

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE-HOUSE/SENATE FINANCE COMM. FILES 8879

SB 38 cont. - SB 42 595 186

APPENDIX - A

A complete set of forms for requesting capital improvement project funds for elementary and secondary construction for REAA's and independent districts.

FY _____ CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST-PROJECT SHEET

Date: _____

District _____ School _____

Project Name _____

Project Description/Scope of Work:

Cost Estimate:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Administration | _____ | 6. Equipment | _____ |
| 2. Land | _____ | 7. Other Services | _____ |
| 3. Site Investigation | _____ | 8. Contingency | _____ |
| 4. Design Services | _____ | 9. TOTAL | ===== |
| 5. Construction Contract | _____ | | |

Method by which cost estimate was determined: _____

Programs Housed: K-6 _____ 7-8 _____ 9-12 _____ K-12 _____ Design Enrollment _____

Enrollment Projections for the next 5 years:

FY _____ FY _____ FY _____ FY _____ FY _____

Indicate which of the following was used to determine the above enrollment projections:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Average Survival Ratio | 4. Pupil Dropout/Retention/Acceleration |
| 2. School Census | 5. Population Trends |
| 3. Economic Trends & Conditions | 6. Other (Explain) _____ |

APPENDIX - B

Facility publication reference list:

- 1) THE GUIDE FOR PLANNING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, as published by the Council of Educational Facilities Planners, International, 1985 edition;
- 2) A GUIDE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM STATEMENTS AND EDUCATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SMALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS, as published by Alaska State Department of Education, 1977 edition;
- 3) ALASKA SMALL HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM AND SPACE GUIDELINES, as published by the Alaska State Department of Education, 1977 edition;
- 4) ALASKA SMALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROGRAM AND SPACE GUIDELINES, as published by the Alaska State Department of Education, 1977 edition;
- 5) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOL EQUIPMENT PURCHASES, as published by the Alaska State Department of Education, 1977 edition;
- 6) PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF SCHOOL BUILDING PLANS, as published by the Alaska State Department of Education, 1978 edition;
- 7) HANDBOOK FOR MANAGERS OF SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION, as published by the Alaska State Department of Education, 1987 edition.

WORK DRAFT

(Revised)

1-31-90

Subcommittee
2/1/90

Funding Information: General Fund \$702,852,692
Other Funds 45,339,200
\$748,191,892

Original sponsor(s): SEN. FISCHER, Kerttula, Frank

IN THE SENATE

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 38 ()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making appropriations to the Department Education for K - 12 support; school construction debt retirement; single site school districts; capital projects; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. The sum of \$572,889,192 is appropriated from the general fund and from other funds in the amount listed to the Department of Education for the purposes expressed and allocated in the amounts listed for operating expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991:

FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
General Fund	\$527,549,992
Public school fund (AS 37.14.110)	7,015,200
School fund (AS 43.50.140)	2,600,000
Federal receipts other than	
P.L. 81-874 receipts	15,100,000
P.L. 81-874	20,624,000

PURPOSE	ALLOCATION AMOUNT
Foundation program	\$512,771,092
Student lunch program	15,000,000
Cigarette tax distribution	2,600,000
Tuition students	13,878,500
Boarding home grants	230,000
Youth in detention	800,000
Schools for the handicapped	2,872,600
Pupil transportation	24,737,000

* Sec. 2. The sum of \$131,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education for the school construction account (AS 14.11.100(c)) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991.

* Sec. 3. The sum of \$2,197,800 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education for payment as a grant for operating expenses for single site school districts, as allocated to the following school districts in the amounts listed:

Bristol Bay Borough Schools	133,200
Cordova City Schools	66,600
Craig City Schools	108,000
Dillingham City Schools	76,200
Galena City Schools	156,000
Haines Borough Schools	94,800
Hoonah City Schools	113,400

Hydaburg City Schools	123,600
Kake City Schools	123,600
Klawock City Schools	108,000
Nenana City Schools	144,000
Pelican City Schools	129,600
Petersburg City Schools	60,000
St. Marys School District	156,000
Skagway City Schools	126,000
Tanana City Schools	156,000
Unalaska City Schools	133,200
Wrangell City Schools	60,000
Yakutat City Schools	129,600

* Sec. 4. The sum of \$41,604,900 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education for payment as grants to the following school districts for capital projects for the purposes expressed:

Annette Island Schools	
Elementary/Middle Fire Sprinkler System	285,000
Bering Straits School District	
Stebbins High School Replacement/Elementary Upgrade	5,000,000
Cordova City Schools	
Mt. Eccles School Renovation Phase I	1,073,000
Iditarod Area Schools	
McGrath School Reroof	603,000

Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools	
Ketchikan High Major New Bldg./Asbestos	7,721,000
Lake & Peninsula Schools	
Newhalen-Illiamna Elementary School	750,000
Lower Kuskokwim Schools	
Chefornak Elementary School Addition	3,265,400
Kasigluk Elementary School Replacement	4,779,000
Nunapitchuk Elementary School	4,856,200
Lower Yukon School District	
Emmonak Elementary School Replacement	5,000,000
Nome City Schools	
Nome-Beltz Life Safety Upgrade/Asbestos	3,850,000
Southeast Island Schools	
Thorne Bay School Relocation/Final Phase	3,467,300
Tanana City Schools	
School Roof Replacement	825,000
Yukon/Koyukuk Schools	
Instructional Center/Office Code Upgrade	130,000

* Sec. 5. The appropriations made by sec. 4. of this Act are for capital projects or are otherwise not one-year appropriations and do not lapse under AS 37.25.010.

* Sec. 6. Section 1 and Section 2 take effect July 1, 1990.

* Sec. 7. Section 3 and Section 4 take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

March 12, 1990

RECEIVED

MAR 14 1990

The Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Fairbanks School District
Office of the Superintendent

Dear Ted,

The State of Alaska welcomes the Sixth Light Infantry Division's (LID) decision to deploy at Fort Wainwright. Unfortunately, the influx of the primary and secondary school children of these army personnel has caused a problem that will need federal, state, and local coordination to resolve.

Most of the current on-base schools in Fairbanks are crowded, old, and badly in need of major rehabilitation or complete replacement. I am enclosing an architectural/engineering survey for your staff that was contracted for by the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District. The survey report notes that increases in student enrollment starting in 1987-88 have been documented and are expected to continue until the LID completes deployment. The report recommends about \$33 million for school construction and repair, including \$18 million to build two new 600 student elementary schools on Fort Wainwright to replace all five existing schools. Although the two new elementary schools would house more than the LID students, it is economically justifiable to replace all five existing facilities, which have passed their usable age limit.

The \$33 million cost of the school repairs would place an enormous burden on the State's education fund and could jeopardize other construction projects of immediate need. Nevertheless, I have instructed the Alaska Department of Education to request \$9 million from the State Legislature this year in order to construct one of the new elementary schools.

I urge the federal government to join the State in ensuring that Fairbanks on-base schools are safe, modern facilities. I understand that only \$14.6 million was appropriated

Honorable Ted Stevens

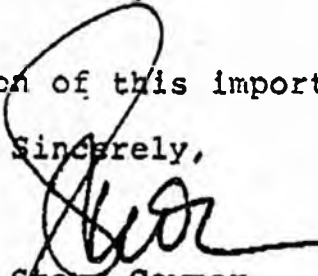
- 2 -

March 9, 1990

nationally for P.L.81-815 this year, and that the President's budget only recommends \$27 million for 1991. With the pent up national demand for this impact aid construction money, an administrative remedy is unlikely, and, in our opinion, federal construction money for the Fairbanks schools should be specially earmarked in the law. I would very much like to work with you to accomplish this result.

I appreciate your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,



Steve Cowper
Governor

cc: Rick Cross

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

RECEIVED

MAR 13 1990

March 13, 1990

General T. Fields
Office of the Governor

Harold T. Fields, Jr.
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding
Department of the Army
Headquarters
6th Infantry Division (Light)
and U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska
Fort Richardson, AK 99505-5000

Dear General Fields:

I have received your letter of February 16 concerning the elementary school situation at Fort Wainwright. I want to assure you that I understand and appreciate the gravity of the problem and the role of the State in solving it.

I have discussed the matter with staff at Alaska Department of Education and with my representative in Washington, D.C. We are of the unanimous view that the state and federal governments have a shared responsibility to remedy the school facilities problems on Alaska's military bases. My administration is prepared to fulfill the State's obligation to the student dependents of Alaska's military personnel. I will work with our legislative leadership to see that the most critical needs of the students attending schools on our bases, including Fort Wainwright, are met. A representative of the Department of Education is presently working with the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District Superintendent, Rick Cross, and the Fairbanks legislative delegation toward that goal.

I want to assure you, General Fields, that my administration will do its best to help solve this problem. However, in my judgment, this is not solely a State issue. The federal government has a substantial and critical role in the

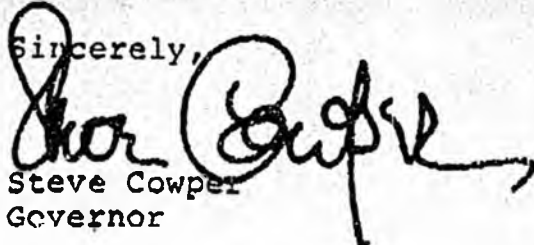
Harold T. Fields, Jr.

- 2 -

March 8, 1990

overall remedy to the on-base school facilities issue. I would like to enlist your aid and count on your assistance in carrying this message to Congress.

Sincerely,

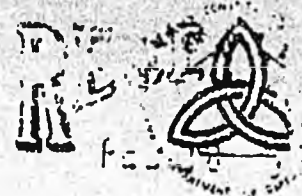

Steve Cowper
Governor

cc: Fairbanks Delegation
Senator John Binkley
Representative Ron Larson
Deputy Commissioner Steve Hole
Department of Education
Barney Gottstein, President
State Board of Education
Rick Cross
Alison Elgee
Office of Management and Budget
John Katz, Special Counsel, State/Federal Relations
Office of the Governor, Washington, D.C.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 8th INFANTRY DIVISION (LIGHT)
AND US ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA
99505-5000



February 16, 1990

Education Division

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

The Honorable Steve Cowper
Governor of Alaska
P.O. Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Cowper:

It is extremely gratifying to note the support that your office and the Legislature have given to public education for the children of military families in Alaska. Last year's Joint Resolution of support from the Legislature, followed by a special appropriation, was certainly proof of the importance with which public education is viewed by the State Government of Alaska.

Our families appreciate this support, but I must draw your attention to an impending problem of significant proportions affecting the children of Fort Wainwright and, indeed, the entire Fairbanks community. The elementary school age population at our northern-most fort is rapidly expanding and, within a year, is expected to far exceed the capacity of the schools there. The Fairbanks School District anticipates bussing up to 100 children to other elementary schools throughout the city.

Unfortunately, this will only worsen the problem of crowding that is already being felt in the other schools. It should not be a permanent solution to the situation. Instead, it is our hope that two new schools can be constructed by the State in the North Star Borough School District, and we would be pleased to discuss the use of land on Fort Wainwright to accommodate the new buildings. Enclosed is a fact sheet with additional details.

Our children are a national resource. We must ensure that they receive the best possible education today so that they may become the productive citizens of the next generation. May our military families have your support and involvement in achieving a permanent solution to this troublesome problem?

Sincerely,

Harold T. Fields, Jr.
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure

Fairbanks North Star Borough School District

**THE CASE FOR STATE & FEDERAL COOPERATION IN RESOLVING
FORT WAINWRIGHT AND EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION NEEDS**

Summary Points:

1. Schools on Eielson Air Force Base and Ft. Wainwright are out-dated and in need of renovation or replacement.
2. These schools are among the oldest in the district, averaging 30 years old. They are small and inefficient to run. Some of them are in such bad shape it is cheaper to replace them than to try to renovate.
3. Classrooms are small and unable to support a modern educational program.
4. USKH Architects completed a detailed survey of the condition of military schools and conclude that the most cost-effective, long-term solution is to replace some of the old, small schools with three new large schools.
5. One new elementary school on Ft. Wainwright is needed immediately and another will be needed in the very near future. The plan is to replace four small, inadequate schools with two new ones. This will result in significant life-cycle and operating cost savings as well as facilities that meet modern educational program needs.
6. Not only are many of the school buildings in poor shape, but there will not be enough room on Ft. Wainwright next fall. Approximately 125 students will have to be bussed off base. There is room at several North Pole schools for these students for a year or so, but eventually growing enrollments will cause a capacity problem at these schools as well. Schools in the Fairbanks area are already at or near capacity.
7. When all the housing units planned for the Light Infantry Division are completed in 1990, we project an enrollment on Ft. Wainwright of 1105 students. The capacity of the four elementary schools on post is 856. This means 249 unhoused students. Furthermore, since new schools must be built at 90% capacity to absorb normal fluctuations in population, we actually need an overall building capacity of 1228. Two new elementary schools will meet this targeted capacity.
8. Because schools are small, they can only accommodate several grade levels. Military families often have to send elementary grade children to two or three different schools. New schools would alleviate this problem.
9. Pennell and Taylor elementary schools on Eielson Air Force Base are probably in the worst shape. Taylor has major problems, including three deteriorated portable classrooms permanently attached to it, which is a violation of fire/life safety codes. Pennell has many

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH BOARD OF EDUCATION

RESOLUTION 90-04

SUPPORTING HOUSE BILL 423, ON-BASE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

WHEREAS, schools on Fort Wainwright Army Post and Eielson Air Force Base are among the oldest in the district, are very inefficient to operate, and need extensive renovation or replacement; and

WHEREAS, the school district cannot perform its obligation to provide equity with the off-base schools unless major expenditures are made to the military schools; and

WHEREAS, the USKH report dated January 3, 1990, documents the physical condition of schools on Fort Wainwright Army Post and Eielson Air Force Base and concludes that the most cost-effective, long-term solution is to replace some of the old, small schools with three new large schools; and

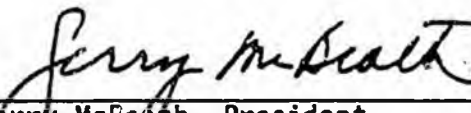
WHEREAS, the State of Alaska is responsible for capital projects on base and post exceeding \$25,000; and

WHEREAS, district enrollment projections indicate that there will be unhoused students on Fort Wainwright next year, meaning students will have to be bused off of Fort Wainwright; and

WHEREAS, the physical condition of Eielson Air Force Base schools, particularly Pennell and Taylor, warrants immediate action.

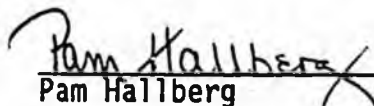
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Fairbanks North Star Borough Board of Education supports House Bill 423, appropriating funds for construction and rehabilitation of schools on Fort Wainwright Army Post and Eielson Air Force Base.

PASSED AND APPROVED FEBRUARY 20, 1990.



Jerry McBeath, President
Board of Education

ATTEST:


Pam Hallberg
Secretary to the Board



FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

P.O. Box 1250

Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-1250

(907) 452-2000

FAX (907) 451-6160

March 6, 1990

The Honorable Steve Hole
Deputy Commissioner of Education
Department of Education
P.O. Box F
Juneau, AK 99811-0500

Dear Steve:

The purpose of this letter is to consolidate certain information you requested in our telephone call this morning. Complete details concerning our Fort Wainwright school problem can be found in our Base/Post School Building Survey, Second Edition, dated January 3, 1990, and from our Enrollment Projections and Building Utilizations Report dated January 25, 1990, which have been submitted to the department.

Department of Education (DOE) capacity for the four old and inadequate schools on Fort Wainwright totals 856. We will be over capacity starting fall 1990 and expect enrollment to continue increasing until it peaks in 1994-95 at 1105 students.

This enrollment will necessitate our bussing Fort Wainwright students off post beginning with 125 students next fall. The only additional classroom space in the district is in the Badger Road area. In order to bus Fort Wainwright students there, we will have to reactivate four portable classrooms at Badger Road Elementary, thereby placing that building beyond its DOE capacity. Furthermore, the portable classrooms have been out of use for some time and their expected life, even with modest repairs, is no more than two or three years. Therefore, we view the bussing of Fort Wainwright students off post as a temporary measure at best.

By the time all of the Light Infantry Division students arrive, we will be another 124 students beyond the Fort Wainwright schools' DOE capacity for a total of 249 students beyond the maximum capacity. This assumes 100 percent building utilization and not the DOE recommended 90 percent capacity.

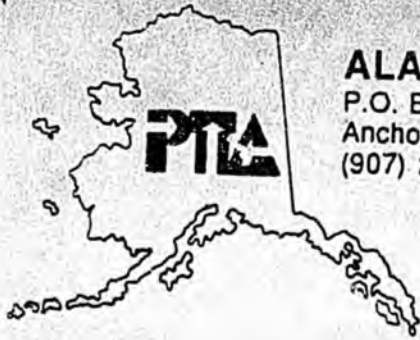
The housing that these students will occupy is on Fort Wainwright and that is where a new elementary school is needed. A new elementary school will handle increased enrollment and will allow us to close two existing schools which are not suitable for renovation. We appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Richard S. Cross
Superintendent of Schools

RSC/pkr
Enclosure

cc: Fairbanks Board of Education



ALASKA PTA
P.O. Box 201496
Anchorage, AK 99520-1496
(907) 279-9345

POSITION PAPER

HB 423

Capital Funding for On Base Schools

The Alaska PTA supports adequate and equitable funding of school construction within the State of Alaska. (Alaska PTA Legislative Program, statement B-14)

The school facilities on Ft. Wainwright and Eielson AFB have been studied and reports regarding their condition and the resultant negative affect on education have been presented to the legislature.

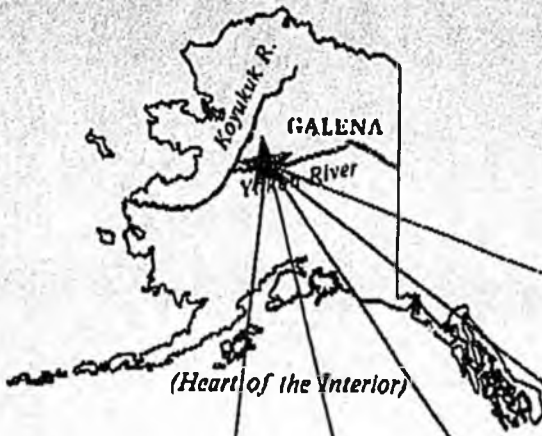
We are concerned with the adequacy and equity issues. When unhoused students and significant health/safety hazards are identified within military schools, it is important for the Alaska legislature to feel some responsibility for the adequacy and equity of those facilities, as would be the case for non-military schools.

While both the state and the federal government bear responsibility, it would be easy for each entity to expect the first move to come from the other--with unfortunate consequences for children. On the other hand, if the state agrees to fund a portion of the need, it would increase the pressure for the federal government to accept its share of the burden.

School facilities are an important component of the educational program. To allow the identified facilities to be left in their present condition, simply because the government bodies involved could not determine who should act first, would be unconscienable. Military students deserve fair and equitable treatment.

Capital funding for on base schools should be carefully considered to ensure adequacy and equity for all of Alaska's students.

All Children...Our Children



GALENA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

GALENA, ALASKA 99741
PHONE (907) 858-1205

SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE

Senator Rick Uehling
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(I.M.S.: 3100)

January 31, 1989

Dear Senator Uehling:

The Galena City School Board and Administration supports SB 38 and encourages the Finance Committee to pass the bill out of the Finance Committee:

Thank you for your continued support of quality education for all Alaska students.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Purdy
Superintendent



ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

• ALASKA COUNCIL OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS •
326 Fourth St., Suite 408 Juneau, Alaska 99801 588-9702

POSITION STATEMENT
ON

SB 38 APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR K-12
SUPPORT; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

THE ALASKA COUNCIL OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS SUPPORTS SB 38
BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS FULL AND EARLY FUNDING FOR THE FOUNDATION
PROGRAM AS WELL AS FOR THE OTHER FLOW THROUGH FUNDS FOR THE
GENERAL OPERATION OF THE K-12 SCHOOL SYSTEM.

WHILE WE WOULD RECOMMEND TO AMEND THE BILL TO INCLUDE DEBT
RETIREMENT PAYMENTS, THE BENEFITS OF FULL AND EARLY FUNDING HAVE
BEEN REALIZED THIS YEAR IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS;

1. EARLY AND FULL NOTIFICATION OF FUNDING ALLOWED FOR A SMOOTH
END OF THE YEAR LAST YEAR.
2. MUNICIPALITIES WERE ABLE TO APPROVE SCHOOL BUDGETS EARLIER
THAN IN PAST YEARS.
3. EARLY FUNDING HELPED TO BRING ABOUT A SMOOTHER OPENING AND
HIRING OF STAFF FOR THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR.
4. IT HAS HELPED TO STABILIZE EDUCATIONAL FUNDING AND PROGRAMS IN
SCHOOL DISTRICTS ACROSS ALASKA.

WE ENCOURAGE THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO PASS THIS IMPORTANT
LEGISLATION AND URGE IT'S IMMEDIATE PASSAGE BY THE SENATE.

ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

316 W. 11th St. • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1510 • (907) 586-1083

POSITION PAPER

CSSB38

**"An Act making appropriations to the Department of Education
for K-12 support; and providing for an effective date"**

The Association of Alaska School Boards (AASB) supports CSSB 38, an act making appropriations for K-12 support; and providing for an effective date. AASB supports the levels of operational funding set forth in CSSB 38, and encourages its early passage.

Alaska
MUNICIPAL
League

TELEPHONE
(907) 586-1325
FAX 463-5480

217 SECOND STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator John Binkley, Co-Chair
Senator Rick Uehling, Co-Chair
Members of Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Scott A. Burgess, Executive Director

DATE: February 1, 1989

SUBJECT: SB 38 - Education Funding
SB 10 - Education Funding Deadline

The Alaska Municipal League supports early and adequate funding of the education program, including debt reimbursement, as a top priority.

I have attached support and background materials and regret that, due to the AML Board meeting, I will not be able to appear before you today.

SAB:ph1

Attachments

State Aid to Municipalities Funding Package

The Alaska Municipal League urges the Governor and the 16th Alaska State Legislature to provide full funding of the state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program and to provide adequate funding of municipal entitlement programs to help municipalities continue to meet the basic service needs of Alaskans and mitigate the fiscal hardships of declining revenues.

Therefore, the Alaska Municipal League requests:

- A. Full funding of state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program (AS 29.45.030) at an estimated cost of \$8.4 million, and**
- B. Adequate funding for FY 90 for municipal entitlement programs, to include appropriations for:**
 - the Municipal Assistance Program (AS 29.60.350) at not less than the FY 89 level of \$56,084,400**
 - the State Revenue Sharing Program (AS 29.60.010) at not less than the FY 89 level of \$40,773,400**
 - the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Program (AS 14.11.100) at not less than the FY 89 level of \$109,472,700 (the estimated annual cost for FY 89 and FY 90 is \$117 million)**
 - the Education Foundation Formula (AS 14.17.010) at not less than the estimated cost of \$480,000,000**
 - the Pupil Transportation Account (AS 14.09.010) at not less than the FY 89 level of \$25,121,700**

It should be noted that in FY 89 underfunding of mandatory and entitlement programs by the Legislature resulted in municipalities absorbing \$23 million, which included the following items:

- \$4,641,000 in underfunding for the state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program
- \$7.3 million in underfunding of entitlements under the School Debt Reimbursement Program
- \$11,059,502 in underfunding of the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account of the State Revenue Sharing

For FY 90, the League is requesting full funding only of the state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program. However, if appropriation levels for municipal entitlement programs are not increased for FY 90, municipalities will once again be forced to absorb the shortfalls through increased taxes or decreased local services.

Background

State transfers of funds to Alaskan municipalities vary, ranging from school foundation funding to municipal assistance payments to reimbursement of state-collected taxes. A top legislative priority of the Alaska Municipal League for 1989 is full funding of state-mandated programs and adequate funding for the municipal entitlement programs for FY 90. The specific programs involved and their funding histories are discussed in more detail below.

SENIOR CITIZENS/DISABLED VETERANS PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION PROGRAM

The League requests the Legislature to fully fund the state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program for FY 90 at an estimated amount of \$8.4 million.

In 1973, the program to exempt senior citizens from local property taxes was enacted. The intent of AS 29.45.030(e), which exempts persons over 65 from such taxes, was to make it easier for senior citizens to remain in their own homes and, thus, remain in Alaska. A complementary program, which provides refunds directly to senior citizen renters to compensate for property tax included in their rent charges, was also enacted at this

Table 1. Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	Shortfall/ Cost to Municipalities ^a	% ^b
1985	\$4,005,075	\$4,005,075	\$ 0	100.0
1986	4,977,451	4,008,600	968,851	79.5
1987	6,325,763	2,770,300	3,555,463	43.8
1988	6,753,663	2,622,969	4,130,694	38.8
1989	7,430,000	2,782,300	4,647,700	37.4
1990	8,400,000 (est.)	8,400,000 (req.)	0	100.0

^aThe actual cost to municipalities exceeds this figure by \$100,000 - \$160,000, depending on the underfunding of the renters program.

^bRatio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to the total cost of the program.

Source: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

time. In 1985, the programs were extended to include disabled veterans with a disability of 50 percent or more and their widows who are at least 60 years of age. That was also the last year the State provided full funding for the homeowners program, the total cost of which grew from \$197,050 in 1973 to over \$7 million in 1989.

The *Policy Statement* of the Alaska Municipal League includes the following statement with reference to state-mandated tax exemption programs: "If the reimbursements for state-mandated exemptions are not fully funded, currently or in the future, the exemptions should be repealed" (1989 *Policy Statement*, I.C.2). The League's top legislative priority for the Sixteenth Legislature is to enact legislation making any new mandate legislation that increases costs for municipalities null and void if adequate funding is not provided by the State. This program provides an excellent example of the way unfunded or underfunded state mandates can harm municipalities.

As Table 1 shows, for FY 86, the legislative appropriation for the property tax exemption program was just under 80 percent of the total program cost. Partially in response to AML efforts on the issue, in that year the Legislature amended AS 29.45.030 to make those covered by the program eligible for an exemption from taxes only on the first \$150,000 of the value of their property. Locally granted exceptions to this are allowed. Even with this amendment, the number of those eligible for the exemption and the cost to local governments of this state-mandated program continue to grow.

In FY 89, the total cost of the program was \$7,430,000 and only \$2,782,300 was appropriated by the Legislature, leaving local governments responsible for \$4,647,700, or over 60 percent of the total cost of this state-mandated program. In comparison, another program to aid senior citizens, the Longevity Bonus Program, will cost the State \$52.9 million in FY 89. In July 1988, Governor Steve Cowper vetoed legislation (HCS SS SB 56(Fin)) that would have converted this program to an annuity program with contributions from potential participants. That legislation would have saved the State almost \$327 million over the next fifteen years. In vetoing the legislation, Governor Cowper said that the State had sufficient funds to help its senior citizens.

In effect the cost to municipalities is even greater than the funding shortfall noted in Table 1 because of the costs of administration and the underfunding of the renters program. The renters refund program, through which the State makes payments directly to individuals, has not been fully funded since 1986. Reflecting a policy that favors renters to the detriment of municipalities, funds from the appropriation for the homeowners program have been transferred to the renters program, with the effect of increasing the burden on municipalities. Approximately \$100,000 was transferred in this way in FY 86 and in FY 87; in FY 88, the amount transferred was \$160,000.

Full funding of this state-mandated program is a state responsibility.

MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Alaska Municipal League requests that no cuts be made in funding for the Municipal Assistance Program and that the FY 90 appropriation remain at the FY 89 level of \$56,084,400.

In 1979, the Gross Business Receipts Program, which had returned 20 percent of the tax collected by the State within a jurisdiction to that jurisdiction, was repealed by the Legislature. The Municipal Assistance Program (AS 29.60.350) was established to replace this revenue source for local governments. Distributions under the program use the FY 78 allocation of Gross Business Receipts to municipalities (\$10.6 million) as a base, with additional appropriations divided among all recipients on a per capita basis. The primary objective of the Municipal Assistance Program as originally enacted was to reduce property taxes. The statutory guideline utilized for funding the program is to appropriate an amount equal to or greater than [emphasis added] 30 percent of the annual receipts from the Corporate Income Tax for the previous fiscal year.

Funding for this program has decreased from \$81,306,000 in FY 85 to \$56,084,400 in FY 89, a 31 percent decrease.

Table 2. Municipal Assistance Program Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Total Appropriation
1985	\$81,306,800
1986	81,306,800
1987	65,858,500
1988	56,084,400
1989	56,084,400
1990	56,084,400 (req.)

Source: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

STATE REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM

The Alaska Municipal League requests the Legislature to fund the State Revenue Sharing Program for FY 90 at the FY 89 level of \$40,773,400. The Legislature should be aware, however, that the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account of the State Revenue Sharing Program was not fully funded in FY 89 and an appropriation of an additional amount estimated at \$11,059,052 would be necessary to provide full funding of the entitlement for this portion of the program for FY 89. An estimated \$12,077,300 would be required for FY 90 full funding of the Miscellaneous Services Account.

The Alaska State Revenue Sharing Program was created in 1969. The original intent of the revenue sharing legislation was to 1) help ease fiscal problems facing local governments, 2) stabilize or reduce local property tax rates, 3) encourage local governments to provide adequate levels of public services, 4) inject a measure of budget planning and stability into local governments, and 5) improve the allocation of state funds by sharing them with local governments. This last point was based on the premise that local governments are more in tune with the needs of the public and are better able to respond and provide public goods and services in accordance with taxpayer preferences (Report of the Governor's Task Force on State Shared Revenue, 1985).

The total appropriation for the program in FY 70 was \$2 million. The original categorical program distributed funds based upon public services offered in a number of categories. In 1980 (when \$26.9 million was appropriated for the

Table 3. State Revenue Sharing Program Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Total Appropriation*
1985	\$60,350,000
1986	59,632,200
1987	47,879,100
1988	40,773,400
1989	40,773,400
1990	40,773,400 (req.)

*Including both the Tax Resources Equalization Account and the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account.
Source: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

program), the program was changed and there are now two separate accounts, the Tax Resources Equalization Account and the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account. Another program, the Hospital Construction Account was repealed in 1983 and is being phased out. Each of the two active accounts is distributed according to separate criteria (see below for more information on each part of the program).

As Table 3 shows, funding for the State Revenue Sharing Program, which reached a high of \$60,350,000 in 1985, has been cut drastically since then. The FY 89 appropriation is \$40.7 million, a 33.3 percent decrease in just four years. This precipitous decline has had a particularly strong impact on Alaska's municipalities because during the same period the assessed values of property throughout the State have dropped over \$3.2 billion, thus reducing revenues from local property taxes.

Tax Equalization Account

The central feature of the current State Revenue Sharing Program is the Tax Resource Equalization Account. Funds for this portion of the revenue sharing program account for over 65 percent of the total appropriation for revenue sharing in FY 89 and are a major source of revenue for local governments. The formula for this program takes into consideration the amount of local fiscal effort and the property tax base from which the municipality has to draw and rewards communities for their local taxing efforts. Decreases in local tax revenues because of devaluation of property may result in smaller grants under this program, thus doubling the negative impact of drops in assessed valuation.

Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account

The Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account of the State Revenue Sharing Program retains some of the categorical features of the original program. It provides aid for the following public services: local roads (\$2,500 per mile), ice road maintenance (\$1,500 per mile), hospital facilities (\$1,000 per bed provided for in construction design, with a minimum of \$50,000), health facilities (\$2,000 per bed actually used for patient care), and fire protection (\$10 per capita for population served). In addition, this account provides for a basic entitlement of \$25,000 for each unincorporated community with at least 25 permanent residents that is located in the unorganized borough.

Table 4. Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	Shortfall/ Cost to Municipalities	%*
1985	\$20,898,641	\$20,000,000	\$ 898,641	95.7
1986	21,978,021	20,000,000	1,978,021	91.0
1987	23,703,918	16,332,000	7,371,918	68.9
1988	25,059,785	13,908,181	11,151,604	55.5
1989	24,969,804	13,908,181	11,059,052	55.7
1990	25,985,481 (est.)	13,908,181 (req.)	12,077,300	53.5

*Ratio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to total cost of the program.
Source: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

As Table 4 shows, the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account has not been fully funded for nine years, which has caused a prorated reduction in the payments to each municipality. The underfunding of this account has hit the smaller communities, those in the most need, particularly hard.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION DEBT REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

As part of its state aid to municipalities funding package, the Alaska Municipal League requests that the Legislature fund the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Account at not less than the FY 89 level of \$109,472,700. However, the Legislature should be aware that a supplemental

appropriation of \$7.3 million would be necessary to full fund the State's obligation for the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Account for FY 89 and full funding for the program for FY 90 is estimated to be \$117 million.

In 1970, the Legislature established a program of reimbursing municipalities for a portion of their school construction debt in recognition of the requirement of the Alaska Constitution that the State provide education for its children. Under this program (AS 14.11.100), municipalities issue bonds for the entire cost of a school construction project and then are reimbursed annually for a portion of the cost of their debt service.

Table 5. School Construction Debt Reimbursement Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	Shortfall/ Cost to Municipalities	%*
1986	\$109,707,963	\$106,315,600	\$3,392,363	96.9
1987	125,272,615	115,845,000	9,427,615	92.4
1988	118,701,313	109,472,700	9,228,613	92.2
1989	116,784,855 (est)	109,472,700	7,312,155	93.7
1990	117,000,000 (est)	109,472,700 (req.)	7,527,300	93.6

*Ratio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to the districts' full entitlement.
Source: Department of Education

Over the years, the program has changed several times. At one time the percentage of debt reimbursed was as high as 100 percent, and at the present time municipalities are eligible for reimbursement of from 0 to 100 percent of their costs, depending on when their projects were originally approved. However, because of the continuing underfunding of the program, not only are they not reimbursed at their entitlement level, but they do not know what the reimbursement level will be until after the Legislature completes its annual appropriation process.

As Table 5 shows, in the last four years the reimbursement has ranged from 92.2 to 96.9 percent of the districts' statutory entitlement. Municipalities and their voters have made financial decisions based on the reimbursement rate in effect when they proposed bonding for school construction, and long-range budget decisions and financial plans have been based on this obligation and commitment of the State. Nevertheless, as state resources have shrunk in recent years and the Legislature has underfunded this entitlement program, those plans and decisions have been undermined by uncertainty. The funds available for the debt

reimbursement program have been prorated to eligible communities, and the municipal budget process has been upset because local governments have had to pay a larger share of the debt service than was anticipated and budgeted for. The unpredictability of reimbursement rates has been especially critical in the areas of the State with high growth during the early 1980s. It will continue to be a major problem during the lifetime of the bonds issued for construction in these areas if full funding of the entitlement is not guaranteed.

As Table 5 shows, in FY 88 the shortfall in funding to fully reimburse local governments for school construction debt service amounted to \$9,228,613; in FY 89, the shortfall is estimated at over \$7.3 million.

EDUCATION

Funding for education is the largest single item in the state budget, approximately 25 percent, and is the largest transfer of funds from the State to local governments. The Alaska Municipal League *Policy Statement* supports the "State's assuming full financial responsibility for basic education including funding of school construction" (1989 *Policy Statement*, II.A.1) because of the Alaska Constitution's mandate to establish and maintain a system of public education open to all children.

Education Foundation Formula

The Alaska Municipal League requests funding for the Education Foundation Formula for FY 90 of not less than the estimated cost of \$480,000,000 to make it possible for Alaska's municipalities to provide basic education for all children.

Table 6. Education Foundation Formula Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	%*
1986	\$491,159,214	\$491,159,214	100.0
1987	451,529,200	414,729,423	91.9
1988	437,438,385	437,438,385	100.0
1989	480,000,000 (est.)	447,500,900	100.0
1990	480,000,000 (est.)	480,000,000 (req.)	100.0

*Ratio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to entitlement.
Source: Department of Education

The main component of the state government's support of education for all Alaskan children is the Foundation Formula. This formula distributes funds to the local school districts based on the instructional unit concept. Minimum state aid to city and borough districts is now defined as 65 percent of basic need (with local governments required to contribute 35 percent of basic need or a 4-mill equivalency, whichever is less). Rural Education Attendance Areas are funded at 100 percent of basic need. On a statewide basis, approximately 72 percent of the cost of education is funded by the State, 22 percent by local governments, and 6 percent by the federal government with PL 874 grants for federally impacted school districts. Table 6 shows the historical trend in funding of the Foundation Formula.

Pupil Transportation

The Alaska Municipal League requests funding of the Pupil Transportation Account for FY 90 at not less than the FY 89 level of \$25,121,700.

Alaska has provided funding for pupil transportation since 1924-25, when the Territory of Alaska set up the first school transportation fund. As Table 7 shows, the Pupil Transportation Account has been underfunded for many years, which has placed a burden on the local governments that must provide transportation but bear the burden imposed by underfunding. In FY 89, the Pupil Transportation Account was fully funded.

Table 7. Pupil Transportation Account Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	%*
1985	na	\$24,648,300	na
1986	\$24,497,832	23,131,176	94.4
1987	23,713,035	21,343,816	89.9
1988	21,268,600	21,171,000	87.8
1989	25,121,700	25,121,700	100.0
1990	25,121,700 (est.)	25,121,700 (req.)	100.0

*Ratio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to entitlement.
Source: Department of Education

Resolution of the Alaska Municipal League

Resolution No. 89-14

**A RESOLUTION REQUESTING FORWARD AND EARLY
FUNDING FOR EDUCATION**

WHEREAS, until 1988 the Alaska State Legislature acted on funding for education during the last few days of the Legislative Session, and

WHEREAS, in most municipalities, the largest segment of the overall budget is the education budget, and

WHEREAS, in 1988 the Alaska State Legislature acted on education funding during the early part of the 1988 legislative session, enabling municipalities to project funding sources and to complete their budget in a timely manner, and

WHEREAS, early funding allows municipalities to know the amount of funds available from the State at an early date, and

WHEREAS, forward funding would allow a municipality to know a year in advance the amount of funds which will be available for education;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League urges Governor Steve Cowper to include both forward funding and early funding in his budget and to support both programs.

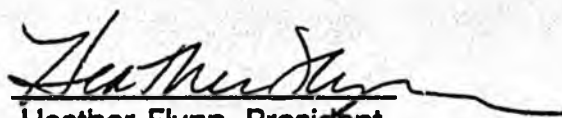
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Alaska Municipal League that the Alaska State Legislature is requested to enact legislation that will allow forward funding for education and to appropriate the necessary funds for forward funding.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in the event forward funding for education is not enacted by the Legislature, the Alaska Municipal League respectfully requests the Alaska State Legislature to pass early education funding during the first half of the legislative session.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is requested to approve legislation pertaining to educational funding enacted by the legislature, whether that funding is forward funding or early funding.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League's strong and unwavering support for education is not meant to diminish the importance to many communities of adequate funding for the municipal assistance and revenue sharing programs.

Adopted this 18th day of November 1988 in Fairbanks, Alaska.


Heather Flynn, President

ATTEST:


Scott A. Burgess, Executive Director

Resolution of the Alaska Municipal League

Resolution No. 89-3

**A RESOLUTION REQUESTING ADEQUATE FUNDING
OF MUNICIPAL ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS**

WHEREAS, declining oil revenues have resulted in a 10 percent decrease in spending in the State budget while State aid to municipalities has been reduced by over 30 percent, and

WHEREAS, by statute the State has established several entitlement programs that share state revenues with municipalities to assist them in the provision of basic services for Alaskans at the local level, and

WHEREAS, the State Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Tax Exemption Program and the companion Renters Equivalency Program have cost Alaskan municipalities over \$13,000,000 since 1986 because of underfunding by the Legislature, and

WHEREAS, inequities and inconsistencies in State funding of school construction have cost municipalities over \$29,000,000 in unreimbursed school debt since 1986, and

WHEREAS, the State Revenue Sharing Program, created by the Alaska State Legislature in 1969 to encourage local governments to provide adequate levels of public services and to inject a measure of stability into the municipal budgeting procedure, has been reduced by fully one third since 1986, and

WHEREAS, the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account of the Revenue Sharing Program, which provides specific funds for local roads, ice roads, hospital and health facilities, fire departments and unincorporated communities, has not been fully funded for nine years, and

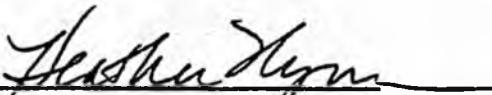
WHEREAS, the Municipal Assistance Program has also been reduced by over 30 percent since 1986, and

WHEREAS, basic education for Alaska's children is a constitutionally mandated function of the State, and the Education Foundation Formula is the single most important component in the state system for funding this need, and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Municipal League wishes to indicate its fiscal responsibility and recognizes that the price of oil may not allow increases in the entitlement programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League urges the Governor and the 16th Alaska State Legislature to provide funding for municipal entitlement programs in an amount not less than was appropriated in FY 89.

Adopted this 18th day of November 1988 in Fairbanks, Alaska.


Heather Flynn, President

ATTEST:


Scott A. Burgess, Executive Director

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9

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: March 31, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/28/89

The FINANCE Committee considered:

SB 39

SENATE BILL NO. 39 [AMATEUR RADIO WEEK]
"An Act relating to Amateur Radio Week."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with _____ the same title
- a new title
- have attached amendment(s)
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note _____
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) (Senate) 1/19/89 DQ
- zero fn/analysis _____ Admin

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not Pass No Rec Amend

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend

Chairman's Signature

STATE OF ALASKA 1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB39
Publish Date: 1/19/89

REQUEST _____

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: A11
Title: An Act relating to Amateur BRU: _____
Radio Week
Sponsor: Fischer Components: _____
Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

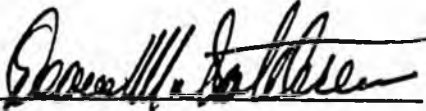
FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

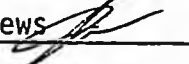
GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Dean Gottehrer  Phone: 465-2200
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/17/89

Approved by Commissioner: John M. Andrews  Date: 1/17/89
Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)
Senate Secretary

1 IN THE SENATE BY FISCHER AND STURGULEWSKI

2 SENATE BILL NO. 39

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to Amateur Radio Week."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 44.12 is amended by adding a new section to read:

9 Sec. 44.12.200. OBSERVANCE OF AMATEUR RADIO WEEK. To increase
10 public awareness of the vital importance of amateur radio to the life
11 and safety of the citizens of the state, each year the governor shall
12 issue a proclamation designating as Amateur Radio Week the week in
13 June that includes the fourth Saturday of the month.

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269 H



State Senate

White In Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representatives Ron Larson and
Lyman Hoffman, Co-Chairmen
House Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *PF*

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 39
(relating to Amateur Radio Week)

DATE: April 8, 1989

I would appreciate your consideration for scheduling the above referenced bill for a hearing before the House Finance Committee at your earliest possible convenience.

Passage of this legislation will provide for the annual observance of amateur radio week in Alaska. It will also coincide with the nationwide "Field Day" activities that the American Radio Relay League sponsors each year on the fourth Saturday in June.

The primary reason for my introduction of this legislation is to officially recognize the important service that amateur radio operators, better known as "Hams", have and will continue to provide in the State. In numerous cases, amateur radio operators have been the only link between Alaska and the lower forty-eight states. For an example, during the 1964 Alaska Earthquake; amateur radio operators provided the first reports to the world that Kodiak had survived the earthquake. During the days that followed, they were the only viable communication the state could depend upon.

As stated in the preliminary report, prepared by the Office of Civil Defense; Office of the Secretary of the Army, and the Department of Defense, concerning the Great Earthquake,.... "Amateur radio was indispensable in this disaster. One of the reasons for this capability is that amateur radio is an integral part of many Alaskans' daily communication with other places"....

Memorandum

Representatives Larson and Hoffman

April 8, 1989

Page Two

Additionally, when local emergencies occur such as fires and automobile accidents, amateur radio operators very often play a part in relaying information, vital to the public's safety, as well as aiding in contacting the victims next of kin. Many operators offer to send free messages, during the holidays, to families of our serviceman.

For these special reasons, I think it is important that amateur radio operators be officially recognized.

As you are aware, identical legislation passed the Senate unanimously, early, during the Fifteenth Legislature. Additionally, last session, the House State Affairs and Telecommunications Committees reported the bill out of their respective committees with "unanimous" do-pass recommendations. The House Labor & Commerce Committee also considered this bill and reported it out with 3 "do pass" votes and 2 "no recommendations". It was never calandared by the House Rules Committee for House action prior to adjournment.

Your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

PAF/sgn

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R

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

3/23/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 5/7/89

Mr. President:

Finance

Committee considered SB 42

state marine parks

and recommended

- replace with CS 5B42 (FIN)) same title
- or adopt CS _____) new title
- attached amendment(s) and technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____

- FISCAL NOTE(S)** ^{DF&G} zero fiscal impact appropriation no FN
 new updated previous DOR 36.5
 same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

[Signature]
Irue/raice

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature]
Carl T. [unclear] No Rec
[Signature] No Rec

[Signature]

Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

[Signature] Co-CHAIR
 No Rec

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

R/O SFC 5-7-89
BILL VERSION CS SB 42 (Finance)

PUBLISH DATE: 3/23/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 23-Jan-89 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: An Act relating to state BRU: Parks Management
 marine parks
 Sponsor: Szymanski & Kertulla Components: Parks Management
 Requestor: Community & Regional Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
TRAVEL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
SUPPLIES		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
EQUIPMENT		19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Prepared by: Neil Johannsen Phone: 762-2600
 Division: Parks Management Date: 3/22/89

Approved by Commissioner: Lennie Gorsuch Date: 3/22/89
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

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

SB 42
1/25/89

Marine Parks

Personal Services: The following person months would be added to existing positions:

PCN 5223 Park Ranger I (Seward), 2 months @ \$3400/month - \$ 6,800
PCN 5144 Park Ranger II (Glenallen-Valdez), 1.5 months
@ \$3437/month -- \$ 5,200

Contractual: Boat storage, film processing, aircraft and vessel charters -- \$ 2,000

Supplies: Purchase of two lifejackets, a marine radio, fire extinguishers, emergency signaling equipment, survival suit, and miscellaneous camping equipment -- \$ 3,000

Equipment: Purchase of one 15 foot inflatable boat with a 25 hp motor and a trailer for use in the Valdez area, and purchase of one 18 foot Boston whaler for use in the Seward/Whittier area. \$19,500

Total \$36,500

These funds will provide a basic level of management for the new marine parks, as well as seven other previously established marine parks in this area. Rangers will work with the Prince William Sound Recreation Association in routinely supervising and managing the area's marine parks, and in developing management plans required under AS 41.21.302(c). The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation has signed a cooperative management agreement with this non-profit group.

740 SEC 5-7-89

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB42
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: State Marine Parks

Agency Affected: Dept. of Fish and Game
BRU: Habitat

Sponsor: _____
Requestor: Szymanski & Kerttula

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		0				
TRAVEL		0				
CONTRACTUAL		0				
SUPPLIES		0				
EQUIPMENT		0				
LAND & STRUCTURES		0				
GRANTS, CLAIMS		0				
MISCELLANEOUS		0				
TOTAL OPERATING		0				

CAPITAL		0				
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REVENUE		0				
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0				
FEDERAL FUNDS		0				
OTHER		0				
TOTAL		0				

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis]

Prepared by: Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Phone: 465-4105
Division: Habitat *Keneth H. Bishop* Date: 1/23/89

Approved by Commissioner: *Orin Kellensworth* Date: 1.23.89
Agency: Dept. of Fish and Game

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

received
1-23-89

5842



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Habitat	BILL NUMBER SB42	SPONSOR Szymanski and Kerttula
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An Act relating to state marine parks			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Frank Rue	<i>Eric H. Beck</i>	DATE 1/23/89	COMMITTEE SIGNATURE <i>Robert A. Szymanski</i> DATE 1-23-89

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Department of Natural Resources Division of Parks	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Recreational users; fishermen; hunters
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL None known	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL None known

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT
To add new marine parks to the state park system.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

The bill would add to the marine parks system eleven new areas: Boswell Bay Beaches; Canoe Passage; Decision Point; Driftwood Bay; Entry Cove; Granite Bay; Kayak Island; Jack Bay; Safety Cove; Sandspit Point; Sunny Cove; and Thumb Cove. This bill is in compliance with the recommendations agreed to in the Prince William Sound Area Plan.

As written, the bill will specifically avoid overlap with the existing Copper River Delta Critical Habitat Area. The critical habitat area is already managed for protection of fish and wildlife and their habitats and public use and enjoyment.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

received
1-23-89

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

Original sponsors: Szymanski and Kerttula

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 42 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to state marine parks."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 41.21.302 is amended by adding a new subsection to
9 read:

10 (i) The commissioner may enter into a concession contract under
11 AS 41.21.027 and AS 36 to provide services or construct facilities in
12 a marine park unit of the Alaska State Marine Park System.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 41.21.304 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

14 (20) Boswell Bay Beaches

15 Township 17 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

16 Section 10: Above the mean high tide line

17 Section 15: Above the mean high tide line, except

18 South of Point Bentinck South of a line bearing

19 South 68 degrees East, below the mean high tide

20 line

21 Sections 19 - 22

22 (21) Canoe Passage

23 Township 15 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

24 Section 31: E1/2E1/2

25 Section 32

26 Township 16 South, Range 4 West, Copper River Meridian

27 Section 6: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

28 Township 16 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

29 Section 3: The land South and West of the mid-channel

1 of Canoe Passage

2 Section 4: The land and water south of the mid-channel
3 of Canoe Passage in N1/2

4 Section 5: N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NE1/4

5 Section 10: N1/2NE1/4

6 Sections 11 - 12: N1/2N1/2

7 (22) Decision Point

8 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

9 Section 5: SW1/4SW1/4

10 Section 6: S1/2S1/2

11 Section 7: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

12 Section 8: W1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

13 (23) Driftwood Bay

14 Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

15 Section 14: SW1/4

16 Section 15

17 Section 16: E1/2E1/2

18 Section 21: NE1/4NE1/4

19 Section 22: N1/2

20 Section 23: NW1/4

21 (24) Entry Cove

22 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

23 Section 2: S1/2

24 Section 3: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4

25 Sections 10 - 11: N1/2

26 (25) Granite Bay

27 Township 9 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

28 Sections 4 - 6: S1/2

29 Sections 7 - 8

1 Section 9: N1/2, SW1/4

2 Section 17: W1/2W1/2

3 Section 18: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4

4 (26) Kayak Island

5 Township 22 South, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

6 Section 25

7 Section 36: N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

8 Township 22 South, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

9 Section 16: N1/2, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

10 Section 20

11 Section 21: NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

12 Section 29: NW1/4

13 Section 30: W1/2

14 Township 23 South, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

15 Section 1: N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

16 Section 2

17 Sections 10 - 11

18 (27) Jack Bay

19 Township 9 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian

20 Section 31: S1/2SW1/4

21 Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

22 Section 35: SE1/4SE1/4

23 Section 36: S1/2S1/2

24 Township 10 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian

25 Section 6: N1/2NW1/4

26 Township 10 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

27 Section 1

28 Section 2: N1/2, N1/2N1/2S1/2

29 Section 3: NE1/4NE1/4

1 Section 12: E1/2NE1/4, E1/2W1/2NE1/4

2 (28) Safety Cove

3 Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

4 Section 23: S1/2

5 Section 24: SW1/4

6 Section 25: NW1/4

7 Section 26: N1/2

8 (29) Sandspit Point

9 Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

10 Section 5: SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4

11 Section 8: N1/2

12 (30) Sunny Cove

13 Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

14 Section 19

15 Section 20: W1/2W1/2

16 Township 3 South, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian

17 Section 24: E1/2E1/2

18 (31) Thumb Cove

19 Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

20 Section 16: W1/2, W1/2NE1/4

21 Section 17: E1/2.

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Alaska State Legislature

Senator Mike Szymanski

While in Session:
P.O. Box V
State Capitol, Room 11
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4978/4979
FAX (907) 465-2652

March 30, 1989

During Interim:
3111 C Street, Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7617

165 E. Parks Highway
Legislative Information Office
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 376-MIKE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Rick Uehling, Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Mike Szymanski

RE: Scheduling SB 42 for Committee Hearing

I wish to request a hearing in the Senate Finance Committee to review SB 42, a bill for making additions to state marine parks.

Attached are background materials, fiscal notes and a position paper. If you have questions regarding the legislation or a hearing date, please contact my staffperson, Mary McBurney, at 4978.

Senate District E

Mat-Su • So. Anchorage • Bird/Indian • Girdwood • Whittier • Nikiski • Cooper Landing • Hope • Seward • Cordova • Valdez

PROPOSED ADDITIONS
TO THE
ALASKA MARINE PARK SYSTEM

The bill will add twelve marine parks to the Alaska State Park System. Five of the areas are located in the Seward/Resurrection Bay area and seven are located in Prince William Sound. These areas will be managed under the same laws and regulations as existing units of the Alaska Marine Park System (AS 41.21.302).

The areas proposed as marine parks possess a wide variety of public values. They are areas frequented by Alaskans and visitors to the state for saltwater recreation activities. They contain outstanding scenic and natural values. Fish and wildlife values in these areas are high. These areas are generally located close to the communities of Seward, Whittier, Valdez and Cordova. They range in size from several hundred acres to several thousand. Under the provisions of the existing marine park law (AS 41.21.302) these areas will be managed to:

- (1) maintain natural, cultural, and scenic values;
- (2) maintain fish and wildlife resources and lawful existing uses of these resources;
- (3) promote and support recreation and tourism in the state.

DNR is assigned the land and resource management responsibilities in the areas. ADF&G manages the fish and wildlife resources including harvest activities.

Development of aquaculture facilities is permitted, though it may be regulated to protect park values. Access to adjoining mining claims is provided for as is cooperative management of native historical sites. Management plans are to be prepared for each area. The preparation of these plans requires consultation with agencies, local governments and interest groups.

The proposed marine parks are supported by the Cities of Seward and Whittier, Chugach Alaska, Inc. and outdoor recreation and conservation groups. The designation by the legislature of these areas as marine parks is recommended by DNR's recently completed Prince William Sound Area Plan. Public support for the establishment of these marine parks is strong, as evidenced by testimony at numerous public meetings on the Prince William Sound Area Plan.

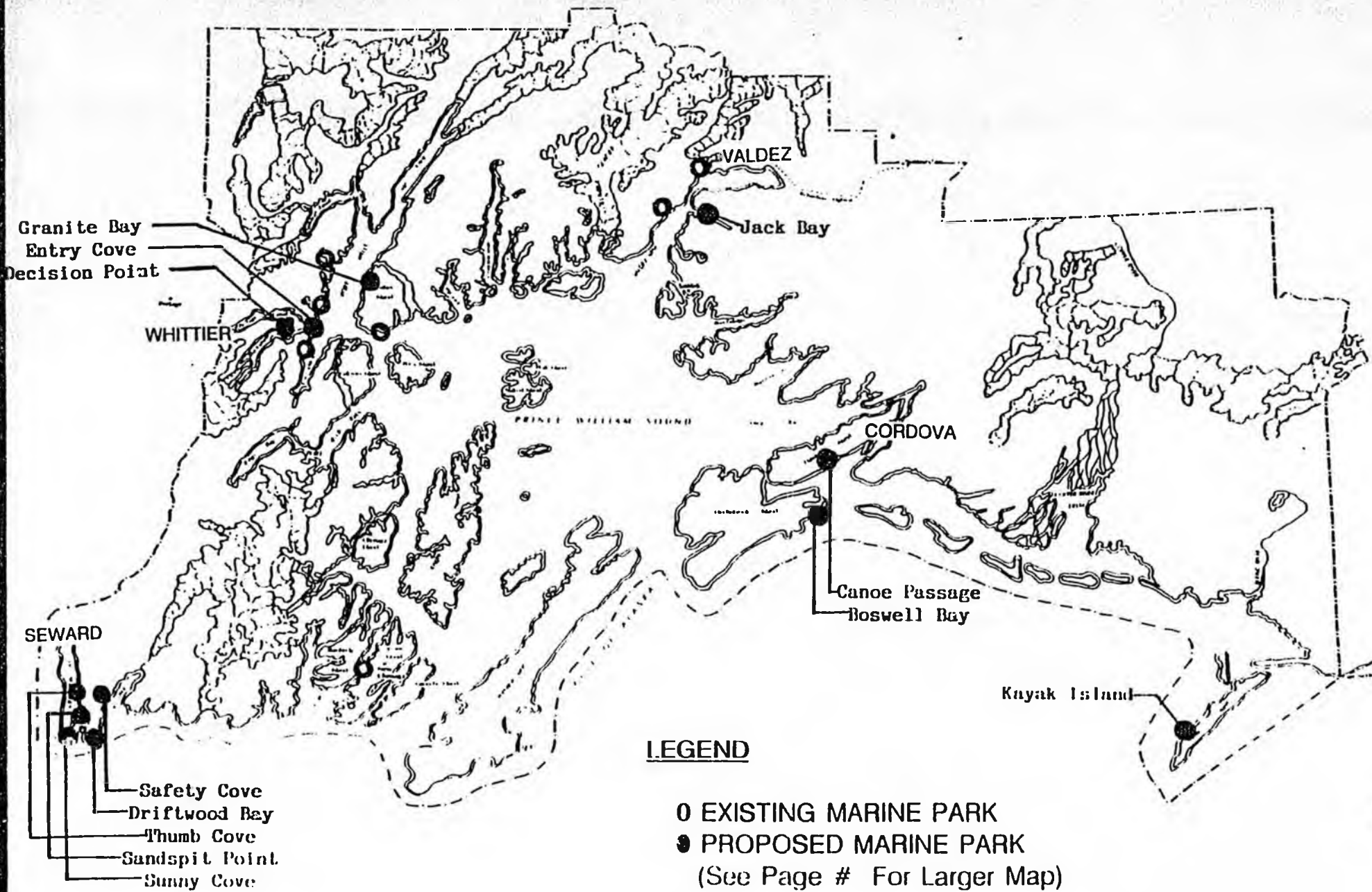
INTENT LANGUAGE FOR CS SB 42 (RESOURCES)
RE:AQUACULTURE IN MARINE PARKS

The Legislature has for years encouraged the development of nonprofit fisheries rehabilitation, enhancement and development projects in Alaska, and has determined that done properly, such projects are compatible with state marine parks.

We recognize that the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Fish and Game each have their own responsibilities for review, oversight, and permitting regarding development of aquaculture projects within parks. But there are benefits to be gained both by the agencies and the applicants through the streamlining and coordination between the two departments in this area.

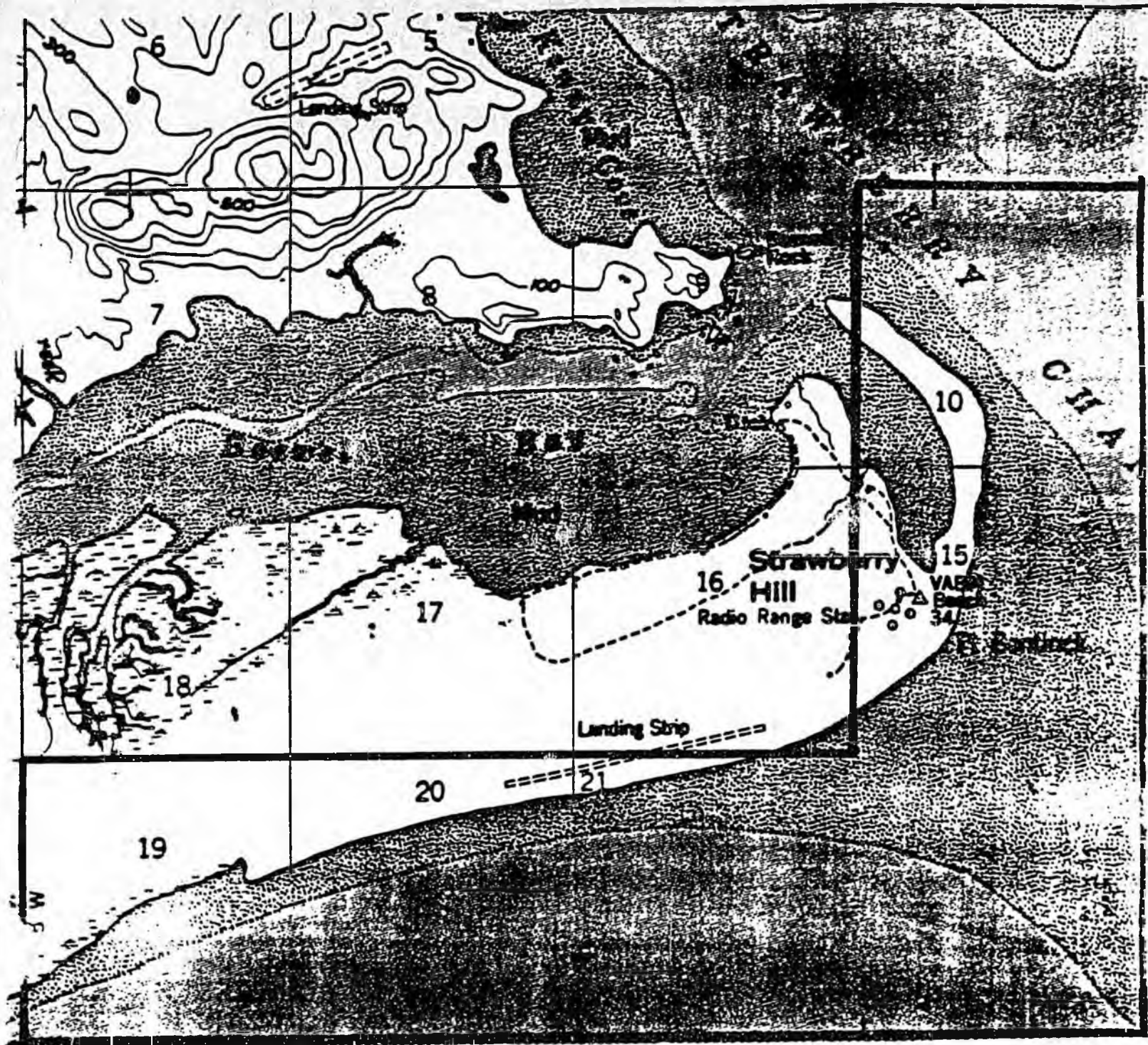
It is the Legislature's intent to request that in order to share information from their respective areas of expertise, and to avoid duplication of efforts, DNR and ADF&G establish a joint review and approval process for the permitting of nonprofit aquaculture activities in state marine parks.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND/RESURRECTION BAY STATE MARINE PARKS



LIST OF AREAS

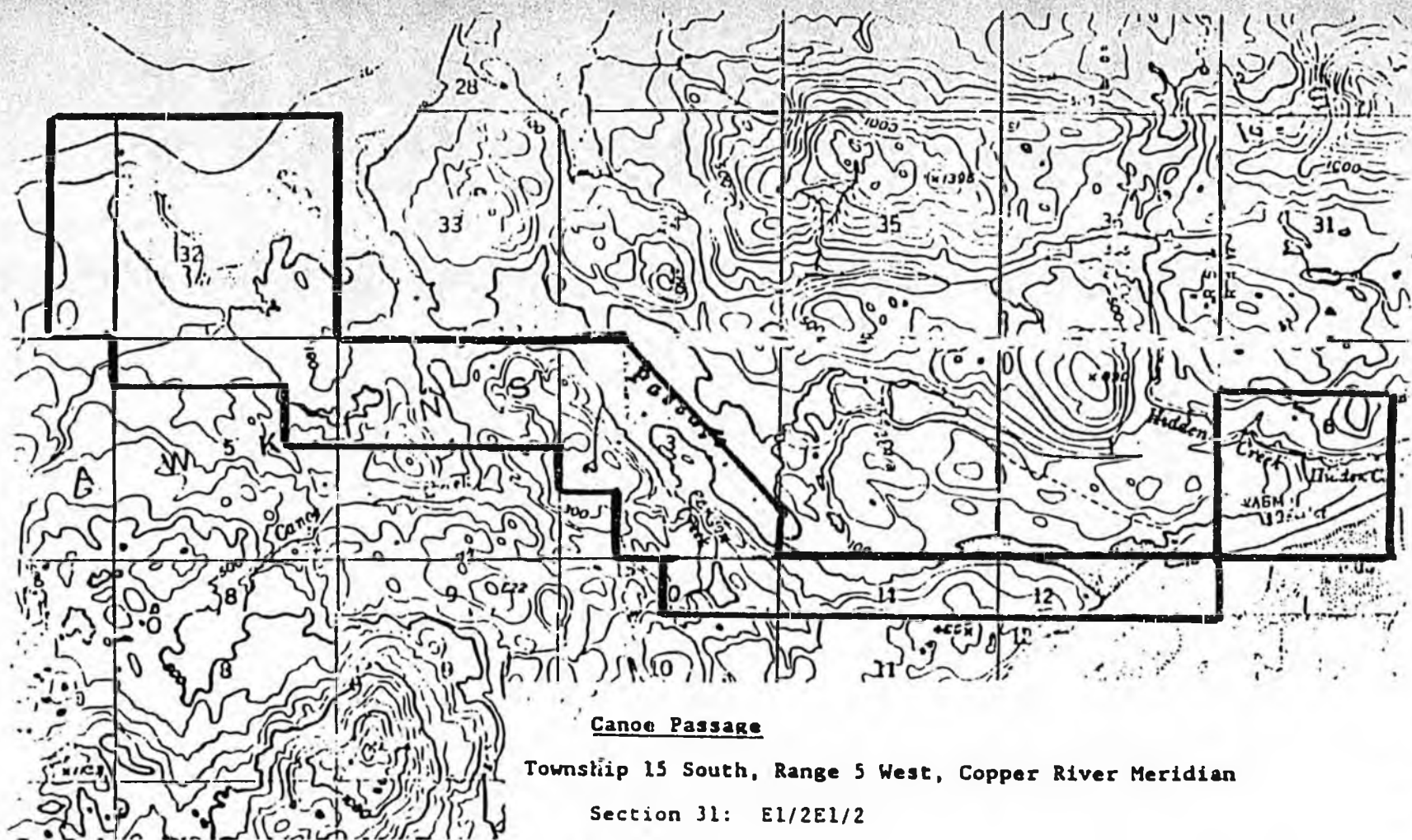
<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Map Page #</u>	<u>AS.41.21.304#</u>
Boswell Bay	799	6	20
Canoe Passage	2,735	7	21
Decision Point	460	8	22
Driftwood Bay	840	9	23
Entry Cove	370	10	24
Granite Bay	2,105	11	25
Kayak Island	1,437	12	26
Jack Bay	811	13	27
Safety Cove	660	14	28
Sandspit Point	600	15	29
Sunny Cove	300	16	30
Thumbs Cove	300	17	31



BOSWELL BAY BEACHES (Upland acreage = approximately 799 acres)

Township 17 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian.

- Section 10: ALL excluding the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area
- Section 15: ALL excluding the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area
- Section 19: ALL
- Section 20: ALL
- Section 21: ALL
- Section 22: ALL



Canoe Passage

Township 15 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

Section 31: E1/2E1/2

Section 12: All

Township 16 South, Range 4 West, Copper River Meridian

Section 6: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

Township 16 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

Section 3: the land South and West of the mid-channel
of Canoe Passage

Section 4: N1/2

Section 5: N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NE1/4

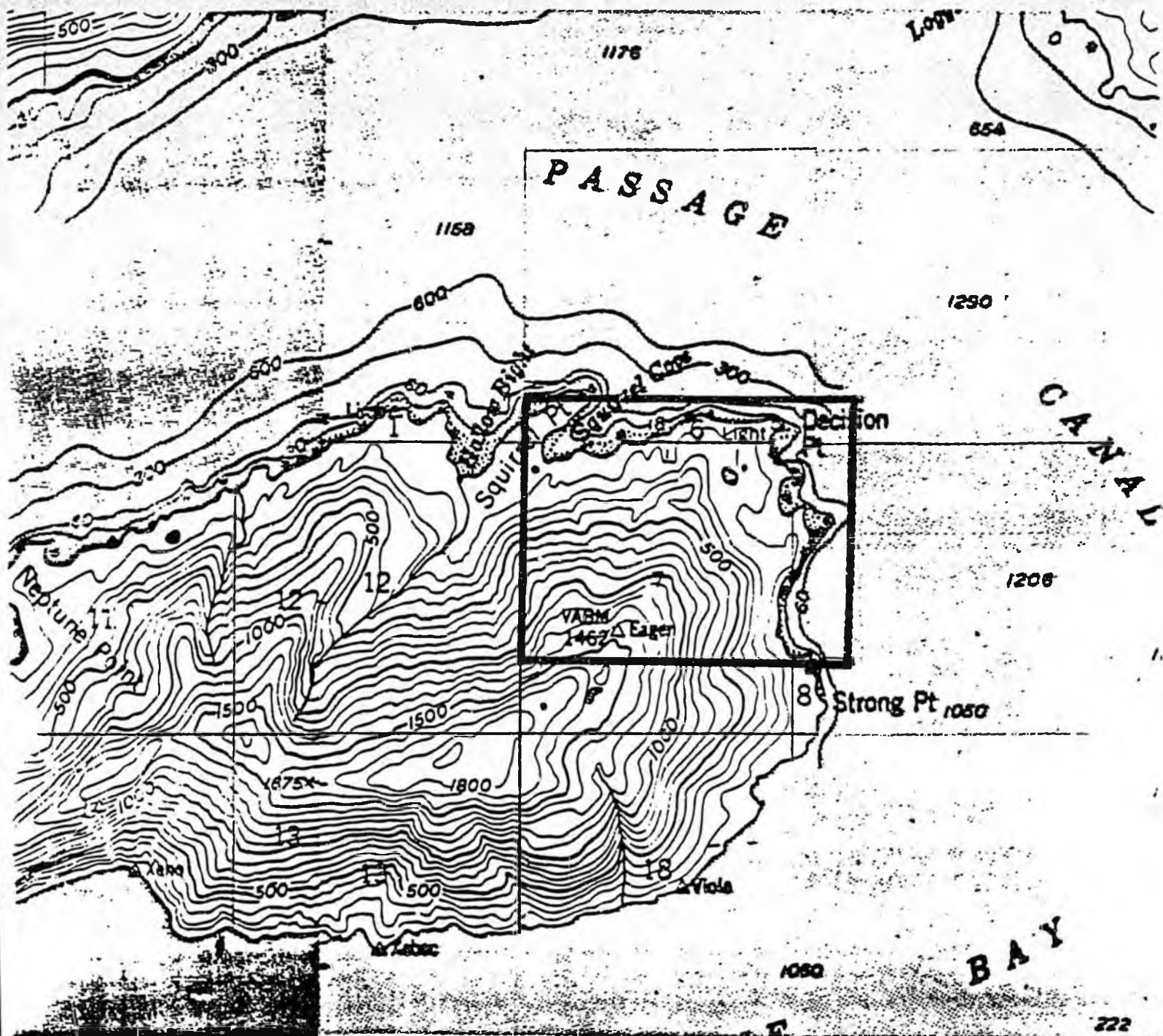
Section 10: N1/2NE1/4

Sections 11 -- 12: N1/2N1/2

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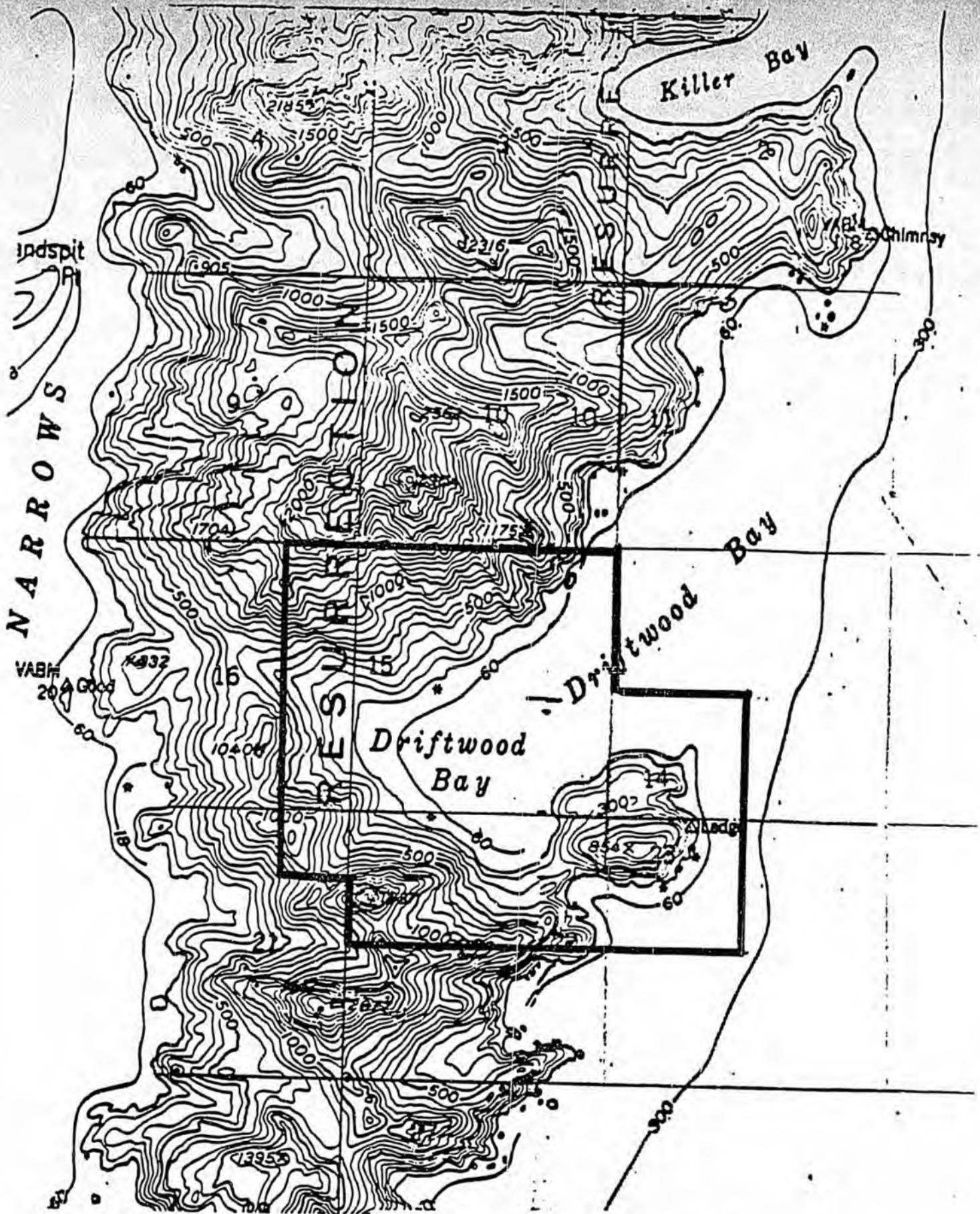


DECISION POINT (Upland acreage = approximately 460 acres)

Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 5: SW1/4SW1/4
- Section 6: S1/2S1/2
- Section 7: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
- Section 8: W1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

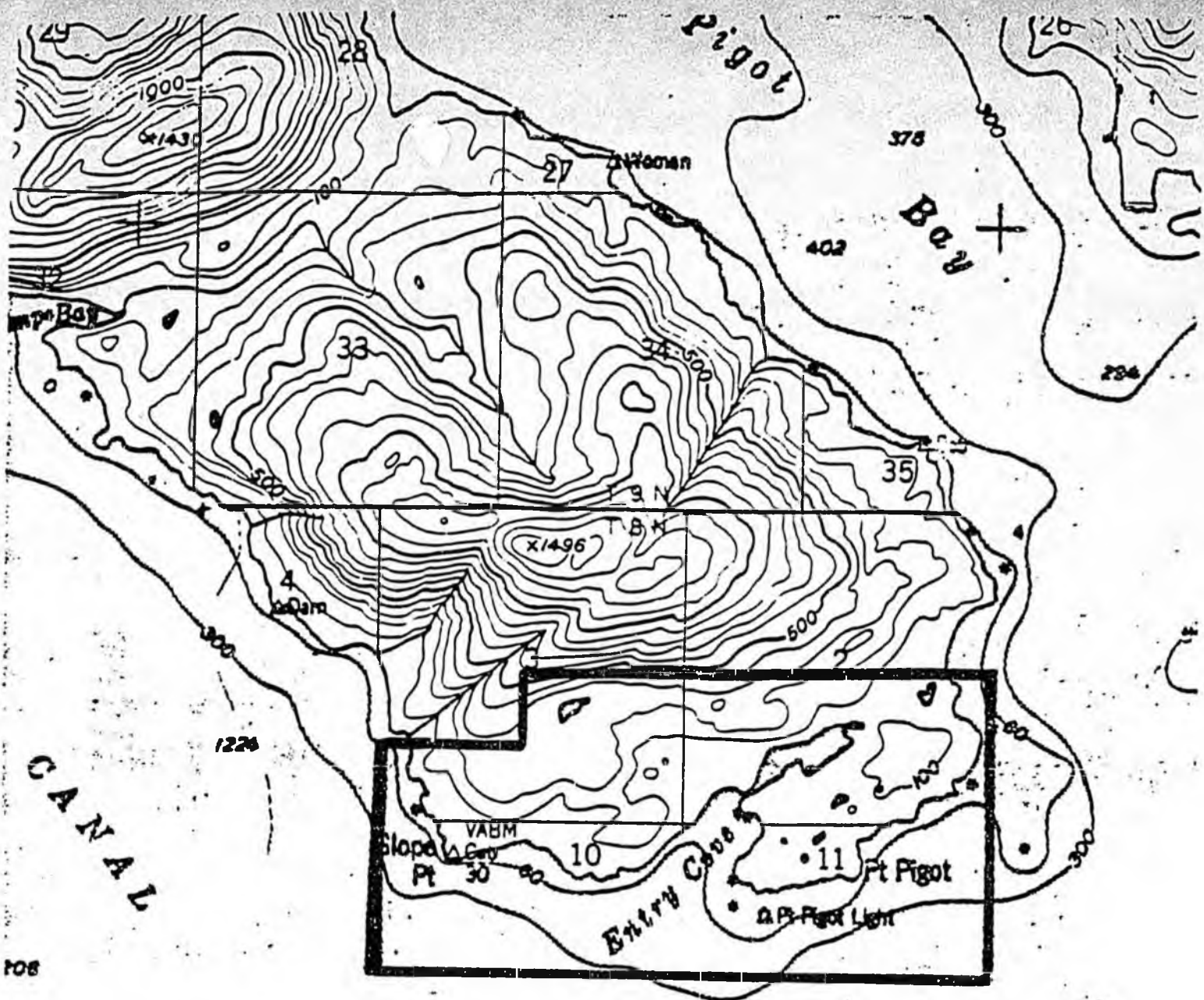




DRIFTWOOD BAY (Upland acreage = approximately 840 acres)

Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 14: SW1/4
- Section 15: ALL
- Section 16: E1/2E1/2
- Section 21: NE1/4NE1/4
- Section 22: N1/2
- Section 23: NW1/4



ENTRY COVE (Upland acreage = approximately 370 acres)

Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

Section 2: S1/2

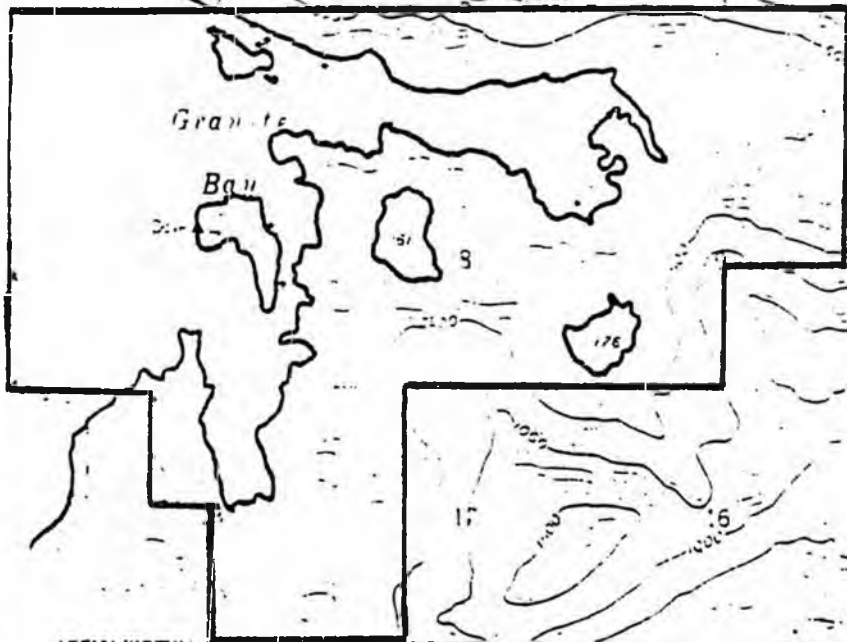
Section 3: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4

Section 10: N1/2

Section 11: N1/2

0 1 mile

N



Granite

Bay

E S T H E R

Granite Bay

Township 9 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

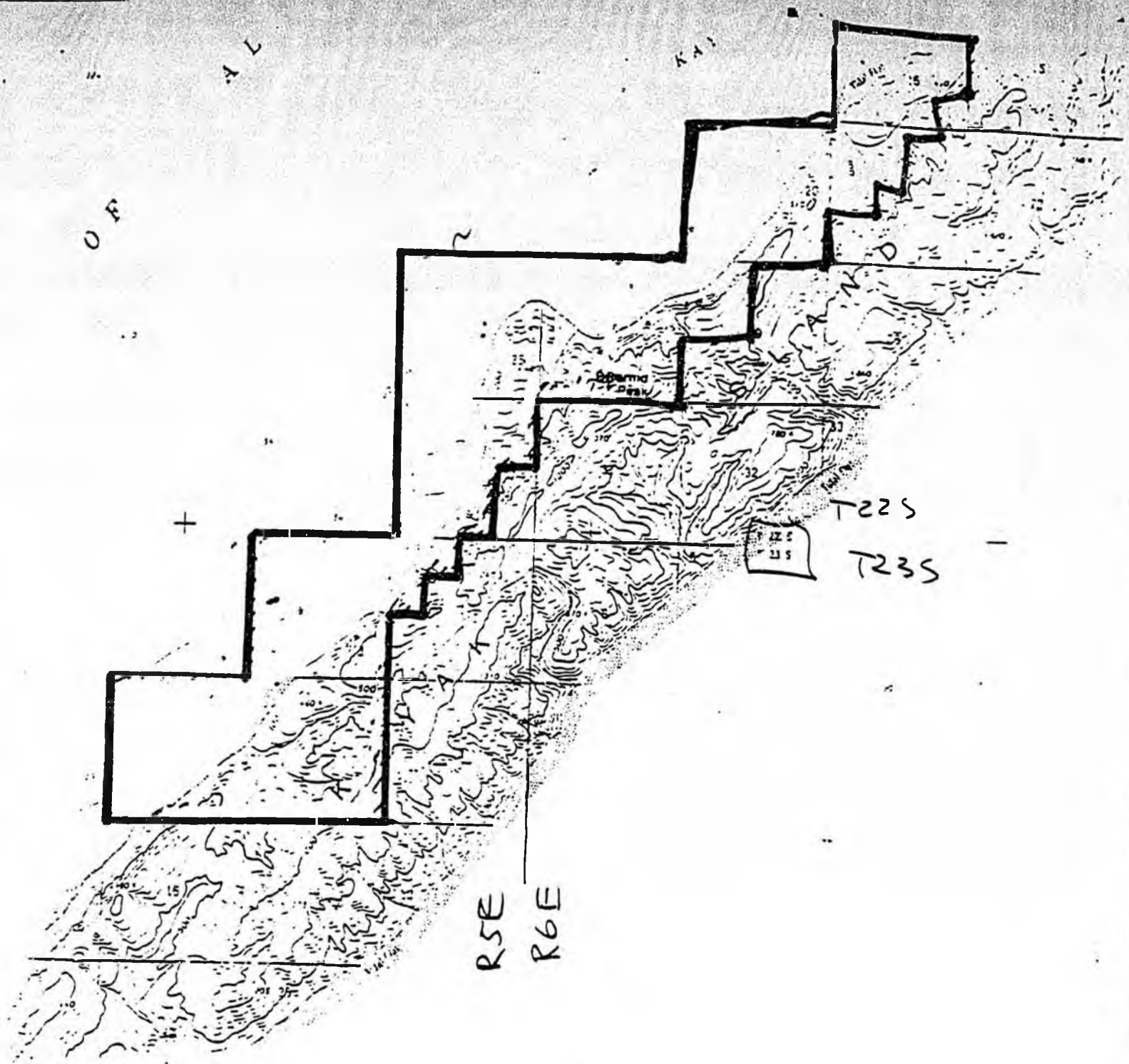
Sections 4 -- 6: S1/2

Sections 7 -- 8: All

Section 9: N1/2, SW1/4

Section 17: W1/2W1/2

Section 18: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4



Kayak Island

Township 22 South, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 25: All

Section 36: N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

Township 22 South, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 16: N1/2, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

Section 20: All

Section 21: NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

Section 29: NW1/4

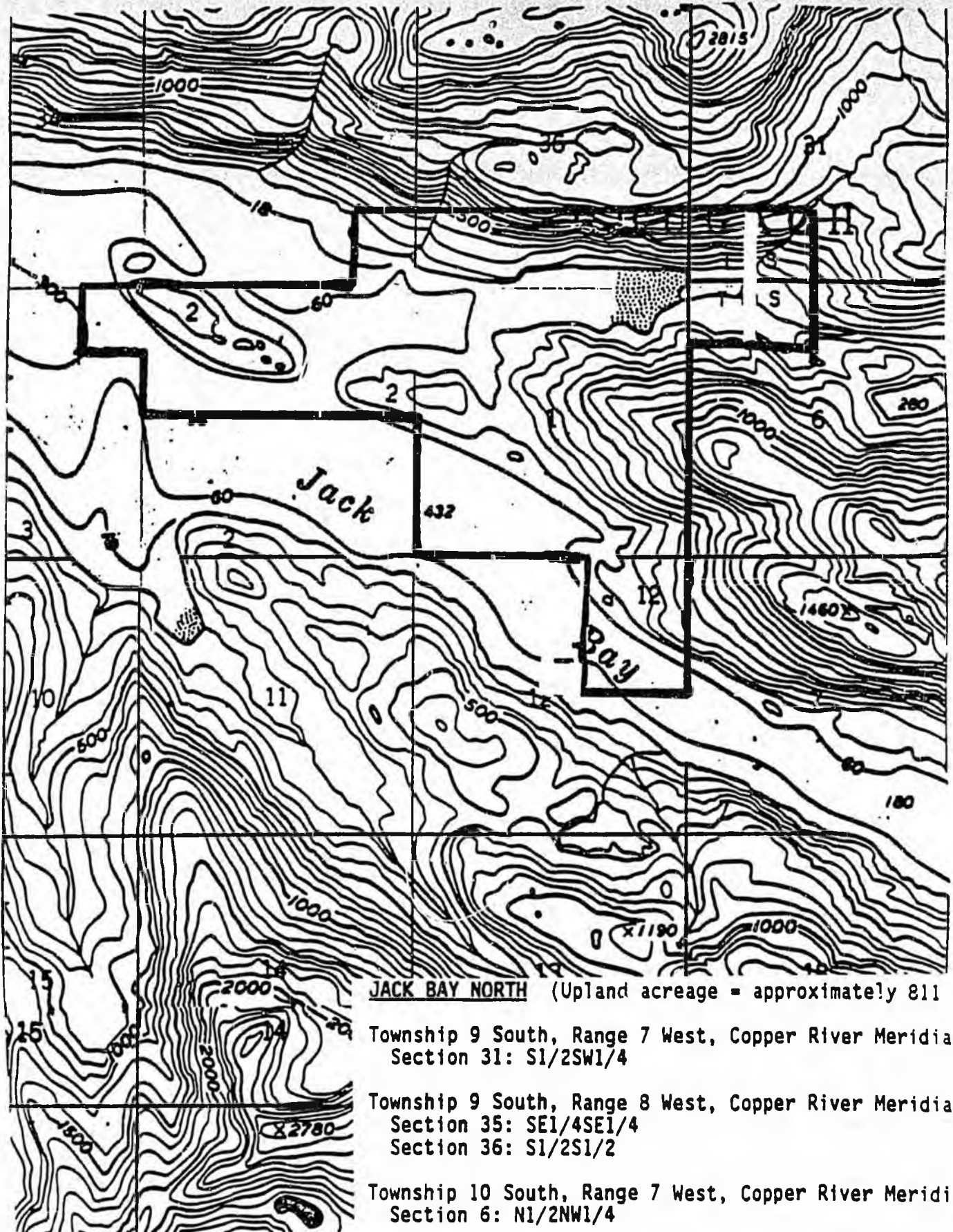
Section 30: All

Township 23 South, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 1: N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

Section 2: All

Sections 10 -- 11: All



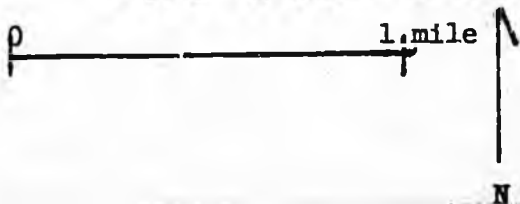
JACK BAY NORTH (Upland acreage = approximately 811 acres)

Township 9 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian
Section 31: S1/2SW1/4

Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian
Section 35: SE1/4SE1/4
Section 36: S1/2S1/2

Township 10 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian
Section 6: N1/2NW1/4

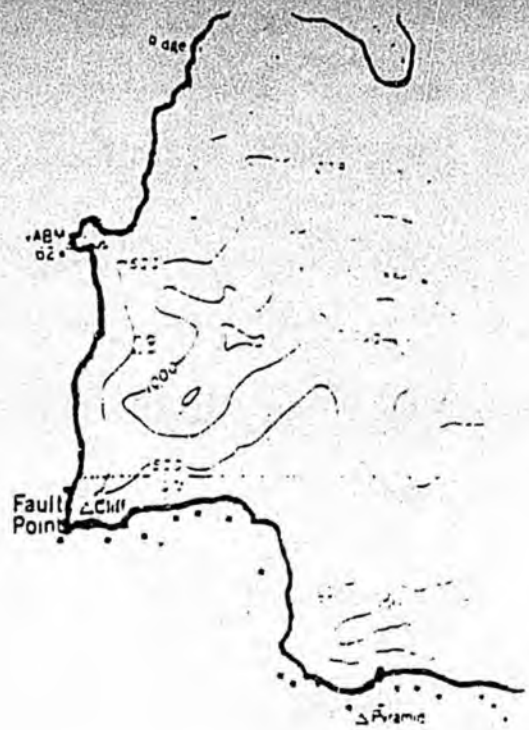
Township 10 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian
Section 1: ALL
Section 2: N1/2, N1/2N1/2S1/2
Section 3: NE1/4NE1/4
Section 12: E1/2NE1/4, E1/2W1/2NE1/4





HARBOR

DAY



B L Y I N G

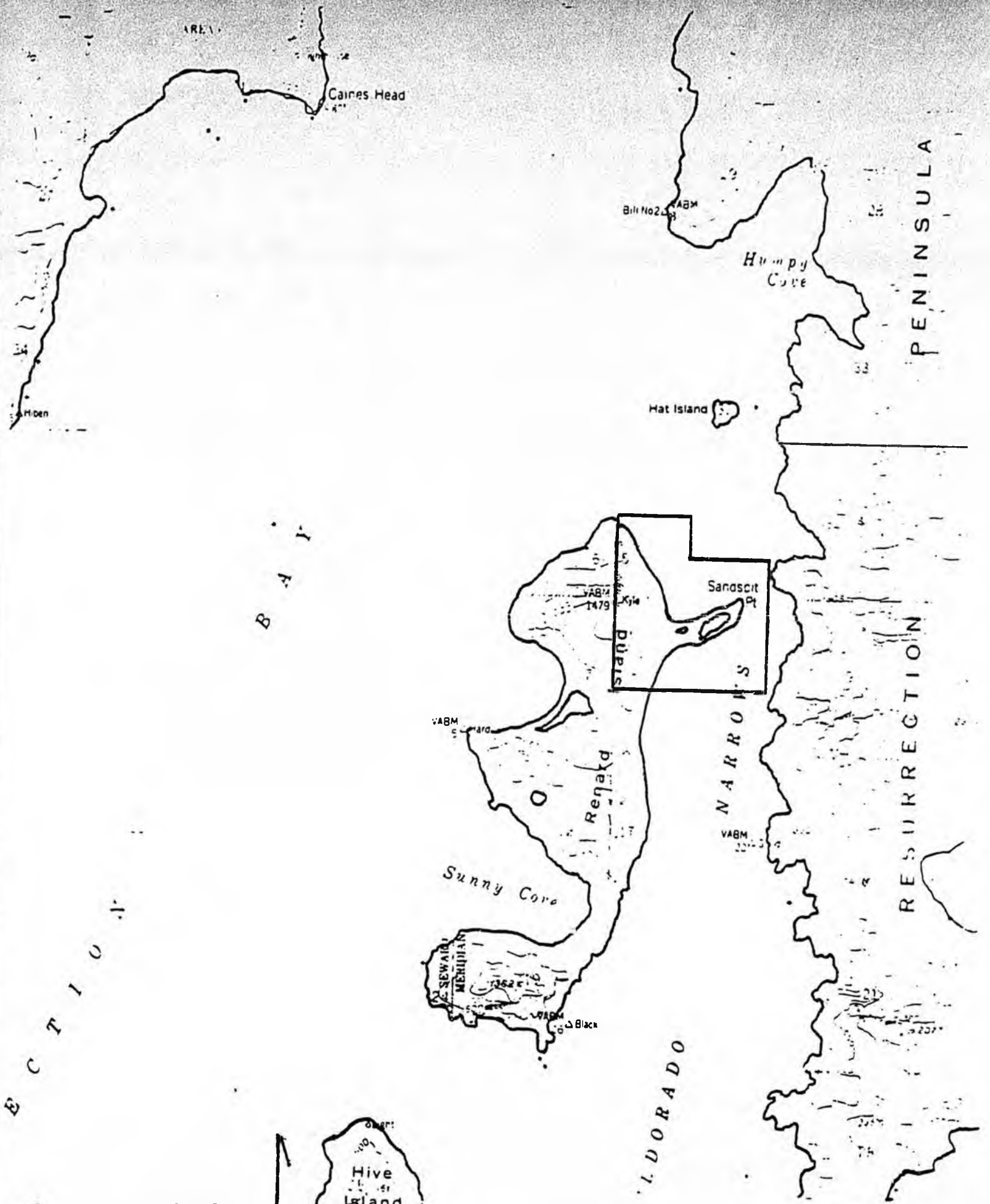
SAFETY COVE (Upland acreage = approximately 660 acres)

Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 23: S1/2
- Section 24: SW1/4
- Section 25: NW1/4
- Section 26: N1/2



LINDSAY D-71



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PENINSULA

RESURRECTION

NARROWS

L. DORADO

0 1 mile



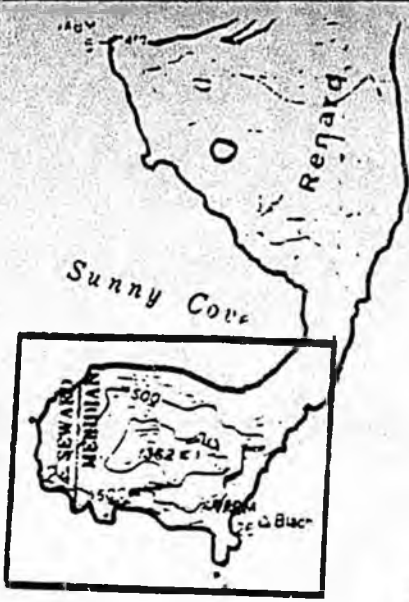
Sandspit Point

Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

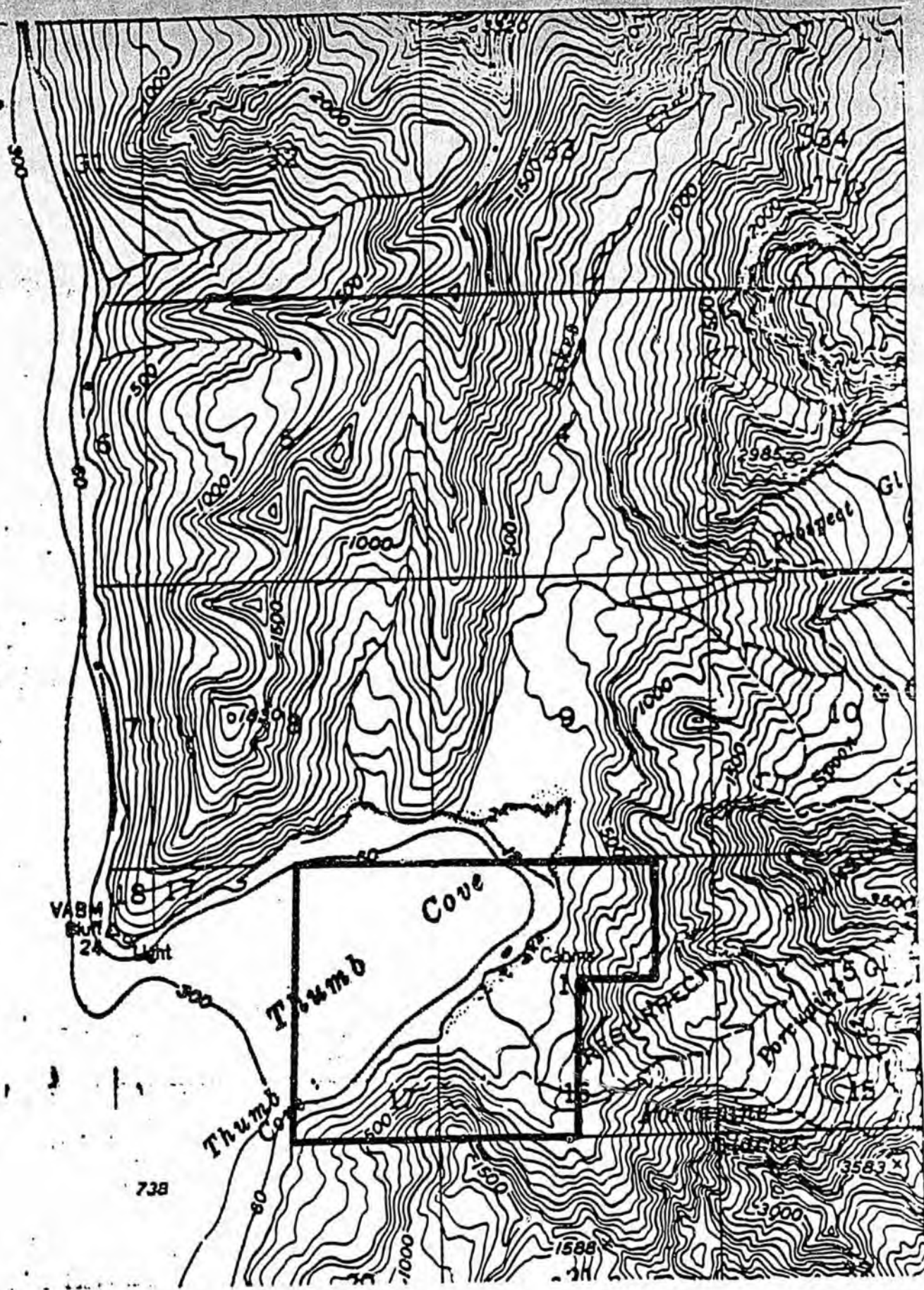
Section 5: SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4

Section 8: N1/2

101



Sunny Cove
 Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian
 Section 19: All
 Section 20: W1/2W1/2
 Township 3 South, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian
 Section 24: E1/2E1/2



Thumb Cove
 Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian
 Section 16: W1/2, W1/2NE1/4
 Section 17: E1/2

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 42
PUBLISH DATE: 1/25/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 23-Jan-89 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Title: An Act relating to state BRU: Parks Management
marine parks
Sponsor: Szymanski & Kertulla Components: Parks Management
Requestor: Community & Regional Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
TRAVEL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
SUPPLIES		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
EQUIPMENT		19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Prepared by: Neil Johannsen Phone: 762-2600
Division: Parks Management Date: 23-Jan-89
Approved by Commissioner: Lennie Gorsuch Date: 23-Jan-89
Agency: Department of Natural Resources

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

received
1-24-89

Marine Parks

Personal Services: The following person months would be added to existing positions:

PCN 5223 Park Ranger I (Seward), 2 months @ \$3400/month - \$ 6,800
PCN 5144 Park Ranger II (Glenallen-Valdez), 1.5 months
@ \$3437/month -- \$ 5,200

Contractual: Boat storage, film processing, aircraft and vessel charters -- \$ 2,000

Supplies: Purchase of two lifejackets, a marine radio, fire extinguishers, emergency signaling equipment, survival suit, and miscellaneous camping equipment -- \$ 3,000

Equipment: Purchase of one 15 foot inflatable boat with a 25 hp motor and a trailer for use in the Valdez area, and purchase of one 18 foot Boston whaler for use in the Seward/Whittier area. \$19,500

Total \$36,500

These funds will provide a basic level of management for the new marine parks, as well as seven other previously established marine parks in this area. Rangers will work with the Prince William Sound Recreation Association in routinely supervising and managing the area's marine parks, and in developing management plans required under AS 41.21.302(c). The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation has signed a cooperative management agreement with this non-profit group.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: February 2, 1990
(Returned from Calendar)

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/15/90

The FINANCE Committee considered:

CSSB 42 (FINANCE)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 42 (Fin)

MARINE PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

"An Act relating to state marine parks."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with HCSCSSB-42 (FIN) [] the same title
- [] have attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- [] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact DNR 2/14/90
- [] zero fiscal note _____
- [] zero with analysis _____

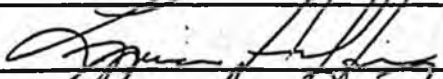
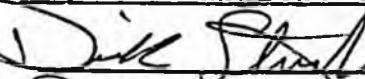

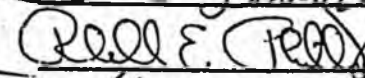
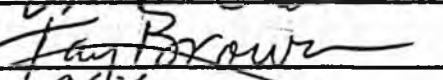
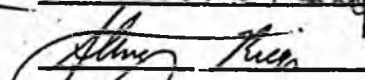

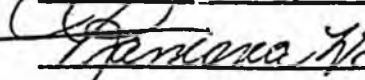
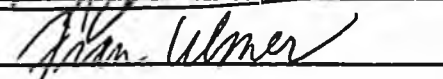
- [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fn/analysis _____

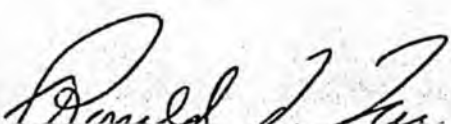
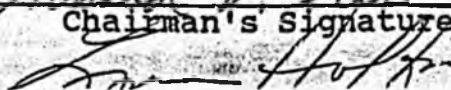
SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not
Pass No Rec Amend

 HOFFMAN	 shultz			✓
 Larson	 Phillips			✓
 BROWN	 Rieger			✓
 KOPONEN	 BARNES			✓
 ULMER				


Chairman's Signature


FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 14-Feb-90 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: An Act relating to state BRU: Parks Management
marine parks
 Sponsor: Szymanski & Kertulla Components: Parks Management
 Requestor: Finance

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
SUPPLIES	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
EQUIPMENT	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0

CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	36.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Prepared by: Neil Johannsen Phone: 762-2600
 Division: Parks Management Date: 14-Feb-90
 Approved by Commissioner: Lennie Gorsuch Date: 14-Feb-90
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

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

Marine Parks

Personal Services: The following person months would be added to existing positions: -

PCN 5223 Park Ranger I (Seward), 2 months @ \$3400/month -	\$ 6,800
PCN 5144 Park Ranger II (Glenallen-Valdez), 1.5 months @ \$3437/month --	\$ 5,200

Contractual: Boat storage, film processing, aircraft and vessel charters -- \$ 2,000

Supplies: Purchase of two lifejackets, a marine radio, fire extinguishers, emergency signaling equipment, survival suit, and miscellaneous camping equipment -- \$ 3,000

Equipment: Purchase of one 15 foot inflatable boat with a 25 hp motor and a trailer for use in the Valdez area, and purchase of one 18 foot Boston whaler for use in the Seward/Whittier area. \$19,500

Total \$36,500

These funds will provide a basic level of management for the new marine parks, as well as seven other previously established marine parks in this area. Rangers will work with the Prince William Sound Recreation Association in routinely supervising and managing the area's marine parks, and in developing management plans required under AS 41.21.302(c). The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation has signed a cooperative management agreement with this non-profit group.

The Division of Parks will passively manage the new marine parks facilities in Sitka area for the initial one to two year period, since no structures exist at this time. Parks will work with the local park advisory boards to develop a plan for the parks. No funds have been budgeted for these parks at this time.

Original sponsor(s): SEN. SZYMANSKI, Kerttula

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 42 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to state marine parks."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 41.21.302 is amended by adding a new subsection to
9 read:

10 (i) The commissioner may enter into a concession contract under
11 AS 41.21.027 and AS 36 to provide services or construct facilities in
12 a marine park unit of the Alaska State Marine Park System.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 41.21.304 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

14 (20) Boswell Bay Beaches

15 Township 17 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

16 Section 10: Above the mean high tide line

17 Section 15: Above the mean high tide line, except

18 South of Point Bentinck South of a line bearing

19 South 68 degrees East, below the mean high tide

20 line

21 Sections 19 - 22

22 (21) Canoe Passage

23 Township 15 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

24 Section 31: E1/2E1/2

25 Section 32

26 Township 16 South, Range 4 West, Copper River Meridian

27 Section 6: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

28 Township 16 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

29 Section 3: The land South and West of the mid-channel

1 of Canoe Passage

2 Section 4: The land and water south of the mid-channel
3 of Canoe Passage in N1/2

4 Section 5: N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NE1/4

5 Section 10: N1/2NE1/4

6 Sections 11 - 12: N1/2N1/2

7 (22) Decision Point

8 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

9 Section 5: SW1/4SW1/4

10 Section 6: S1/2S1/2

11 Section 7: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

12 Section 8: W1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

13 (23) Driftwood Bay

14 Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

15 Section 14: SW1/4

16 Section 15

17 Section 16: E1/2E1/2

18 Section 21: NE1/4NE1/4

19 Section 22: N1/2

20 Section 23: NW1/4

21 (24) Entry Cove

22 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

23 Section 2: S1/2

24 Section 3: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4

25 Sections 10 - 11: N1/2

26 (25) Granite Bay

27 Township 9 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

28 Sections 4 - 6: S1/2

29 Sections 7 - 8

1 Section 9: N1/2, SW1/4

2 Section 17: W1/2W1/2

3 Section 18: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4

4 (26) Kayak Island

5 Township 22 South, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

6 Section 25

7 Section 36: N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

8 Township 22 South, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

9 Section 16: N1/2, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

10 Section 20

11 Section 21: NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

12 Section 29: NW1/4

13 Section 30: W1/2

14 Township 23 South, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

15 Section 1: N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

16 Section 2

17 Sections 10 - 11

18 (27) Jack Bay

19 Township 9 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian

20 Section 31: S1/2SW1/4

21 Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

22 Section 35: SE1/4SE1/4

23 Section 36: S1/2S1/2

24 Township 10 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian

25 Section 6: N1/2NW1/4

26 Township 10 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

27 Section 1

28 Section 2: N1/2, N1/2N1/2S1/2

29 Section 3: NE1/4NE1/4

1 Section 12: E1/2NE1/4, E1/2W1/2NE1/4
2 (28) Safety Cove
3 Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian
4 Section 23: S1/2
5 Section 24: SW1/4
6 Section 25: NW1/4
7 Section 26: N1/2
8 (29) Sandspit Point
9 Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian
10 Section 5: SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4
11 Section 8: N1/2
12 (30) Sunny Cove
13 Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian
14 Section 19
15 Section 20: W1/2W1/2
16 Township 3 South, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian
17 Section 24: E1/2E1/2
18 (31) Thumb Cove
19 Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian
20 Section 16: W1/2, W1/2NE1/4
21 Section 17: E1/2
22 (32) Magoun Islands
23 Township 54 South, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian
24 Section 20: S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4
25 Section 21: Excluding Krestof Island
26 Section 22: W1/2SW1/4, excluding Krestof Island
27 Section 28: N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, excluding Krestof Island
28 Section 29
29 Section 32: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

1 (33) Big Bear/Baby Bear Bays

2 Township 51 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian

3 Section 13: S1/2N1/2, S1/2

4 Section 14: SE1/4SE1/4

5 Section 23: E1/2

6 Section 24: W1/2E1/2, W1/2

7 Section 25: NW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

8 Section 26: N1/2, N1/2S1/2.

MARINE PARK SITE EVALUATION
PRELIMINARY CANDIDATE

DRAFT

I. SITE LOCATION AND NAME:

A. SITE NAME: Magoun Islands

B. LOCATION:

1. LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: 57°10'N, 135°34'W
2. GENERAL LOCATION: Magoun Islands are located between Krestof Sound and Hayward Strait/Sitka Sound, approximately 11 miles N.W. of Sitka.
3. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The proposed site includes approximately twelve islands, various reefs, and numerous inland bays and waterways which constitute the Magoun Islands group. The proposed site encompasses approximately 760 acres more or less and is characterized as a cluster of islands nestled between Kruzof and Krestof Islands. Wave action is light and tidal currents are strong to moderate. Shorelines are irregular and rugged.

II. RATIONAL FOR CONSIDERATION:

A. HISTORY AND/OR ARCHEOLOGY: The Magoun Islands do not contain any significant archeological sites. Past historical use is not significant other than the area being used as a safe boat anchorage.

The islands were named by the Russians in the 1840's for Capt. Magoun, an early trader who frequented the Sitka area during that time. Variation in previous names include Machin, Magun, and most likely, the original name was dedicated to Ostrov Magun.

B. HABITAT VALUES: The islands are comprised of old growth and second growth Sitka spruce and Western hemlock forests, rock, gravel, and mud shorelines, secluded tidal flats, various grass meadows and estuary areas. Evidence of clear-cut logging is present on the northern shores of the islands (facing Krestof Sound). A dense, healthy stand of 15 to 20 year old spruce and hemlock trees now occupy these clearcut areas.

Fish common to the area include: salmon, rockfish, crab, clams, shrimp, and halibut. Larger fish are attracted to schools of needle fish of sandlance which are abundant in the spring and summer months. Several large butter clam beds are located in the area. Hayward Straits is popular for king salmon fishing in late spring and early summer. Crab are plentiful, especially in the Port Krestof area. Fish stocks vary with the seasons.

Marine mammals observed in the area include: whales, seals, sea lions, and porpoise. Sea lions are observed most often in the Hayward Straits area. Whales are usually seen further out in Sitka Sound. Observations vary with the seasons, and except for sea lions, are not considered common - especially within the island bays.

DRAFT

I. RATIONAL FOR CONSIDERATION (cont.):

B. HABITAT VALUES (cont.): Birds common to the area include: bald eagles, ravens, crows, ducks, geese, song birds, and various sea birds. Bald eagles and ravens are most commonly observed. The grass estuary areas on the north-east side of the islands support large geese and duck populations.

Sitka Blacktail deer are common on the the islands and can usually be observed on the grassy shorelines in late spring or early summer. Brown Bear occassionally visit the islands, but are not numerous. Red squirrels and river otter also inhabit the area.

C. SCENIC OR AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS: The site is notable for the following reasons: Scenic islands and secluded bays; semi-primitive areas; varied wildlife habitat; close proximity to scenic Kruzof and Krestof Islands.

D. VALUES OF SPECIFIC LOCATION: Magoun Islands were selected as a marine park candidate site for the following reasons:

1. The site is the only major anchorage in the area which provides protection irregardless of wind and sea condition or direction. The islands also offer protection from the strong tidal currents associated with Hayward Strait. Water depth averages 5 fathoms within the bays, and bottoms are soft for good anchor holding.
2. The area is a popular destination point, overnight anchorage, and recreational area for Sitka residents. Camping, boating, kayaking, hiking, photography, hunting, beach combing, and wildlife viewing are recreational possibilities within the area.

III. SITE EVALUATION NARRATIVE:

A. NATURAL RESOURCE VALUES: The following information is provided through the U.S. Forest Service Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan. Natural resource values will not be site specific to Magoun Islands, but are instead associated with that area in general terms. (The "value comparison unit" planning method is used by the Forest Service for the Tongass Land Management Plan.)

Resource values rated "0" are presently considered incapable of producing resources or providing land use opportunities. Those rated "5" have the highest capability.

Timber Supply Qualities Rating	4
Mineral Values Rating	1
Wilderness Attributes Rating	4
Dispersed Primitive Recreation Opportunities Rating	4
Dispersed Semi-Primitive Recreation Opportunities Rating	4
Concentrated Primitive Recreation Opportunities Rating	2
Sport Fisheries Value	5
Commercial Fisheries Value	4
Wildlife Value	3
Estaurine Sensitivity Rating	5
Scenery and Ecotype Diversity Rating	3
Supplimentary Wilderness Attributes	4
Wildlife Use (Human) Rating	4

DRAFT

III. SITE EVALUATION NARRATIVE (cont.):

B. PRESENT HUMAN USE: Five floathouses are located within the largest interior bay. At least two of the dwellings are possibly occupied on a year-round basis. The remaining homes are probably used for vacation purposes only.

Small pleasure boats and commercial fishing boats frequently use the area as an overnight anchorage, seeking the calm, protective waters the islands offer. Sandy/mud beaches and the occasional minus tide draw Sitka area residents to the popular butter clam beds found in the islands vicinity. The area is also known to be a popular sport fishing and hunting spot during the associated seasons.

C. POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS: Navigation into and out of the bays is difficult to determine by the unfamiliar visitor. Navigation markers may be a valuable aid in marking safe passages within the area. Submerged reefs and logs exist. Local knowledge of the area is advisable before attempting to enter the bays.

Areas bearing the presence of human occupation should be cleaned up and allowed to return to the site's natural state. The floathouses are a recent use in the area, and are now tending to discourage recreational use by the general public. Marine Park designation would insure that the area stay available to the public. Elimination of the floathouses would probably increase recreational use to past levels, by local boaters who have stopped using the area because of the floathouses.

IV. CONFLICTS:

The floathouses which presently occupy the main interior bay may possibly have to vacate the area if Marine Park status is granted. Floathouse owners may object to having to move their dwellings.

The islands are presently ^{SELECTED, 10/89, PRIORITY "A" CONVEYANCE} managed by the U.S. Forest Service ~~as part of the Tongass National Forest.~~ Logging in the area at some point in the future may require moving log rafts into Krestof or Hayward Strait. The Forest Service also has an investment in stand improvement on approximately 50 acres of this area that has been previously logged under the APC long term contract.

There are no conflicts with other resources.

V. MAJOR REFERENCES:

The Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan, U.S Forest Service, March 12, 1979.

Marine Parks for Alaska - The International Connection, Neil Johannsen, Director of Alaska State Parks, Alaska Magazine article, 1979.

Dictionary of Alaska Place Names, Donald J. Orth, Page 615, Geological Survey Professional Paper 576, Published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967, Reprinted and revised in 1971.



SITE LOCATION
MACOUN ISLANDS

T 55 S

T 54 S

T 53 S

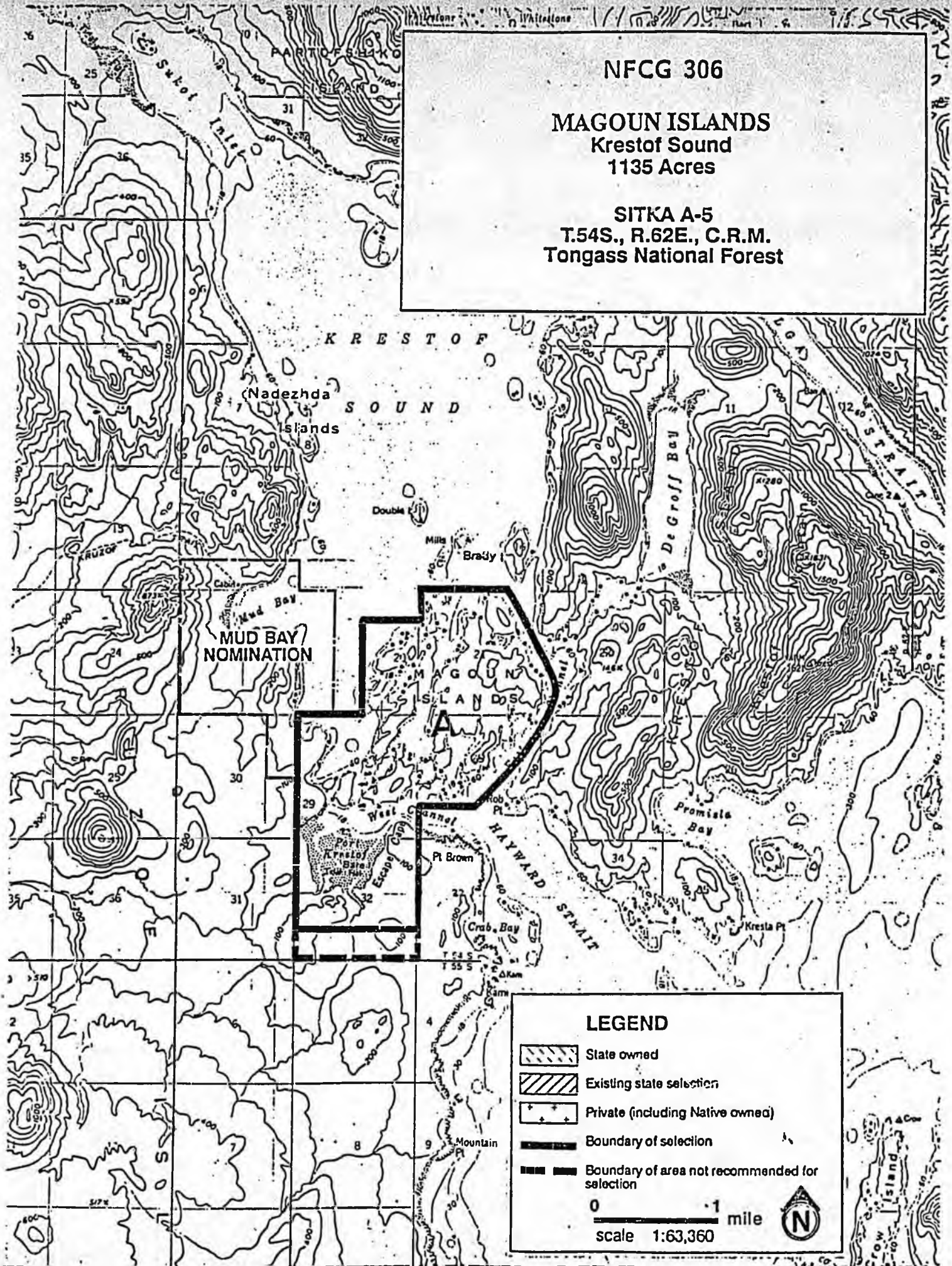
T 51 S

DRAFT

NFCG 306

MAGOUN ISLANDS
Krestof Sound
1135 Acres

SITKA A-5
T.54S., R.62E., C.R.M.
Tongass National Forest



43 CFR 2627.1 National Forest Community Grant Selection and Blanket Top Filing

State of Alaska
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Land and Water Management
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7005

Magoun Islands - Krestof Sound

NFCG 306

T. 54 S., R. 62 E., C.R.M.

Section 20: S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;

Section 21: All, excluding Krestof Island;

Section 22: W1/2SW1/4, excluding Krestof Island;

Section 28: N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, excluding Krestof Island;

Section 29: All;

Section 32: N1/2; N1/2S1/2.

Containing 1,135 acres, more or less.

Approximate Cumulative Acreage 418,805.40

BLM-Anchorage District

DRAFT

MARINE PARK SITE EVALUATION

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATE

I. SITE LOCATION AND NAME: ① 9.

A. SITE NAME: Big Bear and Baby Bear Bays

B. LOCATION:

1. LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: 57°26'N, 135°34'W

2. GENERAL LOCATION: Big Bear and Baby Bear Bays are located on the northern end of Baranof Island, along Peril Strait, approximately 32 miles north of Sitka.

3. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The proposed inland water site extends along the north west coastal portion of Baranof Island aside Peril Strait from approximately 200 meters south of point Siroi, north approximately two miles to Middle Point, east approximately one mile to a small unnamed pond, south approximately two miles, and west approximately one mile to the point of origin 200 meters south of point Siroi. The proposed area encompasses approximately 640 acres more or less and is characterized as a protected coastline inland waterways with light wave action and strong to moderate tidal currents. The coastline is comprised of Big Bear Island and several smaller islands.

II. RATIONAL FOR CONSIDERATION:

A. HISTORY AND/OR ARCHEOLOGY: Big Bear and Baby Bear Bays do not contain any significant archeological sites. Past historical use is not significant other than the area being used as an overnight small boat anchorage and popular hunting and fishing grounds.

Big Bear Bay (or Bear Bay as noted on charts) was named in 1884 by Cmdr. J.B. Coughman, USN. The Bear Bay name was first published in the 1891 Coast Pilot by the US Coast Guard. Bear Bay was appropriately named because of the large number of bears observed in the area at the time.

Baby Bear Bay, adjacent to, and N.E. of Big Bear Bay, is actually larger and provides a more protected anchorage. The name Baby Bear Bay was first published in 1962 on chart #8248 and was probably named as such because of it's close proximity to Big Bear Bay.

B. HABITAT VALUES: The area is comprised of low volume, old growth western hemlock forest with some spruce and cedar, giving way to extensive muskeg areas to the south and east. The shorelines are gently sloped.

Fish common to the area include: salmon, halibut, rockfish, crab, clams, and shrimp. Fish stocks are average and vary with the season. Peril Straits comprises an important link between the open ocean and interior waters, and is a seasonal migration route for salmon, halibut, and other fish.

Identified marine mammals include: Humpback and Orca whales, seals, sea lions, sea otter, and porpoise. Marine mammals are only occasionally observed in the area and are not considered common - especially within the bays.

II. RATIONAL FOR CONSIDERATION (cont.):

B. HABITAT VALUES (cont.): Birds observed in the area include: Bald eagles, ravens, crows, ducks, geese, song birds, shore birds, and sea gulls. Bald eagles and ravens are most common throughout the year. Duck populations are high in the late spring, summer, and early fall seasons.

Sitka blacktail deer, brown bear, mink, red squirrel, marten, and river otter are also observed in the area. Deer are observed on the beaches in the winter and spring period, and are sometimes seen swimming across Peril Straits between Chichagof and Baranof Islands, primarily in the fall.

C. SCENIC OF AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS: The site has a fairly convoluted shoreline which allows a number of boats to anchor in the area out of sight of each other. There are secluded bays located off scenic Peril Strait; primitive undeveloped area; varied wildlife habitat; old growth spruce and hemlock forests; several scenic small forested islands within the bays.

D. VALUES OF SPECIFIC LOCATION: Big Bear and Baby Bear Bays were selected as a marine park site candidate for the following reasons:

1. The area is a safe anchorage - protected from strong tidal currents associated with Peril Strait and also is protected from prevailing southeast and west winds. The bays average 7 fathoms in depth and have cobble bottoms for good anchor holding.
2. The area is located along a major boating route between Sitka and other "inside water" destinations. Distance is an easy day sail from Sitka.
3. Productive fishing grounds are located in and around the area. Hunting, kayaking, camping, beachcombing, and wildlife viewing are other recreational possibilities within the area.

III. SITE EVALUATION NARRATIVE:

A. NATURAL RESOURCE VALUES: The following information is provided through the U.S. Forest Service Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan. Natural resource values will not be site specific to Big Bear and Baby Bear Bays, but are instead associated with that area in general terms. (The "value comparison unit" planning method is used by the Forest Service for the Tongass Land Management Plan.)

Resource values rated "0" are presently considered incapable of producing resources or providing land use opportunities. Those rated "5" have the highest capability.

Timber Supply Qualities Rating	2
Mineral Values Rating	1
Wilderness Attributes Rating	4
Dispersed Primitive Recreation Opportunities Rating	2
Dispersed Semi-Primitive Recreation Opportunities Rating	2
Concentrated Primitive Recreation Opportunities Rating	1
Sport Fisheries Value	3
Commercial Fisheries Value	3
Wildlife Value	3
Estaurine Sensitivity Rating	5
Scenery and Ecotype Diversity Rating	2
Supplimentary Wilderness Attributes	2
Wildlife Use (Human) Rating	4

DRAFT

III. SITE EVALUATION NARRATIVE (cont.):

B. PRESENT HUMAN USE: The bays are occasionally used by small boats passing through the area seeking a place for overnight camping, exploring, or shelter from heavy weather. Hunters use the bays as an anchorage in the fall and early winter months for access to remote deer hunting grounds on Baranof Island.

The site is completely undeveloped and bears no sign of human use when unoccupied.

C. POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS: The site should receive minimal development, if any at all. The wilderness quality of the site is one of its main assets, and should be preserved.

Navigation into an out of the bays may be difficult to determine by the unfamiliar visitor. Navigation markers may be a valuable aid in marking safe passages within the area. Submerged reefs and seaweed beds exist near the entrance of Baby Bear Bay. Local knowledge and caution is advised when entering this bay.

IV. CONFLICTS:

No land use conflicts exist in the area. The land is presently ~~managed~~ by the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Tongass National Forest. No development or use of the site is planned for the near future. The State should be able to select this area as a marine park without any problems.

The estuarine areas which border Big Bear Bay are highly sensitive and may be adversely impacted by heavy human use. Camping sites should be directed towards the more durable forested areas.

10/84 - SELECTED -
PRIORITY "A"
CONVEYANCE

V. MAJOR REFERENCES:

The Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan, U.S. Forest Service, March 12, 1979.

Marine Parks for Alaska - The International Connection, Neil Johannsen, Director of Alaska State Parks, Alaska Magazine article, 1979

History research by Joe Ashby, member of Alaska State Park Advisory Board - Sitka.

Dictionary of Alaska Place Names, Donald J. Orth, Geological Survey Professional Paper 576, Published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967, Reprinted and revised in 1971.