of ANSS	81	

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

The continued operation of the AEIC seismology lab, telemetry, recording and analysis during an earthquake crisis depends on communications, electrical power and access to the facilities. Unlike Anchorage or Palmer facilities, the Fairbanks operations are removed from the great earthquake region of the state, where the likelihood of a facility-damaging quake is higher. However, we have taken steps to secure our critical equipment by providing backup electrical power with a 35kW diesel generator and a 12.5kW uninterruptible power supply located on site. The computer facilities are redundant.

We rely on a diverse data communications system, with leased circuits from multiple carriers, VSAT systems, the public internet, and local data radios. We began using cell phone modems at a number of sites in interior and southern Alaska for data delivery in real time. There are plans to add a VSAT at AEIC as an additional independent route to the internet in time of crisis. For voice communications we have access to an Iridium satellite telephone.

Some of our data is provided to us from the West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center and the Alaska Volcano Observatory, Anchorage office. Both of these network operators receive and record data prior to sending it to our facility. This arrangement allows continuity of data recording in the event of a serious power or communications outage.

AEIC completed a draft Continuity of Operations Plan (COP) in March 2010. We will finalize this plan after receiving updated COP guidelines from USGS. Additionally, the Geophysical Institute issued a new Emergency Action Plan in 2010 for the Elvey Building, which houses the AEIC facility.

2011 EARTHQUAKE ACTIVITY

From January 1, 2011 to November 16, 2011, AEIC reported a total of 22,096 events within the combined seismic network (fig 2.). The events range in depth from 0 to 270 km, with the deepest earthquakes located in the central Aleutian arc. The magnitude range of reported events is between -0.2 and 7.3. There were 189 events with magnitude 4.0-4.9 (~20 events per month on average), 36 events with magnitude 5.0-5.9 (~4 events per month on average) and 4 events with magnitude 6.0 or above. The largest earthquakes (MW 7.3) occurred on June 24, 2011 in the Fox Islands region of Aleutian Islands. The magnitude of completeness of the AEIC earthquake catalog for the reported time period is estimated to be 1.4 for the authoritative region and 2.5 for the Aleutians.

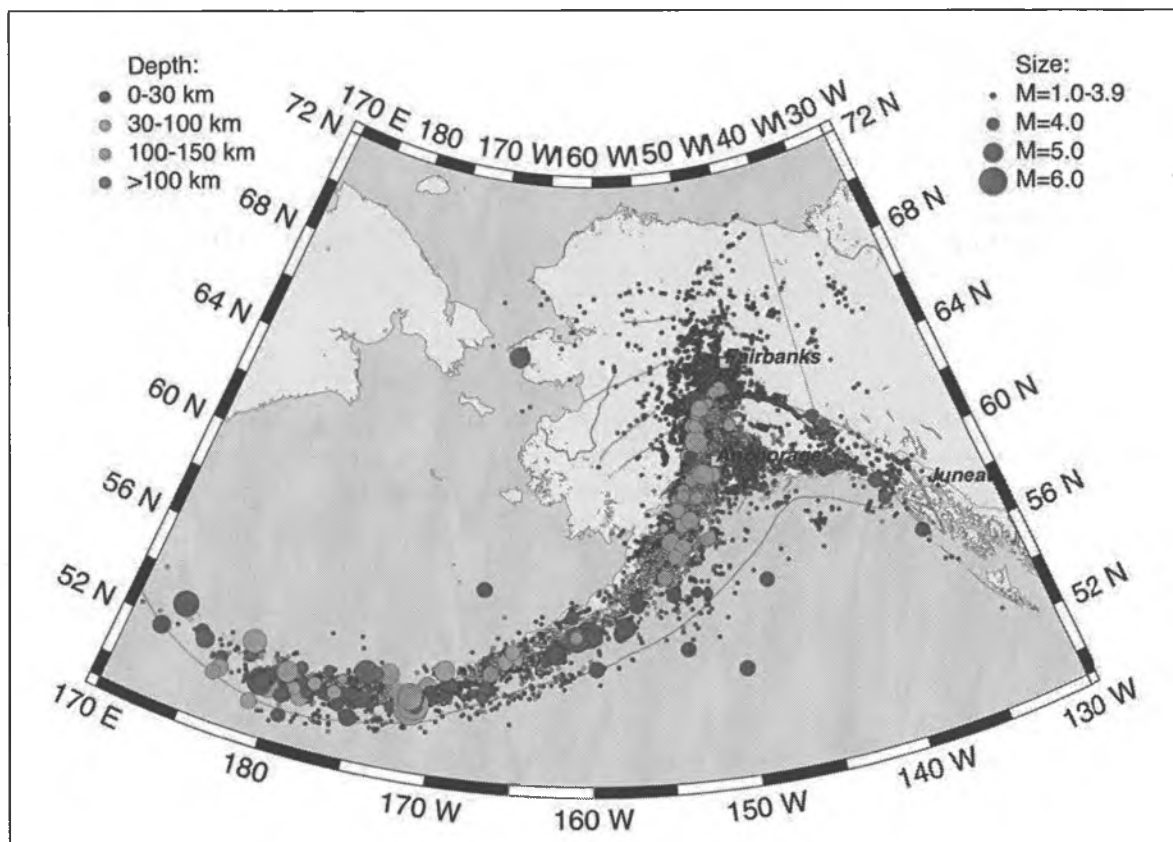


Figure 2. Earthquakes reported by AEIC between January 1 and November 16, 2011. The box outlines AEIC's authoritative region for earthquake submissions.

NOTABLE EARTHQUAKES FROM THIS REPORTING PERIOD

January 23, 2011 M5.2 Kantishna Earthquake

Mainshock and aftershocks

A moderate earthquake occurred in the central region of Alaska and was located 7 km (5 miles) E of Kantishna and 93 km (58 miles) W of Cantwell (fig 3.). About 80 aftershocks were located in the first 24 hours after the mainshock with magnitudes as small as 0.4. The largest aftershock, of magnitude 3.9, occurred about 21 hours after the mainshock. This event was located inside Denali National Park. The area is instrumented with a dense array of high quality seismometers, which allowed AEIC to detect and locate small aftershocks.

Felt reports

This event was felt widely in central Alaska, as far as Fairbanks in the north and Anchorage in the south. The largest intensity of shaking (IV, light) was reported in Cantwell, Clear and Talkeetna.

Source mechanism

Both the mainshock and largest aftershock are strike-slip earthquakes. The faulting can be associated either with the right-lateral motion on W-E trending fault or the left-lateral motion on N-S trending fault.

Tectonic summary

This event was located within the Kantishna seismic cluster. It is a very active source of crustal earthquakes located between the NNE-trending Minto Flats seismic zone to the northeast and the Denali fault to the south. This cluster is believed to accommodate deformation caused by interaction between these large crustal tectonic structures. Dozens of small earthquakes occur in the cluster every week. This is the largest event in the cluster since the magnitude 5.2 earthquake on December 8, 1984.

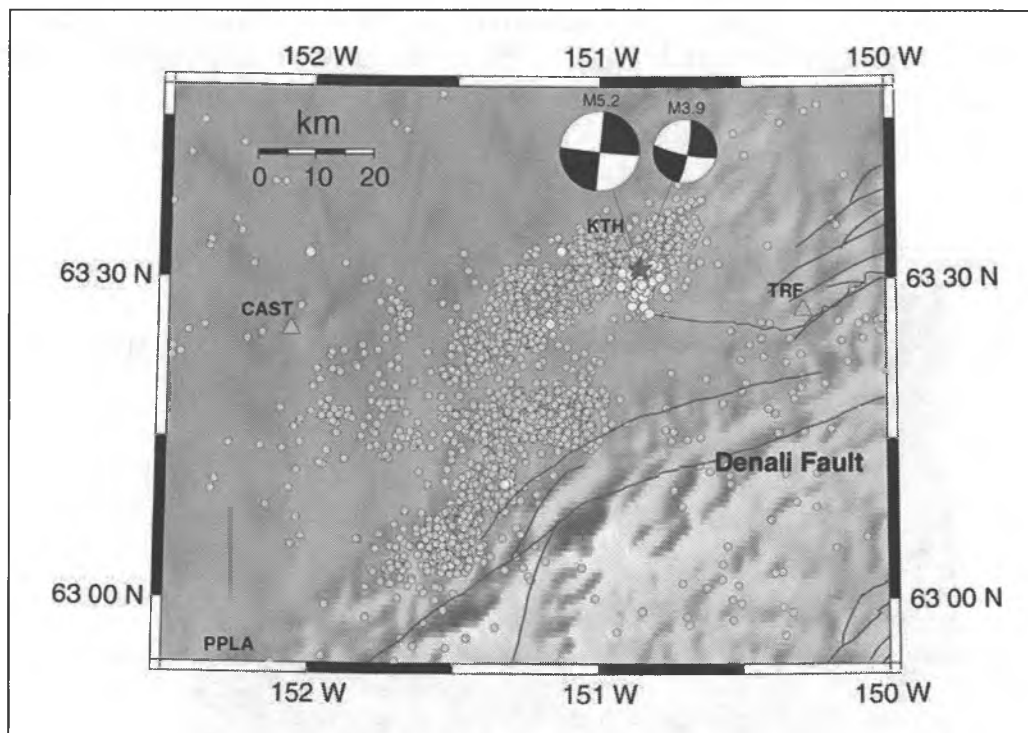


Figure 3. January 23, 2011 M5.2 Kantishna Earthquake (yellow circles - crustal seismicity for the past 12 months; red stars - M5.2 mainshock and M3.9 aftershock; white circles - 04/30/2010 aftershocks; grey triangles - seismic stations; red lines - faults; black lines - roads).

June 24, 2011 M7.3 Fox Islands earthquake

Mainshock and aftershocks

A magnitude 7.3 earthquake occurred on Thursday, June 23, 2011 at 6:09 pm AKDT (June 24, 03:09 am UTC) in the Fox Islands region of Alaska (red star on fig. 4). It was located 195 km (122 miles) ESE of Atka and 236 km (148 miles) SW of Nikolski. AEIC located about 500 aftershocks (white circles on fig. 4) through end of October 2011. About 50 aftershocks have magnitudes 4.0 or greater. The largest aftershock of magnitude 6.8 occurred on September 2 at 10:55 UTC (2:55 am AKDT). Due to the lack of seismic instrumentation in the region, only aftershocks of magnitude about 3 and above can be detected.

Felt reports

The mainshock was felt in many Aleutian Island communities, with the strongest intensity of shaking reported in Nikolski (intensity VI, strong).

Tectonic summary

The Aleutian Islands region, where the Pacific plate is being forced under the North American plate, is one of the world's most active seismic zones. In 1957, a magnitude 8.6 Andreanof Islands earthquake ruptured a ~600 km-long portion of the plate boundary in the central Aleutian Islands. The June 24, 2011 M7.3 earthquake is located in the central part of the 1957 rupture zone. In 1986, a portion of the western half of the 1957 zone failed in an earthquake of magnitude 7.9. In 1996 another magnitude 7.9 earthquake appears to have completed the re-rupture of the western end of the 1957 zone, immediately westward of the 1986 region. No other major (magnitude 7 or greater) earthquakes occurred within the 1957 rupture zone up until June 24 event. The depth and faulting type of the June 24 earthquake are consistent with it being an intraslab earthquake, i.e. it occurred inside the subducting Pacific plate rather than on the plate interface.

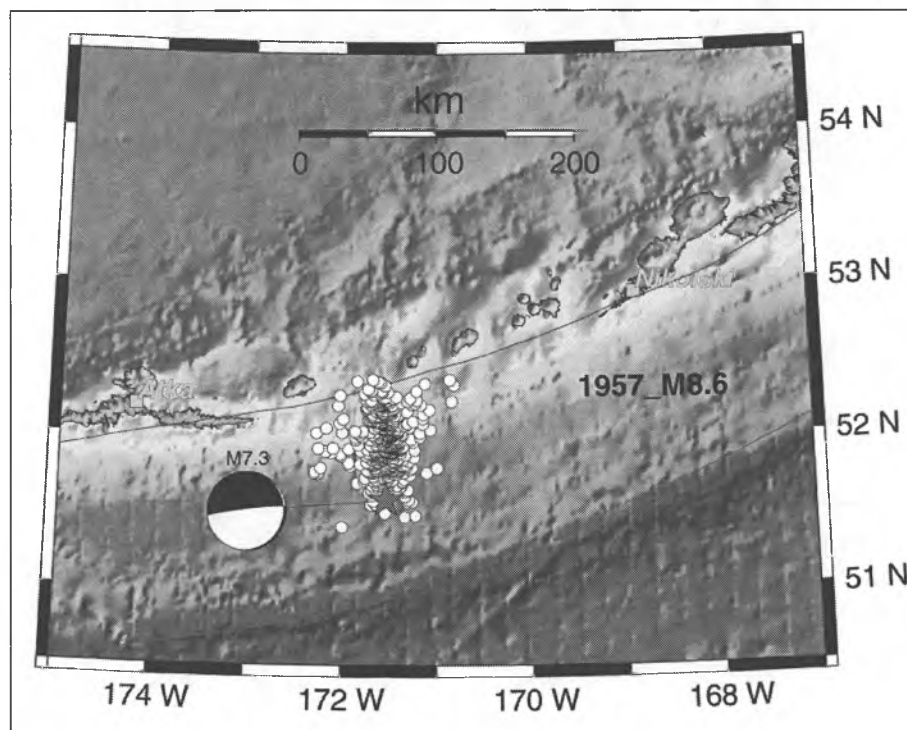


Figure 4. M7.3 June 24, 2011 Fox Islands earthquake.

September 2, 2011 M6.8 Fox Islands earthquake

Mainshock and aftershocks

A magnitude 6.8 earthquake occurred on Friday, September 2, 2011 at 2:55 am AKDT (10:55 am UTC) in the Fox Islands region of Alaska (red star on fig. 5). It was located 182 km (114 miles) E of Atka and 211 km (132 miles) WSW of Nikolski. This is an aftershock of the magnitude 7.3 earthquake that occurred on June 24 (yellow star on fig 5.). AEIC located about 300 aftershocks of the magnitude 6.8 event through the end of October, 2011 (white circles on fig. 5). About 20 aftershocks have magnitudes of 4.0 or greater. The two largest aftershocks, both of magnitude 5.7, occurred on September 19 and October 25. Due to the lack of seismic instrumentation in the region, only aftershocks of magnitude about 3 and above can be detected.

Tectonic summary

The Aleutian Islands region, where Pacific plate is being forced under the North American plate, is one of the world's most active seismic zones. In 1957, magnitude 8.6 Andreanof Islands earthquake ruptured a ~600 km-long portion of the plate boundary in the central Aleutian Islands. Both the June 24 M7.3 and September 2, M6.8 earthquake are located in the central part of the 1957 rupture zone. In 1986, a portion of the western half of the 1957 zone failed in an earthquake of magnitude 7.9. In 1996 another magnitude 7.9 earthquake appeared to have completed re-rupture of the western end of the 1957 zone, immediately westward of the 1986 region. No other major (magnitude 7 or greater) earthquakes occurred within the 1957 rupture zone up until June 24 event. Depth and faulting type of the June 24 and September 2 earthquakes are consistent with them being intraslab earthquakes, i.e. they occurred inside the subducting Pacific plate rather than on the plate interface.

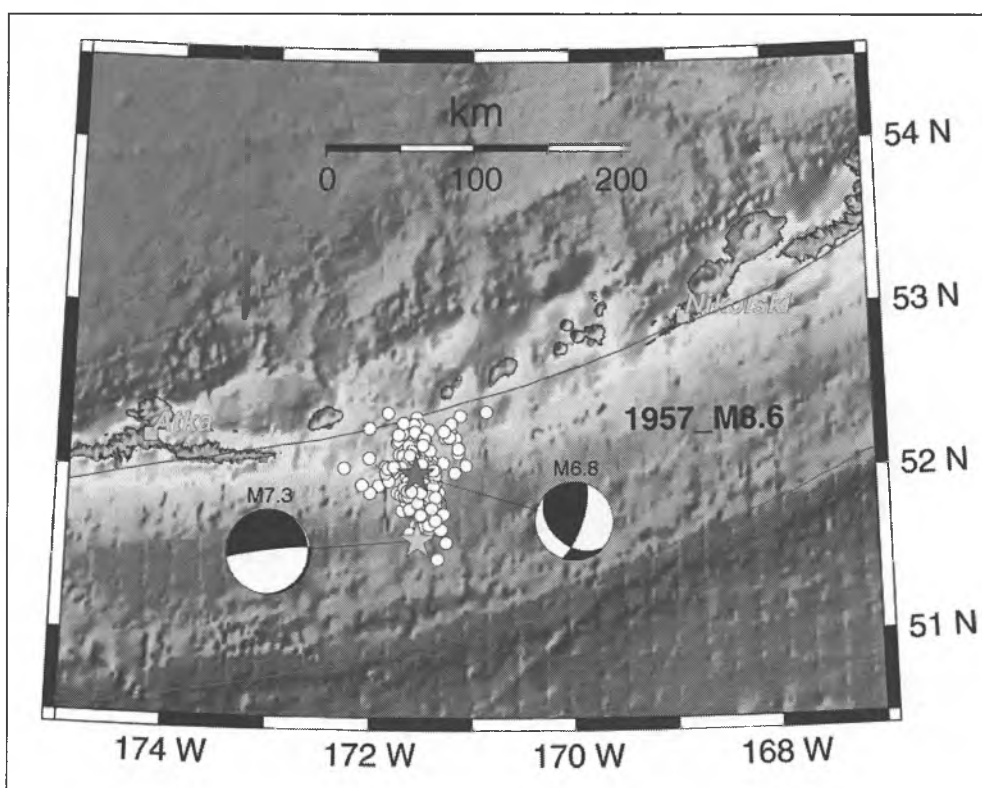


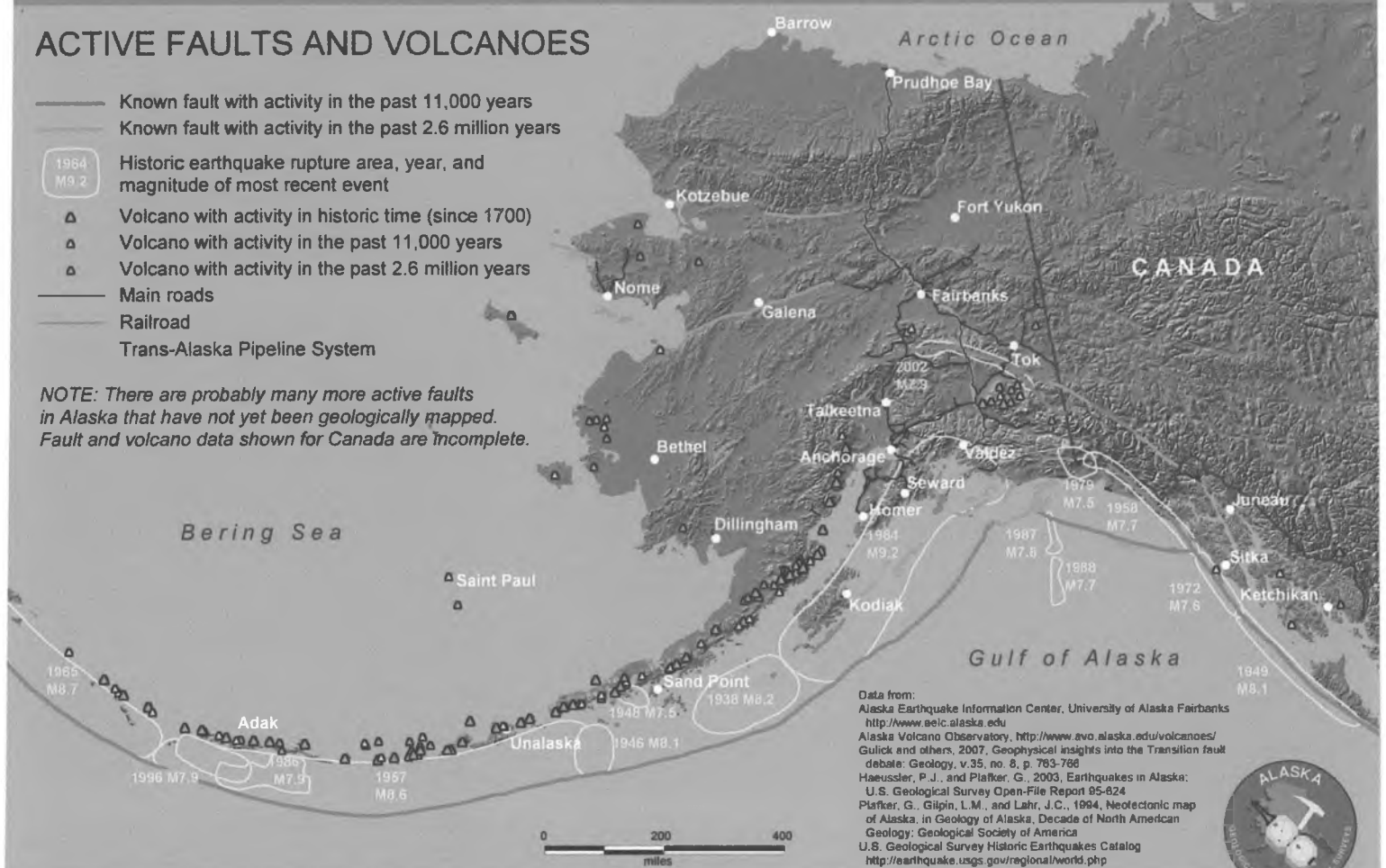
Figure 5. M6.8 September 2, 2011 Fox Islands earthquake.

ALASKA

ACTIVE FAULTS AND VOLCANOES

- Known fault with activity in the past 11,000 years
- Known fault with activity in the past 2.6 million years
- 1964
M9.2
Historic earthquake rupture area, year, and magnitude of most recent event
- ▲ Volcano with activity in historic time (since 1700)
- ▲ Volcano with activity in the past 11,000 years
- ▲ Volcano with activity in the past 2.6 million years
- Main roads
- Railroad
- Trans-Alaska Pipeline System

NOTE: There are probably many more active faults in Alaska that have not yet been geologically mapped. Fault and volcano data shown for Canada are incomplete.



Data from:
 Alaska Earthquake Information Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks
<http://www.aic.alaska.edu>
 Alaska Volcano Observatory, <http://www.avo.alaska.edu/volcanoes/>
 Gulick and others, 2007, Geophysical insights into the Transition fault debate: *Geology*, v.35, no. 6, p. 763-766
 Haessler, P. J., and Plattner, G., 2003, Earthquakes in Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 05-424
 Plattner, G., Gilpin, L.M., and Lehr, J.C., 1994, Neotectonic map of Alaska, in *Geology of Alaska, Decade of North American Geology*: Geological Society of America
 U.S. Geological Survey Historic Earthquakes Catalog
<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/world.php>



Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys

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Technical Engineer I
State of Alaska
Department of Education and Early Development
Division of School Finance, School Facilities Section

Testimony to House Finance Committee, February 20, 2012, 1:30 pm

The Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) began working with the Alaska Seismic Hazard Safety Commission in January 2009.

As the department's appointed representative on the Schools Committee, I have participated in teleconferences and have occasionally been able to participate in the Commission's face-to-face meetings. During the time that I have been working with the Commission, they have assisted the department in our efforts to address seismic safety of schools in the state.

As you are aware, in many communities in Alaska the school buildings are designated as emergency shelters, and where they are not specifically designated, many schools end up serving that function due to their size and location. Because of these reasons, it is vitally important for the schools to be constructed in such a manner as to make them useful during emergencies.

As you are also aware, DEED administers the School Construction and Major Maintenance grant and Bond Debt reimbursement programs. Through these programs, the department prioritizes school capital projects for construction, addition, renovation and repair of school buildings in the state.

The Commission has provided valuable insight and productive comments as the department developed revisions to the Capital Improvement Project Application. These changes allow districts to separately include costs for seismic investigation and design in a project request and provide districts with guidance on the types of costs to include in the seismic hazard budget category.

The commission also developed a ground acceleration listing of school facilities for the department that is currently posted on the DEED School Facilities website along with a map produced by the Commission that graphically shows the expected peak ground acceleration for the various areas of the state. This information can be combined with other information such as building age and construction type to help school districts determine the relative risk of their facilities to seismic events. This information could not have been developed by department staff because we lack the necessary expertise.

In summary, the Department of Education and Early Development has benefitted from the existence of the Alaska Seismic Hazard Safety Commission, and supports extension of the Commission.