

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE**

**2085**

**HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 1999 - 2000**

**CONSTITUTIONAL BUDGET RESERVE**

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
<b>TOTAL Const Budget Reserve (Beg of Yr)</b>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil & Gas Tax Dispute Resolutions (Thru the Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from APFC Alaska Income Acct (Beg of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from APFC Alaska Income Acct (Thru the Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from APFC Alaska Income Acct (End of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from Gen Fund (Beg of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from Gen Fund (Thru the Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from Gen Fund (End of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Earnings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL Const Budget Reserve (End of Yr)</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

**ALASKA PERMANENT FUND****Principal/Corpus**

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
<b>TOTAL Principal at Cost (Beg of Yr)</b>	21,207.2	21,420.6	21,637.8	21,854.0	22,070.6	22,289.0	22,508.8	22,731.4	22,958.1	23,189.4
Dedicated Oil Revenues (Thru the Year)	150.2	149.2	142.9	137.6	133.3	128.1	123.9	120.3	116.8	113.4
Other Transfers (Amerada Hess) (End of Year)	63.2	68.1	73.3	79.0	85.1	91.7	98.8	106.4	114.5	123.3
Legislative Appropriations (End of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from APFC Alaska Income Acct (Beg of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from APFC Alaska Income Acct (Thru the Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from APFC Alaska Income Acct (End of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statutory Inflation Proofing (End of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL Principal at Cost (Ending Bal)</b>	21,420.6	21,637.8	21,854.0	22,070.6	22,289.0	22,508.8	22,731.4	22,958.1	23,189.4	23,426.1

**Alaska Income Account**

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
<b>TOTAL Alaska Income Acct Acct Balance (Beg of Yr)</b>	12,558.5	13,677.0	14,875.8	16,096.7	17,386.3	18,745.6	20,163.3	21,643.1	23,194.2	24,816.1
Transfer (to)/from APFC Principal (Beg of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from APFC Principal (Thru the Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from APFC Principal (End of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from Gen Fund (Beg of Year)	(851.8)	(844.9)	(900.3)	(911.6)	(925.0)	(952.4)	(977.4)	(996.5)	(1,018.6)	(1,054.9)
Transfer (to)/from Gen Fund (Thru the Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from Gen Fund (End of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from CBR (Beg of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from CBR (Thru the Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer (to)/from CBR (End of Year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PFD Transfer (to) Gen Fund (End of Year)	(952.2)	(985.7)	(1,021.1)	(1,058.9)	(1,098.7)	(1,140.6)	(1,184.4)	(1,230.0)	(1,277.4)	(1,326.8)
PFD Transfer (to) Gen Fund for Hold Harmless (End of Year)	(33.9)	(34.3)	(34.8)	(35.4)	(35.9)	(36.4)	(36.9)	(37.4)	(38.0)	(38.5)
Interest Income	z 1,487.2	1,543.8	1,601.4	1,661.8	1,725.0	1,790.6	1,858.7	1,930.0	2,004.3	2,081.4
Realized Gains	z 1,581.8	1,638.2	1,700.0	1,764.3	1,831.5	1,901.5	1,972.7	2,046.4	2,121.8	2,201.1
Statutory Inflation Proofing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Operating Costs of APFC	(49.5)	(50.2)	(51.0)	(51.7)	(52.5)	(53.3)	(54.1)	(54.9)	(55.7)	(56.6)
Legislative Appropriations for Oil & Gas Litigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legislative Appropriations for Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loss Amerada Hess Settlement Earnings (not inc in div)	z (63.2)	(68.1)	(73.3)	(79.0)	(85.1)	(91.7)	(98.8)	(106.4)	(114.5)	(123.3)
<b>TOTAL Alaska Income Acct Balance (End of Yr)</b>	13,677.0	14,875.8	16,096.7	17,386.3	18,745.6	20,163.3	21,643.1	23,194.2	24,816.1	26,498.5

**Unrealized Gains**

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
<b>Balance of Unrealized Gains (Beg of Year)</b>	5,942.9	6,085.9	6,237.9	6,395.1	6,557.9	6,726.9	6,901.8	7,084.7	7,276.5	7,479.1
Current Year Unrealized Gains	z 1,724.7	1,790.3	1,857.2	1,927.2	2,000.4	2,076.5	2,155.6	2,238.2	2,324.4	2,413.7
Amount of Gains Realized	(1,581.8)	(1,638.2)	(1,700.0)	(1,764.3)	(1,831.5)	(1,901.5)	(1,972.7)	(2,046.4)	(2,121.8)	(2,201.1)
Additional Gains Realized	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Bal Unreal Gain add to Market Value</b>	6,085.8	6,237.9	6,395.1	6,557.9	6,726.9	6,901.8	7,084.7	7,276.5	7,479.1	7,691.7
<b>Balance of Total Savings</b>	41,183.4	42,751.5	44,345.8	46,014.9	47,761.6	49,573.9	51,459.3	53,428.9	55,484.6	57,615.4

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

S I G N - I N

**SB 76-PERMANENT FUND INCOME ADVISORY VOTE**

NAME: Annalee McDonnell Subject/Bill No: SB 76  
Co./Dept./Title: OMB Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you wish to testify?  Yes  No  Respond To Questions

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject/Bill No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Co./Dept./Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you wish to testify?  Yes  No  Respond To Questions

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject/Bill No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Co./Dept./Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you wish to testify?  Yes  No  Respond To Questions

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject/Bill No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Co./Dept./Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you wish to testify?  Yes  No  Respond To Questions

## Comparison of Financial Plans

*This comparison looks at the Governor's and House Majority's plans with the limited budget growth numbers, and corrected additional oil revenue; also includes 25% PF dedication*

**Rate of Return: 8.10%**

**Plan: Governor**

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2020</u>
Expenditures (\$M)	\$ 2,324	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,329	\$ 2,346	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,379	\$ 2,396	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,431	\$ 2,449	\$ 2,467	\$ 2,486	\$ 2,664
New Revenue (\$M)	\$ -	\$ 175	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 350
Dividend (\$)	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,796	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,556	\$ 1,462	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,598	\$ 1,656	\$ 1,718	\$ 1,784	\$ 1,852	\$ 2,300
Value of Assets (\$M)	\$ 28,005	\$ 28,617	\$ 29,500	\$ 30,447	\$ 31,571	\$ 32,701	\$ 33,803	\$ 34,992	\$ 36,168	\$ 37,397	\$ 38,683	\$ 39,945	\$ 41,233	\$ 54,582

**Plan: House Majority**

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2020</u>
Expenditures (\$M)	\$ 2,324	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,329	\$ 2,346	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,379	\$ 2,396	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,431	\$ 2,449	\$ 2,467	\$ 2,486	\$ 2,664
New Revenue (\$M)	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ 75	\$ 100	\$ 103	\$ 106	\$ 109	\$ 113	\$ 116	\$ 119	\$ 123	\$ 127	\$ 130	\$ 170
Dividend (\$)	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 982	\$ 989	\$ 997	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,078	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,136	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,197	\$ 1,535
Value of Assets (\$M)	\$ 28,390	\$ 29,333	\$ 30,403	\$ 31,547	\$ 32,790	\$ 33,993	\$ 35,134	\$ 36,487	\$ 37,806	\$ 39,212	\$ 40,717	\$ 42,245	\$ 43,850	\$ 62,038
Amount out of balance (\$M)	\$ -	\$ (96)	\$ (34)	\$ (27)	\$ (6)	\$ (1)	\$ (41)	\$ 19	\$ (3)	\$ 31	\$ 71	\$ 48	\$ 71	\$ 296

**Plan: Senate Majority (with their own expenditures and revenues)**

Expenditures (\$M)	\$ 2,324	\$ 2,248	\$ 2,256	\$ 2,305	\$ 2,307	\$ 2,313	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,327	\$ 2,334	\$ 2,341	\$ 2,349	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,375	\$ 2,550
New Revenue (\$M)	\$ -	\$ 35	\$ 100	\$ 103	\$ 106	\$ 109	\$ 113	\$ 116	\$ 119	\$ 123	\$ 127	\$ 230	\$ 236	\$ 291
Dividend (\$)	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,710	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,256	\$ 1,257	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,281	\$ 1,305	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,793
Value of Assets (\$M)	\$ 27,974	\$ 28,463	\$ 29,350	\$ 30,274	\$ 31,294	\$ 32,266	\$ 33,219	\$ 34,275	\$ 35,335	\$ 36,462	\$ 37,664	\$ 38,978	\$ 40,348	\$ 55,383
Amount out of balance (\$M)	\$ -	\$ (527)	\$ (174)	\$ (197)	\$ (174)	\$ (170)	\$ (212)	\$ (155)	\$ (177)	\$ (145)	\$ (108)	\$ (32)	\$ (20)	\$ 76

**SB**

**83**

**SFIN**

**FILE**

SB 83

was referred to the  
Senate Finance  
Committee

Hearing(s) were held

The bill did not move  
from Committee

**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 83(FIN)**  
**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**  
**TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

**BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE**

**Offered:**  
**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR**

**A BILL**

**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 **"An Act making and amending capital, supplemental, and other appropriations;**  
2 **making and amending appropriations to capitalize funds; ratifying certain**  
3 **expenditures; and providing for an effective date."**

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

5 **\* Section 1. ECONOMIC DISASTER RELIEF.** Section 4, ch. 34, SLA 1998, is amended  
6 to read:

7           Sec. 4. The appropriations made by this Act lapse June 30, 2001 [1999].

8 **\* Sec. 2. DISASTER RELIEF FUND.** The sum of \$13,137,100 is appropriated to the  
9 disaster relief fund (AS 26.23.300) for costs associated with declared disasters from the  
10 following sources:

11	General fund	\$9,629,100
12	Federal receipts	3,508,000

13 **\* Sec. 3. FIRE SUPPRESSION.** The sum of \$7,000,000 is appropriated from the general  
14 fund to the Department of Natural Resources for fire suppression activities for the fiscal year

1 ending June 30, 1999.

2 \* **Sec. 4. JUDGMENTS AND CLAIMS.** The sum of \$1,883,300 is appropriated to the  
3 Department of Law to pay judgments and claims against the state for the fiscal year ending  
4 June 30, 1999, from the following sources:

5	General fund	\$1,868,000
6	Public employees retirement trust fund	15,300

7 \* **Sec. 5. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: CLEARY.** (a) The sum of \$500,000 is  
8 appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Corrections, division of institutions,  
9 for increased prisoner health care costs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

10 (b) The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of  
11 Corrections, division of institutions, for alternative-housing-related costs for the fiscal year  
12 ending June 30, 1999.

13 (c) The sum of \$3,050,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department  
14 of Corrections, division of institutions, for increased costs associated with out-of-state contract  
15 beds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

16 (d) The sum of \$365,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of  
17 Corrections, division of institutions, for routine prisoner transportation costs for the fiscal year  
18 ending June 30, 1999.

19 (e) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 25, lines 12 - 13, is amended to read:

20	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
21	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
22	Existing Community	<u>11,404,600</u>	2,084,900
23	Residential Centers	[11,454,600]	

24 (f) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 25, line 14, is amended to read:

25	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
26	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
27	Nome Culturally Relevant	<u>200</u>	276,300
28	CRC	[490,200]	

29 (g) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 25, line 15, is amended to read:

30	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
31	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS

1	Bethel Culturally Relevant	<u>94,800</u>	<u>42,600</u>	52,200
2	CRC	[144,800]	[92,600]	

(h) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 25, lines 27 - 28, is amended to read:

		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	
5		ITEMS	FUND	
6	Community Residential Center	<u>331,000</u>	<u>331,000</u>	
7	Offender Supervision	[366,000]	[366,000]	

8 \* **Sec. 6. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION.** (a) The sum of \$35,000 is  
 9 appropriated from statutory designated program receipts to the Department of Administration,  
 10 division of finance, for additional operating costs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

11 (b) The sum of \$678,400 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of  
 12 Administration for the leasing program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

13 (c) The sum of \$563,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public  
 14 advocacy, Department of Administration, for operating costs for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
 15 1999.

16 (d) The sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated from Pioneers' Home receipts to the  
 17 Pioneers' Homes, Department of Administration, for increased operating costs for the fiscal  
 18 year ending June 30, 1999.

19 (e) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 16, lines 11 and 12, is amended to read:

		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
21	ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
22	Alaska Longevity Programs	<u>24,691,800</u>	<u>24,250,700</u>	441,100
23		[25,191,800]	[24,750,700]	
24	Pioneers Homes	<u>23,337,300</u>		
25		[23,837,300]		

26 (f) The unexpended and unobligated corporate receipts balances of the appropriations  
 27 made in sec. 10, ch. 4, FSSLA 1994, page 7, lines 30 - 31 (federal competitive grants/public  
 28 housing - \$7,076,000) and sec. 10, ch. 4, FSSLA 1994, page 7, line 32 (federal competitive  
 29 grants - \$4,953,000), and the unexpended and unobligated corporate receipts balance, not to  
 30 exceed \$676,834, of the appropriation made in sec. 10, ch. 4, FSSLA 1994, page 7, line 34  
 31 (other competitive grants - \$1,300,000) are reappropriated to the Department of Administration

1 for boiler system replacement at the Fairbanks Pioneers' Home.

2 \* Sec. 7. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS. The sum of  
3 \$1,400,000 is appropriated from the power cost equalization and rural electric capitalization  
4 fund (AS 42.45.100) to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the power cost  
5 equalization program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

6 \* Sec. 8. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. The sum of 750,000 is appropriated from  
7 the correctional industries fund (AS 33.32.020(a)) to the Department of Corrections, for  
8 administrative and operational costs associated with the correctional industries program for the  
9 fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

10 \* Sec. 9. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. (a) The sum of \$2,500,000 is appropriated  
11 from federal receipts to the Department of Education, Alaska vocational technical center, for  
12 a marine vessel simulator.

13 (b) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 26, lines 6 - 7, is amended to read:

	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
14				
15				
16	K-12 Support	<u>726,760,700</u>	<u>672,851,000</u>	53,909,700
17		[730,760,700]	[676,851,000]	
18	Foundation Program	<u>656,931,300</u>		
19		[660,931,300]		

20 (c) Section 33, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 74, line 8, is amended to read:

21	Statutory Designated Program Receipts	<u>881,600</u>	
22	<u>Vocational Rehabilitation Small Business</u>	<u>165,000</u>	
23	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>		[1,046,600]

24 \* Sec. 10. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES. (a) Section 131,  
25 ch. 139, SLA 1998, page 51, lines 11 - 12, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	GENERAL FUND
26		
27		
28	Emergency Medical Services	<u>311,600</u> <u>311,600</u>
29	Communications Equipment (ED 99)	[341,600]      [341,600]

30 (b) Section 131, ch. 139, SLA 1998, page 51, lines 16 - 17, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
31		

1		ITEMS	FUND
2	Vital Statistics Archive Imaging	<u>320,000</u>	<u>320,000</u>
3	and System Replacement (ED 3-4)	[340,000]	[340,000]

4 (c) Section 131, ch. 139, SLA 1998, page 51, lines 18 - 20, is amended to read:

5		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
6		ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
7	Welfare Reform Information	<u>2,217,200</u>	<u>758,600</u>	1,458,600
8	System and Office	[2,417,200]	[958,600]	
9	Automation (ED 99)			

10 (d) Section 6, ch. 138, SLA 1998, page 14, lines 24 - 25, is amended to read:

11		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
12		ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
13	Client Data Integration	<u>375,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	300,000
14	Project (ED 99)	[400,000]	[100,000]	

15 (e) The sum of \$1,145,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department  
 16 of Health and Social Services for catastrophic and chronic illness assistance for the fiscal year  
 17 ending June 30, 1999.

18 (f) Section 3, ch. 138, SLA 1998, page 9, lines 17 - 22, is amended to read:

19		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
20	ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
21	Alcohol and Drug	<u>12,724,600</u>	<u>11,221,500</u>	1,503,100
22	Abuse Services	[12,808,600]	[11,305,500]	
23	Administration	1,103,500		
24	Alcohol and Drug			
25	Abuse Grants	9,067,700		
26	Correctional ADA			
27	Grant Services	281,800		
28	Rural Services	<u>2,271,600</u>		
29	Grants	[2,355,600]		

30 (g) Section 3, ch. 138, SLA 1998, page 9, line 23, is amended to read:

31		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
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	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
Community Mental Health	<u>26,061,600</u>	<u>24,621,700</u>	1,439,900
Grants	[26,286,200]	[24,846,300]	

(h) Section 3, ch. 138, SLA 1998, page 10, lines 10 - 16, is amended to read:

ALLOCATIONS

Psychiatric	<u>6,950,400</u>
Emergency	[7,005,400]
Services	
Services to the	<u>10,701,400</u>
Chronically	[10,801,400]
Mentally Ill	
Designated	1,046,300
Evaluation and	
Treatment	
Services for	<u>6,349,800</u>
Seriously	[6,419,400]
Emotionally	
Disturbed Youth	

(i) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 41, lines 3 - 4, is amended to read:

APPROPRIATION GENERAL OTHER

ALLOCATIONS ITEMS FUND FUNDS

State Health Services	<u>68,575,200</u>	<u>22,799,500</u>	45,775,700
	[68,626,100]	[22,850,400]	
Nursing	<u>13,514,900</u>		
	[13,524,900]		

(j) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 41, line 10, is amended to read:

ALLOCATIONS

Healthy Families	<u>1,175,200</u>
	[1,195,200]

(k) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 41, line 2 amended to read:

ALLOCATIONS

1 Community Health 1,575,200

2 Grants [1,596,100]

3 (l) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 36, lines 27 - 29, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
	ALLOCATIONS	FUND	FUNDS

6 Public Assistance	<u>65,436,100</u>	<u>25,491,000</u>	39,945,100
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7 Administration	[65,466,100]	[25,521,000]	
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8 Public Assistance 1,653,100

9 Administration [1,683,100]

10 (m) The sum of \$821,200 is appropriated to the Department of Health and Social  
 11 Services for subsidized adoption and guardianship costs for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
 12 1999, from the following sources:

13 General fund	\$656,900
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14 Federal receipts	164,300
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15 (n) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 21, line 6, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS

18 Child Assistance	28,396,800	<u>13,264,600</u>	<u>15,132,200</u>
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19		[15,066,500]	[13,330,300]
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20 \* Sec. 11. INSURANCE AND BOND CLAIMS. Section 12, ch. 137, SLA 1998, is  
 21 amended to read:

22 Sec. 12. INSURANCE AND BOND CLAIMS. (a) The amount necessary to  
 23 fund the uses of the state insurance catastrophe reserve account described in  
 24 AS 37.05.289(a) is appropriated from that account to the Department of Administration  
 25 for those uses.

26 (b) Amounts equivalent to the amounts to be received in settlement of  
 27 claims against bonds guaranteeing the reclamation of state land are appropriated  
 28 from the general fund to the agency secured by the bond for the purpose of  
 29 reclaiming state land affected by a use covered by the bond.

30 \* Sec. 12. DEPARTMENT OF LAW. Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 45, lines 9 -  
 31 11, is amended to read:

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	ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
Oil and Gas Litigation		<u>6,184,100</u>	<u>5,690,600</u>	493,500
and Legal Services		[6,366,100]	[5,872,600]	
Oil & Gas Litigation	<u>5,808,400</u>			
	[5,990,400]			

\* Sec. 13. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES. The sum of \$92,000 is appropriated from general fund program receipts to the Department of Natural Resources for workload increases at the state recorder's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

\* Sec. 14. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY. (a) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 53, line 32, is amended to read:

	ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
Alaska State Troopers		<u>12,418,000</u>	<u>8,231,900</u>	4,186,100
		[12,618,000]	[8,431,900]	

(b) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 54, line 4, is amended to read:

	ALLOCATIONS
Criminal Investigations	<u>3,003,000</u>
	[3,203,000]

(c) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 55, line 13, is amended to read:

	ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
Alaska State Trooper		<u>33,164,400</u>	<u>31,648,600</u>	1,515,800
Detachments		[32,964,400]	[31,448,600]	

(d) The sum of \$249,600 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Public Safety, Alaska state trooper detachments, for program support costs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

\* Sec. 15. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY: CAPITAL LAPSE PROVISION. Section 127(b), ch. 139, SLA 1998, is amended to read:

(b) The appropriations made by secs. 3(a), 5, 6, 11, 12(d), 35(a)(2) - (6), 36, 45, 46, 62, 64, 65, 111, 115(b), 116, 119, 120, and 121(b)(2) - (10) of this Act are for

1 capital projects and lapse under AS 37.25.020.

2 \* Sec. 16. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE. (a) The sum of \$880,000 is appropriated  
3 from the general fund to the Department of Revenue, child support enforcement agency, for  
4 operating costs to offset the anticipated reduction in federal incentive payments for the fiscal  
5 year ending June 30, 1999.

6 (b) The sum of \$460,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of  
7 Revenue, treasury division, for investment management costs, including management fees,  
8 safekeeping and custody, and audit, for the constitutional budget reserve fund for the fiscal  
9 year ending June 30, 1999.

10 \* Sec. 17. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES. (a)  
11 Section 101, ch. 123, SLA 1996, page 88, line 18, is amended to read:

12	Federal Receipts	<u>294,679,000</u>
13		[293,627,900]

14 (b) Section 101, ch. 123, SLA 1996, page 88, line 22, is amended to read:

15	International Airport	<u>19,490,900</u>
16	Revenue Fund	[20,542,000]

17 (c) Section 100, ch. 123, SLA 1996, page 66, lines 34 - 36, is amended to read:

18 ALLOCATIONS

19	Anchorage International	1,980,000
20	Airport <u>North and</u> South	
21	Terminal Ramp	
22	Reconstruction (ED 10-25)	

23 (d) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 60, lines 17 - 20, is amended to read:

24		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
25	ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
26	Statewide Design and	<u>31,245,500</u>	<u>1,966,200</u>	29,279,300
27	Engineering Services	[31,145,500]	[1,866,200]	
28	Headquarters Design	<u>5,989,200</u>		
29	and Engineering	[5,889,200]		
30	Services			

31 (e) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 61, lines 24 - 25, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
1 Measurement Standards &	<u>3.102,900</u>	<u>2,720,500</u>	382,400
4 Commercial Vehicle	[3,466,900]	[3,084,500]	
5 Enforcement			

(f) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 61, lines 26 - 27, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
9 Central Region Highways and	<u>27,930,300</u>	<u>26,931,900</u>	998,400
10 Aviation	[27,952,100]	[26,953,700]	

(g) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 62, lines 3 - 4, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
14 Northern Region Highways and	<u>37,107,000</u>	<u>36,322,800</u>	784,200
15 Aviation	[37,128,800]	[36,344,600]	

\* Sec. 18. UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. (a) The sum of \$7,000,000 is appropriated from university receipts to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks organized research, for new international Arctic research projects for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999.

(b) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 63, line 31, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
22 University of Alaska	<u>435,214,500</u>	166,106,800	<u>269,107,700</u>
23	[442,214,500]		[276,107,700]

(c) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 65, line 6, is amended to read:

ALLOCATIONS			
26 Fairbanks Campus	<u>138,419,900</u>		
27	[145,419,900]		

(d) Section 33, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 78, line 20, is amended to read:

29 Federal Receipts	<u>54,506,200</u>
30	[58,006,200]

(e) Section 33, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 78, line 27, is amended to read:

1 U/A Student Tuition/Fees/Services 53,999,600  
 2 [57,499,600]

3 \* Sec. 19. MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS. The following amounts are appropriated from  
 4 the general fund to the following agencies to pay miscellaneous claims and stale-dated  
 5 warrants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999:

6	DEPARTMENT	APPROPRIATION
7	Administration	\$27,415.62
8	Corrections	12,488.30
9	Education	2,976.81
10	Fish and Game	1,600.40
11	Health and Social Services	16,612.00
12	Law	300.00
13	Public Safety	793.00
14	Alaska Court System	18,973.24

15 \* Sec. 20. (a) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 16, lines 7 - 9, is amended to read:

16	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
17	ITEMS	FUND
18	*****	*****
19	***** Department of Administration *****	
20	*****	*****
21	<u>Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations</u>	<u>-636,200</u> <u>-636,200</u>

22 (b) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 18, lines 24 - 26, is amended to read:

23	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
24	ITEMS	FUND
25	*****	*****
26	***** Department of Commerce and Economic Development *****	
27	*****	*****
28	<u>Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations</u>	<u>-457,100</u> <u>-457,100</u>

29 (c) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 20, lines 3 - 5, is amended to read:

30	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
31	ITEMS	FUND

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\*\*\*\*\* Department of Community & Regional Affairs \*\*\*\*\*

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Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations      -111,400      -111,400

(d) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 22, lines 19 - 21, is amended to read:

APPROPRIATION      GENERAL  
ITEMS      FUND

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* Department of Corrections \*\*\*\*\*

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Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations      -331,700      -331,700

(e) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 26, lines 3 - 5, is amended to read:

APPROPRIATION      GENERAL  
ITEMS      FUND

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* Department of Education \*\*\*\*\*

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Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations      -309,000      -309,000

(f) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 29, lines 18 - 20, is amended to read:

APPROPRIATION      GENERAL  
ITEMS      FUND

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\*\*\*\*\* Department of Environmental Conservation \*\*\*\*\*

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Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations      -213,000      -213,000

(g) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 31, lines 8 - 10, is amended to read:

APPROPRIATION      GENERAL  
ITEMS      FUND

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\*\*\*\*\* Department of Fish and Game \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

1 Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations -548,100 -548,100

2 (h) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 34, lines 6 - 8, is amended to read:

3 APPROPRIATION GENERAL  
4 ITEMS FUND

5 \*\*\*\*\*  
6 \*\*\*\*\* Office of the Governor \*\*\*\*\*  
7 \*\*\*\*\*

8 Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations -297,000 -297,000

9 (i) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 34, lines 28 - 30, is amended to read:

10 APPROPRIATION GENERAL  
11 ITEMS FUND

12 \*\*\*\*\*  
13 \*\*\*\*\* Department of Health and Social Services \*\*\*\*\*  
14 \*\*\*\*\*

15 Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations -1,012,400 -1,012,400

16 (j) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 43, lines 9 - 11, is amended to read:

17 APPROPRIATION GENERAL  
18 ITEMS FUND

19 \*\*\*\*\*  
20 \*\*\*\*\* Department of Labor \*\*\*\*\*  
21 \*\*\*\*\*

22 Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations -124,100 -124,100

23 (k) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 44, lines 9 - 11, is amended to read:

24 APPROPRIATION GENERAL  
25 ITEMS FUND

26 \*\*\*\*\*  
27 \*\*\*\*\* Department of Law \*\*\*\*\*  
28 \*\*\*\*\*

29 Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations -435,000 -435,000

30 (l) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 45, lines 16 - 18, is amended to read:

31 APPROPRIATION GENERAL

		ITEMS	FUND
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	***** Department of Military and Veterans Affairs *****		
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	<u>Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations</u>	<u>-125,700</u>	<u>-125,700</u>
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(m) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 46, lines 24 - 26, is amended to read:

		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
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		ITEMS	FUND
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	***** Department of Natural Resources *****		
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	<u>Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations</u>	<u>-535,200</u>	<u>-535,200</u>
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(n) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 53, lines 13 - 15, is amended to read:

		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
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		ITEMS	FUND
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	*****	*****	
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	***** Department of Public Safety *****		
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	*****	*****	
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	<u>Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations</u>	<u>-106,000</u>	<u>-106,000</u>
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(o) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 57, lines 23 - 25, is amended to read:

		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
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		ITEMS	FUND
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	*****	*****	
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	***** Department of Revenue *****		
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	<u>Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations</u>	<u>-108,600</u>	<u>-108,600</u>
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(p) Section 31, ch. 137, SLA 1998, page 59, lines 14 - 16, is amended to read:

		APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
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		ITEMS	FUND
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	***** Department of Transportation/Public Facilities *****		
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**Governor's Unallocated Reduction in Appropriations**                      **-900,500**                      **-900,500**

(q) The reductions to departmental appropriations made by this section shall be taken from appropriations for

(1) personal services costs, to reflect a savings resulting from the governor's hiring freeze;

(2) travel, to reflect a savings resulting from restrictions on nonessential travel for state employees; and

(3) state purchasing and contracting.

\* **Sec. 21. RATIFICATIONS.** (a) The following departmental expenditures made in fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 are ratified to reverse the negative account balances in the Alaska state accounting system in the amounts listed for each AR number. The appropriations from which these expenditures were actually paid are amended by increasing them by the amount listed as follows:

(1) Department of Administration

(A) AR3589-95 Telecommun Services                      \$ 32,269.88

(B) AR7394-97 OPA Computerization                      19.06

(C) AR11613-98 Central Duplicating/Mail                      193,562.00

(2) Department of Community and Regional Affairs

AR52704-96 Rural Devel Grants 95                      78.41

(3) Department of Environmental Conservation

AR49731-97 Lab Analysis                      1,807.33

(4) Department of Law

AR13883-97 18-Ketchikan Pulp                      1,457.14

(5) Department of Revenue

AR15538-97 Child Support Enforc                      43,398.55

(b) The expenditures by the Department of Education from Adak School District assets for legal services related to the closure of the Adak School District, during the following fiscal years and in the following amounts, are ratified:

Fiscal Year	Amount
1997	\$72,873.54



## **Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster Information for Senate and House Finance Committees**

Letter from Department of Law dated March 2, 1999

Declaration of Disaster Emergency dated July 30, 1998

Letter sent to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the  
House dated July 30, 1998

Response from President of the Senate and Speaker of the  
House dated July 30, 1998

Governor Knowles letter to FEMA dated July 31, 1998

Disaster Assessment of Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Bristol Bay  
Fisheries in 1998

Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Report on the Failure of Western Alaska Salmon Runs and the  
Link to Ocean and Climate Changes

FEMA denial letter dated October 13, 1998

Legislative Budget & Audit Updates

October 2, 1998

October 14, 1998

December 10, 1998

Summary of Federal and State Assistance by Fiscal Year

Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster Expenditures  
as of February 22, 1999

Magnusson-Stevens Disaster Grants

Communities Qualifying for Assistance

Fisheries Performance Data Summary

Fisheries Research Projects for \$7M Federal Funding

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska  
Department of Law

TO: Annalee McConnell  
Director  
Office of Management & Budget

DATE: March 2, 1999

FILE NO: 661-98-0083

TEL. NO: 269-5178

SUBJECT: Western Alaska  
Fisheries Disaster

FROM: Mary A. Gilson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Governmental Affairs Section, Anchorage

This memorandum is in response to your request for a brief summary of why the Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster fits within the definition of "disaster" under the Alaska Disaster Act (AS 26.23 et seq.). The Disaster Act ("Act"), in pertinent part, states that: "disaster means the occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a natural or man-made cause, including (A) ... weather conditions ... shortage of food ...." AS 26.23.900(2). There does not have to be actual physical damage or loss of life in order for a situation to be a "disaster."

The basic facts which gave rise to a declaration of disaster in Western Alaska are set out in the Declaration of Disaster Emergency dated July 30, 1998.<sup>1</sup> As summarized in the Declaration, abnormal ocean conditions were a significant factor in the collapse of the salmon runs in Western Alaska. The collapse of the salmon runs resulted in a widespread imminent threat to the health and safety of Alaskans who rely on those fisheries. There were findings of food shortages in some villages and that individuals were unable to purchase basic necessities such as food, essential utilities and heating fuel. The factual findings in the Declaration are supported by various reports. Further factual detail of the abnormal ocean conditions is provided in the "Alaska Department of Fish and Game Report on the Failure of Western Alaska Salmon Runs and the Link to Ocean and Climate Changes." Individual

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<sup>1</sup> Subsequent disaster declarations of September 16, 1998 and October 16, 1998 added communities to the disaster area.

and community impacts are summarized in "A Disaster Assessment of the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Bristol Bay Fisheries in 1998."

As the language of the Act indicates, a situation rises to the level of a "disaster" if there is an imminent threat of widespread injury or loss of life resulting from a natural or man-made cause. Several examples of natural causes are listed in the definition of "disaster". The list is not meant to be exhaustive but includes "weather conditions" and "food shortages." See AS 26.23.900(2). In this case, the abnormal ocean conditions which gave rise to the collapse of the salmon runs are "weather conditions". These unprecedented conditions in the marine environment, and the resulting collapse of the salmon runs, were the cause of a widespread imminent threat to the health and safety of thousands of Alaskans. Food shortages were also present in the disaster area as noted above. The situation in Western Alaska fits within the scope of the definition of "disaster" under the Alaska Disaster Act.

MAG:vb

TONY KNOWLES  
GOVERNOR



P.O. Box 110001  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001  
(907) 463-3500  
Fax (907) 496-2632

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

STATE OF ALASKA

DECLARATION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, it has been determined that the 1998 salmon returns are catastrophically below expected levels given the natural cyclic fluctuations of the past 20 years and that this disaster impacts the following areas: the entire Bristol Bay and Chignik Fisheries; the Yukon River, fisheries districts Y1 to Y5, including the mouth of the Yukon communities of Emmonak, Alakanuk, Kotlik, and Sheldon's Point; the Kuskokwim River areas including W1 and W2; the following communities south of the mouth of the Yukon and north of the Kuskokwim mouth: Kipnuk, Chefornak, Mekoryuk, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Tununak, and Newtok; and the subsistence communities of Hooper Bay, Chevak, and Scammon Bay; and

WHEREAS, the Bering Sea suffered a catastrophic rise in sea surface temperatures in 1997; and

WHEREAS, unprecedented ocean conditions disrupted the Bering Sea food chain causing starvation of seabirds and marine mammals; and

WHEREAS, Bering Sea salmon populations collapsed during this same period and have exhibited signs of disease and food stress; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the disastrous impact of the low salmon runs, there are food shortages and imminent widespread threats to health and safety to individuals and communities throughout the above described disaster area. Individuals are unable to purchase basic necessities such as food, essential utilities, and heating fuel. Some villages, including Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, and Chevak failed to secure their chum salmon and seal subsistence foods; and

WHEREAS, many segments of Alaska's commercial salmon industry experienced severe downturns this past fishing season, the regions described above were especially impacted, both in terms of historic low prices and, for some fisheries, a near-total collapse in salmon returns. Many families in the regions described above risk not being able to afford to heat their homes now and through the upcoming winter. A similar collapse occurred last year, compounding the effect of this year's disaster for many of these families. Given Alaska's harsh winter climate, where temperatures are some of the lowest in the nation, fuel is a survival necessity; and

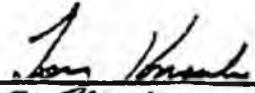
WHEREAS, the severity and magnitude of the emergency is beyond the effective response capability of local resources and additional assistance is necessary; and

WHEREAS, there are insufficient regularly appropriated funds to cover these requirements; and

Declaration of Disaster Emergency  
July 30, 1998  
Page 2

NOW THEREFORE, on this date July 30, 1998, under the authority granted by Alaska Statute 26.23.020(c), I find a condition of disaster emergency exists in the regions and communities described above, and that this condition is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a disaster declaration in order to provide assistance; and

FURTHER, I designate the Commissioner of the Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs (DMVA) to take the lead in organizing state agency response to the disaster. DMVA, along with other state agencies as appropriate, is authorized to utilize any funds made available for such purposes which are considered necessary for disaster assistance and administrative and disaster management expenses. The Commissioner of DMVA, or authorized designee, is authorized to task, as necessary, the state departments and agencies in accordance with the State Emergency Plans; and is further authorized to exercise, as necessary, the provisions under AS 26.23.020(g)(9) and (10).

By:   
Tony Knowles  
Governor

STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERAN AFFAIRS  
1000 W. WARD BLVD.  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 261-3000

AUG-10-98 08:31am From:OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

9074653532

T-868 P.02/06 F-768

TONY KNOWLES  
GOVERNOR



P.O. Box 110007  
Juneau, Alaska 99911-0007  
(907) 465-2800  
Fax (907) 465-3532

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

July 30, 1998

The Honorable Gail Phillips  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
Alaska State Legislature  
126 West Pioneer Avenue, Suite 3  
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Speaker Phillips:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that on July 30, 1998, I declared a state of disaster emergency in communities in the Bristol Bay, Yukon, and Kuskokwim River regions and the communities of Kipnuk, Chefornak, Mekoryuk, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Tununak, Hooper Bay, Chevak, and Scammon Bay. (See description in the attached Disaster Declaration.)

The Disaster Policy Cabinet met on July 27, 1998, and after a review of the situation, recommended a State Declaration of Disaster Emergency of this year's catastrophically low salmon runs and the corresponding devastating impact on the communities.

Due to the widespread impact of this event, there is an imminent threat to the health and safety of Alaskans living in the disaster area. Individuals are unable to pay for food, essential utilities, and winter heating fuel. Some villages have failed to secure their subsistence foods.

I concur in the recommendation of the Disaster Policy Cabinet. The affected jurisdictions cannot conduct effective response and relief operations without state assistance.

At this time, the total estimated cost for disaster relief is \$11,600,000 for individual and community assistance. The bulk of these monies is for essential-needs in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 per permit holder, crewman, or seafood processing worker with a limit of \$5,000 per family.

We are working with our Congressional Delegation in an effort to secure additional federal funds. You should be aware that additional federal assistance for disaster relief and economic recovery might require additional state match.

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	10/5/98	# of pages	3
To	Carol Carroll	From	Diana W...		
Co/Dept.		Co			
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Fax #		Fax #			

P.02

CHORDA DOVERAOR

The Honorable Gail Phillips  
July 30, 1998  
Page 2

The estimated cost of this disaster response exceeds the unallocated balance of the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) which is \$20,562. Due to the amount of proposed expenditures, in accordance with AS 26.23.025, I must convene a special session of the Legislature not later than August 4, 1998, unless you notify me that a special session need not be convened.

I do not think a special session is needed at this time and will keep you informed of activities related to the disaster and the state's response. Expenditures from the DRF will be monitored closely to determine all expenditures are appropriate. I intend to request a supplemental appropriation when the Legislature reconvenes in January to cover the cost of this disaster relief effort. The supplemental appropriation request will read as follows: "The sum of \$11,600,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the disaster relief fund (AS 26.23.300) to capitalize the fund." As you may recall, financing disaster response through a supplemental appropriation has been used in the past to cover wildland fire disaster suppression costs.

Please advise me, as soon as possible, in writing, if you agree a special session is not necessary. Unless I receive your written agreement that a special session is not necessary, I will convene a session on August 4, 1998.

Thank you for your assistance. I look forward to working with you to ensure the health and safety of Alaskans during this unfortunate situation.

Sincerely,

  
Tony Knowles  
Governor

Enclosure

cc: Senator Druc Pearce, Cochair, Senate Finance Committee  
Senator Bert Sharp, Cochair, Senate Finance Committee  
Representative Gene Theriault, Cochair, House Finance Committee  
Representative Mark Hanley, Cochair, House Finance Committee  
Annalee McConnell, Director, Office of Management and Budget

MAR-04-99 THU 03:15 PM DNR COMMISSIONER'S OFC  
OCT-05-98 MON 09:52 AM AK DIV EMRG SERV

FAX NO. 907 465 3886  
FAX NO. 19074287009

P. 04  
P. 03

Aug-10-98 09:32am From:OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

0074653552 T-668 P.06/09 F-768  
FAX NO. 507 907 2900

JUL-30-98 THU 3:28 PM SEN. MILLER/PRESIDENT

# Alaska State Legislature



Official Business  
FAX (907) 465-3472

Speaker of the House of Representatives

State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1162  
(907) 465-3750  
(907) 465-2689

July 30, 1998

The Honorable Tony Knowles  
Governor - State of Alaska  
PO Box 110001  
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Dear Governor Knowles:

In response to your "Declaration of Disaster Emergency" today, we do not find that a special session is necessary at this time. Rather, this matter can be addressed through the regular supplemental appropriations process at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Legislature. At that time we will have a better estimate of the statewide impact of the low salmon returns on all communities.

Respectfully,

Handwritten signature of Gail Phillips in cursive.

Gail Phillips  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Handwritten signature of Mike Miller in cursive.

Senator Mike Miller  
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

GP:jmj

TONY KNOWLES  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

P.O. Box 110007  
JUNEAU, Alaska 99811-0007  
(907) 485-3000  
FAX (907) 466-3332

July 31, 1998

The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Through:  
Mr. David de Courcy, Regional Director  
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 10  
130 228 Street SW  
Bothell, WA 98021-9796

Dear Mr. President:

Under Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), Public Law 93-288, as amended, and implemented by 44 CFR part 206.36, I request you declare a major disaster for Alaska as a result of the catastrophically low salmon returns in the communities in the Bristol Bay, Yukon, and Kuskokwim River regions and the communities of Kipnuk, Chefornak, Mekoryuk, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Tununak, Hooper Bay, Chevak, and Scammon Bay. This disaster has both immediate and long-term ramifications. I will continue to work with your administration to identify other programs outside the Stafford Act that may be available to assist these communities.

El Niño, in 1997, caused substantial disruption of global weather pattern, resulting in significant human suffering around the globe. During the same period, parts of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska recorded the highest sea surface temperatures ever. These unprecedented ocean conditions disrupted the Bering Sea food chain causing starvation of seabirds and marine mammals. Starting in 1997 and continuing through this year, Bering Sea salmon populations collapsed and have exhibited signs of disease and severe food stress. The disruption of global weather patterns, including the record high temperature of the Bering Sea, is clearly a factor in the health and size of the salmon runs. Many salmon runs are the lowest in more than two decades; other runs are the lowest since statehood. More detailed information on the fisheries crash is enclosed.

The towns and villages hit by the fisheries collapse in Western and Southwestern Alaska vary by size and culture, but all are dependent on salmon for economic and social survival. Many of the more than 70 communities in the region lack adequate sewer and

The President  
July 31, 1998  
Page 2

water systems and all are only accessible by air or water. The communities include towns whose people earn their livings primarily by commercial fishing, and small Alaska Native villages whose populations dry and cure salmon for subsistence use all year long. In the majority of these communities, there are no economic alternatives and, even worse, no other primary food sources. It is important to note that this situation is further exacerbated by historic low salmon prices.

A similar collapse occurred last year, compounding the effect of this year's disaster for many of these families. Individuals in the communities are unable to pay for food, essential utilities, and home heating now and through the upcoming winter. Given Alaska's harsh winter climate, where temperatures are some of the lowest in the nation, home heating is a necessity for survival. Due to the widespread impact of this event, there is an imminent threat to the health and safety of thousands Alaskans, more than 70 percent of whom are Alaska Natives.

In response to the situation, I dispatched state officials to the disaster area. The results of their assessment are enclosed. Also enclosed is information more fully describing the losses in the public and private sector due to this disaster and the nature and amount of state and local resources committed to alleviate the impact. I have taken appropriate action under state law and directed the execution of the State Emergency Plan. On July 30, 1998, I issued the enclosed Disaster Declaration for the affected communities listed above.

I have determined this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State of Alaska and the affected local communities. I have also determined federal assistance is necessary to supplement the efforts of state and local government disaster relief organizations, and compensation by insurance for disaster related losses.

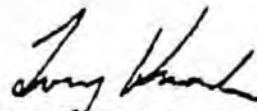
I am specifically requesting the following types of federal assistance: Emergency Assistance, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Small Business Administration loans and Food Coupon and Distribution Assistance under Section 5179 of the Stafford Act, Individual and Family Grants (IFG), and other individual assistance.

As required under 44 CFR Part 206.36, I certify state and local government obligations and expenditures for the current disaster will comply with all applicable cost sharing requirements of the Stafford Act.

The President  
July 31, 1998  
Page 3

The Alaska Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs (DMVA) is the lead agency for this disaster. DMVA will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and may provide further information or justification on my behalf. For more information you may contact John Katz of my Washington, D.C., office at (202) 624-5858.

Sincerely,



Tony Knowles  
Governor

Enclosures

RECEIVED  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUL 31 1998  
ALASKA

## A DISASTER ASSESSMENT OF THE YUKON, KUSKOKWIM AND BRISTOL BAY FISHERIES IN 1998

by members of Governor Tony Knowles' Salmon Cabinet  
Commissioner Mike Irwin, Chair

July 30, 1998

### FOREWORD

When farmers in Texas and Oklahoma suffered a drought-related crop failure recently, the government responded with a \$500 million emergency aid package. So, too, disastrously weak fish returns to western Alaska in 1998 constitute a failure of our salmon crop, stemming, in fact, from the same anomalous weather patterns apparent this summer in Texas and elsewhere across the globe.

When this summer's oppressive heat wave struck Texas, \$100 million was extended to low income residents who could not afford to pay for air conditioning. So, too, in western Alaska, many families are also struggling to pay their bills, not for air conditioning, but such essentials as heating oil, electricity, and the means to harvest subsistence foods.

"In times of human crisis, we have an obligation to act," President Clinton said of the situation in Texas. So, too, a human crisis faces residents of Western Alaska.

### Introduction

In Galena, on the upper Yukon River, a fisherman asked for a refund of the \$50 application fee for his commercial fishing permit, saying he needed the money because no commercial fishing was allowed this year. In St. Mary's, on the lower Yukon, a woman showed the disconnect notice she had recently received from the local electric co-op and worried that the winter's worth of subsistence food in her freezer would thaw and spoil. In Bristol Bay, where it can cost \$20,000 just to gear up for the season, fishermen struggling under the debt of two dismal salmon seasons wondered about long-term refinancing. In Hooper Bay, residents just wondered what they would eat this winter; neither the salmon nor the seals on which they depend came close to shore this year.

With 8,000 families of the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Bristol Bay regions affected by drastically low returns of salmon this year, Governor Tony Knowles dispatched members

of his Salmon Cabinet to investigate the impacts of the 1998 salmon season and recommend appropriate steps for state action.

From the upper Yukon to lower Bristol Bay, the response from Alaska residents was the same. The 1998 salmon season has been a disaster. There is need for immediate assistance. The economic impacts of these poor seasons affect not just fishermen, but everyone in the region. Residents of the Yukon and Kuskokwim regions need assistance just to maintain their traditional subsistence activities. That's true of many Bristol Bay fishermen who also need to deal with their long-term debt. And following two years of drastically reduced runs, everybody is left wondering just what is happening to the salmon runs on which they depend.

Headed by Community and Regional Affairs Commissioner Mike Irwin, the team included Frank Rue, Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game; Karen Perdue, Commissioner of Health and Social Services; Jeff Bush, Deputy Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development; Ed Flanagan, Deputy Commissioner of Labor; and Jay Nelson and Bob King of the Governor's office. Regional assistance was provided by Jim Sanders of DCRA and Tom Kron of ADF&G in the Yukon and Kuskokwim regions. In Bristol Bay, the team was assisted by Debbie Tennyson of DCRA and James Brady of ADF&G. Subsistence division director Mary Pete accompanied the team to Hooper Bay and Bethel.

The cabinet level team traveled to Galena, Kaltag, St. Mary's, Emmonak, Hooper Bay, Bethel, Dillingham and Naknek between the afternoon of July 14 and July 17. In three days, the team held almost 24 hours of public meetings, some going as late as 11 p.m. Attendance was high; close to a thousand people participated in the meetings, including many residents of surrounding villages. Attendance would have been significantly larger had there not been commercial openings underway in Bristol Bay when we visited there. The Bethel meeting, all 3½ hours, was broadcast live over KYUK radio.

Because these were fish meetings, much of the discussion, not surprisingly, dealt with specific fishery issues such as in-season management decisions and Fish Board actions. These issues will be addressed separately by the Department of Fish and Game. This report summarizes findings and recommendations of the team regarding non-fishery management issues, although some recommendations regarding needed scientific research and fishery enforcement issues are included as part of this report.

### **The 1998 Western Alaska Salmon Fishery**

Overall, salmon catches in Western Alaska in 1998 were the poorest in two decades or more. The Bristol Bay harvest of 9.7 million sockeye salmon (through July 22) was less than half the forecast catch of 20.6 million reds and compares to 1997's harvest of 12.3

million sockeye. The catch was the poorest since 1977's catch of 4.9 million red salmon, when the Bristol Bay fishery was still feeling the impacts of the weather-related low production that warranted a disaster declaration under President Richard Nixon in 1974.

The weak Bristol Bay harvests of the past two years contrast sharply with the record production of the 1990s that saw an all-time record catch of 43.6 million sockeye in 1995. The average harvest for the ten-year period prior to 1997 was 29.5 million sockeye.

The value of the 1998 Bristol Bay sockeye harvest is estimated at \$50 million, down from the ex-vessel value of last year's catch, \$62 million, and well below the average value over the previous decade (1987-96) of \$158 million and peak of \$199 million in 1990.

In the Kuskokwim River, the harvest of 180,000 chum salmon was better than last season's catch of only 17,000 but well below the recent average of 400,000 chums. The catch compares with harvests as high as 710,000 in 1995 and over 1.4 million in 1988. The harvest fell below the forecast of 300,000 chums and had a value of less than \$200,000 for Kuskokwim fishers.

In the Yukon River, the harvest of 43,500 king salmon in 1998 was the poorest since statehood. In fact, the total return of Yukon River king salmon is believed to be the worst in the century. The catch compares to an average of 100,000 kings in recent years.

The usually stable king salmon fishery has been the mainstay of the Yukon economy, with average annual earnings totaling \$5.6 million. This year, the value of the fishery dropped to less than \$2 million. According to the Association of Village Council Presidents, earnings per Yukon River permit holder dropped from an average of \$8,900 to just \$2,800 in 1998.

The harvest of 29,000 Yukon summer chum salmon was also drastically low, down from a long-term average of well over 600,000 chums in recent years and production as high as 800,000 in 1995 and 1.6 million in 1988. A healthy catch of 500,000 to 800,000 summer chums had been expected. The summer chum fishery usually added several hundred thousand dollars annually to the local economy. This year, the value of the fishery was less than \$30,000.

Because of the poor returns, no commercial fishing time was allowed in the upper Yukon districts Y4A and Y4B, including Kaltag, Galena and surrounding villages.

Evidence as to the cause of this year's disastrously poor returns points to poor marine survival, analogous to a crop failure. The parent years for the 1998 run were generally healthy, resulting in adequate escapements and smolt outmigrations that should have produced healthy returns. Unusual weather patterns in 1997 and 1998 are well documented. Recorded water temperatures in the Bering Sea last summer were at record

high levels and are widely considered to be a causal factor for last year's weak returns of salmon. Global weather anomalies persisted this year with devastating impacts apparent from Indonesia to Texas.

Other indicators point to marine stress as a causal factor in reduced salmon survival in 1997 and 1998. Salmon were smaller than usual and arrived late. Migratory pathways were changed from previous years and there is evidence of increased rates of parasitism and predation, both frequent indicators of marine stress. Fish under stress are less vigorous and more vulnerable to predation. Taken together, these indicators underscore the fundamental role of the marine environment on reduced western Alaska salmon production in 1997 and 1998.

Subsistence needs for salmon were met for most families in the Yukon, Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay regions, but that was not the case for the villages of Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, and Chevak. Villagers said that due to unusual wind patterns, the salmon on which they depend passed by the region far offshore and were not available to their subsistence nets. The salmon did not come near shore; neither did seals. Although some whitefish and other subsistence foods were harvested, the 2,200 residents of these three villages were denied access to their two primary sources of protein: salmon and seals.

Hooper Bay residents could not recall a similar occurrence since the 1950s. Villagers were left stunned and uncertain about their future. "This early fall there will be a lot of impacts from the missing fish," said Hooper Bay city administrator Ole Lake. "I'm very, very concerned what will happen to us."

#### COMMUNITY IMPACTS

The Department of Labor estimates there are almost 4,200 direct resident commercial fishing jobs in the Yukon Kuskokwim region, including fishermen and crew. Residents of the region told the Salmon Cabinet that the downturn in the fishing industry affected their entire community. "Fish is our survival," said Kaltag First Chief John Madros. "When it's open, there's jobs. When it's not, the economic impact is felt all over."

The impact has been felt down river in St. Mary's. "June is traditionally 'catch up' month for local bill payers, however, we brought in less than \$9,000 from local residents this June, compared to almost \$17,000 last June," city officials stated. "Sales tax records... indicate a drop in local sales for June by over 25 percent. This is a direct loss in revenue to the city as well as additional money lost from our local economy." A Yukon River barge company indicated that freight traffic was reduced by 61 percent this year.

Village residents depend on the commercial fishing season for cash to pay for such basics as electricity and water/sewer. Many residents of the Yukon and Kuskokwim regions said

they had been disconnected, or threatened with disconnect of their power for failure to pay their electric bills.

"Today, lots of people are hurt," said Alfred Redfox of Emmonak. "They've got no money. The fishermen can't pay the light bill; water and sewer. This fall a lot of people can't get any gas. How are they going to warm up the house?"

Village safe water projects which have improved sanitary conditions in many villages from third world conditions also cost money to operate. Mary Immamak worried, "There's going to be sickness coming back to Emmonak when we don't have the \$50 a month for the water."

Residents typically pay their bills after the fishing season ends. These funds are then typically used by local governments to operate their utilities. Failure to pay user fees may have a ripple effect. Water plant operators will not be paid, power and chemicals needed for water treatment will not be purchased, replacement parts will not be purchased and bulk fuel necessary to heat the plant will not be ordered in time for fall delivery. The potential impacts may include the disruption of water and sewer service during winter months, millions of dollars in state costs for rebuilding facilities and major public health problems caused by a return to the honey bucket system.

Yukon Kuskokwim residents also rely on the commercial fishery to maintain their subsistence activities. "Commercial fishing is subsistence," said Francis Thompson in St. Mary's, paying for the boats, outboard motors, gasoline and oil needed to catch fish, hunt for seals and moose and even go berry picking.

Fish processing companies traditionally advance their fishermen money to make it through the winter, but with fishermen unable to pay back their advances from last year, the processors are left carrying the debt. "We have extended well over \$100,000 in credit," said Randy Crawford of Boreal Fisheries. "Through no fault of their own these people will not be able to repay their advances. As much as we need reimbursement for this credit, more importantly these hard working people need support to get through the upcoming winter."

And as processor Bill Bodey of Bering Sea Fisheries in Emmonak noted, "If the fishermen don't make it, we don't make it."

The commercial and subsistence economies are so intertwined in the Yukon Kuskokwim that John White of Bethel feared a snowballing effect throughout the region. If the commercial fishery collapses, so does the subsistence economy and with it the support for many public and private institutions in the region, he said.

Many people who spoke to the salmon cabinet also talked about the incalculable cost of social problems that may result from the season. "Right now, everybody with a family is going to be hurt," said Peter Jones, a parent and foster care provider in Emmonak. "Try to make two ends meet at the end of the day, sometimes it's hard especially when you have children. You know, sometimes it's hard, especially when they're hungry."

Residents worried about increased rates of delinquency, domestic violence and child abuse; and the already appallingly high suicide rate in the region, mainly among young men, for whom there were no jobs this summer. "The scariest thing about this situation is our kids," said Gilbert Huntington in Galena. "Most fishermen and processors hire kids. It ain't much, but all of a sudden, it's not there anymore."

"My concerns are for families and children," said Bethel grandparent Joan Hamilton, but coming on top of last year's disastrous fishing season, she added, "It's compounded this year. I see it like a tsunami wave."

Residents of Western and Interior Alaska consistently stated they did not want welfare, but lacking alternate employment opportunities, residents of the Yukon and Kuskokwim region said there was a need for immediate help. "These people want to work," said Jeff Day in Katag. "There's no commercial fishing, no fire-fighting. The problem isn't two years from now, it's now."

## BRISTOL BAY

The Department of Labor estimates there are some 2,800 direct resident fishing jobs in Bristol Bay, including resident permit holders and crew but not including other Alaskans that live outside of the region. Like the Yukon and Kuskokwim, the entire Bristol Bay regional economy is affected by the poor salmon returns. Many of the concerns regarding subsistence, jobs and family stress are evident in Bristol Bay.

There is added stress on residents of Bristol Bay because of the high level of indebtedness. It costs a fisherman \$20,000 just to gear up for the Bristol Bay season. Many of these bills to local stores and processing companies are marked "PAF" for "Pay after Fishing." Lacking the money to pay back their bills for two seasons in a row, processing companies and local businesses said their receivables were well above the usual amount.

"There are many people in Dillingham and surrounding villages with few employment opportunities," said Julie Woodworth, vice president of the National Bank of Alaska's Dillingham branch. "On average, our customers are due (to make) a balloon payment of approximately \$5,000 (after the fishing season). This, in addition to housing, heating,

electricity, phone, taxes, and other obligations, is overwhelming after ending the season with no paycheck."

Fish processing company advances to Bristol Bay fishermen total in the millions of dollars. A Naknek based processing company stated it had loaned \$1.5 million to its fishermen. A Dillingham processor stated that advances to his fleet totaled \$3.5 million. Another Nushagak processor said 150 of its 250 fishermen were in debt to the cannery and they couldn't afford to carry their fishermen much further. As Steve Skogmo of Ekuk put it, "these loans are increasingly hard to make."

"The canneries have carried the fishermen for years (but) my company can no longer afford to do that," said Hans Nicholson of Dillingham. "Fishermen are businessmen. We need consolidation of our debt."

The problem affects municipalities and private businesses as well. Raw fish tax revenues to the Lake and Peninsula Borough are estimated at \$450,000 this year, compared to \$1.1 million last year and \$2.3 million in FY 1994. In Dillingham, several dozen fishermen are in default on their city taxes, but the city has not moved to foreclose on their vessels.

Fuel distributor Robert Baumgartner of Dillingham said he was carrying three times the usual amount of accounts receivable on his books. Several Bristol Bay families have already been cut off from their electricity and there are concerns about getting enough heating fuel delivered upriver before the winter sets in.

From the Yukon to Bristol Bay, fishermen expressed concern with the sudden and unexpected change in salmon production. Normal fluctuations in run size are generally anticipated, allowing fishermen, processors and related industries to adjust their efforts accordingly. Even the collapse of the Bristol Bay sockeye fishery in the early 1970s due to unusually cold winters was forecast. None of the usual indicators of run strength pointed to the dramatically low returns of 1997 and 1998.

"It's time to find out what is going on with our fish," said Nick Smeaton of Dillingham. In addition to suggestions for improved scientific research into the monitoring and assessment of salmon runs, fishermen also expressed concerns over high seas interceptions of salmon, both by trawlers and foreign driftnet vessels. Fishermen suggested increased observer monitoring of trawl fisheries within the United States' 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone and continued support to maintain and improve the U.S. Coast Guard's deep water patrol capability to monitor high seas driftnet fleets.

Increased scientific research into the effects of this year's abnormal climatic conditions and increased enforcement of international conventions for the conservation of marine species are especially appropriate during this year, the international "Year of the Ocean."

There is ample precedent in requesting assistance. In addition to last year's Commerce Department declaration for Bristol Bay and the Kuskokwim, the Small Business Administration earlier this year issued a disaster declaration to provide assistance for California fishermen and related businesses due to El Nino related storms.

A 1994 declaration signed by President Clinton provided disaster assistance for Washington and Oregon fishermen due to poor salmon returns linked to El Nino conditions. In 1974, President Nixon extended disaster unemployment assistance to Bristol Bay fishermen because of recurring cold weather and severe freezes on the spawning grounds.

In 1996, the Southeast Alaska Economic Disaster Fund was created to provide \$110 million for timber dependent communities affected by the closure of pulp mills in Southeast.

Many fishermen likened their plight to that faced by the nation's farmers. Recently, President Clinton offered emergency aid for crop failure suffered by Texas farmers due to an ongoing heat wave. It was noted that farm income has plunged 35 percent this year because of a combination of natural factors, increased foreign competition and declining export markets. Alaska fishing income has dropped a similar amount, if not more, and for exactly the same reasons.

"In times of human crisis, we have an obligation to act," President Clinton said of the situation in Texas. So, too, a human crisis faces residents of western Alaska.

#### SALMON DISASTER FINDINGS

- 1) Overall salmon returns to Bristol Bay and Western Alaska this year are at the lowest level in more than two decades and salmon prices are some of the lowest in history.
- 2) Alaska residents of these areas are suffering from a catastrophic loss of income that will affect not only their ability to purchase necessities such as food, heating fuel, and electricity, but also limit their resources to harvest subsistence foods.
- 3) The State of Alaska and the federal government have a moral responsibility to ensure Alaskans obtain their immediate needs of adequate food and basic essentials.
- 4) The Yukon/Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay region needs a coordinated federal, state and local effort to develop an economic development plan to ensure the long-term economic vitality of the region.

- 5) People throughout coastal areas and state and federal biologists are describing changes to salmon and the ocean environment. Available evidence points to abnormally warm water conditions in the Bering Sea substantially reducing survival of salmon at sea. A renewed effort to better understand the science of Western Alaska salmon resources and the causes for the dramatic downturn in salmon survival must be undertaken.

### RECOMMENDED SALMON DISASTER RESPONSE

The catastrophically low 1998 western Alaska fisheries returns meets the statutory conditions for a disaster declaration under the Alaska Disaster Act because of a near total collapse in salmon returns and these communities' entire dependence on the salmon harvest for their economy. Some villages have failed to secure necessary subsistence foods. Individuals in the disaster area are unable to pay for food, essential utilities and heat for their homes, now and through the upcoming winter. Given Alaska's harsh winter climate, where temperatures are some of the lowest in the nation, heat is a necessity for survival.

A similar collapse occurred last year compounding the effect of this year's disaster for many of these families. Due to the widespread impact of this event, there is an imminent threat to the life, health, and safety of families in the region, which requires action by the State of Alaska and the Federal Government.

Under the Governor's disaster declaration, state agencies will act to meet the immediate needs of the victims.

#### The Alaska Disaster Act Bristol Bay/YK Region Action Plan:

- Subsistence Food Replacement - The villages of Hooper Bay, Chevak and Scammon Bay failed to secure their chum salmon and seal subsistence foods for the first time since the late 1950s. This situation, left unresolved, could lead to substantial food shortages in these three villages. The state will purchase replacement chum salmon and process, freeze and transport them to the villages to meet immediate subsistence and winter food needs. Cost - \$0.6 million
- Community Economic Assistance - Approximately \$7.0 million in federal Magnuson-Stevens Act disaster funds are available for community economic assistance to the region provided the state contributes \$1.5 million in Alaska Disaster Act matching state funds. Cost - \$1.5 million (\$7.0 million federal funds)

- Community Relief - The fishing disaster has caused tremendous uncertainty and stress in the affected region. This stress will likely translate into additional social problems from domestic violence and alcoholism to delinquency and suicide. Alaska Disaster Act funds will be used as necessary to enhance existing community intervention programs and support services to meet the very real social displacement caused by this event. Cost - \$0.5 million
- Individual Family Assistance - People in Western Alaska are suffering significant economic losses resulting from the 1998 fishing disaster. Unable to pay for food, essential utilities and winter heating fuel, the possibility of significant health problems from lack of water or electricity and even starvation could occur. Alaska Disaster Act funds will be used to provide an Essential Needs Voucher for up to \$1500 per commercial fishing permit holder, crew license holder and fish processing worker in the region who demonstrate immediate need for assistance. These Essential Needs Vouchers will be used to pay only for food, essential utilities, and fuel to meet the basic needs that all Alaska families deserve. Cost - \$9.0 million
- Damage Assessment and Response Team - The Damage Assessment Recovery Teams (DART) will deploy to the affected areas to set up Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs) for the purpose of assisting individuals in applying for disaster assistance. The Teams will be taking applications for disaster assistance as well as making referrals to other assistance programs as appropriate.
- Science Panel - A scientific panel of state, federal and university scientists and local knowledge experts will be convened to review disaster information and existing knowledge of ocean science to better understand and predict the effects of ocean changes upon salmon and other marine species, and to develop recommendations about needed fresh water and marine research.
- Total Alaska Disaster Act Assistance - \$11.6 million state; \$7.0 million federal

#### Short Term

##### 1. Disaster relief

- Declare disaster under the Alaska Disaster Act. (Governor)
- Request Federal Disaster Declaration by president and additional federal assistance. (Governor)

- Deploy DART teams to work with DCRA, HSS, DCED, DOL, and with AVCP, TCC, BBNA to assist regional residents in applying for existing state and federal programs and assessing needs on a village by village basis. Assistance will be offered in applying for state loan restructuring, unemployment assistance, temporary assistance and other applicable state and federal disaster assistance programs. (DMVA)
- Waive commercial fishing permit fees where little or no fishing was allowed this year. (CFEC)
- Review loan programs and assist residents in refinancing existing loans (DCED).
- Check with communities to ensure shipments and inventories of fuel are adequate for this winter. (DCRA)
- Start the moose season earlier in the affected area to avoid conflict with the pollock B season. (DF&G)
- To the extent possible, speed up imminent state projects in affected communities to offer additional employment. (DOT/DEC)
- Immediately direct state agencies to seek a moratorium from utilities in cutting off electric service for non-payment until state or federal aid can be secured. (DCED)

## 2. Social Services

- Waive two parent ATAP seasonal reduction in benefits. (DHSS)
- Suspend CSED wage withholding for arrearages—monthly support would continue. (DOR)
- Attempt enhanced collection of child support owed by non-custodial parents outside affected region. (DOR)
- Relax food stamp requirements to allow single adults to receive food stamps in August or September rather than waiting until October (right now many single adult households are not eligible for food stamps during the summer). (DHSS)

- Exempt fish permits as assets or resources to determine eligibility for assistance programs. (DHSS)
- Do not count disaster payments as income for purposes of eligibility determinations for department programs. (DHSS)

### 3. Federal Participation

- Meet with State Department, the Justice Department, the U.S. Coast Guard to review and increase enforcement and surveillance efforts in order to ensure all efforts are being made to stop foreign fishing fleets and illegal salmon fishing. (Governor/DF&G)
- Request that the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission expand and enhance its efforts in enforcing the treaty banning drift net fishing. (Governor/DF&G)
- Ask Internal Revenue Service/National Marine Fisheries Service to allow disaster victims more flexibility in use of federal capital construction fund accounts for loans including borrowing from these accounts. (Governor)
- Organize site visits by Washington, D.C., officials to present firsthand the need for disaster aid. (Governor)
- Request the State Department pressure China and Korea into joining the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission. (Governor)

### Medium and Long Term

#### 1. Disaster relief

- Review expansion of AYK marketing program to upriver salmon. (DCED)
- Work with processors and CDQ partners for more pollock processing jobs in both CDQ and non-CDQ villages. (DOL)
- Create an energy committee in DCRA to review long term energy issues in rural Alaska. (DCRA)

- Reintroduce the Alaska Disaster Assistance Program (ADAP) proposed last session with some modifications. (DOL)
- Consider legislation to create a new loan program for declared economic disasters. (DCED)
- Use AIDEA small cap fund to assist Kaltag processing plant (other funds already in place) and other viable value-added efforts in small communities. (DCED/AIDEA)
- Accelerate water/sewer, transportation, economic development and infrastructure projects in affected community to offer local employment. (Governor/AIDEA/DOT)
- Suspend Child Support Division collection of PFD money owed only to the state—obligation to children continues. (DOR)
- If necessary, will transfer DHSS FFY 98 LIHEAP FUNDS to tribal grantees for use in the affected areas in the state administered Bristol Bay area. (DHSS)
- Will focus additional emergency state-administered LIHEAP aid to Bristol Bay clientele. (DHSS)
- Establish Bristol Bay as a priority area for administering state LIHEAP program; allow early application and expedite processing for all Bristol Bay applications. (DHSS)

## 2. Social Services

- Address community mental health needs by partnering with local providers to improve assessment, prevention and crisis intervention programs. (DHSS)
- Prevent child abuse and family violence through expanding available resources for emergency shelter and bolstering family intervention work. (DHSS)

## 3. Federal Participation

- Coordinate with federal agencies on improving long term economic vitality of region. (Governor/Delegation)

- Continue to support federal partnership in local infrastructure development including sewer and water projects. (AIDEA/Delegation)

### SCIENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Begin an analysis of DF&G management/forecast of YK/BB region, and recommend improvements and funding needs. (DF&G)
- Strongly communicate to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council the need to further reduce trawl bycatch of salmon. (Governor)
- Investigate funding sources for additional research including out-migration of salmon, belugas and high seas survival (ASTF, disaster funds, etc.). (DF&G)
- Convene a broad-based scientific panel to review: a) disaster information and existing knowledge of ocean science to better understand and predict the effects of ocean changes upon salmon and other marine species and, b) develop a coordinated Alaska marine fisheries science plan. (DF&G)
- Better coordinate ocean research and management among state, federal, academic and independent organizations. (DF&G)
- Request that all international research organizations like PISCES, the NPAFC Science Committee and others emphasize the changes in ocean conditions and their impact on salmon and all other related organisms (phytoplankton, prey and predator species)

### FEDERAL DISASTER RESPONSE INITIATIVES

The State is committed to securing federal disaster assistance for the Yukon/Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay regions. There are several federal programs that offer potential relief to the distress from the Western Alaska fishing disaster.

**Stafford Act**

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act is triggered by a Presidential declaration of a disaster which must and will be requested by the Governor.

Declaration of a disaster under the Stafford Act allows access to programs that are identified in the declaration. Programs most applicable to this situation include:

- 1) Individual and Family Grants: Provides funds for the necessary expenses and serious needs of disaster victims which cannot be met through insurance or other forms of disaster assistance including low interest loans from SBA. The grant amount is governed by the Consumer Price Index, however the average amount tends to be \$2,000 to \$4,000. Among the needs that can be met are housing, personal property, medical, dental, funeral, transportation and required flood insurance premiums.
- 2) Small Business Administration loans (see SBA below).
- 3) Disaster Unemployment Assistance: Provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters.
- 4) Crisis Counseling: provides supplemental funding to states for short-term crisis counseling.
- 5) Temporary Housing
- 6) Food coupon and distribution assistance.

**Small Business Administration**

SBA Disaster loans can be accessed in four ways:

- a) If the President declares a "major disaster" under the Stafford Disaster Relief Act;
- b) SBA makes a physical disaster declaration;
- c) SBA makes an economic disaster declaration in response to a determination of a natural disaster by the Secretary of Agriculture;
- d) SBA makes an economic injury declaration relying on a state certification, signed by the Governor, that at least 5 small business have suffered "substantial economic injury" and are in need of financial assistance not otherwise reasonably available.

SBA disaster loans are low interest, not more than 4 percent per annum, fixed rate loans. Of the three types of loans available, two would most likely apply in this situation, Business Physical Disaster Loans and Economic Injury Disaster Loans. Normally these loans are limited to \$1.5 million, but SBA has the authority to waive the limit if a business is a major source of employment.

Business Physical Disaster Loans are loans to businesses, including real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory and supplies. Businesses of any size and nonprofit organizations are eligible. The loan amount is limited to verified uninsured losses.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans are loans for working capital to small businesses that are unable to obtain financing through the private sector. The loan amount is limited to the actual economic injury.

### **Magnuson-Stevens Act**

Section 312 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act governs disaster declarations related to fishery disasters. It is triggered by a request by the Governor and approved or disapproved by the National Marine Fisheries Service in the federal Department of Commerce. The NMFS can declare a disaster absent a Governor's request.

Funding under Section 312 can be used for any activity the Secretary of Commerce determines is appropriate to restore the fishery or to prevent a similar failure in the future and to assist fishing communities affected by fishing failures. Magnuson-Stevens Act funding offers the state an opportunity to not only meet the needs of fishing communities as a result of this disaster but to also undertake fundamental economic restructuring to minimize the likelihood of future economic catastrophes. Potential funding of the scientific basis for DF&G management and research could be provided through this means.

Funding is dependent on congressional appropriation of funds under the Act and requires a state match of 25 percent. Funding is designated to assess the economic and social effects of the commercial fishery failure, to restore the fishery, to prevent future failure and to assist fishing communities affected by such a disaster.

### **OTHER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

In addition to the programs discussed above, the state is pursuing other possible federal programs that may provide assistance. These include:

- Department of Health and Human Services- Low Income Home Energy Assistance

- Bureau of Indian Affairs- General Assistance
- U.S. State Department and U.S. Coast Guard assistance in high seas interception
- Food and Drug Administration- food labeling requirements
- Trade Adjustment Act- elimination of penalties
- Rural Development Program- Economic Diversification
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development- Section 8 Rental Assistance
- National Defense Act

**Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Report on the Failure of  
Western Alaska Salmon Runs  
and the Link to Ocean and Climate Changes**

This report summarizes available information on environmental causes of recent severely depressed salmon runs in western Alaska. The report contains (1) a description of severely depressed salmon returns to western Alaskan river systems in 1997 and 1998, (2) evidence that salmon were under stress in the marine environment, (3) patterns of variability in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, and (4) unprecedented conditions that existed in the marine ecosystem in 1997 and 1998 and appear linked to salmon growth and survival.

*Summary*

- Changing climate and ocean conditions have played a critically important role in the reduced production of western Alaska salmon by affecting survival from early freshwater and marine life stages through maturing adults at sea. Some of the unusual marine environmental conditions of 1997 and 1998 are unprecedented. The 1997-1998 El Niño, global warming, and exceptional regional climate interacted to cause these conditions. The marine ecosystem is implicated in the downturn of production owing to run failures across multiple ages and river systems, poor growth and condition of salmon from some runs, and higher incidences of parasites and predators. In 1997 anomalous regional conditions led to unprecedented ecosystem change in the Bering Sea. Some of these conditions appear to have persisted into 1998.
- Extreme low returns of chum, chinook, and sockeye salmon to western Alaska occurred in 1997 and 1998. The 1998 Bristol Bay commercial catch of sockeye was the lowest since 1977. The 1998 Yukon River chinook catch was the lowest since Alaska statehood. The 1988 Yukon summer chum catch was 95% below forecast. On the Kuskokwin River the 1997 chum harvest totaled only 17,000 salmon. The 1998 catch is estimated to be 200,000, still 33% below the forecast.
- Weak salmon runs to western Alaska were due to reduced returns per spawner, and not the result of low levels of parental escapement. Age-class analysis for returning salmon points to a pattern of returns that is attributable to marine environmental factors.
- Other indicators also point to marine stress as a causal factor in reduced salmon survival in 1997 and 1998. Salmon were smaller than usual and arrived late. Migratory pathways were changed from previous years and there is evidence of higher rates of parasitism and predation, both frequent indicators of marine stress. Fish under stress are less vigorous and more vulnerable to predation. Taken together, these indicators underscore the fundamental role of the marine environment on reduced western Alaska salmon production in 1997 and 1998.

survivors had limited food for growth. For king salmon on the Yukon River, reports from processors indicated lower weights. Yukon River chum salmon returned one week late and king salmon returned a week to 10 days late. The tardiness of these runs in 1998 is striking because they were not due to the usual cause, a late ice breakup.

For all species, there was evidence of altered migration pathways. For sockeye salmon, catch rates in the Port Moller test fishery were much higher than expected in 1997 and 1998, given the actual poor sizes of the runs. It appears that migration pathways shifted, leading to higher gear vulnerability than experienced prior to 1997. For chum and king salmon in 1998, returning adults stayed offshore rather than returning, as typical, along the coast; the pattern of entry into the north, middle, and south mouths of the Yukon River were also abnormal. Finally, there is anecdotal evidence of higher parasitism and predation that often indicate signs of marine stress. Returning king salmon had higher incidences of sea lamprey bites and a muscle fungus which salmon naturally contract from herring at sea. Anecdotal reports also indicated higher than normal predation of sockeye salmon by beluga whales in Bristol Bay rivers in 1998. The National Marine Fisheries Service also reported preliminary data indicating that in 1997 northern fur seal had more salmon in their diet than usual. These observations are fully consistent with the idea that fish under stress are less vigorous and more vulnerable to predation. Taken together, these indicators point to a fundamental role of the marine environment on reduced western Alaskan salmon production in 1997 and 1998.

#### *Marine Life of Salmon*

After 1-3 years residence in fresh water, sockeye salmon smolts migrate quickly through Bristol Bay, then more slowly along the north side of the Alaska Peninsula. As juveniles, some migrate to the western Bering Sea and others migrate south through the Aleutian passes into the North Pacific. At sea, young sockeye salmon feed on copepods, amphipods, barnacle larvae, ostracods, euphausiids, and larval and juvenile fishes. Older sockeye salmon primarily feed on euphausiids, amphipods, copepods, and juvenile fish and squid. Bristol Bay sockeye salmon mature in the second or third year at sea depending on their natal stream and brood year. Upon maturity, they migrate from as far as 2,200 km away to return to their natal streams in Bristol Bay.

Most chum salmon begin their migration to the sea soon after their emergence. Juveniles leaving the Yukon River are quickly dispersed at sea by the large river plume. During their first year at sea, the distribution of chum salmon is similar to juvenile sockeye salmon. There is a slow movement southwest along the north side of the Alaska Peninsula. As juveniles, chum salmon are distributed throughout the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska where they reside until maturity. Typically, Yukon River chum salmon mature after 3 or 4 years at sea for total age of 4 or 5 years. At sea, chum salmon feed on euphausiids, copepods, pteropods, and fish and squid larvae. Maturing chum salmon from the Gulf of Alaska migrate through the Aleutian passes, northeast along the Alaska Peninsula, and then north to the Yukon River.

Upon emergence, king salmon fry migrate downstream but take up residence in the stream for 1-2 years. Once entering the sea, young king salmon are commonly found near the coast. Older, larger king salmon from western Alaska are found throughout the Bering Sea and into the central and western Gulf of Alaska. High concentrations of king salmon are found north of Unimak

in northeast Asia. Often, but not always, stronger Aleutian Lows are associated with El Niños. A North Pacific Index (Figure 5) indicates variability in the strength of the Aleutian Low. Deeper low pressures are revealed by lower values. Whereas the period 1947-1976 was typified by weak lows, the period 1977-1989 was typified by strong Aleutian Lows. After a brief reversal in 1989-1991, strong Aleutian Lows have predominated recent years. There is some similarity between the strength of the Aleutian Low and temperatures for observations taken in the Gulf of Alaska off Seward (Figure 6).

Periods of stronger Aleutian Lows are typified by increased winter storms, more nutrients mixed into the surface layers, higher coastal sea levels, faster ocean circulation around the Gulf of Alaska, and northward movement of warmer water into the region. These conditions favor spring plankton blooms of diatoms. Sharp increases in salmon production during these periods have been linked to ideal at-sea feeding conditions associated with increased zooplankton production that result from this increased primary production. Thus, higher salmon production in the 1980s and 1990s has been closely related to stronger Aleutian Lows in winter and weakly related to El Niño events.

#### *Unprecedented Ecosystem Changes in 1997 and 1998*

Some of the changes in the North Pacific and Bering Sea were typical of other El Niño events, and other changes were unprecedented. The 1997-1998 El Niño was the second strongest El Niño this century. Only the 1982-1983 El Niño was stronger than the 1997-1998 event (Figure 4). A detailed comparison of El Niño events shows that the 1997-1998 El Niño developed more quickly than any other El Niño in history (Figure 7). The 1982-1983 El Niño developed later in the year and reached slightly greater strength than in 1997-1998. However, the 1997-1998 El Niño was unique in that it featured two peaks: August-September 1997 and February-March 1998.

This year (1998) is breaking the all-time record with the highest global mean temperature anomalies since reliable records began in 1880 (Figure 8). There appears to be a synergistic relationship between global warming and El Niños. Over recent years, El Niño events have become more frequent as the global temperature continues to increase (Figure 9). As indexed by mean global surface temperatures, the 1997-1998 El Niño was the strongest on record. Thus, global warming is exacerbating extreme regional climate-ocean anomalies associated with El Niño.

Regionally, sea surface temperatures from the coast of British Columbia to the eastern Bering Sea were up to 5-6° C higher than average during August and September 1997, and surface temperatures continue to be about 2.0° C above average through summer 1998. Since January 1998, deep temperatures off Seward, Alaska have been 1.5-2.0° C higher than normal (Figure 6). An article in the July 10, 1998 issue of *Science* reported on a 2-degree rise in sea surface temperature in the eastern north Pacific Ocean over 10 months in 1997.

As with other El Niño events, there were unusual sightings of southern species of fish and mammals. Pacific white-sided dolphins were seen from Southeast Alaska to the northern Gulf of Alaska. An albacore tuna fishery developed off Kodiak Island. The National Marine Fisheries

The conventional view is that most salmon mortality occurs in the earliest life stages in fresh water, although early marine survival factors have also been thought to be important to determining run size. However, this conventional view has been challenged recently to the extent that the roles of ocean factors on juvenile and adult survival are also being considered as important. In fact, some researchers have predicted that increased ocean temperatures, as a result of global warming, will have profound adverse effects on the ability of the North Pacific and Bering Sea to support Pacific salmon in the future.

It is premature to draw definitive conclusions about the full suite of potential factors that may have led to poor salmon returns in western Alaska in 1997 and 1998. Many data are preliminary and new data have yet to be collected. However, available evidence points to a critically important role of climate and ocean conditions on reduced production of western Alaska salmon. A downturn in returns per spawner over the past few years may signal a shift to lower salmon productivity such as was experienced prior to the mid-1970s. Because climate and ocean changes operate in concert, these changing conditions can adversely affect salmon during early fresh water and marine life stages through maturing adults at sea. Some of the highly unusual marine environmental conditions of 1997 and 1998 are unprecedented. Their adverse effects on early marine conditions of future salmon runs have yet to be realized. The marine ecosystem is implicated in recent run failures owing to run failures across multiple ages and river systems, poor growth and condition of salmon from some runs, and higher incidences of parasites and predators. In 1997 anomalous regional conditions, perhaps associated with El Niño and global warming, led to high solar radiation, a shallow layer of very warm surface water, and a shut down of nutrient pumps in the Bering Sea. These features were predicted by a team of U.S. ocean scientists who gathered in 1995 to consider the effects of global warming on the Bering Sea. These conditions led to the region's first recorded bloom of coccolithophores in 1997, and persistence of anomalous conditions led to a second bloom in 1998. Poor visibility in the resultant milky sea water, coupled to probable reduction in energy flow to lower trophic levels, led to massive starvation of some species of sea birds. We are now beginning to see some of the effects on other components of the ecosystem including salmon.

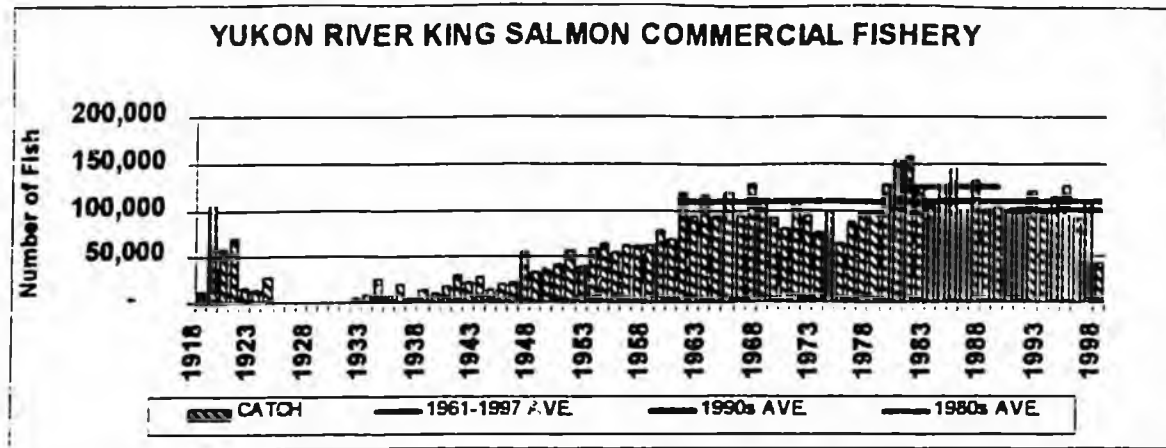


Figure 1. Commercial catches of king salmon on the Yukon River during 1918-1998. Data were provided by Herman Savikko, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

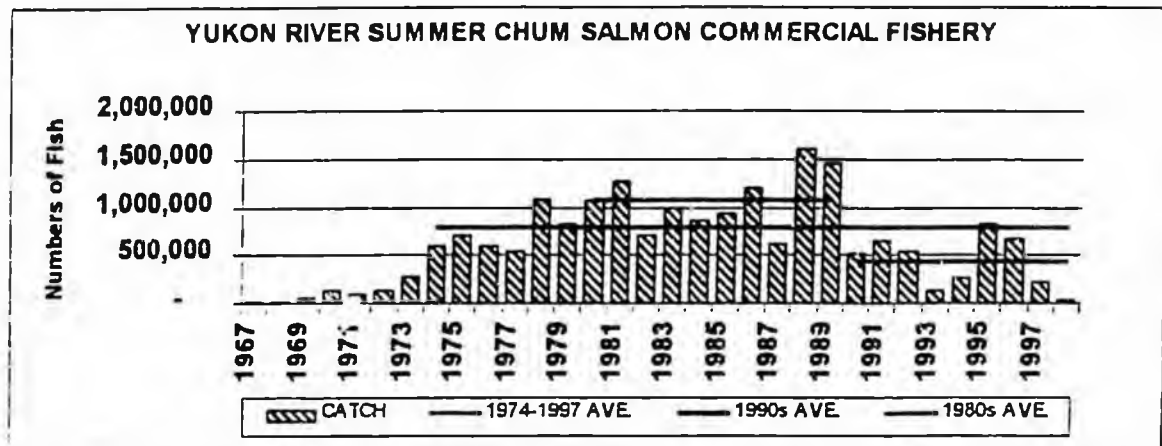


Figure 2. Commercial catches of summer chum salmon on the Yukon River during 1967-1998. Catches include estimated number of fish harvested to produce roe sold. Data are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Regional Information Report 3A98-14.

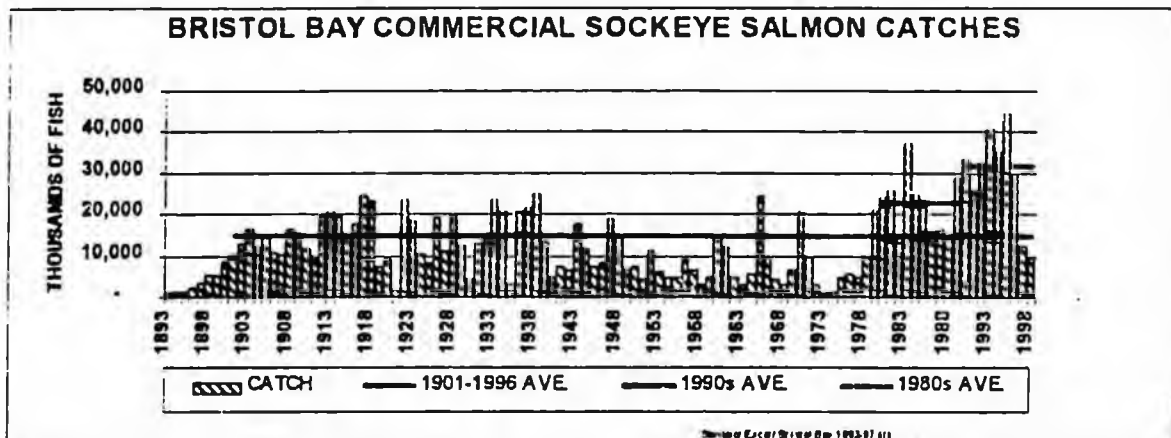


Figure 3. Commercial catches of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon during 1893-1998. Data were provided by Herman Savikko, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

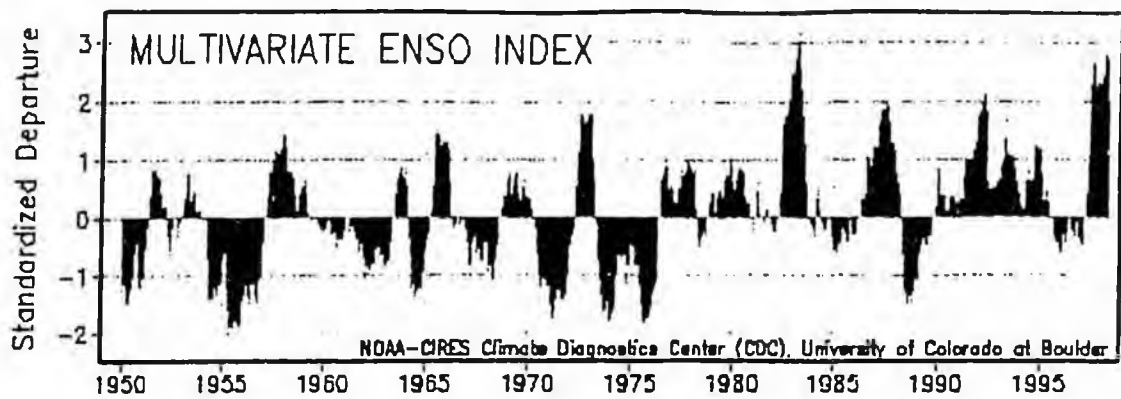


Figure 4. Multivariate El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Index (MEI) calculated from the main observed variables over the tropical Pacific by the NOAA Climate Diagnostics Center. Source: [http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/ENSO/ensomei\\_index.html](http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/ENSO/ensomei_index.html)

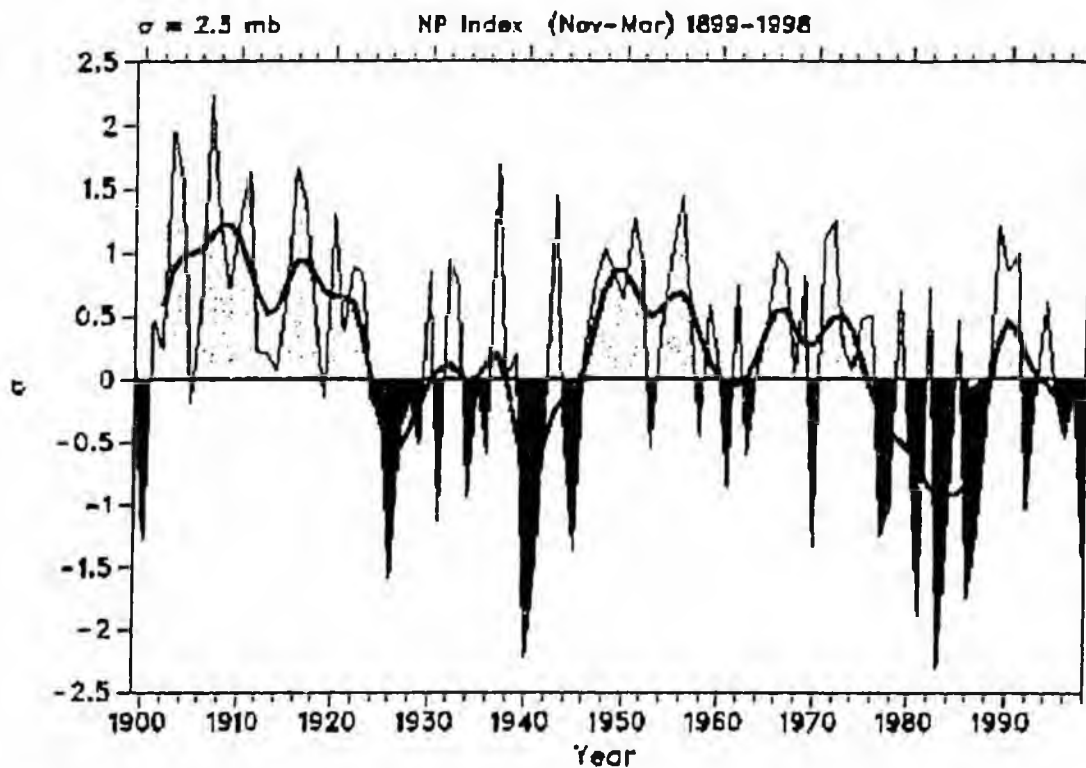


Figure 5. North Pacific (NP) Index calculated as the area-weighted sea level pressure over the region 30N-65N, 160E-140W from Trenberth and Hurrell (1994): *Climate Dynamics* 9:303-319. Source: <http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/80/cas/climind/np.html>

## GAK1 Temperature Anomalies, 1970–1998

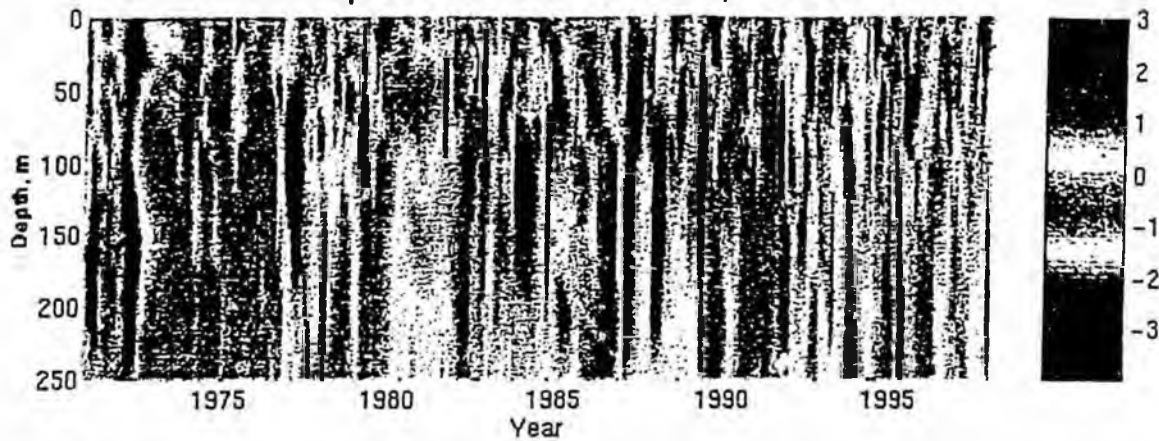


Figure 6. Temperature-depth profiles at the mouth of Resurrection Bay near Seward, Alaska, taken by the Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Alaska Fairbanks. Source: <http://www.ims.uaf.edu:8000/gak1/>

### Multivariate ENSO index for the 6 strongest historic El Niño events vs. 1997/98

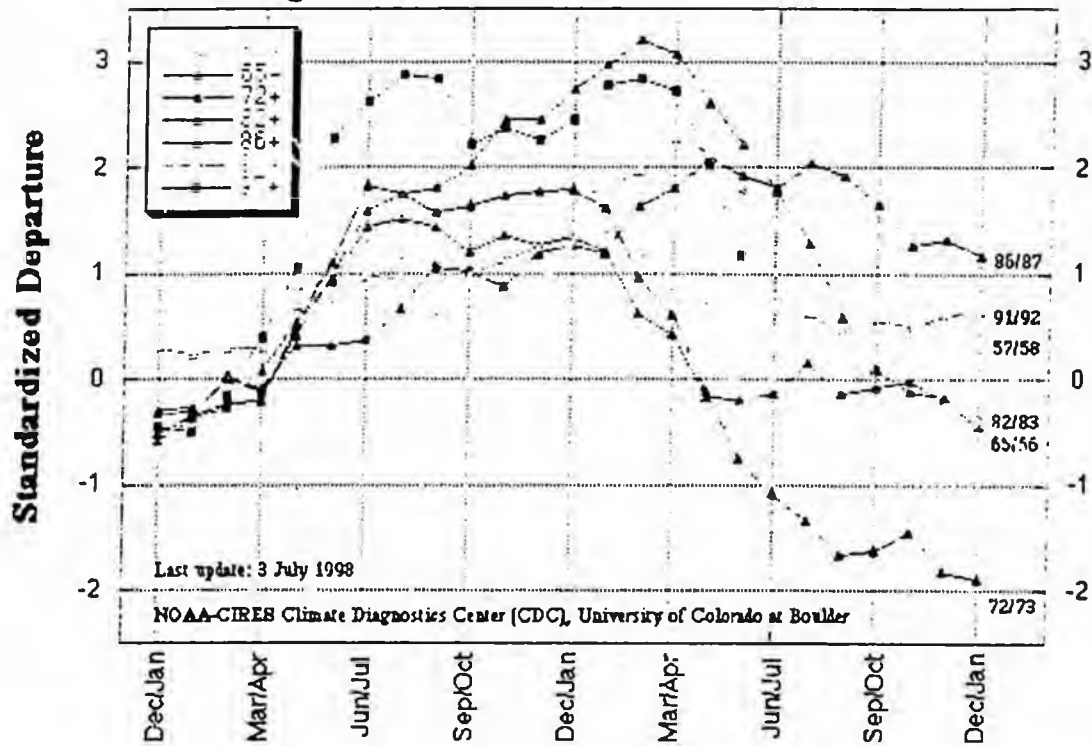


Figure 7. Comparison of the 1997-1998 El Niño event with the six other strongest El Niño events in the last 50 years. Source: <http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/ENSO/ensomei/index.html>



## June Global Surface Mean Temperature Anomalies National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA

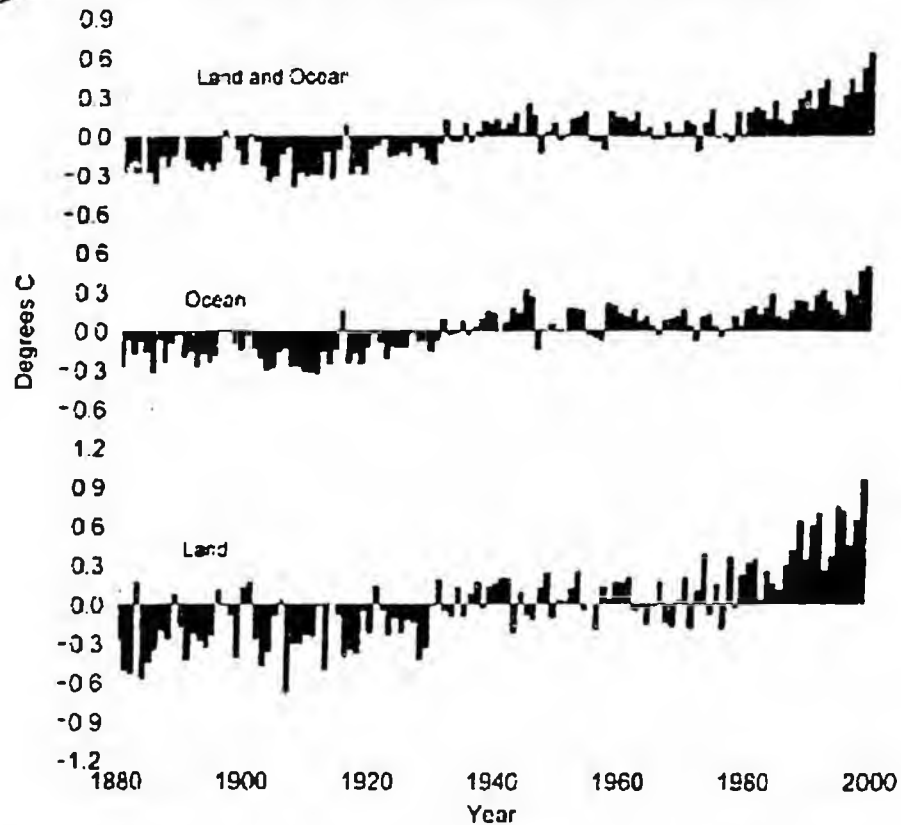


Figure 8. The global mean temperature for June 1998 continued this year's record breaking trend with the highest temperature anomaly since reliable records began in 1880. Source: [http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/ol/climate\\_research/1998/jun/us/us.html#global](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/ol/climate_research/1998/jun/us/us.html#global)

## Top 10 El Niño Events of this Century

Global Surface Mean Temperature Anomalies

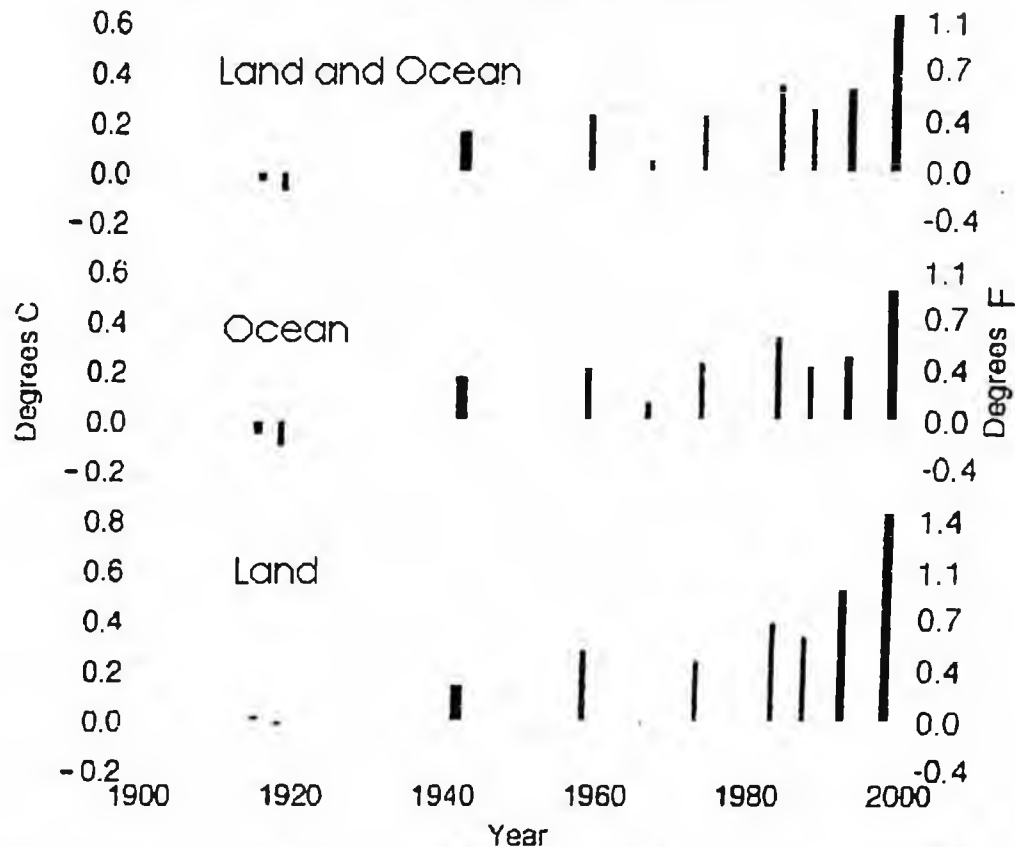


Figure 9. Global temperature anomalies during the ten strongest El Niños of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century based on work by Livezey et al. (1997): Teleconnective response of the Pacific-North American region atmosphere to large central equatorial Pacific SST anomalies, *J. Climate*, 10, 1787-1819. The width of the bar represents the length of the event from 0.5 to 1.5 years. Source: [http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/climate\\_research/1998/ens0/10elnino.html](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/climate_research/1998/ens0/10elnino.html)



Figure 10. True color image of a coccolithophore (*Emiliana huxleyi*) bloom in the eastern Bering Sea, late summer 1997. Provided by the SeaWiFS Project, NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center. Source: <http://www.soc.soton.ac.uk/SUDO/tehsatbloompics.html>

FEB-24-99 WED 09:00 AM AK DIV EMRG SERV  
OCT-15-98 THU 03:14 PM AG'S AND GOVT AFFAIRS

FAX NO. 19074287009  
FAX NO. 907 258 4978

P. 01  
P. 02/03

OCT-14-98 12:51pm FROM OFFICE OF GOVERNOR  
10/13/98 10:13 FAX

8074853532 T-602 P.02/05 F-071

2003



Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20472

OCT 13 1998

The Honorable Tony Knowles  
Governor of Alaska  
Post Office Box 110001  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Knowles:

This is in response to your July 31, 1998, request to President Clinton for a major disaster declaration for the State of Alaska as a result of the low salmon returns to the communities in the Bristol Bay, Yukon, and Kuskokwim River regions and the communities of Kipruak, Cheforak, Mekoryuk, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Tununak, Hooper Bay, Chuvak, and Seamon Bay. Your letter specifically requests Emergency Assistance, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Small Business Administration loans, Food Coupon and Distribution Assistance, Individual and Family Grants, and other individual Assistance programs.

In response to your letter and conversations with the Alaska Congressional delegation, I convened a Federal interagency task force for the purpose of identifying the range of assistance that might be available from the Federal government to meet the needs you identified. The task force included the Departments of Commerce, Health and Human Services, Interior, and Agriculture as well as the Small Business Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, and FEMA. Staff from the Senate appropriations committee also participated in the task force meetings.

To this point, a number of actions have occurred which will result in the delivery of assistance to the affected populations.

First, on September 10, 1998 Commerce Secretary William M. Daley declared a commercial fishery failure in the Bristol Bay, Kuskokwim and Yukon River areas of Alaska. This declaration will allow any financial assistance provided by Congress to be used to assess the economic and social effects of the commercial fishery failure on fishermen and their communities, as well as to support any activity that would restore or prevent a similar failure in the future.

Second, in response to your request, the Small Business Administration has declared a disaster for the purposes of making economic injury loans available for businesses actively involved in the salmon fisheries and shore-based industries in the Bristol Bay, Yukon and Kuskokwim areas.

Third, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has identified approximately \$200,000 in emergency food assistance that can be made available to the State of Alaska upon receipt

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	2/24	# of pages	2
To	CAROL CARROLL	From	GIBSON		
Co./Dept.		Co.	FOR LIEBERSBACH		
Phone #		Phone #	428-7014		
Fax #		Fax #			

FEB-24-99 WED 09:01 AM AK DIV EMRG SERV  
OCT-15-98 THU 03:14 PM AG'S ANC GOVT AFFAIRS

Oct-14-98 12:52pm From: OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

FAX NO. 19074287009

FAX NO. 907 258 4978

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of your request for this funding. I understand that you have been made aware of this opportunity and have been advised as to the process for accessing this funding.

Fourth, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has announced that approximately \$10 million in funding from their Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) will be made available in the form of a grant to the State of Alaska for the purpose of assisting individuals and families in purchasing heating fuel and other energy supplies for the coming winter. The availability of funding from this program should help to address the most pressing needs of affected families.

Finally, Federal agencies are continuing to investigate other options within their existing authorities, and I will continue to monitor this process to ensure that any assistance that can substantially assist in this unique problem will be made available.

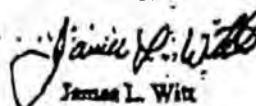
As a result of the success of these efforts to this point, it appears that the programs of these Federal agencies and the assistance provided by the State of Alaska can meet the emergency needs. Further, the programs of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288 as amended, (the Stafford Act) do not appear to be an appropriate remedy to address the needs resulting from this situation. While the implementation of the Stafford Act disaster assistance programs may meet some of the needs of a limited number of potentially eligible applicants, a disaster declaration under the Stafford Act could likely raise expectations for those individuals who may not qualify for assistance. The programs identified above will provide vitally needed help to the populations in the affected areas. For these reasons, it has been concluded that the impacts of this event do not warrant designation as a major disaster under the Stafford Act.

This decision may be appealed within 30 days from the date of this letter. The appeal along with additional information justifying the appeal, should be submitted to the President through David L. de Courcy, Regional Director, FEMA Region X located at:

Federal Regional Center  
130 228<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W.  
Boothell, Washington 98021-9796

While Stafford Act assistance is not forthcoming, I am pleased that the Task Force effort and the positive cooperation of all the Federal agencies that participated resulted in assistance that can benefit those affected by this unique situation. I wish to commend the State of Alaska for the substantial efforts it has taken to alleviate the economic hardship on the residents of Western Alaska.

Sincerely,

  
James L. Witt  
Director

## Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

### WESTERN ALASKA FISHERIES DISASTER

Update for Legislative Budget and Audit 10/2/98

#### State's Emergency Living Expense Program

Eligible applicants for the emergency living expense are Commercial Salmon Permit Holders, Commercial Crew License Holders and Cannery/Process Workers who are permanent full time residents of the disaster area. A maximum grant of \$1,500 per qualifying individual or \$5,000 per qualifying household with more than one eligible applicant. Payments were made directly to approved vendors who provide food (food stamp eligible items only), fuel, electricity, water and sanitation.

Funds obligated and expended as of 10/2/98:

Operational:	\$ 830.5
Fish Purchase/Processing/Delivery:	255.5
Magnuson-Stevens Match:	1,500.0
Emergency Living Expense - Apps approved:	4,873.3
Mental Health/Crisis Counseling: (In process - not yet obligated)	<u>400.0</u>
Total Obligated or Expended:	\$7,463.3

Remainder of \$4.5 million most likely will cover eligible applicants for the emergency living expense not yet approved. Currently there are 5,343 applications, of these 2,414 are approved. Applications will be accepted through October 31, 1998. Target date for approval of all applications is October 31, 1998. Target date to complete disbursements to vendors is November 15, 1998.

State of Alaska  
Department Of Military and Veterans Affairs  
Division of Emergency Services

Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster Information Requested by  
the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee

October 14, 1998

Comparison of individual assistance available in recent disasters

Sample data based on family of four — compiled from processed applications

Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster

Estimated Income Prior to Disaster (income not available or greatly reduced because of disaster)	\$2,400
State Emergency Living Expense Assistance	\$1,500
Federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (estimated)	<u>2,420</u>
<b>Total Assistance Received</b>	<b>\$3,920</b>

Miller's Reach Fire

Estimated Pre-Disaster Income (income generally not reduced by disaster)	\$10,606
Individual and Family Grant Assistance	\$10,331
Emergency Rental Assistance	<u>\$ 2,557</u>
<b>Total Assistance Received</b>	<b>\$12,888</b>

South Central Flood

Estimated Pre-Disaster Income (income generally not reduced by disaster)	\$32,000
Individual and Family Grant Assistance	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
<b>Total Assistance Received</b>	<b>\$ 5,000</b>

Fish Delivered to Villages

Fish was purchased from North Alaska Fisheries whose fishermen were still fishing in the Kotzebue Sound area. Based on requests from the communities, we initially thought we would need 30,000 fish or about 240,000 pounds. We reduced the purchase to 87,000 pounds as soon as we had better information on the number of fish needed in each village. For the fish plus transportation from Kotzebue Sound to Unalakleet, the State paid \$1.57 per pound. Norton Sound processors in Unalakleet gutted, cut and froze the fish for \$75,000. Delivery to Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay and Chevak totaled \$44,000.

At the time the state had to buy the fish, North Alaska Fisheries was the only company in the area willing to continue to fish near the disaster area. Other opportunities would have been to purchase fish in Southeast and transport them to Western Alaska at greater cost. Subsequent to the purchase, Emmonak offered fish at \$1.25/lb. This was the only other offer in the area and it came after the contract was solidified with North Alaska Fisheries.

State of Alaska  
Department Of Military and Veterans Affairs  
Division of Emergency Services

**Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster Update and Reply to  
Information Requested by Legislative Budget and Audit Committee**

December 10, 1998

**State funds expended or obligated as of 12/10/98**

Emergency Living Expense Assistance	\$ 8,317.1
Fish Purchase/Processing/Delivery	288.5
Magnuson-Stevens Match	1,500.0
Mental Health/Crisis Counseling (In process – not yet obligated)	400.0*
Delivery of food from US Dept of Agriculture	40.0
Operations, including disaster assistance teams	<u>1,393.8</u>
Total Obligated or Exnended:	\$11,939.4

All applications for emergency living expense assistance except for reconsiderations, appeals and requests to file applications after the October 31 deadline have been reviewed for an eligibility determination. Disbursements to vendors are complete with the exception of any favorable action on reconsiderations, appeals or late applications. The remaining \$60.6 of the \$12 million authorized for the disaster will most likely be sufficient for the eligible applicants whose applications have not yet been approved.

**Emergency Living Expense Assistance**

Eligible applicants for emergency living expenses are Commercial Salmon Permit Holders, Commercial Crew License Holders and Cannery/Process Workers who are permanent full time residents of the disaster area. The maximum grant is \$1,500 per qualifying individual or \$5,000 per qualifying household with more than one eligible applicant. Payments are made directly to approved vendors who provide food (food stamp eligible items only), fuel, electricity, water or sanitation services. The information below summarized the current application status.

Applications received	6117
Applications approved	3976
Applicants approved (more than one person eligible in household)	5448
Additional information requested	115
Denied	1833
Application withdrawn	193
Amount of assistance approved	\$8,089.6

Average award per eligible applicant	\$1,485
Disbursed to vendors	\$7,954,167
Information needed prior to disbursement	33

**Comparison of individual assistance available in recent disasters**

Sample data based on family of four — compiled from processed applications

**Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster**

State Emergency Living Expense Assistance	\$1,485
Federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (estimated)	<u>2,420</u>
<b>Total Assistance Received</b>	<b>\$3,905</b>

**Miller's Reach Fire**

Individual and Family Grant Assistance	\$10,331
Emergency Rental Assistance	<u>\$ 2,557</u>
<b>Total Assistance Received</b>	<b>\$12,888</b>

**South Central Flood**

Individual and Family Grant Assistance	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
<b>Total Assistance Received</b>	<b>\$ 5,000</b>

**Federal Aid**

The federal appropriation for \$50 million in emergency assistance is attached. In some cases, RPLs may be necessary.

- Emergency aid to individuals (\$18 million) will come to the state for distribution to adversely affected individuals whose family incomes are below the federal poverty level. The state will be able to retain approximately \$3 million of this amount as reimbursement for state disaster expenses. As with the state program, this aid will be provided for food, fuel and utilities through approved vendors rather than as cash payments. People whose loss was subsistence food instead of commercial income will only receive an allowance for food.
- Economic development funds of \$15 million will be distributed directly to grantees by the Economic Development Administration, not through a state agency. However, state officials are discussing with the Alaska EDA office how these funds could be spent most effectively to help the disaster area with economic development and diversification. Some of the funds could potentially be granted to state agencies for specific activities in the disaster area.
- The \$5 million of "Trade Adjustment Assistance" is for salmon marketing.
- Research and prevention funds (\$7 million) will go to the Department of Fish and Game.

Other federal assistance previously discussed with Legislative Budget and Audit are the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program funds, most of which are disbursed through regional non-profits, and food which is being distributed by the Food Bank.

## **Fish Delivered to Villages**

Based on requests from the disaster area communities, the estimated need was initially for 30,000 fish or about 240,000 pounds. The purchase was reduced to 87,000 pounds as soon as more detailed information was gathered on the number of fish needed in each village. For the fish plus transportation from Kotzebue Sound to Unalakleet, the cost was \$1.57 per pound. The community processing facility in Unalakleet gutted, cut, froze and stored all the fish for \$78,000. Delivery to the villages cost \$73,862. All remaining fish at Unalakleet were recently shipped to villages in the disaster area.

At the time the state had to buy the fish, Kotzebue was the only fishery catching chum salmon in sufficient quantities to supply the disaster area needs. North Pacific Fisheries was the only company purchasing fish in that area. Purchasing fish in Southeast and transporting them to Western Alaska would have resulted in a significantly greater cost.

Subsequent to the Kotzebue purchase, a floating Seattle processor near Emmonak offered previously harvested fish at \$1.25/lb. This offer came after the contract was made with North American Fisheries. The Seattle processor's fish were eventually sold to the Emmonak community processing facility, allowing continued local employment from value-added processing (fish smoking) throughout the fall, winter and spring.

## **Measuring Program Effectiveness**

The Division of Emergency Services measures the effectiveness of its response to any emergency by 1) convening an after-action review, and 2) surveying individuals that were involved in the response or received assistance. The after-action review identifies areas where the response could have been more effective, areas which were most effective, and areas where the process could have been more efficiently organized. Surveys identify areas that may not have been apparent to DES. As a result of the reviews, changes are made in the approach to disasters.

The Division also measures the response against the option of doing nothing. Had the Governor not declared a disaster and provided aid to the area, it is highly probable that the situation would have degenerated into a more dangerous threat to the lives and property of citizens. From information gained from the vendors, several areas were in danger of utility shut down because of lack of fuel, food delivery disruption and water contamination. Had this occurred, the response by the State might have had to include evacuations and temporary housing or large scale fuel and food deliveries on an emergency basis.

**Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster  
Summary of Federal and State Assistance by Fiscal Year**

Description	Agency/Program	Federal	State
<b>FY98</b>			
Magnusson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act State match from Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund	DMVA/DCRA	7,000.0	125.0
<b>FY98 Total</b>		<b>7,000.0</b>	<b>125.0</b>

<b>FY99 - FY2000</b>			
State Match for Magnusson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act	DMVA/DCFA		1,500.0
Emergency Living Expense Program	DMVA	18,000.0	8,100.0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>18,000.0</b>	<b>9,600.0</b>
Research and Disaster Prevention FY2000 Budget Amendment Request	Fish & Game	7,000.0	
Trade adjustment assistance (marketing)	DCED-ASMI	5,000.0	
Economic Development	Federal Economic Development Administration	15,000.0	
Partial reimbursement for loans available to permit holders in the disaster area 4% - 30 year loans for normal operating costs, fixed debts, payroll, etc.	Federal Small Business Administration	5,000.0	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>32,000.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>FY99 - FY2000 Total</b>		<b>50,000.0</b>	<b>9,600.0</b>

<b>Other Federal Assistance</b>			
Loans available to permit holders in the disaster area 4% - 30 year loans for normal operating costs, fixed debts, payroll, etc. As of 2-10-99, 460 loans approved for a total of \$19M (Partial reimbursement of \$5M shown above)	Federal Small Business Administration	19,000.0	
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	DHSS distributed \$1.8M; remainder distributed from federal agency to tribal entities	10,000.0	
Department of Agriculture	Emergency Food Bank Private non-profit food bank	200.0	

**Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster  
as of 2/22/99**

<b>State Funds Expended or Obligated as of 2/22/99</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Obligated</b>	<b>Balance</b>
<b>Emergency Living Expense Assistance</b>	<b>8,166,569</b>	<b>8,051,717</b>	<b>114,852</b>	<b>0</b>
Grants for individuals up to \$1,500 (cap of \$5,000 per family) for food, electric, water, sewer, heating fuel and gasoline. Individuals must have com. fish salmon permit, be an employee of a salmon cannery or processor, member of a crew of a comm. salmon fishing vessel and employed by a holder of a permit, or was a subsistence user of Yukon River drainage. Paid directly to vendors.				
<b>Fish Purchase/Processing/Delivery</b>	<b>287,860</b>	<b>287,860</b>		-
Purchase of 87,000 pounds of fish and delivery to Unalakleet for processing (\$136,000), processing of fish (\$78,000), delivery to three villages (Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay and Chevak) \$73,860.				
<b>Delivery of Food from USDA</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>		-
Donated commodities from USDA and delivered to individuals by the Food Bank. State paid delivery costs.				
<b>Magnuson-Stevens Match</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>220,379</b>	<b>1,279,621</b>	-
Through DCRA to match \$7.0 million federal.				
<b>Social Services as needed</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>23,137</b>	<b>376,863</b>	-
Services provided above regularly budgeted services for mental health and foster care.				
<b>Operations/Recovery Center/Disaster Asst Centers</b>	<b>1,610,571</b>	<b>1,556,072</b>	<b>54,499</b>	-
Incident management team, Disaster Assistance Response teams, Disaster Asst. Centers, Recovery Center State Emergency Coordination Center.				
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>10,174,165</b>	<b>1,825,834</b>	<b>0</b>

## MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY DISASTER GRANT

Community	Project Title	M-S Grant	State Match	Total Grant	Total Dispersed	Agreement Sent	Agreement Signed
Akiachak	Akiachak White-Fish Marketing Venture	\$200,014.00	\$66,671.00	\$266,685.00	\$0.00	11/10/98	11/18/98
Akiak	Native Community Building Addition	\$66,870.00	\$22,290.00	\$89,160.00	\$39,356.77	8/10/98	10/8/98
Aleknagik (C)	North Shore Community Hall Improvement; South Shore Foxville Roadway Extension; N&S Shore Road Improvement; Landfill Improvement.	\$90,053.00	\$30,018.00	\$120,070.00	\$18,010.60	8/10/98	8/18/98
Aniak (C)	Fire hall completion; Aniak Traditional Council Office	\$32,351.00	\$10,784.00	\$43,135.00	\$24,953.04	8/10/98	10/1/98
Atmaultluak	Public Safety Building & Community Center Renovation	\$82,650.00	\$27,550.00	\$110,200.00	\$0.00	12/16/98	1/4/98
Bethel (C)	Braund Building Renovation/Relocation	\$463,343.00	\$154,448.00	\$617,790.00	\$0.00	10/8/98	10/9/98
Chignik Bay (C)	Community Building; Laundromat/Showers/Ramp; Boat Launching Ramp; Community Use Building;	\$80,723.00	\$26,908.00	\$107,630.00	\$0.00	12/1/98	Not rec'd by DCRA
Chignik Lagoon	Gravel Pit Access Road	\$71,393.00	\$23,798.00	\$95,190.00	\$0.00	8/12/98	8/18/98
Chignik Lake *	Black Lake/Black River Smolt Migration Study. Sent to NOAA 1/25/99	\$58,564.00	\$19,521.00	\$78,085.00	\$0.00	Not under agreement yet	
Chuathbaluk (C)	Dismantle School Building PROJECT COMPLETED!	\$6,709.00	\$2,236.00	\$8,945.00	\$7,638.23	8/7/98	8/12/98
Clark's Point	Community Improvement Project	\$43,403.00	\$14,468.00	\$57,870.00	\$14,327.00	8/24/98	9/29/98
Dillingham (C)	Small Boat Harbor Upgrade; Cold Storage Upgrade; Building and Grounds Upgrade	\$834,120.00	\$278,040.00	\$1,112,160.00	\$252,841.77	8/11/98	8/13/98
Eek	Eek Riverfront Projects	\$99,416.00	\$33,139.00	\$132,555.00	\$0.00	8/12/98	Not rec'd by DCRA

## MAGNUSON-STEVENSON FISHERY DISASTER GRANT

Community	Project Title	M-S Grant	State Match	Total Grant	Total Dispersed	Agreement Sent	Agreement Signed
Egegik (C)	Public Dock Improvements; Public Dock Uplands & Beach Roads; Old Graveyard Erosion Repairs; BOS Facility Insulation & Solid Waste Completion; Foundation for Clinic Housing; Safety hazards Clean-up Project; PROJECT COMPLETED!	\$101,715.00	\$33,905.00	\$135,620.00	\$135,620.00	7/23/98	8/3/98
Ekwok	Community Improvements: Community Well; Fire equipment storage relocation repair & remodel; Community and Dump Clean up; Road Improvement	\$27,075.00	\$9,025.00	\$36,100.00	\$15,572.61	6/29/98	7/20/98
Igiugig	Village Council Airport Facility PROJECT COMPLETED!	\$15,413.00	\$5,138.00	\$20,550.00	\$20,550.00	6/29 & 10/6/98	10/7/98
Iliamna	Community Center Completion; Landfill Clean-up & Fence Repair; Village Office & Building Repair;	\$37,571.00	\$12,524.00	\$50,095.00	\$22,804.50	8/21/98	9/16/98
Ivanof Bay	Application not received	\$11,914.00	\$3,971.00	\$15,885.00	\$0.00		
Kasigluk	Renovation Projects: Public Safety Building; Recreation Center; Tribal Hall/Office;	\$118,155.00	\$39,385.00	\$157,540.00	\$21,028.30	12/3/98	12/23/98
King Salmon	Clinic Addition - Anticipated Project	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Kokhanok	Application not received	\$37,571.00	\$12,524.00	\$50,095.00	\$0.00		
Koliganek	Community Road Upgrade; Bridge Repair; Boat Landing/haul-out Upgrade	\$72,559.00	\$24,186.00	\$96,745.00	\$78,473.83	7/21/98	8/14/99
Kongiganak	Application not received	\$73,774.00	\$24,591.00	\$98,365.00	\$0.00		
Kwethluk	Community Center Foundation Construction (Phase I)	\$153,660.00	\$51,220.00	\$204,880.00	\$0.00	8/12/96	8/24/98

## MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY DISASTER GRANT

Community	Project Title	M-S Grant	State Match	Total Grant	Total Dispersed	Agreement Sent	Agreement Signed
Kwigillingok	Solid Waste Site Improv; Marine Fisheries Research; Water Supply Improv; Village Marina Dock; Repair of Transit Bridges; Sidewalk Repair;	\$77,719.00	\$25,906.00	\$103,625.00	\$12,552.00	9/9/98	10/7/98
Levelock	Dock renovation and Stabilization	\$45,735.00	\$15,245.00	\$60,980.00	\$52,304.82	6/29/98	7/30/98
Lower Kalskag	Youth Center	\$7,695.00	\$2,565.00	\$10,260.00	\$0.00	10/6/98	10/26/98
Manokotak (C)	Road Project - Anticipated Project	\$209,010.00	\$69,670.00	\$278,680.00	\$0.00		
Naknek	Multi-Use Community Center Construction	\$329,134.00	\$109,711.00	\$438,845.00	\$32,287.72	8/24/98	8/27/98
Napakiak (C)	Dumpsite Improvements; Dock Haul Out/Boat Harbors; Fire station repair; Boardwalks	\$106,320.00	\$35,440.00	\$141,760.00	\$20,474.44	8/6/98	8/10/98
Napaskiak*	Community Facility Improvements: Laundromat upgrade & Community Center design; Community Facilities Improvement is proposed "OTHER";	\$85,609.00	\$28,536.00	\$114,145.00	\$11,997.00	8/25/98	9/3/98
New Stuyahok (C)	Application not received	\$161,194.00	\$53,731.00	\$214,925.00	\$0.00		
Newhalen (C)	Newhalen Improvement Projects: Cleanup; Play deck construction; Graveyard Landscaping; Street Name; Landfill fencing; Aquivik Park; Mountainview Sub Road Extension	\$77,224.00	\$25,741.00	\$102,965.00	\$12,257.23	8/18/98	8/20/98
Nondalton *	Community Facility Clean-up Repair and Renovation; Nondalton Community Park; Sent to NOAA 1/25/99	\$51,566.00	\$17,189.00	\$68,755.00	\$0.00	Not under agreement yet	

## MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY DISASTER GRANT

Community	Project Title	M-S Grant	State Match	Total Grant	Total Dispersed	Agreement Sent	Agreement Signed
Nunapitchuk (C)	Community Boardwalk, Dumpsite & Dock; Water/Sewer; Clinic Facility; City Office & Public Safety Bldg.; Motor Grader Bldg. Construction; Trash Bins	\$139,853.00	\$46,618.00	\$186,470.00	\$8,329.52	8/13/98	8/20/98
Oscarville	Application not received	\$4,736.00	\$1,579.00	\$6,315.00	\$0.00		
Pedro Bay	Pedro Bay Landfill Road-Phase I	\$16,579.00	\$5,526.00	\$22,105.00	\$0.00	7/1/98	7/30/98
Perryville	Village Office Building	\$50,400.00	\$18,600.00	\$67,200.00	\$0.00	12/3/98	Not rec'd by DCRA
Pilot Point (C)	Road Resurfacing; Building Demolition/Salvage; City Shop Parking Apron; S. Beach Powerline Extension	\$69,060.00	\$23,020.00	\$92,080.00	\$80,777.89	6/26/98	7/24/98
Port Alsworth	Application not received	\$14,246.00	\$4,749.00	\$18,995.00	\$0.00		
Port Heiden (C)	Re-design and Construction of Health Clinic and Healthy Family/Cultural Center;	\$56,231.00	\$18,744.00	\$74,975.00	\$27,797.31	12/3/98	12/14/98
Sleetmule	Application not received	\$4,736.00	\$1,579.00	\$6,315.00	\$0.00		
South Naknek	Community Clean-up; Youth Center Renovation; Road Upgrade.	\$112,211.00	\$37,400.00	\$149,615.00	\$0.00	10/30/98	Not rec'd by DCRA
Togiak (C)	Activity & Cultural Center Construction; Boat Ramp and Trailer; Senior Center Renovation; Recreation Facility; Trail Upgrades;	\$291,814.00	\$97,271.00	\$389,085.00	\$0.00	8/10/98	8/17/98
Tuluksak	Community Hall Renovation; Landfill Improvements;	\$77,719.00	\$25,906.00	\$103,625.00	\$0.00	12/3/98	12/22/98
Tuntutuliak	Fuel and Gas Storage Repair and Replacement	\$104,348.00	\$34,783.00	\$139,130.00	\$0.00	9/11/98	Not rec'd by DCRA

## MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY DISASTER GRANT

Community	Project Title	M-S Grant	State Match	Total Grant	Total Dispersed	Agreement Sent	Agreement Signed
Twin Hills	Pumphouse Building Repairs	\$17,745.00	\$5,915.00	\$23,660.00	\$15,974.21	6/26/98	8/5/98
Ugashik	Community Barge Landing Site Construction	\$13,080.00	\$4,360.00	\$17,440.00	\$0.00	11/6/98	12/2/98
Upper Kalskag	Landfill Upgrade; Recreation facility improvements	\$20,516.00	\$6,839.00	\$27,355.00	\$0.00	9/15/98	Not rec'd by DCRA
		\$4,923,496.00	\$1,642,967.00	\$6,564,655.00	\$925,918.98		

**Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster  
Communities Qualifying for Assistance**

Akiachak  
Akiak  
Alakanuk  
Alatna  
Aleknagik  
Allakaket  
Aniak  
Anvik  
Arctic Village  
Atmautluak  
Beaver  
Bethel  
Bettles  
Birch Creek  
Chalkyitsik  
Chefomak  
Chevak  
Chignik  
Chignik Lagoon  
Chignik Lake  
Chuathbaluk  
Circle  
Clark's Point  
Crooked Creek  
Dillingham  
Eagle  
Eagle Village  
Eek  
Egegik  
Ekwok  
Emmonak  
False Pass  
Fort Yukon  
Galena  
Grayling  
Holy Cross  
Hooper Bay  
Hughes  
Huslia  
Igiugig  
Iliamna  
Ivanof Bay  
Kalskag  
Kaltag  
Kasigluk  
King Salmon  
Kipnuk  
Kokhanok

Koliganek  
Kongiganak  
Kotlik  
Koyukuk  
Kwethluk  
Kwigillingok  
Levelock  
Lower Kalskag  
Manley Hot Springs  
Manokotak  
Marshall  
Mekoryuk  
Minto  
Mountain Village  
Naknek  
Napakiak  
Napaskiak  
Nelson Lagoon  
New Stuyahok  
Newhalen  
Newtok  
Nightmute  
Nondalton  
Nulato  
Nunapitchuk  
Osacarville  
Pedro Bay  
Perryville  
Pilot Point  
Pilot Station  
Pitka Point  
Port Alsworth  
Port Heiden  
Portage Creek  
Rampart  
Red Devil  
Ruby  
Russian Mission  
Saint Mary's  
Saint Michael  
Scammon Bay  
Shageluk  
Sheldon Point  
Sleetmute  
South Naknek  
Stebbins  
Stevens Village  
Stony River  
Tanana

Togiak  
Toksook Bay  
Tuluksak  
Tuntutuliak  
Tununak  
Twin Hills  
Tyonek  
Ugashik  
Venetie

AREA	APPLICATIONS	CLOSED	WITHDRAWN	DENIED	RFI	APPROVED	ELIG APPS	APPROVED AMOUNT
Akhiok	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Akiachak	111	111	0	12	0	99	160	\$226,000
Aklak	33	33	0	3	0	30	39	\$58,500
Alakanuk	100	100	0	10	0	90	130	\$187,500
Alaknagik	45	45	1	2	0	42	55	\$80,500
Alakaket	69	69	1	65	0	3	5	\$7,500
Anacortus, Wa	1	1	1	0	0	0		\$0
Anchor Point	2	2	0	2	0	0		\$0
Anchorage	145	145	25	120	0	0		\$0
Aniak	33	33	3	17	0	13	16	\$24,000
Anvik	27	27	0	15	0	12	12	\$18,000
Arctic Village	40	40	0	39	0	1	1	\$1,500
Asloria, Or	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Atka	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Atmaulluak	41	41	0	4	0	37	49	\$73,500
Baker City, Ca	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Barrow	2	2	2	0	0	0		\$0
Beavar	29	29	0	29	0	0		\$0
Bellingham, Wa	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Belhel	231	228	4	37	0	190	251	\$368,500
Bettles	5	5	0	5	0	0		\$0
Big Lake	6	6	0	6	0	0		\$0
Birch Creek	3	8	2	6	0	0		\$0
Bothell, Wa	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Bow, Wa	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Broderick, Ca	3	3	0	3	0	0		\$0
Burlington, Wa	2	2	0	2	0	0		\$0
Central	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Chalkyitsik	29	29	0	29	0	0		\$0
Chefomak	55	55	2	4	0	49	55	\$61,500
Chevak	123	123	0	82	0	41	49	\$72,500
Chionik	26	26	3	12	0	11	15	\$21,500
Chignik Bay	14	14	1	6	0	7	9	\$13,500
Chignik Lagoon	58	58	1	21	0	36	48	\$88,340
Chignik Lake	26	26	0	4	0	22	28	\$42,000
Chuathbaluk	23	23	1	19	0	3	3	\$4,500
Chugiak	3	3	0	3	0	0		\$0
Circle	31	31	0	30	0	1	1	\$1,500

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AREA	WITH						ELIG APPS	APPROVED AMOUNT
	APPLICATIONS	CLOSED	DRAWN	DENIED	RFI	APPROVED		
Clam Gulch	2	2	0	2	0	0	\$0	
Clarks Point	31	31	0	7	0	24	\$41,500	
Colorado Springs, Co	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Cooper Landing	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Cordova	5	5	0	5	0	0	\$0	
Craig	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Crooked Creek	22	22	0	22	0	0	\$0	
Deering	2	2	0	2	0	0	\$0	
Dillingham	402	398	15	34	0	352	\$728,500	
Dot Lake	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Eagle	34	34	0	31	0	3	\$4,500	
Eagle River	5	5	2	3	0	0	\$0	
Eek	60	60	1	8	0	51	\$90,000	
Egegik	49	49	0	4	0	45	\$102,735	
Ekwok	18	18	0	1	0	17	\$27,000	
Emmonak	220	219	4	54	0	162	\$322,500	
Ephrata, Wa	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Fairbanks	23	23	4	19	0	0	\$0	
False Pass	11	10	1	1	1	8	\$13,500	
Fort Yukon	119	119	4	114	0	1	\$1,500	
Gakona	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Galena	38	38	3	13	0	22	\$37,500	
Girdwood	4	4	0	4	0	0	\$0	
Glendale	1	1	1	0	0	0	\$0	
Glenn Allen	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Goodnews Bay	43	43	1	42	0	0	\$0	
Granada Hills, Ca	2	2	0	2	0	0	\$0	
Grand Prairie, Tx	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Grants Pass, Or	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Grayling	41	41	1	12	0	28	\$45,000	
Haines	1	1	1	0	0	0	\$0	
Holy Cross	10	10	0	2	0	8	\$13,500	
Homer	43	43	7	36	0	0	\$0	
Honolulu	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Hooper Bay	206	206	2	98	0	106	\$188,000	
Houston	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	
Hugnes	26	26	0	26	0	0	\$0	
Huntington	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	

AREA	WITH					APPROVED	ELIG APPS	APPROVED AMOUNT
	APPLICATIONS	CLOSED	DRAWN	DENIED	RFI			
Huska	71	71	2	87	0	2	4	\$6,000
Igiugig	9	9	1	2	0	6	7	\$10,500
Iliamna	23	23	0	4	0	19	36	\$51,500
Indian	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Ivanof Bay	6	6	0	0	0	8	13	\$18,500
Juneau	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Kalmath, Or	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Kalskag	5	5	0	2	0	3	5	\$7,500
Kallag	86	86	1	10	0	75	99	\$143,500
Karluk	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Kasiqruk	74	74	2	4	0	68	87	\$128,500
Kasilof	24	24	6	18	0	0		\$0
Kenai	14	14	3	11	0	0		\$0
King Cove	10	10	3	7	0	0		\$0
King	31	31	0	4	0	27	43	\$62,500
Kipruk	146	146	1	10	0	135	178	\$260,000
Kodiak	19	19	4	15	0	0		\$0
Kokhanok	33	33	0	5	0	28	32	\$48,000
Koliganek	38	38	0	4	0	34	51	\$74,000
Kongiganak	60	60	0	5	0	55	68	\$102,000
Kotlik	102	102	0	14	0	88	157	\$228,000
Koyukuk	15	15	2	7	0	6	8	\$12,000
Kwethluk	78	77	2	2	0	74	103	\$152,500
Kwigillingok	42	42	0	3	0	39	50	\$73,000
La Mesa, Ca	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Levelock	25	25	0	0	0	25	26	\$39,000
Los Angeles, Ca	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Lower Kalskag	18	18	0	14	0	4	4	\$6,000
Manley Hot Springs	8	8	0	3	0	5	5	\$7,500
Manokotak	111	111	7	11	0	97	148	\$212,500
Marshall	78	78	0	13	0	65	87	\$129,000
Mcgrath	3	3	0	3	0	0		\$0
Mealyuk	39	39	0	11	0	28	33	\$49,500
Mentasta Lake	7	7	0	7	0	0		\$0
Minto	6	6	1	5	0	0		\$0
Montclair	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Monterey, Ca	2	2	0	2	0	0		\$0
Mt. Vernon, Va	1	1	1	0	0	0		\$0

AREA	APPLICATIONS	CLOSED	WITH DRAWN	DENIED	RFI	APPROVED	ELIG APPS	APPROVED AMOUNT
Mt Village	121	121	2	12	0	103	161	\$236,500
Naknek	124	124	1	19	0	103	176	\$257,000
Napakiaik	79	79	1	10	0	68	88	\$127,000
Napaskiak	63	63	0	3	0	60	80	\$120,000
Nelson	33	33	0	5	0	28	36	\$54,000
Lagoon Nsnana	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
New Sluyahok	130	130	2	15	0	114	145	\$207,500
Newhalen	25	25	0	1	0	24	39	\$57,500
Newtok	44	44	0	10	0	34	38	\$56,000
Nickolaevsk	4	4	0	4	0	0		\$0
Nightmule	31	31	3	2	0	26	37	\$53,000
Nikiski	3	3	1	2	0	0		\$0
Nikolaevsk	1	1	1	0	0	0		\$0
Ninitchik	7	7	1	6	0	0		\$0
Nome	5	5	1	4	0	0		\$0
Nondalton	31	31	2	8	0	21	27	\$38,000
North Bend, Vva	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
North Pole	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Northway	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Nulato	23	22	0	6	0	17	21	\$31,500
Nunapitchuk	70	70	1	1	0	68	88	\$128,000
Oscarville	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Pacific Grove, Ca	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Palmar	9	9	1	5	0	0		\$0
Pedro Bay	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	\$3,000
Perryville	33	33	0	5	0	27	36	\$53,000
Pilot Point	32	32	2	2	0	28	45	\$67,500
Pilot Station	94	93	0	8	0	86	123	\$175,000
Pitka's Point	6	6	0	3	0	3	4	\$6,000
Platinum	7	7	0	7	0	0		\$0
Port Alsworth	4	4	0	1	0	3	6	\$8,000
Port Graham	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Port Haiden	41	41	0	5	0	36	49	\$73,500
Port Townsend,	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Portage Creek	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	\$6,000
Pullman, Wa	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Quinhagak	7	7	1	6	0	0		\$0
Rampart	9	9	0	6	0	3	3	\$4,500

AREA	WITH					ELIG APPS	APPROVED AMOUNT
	APPLICATIONS	CLOSED	DRAWN	DENIED	RFI APPROVED		
Reardan, Wa	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
Red Devil	4	4	0	4	0	0	\$0
Ruby	6	8	0	1	0	5	\$7,500
Russian Mission	34	34	1	4	0	29	\$53,500
Salcha	2	2	0	2	0	0	\$0
Salem, Or	3	3	0	3	0	0	\$0
San Diego, Ca	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
San Dimas, Ca	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
San Jacinto, Ca	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
Sand Point	18	18	6	12	0	0	\$0
Scammon Bay	69	69	1	13	0	55	\$86,000
Scottsmille	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
Seattle, Wa	3	3	1	2	0	0	\$0
Selah, Wa	1	1	1	0	0	0	\$0
Seldovia	4	4	0	4	0	0	\$0
Seward	5	5	0	5	0	0	\$0
Shageluk	4	4	1	3	0	0	\$0
Shaktolik	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
Sheldon Point	40	40	0	9	0	31	\$54,500
Sitka	2	2	0	2	0	0	\$0
Sleetmute	24	24	0	23	0	1	\$1,500
Soldotna	8	8	3	5	0	0	\$0
South Naknek	45	45	1	4	0	40	\$105,500
Spanaway	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
St. Marys	96	96	0	15	0	81	\$180,000
St. Michael	18	18	1	6	0	11	\$19,500
Stebbins	22	22	0	4	0	18	\$34,500
Sterling	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
Stevens Village	21	21	1	17	0	3	\$4,500
Stony River	10	10	0	10	0	0	\$0
Talkeetna	3	3	0	3	0	0	\$0
Tanana	9	9	0	0	0	9	\$13,500
Tenacingo, Mx	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
Tiverton, R I	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0
Togiak	213	213	4	21	0	188	\$407,500
Tok	2	2	0	2	0	0	\$0
Toksook Bay	71	71	2	6	0	63	\$123,500
Trapper Creek	3	3	0	3	0	0	\$0

AREA	APPLICATIONS	CLOSED	WITH DRAWN	DENIED	RFI	APPROVED	ELIG APPS	APPROVED AMOUNT
Tuluakeak	72	72	0	7	0	65	78	\$115,000
Tuntutulisk	59	59	1	4	0	54	79	\$115,500
Tununak	45	45	0	0	0	45	62	\$92,000
Twin Hills	17	17	0	1	0	16	19	\$28,500
Tyonek	20	20	0	2	0	18	25	\$37,500
Ugashik	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	\$1,500
Unalakleet	5	5	0	5	0	0		\$0
Universal City, TX	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0
Upper Kalskag	15	15	0	7	0	8	8	\$12,000
Valdez	1	1	1	0	0	0		\$0
Venetsie	83	83	0	83	0	0		\$0
Walpahu, HI	1	1	1	0	0	0		\$0
Walla Walla, WA	1	1	1	0	0	0		\$0
Wasco, Ca	2	2	0	2	0	0		\$0
Wasilla	23	23	4	19	0	0		\$0
Whittier	3	3	0	3	0	0		\$0
Yucaipa, Ca	1	1	0	1	0	0		\$0