

Leg. Finance - Finance Comte Files (1971-72) 8879

HB 813 cont., 814am, 815, 829, HCR 4

William A. Egan
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

May 7, 1971

Mrs. Joe Redington, Sr.
Knik Road
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

Dear Mrs. Redington:

Enclosed please find a copy of a memo from Mr. George Hohman, Chairman, House Finance Committee, stating reasons for their inability to act on your problem now.


In conference with the Legislative Assistant to the Governor, we have agreed to introduce special legislation in the early days of the second session.

Unfortunately, no money is available from any budget area within the Office of the Governor to assist you in this matter, as Mr. Hohman suggests in his memo.

I am holding the file for future use and also sending copies of this communication to the President of the Tyonek Village for his information.

I will be in contact with you should I need additional information.

Sincerely,


Eben Hopson
Special Assistant



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature
House

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Eben Hopson, Office of the Governor
FROM: George Hohman, Chairman, House Finance Committee *GH*
SUBJECT: Iditarod Trail
DATE: May 3, 1971

The enclosed information pertaining to the Iditarod Trail Committee indebtedness is returned to your office. The information arrived too late to be handled as a special appropriation, and the general appropriation act without adequate authorizing legislation does not lend itself to this type of appropriation.

If you are convinced that expenses claimed by the committee are fully documented and that reimbursement of the expenses is in keeping with a declared public purpose, you might choose to reimburse the Iditarod Trail Centennial Race expenditures through funds available in your budget or through such other funds as may be available in the Governor's budget.

IF SOMEONE IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE DOESN'T TAKE SOME ACTION - Joe and Vi Redington will lose their home and 23 acres at Flat Horn Lake because of political buck passing.

IDITAROD TRAIL SEPPALA MEMORIAL RACE - February 11 and 12, 1967

The \$25,000 Iditarod Trail Seppala Memorial Race was planned as a centennial year spectacular to promote Alaska's oldest sport sled dog mushing and to re-open a portion of the historic gold rush trail to Iditarod.

Compared to most sports, the prize money offered in sled dog mushing contests is very low. Dog mushers must train and feed their dogs year round.

In Alaska, where transportation costs are high, many of the native mushers from the outlying villages can't afford to come in by plane for the races unless they have year-round sponsors.

The Iditarod Trail race was co-sponsored by the Wasilla Centennial Committee and the Aurora Dog Mushers Club. The special Iditarod Trail Race Committee attempted to find sponsors for every racing village in Alaska. There were 58 entries in the Iditarod Trail Race - the biggest and richest in the history of the state of Alaska.

Although this was recognized by the state as an official centennial project - NO FUNDS WERE EVER RECEIVED FROM THE STATE TOWARDS TRAIL WORK WHICH WAS EXTENSIVE AND VERY EXPENSIVE SINCE THE OLD TRAIL HADN'T BEEN USED IN OVER 50 years.

A grave injustice was done to those who worked so hard to put over this centennial year project.

Rural centennial workers were never informed that "centennial forgiveness funds" were available. However, at one time the state officials advised the committee that such help would be forth coming.

No one from the state ever bothered to come out to Knik and see the tremendous amount of work done on the trail - or even bothered to have state officials from the Parks and Recreation Department check this out.

A GRAVE INJUSTICE WAS DONE IN 1967 - for Joe and Vi Redington signed over their home and 23 acres at Flat Horn Lake to get a loan from the Tyonic Management for trail work and expenses connected with the race. The loan was for \$15,000 and now with interest - it amounts to \$20,000. Redingtons are about to lose their property just because no one at the state level cares what happens in the rural areas.

Centennial workers here were advised that the "centennial forgiveness funds" which were paid out to projects that went in debt all over the state - were gone. A request was sent asking for a complete accounting of how the funds were spent. No reply was ever received.

IS OUR STATE SO POOR OR OUR POLITICS SO INHUMAN THAT REDINGTONS SHOULD LOSE THEIR HOME???

SPRING CREEK FARM

PALMER, ALASKA 99645

V. LOUISE KELLOGG, OWNER

AREA CODE 907: 745-3055

April 27, 1972

The Honorable Jan Koslosky,
Senator for District D,
Pouch V, State Capitol Building,
Juneau, Alaska, 99801.

Dear Jan:

I am enclosing some correspondence of Vi Redington's regarding the financial difficulties she and Joe find themselves in since signing a mortgage to help defray Centennial project expenses on the Iditarod Trail. I find the collection a little confusing, so will try to set forth the matter in a more simple manner, doubtless just as confusing.

The old Iditarod Trail is a natural resource dear to the hearts of many Alaskans, one of our claims to fame, historically. In its heyday, around 1917-1919, millions of dollars in gold were brought out over the trail in dog sleds from Iditarod to the ports of Knik and Seward. It was not unusual for \$20,000.00 in gold to remain on the sled unattended overnight outside the Road House where the musher slept peacefully. Twenty Road Houses, from eight to twenty or thirty miles apart, provided shelter along the rough winter trail. Tripods marked part of it, and, long after the trail ceased to function as such, the trail with its tripods served as navigational aids to airplanes flying Rainy Pass.

Joe Redington's homestead is situated on Flat Horn Lake, in country traversed by the old trail. It is his dream to see the trail restored once more to dog sled traffic from Knik to Iditarod, and perhaps on further to Nome. Centennial Year was a good time to begin work on brushing out the trail and rebuilding shelters, because so many people that year were interested in historical restoration, and much volunteer labor was available. By February, 1967, several miles of the trail were ready for dog racing, and Joe's dream was beginning to shape up.

The Iditarod Trail Centennial Committee had not asked for financial help from Centennial State funds, expecting to pay for the work through sale of one-square-foot lots at \$2.00 per lot, which Joe donated for this purpose with one acre of his homestead, called the Centennial Acre. The Borough zoned this acre as a park, finally, so that it would not have to collect taxes on all the little parcels.

Unfortunately, the full amount anticipated from the sale of deeds to these lots was far from realized. On the eve of the Centennial Race, the committee found itself \$15,567.00 short of the amount needed to cover the race. Albert Kaloa, chief of the Tyoneks before his untimely death in the hotel fire, had expressed a willingness to underwrite expenses of the project, and the committee now appealed to the Tyoneks for help. Their attorney, Stanley McCutcheon, agreed to provide the needed funds, but only with the security of a mortgage on Joe's homestead. Having no alternative at that late date, Joe signed the mortgage as required, still under the impression that it was a friendly arrangement under which he would be allowed as much time as necessary to pay it off, even though it was not an outright contribution as had been expected.

This proved not to be the case. Sale of Centennial lots slowed down almost to a stop after the Centennial Year, and in October, 1970, Mr. McCutcheon threatened foreclosure unless Joe paid the \$15,567.00 mortgage, plus \$4,449.00 interest, immediately. Fortunately, a discussion between Atty. Paul Robison and Atty. Stanley McCutcheon resulted in Mr. McCutcheon's decision not to press the matter at that time. But recently the Redingtons have once again heard talk of foreclosure. And that is why we are coming to you to see if anything can be done to save Joe's homestead once and for all, with the help of the legislature.

The Knik Museum (restoration of an old building at the abandoned townsite of Sunny Old Knik, where the Iditarod Trail began), and the Iditarod Trail itself, were on the official list of fifteen Centennial projects of the Wasilla Centennial Committee, Inc., co-ordinator of all Centennial projects in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The Trail Committee did not ask for funds during its preparation activities, expecting to pay its own way through sale of the Centennial lots, and no funds were left of centennial state monies by the time the deficit was experienced. A subsequent legislature appropriated funds to help defray Centennial deficits, but by that time the Matanuska-Susitna Borough had acquired Parks and Recreation authority, and the funds were sent to it for allocation. It is my understanding that the Borough did not notify the Iditarod Trail Committee that these funds were available, but diverted them, instead, to pay for a new Fair Building.

I am including literature on present activities along the Iditarod Trail, and a copy of Cadwallader's Reminiscences of its early days, in case you have an opportunity to further its designation as an historical trail.

Good luck, and our thanks for your efforts in this matter.

My best to Isabel.

Sincerely,



V. Louise Kellogg

Copy

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801
April 15, 1972

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Redington, Sr.
Box 168
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

Dear Joe and Violet;

I have once again reviewed your worsening situation and I am going to make an effort to correct it.

I feel that you are victims of an unfortunate set of circumstances and that the Alaskan government should make an effort to help you out of this dilemma.

It will take time.- I've talked to many gov. officials to no avail so far.

We'll introduce Legislation but it will probably have to be re-introduced.

Jalmar

Copy

March 30, 1972

Mr. Eben Hopson
Office of the Governor
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Hopson:

I trust we haven't delayed too long in writing to you, but have been hoping to hear from you, concerning our problem with the Tyonek Village people, and the indebtedness of the Iditarod Trail Centennial Race Committee, and the threatened foreclosure on our property.

We do appreciate your concern and efforts in our behalf during last session of the Legislature, and do hope it may be possible to introduce this matter at this session. I am also writing a note to Mr. Jalmar Kerttula, enclosing copies of the memo and letter you sent me last year, as well as copies of the list of expenses and letter explaining our problem and that of the Iditarod Trail Committee. I trust you still have records on file concerning all this, and hope you will contact Mr. Kerttula for his support.

We have also spoken briefly with Mr. "Chuck" Degnan, of Unalakleet, and he expressed concern and interest.

Please advise us if there is any chance of a solution to our dilemma, or if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

Will Redington
Mrs. Joe Redington, Sr.
Knik Road - Box 468
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
 FISCAL NOTE
 Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HB 813: "An Act appropriating to Mr. & Mrs. Joe Redington, Sr.; and providing for an effective date."
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: April 21, 1972
 Return Date Requested: April 28, 1972
 Agency: _____ Program: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: _____

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		20,000				
TOTAL		20,000				

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		20,000				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	0 /	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

State centennial project records do not indicate that a project for the restoration of the Iditarod Trail was applied for or approved through the Wasilla Centennial Committee.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 5/8/72

PREPARED BY: *M. P. Chaney*

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

WASILLA - BIG LAKE NEWS

By DOROTHY PAGE

IDITAROD TRAIL

Joe Redington, Sr., returned to Knik by helicopter for an over-night stay on Tuesday, April 18 from his unit's present headquarters at Mountain Climbers' Roadhouse near Rainey Pass. Redington reported that the joint efforts of the U. S. Army and the Knik mushers and their dog teams are proving a good working combination for marking the historic Iditarod Trail.

Work on the Iditarod trail has been in progress since April 10

when 50 U.S. Army men and two Knik mushers were airlifted to their original base camps and stationed at three separate points. Ten men were based at Susitna Station in the Alexander Lake area; 20 men were based at McGrath and 20 men and the two dog teams at Skwentna Crossing.

Redington reports that the 20-man crew working out of McGrath is making great progress as the Iditarod trail is more clearly defined on the

McGrath end. The men are setting up the old style tripod markers originally used to mark the trail.

The 20-member U.S. Army group and the two Knik mushers found their section of the trail from Skwentna Crossing not quite as clearly defined but enlisted help from Joe Delia and his wife, Caralene, who live at Skwentna. Delia recalled many stories of the oldtimers who traveled the overland winter trail to the gold fields and recounted these to the modern day trail marking crew at Skwentna.

The U. S. Army men establish new camp sites in tents as often as needed. Radio contact with all three sections of the trail marking crew enables each unit to be aware of the location and progress of the other units. One of the dog sleds is also equipped with a radio and the call letters are "DOG SLED." This is a big first on the Iditarod, for in the old days a radio equipped dog sled was unheard of and mushers depended on the old Alaskan "mukluk telegraph" system to keep posted on news along the trail.

Another point of interest is the fact that the Army workers and the sled dog mushers, searching for the best possible camp site in the Rainey Pass area, picked the right one even at dusk. Dead tired and not exactly sure of where they were, they set up camp for the night. The next morning, they found they were within a few hundred yards of the old buildings of the Mountain Climbers' Roadhouse. The roofs of the old buildings were caved in from many winters of heavy snows, but the old Yukon stove remained along with other relics of an earlier day, half buried in snow and encased in ice. The biggest snow storm hit last Sunday, and for the first time the Knik mushers moved into

ed home about 10:30 p.m. the fire was under control and other buildings on the property in no immediate danger.

Lucas, a member of the volunteer fire department, was still checking his losses when another fire was reported at the Larry Crawford home in Wasilla and Lucas joined other volunteers to fight that blaze. The Crawford home was also completely engulfed in flames when the volunteer fire fighters arrived. Once again, they kept the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings.

The Crawfords were not home at the time the fire started and the fire was reported by their neighbors, Ella and Mike Palmquist. The Crawfords' two story frame home was a total loss and they also lost all their possessions in the fire. Larry and Dee Crawford and their children are presently staying with relatives in Wasilla area.

Bob Lucas reports he's temporarily out of the repair business until he has time to build a new shop. Construction will begin as soon as weather permits. In the meantime, he will still be operating the Lucas Wrecker Service and house-moving business and also still has a good selection of second hand car parts to sell.

With spring winds due to begin any day and furnaces possibly needing to be checked out after a long hard winter, now is the time to eliminate fire hazards before there is more costly destruction.

NEW SCHOOL AT ALCANTRA

Rod Coitie, acting superintendent at Alcantra Youth Camp, reported that the move from the old temporary quonset hut classrooms has been completed and classes are now being held in the newly completed block construction school building. Alcantra was recently taken out from under the Department of Corrections.

first three places were presented by the Crazy Dog Kennels owned by Hank Neatfield of Chugiak.

There will not be a race at Knik this Sunday because of the special race being held at Montana Creek Lodge. Sled dog mushing fans are encouraged to journey to Montana Creek Lodge to take in the race there.

TOASTMISTRESS

Themes of the Wednesday, April 12, Susitna Valley Toastmistress meeting at the Kashim at 8 p.m. was "Let's Keep the Good Things from the Good Old Days." Dorothy Page was Toastmistress and Mary Kvalheim was hostess, and also had "Lexicology." Betty Nelson had Table Topics, Candy Cottle won the traveling trophy for her "icebreaker" speech. Overall theme is "Matanuska-Susitna History" with emphasis on speech making.

The next meeting of the Susitna Valley Toastmistress group will be held at the Kashim on Wednesday, April 26, at 8 p.m. Those interested in Toastmistress activities are invited to attend.

SECRETARIES WEEK

Wasilla-Big Lake area bosses are reminded that Secretaries Week is coming up. It will be from April 23 through the 29th. Do something special for your secretary during this week, a rose or dinner out with the boss?

PAINTINGS AT LIBRARY

Rusty Dow's entire collection of paintings, including her "black light" compositions, are on display at the Palmer Public Library, directors of the Palmer Library Association said this week.

Mrs. Dow, longtime Palmer

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the tents with the U. S. Army personnel. Prior to this, the mushers were pitching their own camp sites along the route.

Camping out overnight on the old Iditarod Trail in winter allows the U. S. Army men and the mushers to utilize good cold weather practices. Of the nine campfires built, Redington reports they pride themselves on the fact that only nine matches were used. Trail marking will continue for another week and Redington promises to keep us posted from radio contact. "DOG SLED." All of the Army men, the two mushers and the two dog teams are in great shape!

WASILLA FIRES

The Wasilla Volunteer Fire Department answered two fire calls on Sunday evening, April 16. The first call was to the site of Bob Lucas's shop near his home, about 8:15 p.m. The shop building was completely engulfed in flames when the fire fighters arrived, but they kept the flames from spreading to two trailers and an 8x16 storage building.

The Lucas family had gone to Anchorage to meet a plane at International Airport and the fire started when an employee was welding in the shop building and a welding spark ignited an open pan of gasoline. When the Lucas family return-

placed under the Department of Health and Welfare. A meeting has been set for April 24 with Miss McLaughlin to discuss the future program and plans for Alcantra Youth Camp.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Cottle celebrated their fourth wedding anniversary on April 13, with daughters Nelle, age three and Sharon, twenty-two months, adding to the festive occasion. The Cottles celebrated their anniversary with an evening out in Anchorage which included dinner at the Rice Bowl, Candy's choice of cuisine, and an evening of dancing.

RACE RESULTS

Race results from the third "last race" of the 1971-72 season held at Knik on Sunday, April 16 were as follows, over a ten mile trail: Tim Redington came in first with a time of 42 minutes and 52 seconds: Vern Cherneski, 44:55; Stan Barney, Jr., 46:33; Ray Redington, 46:51; Lorraine Barve, 48:24; Gleo Huyck, 54:23; Donna Kosalla, 58:54; Bill Cotter, 59:34; Al Dooley, 66:32; Jerry Crum, 71:28; and Walt Palmer, disqualified. Palmer took the wrong turn and lost the trail.

Ed Rosevear was official time keeper and Tom Johnson, race marshal. Trophies for the

resident and well-known local artist now lives at the Pioneer Home in Palmer (see story by Edna Borigo, April 13 issue of The Frontiersman).

Also on display at the library is a portrait of Rusty painted by Harvey Goodale, well-known artist who lives and operates a shop at Fire Lake. Mrs. Goodale, also an artist, paints under the name of Henne.

For staying cool in last-minute rushes. For making decisions when she could have passed the buck. For being nice. We have beautiful floral and plant suggestions to fit your budget. So call or come by Quick. Before your secretary sees this ad.

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Introduced: 4/20/72
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 813

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Redington,
7 Sr.; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
10 Mr. and Mrs. Joe Redington, Sr. for the purpose of reimbursing their expendi-
11 tures on the Alaska Centennial Iditarod Trail Project.

12 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approv-
13 al or on the day it becomes law without approval.

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RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Harold Z. Hanson
Director, International Fisheries
Pouch A, State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Department Discusses Progress Toward 1973 Conference on the Law of the Sea

Statement by John R. Stevenson
Legal Adviser¹

Mr. Chairman [Representative Donald M. Fraser]: I welcome the opportunity to appear before this committee today to discuss preparations for the Law of the Sea Conference. I am accompanied by Mr. Howard Pollock, who represented the State of Alaska in the House of Representatives and who is now Deputy Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; Mr. Jared Carter, who is currently Deputy Director of the Office of Ocean Affairs, Department of Defense; and Mr. Leigh Ratiner, who has recently been appointed as Director of Ocean Resources, Department of the Interior.

Mr. Chairman, may I say how helpful it was to me as head of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Seabed Committee that you were able to serve as a congressional adviser on our delegation and to spend some time with us in New York during the committee's March session. We continue to look forward to close and continuing contact with the Congress on the important questions involved in this negotiation.

Mr. Chairman, the nations of the world are now facing a crisis in the law of the sea. Basic principles that have governed the activities of men and nations on the seas for centuries are being challenged, and international procedures for adapting these principles to modern conditions are under severe strain. While we should not minimize the

implications of this situation for specific uses of the seas, I believe there are also broader implications for the international community that should not be overlooked.

First, the law of the sea lies at the heart of modern international law as it emerged in the 17th century. Should it collapse under the weight of conflicting unilateral actions based almost exclusively on immediate national interests, the result will be a severe blow to the prospects for the rule of law not only in the oceans but in the international community generally.

Second, the law of the sea governs the activities of states on, under, and over two-thirds of this planet. The importance of the oceans to the security and well-being of all mankind is increasing at an extraordinary rate. It is clear that as the magnitude of interests in the seas increases, the danger of conflict, and hence the need for law, increases as well.

The United States is a party to the four conventions on the law of the sea adopted at the 1958 Conference on the Law of the Sea. While these conventions represent a very significant codification of the law of the sea, there are several problems with them. The 1958 conference, as well as a subsequent 1960 conference specifically called for this purpose, was unable to resolve the question of the maximum breadth of the territorial sea and coastal state fisheries jurisdiction. Moreover, there was no agreement on a precise seaward limit for coastal state sovereign rights over seabed resources of the conti-

mental shelf. The issue of an international regime for the seabeds beyond this limit was considered premature at the time. The dangers of pollution were not yet fully appreciated.

At the same time, many technological changes have occurred. Offshore oil and gas production is becoming a very significant source of energy. Technology is being developed looking to extraction on a commercial basis of hard minerals from manganese nodules on the deep ocean floor. Nuclear submarines and supertankers have become important users of the oceans. Sophisticated methods of fishing have developed that increase the danger of overfishing and economic dislocation. Scientific research in the oceans is growing in importance not only to our understanding of the oceans but to our total understanding of our planet and its environment, including the weather.

During the period since 1958, coastal state claims over the oceans have proliferated. While the United States adheres to the traditional 3-mile limit for the territorial sea, a plurality of states now claim 12 miles. Some even claim more than 12 miles, and up to 200. Others have limited the substance of their claim to seabed resources and fisheries but have also asserted such claims as far as 200 miles or more. Needless to say, should this trend continue unchecked, what would result is a partition of the oceans by coastal states. I should point out that a universal 200-mile limit would in itself embrace over 50 percent of the oceans; Soviet geographers calculate that it might be as much as 50 percent. This expansionist trend in maritime jurisdiction is also intensifying the nature of disputes regarding sovereignty over small islands and other land areas that would otherwise be of little significance but that might be used to calculate extensive maritime jurisdiction.

For all these reasons, the 1973 Law of the Sea Conference acquires particular importance. The essential questions are whether we as a world community can adapt to technological change and act quickly enough to assure that such change benefits all of us and

whether we can outpace the trend in unilateral claims that will render negotiation far more difficult, if not impossible.

President Nixon clearly indicated our assessment of the seriousness of this situation at the start of his statement on United States oceans policy of May 23, 1970:²

The nations of the world are now facing decisions of momentous importance to man's use of the oceans for decades ahead. At issue is whether the oceans will be used rationally and equitably and for the benefit of mankind or whether they will become an arena of unrestrained exploitation and conflicting jurisdictional claims in which even the most advantaged states will be losers.

The issue arises now—and with urgency—because nations have grown increasingly conscious of the wealth to be exploited from the seabeds and throughout the waters above and because they are also becoming apprehensive about ecological hazards of unregulated use of the oceans and seabeds. The stark fact is that the law of the sea is inadequate to meet the needs of modern technology and the concerns of the international community. If it is not modernized multilaterally, unilateral action and international conflict are inevitable.

This is the time, then, for all nations to set about resolving the basic issues of the future regime for the oceans—and to resolve it in a way that redounds to the general benefit in the era of intensive exploitation that lies ahead. The United States, as a major maritime power and a leader in ocean technology to unlock the riches of the ocean, has a special responsibility to move this effort forward.

U.S. Oceans Policy

What emerged from the President's statement was a new United States oceans policy designed to accommodate a wide variety of domestic and international interests. Particularly with respect to limits questions, which are among the most controversial, we sought to understand the major interests that lie behind positions in favor of broad limits and of narrow limits. It is our conviction that these interests can be harmonized or accommodated to a large degree in a general international settlement if they are addressed by dealing with the real problems involved. Such an accommodation should be of greater value and duration than an arbitrary compromise.

² BULLETIN of June 15, 1970, p. 737.

The Territorial Sea and Straits

The United States has recognized that the only practical possibility for agreement on the breadth of the territorial sea lies in acceptance of a 12-mile maximum limit. After careful study of our own reasons for adhering to the 3-mile limit, we decided that it would be possible to accept a 12-mile limit if it were broadly agreed, rather than unilaterally asserted, and if it were accompanied by agreement on free transit through and over international straits; that is, straits used for international navigation.

The reason why the United States is insisting on this guarantee of free transit through and over straits used for international navigation is that with the move from a 3- to a 12-mile territorial sea, international straits between 6 and 24 miles would become overlapped by territorial seas. While the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea in straits may not be suspended, innocent passage does not include submerged transit or overflight. Moreover, some coastal states have interpreted innocent passage subjectively, arguing, for example, that the flag, cargo, or destination of a vessel is a relevant consideration. The absence of clear guarantees of free transit through international straits would create a number of critical pressure points around the world where the potential for conflict could dramatically increase. We saw one such situation develop prior to the 1967 war in the Middle East.

Just as the question of navigation and overflight in straits within 12 miles of the coast is one key aspect of the territorial sea issue, the rights of coastal states over resources beyond a 12-mile territorial sea are another vital aspect of this issue.

Fisheries

With respect to fisheries, there is no doubt that a settlement cannot be reached that does not protect the regulatory interests of coastal states in fisheries well beyond 12 miles. The economic and social problems caused by highly mobile distant-water fishing fleets using advanced methods are not unique to develop-

ing countries; our own coastal fishermen have the same problems. In order to resolve this problem, we have proposed delegating regulatory authority to coastal states with respect to two types of fish that comprise over 75 percent of the world's fish catch: coastal species, that is, species that normally reside off the coast; and anadromous species, that is, species such as salmon that spawn in fresh water, then migrate far out to sea, and finally return to their streams of origin. The authority delegated to the coastal state would be subject to international standards, such as those designed to assure conservation and maximum utilization of fisheries and an agreed formula for historic fishing rights. We regard compulsory settlement of disputes as an essential aspect of any such settlement.

On the other hand, we do not believe there can be effective coastal state management of highly migratory oceanic species such as tuna, which appear off the coast of any one nation for only a short period of time. Accordingly, we propose that such species be managed by international and regional organizations.

Seabeds

With respect to seabed resources beyond the territorial sea, coastal states already enjoy sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring the continental shelf and exploiting its natural resources. As I indicated earlier, a precise limit for the exercise of such rights was not agreed in 1958, although it is clear that such rights extend at least to where the water reaches a depth of 200 meters (about 600 feet).

This limit would determine not only the extent of the seabed area subject to coastal state sovereign rights over resources but also the size of the international seabed area that would be subject to a new international regime to be established by the Law of the Sea Conference pursuant to the declaration of principles adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1970.³ With respect to the international area, the United States

³ For text, see BULLETIN of Feb. 1, 1971, p. 155.

has proposed a new international organization to regulate and license exploration and exploitation and to collect revenues from such activities primarily for the benefit of developing countries.

In the context of considering alternative seabed limits, the narrowest limit on which agreement could conceivably be reached would be 200 meters' depth. Although the distance from shore of the 200-meter depth varies from several miles to several hundred miles, an average would be less than 50 miles. Many developing coastal states have urged much broader limits for coastal state jurisdiction, such as 200 miles or the entire continental margin.

We have proposed an intermediate zone as a means of resolving this problem. The intermediate zone would begin at the 200-meter depth. We proposed that it continue seaward to embrace the continental margin but have also indicated our willingness to consider several criteria, including a mileage distance from shore, for the outer limit of the intermediate zone. Within the intermediate zone, coastal states would regulate exploration and exploitation, but there would also be international standards and compulsory dispute settlement designed, for example, to assure protection of other uses of the area, global protection of the marine environment from seabed pollution, and some sharing of revenues with the international community.

Scientific Research

In our view, scientific research in the oceans is, and should be, beneficial to all. The United States supports both maximum freedom of scientific research and maximum efforts to insure dissemination of the results of such research. There is no inherent contradiction between the exercise of resource jurisdiction by coastal states and the protection of free and open scientific research. On the contrary, such research can enhance the ability of coastal states to derive maximum benefits from resources under their jurisdiction. Thus, one important aspect of the intermediate-zone proposal for the seabeds is that

coastal state control over exploration and exploitation of resources would not restrict other uses of the area such as scientific research.

Pollution

The United States is vigorously seeking to bring ocean pollution under effective international regulation in a number of different forums. IMCO [Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization] has produced several conventions on pollution from ships and is continuing this work. Also significant are IMCO's attempts to lessen the chances of collisions at sea through such measures as traffic separation. The United States has worked for a convention on ocean dumping, an environmental monitoring system, an international fund for research, as well as other measures in the context of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. The U.S. draft seabed treaty proposes that the international seabed organization to be established by the Law of the Sea Conference be given broad regulatory and emergency powers in order to prevent pollution arising from exploration and exploitation and all deep drilling in the international seabed area. Also, one essential advantage of an intermediate zone on the seabeds is that minimum environmental standards can be fixed internationally, thus better assuring protection of the ocean environment as a whole, assuring coastal states that they will not suffer competitive economic disadvantage by applying such standards, and assuring coastal states not only the right to apply higher standards if they choose but the right to seek technical assistance from the international authority in doing so.

Preparations in the Seabed Committee

The General Assembly will decide the precise date and agenda of the 1973 Law of the Sea Conference next fall. In the meantime, there have been three meetings of the U.N. Seabed Committee since it has been charged with preparations for the conference. The committee now has 91 members.

Area of Broad Agreement

During the meetings of the Seabed Committee, almost all members have indicated their general views. While the United States has not agreed with all the views expressed, the discussions to date indicate at least the broad parameters of a possible eventual agreement consisting of the following elements:

- a. A 12-mile territorial sea, with freedom of navigation and overflight beyond that limit.
- b. Coastal state economic controls over fisheries and seabed resources beyond 12 miles.
- c. An international regime for the seabed beyond the area of coastal state economic jurisdiction.

Unsettled Issues

The key unsettled issues on which the success or failure of the 1973 conference will doubtless hinge are the following:

- a. How far beyond 12 miles should coastal state economic jurisdiction extend, and should it be exclusive or subject to international standards and accountability?
- b. Free transit through and over international straits.
- c. The nature of the international regime and machinery in the area beyond coastal state economic jurisdiction.
- d. The nature of the legal regime for the control of marine pollution beyond 12 miles.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will be happy to supply the committee, for the record, with copies of certain statements we have made explaining our position on these substantive issues in greater detail. However, in view of the widespread interest among developing countries in a 200-mile exclusive coastal state economic zone beyond the territorial sea and the fact that some have included pollution control within this concept, I would like to outline our principal objections to such exclusive resource jurisdiction and to comment briefly on the pollution question.

Problems With the Exclusive Resource Zone

First, let me make it clear that we are not opposed to delegating extensive controls over resources to coastal states in broad areas beyond the territorial sea as part of an agreed law-of-the-sea settlement.

However, it is our view that these controls must be based on an express delegation of authority from the international community, and must be accompanied by coastal state accountability to other members of the community. International standards and compulsory dispute settlement are, accordingly, essential. Exclusive coastal state economic jurisdiction tends to disregard the existence of community interests in the area, particularly as regards other uses such as freedom of navigation, overflight, and scientific research. There is a danger that exclusive economic jurisdiction may be expanded to interfere with such other uses.

Secondly, fisheries are more than just an economic resource. They are a vital source of animal protein for the world. There is, accordingly, a community interest in assuring that coastal state regulation is accompanied by accountability to the community for conservation and for insuring maximum utilization of fisheries consistent with sound conservation practices. As a practical matter, there should be an agreed international formula regarding historic fishing activities of other nations in coastal areas.

Thirdly, fish do not observe arbitrary lines in the ocean. As a rule, fishing activity for particular stocks should be subject to the same management regime. Thus, coastal state regulation of coastal and anadromous species should be based on the migratory habits of such species. Moreover, certain species of fish such as tuna are highly migratory, frequently crossing entire oceans. Accordingly, we believe such migratory species can only be effectively managed by international and regional organizations rather than coastal states.

Fourthly, one of the important objectives of an international seabed regime is to provide for equitable sharing of benefits from

seabed minerals. Most petroleum and gas resources are located in the continental margins off the coast. With few exceptions, these margins would be largely embraced by a 200-mile exclusive resource zone. Revenues for the international community as a whole from seabed minerals will not be very meaningful unless payments for this purpose are made not only with respect to the deep-seabed exploitation of hard minerals contained in manganese nodules but also, at least in some measure, with respect to the exploitation of the petroleum and gas resources of the continental margin beyond the 200-meter depth line. It is estimated that approximately one-half of the offshore petroleum lies beyond the 200-meter depth.

Finally, we believe that minimum international standards for protecting other uses of the sea, as well as protecting the marine environment itself from pollution arising from seabed exploration and exploitation, are in the general interest and that these should be applied to the continental margin beyond the 200-meter depth.

Pollution Issues

As I indicated, a number of coastal states have urged that pollution jurisdiction should accompany coastal state resource jurisdiction in the area beyond a 12-mile territorial sea. This will doubtlessly continue to be an important area of discussion and negotiation.

First, let me indicate the areas where there seems to be agreement. Coastal state jurisdiction over marine pollution emanating from land is clear. Moreover, it seems generally understood that coastal state economic jurisdiction over seabed resources, including such jurisdiction in an intermediate zone, will include coastal state controls over pollution from exploration and exploitation of such resources. The issue is the extent to which such controls should be subject to international standards, inspection, and dispute settlement, including minimum standards promulgated by the international seabed organization for this purpose.

There is difficulty in dealing with the question of pollution from vessels. On the

one hand, the interest of coastal states in protection from such pollution is clear. On the other hand, the international interests in freedom of navigation could be seriously compromised by coastal state controls over vessels and their movements. Moreover, the fact that vessels by their very nature move over large distances tends to raise serious practical questions regarding the effectiveness and harmonization of different coastal state measures. At present, as I indicated, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization is very active in the field of preventing pollution from vessels by agreed international arrangements and has produced a number of conventions on the subject. With respect to IMCO's future activities in this area, at least two problems must be addressed:

—First, the role of IMCO in continuing to develop international standards and the extent to which this role needs strengthening to protect the interests of coastal states.

—Second, whether additional measures for international cooperation in enforcement are desirable and the extent to which these should involve IMCO, coastal states, or both.

If I could summarize what I have said about coastal state resource jurisdiction and related pollution problems, it would be that the existence of strong international and non-coastal interests must be taken into account in determining the nature and extent of coastal state controls but that there need be no inherent or inevitable conflict between the two if the problems are addressed by all concerned with precision and in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

The March Meeting of the Seabed Committee

I propose to conclude with a review of the March meeting of the Seabed Committee held in New York.

With respect to seabeds, the meeting was encouraging. Debate was structured and tended to highlight the issues discussed earlier. A working group was established on principles that would form the first section of seabed articles; additional working groups

on machinery are contemplated for the summer meeting in Geneva.

One disturbing element was the revival of the divisive issues inherent in the so-called "Moratorium Resolution" passed by the General Assembly in 1969 over the opposition of the United States and many others. That resolution purported to declare a moratorium on all exploitation of the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, without defining these limits. Among its other undesirable features, such a resolution encourages coastal states to expand their jurisdiction at the expense of the international area—and indeed, one of the strongest supporters of the resolution did just that. We believe that the development of technology will not prejudice options regarding a seabed regime if we proceed on schedule with treaty negotiations. Moreover, recognizing the need to preserve such options, the President stated in 1970 that all exploration and exploitation beyond 200 meters should be subject to the international regime to be agreed upon. Accordingly, it is to be hoped that the subcommittee will not permit itself to be diverted by attempts to revive the moratorium issue at the expense of constructive and timely work on the seabed regime.

The second subcommittee, charged with the more traditional law-of-the-sea subjects, spent virtually the entire session waiting for three regional groups to complete a proposal on a list of subjects and issues that would form the basis for discussion. It was introduced in the last week and contained certain unbalanced formulations that most, if not all, delegations knew from the outset could not be accepted by others on a consensus basis. These formulations would, in effect, prejudice the ultimate resolution of the issues before substantive consideration of them was completed. Moreover, while certain delegations made very useful substantive statements in the subcommittee, particularly on fisheries, others seem to exclude the possibility of substantive progress on any issue in the subcommittee until the list has been agreed and there has been general discussion of the list as a whole and the priorities

to be assigned for discussion of different subjects.

Since there is no substantial disagreement regarding the comprehensive nature of the list, but only regarding the wording of certain items, further work on the list should not be permitted any longer to impede substantive progress. Moreover, if possible a text of the list should be prepared in informal consultations prior to this summer's meeting that can be agreed at the outset of that meeting. The chairman of the committee has agreed to arrange for such consultations. A copy of the proposed list, as well as the U.S.-proposed amendments, will be submitted for the record.

Despite the unfortunate aspects of the list exercise, a wholly negative interpretation is unwarranted. We now see more clearly the political parameters of the negotiation, and all delegations have a better understanding of each other's positions and the options available. This had to occur; what is unfortunate is the way it occurred and the amount of the time involved.

The third subcommittee, charged with the subjects of pollution and scientific research, spent considerable time discussing the coordination of various international activities regarding marine pollution and trying to identify the areas in which the Law of the Sea Conference could most usefully concentrate its efforts. Some delegations have been urging complete treatment of all aspects of marine pollution at the Law of the Sea Conference, including pollution from land-based sources. Others have emphasized the important responsibilities of other international organs in this field and have taken a more cautious approach to the scope of the Law of the Sea Conference in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, while the preparatory work thus far has not fully met our expectations, we remain convinced that these negotiations and the conference should continue on schedule. Technology is not standing still. Unilateral claims are proliferating. The essential element for success lies in the difficult political decisions that governments must make to reach agreement, not in technical work that

can be completed expeditiously once such decisions are made. It is our view that delay will only increase the difficulty of reaching such decisions.

The oceans are not a remote and largely inaccessible part of the planet or the universe. They are an integral part of our entire existence. The interests at stake in resolving a new legal order for the oceans are diverse, immediate, and vital to almost everyone. If we can bring the collective will and collective procedures to bear on providing new and effective international law and international institutions for the oceans, this could well point the way to a new dimension in international relations and new confidence in the ability of the international community as a whole to come to grips with its most pressing problems.

TREATY INFORMATION

Boundary Treaty With Mexico Enters Into Force

Press release 92 dated April 18

Secretary Rogers and the Mexican Ambassador, Dr. José Juan de Olloqui, in a ceremony in the Department of State on April 18 exchanged the instruments of ratification by the governments of the two countries of a comprehensive boundary treaty between the United States and Mexico (treaty to resolve pending boundary differences and maintain the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the international boundary, signed at Mexico City on November 23, 1970). Under the terms of the treaty, it enters into force on the date of this exchange of instruments of ratification.

The treaty incorporates principles approved by President Nixon and President

Gustavo Diaz Ordaz at a meeting at Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, in August 1970.¹ It is regarded as one of the most significant accords between the two nations concluded in this century.

The brief ceremony bringing the treaty into force was witnessed by a number of distinguished guests.

Since the first survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico in 1852, the erratic, meandering rivers—the Rio Grande and the Colorado—forming parts of that boundary have caused disputes and administrative uncertainties regarding the exact boundary location and regarding national sovereignty over islands and other land tracts shifted from one side of the river to the other by channel changes. The two governments, beginning in 1884, have concluded a series of treaties which, however adequate in the circumstances, were not successful in preventing further boundary problems or in maintaining the rivers as continuous natural boundaries between the two countries.

Principally through the International Boundary and Water Commission, the two governments conducted extensive studies for several years to reach agreement upon bases for the solution of existing differences and to determine the procedures and technical means for handling boundary problems in the future. Their findings were submitted to and approved by the two Presidents in Puerto Vallarta. Subsequently the treaty was drafted and signed.

On November 29, 1971, the U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the treaty. On December 9, 1971, the President signed the instrument of ratification. The Mexican Senate approved the treaty on December 30, 1971, and the Mexican President signed the Mexican instrument of ratification on January 24, 1972. The treaty includes three major elements:

First, the two governments agree on the settlement of all existing territorial differences, including a major dispute, outstanding

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of Sept. 14, 1970, p. 289.

Harold Z. Hanson
Director, International Fisheries
Bureau, State of Alaska

entirely appropriate to the fully through it needs.

Advanced technology has now penetrated to the bottom of the oceans as well as to outer space and opened both for exploration and possible exploitation.

1973 Conference on the Law of the Sea

Most of you are aware of the U.N.'s involvement in space. This summer the United States, in launching the first experimental earth resource satellite, will help expand that involvement. The satellite will carry instruments for sensing the environment and natural resources of the earth's surface. It will, for example, survey insect infestation in the forests of the Sierra Nevada here in California. In a speech to the U.N. in 1969,⁷ President Nixon pledged this program to international use, and scientists of many nations have already made arrangements to use the data provided by the first satellite for agricultural, hydrographic, mineral, and other surveys.

If the use of space has been transformed by technology, so also—though less dramatically—has the use of the oceans. Unlike space, the seas are hardly a new environment for man, and yet the content of his use of them is different from what it was only decades ago. Today fishing boats roam the globe with no effort, oil is retrievable from continental shelves, and even the mineral resources of the deep seabeds are becoming open to exploitation. In a world of inter-continental missiles, determining the limits of national sovereignty by the 3 miles a cannon could fire a century ago seems somehow less necessary. In addition, unlike outer space, where national conflict is only potential, the oceans are a place where political disputes already exist—over fishing rights, over offshore oil exploitation, over passage through straits.

Given these varied considerations, the need to establish rules of jurisdiction and conduct

⁷ For text, see BULLETIN of Oct. 6, 1969, p. 297.

on and under the seas is urgent. For this reason we attach a high priority to the 1973 U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea.

In that conference we will be seeking to accommodate the interests of coastal and maritime states, and the interests of both with the larger interests of the international community in freedom of movement of commercial and naval ships. There are three major issues:

—On the limits of territorial seas we are proposing that all states recognize a 12-mile maximum limit. Since this would place many existing international straits wholly within the territorial waters of coastal states, we also consider it necessary that the right of free transit through and over such straits be recognized.

—On high seas fisheries we are advocating that coastal states should have preferential rights over coastal species and species like salmon which spawn in streams, but with shared rights extending over highly migratory species like tuna. We would hope that agreement on some such provisions could meet the interests of all parties and eliminate the incidents that now occur.

—On the use of resources from the deep seabeds we are seeking to establish a new law with equitable rights for both coastal and noncoastal states. The proposal, first made by the President in 1970, would provide a regime for exploitation of the seabeds with three distinct jurisdictions: an area under exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal state, a fully international area under international administration, and—between them—an intermediate zone in which coastal states would license exploration and exploitation of seabed resources, with due regard to the interests of the international community. In such a regime the U.N., either directly or through a newly created agency, can be expected to play a central role.

I have confined myself to discussing science-related issues with which the U.N. is already engaged. There are others, of course, with which it might usefully become in-

involved. The rapid advances in the biological sciences indicate one likely area. The World Health Organization is now undertaking a project to monitor adverse drug reactions with the aim of preventing future thalidomide-type tragedies. Perhaps the U.N. will need to go even further into international standards on drugs, on pesticides, and on food additives. In time advances in genetics and molecular biology may require similar international attention.

The list of newer technological issues with which the U.N. is involved is already long. With the increasing interdependence of nations it will grow longer. The issues are not just a passing fad. Nor are they of concern only to the developed world.

President Nixon in his message to Congress on science and technology last month said:⁸

... United States science and technology can and must play an important role in the progress of developing nations. We are committed to bring the best of our science and technology to bear on the critical problems of development through our reorganized foreign assistance programs.

A new U.N. concentration on technology-related issues could help it, as well, to achieve its development objectives. It could even, perhaps, ultimately aid progress toward the U.N.'s political objectives. A framework of international law and cooperation can more easily apply to newer issues, like the environment and the oceans, which are not encumbered by a long history of contention. But in time it may be possible to extend that framework to the political issues which have defied solution for so long.

What I have said today should make it clear that, with all its current problems, we are looking to the U.N. to increase, not lessen, its responsibilities as the end of the century approaches. During a period in which the U.N. must make itself more effective for the new tasks it is taking on, the

⁸ For excerpts from President Nixon's message to the Congress on Mar. 16, see BULLETIN of Apr. 10, 1972, p. 6:7.

support of the United States is essential. We have assured Secretary General Waldheim—and I can assure you today—that the U.N. will receive that support from our government.

Secretary Opposes Proposed Cuts in U.S. Information Agency Budget

Statement by Secretary Rogers¹

I want to express my deep concern about the harm that would result if Congress should enact the drastic cuts in the budget of the U.S. Information Agency proposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Senate committee has recommended a reduction of over \$45 million, or about one-fourth of the Information Agency's dollar resources. It has also proposed rigid restriction of the ways in which the remaining funds could be spent. Among other effects, a cut of this magnitude would require that the Agency close down all of its offices in some 30 countries and an additional 35 branch offices in other countries. It would force the Voice of America to terminate 25 of its 35 language services, reduce the Agency's television and motion picture capability by 50 percent, and stop the publication of many of USIA's most effective publications abroad.

The prospects of cuts of this magnitude are alarming because of the vital support the Information Agency provides for our foreign policies and the essential role it plays in developing the necessary understanding in other countries of our actions and purposes in world affairs.

The Information Agency enables us to communicate directly to peoples of other nations our policies and objectives and to portray those aspects of American life and culture essential to an understanding of the policies

¹ Issued at Washington on Apr. 23 (press release 109, for release Apr. 25).

The Clang of the Bell Buoy

Harold Z. Hansen
Director, International Fisheries
Fishing, State of Alaska

Juneau, Alaska 99801
rust. Some \$5 million in taxpayers money is tied up in the two ships. They should therefore be offered first to the privately operated U.S. fishing industry, and if there are no takers the vessels should be sold foreign to recoup at least a share of the money that has been sunk into them.

Vessels of this type should not be constructed unless every facet of their operation under U.S. flag is thoroughly studied and researched. One thing we don't need in our present economy is a fleet of white elephants sitting around American ports collecting rust.

THE NEXT IMPERATIVE

Even in the midst of adversity, the seeds of progress are sown. Such has been the case with the U.S. Merchant Marine. While the paralyzing West Coast longshoremen's strike was running its course, the maritime industry, including carriers, labor unions and shipyards, participated in the founding of an organization known as the National Maritime Council. As one authority comments, the formation of the Council represents "... really the first time key elements of labor, management and government having to do with maritime affairs teamed together to promote the merchant

TWO WHITE ELEPHANTS

Idle and rusting is a \$2.5 million government fiasco in the form of a 201 foot stern trawler and fish factory ship named the Seafreeze Pacific. Tied up at the Todd yard in Seattle is her sister-ship, Seafreeze Atlantic, at an East Coast port, these federally subsidized ships are a carelessly waste of the taxpayers money. The original intention of the ships was to put American deep-sea bottom fishing in competition with large scale foreign operations on the high-seas, but unfortunately these vessels were built over protests of the U.S. fishing industry.

The effort evidently appears to have proven that U.S. high seas groundfish trawling from big ships, such as those operated by the Japanese and Russians off our shores, is not feasible. The reasons are not fully understood and neither American ship was able to pay its way.

American Ishmandtsen Lines, Inc., who are agents, say they have no immediate plans for the vessels.

We are of the opinion that government-subsidized, sophisticated fishing vessels such as the Seafreeze Pacific and Seafreeze Atlantic should not be left to

marine and bring a larger share of the cargoes to U.S.-flag shipping. At the Council's initial meeting of key maritime labor, management and government officials, a national campaign to increase shippers' use of U.S.-flag vessels was inaugurated. The theme of the Council's conference was "Use American Ships — It Costs No More." Spokesmen stressed the quality service of U.S.-flag liner vessels and the importance of increasing American ship carriage of U.S. foreign trade to improve the balance of payments and strengthen the economy of the United States. They emphasized the imperative need in case of a national emergency to have a fleet of modern ships, such as will be built under the Merchant Marine Act of 1970.

The National Maritime Council is a logical follow-up of the multi-billion dollar U.S. shipbuilding program now underway. It is the affirmative response of the shipping industry to the necessity of securing more cargoes for U.S.-flag shipping and thus putting American's new ships to work. The next and final imperative is action by Congress on permanent legislation to forestall catastrophic strikes in transportation like those that crippled the maritime industry, brought hardship to countless thousands of individuals and businesses across the U.S. and did irreparable damage to the nation's overseas trade in 1971.

FRANK E. HALL'S JIM JIMESTIN SEATTLE VISIT



SEATTLE — Jim Innes, Frank E. Hall Co., New York, was a Seattle visitor last month. His trip at this time was multipurpose — to attend the funeral of Mr. J. Talbot Carroll, chairman of the board, Frank E. Hall & Co. of Washington, and to wish well to Larry McGuire who took over the management of the Alaska operation of the firm the first of May. Innes, at right, is pictured with from left: David Storey, president and Bernard Anderson, vice president, respectively, Frank E. Hall & Co. of Washington, and Larry McGuire.

PSTA CHANGES

SEATTLE — Perry of the Puget Association, has a organizational change stated that those ing made to strengthen the association's effort. Puget Sound Community competitive and International

The Association in the Seattle Chamber Building, headquarters in the Building. Curt Transportation Co with offices in the ing, has been ret with P.S.T.A.

Simmons is a g University of Wash he majored in tran graduating, he w Northern Pacific number of years. I take a position wi Seattle in the imp bureau. Simmons ferred to St. Paul made manager of systems, internati He left Minnesota the Northwest, wh his own office as a consultant. This once, combined wit experience of H.F. ceutive vice preside will form a solid giving greater empl portation problem Greater Puget Sound

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Portland	Sailed May 15	Sailed May 17	Sailed May 19	Sailed May 20	Sailed May 27	Sailed May 28	Sailed Jun 2	Sailed Jun 5	Sailed Jun 7

SHORTEST DIRECT SERVICE TO BRAZIL ROUTE - RIO DE JANEIRO - SANTOS AND OTHER BRAZIL PORTS ON INDUCEMENT

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Portland	Sailed Jun 3	Sailed Jun 7	Sailed Jun 6	Sailed Jun 14	Sailed Jun 17

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Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

5/10/72

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker

The Committee on FINANCE has had HR 814

under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

Introduced: 4/24/72
Referred: Health, Welfare &
Education and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE BY REQUEST

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 814

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the University of Alaska; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. The sum of \$1,652,405 is appropriated from the general
10 fund to the University of Alaska for the cost of relocation and operation of
11 the Vocational-Technical Center of the Juneau-Douglas Community College,
12 the acquisition of new facilities for the center, their renovation and recon-
13 struction, and for the operation of the Southeast Regional Center and Juneau
14 Senior College campus of the University of Alaska, as the result of the
15 destruction of the downtown campus of the Juneau-Douglas Community College
16 by fire, February 22, 1972, according to the following schedule:

17 (1) \$1,626,205 - Juneau-Douglas Community College, as follows:

18 (A) \$63,605 - Operational Costs, as follows:

19 (i) \$ 3,705 - Replacement of supplies

20 (ii) 32,900 - Additional operating expenses for Fiscal
21 Years 1972 and 1973 because of dispersed
22 locations, additional administrative
23 cost, previous problems of management,
24 and loss of rental income (\$8,900) during
25 remainder of the year

26 (iii) 27,000 - Additional operating expenses for Fiscal
27 Year 1973 because of loss of rent
28 income (\$27,000)

29 (B) \$1,500,000 - Capital Costs, as follows:

- 1 (1) \$650,000 - Purchase of Northern Commercial property
2 (11) 100,000 - Renovation
3 (111) 750,000 - Vocational-Technical Facility, Phase III
4 (2) \$26,200 - University of Alaska, Southeast Regional Center and
5 Senior College, Juneau, Operational Costs, as
6 follows:
7 (A) \$18,000 - Lease of 3,000 square feet
8 (B) 7,000 - Replacement of equipment and supplies
9 (C) 1,200 - Relocation

10 * Sec. 2. The appropriation made by sec. 1(1)(B) of this Act is for a
11 capital project and is subject to the provisions of AS 37.25.020.

12 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval
13 or on the day it becomes law without approval.
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RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

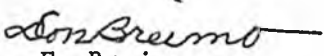
4/4/89
Date

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Finance Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska

DATE : May 25, 1972

FROM: 
Don E. Breimo
Deputy Superintendent
Alaska State-Operated Schools

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note
Chevak School

Attached per your request is the Fiscal Note Request for Chevak
School as related to C.S. for House Bill No. 814.

D. E. B.

DEB:jle

cc: Budget & Management
Juneau, Alaska

Attachment

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: CSHB 814 am
 Title: Appropriation for educational purposes
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 5/23/72
 Return Date Requested: ASAP (Rush!)
 Agency: S.O.S. Program: Chevak School

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: _____
 A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		337.6	356.1	375.7	396.4	418.2
200 TRAVEL		5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.2
300 CONTRACTUAL		10.0	10.5	11.1	11.7	12.3
400 COMMODITIES		107.0	112.9	119.1	125.6	132.6
500 EQUIPMENT		14.0	14.8	15.6	16.4	17.3
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		3550.0				
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		4023.6	499.5	527.0	555.9	586.6

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		153.6	161.9	170.8	180.1	190.1
FEDERAL FUNDS PL 874		320.0	337.6	356.2	375.8	396.5
OTHER		3550.0	--	--	--	--

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	21 /	21 /	21 /	21 /	21 /
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	237 /	237 /	237 /	237 /	237 /

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See Attachment #1

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: May 25, 1972 PREPARED BY: Don E. Breimo
 Don E. Breimo
 Deputy Superintendent

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

ATTACHMENT I

III. ANALYSIS:

A. Assumptions:

To provide an elementary and secondary program for 153 elementary students and 60 secondary students. Total projected student enrollment - 213.

To provide the school facility with educational and operational staff consisting of 21 positions and 237 man months.

To maintain the same level of maintenance support as provided for other rural school locations.

B. Program Summary.

1. Positions:

1 Principal @	22,723	
Benefits @ 17%	<u>3,863</u>	\$ 26,586
8 Elementary Teachers @		
\$15,534	124,272	
Benefits @ 17%	<u>21,126</u>	145,398
5 Sec. Teachers @		
\$15,534	77,670	
Benefits @ 17%	<u>13,204</u>	90,874
1 Cook II (10 Mo.) @	10,920	
1 Sr. Food Svc. Worker (10 Mo)	8,140	
1 Food Svc. Worker (5 Mo) @	3,920	
	<u>22,980</u>	
Benefits @ 17%	<u>3,907</u>	26,887
1 M.M. II (12 Mo) @	15,192	
2 C.W. II (20 Mo) @	<u>16,280</u>	
	<u>31,472</u>	
Benefits @ 17%	<u>5,350</u>	36,822
1 Clk Typist II (12 Mo)	9,408	
Benefits @ 17%	<u>1,599</u>	<u>11,007</u>
TOTAL		\$ 337,574

2. Other Expenditures:

Travel:

Workshops for In-Service training, supervision, and administration 5,000

Contractual Services:

Communications, transportation of things, repairs and services, equipment rentals, professional fees and services 10,000

Commodities:

Office Supplies 2,000
Instructional materials and supplies (Basal texts, supplemental texts, library, audio-visual materials, individual pupil supplies 20,000

Commodities - (Continued)

Food for hot lunch	20,000	
Maintenance & Operation supplies- (Wax, soap, toilet tissue, paper towels, brooms, maps, etc.)	5,000	
Fuel	<u>60,000</u>	
TOTAL COMMODITIES		107,000
<u>Equipment:</u>		
Instructional equipment	10,000	
Maintenance & Operations	2,500	
Administrative equipment	<u>1,500</u>	
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		<u>14,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL		473,600

3. Funding:

There are two funding sources to finance the Chevak operations:

General Fund (32.4%)
P.L. 874 - (Impact assistance from
the Federal level) - (67.6%)

C. Computations:

1. Educational staff determined by current policy in relation to enrollment, as applied to all S.O.S. schools.
2. Other personnel determined by need and consistent with enrollment and size of complex, as applied to all S.O.S. schools.
3. Average per pupil cost is \$2,223.47 per pupil.

LSn

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: CSHB 814 am
 Title: Appropriation for educational purposes
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 5/23/72
 Return Date Requested: 5/25/72 (A.M.)
 Agency: Dept. of Education Program: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Operating program for rural students

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		\$3,500.0				
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		\$3,500.0				

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		\$3,500.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	0 /	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See attached

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Memo

V. DATE: 5/23/72

PREPARED BY: *Robert J. Thomas*

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Finance

DATE : May 23, 1972

FROM: Robert L. Thomas
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Education

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note - CSHB 814 am

The request for a fiscal note, dated 5/23/72 to the Department of Education, addresses three areas, each of which is responded to separately. However, it is important to establish at the outset that Chevak is a Bureau of Indian Affairs School and even if it were to be operated by the state, would come under the State-Operated Schools, which is an agency external to the Department of Education. Therefore, perhaps the questions might have been more appropriately addressed to them except that probably the Department has more recent information.

The department, and I'm sure SOS, did not have any plans regarding the facility and educational program that would be established at Chevak under the provisions of the bill. As a Bureau School at the present time with no time schedule for transfer for state operation under SOS, the school has been not included in either the capital or program plans. Presumably, if the Legislature appropriated funds for the construction of a new school, it could still be operated by the Bureau and the program would be under their direction. On the other hand, it could be transferred to the State-Operated Schools operation and the program then presumably would be comparable to that in other State-Operated Schools of similar size. In so far as the term model elementary/secondary complex is concerned, I am not aware of any plans to establish an exemplary total complex at any location in the state.

As to the priority for the Chevak School in the department's present planning as noted above, until the recent fire the question of Chevak had not been considered and is still considered a Bureau of Indian Affairs responsibility.

We are aware however, through conversations with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of their current plans. Accordingly to the Local Area Office, they are planning construction of six classrooms plus a kindergarten room, an instructional materials center, an exploratory shop, guest quarters, administrative space, a multi-purpose room with seating for 200, a kitchen, 3-bedroom house, and electrical generation including a 200 kw generator; with a total estimated cost of \$3,550,000.

In response to a legislative request, I talked with Mr. Jim Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner for Education, BIA, and former Area Director in Juneau, regarding the status of their construction plans. According to Mr. Hawkins, the Bureau is requesting an amendment of the budget currently before Congress and due for markup before June 9. This would amend the 1973 appropriation to provide additional construction funds for Chevak. If the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress approve this budget amendment, then construction funds would be available this July.

Mr. Hawkins was optimistic that Congress would react favorably to the budget amendment, in considering the need for school construction as an emergency. Also according to Mr. Hawkins, Senator Stevens has stated that he would strongly support such an amendment if proffered by the administration.

Perhaps it should also be noted that the Bureau's construction plans would provide only for an elementary school, K-8, apparently enrolling roughly 140 children; at a total cost of approximately 3.5 million. Rough calculations by the Department of Education indicate that a highly adequate elementary-secondary complex with all necessary facilities could probably be constructed for less than 2.7 million; for a total of roughly 200 plus students, K-12. There apparently was some question in Mr. Hawkins' mind as to the size of the appropriation relative to the number of children to be housed and he was going to check this figure further before the actual budget amendment was requested.

It may be worth noting that the State Board of Education at its last meeting, had favorably considered recommending Chevak and Hooper Bay as two locations where secondary facilities would be recommended for construction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the event that they re-program the funds currently allocated for dormitory construction at Sitka. If the Bureau were to re-program these funds immediately (assuming that the State Board does not designate Sitka as a regional school - an action currently contemplated) the Bureau would then be in a position to move toward construction immediately rather than waiting for the 1973 appropriation.

May 21, 1972

John:

Terry Miller talked to me briefly about CSHB 814. They nearly "loved it to death" in the House Thursday.

We surely need items (1), (2) and (3) of Section 1 to alleviate conditions resulting from the Juneau-Douglas Community College fire. Appropriating for the NC Company site and buildings would give us a future building site and the renovation of the existing buildings would give us some badly needed operating space. Item (2) would give us funds for providing permanent office space to replace that lost in the fire. The alternative is to lease space at \$18.0 to \$20.0 per year.

The \$36,605 in (3)(A) and \$8,200 in (3)(B) are needed to give us a fighting chance to continue our program operations until the end of the current year.

Item (4) can be eliminated because of your adding \$50.0 to the Southeast budget, if the Free Conference decision holds up.

Item (5) while not a part of the original bill or committee substitute can well be justified. There is not an adequate road into the Mat-Su site. The site was donated but the original project did not anticipate ^{this} road building expense. Since it appears unlikely that road building funds can be secured from other sources, we would have to cut down on interior finishing and equipment for the project.

Section 2 was added by House amendment. It would appear that this should be debated on its own merits rather than in connection with University matters.

Note Also, we really need the reimbursement of the \$350,000 provided in HB 592. (This is not the same as the 350,000, Planning Revolving Fund, in Line 14, page 36 of the House Budget)

Any of the items we need could be put in the Appropriation bill if you preferred that to bringing CSHB 814 out on the floor.

cc Bill Ray
Terry Miller

AMENDMENTS TO CS HB 814

For additional expense and replacement costs caused by J-D Community College fire:

Juneau-Douglas Community College \$36,605

- (i) \$ 3,705 Replacement of supplies
- (ii) 8,900 Loss of rental income, FY 1972
- (iii) 24,000 Additional operating expenses for remainder of FY 1972

Comment:

Item (i) represents loss not covered by insurance, based on records and actual replacement costs.

Item (ii) represents actual loss of rental income. The Borough, which owned the Fifth Street facility, had leased it to the University for the J-D Community College use at \$1 per year. Income from rental of space to state offices (\$27,000 per year) went to support Community College vocational-technical programs. The \$8,900 is the amount of rental loss for the remainder of this year, and thus program operations are short this amount.

Item (iii) includes the salary costs of staff members during the period when program operations were suspended in the amount of approximately \$12,200. Since vocational-technical programs are funded largely on a project basis, salaries cannot be reimbursed unless programs are actually in operation. It also includes replacement of instructional materials and supplies in the amount of approximately \$4,500. Salvage costs, required renovation and repair at the Mt. Jumbo School location, activation of utilities, moving expense, etc., approximately \$7,500.

The amounts noted above may vary when all costs are in, and the total may well exceed the aggregate request.

Southeastern Regional Center \$8,200

- (i) \$7,000 Replacement of equipment and supplies
- (ii) 1,200 Labor in salvaging equipment and for relocating the offices

Comment:

Item (i) includes costs for replacement of office equipment and supplies and for confirmed personal losses not otherwise covered by insurance.

Item (ii) includes hourly labor costs for salvaging records and equipment and the costs for relocating the offices temporarily.

The above amounts will probably fall short of actual costs when all losses and expenses are cleared, but this represents the best information currently available.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO CS HB 814

Page 1 - Under (1) Capital project costs, add item (C): \$59,400 to remodel and complete interior space at Auke Bay facilities for Southeastern Regional Center offices.

Comments -

The Southeastern Regional Center offices were in the Fifth Street Juneau-Douglas Community College facility which was destroyed by fire. The offices are temporarily housed in the State Vocational Education quarters.

At least 3,000 square feet of office space is needed which would cost at least \$18,000 per year to lease.

There is 5,400 square feet of space at the Auke Bay facility which has not been completed because of lack of funds. Architects estimate that for \$11 per square foot, minor remodeling and completion of this space for offices, conference room and auxiliary use could be accomplished.

This would be better than to lease space for it would provide a permanent location.

Mrs. Banfield -

According to our information, the Juneau-Douglas Borough is providing \$36,000 cash contribution to the J-D CC vocational-technical programs this current year.

In addition, under the agreement for use of the Borough's Fifth Street building, the \$27,000 rental income was available for program funding.

The information available from Anchorage Community College sources indicates that for the current year the Anchorage Borough School District is providing \$42,000 in direct funding for the CC vocational- technical programs. They estimate another \$3,000 contribution in indirect support.

Besides this, the School District has a contract with the Community College for purchase of instructional services in the amount of \$15,900.

The School District does provide extensive use of facilities to the University of Alaska on a late afternoon and evening basis for upper division and graduate programs at no direct cost to the University. The equivalent cost of renting comparable facilities would probably run at least \$150,000 per year.

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

file
AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W — ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING

FINANCE DIVISION
POUCH WF — STATE CAPITOL

JUNEAU 99801

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Nat Cole, Director
Administrative Services
Department of Education

DATE: 5/23/72

FROM: LEGISLATIVE FINANCE
ROOM 407
CAPITOL BUILDING

SUBJ: FISCAL NOTE REQUEST

PLEASE COMPLETE THE ATTACHED FISCAL NOTE FOR CSHB 814 am,
AND RETURN IT TO OUR OFFICE BY 5/25/72 (A.M.).

IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING FISCAL
NOTE PREPARATION (REFERENCE OUR MEMO OF 12/15/71),
PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Furnish any information or plans you may have regarding the facility and educational program that would be established at Chevak if this bill becomes a law (Sec. 2.)
2. Of what priority is the Chevak school in your departments' present planning?
3. Other comments?

TIMELY RETURN OF THIS INFORMATION IS REQUESTED. HOWEVER,
IF ADDITIONAL PREPARATION TIME IS REQUIRED, NOTIFY OUR OFFICE
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER THAT DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSED LEG-
ISLATION MAY BE RESCHEDULED TO A LATER DATE.

ATTACHMENTS: (1) FISCAL NOTE
(2) COPY OF BILL VERSION

CC: BUDGET & MANAGEMENT

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

file
AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W — ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING

FINANCE DIVISION
POUCH WF — STATE CAPITOL

JUNEAU 99801

MEMORANDUM

TO: Stan Friese, Supt.
State Operated Schools
650 International Airport Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

DATE: 5/23/72

FROM: LEGISLATIVE FINANCE
ROOM 407
CAPITOL BUILDING

SUBJ: FISCAL NOTE REQUEST

PLEASE COMPLETE THE ATTACHED FISCAL NOTE FOR CSHB 814 am,
AND RETURN IT TO OUR OFFICE BY ASAP (RUSH!).

IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING FISCAL
NOTE PREPARATION (REFERENCE OUR MEMO OF 12/15/71),
PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Furnish any information or plans you may have regarding the facility and educational program that would be established at Chevak if this bill becomes law (Sec. 2.)
2. Of what priority is the Chevak school in your departments' present planning?
3. Other comments?

TIMELY RETURN OF THIS INFORMATION IS REQUESTED. HOWEVER,
IF ADDITIONAL PREPARATION TIME IS REQUIRED, NOTIFY OUR OFFICE
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER THAT DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSED LEG-
ISLATION MAY BE RESCHEDULED TO A LATER DATE.

ATTACHMENTS: (1) FISCAL NOTE
(2) COPY OF BILL VERSION

CC: BUDGET & MANAGEMENT

Original sponsor: Finance Committee
by Request

Offered: 5/15/72
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 814

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating for educational purposes; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. The sum of \$952,205 is appropriated from the general fund
10 to the University of Alaska for the following purposes:

11 (1) Capital project costs, Juneau-Douglas Community College,
12 Vocational-Technical Facility, Downtown Campus:

13 (A) \$650,000 to purchase the Northern Commercial Company
14 property in Juneau;

15 (B) \$100,000 to renovate the structures on the Northern
16 Commercial Company property;

17 (2) Capital project costs, Southeastern Regional Center:
18 \$59,400 to remodel and complete interior space at Auke Bay for permanent
19 office facilities;

20 (3) Operating costs for fiscal year 1972:

21 (A) \$36,605 for Juneau-Douglas Community College, Down-
22 town Campus, for additional expense and replacement costs caused by
23 the fire that destroyed that campus February 22, 1972, as follows:

24 (i) \$3,705 for replacement of supplies;

25 (ii) \$8,900 for loss of rental income, fiscal year
26 1972;

27 (iii) \$24,000 for additional operating expenses for the
28 remainder of fiscal year 1972;

29 (B) \$8,200 for Southeastern Regional Center, as follows:

1 (i) \$7,000 for replacement of equipment and supplies;

2 (ii) \$1,200 for labor in salvaging equipment and for
3 relocating the offices of the center temporarily;

4 (4) Operating costs for fiscal year 1973: \$58,000 to fund
5 the Sheldon Jackson College-University of Alaska consortium for the fiscal
6 year beginning July 1, 1972.

7 (5) \$40,000 for construction of the Mat-Su Community College road.

8 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$3,550,000 is appropriated from the general fund
9 to the Department of Education for the construction of a model elementary/
10 secondary complex at Chevak, Alaska.

11 * Sec. 3. The appropriations made by *Sec. 1(1),(2) and (5) and * Sec. 2
12 of this Act are for capital projects and are subject to the provisions of
13 AS 37.25.020.

14 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval
15 or on the day it becomes law without approval.

Original sponsor: Finance Committee
by request

Offered: 5/15/72
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 814

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the University of Alaska;
7 and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. The sum of \$808,000 is appropriated from the general fund
10 to the University of Alaska for the following purposes:

11 (1) Capital project costs

12 (A) \$650,000 to purchase the Northern Commercial property

13 (B) \$100,000 to renovate structures on the Northern Commercial

14 property;

15 (2) Operating costs for fiscal year 1973 -- \$58,000 to fund the
16 Sheldon Jackson-University of Alaska consortium for the fiscal year begin-
17 ning July 1, 1972.

18 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval
19 or on the day it becomes law without approval.
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Introduced: 4/24/72
Referred: Health, Welfare &
Education and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE BY REQUEST

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 814

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the University of Alaska; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. The sum of \$1,652,405 is appropriated from the general
10 fund to the University of Alaska for the cost of relocation and operation of
11 the Vocational-Technical Center of the Juneau-Douglas Community College,
12 the acquisition of new facilities for the center, their renovation and recon-
13 struction, and for the operation of the Southeast Regional Center and Juneau
14 Senior College campus of the University of Alaska, as the result of the
15 destruction of the downtown campus of the Juneau-Douglas Community College
16 by fire, February 22, 1972, according to the following schedule:

17 (1) \$1,626,205 - Juneau-Douglas Community College, as follows:

18 (A) \$63,605 - Operational Costs, as follows:

19 (i) \$ 3,705 - Replacement of supplies

20 (ii) 32,900 - Additional operating expenses for Fiscal
21 Years 1972 and 1973 because of dispersed
22 locations, additional administrative
23 cost, previous problems of management,
24 and loss of rental income (\$8,900) during
25 remainder of the year

26 (iii) 27,000 - Additional operating expenses for Fiscal
27 Year 1973 because of loss of rent
28 income (\$27,000)

29 (B) \$1,500,000 - Capital Costs, as follows:

- 1 (1) \$650,000 - Purchase of Northern Commercial property
2 (11) 100,000 - Renovation
3 (111) 750,000 - Vocational-Technical Facility, Phase III
4 (2) \$26,200 - University of Alaska, Southeast Regional Center and
5 Senior College, Juneau, Operational Costs, as
6 follows:
7 (A) \$18,000 - Lease of 3,000 square feet
8 (B) 7,000 - Replacement of equipment and supplies
9 (C) 1,200 - Relocation

10 * Sec. 2. The appropriation made by sec. 1(1)(B) of this Act is for a
11 capital project and is subject to the provisions of AS 37.25.020.

12 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval
13 or on the day it becomes law without approval.
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RECORDS



CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

5/3/73

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker

The Committee on DEMANDS has had CS 815 under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) Substitute for CS 815 and report it back without recommendation

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____	recommends:	_____
_____	recommends:	_____
_____	recommends:	_____
_____	recommends:	_____
_____	recommends:	_____

CHAIRMAN

Introduced: 4/24/72
Referred: Resources and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 815

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Department of Law for a
7 special study of a limited entry fishery; and
8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$75,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Department of Law for the purpose of conducting a study of limited
12 entry fishery program in the state.

13 * Sec. 2. Any balance remaining in this appropriation on June 30, 1973
14 lapses into the general fund.

15 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and
16 approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature
Senate

TO: Mr. George Hohman, Chairman
House Finance Committee

FROM: Rich Guthrie
Senate Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note Request

DATE: 6/6

The following House bills are now in the Senate Finance Committee for consideration:

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
-----------------	--------------

HB 815

The Senate Finance Committee would appreciate receiving eight copies of the fiscal note and other pertinent materials that will assist them as they consider these bills.

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K -- STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99801

April 25, 1972

House Resources Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch "P", State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Attention: Greg Erickson

Gentlemen:

You have requested further explanation of the limited entry study for which a special appropriation of \$75,000 to this department is being sought in HB 815. At the present stage of our planning this figure breaks down approximately in the following way:

1 consulting fishery biologist (6 months) . . .	\$15,000
1 consulting resource economist (6 months) . . .	15,000
1 attorney (1 year)	28,000
secretarial services (contracted)	5,000
travel	12,000
Total	<u>\$75,000</u>

Approximately the first six months would be utilized to carefully survey the economic and social impact of a limited entry program on the full spectrum of Alaskan fishing communities. This necessitates the large travel allocation, and the use of full-time consultants.

Since the ultimate aim of this study is a workable regulatory program, the major responsibility for writing the study report and the proposed legislation will fall on the attorney member of the work group. Legal skills will also be critical in formulating a regulatory program which will stand up in the courts. This will also provide continuity through the next legislative session.

The work of this core group would be augmented by designated existing personnel in the Departments of Fish and Game, Law and Economic Development who would provide review and other assistance as necessary.

April 25, 1972

This would mean that a total of six to eight professionals would be directly involved in the study effort.

There are no present plans to work directly with the University of Alaska, but the study group would certainly hope to draw upon work presently being done in this area by the University.

This proposed study of limited entry is in no way meant to detract from the recently announced study of fishery management problems by the legislative council. In fact the two studies might both benefit from the checks and comparisons which will no doubt be present if both go forward at the same time.

If there are additional questions concerning this proposal, we will certainly try to answer them, and we are also prepared to discuss the proposal more fully with the Committee if that is desired.

Very truly yours,

JOHN E. HAVELOCK
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: *David S. Jackman*
David S. Jackman
Assistant Attorney General

cc: Ed Huizer, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game

DSJ:gb

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
 FISCAL NOTE
 Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

House

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HB 815 "AN ACT APPROPRIATING TO THE
 Title: DEPARTMENT OF LAW FOR A SPECIAL STUDY, ETC.
 Requested by: LEGISLATIVE FINANCE Date: MAY 3, 1972
 Return Date Requested: AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
 Agency: Law Program: Legal Services

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: General Government, Legal Services

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		75,000				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		75,000				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	-/-	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	-/-	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

The committee substitute for HB 815 grants these funds to Department of Law "for the purpose of contracting for a study of the limited entry fishery program. . . ."

Our analysis of the appropriation was furnished to the House Resources Committee. A copy is attached for your information.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 4/4/72

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Bradley

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)



RECORDS



CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

Referred: 6/2/72

S E N A T E

6-11-72

Date

Mr. President:

The Committee on Finance has had CSHB 015
(limited entry fishing approp)
under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that
CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____
committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

<u>Bill Kays</u>	<u>John C. ...</u>	_____
<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	_____
<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	_____
<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	_____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends :
_____ recommends :
_____ recommends :
_____ recommends :
_____ recommends :

Robert ...
CHAIRMAN

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K — STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99501

April 25, 1972

House Resources Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch "P", State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Attention: Greg Erickson

Gentlemen:

You have requested further explanation of the limited entry study for which a special appropriation of \$75,000 to this department is being sought in HB 815. At the present stage of our planning this figure breaks down approximately in the following way:

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1 consulting resource economist (6 months) . . .	15,000
1 attorney (1 year)	28,000
secretarial services (contracted)	5,000
travel	12,000
Total	<u>\$75,000</u>

Approximately the first six months would be utilized to carefully survey the economic and social impact of a limited entry program on the full spectrum of Alaskan fishing communities. This necessitates the large travel allocation, and the use of full-time consultants.

Since the ultimate aim of this study is a workable regulatory program, the major responsibility for writing the study report and the proposed legislation will fall on the attorney member of the work group. Legal skills will also be critical in formulating a regulatory program which will stand up in the courts. This will also provide continuity through the next legislative session.

The work of this core group would be augmented by designated existing personnel in the Departments of Fish and Game, Law and Economic Development who would provide review and other assistance as necessary.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K — STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99501

April 25, 1972

House Resources Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch "P", State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Attention: Greg Erickson

Gentlemen:

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April 25, 1972

This would mean that a total of six to eight professionals would be directly involved in the study effort.

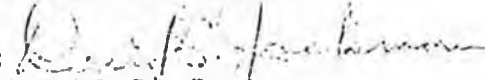
There are no present plans to work directly with the University of Alaska, but the study group would certainly hope to draw upon work presently being done in this area by the University.

This proposed study of limited entry is in no way meant to detract from the recently announced study of fishery management problems by the legislative council. In fact the two studies might both benefit from the checks and comparisons which will no doubt be present if both go forward at the same time.

If there are additional questions concerning this proposal, we will certainly try to answer them, and we are also prepared to discuss the proposal more fully with the Committee if that is desired.

Very truly yours,

JOHN E. HAVELOCK
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
David S. Jackman
Assistant Attorney General

cc: Ed Huizer, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game

DSJ:gb

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by
request of the Governor

Offered: 5/3/72
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 815

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Department of Law for a
7 special study of a limited entry fishery; and
8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$75,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the Department of Law for the purpose of contracting for a study of the
12 limited entry fishery program in the state, the study, including recommended
13 legislation, to be forwarded to each member of the First Session, Eighth
14 Legislature.

15 * Sec. 2. Any balance remaining in this appropriation on June 30, 1973
16 lapses into the general fund.

17 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approv-
18 al or on the day it becomes law without approval.

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Introduced: 4/24/72
Referred: Resources and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 815

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Department of Law for a
7 special study of a limited entry fishery; and
8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$75,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Department of Law for the purpose of conducting a study of limited
12 entry fishery program in the state.

13 * Sec. 2. Any balance remaining in this appropriation on June 30, 1973
14 lapses into the general fund.

15 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and
16 approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.

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RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

May 24, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO : Representative George H. Hohman
Chairman, House Finance Committee

FROM : John M. Elliott, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Legislative Supplemental (HB 829)

In response to the committee's request for information regarding the \$282,900 requested in HB 829 the following information is submitted:

The amount requested would be sufficient, if necessary, to fund operational expenses of the legislature through June 15. Legislative per diem and pay for the temporary employees are both figured from May 2 as previous funds for those purposes were exhausted as of May 1.

Per diem, May 2 - June 15	\$ 94,500.00
Temporary Employees, May 2 - June 15	171,000.00

The balance of the appropriation is for contractual services for an additional month and is figured for estimated costs in the following areas for the period May 15 - June 15. The items listed here were previously funded through the 15th.

Rentals (Masonic Temple, Cooper Building)	1,400.00
Reporting Services	8,200.00
Rentals, typewriters - xerox	4,250.00
Communications	3,000.00
Commodities	550.00
TOTAL	\$282,900.00

JME:hg

"An Act appropriating to the Legislative Affairs Agency, and providing for an effective date."

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

72377

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 829

under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that
CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____
committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____	recommends:	_____
_____	recommends:	_____
_____	recommends:	_____
_____	recommends:	_____
_____	recommends:	_____

_____ CHAIRMAN

Introduced: 5/23/72
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 829

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Legislative Affairs
7 Agency; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. The sum of \$282,900 is appropriated from the general fund
10 to the Legislative Affairs Agency for additional expenses incurred during
11 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

12 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval
13 or on the day it becomes law without approval.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

Ref: 5/26/72

S E N A T E

5/29/72

Date

Mr. President:

The Committee on Finance has had HR 820
(appropriate to Leg. Aff. Agency \$280,000)
under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that
CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____
committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

Bill Kay _____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
CHAIRMAN

Introduced: 5/23/72
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 829

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Legislative Affairs
7 Agency; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. The sum of \$282,900 is appropriated from the general fund
10 to the Legislative Affairs Agency for additional expenses incurred during
11 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

12 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval
13 or on the day it becomes law without approval.

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RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3/5/77

6/16/77

Date

Mr. Speaker

The Committee on HOUSING has had HOW 4 under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for HOW 4 and that CS for HOW 4 do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

<u>[Signature]</u>	recommends: <u>[Signature]</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	recommends: <u>[Signature]</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	recommends: _____
<u>[Signature]</u>	recommends: _____
<u>[Signature]</u>	recommends: _____

CHAIRMAN

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

ON

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4

The Committee Substitute incorporates three significant changes from the original resolution:

The first of these changes stems from the Committee's concern with fixing the size and cost of public buildings constructed by the Alaska State Housing Authority. In the past resolutions authorizing the construction of public buildings by ASHA have given the agency blanket authority to design a building of whatever size and cost they feel necessary. Thus public buildings have been constructed throughout the State with little or no legislative input in building plans. In response to this concern the Committee has developed, in conjunction with the Administration, language requiring the submission of certain project information -- namely the site, schematic plans and dollar cost estimates for each named project. This language is spelled out in the "FURTHER RESOLVED" clause.

Of the other two changes the first incorporates a Bond Counsel recommendation that language pertaining to the "Kenai facility" be changed to read "Combined Court and Office Building". The final change includes authorization to construct Pioneers' Homes in Bethel and Kotzebue.

George Hohman
Chairman

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By Warwick

To: _____ HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

AMENDMENT: Page 1 Lines 24 - 29
Delete all language.

25,76 28,74

Page 2 Lines 11 - 56
Delete all language.

20 56

Insert: Page 1 Lines 24
"The net square footage and capital cost for the buildings shall be as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Net Square Feet</u>	<u>Capital Cost</u>
Juneau Records Center	16,156	\$ 822,035
Juneau Public Safety & Trans. Bldg.	96,000	8,246,277
Juneau Regional Office Bldg.	104,000	10,188,710
Anchorage Public Works Maint. Bldg.	18,000	618,527
Anchorage Testing Lab. Bldg.	7,674	360,296
Anchorage Airport Bldg.	52,000	4,072,383
Anchorage Regional Office Bldg.	154,000	12,525,793
Anchorage Publ. Safety/Mil. Affairs Bldg.	37,500	2,346,076
Anchorage Labor Bldg.	31,432	2,584,318
Fairbanks Regional Office Bldg.	45,000	4,155,369
Fairbanks Public Safety Bldg.	9,000	817,830
Kenai Court and Office Bldg.	21,400	2,302,185
Kodiak Regional Office Bldg.	15,600	1,074,890
Sitka Court & Office Bldg.	18,200	1,576,090
Sitka Publ. Safety Main Bldg.	18,200	1,311,188
Sitka Phys. Ed. Bldg.	16,215	665,264

GRAND TOTAL

\$ 53,667,231

Capital costs may vary ten percent."

→ HSHA furnished

→ records - planning

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by
request of the Governor

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to the leasing of space
6 from the Alaska State Housing
7 Authority.

8 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 WHEREAS AS 18.55.010 provides for the construction and acquisition by
10 the Alaska State Housing Authority of public buildings for lease to the
11 state; and

12 WHEREAS AS 37.05.280 requires that leases of space requiring payments
13 in excess of \$12,000 annually be approved by the legislature by concurrent
14 resolution; and

15 WHEREAS it is in the best interest of the state to enter into the
16 additional leases set out in this resolution; and

17 WHEREAS the Department of Administration has determined the type and
18 amount of state needs in various locations throughout Alaska;

19 BE IT RESOLVED that the use of the space to be provided by leases from
20 the Alaska State Housing Authority for state offices, court rooms or combined
21 office and court room facilities, as hereinafter enumerated providing for
22 payment in excess of \$12,000 annually, is approved in accordance with
23 AS 37.05.280:

24 In Anchorage: Public Works Maintenance Building, Testing Laboratory
25 Building, Airport Building, Regional Office Building, Public Safety and
26 Military Affairs Building, Labor Building;

27 In Bethel: Pioneers Home

28 In Juneau: Records Center, Public Safety and Transportation
29 Building, Regional Office Building;

1 In Fairbanks: Regional Office Building, Public Safety Building;

2 In Kenai: Combined Court and Office Building;

3 In Kodiak: Regional Office Building;

4 In Kotzebue: Pioneers Home;

5 In Sitka: Court and Office Building, Public Safety Main Building,
6 Public Safety Physical Training Building; and be it

7 FURTHER RESOLVED that before the Alaska State Housing Authority sells
8 its evidences of indebtedness for the purpose of financing the construction
9 of the above-named projects, as to each, site, schematic plans, and the
10 dollar amount of the indebtedness must be approved by the Legislative Budget
11 and Audit Committee.

LOCATION	GROSS SQ. FT.	NET SQ. FT.	COST/YR. 20 YR. AMORTIZATION'S JANITORIAL, HEAT ELEC. ETC.	CAPITAL COST	CURRENT LEASE COST	COST/SQ. FT. TO OWN/YR.	ESTIMATED COST/SQ. FT. FOR COMPARABLE RENTAL SPACE/YR.
<u>Juneau</u>							
Records Center	17,951	16,156	114,747	822,035		6.40	6.00
Public Safety & Trans. Bldg.	115,941	95,000	1,081,321	8,246,277		9.25	9.60
Regional Office Bldg.	126,941	104,000	1,379,278	10,188,710		10.00	9.00
[1.352]	(57,446)	(47,055)	(551,402)	(4,421,084)			
TOTALS BUREAU	261,833	216,156	2,575,346	19,257,022	1,051,950		
<u>Anchorage</u>							
**Public Works Maint. Bldg.	19,355	18,000	91,410	618,527		4.72	5.00
**Testing Lab. Bldg.	8,252	7,674	53,705	360,295		6.51	7.00
**Airport Bldg.	61,176	52,000	517,242	4,072,383		8.45	9.50
**Regional Office Bldg.	135,176	154,000	1,583,542	12,525,793		8.55	9.50
**Public Safety/ Mil. Affairs Bldg.	41,667	37,500	316,417	2,346,076		7.59	9.50
**Labor Bldg.	35,978	31,432	322,833	2,584,313		8.73	9.60
[100.0]	(36,978)	(31,432)	(309,924)	(2,480,945)			

LOCATION	CROSS SQ. FT.	NET SQ. FT.	COST/YR. 20 YR. AMORTIZATION & JANITORIAL, HEAT ELEC. ETC.	CAPITOL. COST	CURRENT LEASE COSTS/YR.	COST/SQ. FT. TO OWN/YP.	ESTIMATED COST/SQ. FT. FOR COMPARABLE RENTAL SPACE/
TOTALS ANCHORAGE	352,604	300,606	2,885,154	22,507,393	1,182,260		
<u>Fairbanks</u>							
Regional Office Bldg.	54,941	45,000	545,895	4,155,300		9.93	10.50
[.103]	(10,039)	(8,264)	(96,176)	(730,010)			
Public Safety Bldg.	10,000	9,000	103,850	817,830		10.38	10.50
TOTALS FAIRBANKS	64,941	54,000	649,745	5,973,199	159,655		
<u>Healy</u>							
Combined Facility	33,000	21,400	314,606	2,302,185	*61,823	9.53	
[.068]	(2,237)	(1,451)	(20,465)	(150,235)			
<u>Kodiak</u>							
Regional Office Bldg.	18,353	15,600	146,009	1,074,890	31,352	7.08	
[.001]	(945)	(804)	(7,221)	(52,626)			