LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1983 - 1984 2098

SB 350 - CSSB 364

2098

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR

Rec 5:12 p.m
3/27/84 CM

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

partial VETO.
(reduction)
CHAP. 18

March 27, 1984

The Honorable Jalmar Kerttula
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Kerttula:

Subject: HCS CSSB 364 (Fin) -- Making Special Appropriations to Certain Communities and Municipalities for Erosion Control Projects, Chapter 18, SLA 1984

Under Article II, Section 15, of the Alaska Constitution, I have signed into law House Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 364 (Finance). This bill, which makes appropriations for erosion control capital projects, reflects the recommendations of a joint legislative and executive branch task force on erosion control. This effort should serve as a model for future programmatic appropriation bills.

As you are aware, I vetoed a number of erosion control capital appropriations contained within bills passed during the 1983 legislative session. The vetoes were not judgments on the value of each proposed project. Rather, the vetoes stemmed from a concern that erosion is a serious threat to both public and private property throughout Alaska, particularly in rural Alaska -- and as such, an erosion control program must be established that is systematic and addresses the greatest areas of need first.

I was pleased to obtain your support last year to establish such a program. During the summer and fall of 1983, staff from the offices of Senate members and the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities conducted a survey to identify erosion sites and establish an order of solutions. Appropriations contained within this bill were guided by the recommendations of the task force (with one exception that resulted in my only line item veto) and thus virtually eliminated controversy associated with the proposed projects.

sb 364

I strongly endorse this approach to appropriating public funds. I look forward to working with you and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to identify other areas of capital or operating spending suitable for similar efforts. I believe cooperation between our two branches of government and the joint use of staff expertise will result in more equitable and more effective use of public funds.

Sincerely,

Bill Sheffield

Bill Sheffield
Governor

LAWS OF ALASKA

1984

Source HCS CSSB 364(Fin)

Chapter No. _____

AN ACT

Making special appropriations to certain communities and municipalities for erosion control projects; and providing for an effective date.

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

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1, LINE 10

AN ACT

Making special appropriations to certain communities and municipalities for erosion control projects; and providing for an effective date.

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* Section 1. The appropriations made by sec. 2 of this Act are for capital projects or are otherwise not one-year appropriations and do not lapse under AS 37.25.010.

(Section 2 of this Act follows beginning on page 2.)

* SEC. 2 THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATION ITEMS ARE FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS AND GRANTS FROM THE GENERAL FUND TO THE AGENCIES NAMED AND FOR THE PURPOSES EXPRESSED. (ED#__) MEANS THAT THE CAPITAL PROJECT IS LOCATED SOMEWHERE WITHIN THAT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT. THIS GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE HAS BEEN INSERTED BY STAFF AND IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY.

	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES: GENERAL FUND	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES: OTHER FUNDS
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
* * * * * DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION/PUBLIC FACILITIES		* * * * *		
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
TRANSPORTATION				
EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS				
NAPAKIAK EROSION ASSESSMENT (ED 25)		100,000	100,000	
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
* * * * * GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES (AS 37.05.315)		* * * * *		
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
DEVELOPMENT				
ED 2 INSIDE PASSAGE-CORDOVA				
ANGOON-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 2)		246,300	246,300	
ED 6 NORTH KENAI-SOUTH COAST				
~~VALDEZ ALPINE WOODS FLOOD CONTROL COMPLETION (ED 6)~~		~~300,000~~	~~300,000~~	
ED 16 MATANUSKA-SUSITNA				
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH-MATANUSKA/KING RIVER CONFLUENCE OLD RAILROAD DIKE STABILIZATION (ED 16)		400,000	400,000	

	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES (AS 37.05.315) (CONT.)				
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH-SUTTON TO SKWENTA BANK EROSION PROTECTION (ED 16)		70,000	70,000	
ED 17 INTERIOR HIGHWAYS				
DELTA JUNCTION-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 17)		950,000	950,000	
NENANA-RESTORATION OF ST. MARKS ADDITION (ED 17)		460,000	460,000	
ED 22 NORTH SLOPE-KOTZEBUE				
DEERING-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 22)		400,000	400,000	
NOORVIK-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 22)		63,000	63,000	
ED 23 NORTON SOUND				
KOTLIK-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 23)		1,008,500	1,008,500	
SHISHMAREF-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 23)		1,400,000	1,400,000	
ED 25 LOWER KUSKOKWIM				
BETHEL-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 25)		5,000,000	5,000,000	
ED 26 BRISTOL BAY-ALEUTIAN ISLANDS				
TOGIAK-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 26)		2,192,100	2,192,100	
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
* * * * * UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY GRANTS (AS 37.05.317)		* * * * *		
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
DEVELOPMENT				
ED 17 INTERIOR HIGHWAYS				
EAGLE VILLAGE/YUKON RIVER EROSION STUDY (ED 17)		100,000	100,000	
ED 19-21 FAIRBANKS DISTRICT				
CIRCLE-PLANNING, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING (ED 19-21)		240,000	240,000	

UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY GRANTS (AS 37.05.317) (CONT.)				
	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
ED 22 NORTH SLOPE-KOTZEBUE				
NOATAK-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 22)		6,000	6,000	

* SEC. 3 THE FOLLOWING SETS OUT THE FUNDING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE IN THE PRECEDING SECTION OF THIS ACT.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

GENERAL FUND	~~UA 12,935,000~~	12,635,900 UA
*** TOTAL FUNDING ***	~~UA 12,935,000~~	12,635,900 UA
* * * * * TOTAL BUDGET * * * * *	~~UA 12,935,000~~	12,635,900 UA

* SEC. 4 THIS ACT TAKES EFFECT IMMEDIATELY IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 01.10.070(C).

AUTHENTICATION

The following officers of the Legislature certify that the attached enrolled bill, House CS for CS for Senate Bill No. 364 (Finance) _____, consisting of 5 pages, was passed in conformity with the requirements of the constitution and laws of the State of Alaska and the Uniform Rules of the Legislature.

Passed by the Senate March 8, 1984

_____
President of the Senate

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary of the Senate

Passed by the House March 7, 1984

_____
Speaker of the House

ATTEST:

_____
Chief Clerk of the House

ACTION BY GOVERNOR

Approved with item veto by the Governor March 27 19 84

_____
Governor of Alaska

Rec'd 3/7/84

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: February 28, 1984

REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: SSSB 350
Title: An act creating the Alaska-US Olympic Trust Fund
Sponsor: Ferguson, Fahrenkamp, Bennett & Fails
Requestor: Finance
Date of Request:

FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Administration/Office of Gov.
Program Category Affected: General Government
Centralized Administrative Services/Finance
BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		15.0	0	0	0	0
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC		1,108.0	0	0	0	0
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		1,123.0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		1,123.0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis.

Prepared By: Kenneth E. Bischoff KEB
Division: Finance
Phone: 465-2240
Date: February 28, 1984

Approved by Commissioner: Lisa Rudd
Agency: DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Date: 3-2-84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

8/3D2/0224-01/1

Sponsor Substitute for Senate Bill 350
Fiscal Note Analysis
Prepared by Division of Finance
Department of Administration
February 28, 1984

We have assumed that the State will match the full $1,000,000 private donations.

The State employee match of $108,000 is based on the assumption that 50% of the 18,000 State employees (as of December 31, 1983) will not opt out of this program. We sense that many employees will not view with favor, monies withheld without their prior approval and will exercise their option to withdraw.

The estimated cost of producing the payroll deduction authorization forms and administering the program is $15,000.

Private donations (Office of the Governor)	$1,000,000	
State employee match (Office of the Governor)	108,000	A
Administrative cost (DOA)	15,000	
Total	$1,123,000	

A: 50% x 18,000 x $1.00 x 12 months = $108,000

Position Paper

SSSB 350

The Department of Administration is seriously concerned with the intent of Section 3 of Sponsor Substitute Senate Bill 350. As written, one dollar a month will be deducted from the salary of each State employee. The employee must take an action to avoid making a contribution.

Currently, before a contribution type deduction is made from an employee's salary, a deduction authorization form is signed by the employee and presented to the Division of Finance. Without expressed written approval the Division does not consider that authority has been granted to make a deduction of this nature from an employee's wages.

There is also a question as to whether or not section 3 of SSSB 350 violates Article I of the Alaska Constitution. The Attorney General's office has indicated that it is a possibility and they will be looking into that aspect at such time as the bill is passed by the legislature.

The mechanics of SSSB 350 would not pose a major accounting difficulty, although considerable effort will be required to set up a payroll deduction for all State employees, except those that opt out of the program. Contributions deducted from employee salaries would be accumulated in a miscellaneous deduction account and transferred to an agency trust account established for the Office of the Governor. Private donations would be deposited directly to the trust account. The Office of the Governor would periodically draw a warrant on the trust account, payable to the United States Olympic Committee in Alaska.

Although the payroll system has the ability to automatically deduct authorized contributions from employees' salaries it does have a limit as to the number of deductions that can be made for an employee. When the limit is exceeded for an employee the Payroll Section is required to manually intervene in order to properly apply the deductions.

Currently few employees have reached the deduction limit of the system. SSSB 350 will not severely increase the manual payroll effort required at this time. Caution must be used when considering additional legislation of this nature in order to assure that the automated deduction limits of the payroll system are not exceeded and the Payroll Section is not forced to a largely manual effort to properly account for and distribute the payroll deductions.

Based on our reading of this bill its provisions are effective for FY 85 only and will cease June 30, 1985.

Kenneth E Bischoff A

Kenneth E. Bischoff
Director
Division of Finance
Department of Administration

2/28/84
Date

Bruce Ludwig, for

Bruce I. Ludwig
Acting Director
Division of Labor Relations
Department of Administration

2/29/84
Date

A. Bilderback for

Commissioner Lisa Rudd
Department of Administration

3-2-84
Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER:

Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on _____ has had _____

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

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[ ] replace with CS for _____ [ ] same title [ ] new title

and recommends _____

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

CHAIRMAN

S 60 (Rev. 12/78)

Position Paper

SB 350

The Department of Administration supports the bill in its intent, however, caution is advised concerning the open-ended appropriation to match all contributions. The salary deduction contribution from State employees, assuming a 20% participation, is estimated at $45,000. The real concern, however, is that the potential amount of private donations is unlimited. Large donations from multi-national corporations could conceivably require the State to match millions of dollars. For this reason it is recommended that a "not-to-exceed" amount be inserted in Section 2(c).

The intent of Senate Bill 350 would not pose a major accounting difficulty. Contributions deducted from employee salaries would be accumulated in a miscellaneous deduction account and transferred to an agency trust account established for the Office of the Governor. Private donations would be deposited directly to the trust account. The Office of the Governor would periodically draw a warrant on the trust account, payable to the United States Olympic Committee in Alaska.

Although the payroll system has the ability to automatically deduct authorized contributions from employees' salaries it does have a limit as to the number of deductions that can be made for an employee. When the limit is exceeded for an employee the Payroll Section is required to manually intervene in order to properly apply the deductions.

Currently few employees have reached the deduction limit of the system. Senate Bill 350 will not severely increase the manual payroll effort required at this time. Caution must be used when considering additional legislation of this nature in order to assure that the automated deduction limits of the payroll system are not exceeded and the Payroll Section is not forced to a largely manual effort to properly account for and distribute the payroll deductions.

Based on our reading of this bill, its provisions are effective for FY 85 only and will cease June 30, 1985.

Kenneth E. Bischoff
Division of Finance

2/15/84
Date

Lisa S. Rudd
Commissioner Lisa Rudd
Department of Administration

2/16/84
Date

5/3D1/0215-07

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: , 1984

REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: SB 350
Title: An act creating the Alaska-US Olympic Trust Fund
Sponsor: Ferguson
Requestor: Finance
Date of Request:

FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Administration
Program Category Affected: General Government
Centralized Administrative Services/Finance
BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL	0	10.0	0	0	0	0
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	10.0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	10.0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		0				
PART-TIME		0				
TEMPORARY		0				

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis.

Prepared By: Kenneth E. Bischoff KEB
Division: Finance
Phone: 465-2240
Date: February 15, 1984

Approved by Commissioner: Lisa Rudd
Agency: DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Date: 2/16/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

SB 350
Fiscal Note Analysis
Prepared by Division of Finance
Department of Administration
February 15, 1984

This analysis does not attempt to address the cost of matching private donations or contribution of State employees.

The estimated cost of producing the payroll deduction authorization forms and administering the program is $10,000.

5/3D1/0215-08

THIS ☑ BILL ☐ RESOLUTION

has been prepared by the staff of the Legal Services Division of the Legislative Affairs Agency in response to the request and at the direction of the sponsor. The staff has attempted to place it in proper legal and clerical form subject to any special limitations or instructions of the sponsor. Requests for bills and resolutions are kept confidential by the staff and any announcement of intent to have a document drafted or introduced is the prerogative and responsibility of the sponsoring member. The agency or its staff may not endorse or comment on policy matters involved in a bill or resolution. The substance and merits of a bill or resolution are the responsibility of the sponsor.

Delivered to sponsor: 2/20/84

IN THE SENATE

BY FERGUSON, FAHRENKAMP, BENNETT AND FAIKS

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 350

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act creating th Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. The legislature finds that it is beneficial to support and encourage the spirit of dedication and excellence symbolic of olympic athletes and to register wholehearted support of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games in Yugoslavia and the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, California. Therefore, the legislature shall establish an Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund.

* Sec. 2. ALASKA-UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TRUST FUND. There is created in the Office of the Governor the Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund. The fund shall be made available to the official United States Olympic Committee in Alaska. The Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund shall consist of money obtained from salary deduction contributions of officers and employees of the state, from private donations, and from state matching contributions.

* Sec. 3. SALARY DEDUCTIONS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS. (a) During the 1984 - 1985 fiscal year, one dollar a month shall be withdrawn from the salary of each officer and employee of the state unless the person requests not to be involved in the program under (c) of this section. Salary deduction contributions shall be deposited into the Alaska-Untied States Olympic Trust Fund.

(b) The state shall appropriate to the Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund an amount equal to the amount of

(1) all private donations, not to exceed $1,000,000 in the aggregate; and

(2) the salary deduction contributions made by all state officers and employees during fiscal year 1984 - 1985.

(c) The Department of Administration shall, before July 1, 1984

(1) inform all state officers and employees about the deduction program; and

(2) provide all state officers and employees with a form, addressed to the governor or the governor's designee, on which the intention not to participate in the Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund may be indicated.

* Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-10.070(c).

* Sec. 5. Section 3 of this Act is repealed June 30, 1985.

Introduced: 1/12/84
Referred: Finance

IN THE SENATE BY FERGUSON

SENATE BILL NO. 350

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act creating the Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. The legislature finds that it is beneficial to support and encourage the spirit of dedication and excellence symbolic of olympic athletes and to register wholehearted support of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games in Yugoslavia and the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, California. Therefore, the legislature shall establish an Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund.

* Sec. 2. ALASKA-UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TRUST FUND. (a) There is created in the Office of the Governor the Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund. The fund shall be made available to the official United States Olympic Committee in Alaska. The Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund shall consist of money obtained from salary deduction contributions of officers and employees of the state, from private donations, and from state matching contributions.

(b) During the 1984 - 1985 fiscal year, one dollar a month shall be withdrawn from the salary of each officer and employee of the state who requests involvement in the program under (d) of this section. Salary deduction contributions shall be deposited into the Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund.

(c) The state shall appropriate to the Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund an amount equal to the amount of

(1) all private donations; and

(2) the salary deduction contributions made by all state officers and employees during fiscal year 1984 - 1985.

(d) The Department of Administration shall, before July 1, 1984

(1) inform all state officers and employees about the deduction program; and

(2) provide all state officers and employees with a form, addressed to the governor or the governor's designee, on which the intention to participate in the Alaska-United States Olympic Trust Fund may be indicated.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect June 30, 1984.

* Sec. 4. This Act is repealed June 30, 1985.

Differences between original bill and ~~committee~~ sponsor substitute

Page 1, line 23 DELETE "(WHO)" and Insert: unless the person

Page 1, line 24 DELETE "(INVOLVEMENT)" and Insert: not to be involved

Page 1, line 29 after the word "donations" Insert: not to exceed $1,000,000 in the aggregate

Page 2, line 7 after the word "intention" Insert: not

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(11) FURTHER:

1/20/84 Date: 1-23-84

The Committee on FINANCE has had SB 353am

"An Act repealing the provisions of law relating to the presidential party primary election; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and recommends:

[✓] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[ ] replace with CS for _____ [ ] same title [ ] new title

and recommends _____

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [✓] New Fiscal Note ($0.0)
[ ] Zero Fiscal Note Attached

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

Introduced: 1/13/84
Referred: State Affairs

BY FAIKS, MULCAHY, SACKETT, FERGUSON, PETTYJOHN, P.FISCHER, GILMAN, ZIEGLER, HALFORD, ELIASON, STURGULEWSKI AND MOSS

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 353 am

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act repealing the provisions of law relating to the presidential party primary election; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 15.13.011, AS 15.25.220 - 15.25.280 and sec. 4, ch. 20, SLA 1980 are repealed.

* Sec. 2. Unexpended and unencumbered funds appropriated for the presidential party primary shall lapse into the general fund.

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

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date:

REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: SB 353am
Title: repeal of Presidential Party Primary statutes
Sponsor: Gov., Lacher, Ward
Requestor: (H) State Affairs
Date of Request: 1/10/84

FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Division of Elections
Program Category Affected:
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	(222.0)					
200 TRAVEL	(15.3)					
300 CONTRACTUAL	(562.7)					
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(800.0)					
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	1,000.0					
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL: By January 24, 1984 $200.0 of the $1,000.0 special fund established by Ch. 20, SLA 1983 will be expended, reflecting a savings of $800.0 by the repeal of AS 15.25.220 - AS 15.25 280.

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: T.P. Thoma
Phone:
Division: Division of Elections
Date: 1/16/84

Approved by Commissioner:
Date: 1/16/84
Agency:

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

OPENING REMARKS FOR SB 353 am:

SB 353 am IS THE SENATE VERSION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY REPEAL BILL. IT IS PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL TO THE BILL THAT WE REPORTED OUT OF COMMITTEE LAST WEEK. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS AN ADDITIONAL SECTION STATING THAT THE FUNDING WILL LAPSE TO THE GENERAL FUND. THIS SECTION WAS REQUESTED SO THAT THE FUNDING WILL NOT BE REAPPROPRIATED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

SB 353 am DIFFERS FROM THE ORIGINAL BILL IN TWO WAYS. FIRST, IT INCLUDES THE SECTION I JUST DESCRIBED. SECOND, IT DELETES A SECTION DEALING WITH PASSAGE OF THE BILL AFTER THE DATE OF THE PRIMARY. THIS SECTION IS UNNECESSARY. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE MEMO IN YOUR FILE FROM LEGAL COUNSEL.

TO REFRESH YOUR MEMORY, THE FISCAL IMPACT IS DEPENDENT ON THE DATE OF PASSAGE. THE SOONER WE PASS IT, THE MORE MONEY WE SAVE.

6 9 8

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date:

REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: SB 353 am
Title: repeal of Presidential Party Primary statutes
Sponsor: Gov., Lacher, Ward
Requestor: (H) State Affairs
Date of Request: 1/10/84

FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Division of Elections
Program Category Affected:
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	(222.0)					
200 TRAVEL	(15.3)					
300 CONTRACTUAL	(562.7)					
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(800.0)					
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	1,000.0					
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL: By January 24, 1984 $200.0 of the $1,000.0 special fund established by Ch. 20, SLA 1983 will be expended, reflecting a savings of $800.0 by the repeal of AS 15.25.220 - AS 15.25 280.

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: T.P. Thoma
Division: Division of Elections
Phone:
Date: 1/16/84

Approved by Commissioner:
Date: 1/16/84
Agency:

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 9981
907-465-3[illegible]

MEMORANDUM January 16, 1984

SUBJECT: Presidential party primary election ~~(HB 460)~~ 420 454 40

TO: Representa ive Mitch Abood
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

SB 353

FROM: Richard A. Bradley
Legislative Counsel

I have been asked to comment on the significance of sec. 2 of the bill.

The section provides that if "the effective date of the Act occurs before March 13, 1984, it is the intent of the legislature that the presidential party primary election scheduled for March 13, 1984 be cancelled and not be held in 1984."

The section, as suggested in its language, is an "intent" section. As with almost all intent sections, it is unnecessary to the effectiveness of the law and, if it were deleted from the bill, the bill would have an identical effect.

Since March 13 is the date on which the election is scheduled to occur, a repeal after that date has the effect of repealing the provisions of law stated in section 1 of the bill.

Note however, that if the Act does not have an effective date before March 13, 1984, there is not need to enact the bill to avoid a presidential party primary election in 1988 because present law (sec. 4, ch. 20, SLA 1980) provides for a repeal of the provisions of the law on July 1, 1985.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:ojb
J2/037

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 9981[illegible]
907-465-3800

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Introduced: 1/13/84
Referred: State Affairs

BY FAIKS, MULCAHY, SACKETT, FERGUSON, PETTYJOHN, P.FISCHER, GILMAN, ZIEGLER, HALFORD, ELIASON, STURGULEWSKI AND MOSS

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 353 am

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act repealing the provisions of law relating to the presidential party primary election; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 15.13.011, AS 15.25.220 - 15.25.280 and sec. 4, ch. 20, SLA 1980 are repealed.

* Sec. 2. Unexpended and unencumbered funds appropriated for the presidential party primary shall lapse into the general fund.

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

Introduced: 1/13/84
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BY FAIKS, MULCAHY, SACKETT, FERGUSON, PETTYJOHN, P.FISCHER, GILMAN, ZIEGLER, HALFORD, ELIASON, STURGULEWSKI AND MOSS

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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(11) FURTHER:

2/14/84 Date: 3-6-84

The Committee on FINANCE has had CSSB 364(Fin)

"An Act making special appropriations to certain communities and municipalities for erosion control projects; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and recommends:

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[X] replace with CS for CSSB 364(Fin) [X] same title [ ] new title

and recommends DO PASS

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note [ ] Zero Fiscal Note Attached

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

Original sponsors: Sackett, Bennett, Ferguson and Moss

Funding Information

General Fund	$12,935,900
Other Funds	- 0 -
	$12,935,900

IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 364 (Finance)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations to certain communities and municipalities for erosion control projects; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. The appropriations made by sec. 2 of this Act are for capital projects or are otherwise not one-year appropriations and do not lapse under AS 37.25.010.

(Section 2 of this Act follows beginning on page 2.)

* SEC. 2 THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATION ITEMS ARE FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS AND GRANTS FROM THE GENERAL FUND TO THE AGENCIES NAMED AND FOR THE PURPOSES EXPRESSED. (ED#__) MEANS THAT THE CAPITAL PROJECT IS LOCATED SOMEWHERE WITHIN THAT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION DISTRICT. THIS GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE HAS BEEN INSERTED BY STAFF AND IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY.

	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
* * * * * DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION/PUBLIC FACILITIES		* * * * *		
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
TRANSPORTATION				
EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS				
NAPAKIAK EROSION ASSESSMENT (ED 25)		100,000	100,000	
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
* * * * * GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES (AS 37.05.315)		* * * * *		
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
DEVELOPMENT				
ED 2 INSIDE PASSAGE-CORDOVA				
ANGOON-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 2)		246,300	246,300	
ED 6 NORTH KENAI-SOUTH COAST				
VALDEZ-ALPINE WOODS FLOOD CONTROL COMPLETION (ED 6)		300,000	300,000	
ED 16 MATANUSKA-SUSITNA				
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH-MATANUSKA/KING RIVER CONFLUENCE OLD RAILROAD DIKE STABILIZATION (ED 16)		400,000	400,000	

GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES (AS 37.05.315) (CONT.)				
	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH-SUTTON TO SKWENTA BANK EROSION PROTECTION (ED 16)		70,000	70,000	
ED 17 INTERIOR HIGHWAYS				
DELTA JUNCTION-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 17)		950,000	950,000	
NENANA-RESTORATION OF ST. MARKS ADDITION (ED 17)		460,000	460,000	
ED 22 NORTH SLOPE-KOTZEBUE				
DEERING-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 22)		400,000	400,000	
NOORVIK-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 22)		63,000	63,000	
ED 23 NORTON SOUND				
KOTLIK-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 23)		1,008,500	1,008,500	
SHISHMAREF-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 23)		1,400,000	1,400,000	
ED 25 LOWER KUSKOKWIM				
BETHEL-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 25)		5,000,000	5,000,000	
ED 26 BRISTOL BAY-ALEUTIAN ISLANDS				
TOGIAK-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 26)		2,192,100	2,192,100	
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
* * * * * UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY GRANTS (AS 37.05.317)		* * * * *		
* * * * * *		* * * * * *		
DEVELOPMENT				
ED 17 INTERIOR HIGHWAYS				
EAGLE VILLAGE/YUKON RIVER EROSION STUDY (ED 17)		100,000	100,000	
ED 19-21 FAIRBANKS DISTRICT				
CIRCLE-PLANNING, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING (ED 19-21)		240,000	240,000	

UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY GRANTS (AS 37.05.317) (CONT.)

	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
ED 22 NORTH SLOPE-KOTZEBUE				
NOATAK-EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (ED 22)		6,000	6,000	

* SEC. 3 THE FOLLOWING SETS OUT THE FUNDING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE IN THE PRECEDING SECTION OF THIS ACT.		
CAPITAL PROJECTS		
GENERAL FUND	12,935,900	
*** TOTAL FUNDING ***	12,935,900	
* * * * * TOTAL BUDGET * * * * *	12,935,900	
* SEC. 4 THIS ACT TAKES EFFECT IMMEDIATELY IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 01.10.070(C).		

City of Seldovia

FEB 16 1984

P.O. DRAWER B TELEPHONE 234-7643
SELDOVIA, ALASKA 99663

February 14, 1984

Honorable Senator John Sackett
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: SB 364 EROSION CONTROL PROJECT

Dear Senator Sackett,

We would be most appreciative if you would consider adding Seldovia to Section 2 of SB 364. The Engineering was completed in 1982 through the Bid Document Phase. The Engineers estimate was $4,800,000 in 1983-84 dollars. Assuming a 5% increase this would make it a $5,040,000 Project in 1984-85 dollars.

Copies of the engineer's plans, specifications and bid documents were submitted to Seldovia's Senators and Representatives and DOT/PF when they were completed.

Senator Don Gilman is very familiar with the need for this project and hopefully he can be of assistance.

We thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CITY OF SELDOVIA

Carl L. Hille
City Manager

CLH/ek

cc: Honorable Senator Don Bennett
Honorable Senator Frank Ferguson
Honorable Senator Pappy Moss
Honorable Senator Paul Fischer
Honorable Senator Don Gilman
Honorable Representative Milo Fritz
Honorable Representative Hugh Malone
bcc: Honorable Senator Joe Hayes

Alaska State Legislature

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

P.O. BOX 9
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

REPRESENTATIVE HUGH MALONE

SELDOVIA EROSION CONTROL PROJECT:

* While the preliminary report endorsed the gabion method of control, the final D.O.T. report endorsed the pile/bulkhead method.

The pile/bulkhead method is a vertical wall (piling, cement) allowing for greater use of space, while accommodating mooring.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM SKIP BARKER, D.O.T./P.F. #333-0616
(Anchorage - Central District)

kpff

consulting engineers

December 28, 1981

Mr. Carl Hille
City Manager
City of Seldovia
P.O. Drawer B
Seldovia, Alaska 99663

Dear Mr. Hille:

Subject: Seldovia Slope Protection

It is our pleasure to submit this report covering our preliminary engineering study of the shoreline erosion problem along Seldovia's small boat harbor. We present, herein, our design concepts for your review and comment and, in our opinion, have arranged them in order of greatest overall benefit to Seldovia.

We will be pleased to discuss this report in detail with you and other members of the community. Also, we will attend the City Council meeting of January 13, 1982 for the selection of the specific design alternate to be developed.

Very truly yours,

Donald K. Scarberry, P.E.
Director Project Management

DKS:lab

310 k street suite 700 anchorage alaska 99501 (907) 277 7525
anchorage los angeles portland seattle

EVALUATION OF DESIGN ALTERNATIVES FOR BEACH EROSION CONTROL FOR THE SELDOVIA SMALL BOAT HARBOR

Prepared for the

CITY OF SELDOVIA
SELDOVIA, ALASKA

Prepared by

KPFF CONSULTING ENGINEERS
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

and

NORTHERN TECHNICAL SERVICES
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

December, 1981

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

On October 5, 1981, Mr. Carl Hille, on behalf of the Seldovia City Council, authorized KPFF Consulting Engineers to research and evaluate erosion along the Small Boat Harbor shoreline. Northern Technical Services (NORTEC) was subsequently contracted to provide assistance in various technical aspects of this project.

The scope of this work includes reviewing of data to ascertain oceanographic conditions (including winds, waves, tides and currents) relevant to the erosion problem; examining aerial photography and surveys to define historical beach erosion; and conducting a site reconnaissance to examine the erosion problem. From the results of these activities, various design alternatives were evaluated as solutions to the erosion problem.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE EROSION PROBLEM

In our study, we have determined that fill material along the northeastern shore of the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor has eroded along its entire length since the fill was placed in 1965. Maximum erosion up to 14 or 15 ft has occurred locally.

Coarser material contained in the fill (materials with diameters of approximately 1 inch or more) have for the most part remained behind as the shoreline retreated to form a steep rocky upper beach slope. Finer materials eroded from the beach have in part accumulated along the toe of this steeper upper beach and have resulted in restricted vessel utilization in portions of the eastern margin of the small boat harbor. Fines washed from the

bluff erosion may also have contributed materials to a shoal which is reported to be forming just outside the harbor entrance.

The primary cause of the beach erosion problem appears to be wave action both from the south and from the northwest. Erosion is particularly intensified when wave action occurs during the higher tides.

1.3 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES

Several design alternatives were considered for both reclaiming the eroded beach property and protection of this property from further erosion. These included a gabion structure, a bulkhead, and erosion control mats. Of these alternatives the gabion structure offers the most versatile alternative and in addition appears to be cost effective and can be constructed with a high utilization of local resources.

It is our opinion that the entire length of shoreline along the east and northeast side of the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor (approximately 1,600 ft) should be protected to maintain the value of the impacted property. Without protection, utilization of this area as sites for commercial structures would be further diminished. In addition, maintenance dredging would be required to remove the resulting sedimentation.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 GENERAL

Seldovia is located at the mouth of Seldovia Bay on the southern shore of Kachemak Bay of Cook Inlet (see Figure 1). Seldovia Bay is a narrow protected inlet about 5 miles long and 0.7 miles wide. Mountains 2,000 to 3,000 ft high rise gradually from the east, south and west sides of the bay.

2.2 CLIMATE

Detailed climatic data are not available for Seldovia; however, some data are available for Homer located approximately 15 miles northeast of Seldovia on the north side of Kachemak Bay. Although these data are not entirely representative of conditions at Seldovia, they may provide an indication of conditions at the site. A summary of Homer climatic data is provided on Table 1.

Seldovia has a maritime climate which is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Average monthly temperatures (for Homer) range from 21°F in January to 52°F in July. Below-freezing temperatures normally occur from October through March.

Because of the high mountains on three sides of Seldovia Bay, the area has slightly more precipitation than other areas further north on the Kenai Peninsula. Precipitation is typically less than 2 inches per month during the late winter through summer and increases in the late fall and early winter with a maximum of 3.4 inches occurring in November. Seldovia receives some snow in the winter; however, with the maritime influence, the accumulation of snow is not generally great.

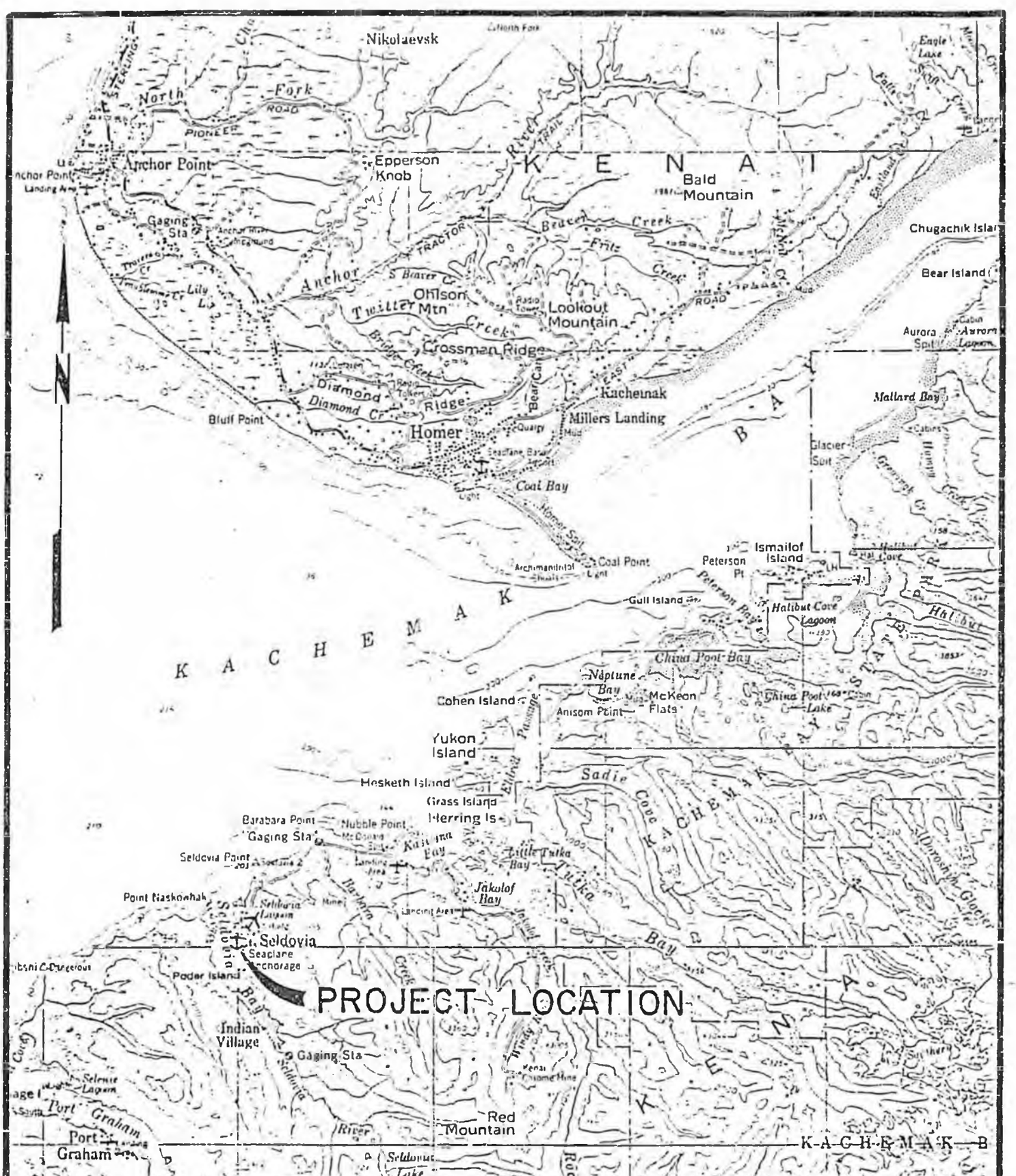

Figure 1. Project location map.

Table 1. Summary of climatic data for Homer, Alaska (National Climatic Center, 1976).

Month	Precipitation (inches)	Temperature (°F)	Wind Speed (mph)	Prevailing Direction
January	1.70	21.4	7.7	NE
February	1.54	24.9	7.8	NE
March	1.22	27.6	7.0	NE
April	1.09	35.0	7.0	NE
May	0.91	42.3	7.3	SW
June	1.06	48.7	6.8	WSW
July	1.70	52.3	5.9	WSW
August	2.56	47.0	5.3	WSW
September	2.85	37.4	5.5	NE
October	3.38	28.2	6.4	NE
November	2.76	21.2	7.3	NE
December	2.29	21.4	6.8	NE
Year	23.06	36.5	6.7	NE

Mountains surrounding Seldovia Bay also shield the area against some winds. Those that have the most affect on the small boat harbor area either come from Kachemak Bay or from the head of Seldovia Bay. The southeasterly winds from lower Cook Inlet tend to bring precipitation, whereas northerly winds generally bring fair weather. Mean monthly wind speeds at Homer range from approximately 5 mph in July to near 8 mph in February and prevail from the west-southwest in the summer and from the northeast during the remainder of the year. Orographic effects are likely to channel winds more along a north-south axis at Seldovia.

2.3 OCEANOGRAPHY

2.3.1 General

Oceanographic factors contributing to the erosion problem at the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor include tides, waves and currents. Each are described in the following sections.

2.3.2 Tides

Tides at Seldovia are characterized by two unequal high and low waters occurring over a period of approximately one day. Mean and diurnal ranges from Seldovia are reported at 15.4 ft and 17.8 ft, respectively. Tidal data from Seldovia are summarized in Table 2.

Twelve years of predicted tides as presented in the Tide Tables (National Ocean Survey, 1970-1981) were examined in order to determine the normal extreme astronomical tides for the site. These data, as summarized on Table 3, indicate a mean annual maximum and minimum tidal levels at 22.8 and -5.7 ft (MLLW datum), respectively. Maximum and minimum predicted tides for this period (1970-1981) were 23.2 and -6.1 ft (MLLW datum), respectively.

The March 1964 earthquake reportedly caused a bottom subsidence of 3.7 ft of Seldovia (National Ocean Survey, 1977) and resulted in tidal flooding of most of the old Seldovia waterfront during high tides. The area along the northeast margin of the harbor, which is at an elevation slightly greater than +27 ft (MLLW datum), reportedly has not been flooded by tides since it was filled in following the earthquake.

2.3.3 Currents

Currents outside the harbor in Seldovia Bay have an estimated maximum velocity of 1 to 2 knots (National Ocean Survey, 1977). Published current data are not available for the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor; consequently, these data must be obtained from conversations of persons familiar with the area. Most individuals interviewed indicated that currents are negligable inside the small boat harbor but may reach 1 to 2 knots through the harbor entrance during either a flood or ebb tide.

Table 2. Summary of tidal data for Seldovia (U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, 1968).

Datum	Elevation (feet above MLLW)
Estimated Highest Water Level	23.0
Mean Higher High Water	17.8
Mean High Water	17.0
Mean Tide Level	9.3
Mean Low Water	1.6
Mean Lower Low Water	0.0
Estimated Lowest Water Level	-5.5

Table 3. Summary of maximum and minimum predicted tide levels for Seldovia (National Ocean Survey, 1970-1981).

Year	Maximum Height (ft, MLLW)	Minimum Height (ft, MLLW)
1970	23.0	-5.4
1971	23.2	-5.9
1972	22.7	-6.0
1973	21.8	-5.9
1974	22.7	-5.8
1975	23.2	-5.3
1976	23.1	-5.8
1977	NA	-5.7
1978	22.2	-5.8
1979	22.9	-5.6
1980	23.1	-5.5
1981	22.8	-6.1
Mean	22.8	-5.7

2.3.4 Waves

Extreme wave heights were calculated from available wind data as there are no published wave data available for Seldovia Bay. Methodology for calculation of wave parameters was generally as indicated by the U. S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center (1977). For these analyses, effective fetch were calculated for a point located at the entrance to the small boat harbor. Calculations for significant wave heights and periods were conducted assuming a wind speed of 40 mph (fastest mile reported at Homer) and assuming a constant water depth of 50 ft (at high tide). Maximum wave heights were calculated as 2.07 times the significant wave height.

Results of these analyses, as presented on Table 4, indicate that the potential for highest waves is greatest from the north or northwest. Waves from the northeast, east and southeast were considered to be negligable as the area is generally sheltered in these directions. Although there may be some intensification of wave heights near the harbor entrance, wave heights within

Table 4. Predicted extreme wave conditions for the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor entrance.

Direction	Effective Fetch (mi)	Significant Wave Height** (ft)	Maximum Wave Height (ft)	Wave Period (sec)
N	6.7	4.0	8.3	4.0
NE	*	*	*	*
E	*	*	*	*
SE	*	*	*	*
S	0.5	1.5	3.1	2.3
SW	0.9	1.8	3.7	2.6
W	0.9	1.8	3.7	2.5
NW	9.1	4.5	9.3	4.2

*Area is sheltered from waves generated from these directions.

**Average of the highest 1/3 waves.

the harbor should be slightly lower than the values as indicated on Table 4 as a result of wave refraction and diffraction.

Conversations with local residents indicate maximum waves inside the harbor generally come from either the northwest or southeast and may be 2 to 4 ft in height. Waves from the northwest in particular appear to have longer periods (possibly as much as 5 seconds). Waves from the south may pass over two shoal areas south of the harbor during periods of high tides and produce wave activity within the harbor.

2.4 EROSION ANALYSIS

2.4.1 General Processes

Based on engineering calculations as presented in the preceeding sections and on observations during the site reconnaissance, erosion of the shoreline along the northeast side of the small boat harbor appears to be primarily a result of wave action, particularly during periods of high tide. Fill material along portions of the shore which is eroding appears to consist of excavated and/or shot rock and includes materials ranging from clay sized particles to rock of 2 ft or more in diameter. As this shoreline is eroded, finer materials are washed to the toe of the slope and larger rock is for the most part left in place (see Figure 2). Examination of materials remaining on the upper slope indicate that the rock armor is typically 3 to 6 inches in diameter with occasional rock 2 to 3 ft in diameter. Finer material at the toe of the eroded slope consists primarily of sands and gravels with some clay and silt. Some of these finer materials in the lower slope appear to have been reworked by waves and currents and have been redeposited elsewhere within the boat harbor.

a. Rock present on beach above an elevation of approximately + 6 ft. MLLW.

b. View of beach from the northeast corner of the small boat harbor. Materials on the lower portions of the slope consist primarily of silts, sands and gravels.

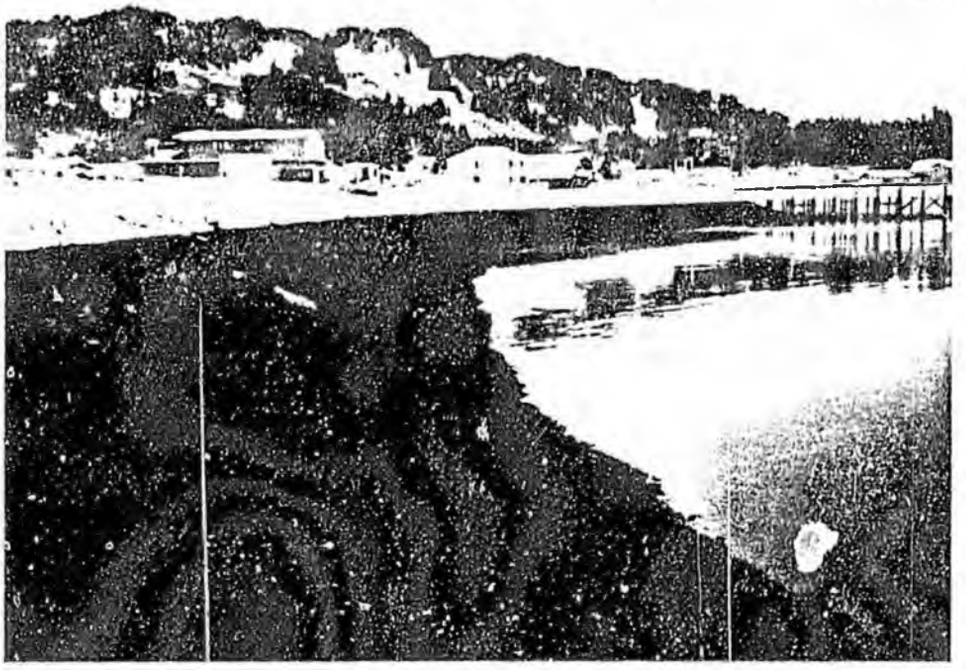

Figure 2. Photographs of the existing shoreline along the northeast side of the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor.

2.4.2 Shoreline Erosion

Shoreline erosion which has occurred since placement of the fill material in 1965 is evidenced in reviewing aerial photography and survey data. This is discussed in the following sections.

2.4.2.1 Photographic Analysis

Aerial photographs of the small boat harbor were obtained for various dates, as indicated in Table 5, and used to determine gross erosion within various portions of the harbor. The April 22, 1965 photography as indicated on Table 5 was not used in the analysis since it was taken before actual placement of the fill.

Analysis of the aerial photography for the period 1970 to 1981 indicated that shoreline erosion has occurred along the entire northeast margin of the small boat harbor but is most pronounced in three zones. These included:

Zone 1 - A 400 foot stretch of shoreline extending southward from approximately the north side of the "Linwood Bar" to "The Shop",

Zone 2 - An area 50 to 75 ft on either side of the approach to the small boat harbor floats, and

Zone 3 - An area extending from approximately 50 ft north to 100 ft south of the old approach to the small boat harbor.

Indications are that since 1970 up to 10 or 11 ft of shoreline erosion has occurred in both Zones 1 and 3 while 5 to 6 ft has occurred at Zone 2. Figure 3 depicts general conditions at Zones 1 and 3.

a. View of eroded shoreline at Zone 1.

b. View of eroded shoreline at Zone 3.

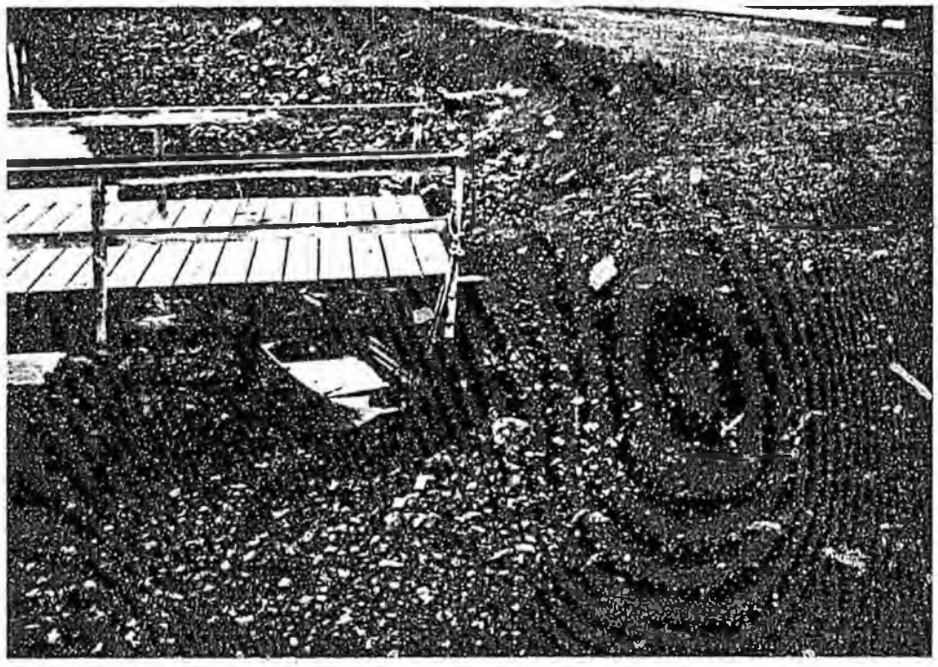

Figure 3. Photograph of the eroded shoreline in the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor.

Table 5. Summary of aerial photographs available for evaluation of erosion at the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor.

Date of Photography	Scale Used
April 22, 1965	1" = 200'
September 2, 1970	1" = 200'
May 15, 1974	1" = 200'
June 23, 1976	1" = 200'
July 10, 1977	1" = 200'
July 29, 1978	1" = 200'
May 26, 1981	1" = 250'

2.4.2.2 Survey Data

Survey data used for this analysis included results of recent bathymetric and topographic surveys and measurements obtained during the site reconnaissance.

From the site reconnaissance it was determined that culverts at various intervals along the shore of the small boat harbor were nearly flush with the ground surface at the time of placement of the fill in 1965. Consequently, the length of exposed culvert should be indicative of the total amount of bank erosion.

Examination of survey data, particularly results of "Condition Surveys" by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, indicate confusing results. These data indicate increases in water depths in areas where sedimentation is most likely. These differences are believed to be attributed to inaccuracies in the horizontal and vertical control used for the surveys.

Examination of all available data suggests that sedimentation from the bluff erosion has occurred primarily in the intertidal area between approximately - 2 ft and + 6 ft (MLLW datum) in the region immediately seaward of the shoreline.

2.4.2.3 Summary of Shoreline Erosion

The amount of shoreline erosion which has occurred to date is depicted on Figure 4 (on the 1978 aerial photograph). These observations and measurements indicate the general shoreline erosion ranged from 3 to 14 feet since 1965. For purposes of comparison, aerial photography for 1965 and 1970 are provided in the Appendix to this report.

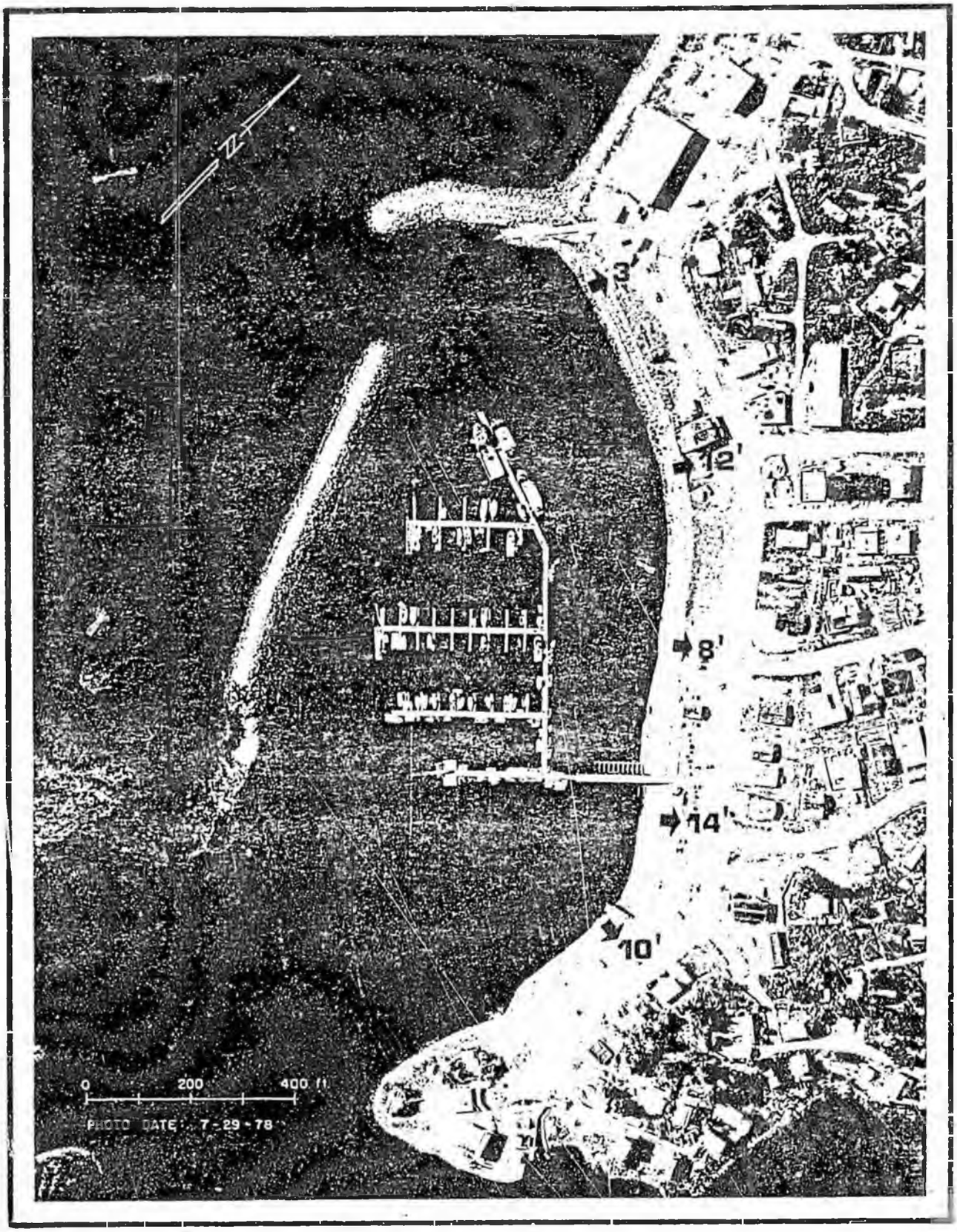

Figure 4. Summary of erosion in the Seldovia Small Boat Harbor for the period 1965 to 1981.

3.0 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES

3.1 GENERAL

Criteria used in selection and evaluation of various designs alternatives include:

(1) Effectiveness in controlling shoreline erosion,
(2) Reclamation of land eroded to date,
(3) Cost efficiency,
(4) Operational safety,
(5) Aesthetics, and
(6) Low maintenance requirements.

Based on these criteria, three design alternatives are presented herein: a gabion structure, a bulkhead (wood, concrete or steel), and an erosion control mat. The actual design which is selected may include a single design alternative or may in fact combine various design features in order to optimize utilization of the shoreline area.

A number of additional design alternatives were also considered but were eliminated during preliminary review. Sandbagging was omitted because of its susceptibility to vandalism, high maintenance costs, and aesthetics. Sheet piling was not considered economically feasible because of the presence of near surface bedrock at various locations along the shoreline. High vertical walls set at elevations above MLLW were also dropped from consideration for safety reasons (presents long drop to exposed rocky surface). Although riprapping may be a possibility, suitable material sites for competent, large sized material have not been identified.

Cost estimates for the various design alternatives presented herein are preliminary and are for comparative purposes only. Detailed costs need to be developed as part of the design effort.

3.2 GABION STRUCTURE

This alternative includes placement of a gabion structure at an elevation of 5 to 10 ft above MLLW. The structure, as indicated on Figure 5, would extend in a stepped fashion to the top of the existing bluff level of 27 to 28 ft above MLLW. With fill placed behind (shoreward) of the gabions, the shoreline would be extended 15 to 20 feet from its present location.

Gabions are rectangular baskets made of heavily galvanized steel wire mesh having openings of 3 to 5 inches. Each gabion is subdivided into cells of equal size by diaphrams. At the construction site they are unfolded and assembled by lacing the edges together and the diaphrams to the sides. Individual gabion units are then laced to each other and filled with 4 to 8 inch stone. The lids are then closed and laced to the top edge of the individual gabions.

The gabion design offers numerous benefits. Construction of this structure can be accomplished using local manpower, equipment and materials. Only the gabion baskets and filter cloth need to be obtained outside Seldovia. Stepped features in the gabion structure should provide a relative degree of safety by limiting vertical faces to approximately 3 feet. The designs could be modified slightly to provide stairway access to the beach.

Costs for the gabion structure as generally depicted on Figure 5 is estimated to be approximately 3.5 million dollars.

3.3 BULKHEAD STRUCTURE

The bulkhead alternative as indicated on Figures 6 and 7 includes placement of a piling system to support timber, steel or concrete sheeting. Pile anchors would be required to support

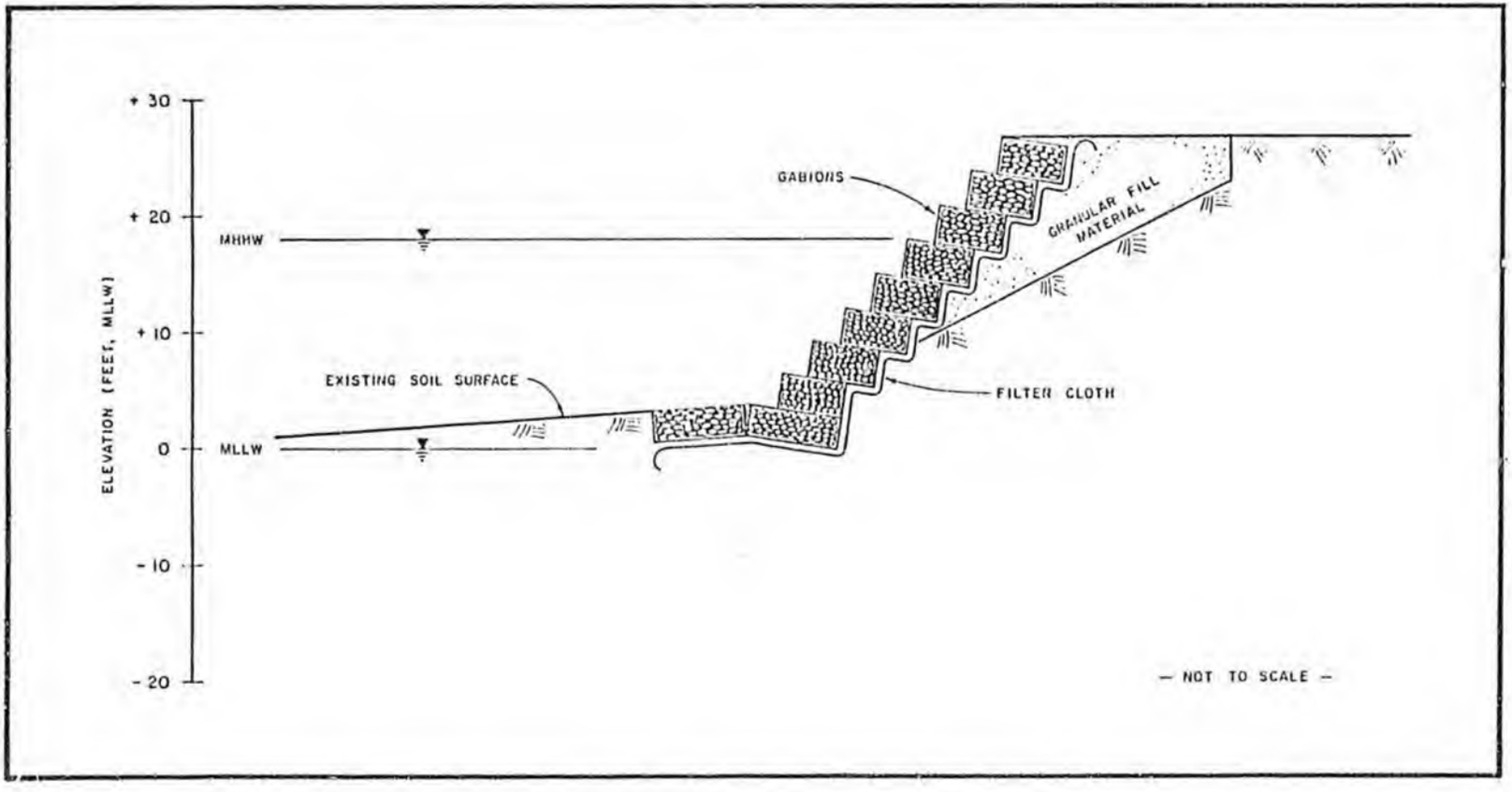

Figure 5. Gabion structure design alternative.

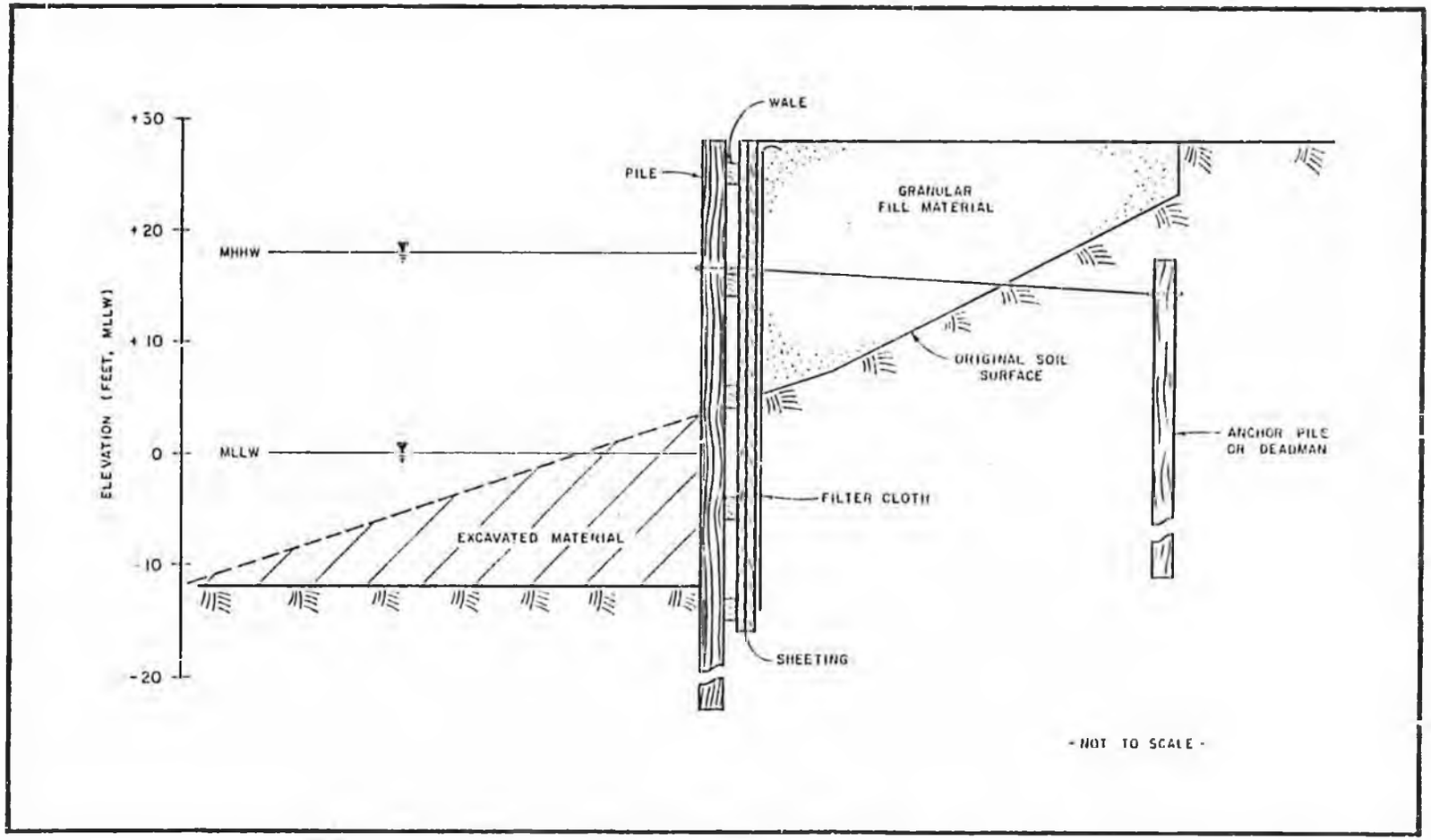

Figure 6. Wood bulkhead design alternative.

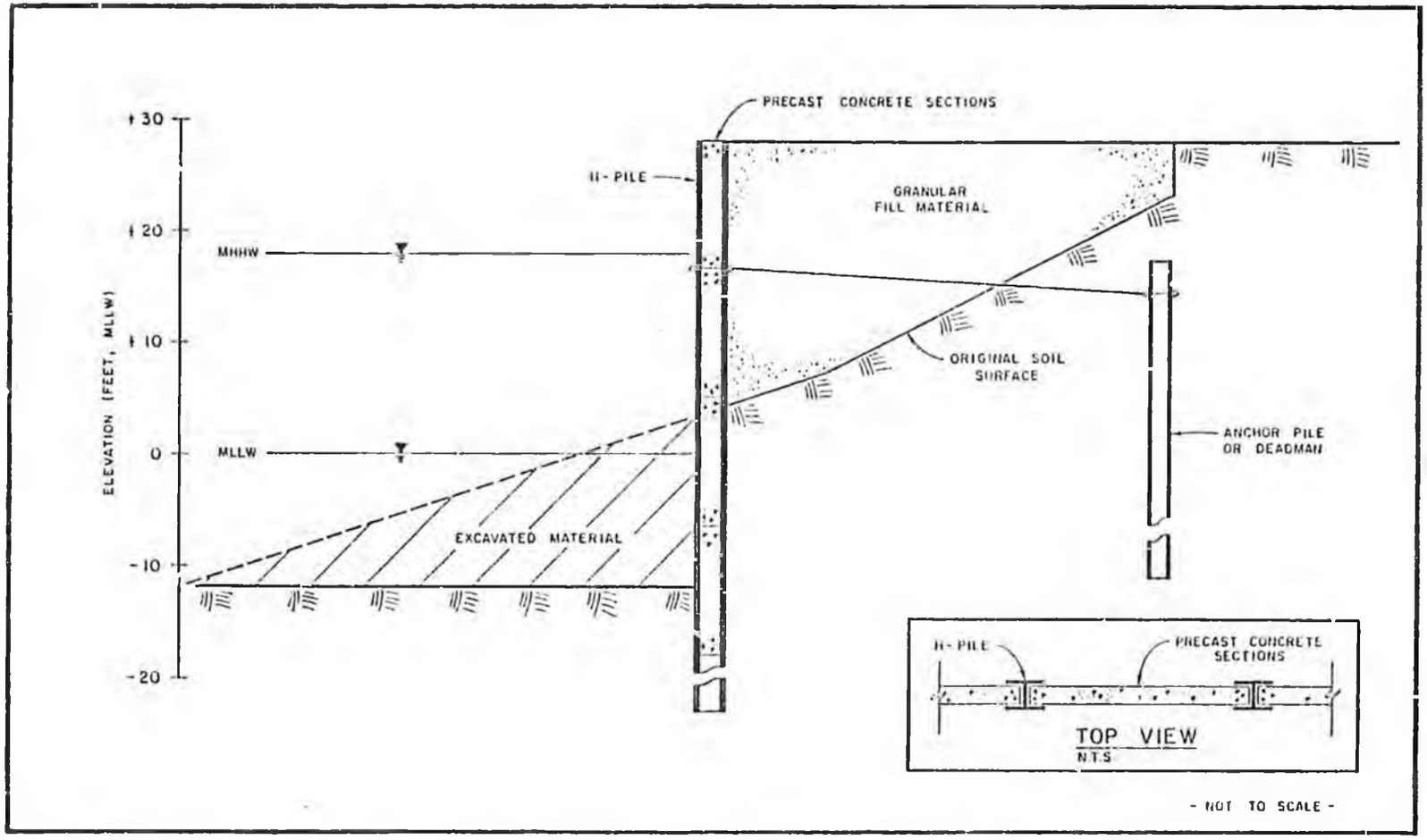

Figure 7. Steel and concrete bulkhead design alternative.

lateral loads from the gravel fill. Excavation seaward of the face of the bulkhead would allow use of the bulkhead structure as a dock.

Advantages to this design is that it extends the shoreline 30 to 40 ft past the existing shoreline as well as provides additional dock space for the area. Disadvantages are that it may provide a safety hazard and that it may promote activities (such as cargo handling) which may distract from existing commercial activities (hotel and bar) along the waterfront. In addition most materials and equipment for this alternative would not be available locally.

Costs for wood bulkhead, as indicated on Figure 6, are estimated to be on the order of 5.5 million dollars.

Steel piling and steel or concrete sheeting, as indicated on Figure 7, might also be used in this alternative and its costs would be roughly 3.75 million dollars (steel) or 4 million dollars (concrete).

3.4 EROSION CONTROL MATS

The erosion control mat alternative, as depicted on Figure 8, includes placement of filter cloth and prefabricated concrete mats over the face of the beach from the elevation of 2 feet below MLLW to the top of the bluff which is at 27 to 28 ft above MLLW.

Advantages to this alternative are that the installation may be accomplished rapidly, and the finished product provides easy access across the beach. The primary disadvantage is that the installation is generally limited to a maximum of 2:1 slopes which limits the amount of eroded shoreline which may be reclaimed. Although some local labor and equipment may be used, the erosion control mats would need to be hauled from Anchorage.

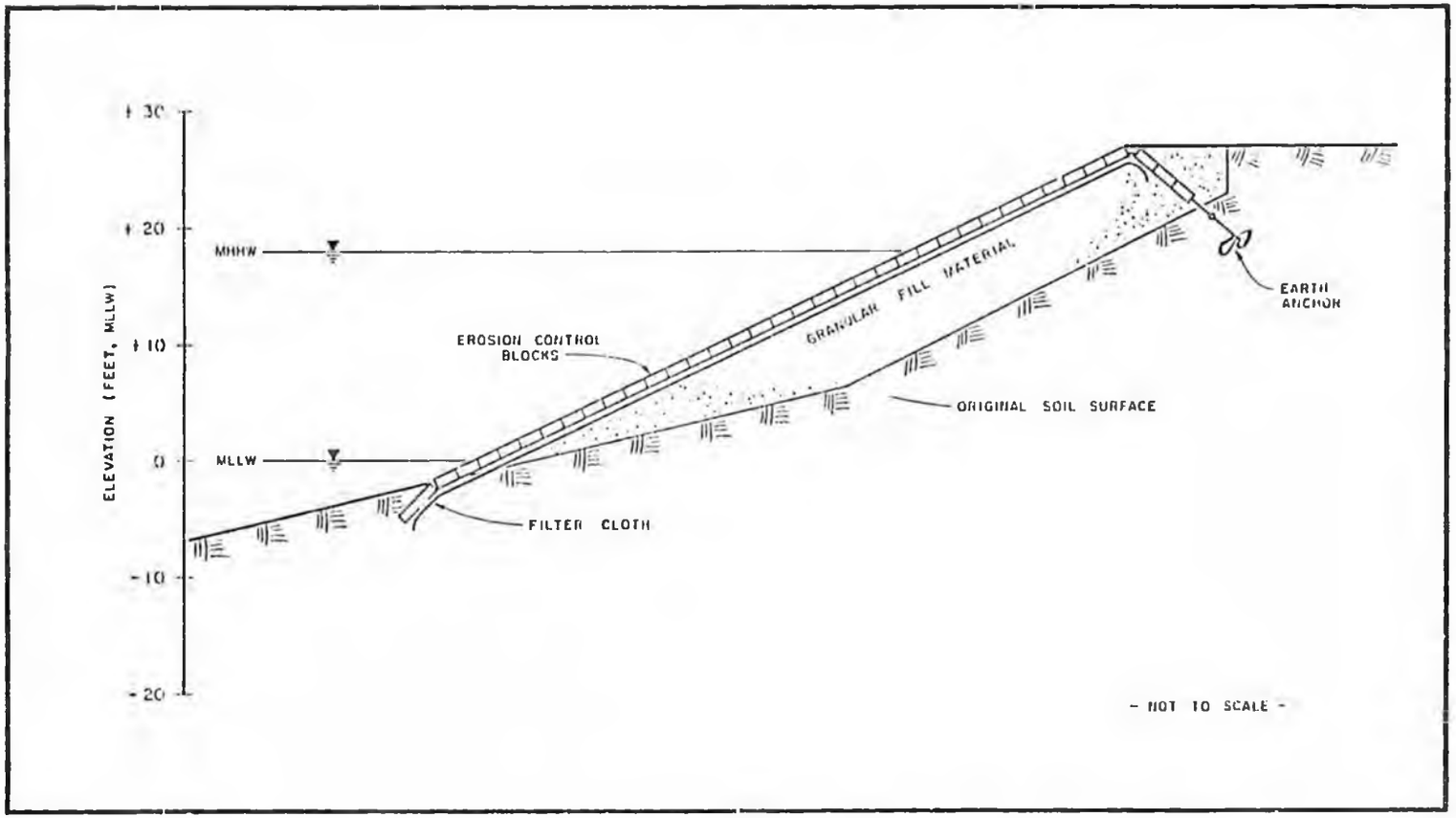

Figure 8. Erosion control mat design alternative.

Costs for this alternative are estimated to be on the order of 3.75 million dollars.

3.5 LOCAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 Manpower and Equipment

There are presently two construction companies based in the Seldovia area. Equipment available locally include 10 to 12 cy dump trucks, several backhoes, several dozers, a 2 1/2 cy front-end loader, and a small boom truck.

Manpower availability is seasonal depending primarily on the fishing industry. Based on conversations with local residents, at least 5 to 10 persons may be available at any one time for construction activities.

3.5.2 Material Sources

3.5.2.1 General

Four potential sources are available to provide aggregate, rock and fill materials for various design alternatives for beach protection. These sources as indicated on Figure 9 are described in the following sections.

3.5.2.2 Material Site A

Material Site A is located approximately 1.2 road miles north of the Seldovia small boat harbor and reportedly has potential sources for approximately 500,000 yd^3 of rock and/or fill material (Jon Johnson, Personal Communication). The site consists of a hill which has been stripped of most trees and is partially excavated. Several feet of overburden overlay an undetermined thickness of highly fractured and weathered rock with underlying competent bedrock. Examination of rock samples

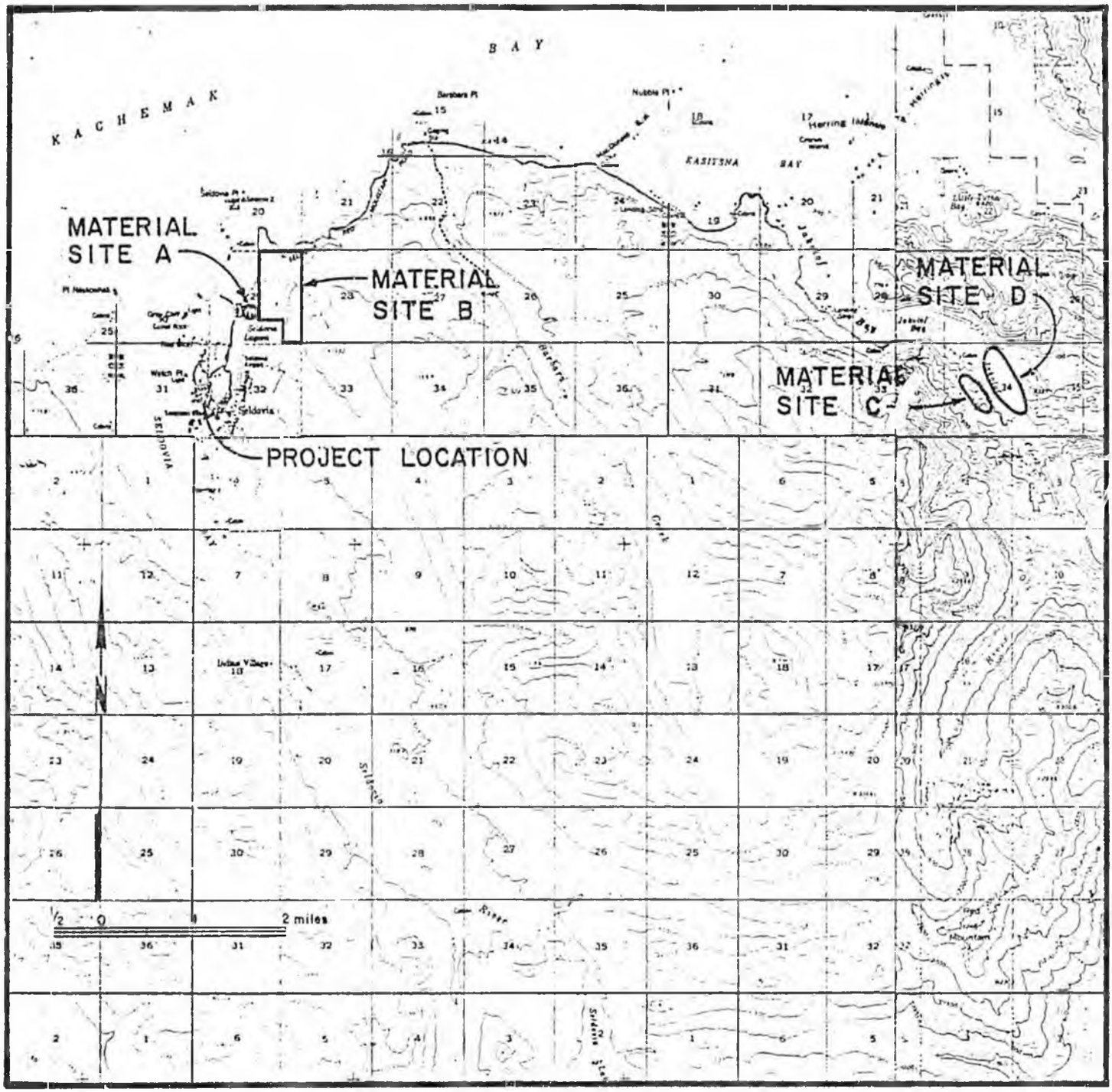

Figure 9. Location map for potential material sites.

from an adjacent hill which has been leveled suggest bedrock is an undifferentiated highly metamorphosed rock (possibly graywacke or greenstone).

Material Site A is owned by Jon Johnson who operates a construction company in Seldovia.

3.5.2.3 Material Site B

Material Site B is located approximately 2 road miles north of the small boat harbor and is a potential source for an undetermined volume of gravel, rock and fill material. The site is owned by the Seldovia Native Association and encompasses approximately 280 acres. Although the site has not been extensively used to date, the owners are presently considering opening a gravel pit at the site (Fred Elvsaas, Personal Communications).

3.5.2.4 Material Site C

Material Site C is located approximately 12 road miles west of Seldovia near the head of Jakolof Bay and is a potential source of rock. Two test borings have been conducted by the Corps of Engineers at the site to assess its suitability for riprap. Based on these test borings, the rock was found to be a dark grey, fine grained graywacke/chert. The rock was reported to be severely sheared and fractured. Much of the rock was also reportedly silicified and resembled a silty chert. Although the rock was reportedly to be of poor to very poor quality for riprap, it might be suitable for fill material.

Land within and adjacent to Material Site C is currently owned by the Seldovia Native Association.

3.5.2.5 Material Site D

Gravel is reported to be available at Material Site C located on the east side of Jakolof Creek some 13 road miles east of the projected site. Although some gravel has reportedly been removed from this area for road construction, quantities and quality of these materials are unknown. It is also reported that a temporary bridge would be needed to cross Jakolof Creek and gain access to the site.

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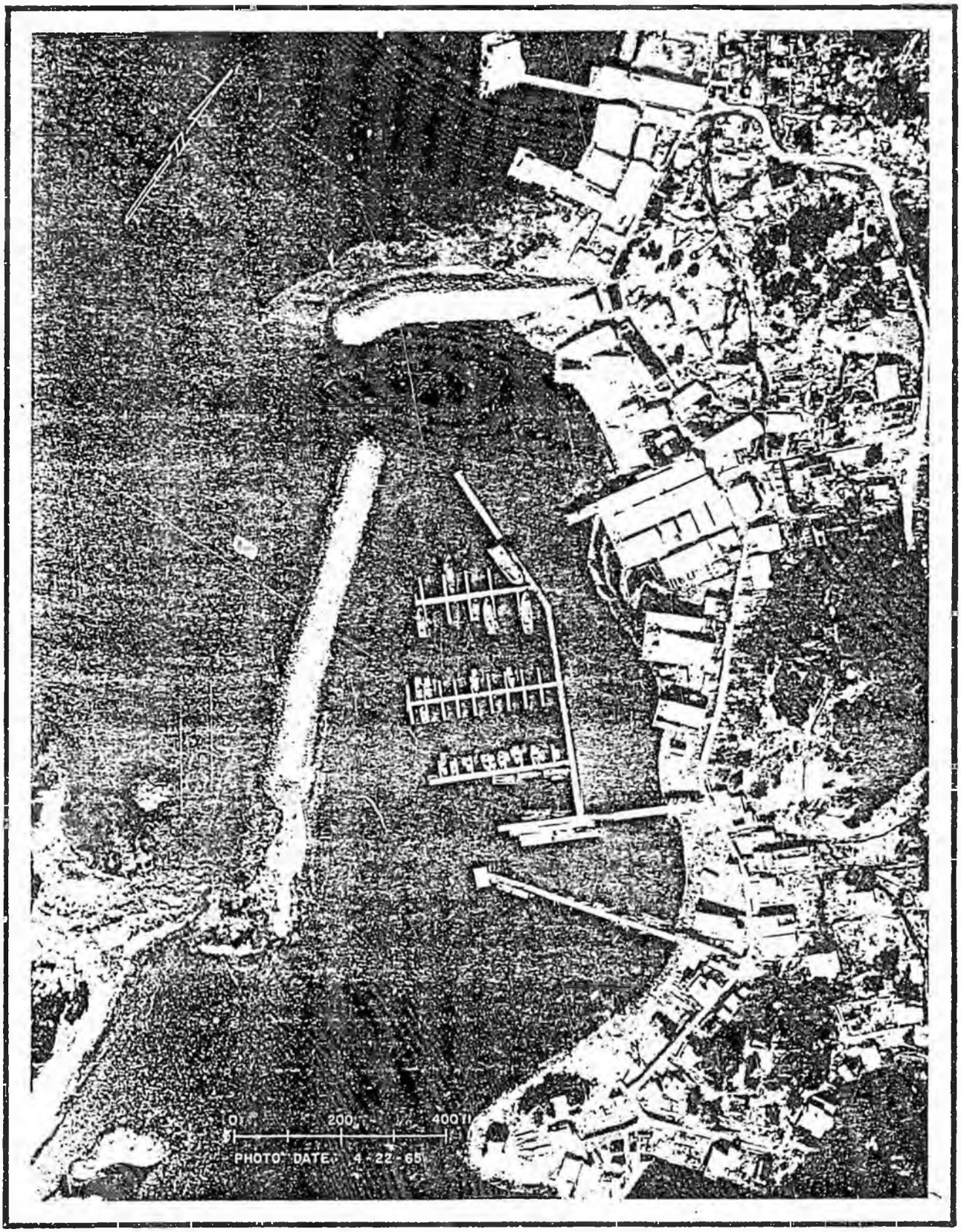
APPENDIX
SUPPLEMENTAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY



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