

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE**

**2205**

**HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2001 - 2002**

- Article IV (pages 6-8) – provides the Powers and Duties of the Interstate Commission, the most important of which include: rule-making authority which shall be binding on the compacting states; oversee, supervise and coordinate the interstate movement of offenders; enforce compliance with compact provisions; appoint committees and hire staff; provide for dispute resolution among the compacting states; report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary and state councils of the compacting states concerning the preceding year's activities of the Interstate Commission; coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding interstate movement of offenders; and establish uniform standards for reporting, collecting and changing data.
- Article V (pages 8-10) - Organization and Operation of the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission shall, within 12 months of its first meeting, adopt by-laws to govern its conduct and carry out the purposes of the Compact; lists several areas that must be addressed in by-laws.
- Article VI (pages 10-12) – Activities of the Interstate Commission. Highlights include: each member state shall have one vote; authorizes Interstate Commission to adopt by-law to provide for telephonic or telecommunication or electronic participation in meetings; all meetings shall be open to the public with public notice given, with limited exceptions.
- Article VII (pages 12-14) – Rulemaking Functions of the Interstate Commission. Mandates the Interstate Commission to adopt rules to effectively achieve the purposes of the Compact, including transition rules during the period in which the Compact is being considered and enacted by the states. Rulemaking shall substantially comply with the federal Administrative Procedure Act. A majority of the compacting states can reject a rule through legislative action. Proposed rules must be published, a hearing provided and the opportunity for public comment before they may be enacted.

This section also provides what subjects must be addressed through rulemaking within 12 months of the first meeting of the Interstate Commission, including: notice to victims; offender registration; transfer procedures; restitution; level of supervision; transition rules between effective date of the Compact and date on which the last eligible state adopts the Compact; and mediation and dispute resolution between the member states.

Provides that the existing rules for the current Interstate Compact will remain in effect only until 12 months after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission.

- Article VIII (pages 14-15) – Oversight, Enforcement and Dispute Resolution by the Interstate Commission. Requires the Interstate Commission to oversee interstate movement of offenders in compacting states and monitor these activities in non-compacting states that may significantly affect compacting states. Directs the courts and executive agencies in member states to enforce the Compact; and provides that

the Interstate Commission is entitled to receive service of process, and has the right to intervene, in all judicial or administrative proceedings that pertain to the Compact and that may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Interstate Commission (implemented by two court rule changes in section 6 of this bill (pages 21-22)).

Provides procedures for the Interstate Commission to resolve disputes between states, and to enforce the provisions of the Compact using any of the enforcement mechanisms set out in Article XI (pages 16-19).

- Article IX (pages 15-16) – Finance. Obligates the Interstate Commission to pay for the costs it incurs, to levy and collect annual dues from each compacting state to cover operational costs based upon a formula focusing on population of the state and the volume of interstate offender movement [Alaska is projected to be in the group of states with the lowest annual assessment]. Provides that the Interstate Commission must follow usual responsible rules of finance and accounting, and requires an annual audit by a certified or licensed public accountant to be included in annual report.
- Article X (page 16) – Compacting States' Effective Date and Amendment. Provides that the Compact shall become effective after 35 states have enacted it. No amendment to the Compact shall become effective unless it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.
- Article XI (pages 16-19) – Withdrawal, Default, Termination and Judicial Enforcement. A compacting state may withdraw from the Compact by enacting a statute repealing the statute that enacted the Compact. Provides authority for the Interstate Commission to impose penalties on a member state that defaults in any of its obligations under the Compact, the by-laws or duly adopted rules, including fines, suspension and termination of membership in the Compact, and judicial enforcement of compliance with Compact requirements.
- Article XII (page 19) – Severability and Construction. Standard language re enforceability of remaining provisions if any particular provision is found to be unenforceable.
- Article XIII (pages 19-20) – Binding effect of Compact and other laws. Clarifies relationship between the Compact and any conflicting laws.

Section 3. AS 33.36 is amended to add sections to implement provisions of the Compact in Alaska.

- AS 33.36.130 provides that the governor shall appoint the compact administrator in Alaska, and describes the responsibilities of the compact administrator to manage the state's supervision and transfer of offenders, and to report to the State Council under AS 33.36.140.

- AS 33.36.140 creates the State Council to implement the provisions of the Compact. the State Council is composed of seven members including five voting members: the commissioner of corrections, the compact administrator, an attorney employed in the Department of law appointed by the governor, two members appointed by the governor from citizens of the state, at least one of whom must be a representative from victim's groups; and one ex officio nonvoting member from the legislative branch selected by the legislature and one ex officio nonvoting member from the judicial branch selected by the judiciary. (Note: The makeup of the State Council is consistent with the requirements of Article III (b) of the Compact on page 5 of the bill.)

The commissioner of corrections or the commissioner's designee serves as the chair of the State Council. The citizen members of the State Council serve for three year terms, and these members and the Department of law representative serve at the pleasure of the governor.

This section sets out the duties of the State Council, including: designating the compact administrator as the state's commissioner to the Interstate Council, exercising oversight and advocacy concerning the state's participation in the Interstate Commission, and making recommendations to the legislature to facilitate the implementation of the Compact and its rules and bylaws.

- Section 4. Amends AS 39.25.120(c) to place the compact administrator in the partially exempt service.
- Section 5. Repeals AS 33.36.120, the definition section of the current Interstate Compact.
- Section 6. Amends Civil Rule of Procedure 4 to require service of process on the Interstate Commission as required by Article VIII(a)(2) of the Compact (page 14), and makes clear that this section of the Compact takes effect only if it receives a two-thirds majority of each house.
- Section 7. Amends Civil Rule of Procedure 24 to give the Interstate Commission standing to intervene in a judicial proceeding as required by Article VIII(a)(2) of the Compact (page 14), and makes clear that this section of the Compact takes effect only if it receives a two-thirds majority of each house.
- Section 8. Instructs the revisor of statutes to change the name of the Compact to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision..
- Section 9. Effective date. Provides that this Act takes effect only if at least 34 other states ratify the Compact, and the effective date will be the day the commissioner of corrections notifies the revisor of statutes that at least 34 other states have ratified the Compact, or July 1, 2001, whichever is later.

**HB**

**52**

SFIN

FILE

**SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT**

DATE: 5/6/01

REPORTED OUT  FEB 14 2002  SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
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FURTHER:

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 2/14/02

Finance Committee considered

HOUSE BILL NO. 52 am

*HB 52 COMPACT FOR ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION*

"An Act relating to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision and the State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision; amending Rules 4 and 24, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**Senate Bill:**

- same title
- new title

**House Bill:**

- same title
- technical title
- new: SCR # \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#
Corrections	2/13/02	18.0		

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>			✓	

REPORTED OUT

**FISCAL NOTE**

FFB 14 2002

STATE OF ALASKA  
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: HB 52  
(S) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: CORRECTIONS  
Title: Compact for Adult Offender Supervision BRU: Administration & Operations  
Sponsor: Rules Committee Component: Community Corrections  
Requester: Governor Component Number: 1382

**Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)**

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The note reflects fees tentatively assessed to the State for joining the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision.

Prepared by: SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE Phone: 465-2327

Senator: SENATOR PETE KELLY, CO-CHAIR Date: 2/13/2002  
SENATOR DAVE DONLEY, CO-CHAIR

Handwritten initials: PK

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: HB 52 am  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Corrections  
Title: "An Act relating to the Interstate Comp BRU: Administration & Operations  
Adult Offender Supervision; amending Rules 4 and 24... Component: Community Corrections  
Sponsor: Rules Committee  
Requester: Senate Finance Committee Component No. 1382

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
<del>Travel</del>	<del>-6.8</del>	<del>-3.4</del>	<del>-3.4</del>	<del>-3.4</del>	<del>-3.4</del>	<del>-3.4</del>
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-21.4</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	18.0	-21.4	-21.4	-21.4	-21.4	-21.4
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-21.4</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

All states joining the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision will be assessed a fee depending on the size of the offender population, etc. The State of Alaska has been tentatively assessed at \$18,000 per year. These fees will pay for the administrative costs of the Compact as well as travel to Washington D.C. for the compact commissioners to attend meetings.

The travel component in this fiscal note reflects the cost for two meetings of the State Council twice in the first year. It includes 4 people at \$500 each for airfare as well as \$115/day per diem for 3 days each. The subsequent years reflect one meeting.

Prepared by: Candace Brower Phone 465-4652  
Division: Commissioner's Office Date/Time 2/11/02 8:18 AM  
Approved by: Margarct Pugh, Commissioner Date 2/11/02  
Agency: Department of Corrections

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
2/13/2002 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	HB52/		
Amendment	#1 (fiscal note)		
Motion	amend T		
<u>Motion by</u>	Donley		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>N</u>
Senator Olson			
Senator Ward			
Senator Wilken			
Senator Austerman			
Senator Green			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Leman			
Co-Chair Donley			
Co-Chair Kelly			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASS		

**Sectional Analysis of HB 52**  
**(An Act Relating to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision)**

Section 1. Legislative findings that: (1) the existing Interstate Compact (ICSPP) is the oldest corrections compact among the states and has not been amended since its adoption 63 years ago; (2) the ICSP currently has jurisdiction over more than a quarter million offenders and is inadequate to address problems associated with interstate movement of probationers and parolees; and (3) acknowledges national recommendations to change the ICSPP to effectively manage interstate movement of probationers/parolees to better address public safety and offender accountability.

Section 2. Repeals and reenacts AS 33.36.110 (current Interstate Compact) as the Interstate Compact For Adult Offender Supervision. [This Compact was drafted by a group sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections.]

- Article I (pages 2-3) – discusses Purpose and Policy of Compact to promote public safety and protect victim's rights through better management, control, and tracking of movement of interstate offenders, and to equitably distribute the costs, benefits and obligations of the Compact among participating states.

Discusses creation of Interstate Commission that will establish uniform procedures to manage and track interstate movement of offenders, improve information systems that will assist in goals of public safety and victim notice, report on activities of Compact to all branches of government, and coordinate training of officials monitoring offenders.

- Article II (pages 3-5) – definitions of terms used in the Compact.
- Article III (pages 5-6) – creates the **Interstate Commission** for Adult Offender Supervision, which consists of representatives from each member state (commissioners) appointed by a **State Council** from each state. Discusses membership of the State Council, which is created in Alaska through AS 33.36.140 in section 3 of this bill (page 20).

Provides that, in addition to the commissioners from each state, who shall be the voting members, the Interstate Commission shall include ex-officio non-voting members, including representatives from governor's organizations, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general, and crime victims.

Each compacting state has one vote on the Interstate Commission, which shall meet at least once each year. The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee to act on its behalf when not in session, except for rule-making and amending the Compact.

- Article IV (pages 6-8) – provides the Powers and Duties of the Interstate Commission, the most important of which include: rule-making authority which shall be binding on the compacting states; oversee, supervise and coordinate the interstate movement of

offenders; enforce compliance with compact provisions; appoint committees and hire staff; provide for dispute resolution among the compacting states; report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary and state councils of the compacting states concerning the preceding year's activities of the Interstate Commission; coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding interstate movement of offenders; and establish uniform standards for reporting, collecting and changing data.

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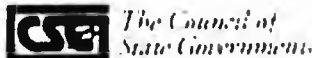
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Contact: John J. Mountjoy at (859) 244-8256 or [jmountjoy@csq.org](mailto:jmountjoy@csq.org)

### Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

Interstate Compact now enacted in 25 states

Downloadable Information & Materials

State-by-State Status

Compact Language

Talking Points

Frequently Asked Questions

Background Materials & History (NIC)

Fiscal Note

State Assessments

Compact Rules

- 4 million adults are on parole or probation in the U.S.
- 250,000 will cross state lines this year
- WHO are they?
- WHERE are they?
- WHO is responsible for them?
- WHY is change necessary?

## 2002 State Legislative Activity

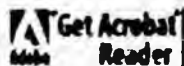
Click on your state for more information



- 2002 Introduction
- 2001 Introduction (Carryover to '02)
- Passed by one Chamber (Carryover to '02)
- Fractured Introduction

ENACTED INTO LAW

PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS (COMMITTEE TO 02)

Case StudiesRostersResolutions & EndorsementsOriginal Compact Language (1937)

You must have Adobe Acrobat Reader to view these documents. If you do not have this software, you may download it for free.

The Council of State Governments, in collaboration with the National Institute of Corrections, is currently supervising the introduction of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. At issue are the management, monitoring and supervision of adult parolee and probationers in states other than where they were sentenced. The current Interstate Compact, having been in place for more than 60 years, has been found to no longer support an evolving criminal justice system. These concerns, raised by both the public and corrections practitioners, have allowed CSG to take a lead role in amending the existing Interstate Compact. CSG is committed to ensuring that it remains an effective management tool for those adult parolees and probationers who travel to, or are supervised in, states other than where they were sentenced.

Primary changes to the Original Interstate Compact (1937) include:

- The establishment of an independent compact operating authority to administer ongoing compact activity, including a provision for staff support.
- Gubernatorial appointment representations of all member states on a national governing commission which meets annually to elect the compact operating authority members, and to attend to general business and rule making procedures.
- Rule making authority, provision for significant sanctions to support essential compact operations.
- Mandatory funding mechanism sufficient to support essential compact operations (staffing, data collection, training/education, etc.)
- Compel collection of standardized information.



Governor Bill Owens signs the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, making Colorado the first state to enact the law (4/10/00).

Links

**National Institute of Corrections: Adult Compact 2001**

**Parole & Probation Compact Administrators' Association**

**American Probation and Parole Association**

## CSG's Interstate Compact Directory

If you would like information on the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, please contact **John J. Mountjoy** at (859) 244-8256 or [jmountjoy@csq.org](mailto:jmountjoy@csq.org).

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THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
**Victims of Crime**

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF CORRECTIONS

00 MAR 27 PM 2:38  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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Beverly Silts

Eric Smith

Marianna S. Smith

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Susan Herman

*Formerly*  
*The National Victim Center*

March 21, 2000

Mr. Morris L. Thigpen  
Director  
National Institute of Corrections  
320 First Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20534

Dear Mr. Thigpen:

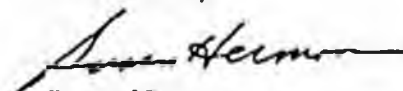
The National Center for Victims of Crime strongly supports the proposed Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. With an estimated quarter of a million probationers and parolees crossing state borders each year, and no unified national system to monitor their interstate movement, many offenders have been able to move without notification to the receiving state and reside in new communities with little or no supervision.

As you know, the current Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers has not been amended since its adoption over 62 years ago. Since the Compact predated most of the state laws enacted to give victims basic rights to be notified, present, and heard during the criminal justice process, and to receive restitution from convicted offenders, we are especially pleased to see that the proposed Compact addresses the implementation of victims' rights along with public safety concerns and offender accountability.

We applaud the victim representation on both the task force that investigated the need for an amended Compact and the drafting committee. The proposed Compact gives victims meaningful roles in the membership of each State Council and on the national Interstate Commission. By including victims in the activities of these governing bodies, we are confident victims' perspectives will be considered as the new Compact is implemented nationwide.

The National Center for Victims of Crime encourages all fifty states and affected territories of the United States to adopt the new, amended Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision.

Best wishes,

  
Susan Herman



# International Community Corrections Association

POST OFFICE BOX 1987 • LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN 54602  
(608) 785-0200 • FAX (608) 784-5535 PETER R. KINZIGER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
E-mail: icca@execpc.com web site: ICCAWEB.ORG

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of Canada Liaison**  
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## BOARD RESOLUTION INTERSTATE COMPACT

Whereas: The interstate compact for the supervision of Parolees and Probationers was established in 1937, it is the earliest corrections "compact" established among the states and has not been amended since its adoption over 62 years ago;

Whereas: This compact is the only vehicle for the controlled movement of adult parolees and probationers, and it currently has jurisdiction over more than a quarter of a million offenders;

Whereas: The complexities of the compact have become more difficult to administer, and many jurisdictions have expanded supervision expectations to include currently unregulated practices such as sex offender registration and victim notification requirements.

Whereas: After hearings, national surveys, and a detailed study by a task force appointed by the National Institute of Corrections, the overwhelming recommendation has been to amend the document to bring about a more effective compact that addresses the public safety concerns and offender accountability;

Be it resolved: That the International Community Corrections Association endorse and pledge its support to this effort to amend the compact.

Passed by unanimous vote of the Board  
on March 10, 1999.

Richard J. Billak, Ph.D.  
President

RJB:kjb

**AMERICAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION (ACA)**

**RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE  
INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE SUPERVISION  
OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS**

**Whereas:** The interstate compact for the supervision of Parolees and Probationers was established in 1937, it is the earliest corrections "compact" established among the states and has not been amended since its adoption over 62 years ago;

**Whereas:** This compact is the only vehicle for the controlled movement of adult parolees and probationers across state lines, and it currently has jurisdiction over more than a quarter million offenders;

**Whereas:** The complexities of the compact have become more difficult to administer, and many jurisdictions have expanded supervision expectations to include currently unregulated practices such as sex offender registration and victim notification requirements;

**Whereas:** After hearings, national surveys, and a detailed study by a task force appointed by the National Institute of Corrections, the overwhelming recommendation has been to amend the document to bring about a more effective compact that addresses public safety concerns and offender accountability;

**Be it resolved:** That the ACA endorse and pledge its support to this effort to amend the compact.

**Passed:**            January 1999

## RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION

**Whereas,** The interstate compact for the supervision of Parolees and Probationers was established in 1937, it is the earliest corrections "compact" established among the states and has not been amended since its adoption over 62 years ago;

**Whereas,** This compact is the only vehicle for the controlled movement of adult parolees and probationers across state lines, and it currently has jurisdiction over more than a quarter million offenders;

**Whereas,** The complexities of the compact have become more difficult to administer, and many jurisdictions have expanded supervision expectations to include currently unregulated practices such as victim input, victim notification requirements and sex offender notification;

**Whereas,** After hearings, national surveys, and a detailed study by a task force appointed by the National Institute of Corrections, the overwhelming recommendation has been to amend the document to bring about an effective management capacity that addresses public safety concerns and offender accountability.

**BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED,**

That the Board of Directors of the American Probation and Parole Association hereby endorses and recommends adoption of the amended and newly titled Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision by 50 states and affected territories of the United States of America on this, the first day of November, 1999.

**The Council of State Governments  
Executive Committee**

**“Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision”**

**Whereas,** The interstate compact for the supervision of Parolees and Probationers was established in 1937, it is the earliest corrections “compact” established among the states and has not been amended since its adoption over 62 years ago; and

**Whereas,** This compact is the only vehicle for the controlled movement of adult parolees and probationers across state lines, and it currently has jurisdiction over more than a quarter million offenders; and

**Whereas,** The complexities of the compact have become more difficult to administer, and many jurisdictions have expanded supervision expectations to include currently unregulated practices such as victim input, victim notification requirements and sex offender registration; and

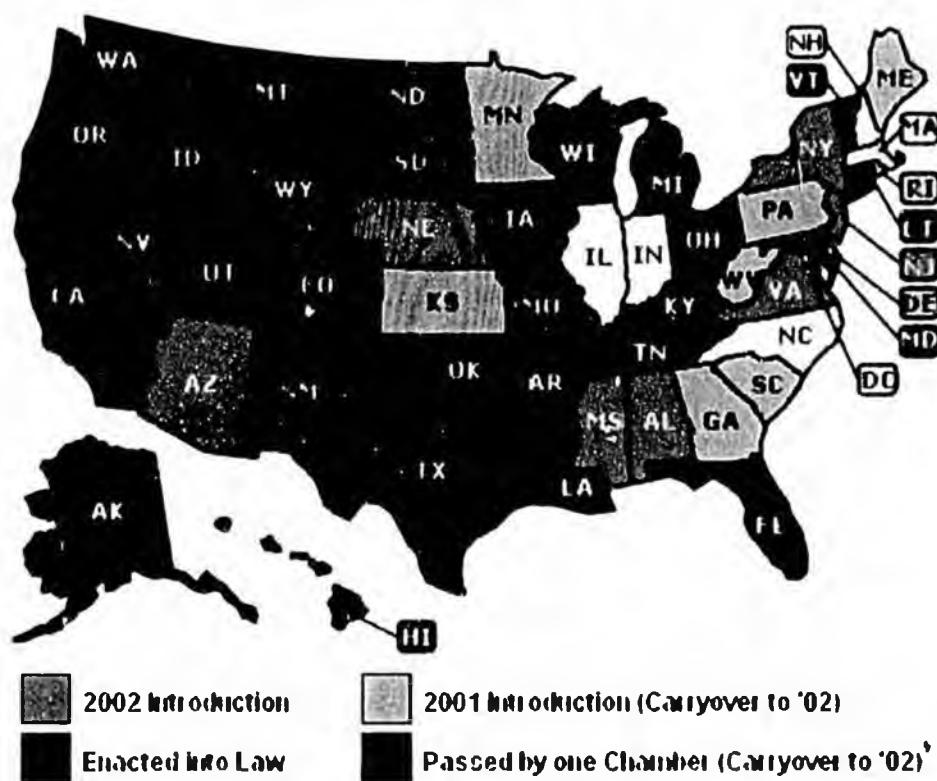
**Whereas,** After hearings, national surveys, and a detailed study by a task force appointed by the National Institute of Corrections, the overwhelming recommendation has been to amend the document to bring about an effective management capacity that addresses public safety concerns and offender accountability.

**BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED,** That the Council of State Governments’ Corrections and Public Safety Task Force endorse and recommends a option of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision by all member states and territories.

*Adopted December 1999, CSG Annual Meeting & State Leadership Forum*

# Interstate Compact For Adult Offender Supervision

Updated: February 5, 2002



## Summary and Status

The Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision must be enacted by 35 states to take effect. The compact has already become law in 25 states. It has become law or is actively receiving legislative consideration in a total of 46 states, with still more introductions expected during 2002 sessions. Given the number of states positioned to favorably act on the legislation, it is likely that the threshold of 35 states will be reached by March or April. Therefore, it is anticipated that the initial Interstate Commission meeting will be scheduled for the fall of 2002.

## Where May I Get Information?

[www.statesnews.org/clip/policy/isc.htm](http://www.statesnews.org/clip/policy/isc.htm)

**Kermit Humphries - NIC Community Corrections Division**

Phone: 1-800-995-6423, ext. 40118; E-mail: [khumphries@bop.gov](mailto:khumphries@bop.gov)

OR

**John Mountjoy - The Council of State Governments**

Phone: 859-244-8256; E-mail: [jmountjoy@csg.org](mailto:jmountjoy@csg.org)

<b>Enacted Law or Active Legislation</b>	<b>Enacted During 2000:</b>	<b>Enacted During 2001:</b>	<b>Total States Enacted to date:</b>
<b>47 states</b>	<b>9 states</b>	<b>16 states</b>	<b>25 states</b>

<b>State</b>	<b>Bill Number</b>	<b>Status of Bill(s) on February 7, 2002</b>	<b>Passed Chamber</b>
Alabama	HB 231	Scheduled for House floor vote week of 2/4.	
Alaska	HB 52 SB 25	Awaiting hearing in last committee of referral - Senate Finance.	House
Arizona	HB 2338	Passed by House Judiciary, and PIRA Committees.	
Delaware	HB 199	Passed by House Corrections Committee.	
Dist. of Columbia	N/A	Presented to City Council by CSOSA for concurrence.	
Georgia	HB 885	Awaiting technical amendments before hearing.	
Illinois	HB 4936 SB 1780	Both bills introduced week of 2/4. Assigned to House Judiciary, and Senate Rules Committees.	
Indiana		Sponsors identified for '03; '02 introduction not possible.	
Kansas	SB 95	Passed by Senate Judiciary Committee on 2/5.	
Maine	LD 1081	Probable referral to House/Senate conference committee.	Senate
Massachusetts		Sponsor intends to introduce this session (1/2-12/31).	
Michigan	HB 4690	Anticipate Senate Judiciary Committee hearing soon.	House
Minnesota	HB 2662	Joint House & Senate Crime Prevention Committees conducted a hearing on 2/1. Passed House Crime Prevention Committee on 2/7.	
Mississippi	HB 636 SB 3009	Passed by House and Senate committees of jurisdiction.	
Nebraska	LB 895	Senate hearing scheduled for February 21.	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	SB 166	Assigned to Senate Law & Public Safety Committee.	
New York	AB 7104	Referred to Codes committee.	
North Carolina		Not yet introduced. Legislature convenes May 13.	
Pennsylvania	SB 391	Awaiting technical amendments from governor. 3 <sup>rd</sup> reading by the Senate to follow.	
Rhode Island	SB 771		
South Carolina	HB 3384		
Tennessee	HB 1404 SB 1682	Governor's bill with strong support; awaiting resolution of but tax issue/budget discussions.	Senate
Virginia	SB 649	Referred to Senate Privileges & Elections Committee. Action anticipated week of 2/11.	
West Virginia	HB 2785		
Wisconsin	HP 481	Scheduled for Senate floor vote as early as February 26.	House

TONY KNOWLES  
GOVERNOR  
governor@gov.state.ak.us

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

14352  
PO Box  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
907-586-3300  
Fax 907-586-3302  
Web 200-200-1182

January 10, 2001

The Honorable Brian Porter  
Speaker of the House  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Speaker Porter:

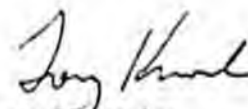
With this bill I transmit today, Alaska has the opportunity to increase supervision of criminal offenders who travel across state lines, thereby contributing to the growing national interest in protecting victims' rights. This bill allows Alaska to participate in the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, joining other states in replacing the now-outdated Interstate Compact on Probation and Parole.

The current compact was enacted in 1937 and can no longer adequately deal with the more than four million offenders on probation and parole, 250,000 of which will cross state lines this year. The proposed new compact provides for an interstate commission to coordinate the transfer and supervision of probationers and parolees between states, as well as enforcement mechanisms for states who fail to abide by the rules of the compact.

A state council would also be created to exercise oversight and advocacy concerning the state's participation in the Interstate Commission as well as to make recommendations to the legislature to facilitate the operations and procedures of the compact within the state.

I urge your prompt and favorable consideration of this bill.

Sincerely,

  
Tony Knowles  
Governor

HB 52

HB 52-COMPACT FOR ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION  
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2/13/02

SIGN-IN

NAME: Candace Brower Subject/Bill No: HB52am  
Co./Dept./Title: Leg. Liaison Dept. of Corrections Phone: 465-4652  
Address: 431 N Franklin, Juneau Zip: 99801  
Do you wish to testify?  Yes  No  Respond To Questions

NAME: Kermit Humphries Subject/Bill No: HB52a  
Co./Dept./Title: Program Specialist Phone: 202/514-0118  
Address: National Institute of Corrections Zip: 20534  
Washington, DC  
Do you wish to testify?  Yes  No  Respond To Questions

NAME: Rick MASTERS Subject/Bill No: HB-52  
Co./Dept./Title: Spec. Council, The Council of STATE GOVTS. Phone: (502) 582-2900  
Address: 1012 S. 4TH ST., Louisville, Ky. Zip: 40203  
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



**HB**

**53**

HFIN

FILE

# Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Committees:  
House Finance Committee

Legislative Budget Subcommittees:  
University of Alaska  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Environmental Conservation



119 N. Cushman Street Suite 207  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 456-8172  
FAX (907) 451-9293

While in Session  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-4457  
FAX (907) 465-3519

## Representative John Davies District 29

### SPONSOR STATEMENT

### House Bill 53

### "An act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission"

A Seismic Hazards Safety commission needs to be established to address the pressing need to provide a consistent policy framework and a means for ongoing coordination of programs and public safety practices related to seismic hazards. Currently this need is not being addressed by any continuing state government organization. The seismic Hazard Safety Commission would encourage long-term progress toward mitigating the effects of earthquakes.

Alaska is on the edge of the Pacific Plate, which acts like a relentless conveyor belt, moving about six centimeters a year. It is inevitable that there will be large earthquakes, the only question is when will they occur, not if they will occur. Although the state has made great improvements in disaster preparedness there has been little corresponding improvement in measures to reduce the disaster potential of major earthquakes and, consequently, to reduce dependence on disaster relief. Creating a seismic commission patterned after those in California, Oregon, Washington and other states on major fault lines will help address the issues. If you prepare for a major earthquake ahead of time and prepare appropriately, when the earthquake does occur less damage will result, less lives will be lost and the cost of recovery will be less.

Through ten years of experience as state seismologist I have extensive knowledge in this subject area. I have first hand experience with the difficulty of coordinating earthquake information for the university and state, federal, and municipal governments. Anchorage does have an active geo-



tech advisory commission, but the state needs to strengthen that work while broadening efforts throughout the state. A Seismic Safety Hazards Commission can provide that strength.

The scientific community is working hard on earthquake prediction, but it is not yet a reality, except in the most general sense. We can predict in a probabilistic way where earthquakes are likely to occur so we can focus resources in those areas, but in terms of knowing the date and time of occurrence of earthquakes we will not have that information for some time, if ever.

The state can mitigate possible effects of earthquakes by encouraging appropriate land use and building design so it can reduce loss of life and property, as well as the costs of recovery when earthquakes occur. It costs a lot of money to rebuild after a large earthquake and, of course there is no way to replace lost lives; so it is clearly worth spending some time and money before earthquakes occur to prepare for them. If mitigation efforts are undertaken at the time a building or subdivision is in the planning stages, the costs are relatively minor compared to retrofit or rebuilding. This commission would help our state be better prepared.

Members of the commission would be appointed by the governor to represent the university and governmental agencies, as well as members of the public who are knowledgeable in earthquake hazard mitigation. The commission would recommend to the public and governmental sector goals and priorities for reducing earthquake effects. The commission may accept grant contributions and appropriations from public agencies, private foundations, and individuals. The authority and responsibilities of other state agencies, boards, councils, commissions or local governments are not intended to transfer to the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission.

Pre-1964 Earthquakes  
 Post-1963 Earthquakes  
 Earthquake Magnitude

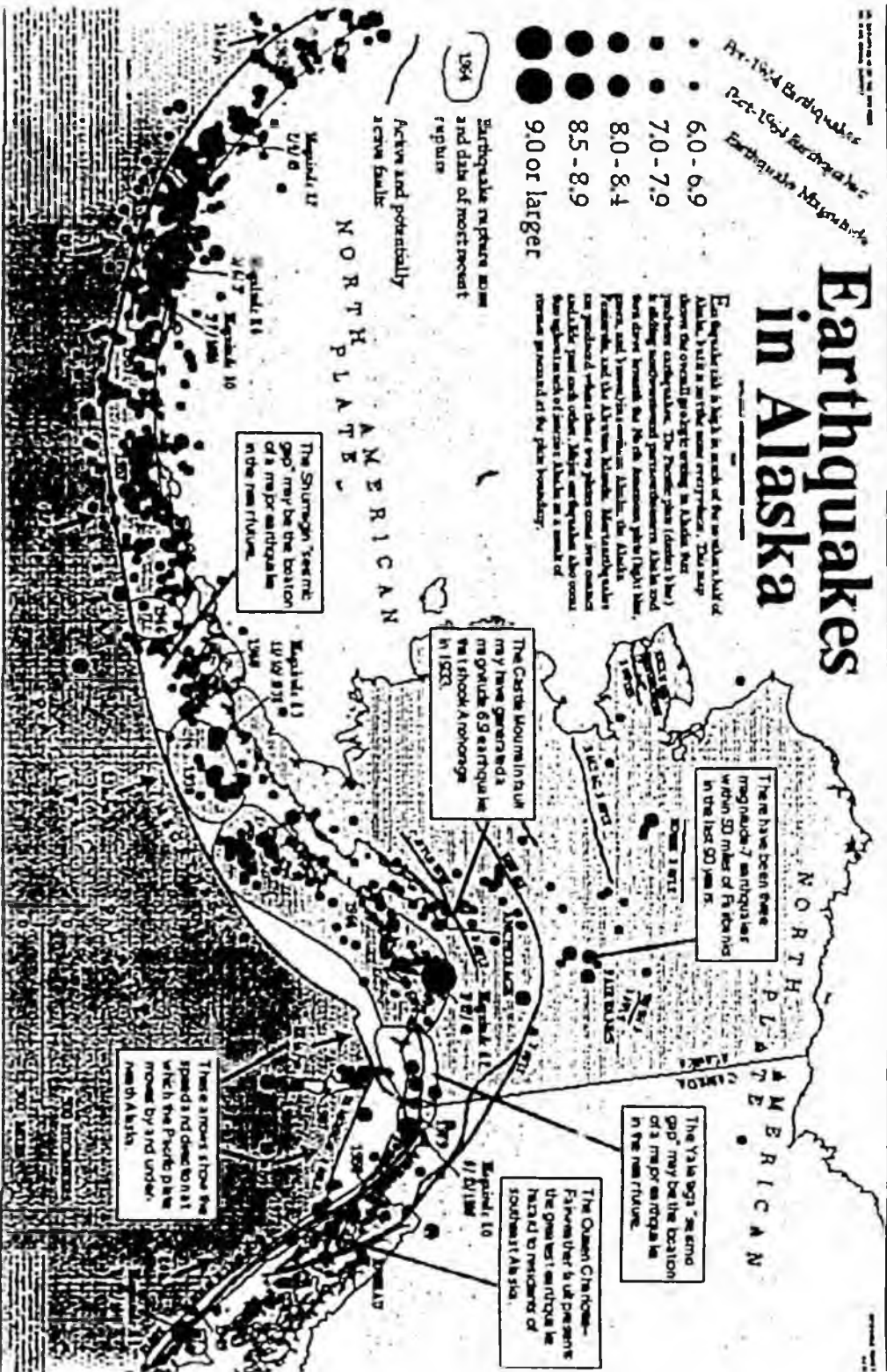
- 6.0-6.9
- 7.0-7.9
- 8.0-8.4
- 8.5-8.9
- 9.0 or larger

1964  
 Earthquake rupture zone  
 and date of most recent  
 rupture

Active and potentially  
 active faults

# Earthquakes in Alaska

Earthquake risk is high in much of the northern half of Alaska, both in the near and long-term. This map shows the overall picture existing in Alaska for postwar earthquakes. The Pacific plate (indicated by) leading northward past North America. Alaska has been driven southward by the Pacific American plate (right) has been, and is moving, toward Alaska. The Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands. Major earthquakes are produced when these two plates come into contact and slide past each other. Major earthquakes also occur from subduction of the Pacific American plate as a result of its movement past the plate boundary.



The Sturtegen "seismic gap" may be the location of a major earthquake in the near future.

The Castle Mountain fault may have generated a magnitude 6.9 earthquake in the shock Anorovog in 1923.

There have been three magnitude 7 earthquakes within 50 miles of Ft. Belknap in the last 50 years.

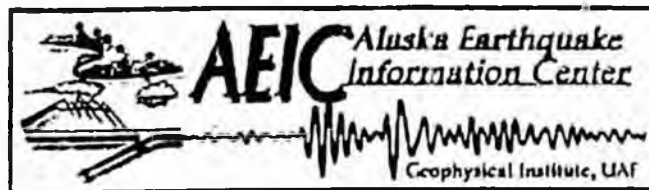
The Yala bog "seismic gap" may be the location of a major earthquake in the near future.

The Ouzum Chikome-Eivonnet fault presents the greatest seismic hazard to residents of Southcentral Alaska.

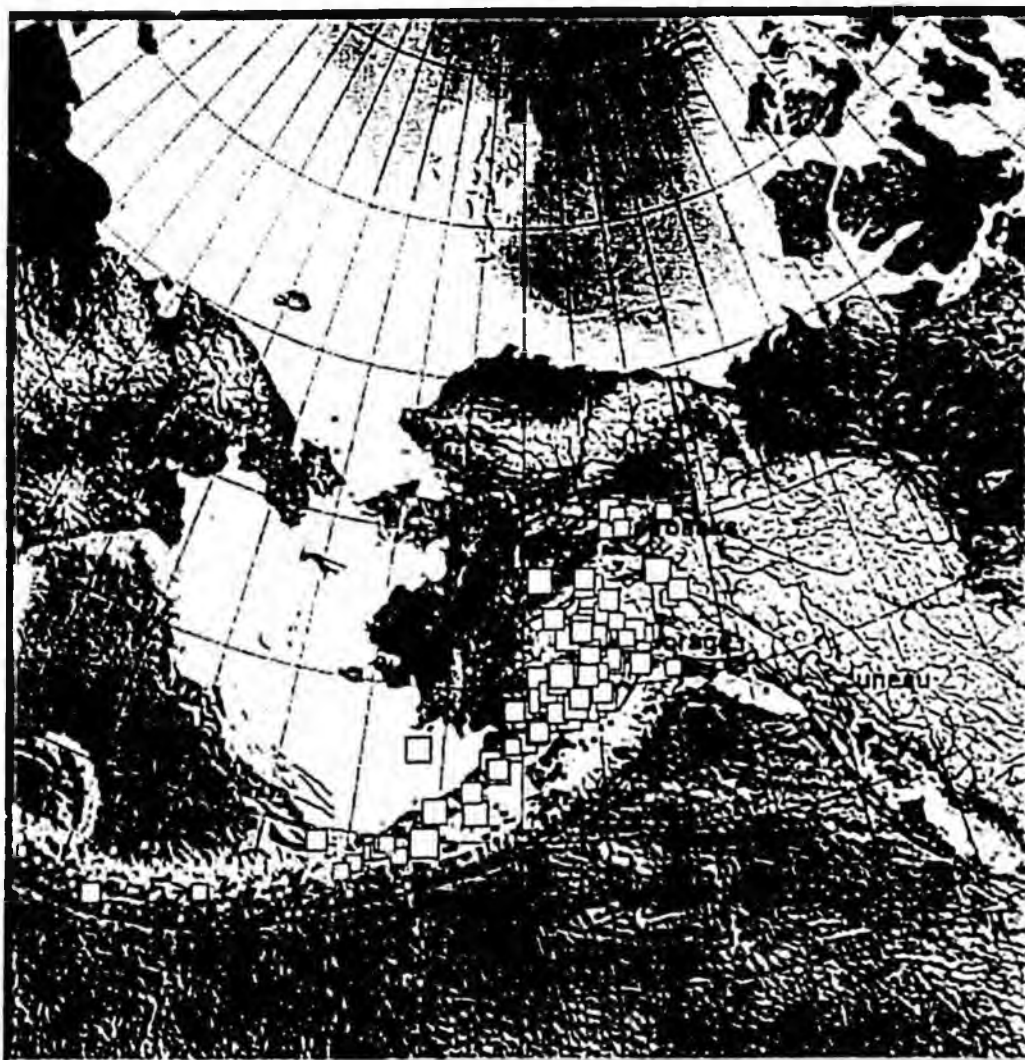
There are no other spreads and denudation which the Pacific plate moves by and under North Alaska.

Magnitude 12  
 1/1/0  
 Magnitude 11  
 3/1/1964  
 Magnitude 10  
 3/1/1964  
 Magnitude 11  
 11/19/53  
 1/1/1964  
 Magnitude 11  
 1/1/1964  
 Magnitude 10  
 1/1/1964





## Recent Earthquakes in Alaska



Other Maps: [Global View](#)

### Earthquakes Shown on This Page:

Local Time	Magnitude	Region
<u>03:15 PM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001</u>	<u>1.88 ML</u>	<u>in the Prince William Sound region of Alaska</u>
<u>01:46 PM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001</u>	<u>2.81 ML</u>	<u>in the Kenai Peninsula region of Alaska</u>
<u>11:04 AM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001</u>	<u>2.23 ML</u>	<u>in the Kenai Peninsula region of Alaska</u>



March 14, 2001  
W.O. D00001

The Honorable John Davies  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol Building  
Room 422  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Subject: House Bill 53  
Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission

Dear John:

As a practicing civil engineering in the State of Alaska, I wholeheartedly support HB 53 pertaining to the establishment of a state Seismic Hazards Safety Commission. I have been practicing my profession in Alaska for over 25 years. My technical specialties are geotechnical engineering and earthquake engineering, so I routinely deal with the problems associated with seismic hazards and their mitigation throughout the state. Moreover, I have been a member of the Municipality of Anchorage Geotechnical Advisory Commission (GAC) for over 20 years (currently Vice-Chairman). In that role, my fellow commissioners and I have routinely advised the Municipality regarding identification and mitigation of seismic hazards in Anchorage.

Although major earthquakes seemingly are "rare" events, their consequences literally can be disastrous, as was demonstrated by the 1964 great Alaska earthquake. Because of the damage and loss of life that occurred in Anchorage in 1964, and due to the concerns of local engineers and earth scientists, Anchorage established the Geotechnical Advisory Commission to advise our local government officials and citizens about earthquake hazards that can affect our community. The GAC generally has been the only real resource in those matters Anchorage has been able to rely upon consistently and effectively through the years. I believe the commission has had a positive effect on how our community has developed, and how it has taken appropriate steps to mitigate the seismic hazards with which we must live. Most of these efforts have been, and continue to be, through identification and mapping of the local hazards, and recommending mitigation measures to preserve life safety and to minimize economic impacts when the next major quake impacts our city.

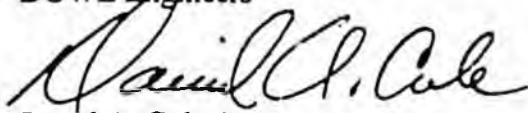
Recent earthquakes in California and the February 28, 2001, earthquake near Seattle underscore the consequences even moderate earthquakes can have in urban areas. Moreover, the benefits to a community of understanding regional and local seismic issues and taking steps to mitigate the associated hazards were clearly demonstrated again during the Nisqually (Seattle) earthquake.

I believe it is imperative that the State Legislature of one of the most seismically active regions in the world establish a statewide Seismic Hazard Safety Commission to help its citizens and those responsible for their general well being understand the seismic environment in which they live, and how best to deal with the hazards that can affect them.

The Honorable John Davies  
House of Representatives  
March 14, 2001  
Page 2

John, I applaud your sponsorship of this bill and give it my full support. If there is anything else I can do for you in this matter, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,  
DOWL Engineers

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David A. Cole". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D".

David A. Cole, P.E.  
Project Manager

D00001.RepDavies.DAC.031401.mas



# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
Bill Version: CSHB 53(MLV)  
(H) Publish Date: 3/30/01

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Office of the Governor  
Title: "An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission." BRU: Commissions and Special Offices  
Sponsor: Representatives Davies, Hudson, Kert Component: Seismic Hazards Safety Commission  
Requester: HSCMVA Component Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services	18.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.8
Travel	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Contractual	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Supplies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	33.0	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.8	28.8
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

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

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Fiscal note assumes 1/4 time clerical staff to support commission activity as technical support needs will be met by existing staff in Department of Natural Resources; quarterly commission meetings -- 2 face-to-face and 2 teleconferenced. Travel costs reflect estimated meeting costs for 9 total commission members and one staff. Contractual reflects estimated postage, communication, advertising, and teleconference costs.

Fiscal note assumes existing departmental office space/equipment will be available for use by the part-time clerical staff position.

Prepared by: Michael A Nizich/man Phone 465-3876  
Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 1/30/01 12:30 PM  
Approved by: David Ramsour Date 01/30/2001  
Agency: Office of the Governor

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2  
 Bill Version: CSHB 53(MLV)  
 (H) Publish Date: 3/30/01  
 Dept. Affected: Natural Resources  
 BRU: Minera's, Land & Water  
 Component: Geological Development  
 Component Number: 1031

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission  
 Sponsor: Davies  
 Requester: (H) MLV

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: none

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Costs to DGGS resulting from HB53 would be for modest staff time (approximately one-half person-month per year) plus travel associated with meetings. Salary costs would be covered under an existing position in DGGS which has responsibilities in geologic hazards that are consistent with work on this commission. The travel costs indicated above (\$1,200 annually) assume two trips per year at an average cost of \$600 per trip.

Prepared by: Milton Wiltse Phone 907-451-5001  
 Division: Geological & Geophysical Surveys Date/Time 01-Feb-01  
 Approved by: Pat Pourchot Date 01-Feb-01  
 Agency: Natural Resources

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

## COMMITTEE COPY

**HB**

**53**

SFIN

FILE

**SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT**

REPORTED OUT  
MAY 09 2002  
SENATE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE

DATE: 4/30/02

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 9 May 2002

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 53(STA)  
HB 53 SEISMIC HAZARDS SAFETY COMMISSION

"An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS HB 53 (STA)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

- Senate Bill:**  
 same title  
 new title  
**House Bill:**  
 same title  
 technical title  
 new: SCR # \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#
Governor	4/1/02	33.5		#3

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	No REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>				
<i>[Signature]</i>				
<i>[Signature]</i>				
<i>[Signature]</i>				
<i>[Signature]</i>				
<i>[Signature]</i>				
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>				
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>				

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA  
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: 3  
 Bill Version: CSHB 53 (STA)  
 (S) Publish Date: 4/30/02

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Office of the Governor  
 Title "An Act establishing the Alaska  
Seismic Hazards Safety Commission." BRU Commission and Special Offices  
 Component Seismic Hazards Safety Commission  
 Sponsor Representatives Davies, Hudson, Kert  
 Requester (H) STA Component No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services	18.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.8
Travel	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Contractual	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Supplies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)**

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	33.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.3	29.3
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

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

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Fiscal note assumes 1/4 time clerical staff to support the commission activity as technical support will be met by existing staff in Department of Natural Resources; quarterly commission meetings -- 2 face-to-face and 2 teleconferenced. Travel costs reflect estimated meeting costs for 9 total commission members and one staff. Contractual reflects estimated postage, communication, advertising and teleconference costs.

Fiscal note assumes existing departmental office space/equipment will be available for use by the part-time clerical staff position.

Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Administrative Director Phone 465-3876  
 Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 4/19/02 2:58 PM  
 Approved by: David Ramseur, Chief of Staff Date 4/19/2002  
 Agency: Office of the Governor

# Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Committees:  
House Finance Committee

Legislative Budget Subcommittees:  
University of Alaska  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Environmental Conservation



110 N. Cushman Street Suite 207  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 456-8172  
FAX (907) 451-9293

While in Session  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-4457  
FAX (907) 465-3519

## Representative John Davies District 29

### SPONSOR STATEMENT

### House Bill 53

### "An act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission"

A Seismic Hazards Safety commission needs to be established to address the pressing need to provide a consistent policy framework and a means for ongoing coordination of programs and public safety practices related to seismic hazards. Currently this need is not being addressed by any continuing state government organization. The seismic Hazard Safety Commission would encourage long-term progress toward mitigating the effects of earthquakes.

Alaska is on the edge of the Pacific Plate, which acts like a relentless conveyor belt, moving about six centimeters a year. It is inevitable that there will be large earthquakes, the only question is when will they occur, not if they will occur. Although the state has made great improvements in disaster preparedness there has been little corresponding improvement in measures to reduce the disaster potential of major earthquakes and, consequently, to reduce dependence on disaster relief. Creating a seismic commission patterned after those in California, Oregon, Washington and other states on major fault lines will help address the issues. If you prepare for a major earthquake ahead of time and prepare appropriately, when the earthquake does occur less damage will result, less lives will be lost and the cost of recovery will be less.

Through ten years of experience as state seismologist I have extensive knowledge in this subject area. I have first hand experience with the difficulty of coordinating earthquake information for the university and state, federal, and municipal governments. Anchorage does have an active geo-



tech advisory commission, but the state needs to strengthen that work while broadening efforts throughout the state. A Seismic Safety Hazards Commission can provide that strength.

The scientific community is working hard on earthquake prediction, but it is not yet a reality, except in the most general sense. We can predict in a probabilistic way where earthquakes are likely to occur so we can focus resources in those areas, but in terms of knowing the date and time of occurrence of earthquakes we will not have that information for some time, if ever.

The state can mitigate possible effects of earthquakes by encouraging appropriate land use and building design so it can reduce loss of life and property, as well as the costs of recovery when earthquakes occur. It costs a lot of money to rebuild after a large earthquake and, of course there is no way to replace lost lives; so it is clearly worth spending some time and money before earthquakes occur to prepare for them. If mitigation efforts are undertaken at the time a building or subdivision is in the planning stages, the costs are relatively minor compared to retrofit or rebuilding. This commission would help our state be better prepared.

Members of the commission would be appointed by the governor to represent the university and governmental agencies, as well as members of the public who are knowledgeable in earthquake hazard mitigation. The commission would recommend to the public and governmental sector goals and priorities for reducing earthquake effects. The commission may accept grant contributions and appropriations from public agencies, private foundations, and individuals. The authority and responsibilities of other state agencies, boards, councils, commissions or local governments are not intended to transfer to the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission.

# Earthquakes in Alaska

Pre-1944 Earthquake  
1944-1964 Earthquake  
Earthquake Magnitude

- 6.0 - 6.9
- 7.0 - 7.9
- 8.0 - 8.4
- 8.5 - 8.9
- 9.0 or larger

1964 Earthquake rupture zone and date of most recent rupture

Active and potentially active faults

Earthquake risk is high in much of the southern half of Alaska, but it is no where more everywhere. This map shows the overall geologic setting in Alaska that produces earthquakes. The Pacific plate (darker line) is sliding northwestward just south of western Alaska and then does beneath the North American plate (light line, green, and brown) in southern Alaska, the Alaska Peninsula, and the Aleutian Islands. Most earthquakes are produced where these two plates come into contact and slide past each other. Major earthquakes also occur throughout much of interior Alaska as a result of stresses generated at the plate boundary.

There have been three magnitude-7 earthquakes within 50 miles of Fairbanks in the last 90 years.

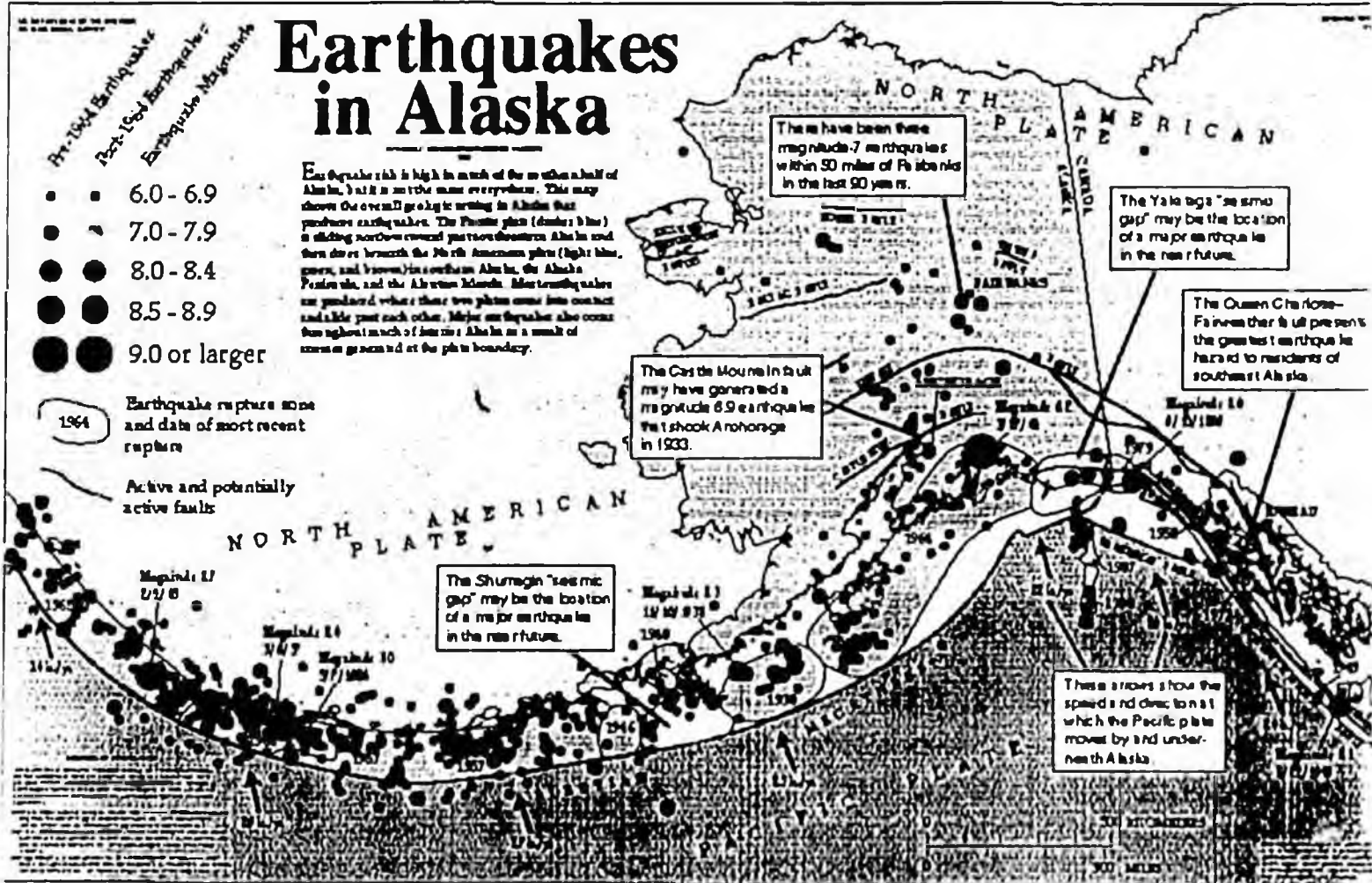
The Yakutat "seismic gap" may be the location of a major earthquake in the near future.

The Queen Charlotte-Fairbanks fault presently has the greatest earthquake hazard to residents of southern Alaska.

The Castle Mountains may have generated a magnitude 6.9 earthquake that shook Anchorage in 1933.

The Shumagin "seismic gap" may be the location of a major earthquake in the near future.

These arrows show the speed and direction at which the Pacific plate moves by and underneath Alaska.





# Recent Earthquakes in Alaska



Other Maps: [Global View](#)

Earthquakes Shown on This Page:		
Local Time	Magnitude	Region
03:15 PM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001	1.88 ML	in the Prince William Sound region of Alaska
01:46 PM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001	2.81 ML	in the Kenai Peninsula region of Alaska
11:04 AM AKDT Wednesday April 11th, 2001	2.23 ML	in the Kenai Peninsula region of Alaska

## Existing Seismic Safety Advisory Boards

### Arizona

Arizona Council for Earthquake Safety  
Arizona Department of Emergency and  
Military Affairs  
Division of Emergency Services  
5636 E. McDowell Rd.  
Phoenix, AZ 85008  
Phone: (602) 231-6238  
Fax: (602) 231-6231

### Arkansas

Arkansas Earthquake Advisory Council  
Arkansas Office of Emergency Services  
P.O. Box 758  
Conway, AR 72032-0758  
(501) 329-5601  
Fax: (501) 327-8047

### California

Seismic Safety Commission  
1900 K St., Ste. 100  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 322-4917  
Fax: (916) 322-9476

### Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC)

Central United States Earthquake Consortium  
2630 E. Holmes Rd.  
Memphis, TN 38118  
(901) 345-0932  
Fax: (901) 345-0998

### Hawaii

Hawaii State Earthquake Advisory Board  
Office of the Director of Civil Defense  
3949 Diamond Head Road  
Honolulu, HA 96816-4495  
(808) 734-2161  
Fax: (808) 737-4150

### Illinois

Illinois Earthquake Advisory Board  
Illinois Emergency Services & Disaster Agency  
110 East Adams St.  
Springfield, IL 62706  
(217) 782-4448

### Indiana

Indiana Seismic Safety Advisory Board  
Indiana State Emergency Management Agency  
IN GOVT CTR 5/302 W. Washington St.  
E208  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 232-3986  
FAX (317) 232-3895

### Kentucky

Governor's Earthquake Hazards & Safety  
Technical Advisory Panel  
Kentucky Division of Div. of Disaster &  
Emergency Services  
EOC Building, Boone Center  
Frankfort, KE 40506  
(502) 564-8611

### Mississippi

Mississippi Seismic Advisory Panel  
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency  
P.O. Box 4501, Fondren Station  
Jackson, MS 39216  
(601) 352-9100

### Missouri

Missouri Earthquake Hazard Mitigation Panel  
Missouri Emergency Management Agency  
P.O. Box 116  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
(314) 751-9779  
FAX (314) 634-7966

### Nevada

Nevada Seismic Safety Council  
Division of Emergency Management  
Capitol Complex  
2525 South Carson St.  
Carson City, NV 89710  
(702) 687-4240  
Fax: (702) 687-6788

### New England States Earthquake Consortium (NESEC)

New England States Earthquake Consortium  
501 Islington St  
Portsmouth, NH 03801  
(603) 430-9876  
Fax: (603) 430-9875

FEMA 1993 (cont'd)

**Oregon**

Oregon Seismic Safety Policy Advisory  
Committee  
595 Cottage St. NE  
Salem, OR 97310  
(503) 378-2903  
Fax: (503) 588-1378

**Puerto Rico**

Comision de Seguridad Contra  
Terremotos  
Pda. 3 1/2 Ave. Munoz Rivera  
Pta. de Tierra Apartado Correo 5887  
San Juan, PR 00906  
(809) 722-8784  
Fax: (809) 725-0350

**South Carolina**

South Carolina Seismic Safety Consortium  
Dept. of Civil Engineering  
The Citadel  
Charleston, SC 29401  
(803) 797-4208

**Southeastern United States Seismic  
Safety Consortium**

Southeastern United States Seismic Safety  
Consortium  
Dept. of Civil Engineering  
The Citadel

Charleston, SC 29401  
(803) 797-4208

**Tennessee**

Tennessee Seismic Safety Advisory Panel  
Tennessee Emergency Management  
Agency  
Tennessee EOC  
3041 Sidco Dr.  
Nashville, TN 37204-1502  
(615) 252-3311

**Utah**

Utah Earthquake Advisory Board  
University of Utah Seismograph Stations  
705 W. C. Browning Bldg.  
Salt Lake City, UT 84112  
(801) 581-6274  
Fax: (801) 581-7065

**Washington**

Washington State Seismic Safety Advisory  
Committee  
Washington State Dept. of Natural  
Resources  
Geology & Earth Resources Division  
P.O. Box 47007  
Olympia, WA 98504-7007  
(206) 902-1000  
Fax: (206) 902-1785



## USGS Reducing Earthquake Losses Throughout the United States

# Seismic Maps Foster Landmark Legislation

When a powerful earthquake strikes an urban region, damage concentrates not only near the quake's source. Damage can also occur many miles from the source in areas of soft ground. In recent years, scientists have developed ways to identify and map these areas of high seismic hazard. This advance has spurred pioneering legislation to reduce earthquake losses in areas of greatest hazard.

Television cameras broadcasting the start of the 1989 World Series instead recorded the urban devastation from a major earthquake striking Northern California. Four hours after the earthquake struck, homes in San Francisco's prosperous Marina District still burned out of control from fires started by broken gas lines; the shock severely damaged or destroyed 70 residential buildings in the district. Across San Francisco Bay in Oakland, the collapse of the double-decker Cypress freeway structure trapped more than 160 people, 42 of whom died.

Both of these grim spectacles from the magnitude 7.1 Loma Prieta, California, earthquake occurred more than 50 miles from the temblor's source in areas underlain by soft soil (loose sediment, uncompacted fill, and mud). In contrast, structures built on rock and firm soil, which underlie most of San Francisco and Oakland, were largely unscathed. Near the earthquake's epicenter, however, shaking was violent enough to cause considerable damage even in areas underlain by rock and firm soil.



*(Click on image for a full size version - 101K)*  
*Buildings constructed on uncompacted fills and soft soils are especially vulnerable to earthquake shaking damage. In this photo, taken four hours after the 1989 Loma Prieta, California, earthquake had struck, homes in San Francisco's Marina District still burn out of control from fires started by broken gas lines. The district was built on artificial fill that included rubble from the great quake of 1906. Scientists can identify areas where such shaking damage is likely to be especially severe. (Photo by Martin Klimek, Marin*

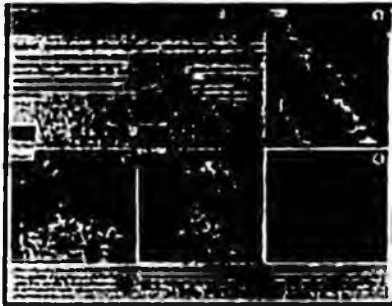
*Independent Journal.)*

This localization of severe shaking and damage was no surprise. It had been noted in previous San Francisco-area earthquakes, as early as 1868. Only after the devastating 1964 magnitude 9.2 Alaska earthquake, however, did the nation direct much attention toward understanding and mapping earthquake hazards. In the late 1960's, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) launched a program to develop methods for identifying and mapping areas of potential earthquake hazard.

An early product of this program was a series of maps showing the locations of active segments of the San Andreas Fault in California. These maps demonstrated the feasibility of identifying faults that might rupture the ground surface in future earthquakes. This capability led to new strategies to reduce losses from such ruptures. In 1972, the California Legislature passed a landmark law requiring the

identification of seismic-hazard zones along faults. In these zones, special geologic studies are required before structures can be built for human occupancy. This law has successfully prevented homes, schools, and offices from being built across active faults.

The major cause of earthquake damage, however, is strong ground shaking, not the rupture of the ground surface by faulting. Strong shaking damages or collapses weak structures over wide areas. It also triggers ground failures (fracturing, sliding, and slumping), which in turn damage or destroy structures and disrupt utility and transportation systems. In the mid-1970's, the USGS published an innovative map of the ground-shaking hazard for part of the San Francisco Bay region. This map was used by local and regional government bodies to develop seismic safety policies. The map predicted that shaking on soft ground would be several times as intense as that on nearby rock. Some engineers and scientists were skeptical of these predictions, but records of strong shaking and patterns of damage in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake verified the predictions. The map had correctly showed the Marina District and the area of the Cypress freeway structure as being subject to violent shaking during earthquakes.



*(Click on image for a full size version - 83K)*

*Seismic hazard maps further legislation to reduce earthquake losses: This map sequence illustrates the shaking hazard in San Francisco for a possible repeat of the great 1906 earthquake. Such maps provide information essential for developing effective seismic safety policies and laws.*

*1-Effect of distance on shaking: Expected ground shaking on bedrock decreases rapidly with increasing distance from the San Andreas Fault, from very violent (red) to moderate (green).*

*2-Effect of ground type on shaking: The capability of ground type to amplify shaking varies from very high for mud and uncompacted fill, to moderate for sandy soil, to low for soft rock, and to none for hard rock.*

*3-Expected ground shaking: This map combines information from Maps 1 and 2 to show expected shaking levels throughout San Francisco.*

*4-Areas of most intense shaking: This map, derived from Map 3, shows in red the areas of most intense shaking where efforts to reduce earthquake losses should be focused.*

Faced with the disastrous losses from the Loma Prieta shock, the California Legislature realized that stronger measures were needed to combat earthquake hazards. In 1990, the Legislature passed the California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act to assist cities and counties in protecting public health and safety against such hazards. This law requires the State Geologist to make maps of seismic hazard zones, identifying areas prone to violent shaking and ground failure. It also requires that evaluation of these potential hazards precede approval of construction projects within defined hazard zones and that buyers of real estate be notified when the property lies within such a zone. This act builds on the success of both the 1972 law and the early maps of predicted ground shaking.



*(Click on image for a full size version - 72K)*

Experience in many states reveals that seismic hazard maps serve diverse audiences. Users of these maps include buyers and owners of real estate, geotechnical consultants and engineers, financial institutions, utility and transportation companies, emergency managers, and government planners.

Mapping seismic hazards is especially important in urban areas of earthquake-prone regions of the United States. Such areas have large populations and huge investments in structures and lifelines that are at risk from earthquakes. Potential losses from future urban earthquakes are staggering. For example, a repeat of the 1886 Charleston, South Carolina, earthquake today would cause an estimated 2,000

fatalities and \$5 billion of damage. In the central Mississippi Valley region, projected losses from a repeat of an 1811 earthquake are 6,000 lives and \$50 billion of damage.

Crucial to reducing these potential losses is sound geologic knowledge leading to effective seismic safety policies and legislation.

**Roger D. Borcherdt, Robert B. Brown, Robert A. Page, Carl M. Wentworth, and James W. Hendley II**

**COOPERATING AGENCIES, COMPANIES, AND INSTITUTIONS**

Association of Bay Area Governments California Division of Mines and Geology City of San Francisco

For more information contact:

Earthquake Information Hotline (415) 329-4085

U.S. Geological Survey, MS 977

345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025

[USGS Menlo Park Earthquakes Home Page](#)

U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet-097-95, March 1995

Web page by [Will Prescott](#) - 1996 April 9





March 14, 2001  
W.O. D00001

The Honorable John Davies  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol Building  
Room 422  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Subject: House Bill 53  
Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission

Dear John:

As a practicing civil engineering in the State of Alaska, I wholeheartedly support HB 53 pertaining to the establishment of a state Seismic Hazards Safety Commission. I have been practicing my profession in Alaska for over 25 years. My technical specialties are geotechnical engineering and earthquake engineering, so I routinely deal with the problems associated with seismic hazards and their mitigation throughout the state. Moreover, I have been a member of the Municipality of Anchorage Geotechnical Advisory Commission (GAC) for over 20 years (currently Vice-Chairman). In that role, my fellow commissioners and I have routinely advised the Municipality regarding identification and mitigation of seismic hazards in Anchorage.

Although major earthquakes seemingly are "rare" events, their consequences literally can be disastrous, as was demonstrated by the 1964 great Alaska earthquake. Because of the damage and loss of life that occurred in Anchorage in 1964, and due to the concerns of local engineers and earth scientists, Anchorage established the Geotechnical Advisory Commission to advise our local government officials and citizens about earthquake hazards that can affect our community. The GAC generally has been the only real resource in those matters Anchorage has been able to rely upon consistently and effectively through the years. I believe the commission has had a positive effect on how our community has developed, and how it has taken appropriate steps to mitigate the seismic hazards with which we must live. Most of these efforts have been, and continue to be, through identification and mapping of the local hazards, and recommending mitigation measures to preserve life safety and to minimize economic impacts when the next major quake impacts our city.

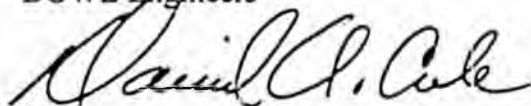
Recent earthquakes in California and the February 28, 2001, earthquake near Seattle underscore the consequences even moderate earthquakes can have in urban areas. Moreover, the benefits to a community of understanding regional and local seismic issues and taking steps to mitigate the associated hazards were clearly demonstrated again during the Nisqually (Seattle) earthquake.

I believe it is imperative that the State Legislature of one of the most seismically active regions in the world establish a statewide Seismic Hazard Safety Commission to help its citizens and those responsible for their general well being understand the seismic environment in which they live, and how best to deal with the hazards that can affect them.

The Honorable John Davies  
House of Representatives  
March 14, 2001  
Page 2

John, I applaud your sponsorship of this bill and give it my full support. If there is anything else I can do for you in this matter, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,  
DOWL Engineers

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David A. Cole". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over the typed name below.

David A. Cole, P.E.  
Project Manager

D00001.RepDavies.DAC 031401.mas



March 14, 2001  
W.O. D00001

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Sincerely,  
DOWL Engineers

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David A. Cole, P.E.  
Project Manager

D00001.RepDavies DAC.031401.mas

# Earthquakes in Alaska

Pre-1954 Earthquakes  
 Post-1954 Earthquakes  
 Earthquake Magnitudes

- 6.0 - 6.9
- 7.0 - 7.9
- 8.0 - 8.4
- 8.5 - 8.9
- 9.0 or larger

1964 Earthquake rupture zone and date of most recent rupture

Active and potentially active faults

Earthquake risk is high in much of the southern half of Alaska, but is not the same everywhere. This map shows the overall geologic setting in Alaska that produces earthquakes. The Pacific plate (dashed line) is sliding northward past the North American plate (light line), and then dips beneath the North American plate (light line), past and between the Aleutian Islands, the Alaska Peninsula, and the Alaskan Kluks. Most earthquakes are produced where these two plates come into contact and slide past each other. Major earthquakes also occur from the great trench of the Aleutians as a result of stresses generated at the plate boundary.

There have been three magnitude 7 earthquakes within 50 miles of Fairbanks in the last 90 years.

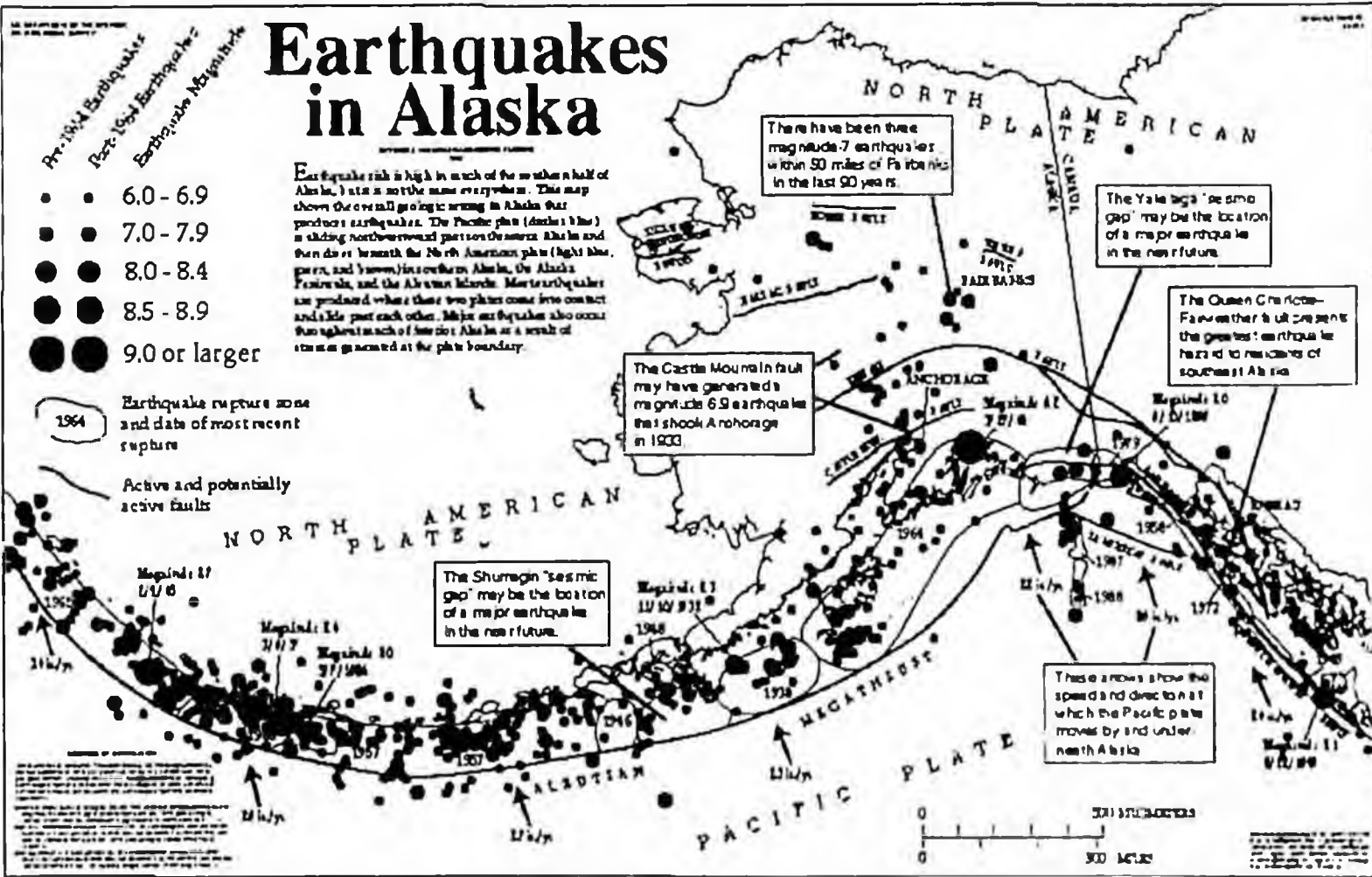
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The Castle Mountain fault may have generated a magnitude 6.9 earthquake that shook Anchorage in 1964.

The Shumagin 'seismic gap' may be the location of a major earthquake in the near future.

These arrows show the speed and direction at which the Pacific plate moves by and under northern Alaska.



## Existing Seismic Safety Advisory Boards

### Arizona

Arizona Council for Earthquake Safety  
Arizona Department of Emergency and  
Military Affairs  
Division of Emergency Services  
5636 E. McDowell Rd.  
Phoenix, AZ 85008  
Phone: (602) 231-6238  
Fax: (602) 231-6231

### Arkansas

Arkansas Earthquake Advisory Council  
Arkansas Office of Emergency Services  
P.O. Box 758  
Conway, AR 72032-0758  
(501) 329-5601  
Fax: (501) 327-8047

### California

Seismic Safety Commission  
1900 K St., Ste. 100  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 322-4917  
Fax: (916) 322-9476

### Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC)

Central United States Earthquake Consortium  
2630 E. Holmes Rd.  
Memphis, TN 38118  
(901) 345-0932  
Fax: (901) 345-0998

### Hawaii

Hawaii State Earthquake Advisory Board  
Office of the Director of Civil Defense  
3949 Diamond Head Road  
Honolulu, HA 96816-4495  
(808) 734-2161  
Fax: (808) 737-4150

### Illinois

Illinois Earthquake Advisory Board  
Illinois Emergency Services & Disaster Agency  
110 East Adams St.  
Springfield, IL 62706  
(217) 782-4448

### Indiana

Indiana Seismic Safety Advisory Board  
Indiana State Emergency Management Agency  
IN GOVT CTR S/302 W. Washington St.  
E208  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 232-3986  
FAX (317) 232-3895

### Kentucky

Governor's Earthquake Hazards & Safety Technical Advisory Panel  
Kentucky Division of Div. of Disaster & Emergency Services  
EOC Building, Boone Center  
Frankfort, KE 40506  
(502) 564-8611

### Mississippi

Mississippi Seismic Advisory Panel  
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency  
P.O. Box 4501, Fondren Station  
Jackson, MS 39216  
(601) 352-9100

### Missouri

Missouri Earthquake Hazard Mitigation Panel  
Missouri Emergency Management Agency  
P.O. Box 116  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
(314) 751-9779  
FAX (314) 634-7966

### Nevada

Nevada Seismic Safety Council  
Division of Emergency Management  
Capitol Complex  
2525 South Carson St.  
Carson City, NV 89710  
(702) 687-4240  
Fax: (702) 687-6788

### New England States Earthquake Consortium (NESEC)

New England States Earthquake Consortium  
501 Islington St  
Portsmouth, NH 03801  
(603) 430-9876  
Fax: (603) 430-9875

FEMA 1993 (cont'd)

**Oregon**

Oregon Seismic Safety Policy Advisory  
Committee  
595 Cottage St., NE  
Salem, OR 97310  
(503) 378-2903  
Fax: (503) 588-1378

**Puerto Rico**

Comision de Seguridad Contra  
Terremotos  
Pda. 3 1/2 Ave. Munoz Rivera  
Fta. de Tierra Apartado Correo 5887  
San Juan, PR 00906  
(809) 722-8784  
Fax: (809) 725-0350

**South Carolina**

South Carolina Seismic Safety Consortium  
Dept. of Civil Engineering  
The Citadel  
Charleston, SC 29401  
(803) 797-4208

**Southeastern United States Seismic  
Safety Consortium**

Southeastern United States Seismic Safety  
Consortium  
Dept. of Civil Engineering  
The Citadel

Charleston, SC 29401  
(803) 797-4208

**Tennessee**

Tennessee Seismic Safety Advisory Panel  
Tennessee Emergency Management  
Agency  
Tennessee EOC  
3041 Sidco Dr.  
Nashville, TN 37204-1502  
(615) 252-3311

**Utah**

Utah Earthquake Advisory Board  
University of Utah Seismograph Stations  
705 W. C. Browning Bldg.  
Salt Lake City, UT 84112  
(801) 581-6274  
Fax: (801) 581-7065

**Washington**

Washington State Seismic Safety Advisory  
Committee  
Washington State Dept. of Natural  
Resources  
Geology & Earth Resources Division  
P.O. Box 47007  
Olympia, WA 98504-7007  
(206) 902-1000  
Fax: (206) 902-1785


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## Reducing Earthquake Losses Throughout the United States

# Seismic Maps Foster Landmark Legislation

When a powerful earthquake strikes an urban region, damage concentrates not only near the quake's source. Damage can also occur many miles from the source in areas of soft ground. In recent years, scientists have developed ways to identify and map these areas of high seismic hazard. This advance has spurred pioneering legislation to reduce earthquake losses in areas of greatest hazard.

Television cameras broadcasting the start of the 1989 World Series instead recorded the urban devastation from a major earthquake striking Northern California. Four hours after the earthquake struck, homes in San Francisco's prosperous Marina District still burned out of control from fires started by broken gas lines; the shock severely damaged or destroyed 70 residential buildings in the district. Across San Francisco Bay in Oakland, the collapse of the double-decker Cypress freeway structure trapped more than 160 people, 42 of whom died.

Both of these grim spectacles from the magnitude 7.1 Loma Prieta, California, earthquake occurred more than 50 miles from the temblor's source in areas underlain by soft soil (loose sediment, uncompacted fill, and mud). In contrast, structures built on rock and firm soil, which underlie most of San Francisco and Oakland, were largely unscathed. Near the earthquake's epicenter, however, shaking was violent enough to cause considerable damage even in areas underlain by rock and firm soil.



*(Click on image for a full size version - 101K)*

*Buildings constructed on uncompacted fills and soft soils are especially vulnerable to earthquake shaking damage. In this photo, taken four hours after the 1989 Loma Prieta, California, earthquake had struck, homes in San Francisco's Marina District still burn out of control from fires started by broken gas lines. The district was built on artificial fill that included rubble from the great quake of 1906. Scientists can identify areas where such shaking damage is likely to be especially severe. (Photo by Martin Klimek, Marin*

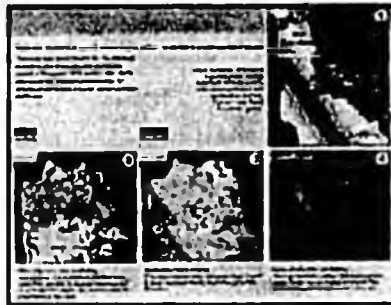
*Independent Journal.)*

This localization of severe shaking and damage was no surprise. It had been noted in previous San Francisco-area earthquakes, as early as 1868. Only after the devastating 1964 magnitude 9.2 Alaska earthquake, however, did the nation direct much attention toward understanding and mapping earthquake hazards. In the late 1960's, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) launched a program to develop methods for identifying and mapping areas of potential earthquake hazard.

An early product of this program was a series of maps showing the locations of active segments of the San Andreas Fault in California. These maps demonstrated the feasibility of identifying faults that might rupture the ground surface in future earthquakes. This capability led to new strategies to reduce losses from such ruptures. In 1972, the California Legislature passed a landmark law requiring the

identification of seismic-hazard zones along faults. In these zones, special geologic studies are required before structures can be built for human occupancy. This law has successfully prevented homes, schools, and offices from being built across active faults.

The major cause of earthquake damage, however, is strong ground shaking, not the rupture of the ground surface by faulting. Strong shaking damages or collapses weak structures over wide areas. It also triggers ground failures (fracturing, sliding, and slumping), which in turn damage or destroy structures and disrupt utility and transportation systems. In the mid-1970's, the USGS published an innovative map of the ground-shaking hazard for part of the San Francisco Bay region. This map was used by local and regional government bodies to develop seismic safety policies. The map predicted that shaking on soft ground would be several times as intense as that on nearby rock. Some engineers and scientists were skeptical of these predictions, but records of strong shaking and patterns of damage in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake verified the predictions. The map had correctly showed the Marina District and the area of the Cypress freeway structure as being subject to violent shaking during earthquakes.



(Click on image for a full size version - 83K)

**Seismic hazard maps further legislation to reduce earthquake losses:** This map sequence illustrates the shaking hazard in San Francisco for a possible repeat of the great 1906 earthquake. Such maps provide information essential for developing effective seismic safety policies and laws.

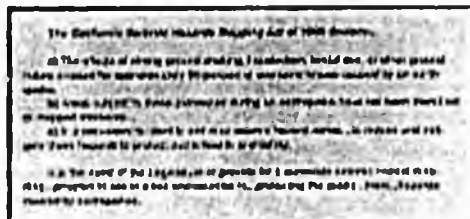
**1-Effect of distance on shaking:** Expected ground shaking on bedrock decreases rapidly with increasing distance from the San Andreas Fault, from very violent (red) to moderate (green).

**2-Effect of ground type on shaking:** The capability of ground type to amplify shaking varies from very high for mud and uncompacted fill, to moderate for sandy soil, to low for soft rock, and to none for hard rock.

**3-Expected ground shaking:** This map combines information from Maps 1 and 2 to show expected shaking levels throughout San Francisco.

**4-Areas of most intense shaking:** This map, derived from Map 3, shows in red the areas of most intense shaking where efforts to reduce earthquake losses should be focused.

Faced with the disastrous losses from the Loma Prieta shock, the California Legislature realized that stronger measures were needed to combat earthquake hazards. In 1990, the Legislature passed the California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act to assist cities and counties in protecting public health and safety against such hazards. This law requires the State Geologist to make maps of seismic hazard zones, identifying areas prone to violent shaking and ground failure. It also requires that evaluation of these potential hazards precede approval of construction projects within defined hazard zones and that buyers of real estate be notified when the property lies within such a zone. This act builds on the success of both the 1972 law and the early maps of predicted ground shaking.



(Click on image for a full size version - 72K)

Experience in many states reveals that seismic hazard maps serve diverse audiences. Users of these maps include buyers and owners of real estate, geotechnical consultants and engineers, financial institutions, utility and transportation companies, emergency managers, and government planners.

Mapping seismic hazards is especially important in urban areas of earthquake-prone regions of the United States. Such areas have large populations and huge investments in structures and lifelines that are at risk from earthquakes. Potential losses from future urban earthquakes are staggering. For example, a repeat of the 1886 Charleston, South Carolina, earthquake today would cause an estimated 2,000

fatalities and \$5 billion of damage. In the central Mississippi Valley region, projected losses from a repeat of an 1811 earthquake are 6,000 lives and \$50 billion of damage.

Crucial to reducing these potential losses is sound geologic knowledge leading to effective seismic safety policies and legislation.

**Roger D. Borcherdt, Robert B. Brown, Robert A. Page, Carl M. Wentworth, and James W. Hendley II**

**COOPERATING AGENCIES, COMPANIES, AND INSTITUTIONS**

Association of Bay Area Governments California Division of Mines and Geology City of San Francisco

For more information contact:

Earthquake Information Hotline (415) 329-4085

U.S. Geological Survey, MS 977

345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park CA 94025

[USGS Menlo Park Earthquakes Home Page](#)

U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet-097-95, March 1995

Web page by [Will Prescott](#) - 1996 April 9



# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

784 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SUITE 200  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709-3645  
PHONE: (907) 461-8000  
FAX: (907) 461-8050

GEOLOGIC MATERIALS CENTER  
P.O. BOX 772906  
EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA 99577-2905  
PHONE: (907) 896-0079  
FAX: (907) 896-0078

May 9, 2002

WRITTEN TESTIMONY  
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE HEARING, MAY 9 2002.  
HOUSE BILL 53, AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE ALASKA SEISMIC HAZARDS  
SAFETY COMMISSION

To: Honorable members of the Alaska Senate Finance Committee

From: Rod Cornbellick, Chief *Rod Cornbellick*  
Engineering Geology Section  
Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys  
Phone 907-451-5007  
Email [rod@dnr.state.ak.us](mailto:rod@dnr.state.ak.us)

As a geologist in Alaska for nearly 25 years, I have studied the effects of major earthquakes here and have seen the geologic evidence that they have occurred on a more or less regular basis for thousands of years. Although large earthquakes occur infrequently at any given location, there is high probability that a major destructive earthquake will occur in a populated area during our lifetimes. It has already been 38 years since a major damaging earthquake in Alaska, and there is tendency for complacency to set in until a destructive event occurs that vastly exceeds available resources for disaster relief and recovery. It is during this quiet time that we can take effective measures to not only prepare our disaster response capabilities but, even more importantly, to reduce our vulnerability to casualties and property damage. I support House Bill 53 because the state-level advisory group it establishes will help focus and coordinate efforts to mitigate seismic risks in Alaska. The efforts of similar state-level advisory committees in other states to promote earthquake-safe construction and retrofit unsafe structures have proven repeatedly to save lives and reduce by many millions of dollars the damage costs from these events.

A recent study by the Federal Emergency Management Agency ranked all the states in order of their projected annual economic losses from earthquakes. Given the status quo, Alaska ranks eighth in the nation for total annualized losses from earthquakes, and SECO JD only to California for annualized earthquake-loss ratio, or the total losses as a percentage of the value of the state's infrastructure. This is clearly a serious threat to the economic well-being and public safety of our citizens. The Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission will not only coordinate all efforts among state agencies for reducing vulnerability to earthquake risks, but will encourage local governments and the private sector as well to take measures to reduce their earthquake losses. I encourage you as members of the Senate Finance Committee to support House Bill 53 and send it to the full Senate for approval.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments on this bill.

WRITTEN TESTIMONY  
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
MAY 9, 2002 4:15-7:00 PM

I appreciate having the opportunity to express my support of House Bill 53 for establishing an Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission. Dr. Davies should be commended for ongoing interest in seismic risk mitigation and his years of effort in attempting to get this Bill enacted. I currently serve as Chairman of the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) Geotechnical Advisory Commission, the Advanced National Seismic System Alaska Region Advisory Committee, and the MOA Seismic Microzonation Advisory Panel. In these capacities I have witnessed the changes that come about when groups of individuals work together as champions of an effort such as seismic risk mitigation. To date, these efforts have been somewhat concentrated in the Anchorage area. A State Seismic Hazards Safety Commission would provide the vehicle for coordinating pre-earthquake risk mitigation efforts and post-earthquake recovery. By voting for passage of this Bill you will take the initial steps towards providing a coordinated effort in addressing future earthquake safety, risk mitigation, and post-earthquake recovery issues. I urge you to vote for this measure, it is one that will go a long way towards making Alaska a safer place in which to live.

Dr. John L. Aho   
CH2M HILL.  
Vice President and Principal Project Manager

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

**TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR**

L1 794 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SUITE 200  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709-3646  
PHONE: (907) 461-6000  
FAX: (907) 461-6000

F1 GEOLOGIC MATERIALS CENTER  
P.O. BOX 772900  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707-2806  
PHONE: (907) 686-0070  
FAX: (907) 686-0078

May 9, 2002

To: Senate Finance Committee

Re: Written Testimony for HB53

I am writing in support of House Bill 53, "An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazard Safety Commission." Alaska faces numerous complex policy, mitigation, and insurance issues with regard to seismic hazards. Dealing effectively with seismic hazards is an inherently complex problem that requires the active participation of many public and private sector organizations. Response to seismic events, no matter how well executed, is only part of an effective program. Equally important is the care given to mitigation measures that prepare communities to withstand seismic events with less damage and greater safety.

Alaska has a good record of preparing its larger communities to deal with the possible results of significant earthquakes. We have been less proactive in identifying and coordinating pre-event mitigation measures. It is especially in the area of pre-event mitigation that an Alaska Seismic Hazard Safety Commission could make a real contribution to the safety of Alaskans and the reduction in time and cost required to recover from a seismic event.

In other states seismic hazard safety commissions, or their analogs, have worked with insurers, engineers, and government agencies to improve insurance coverage, building design, construction codes, hazard response times, and community recovery efficiency. Post-event analysis of damage and costs associated with California earthquakes clearly demonstrates that mitigation measures initiated by the California Seismic Safety Commission reduced economic losses from the Northridge earthquake by about 60 percent.

Loss reduction from seismic events requires knowledge of the probable location, area extent and severity of seismically induced ground motion. Translating this knowledge into improved public safety and future cost reductions requires coordinating the goals and efforts of a large number of federal, state, local government, utility, and private sector entities. An Alaska Seismic Hazard Safety Commission, like that proposed in HB 53, would provide an effective forum to frame statewide seismic hazard policies and formulate a comprehensive approach to mitigating seismic hazards so that losses from future events are minimized.

Sincerely,

*Milton A. Wilts*

Milton A. Wilts  
State Geologist and Director  
Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys

cc: Pat Pouchot, Comm. DNR  
Marty Rutherford, Deputy Comm. DNR  
Carol Carroll, Director Support Services DNR

# SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/19/02

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 4/29/02

Resources Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 53(STA)  
 HB 53 SEISMIC HAZARDS SAFETY COMMISSION

"An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**Senate Bill:**

- same title
- new title

**House Bill:**

- same title
- technical title
- new: SCR # \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#
Gov	4/19/02	33.5		3

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>Adrian Taylor</i>	✓			
<i>Ben Stuenkel</i>			/	
<i>Gary White</i>			✓	
CHAIR: <i>John...</i>	✓			

# SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 5/1/01

FURTHER: Resources  
Finance

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 4/19/02

State Affairs Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 53(STA)

"An Act establishing the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**Senate Bill:**

- same title
- new title
- House Bill:**
- same title
- technical title
- new: SCR # \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#
FNs Forthcoming				

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>Richard Hall</i>			✓	
<i>Betty Davis</i>	✓			
<i>Ben Stevens</i>			✓	
CHAIR: <i>Tom Thurisault</i>			X	



**SITE:** Kodiak LIO

**COMMITTEE:** Senate Finance

**DATE:** 05-09-02

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**

HB 53 - Seismic Hazards Safety Commission

**UPDATE:** #!



## PLEASE SIGN IN

**P R I N T YOUR NAME**                      **ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)**                      **REPRESENTING**                      **DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N**

Gary Carver		Self	Y (HB 53)
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

Offnet Dan Bockhurst HB 296

**HB**

**54**

HFIN

FILE

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
 Bill Version: CSHB 54(EDU)  
 (H) Publish Date: 2/16/01

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): 2/14/01/4:00PM  
 Title: An Act relating to the rate of interest applicable to student loans; and providing for an effective date. BRU: Education  
 Sponsor: Rep. Davies Component: ACPE  
 Requester: (H) HESS Component Number: 213  
 Component: Student Loan Operation

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous	0.0	177.6	360.8	549.5	743.5	942.3
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>360.8</b>	<b>549.5</b>	<b>743.5</b>	<b>942.3</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	177.6	360.8	549.5	743.5	942.3
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>360.8</b>	<b>549.5</b>	<b>743.5</b>	<b>942.3</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2002 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation prospectively changes the terms and conditions of loans issued under the Alaska Student Program to allow for an interest rate reduction for any borrower who has completed a career education program or received an undergraduate degree and is employed within the state.

ASB54 recognizes that Alaska Student Loans are made available through the sale of bonds issued and subject to the terms of a Trust Indenture. Bond covenants would prevent use of corporation cash to fund the reimbursement proposed.

Operationally, a data management process would need to be developed and staff designated to track the employment status of borrowers remaining in or returning to Alaska.

To estimate the cost of this legislation, loan originations are assumed to be \$50,000,000 each year beginning with the 2001-2002 academic year. Based on 35% eligibility, two scenarios are provided to show funding requirements for a 50 basis point and 100 basis point reduction as provided in this legislation. Costs shown above are the more conservative estimates of 100 basis points.

Prepared by: Sheila King, Finance Officer Phone 465-6757  
 Division: Finance Date/Time 2/14/01 4:00 PM  
 Approved by: Diane Barrans, Executive Director Date 2/14/2001  
 Agency: Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

ANALYSIS: (continued)

\*Estimate of funds required to fund the interest rate reduction on loans originated on or after July 1, 2001, assuming \$50 million in new loans issued each year :

Assumes 35% eligibility:

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
50 basis point reduction	0.0	89.0	181.3	276.9	375.6	477.5
100 basis point reduction	0.0	177.6	360.8	549.5	743.5	942.3

Based on these assumptions, the costs would peak at year 15 (2017) at \$1.6 million (50 basis points)/ \$2.9 million (100 basis points).

# Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Committees:  
House Finance Committee

Legislative Budget Subcommittees:  
University of Alaska  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Environmental Conservation



119 N. Cushman Street Suite 207  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 456-8172  
FAX (907) 451-9293

While in Session  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-4457  
FAX (907) 465-3519

Representative John Davies  
District 29

## Sponsor Statement CSHB 54

This legislation is designed to encourage Alaskans to live and work in Alaska after graduating from a post-secondary school or university. Our student loan program has the unintended effect of encouraging the brain-drain from Alaska by helping to finance our students who attend out-of-state schools. Since students are likely to gain employment near the school from which they graduate, by helping them study outside, we help them stay outside.

This bill provides a financial incentive for students to stay in or return to Alaska by offering a reduced interest rate on their student loan if they choose employment in Alaska after graduation. As long as a person remains in Alaska the lower rate would be in effect; so the longer the residence, the greater the benefit. It is expected that the present level of capitalization of the student loan program could finance this lower interest rate. While it may reduce or eliminate the dividend that the program pays to the general fund, it would not require any other general fund subsidy.

This incentive will encourage our students to seek employment in Alaska. After investing in 12 or more years of education for our children, we should encourage them to utilize their skills and talent close to home. This will provide a more stable work force and help to keep families closer together.



# LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES  
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

## MEMORANDUM

January 30, 2001

**SUBJECT:** Sectional Summary of HB 54 - student loans.

**TO:** Representative John Davies  
Attn: Amy

**FROM:** Michael F. Ford *MFF*  
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Technical amendment.

Section 2. Provides for a reduced interest rate for individuals who receive a student loan and who return to work in Alaska. Requires the Commission on Postsecondary Education to determine the exact interest rate. Provides that a reduced rate of interest may not be granted if the reduction affects administration of the student loan program.

Section 3. Provides that the Act applies to loans and to employment occurring after July 1, 2001.

Section 4. Effective date.

MFF:glc  
01-076.glc

Alaska Student Loan partial forgiveness bill

**Subject: Alaska Student Loan partial forgiveness bill**

**Date: Sat, 27 Jan 2001 12:07:45 EST**

**From: Astridrider@aol.com**

**To: Representative\_John\_Davies@legis.state.ak.us**

Rep. Davies,

I support your efforts to offer incentives to people in all professions regarding the forgiveness clause in keeping qualified people in the State of Alaska. In our case, our son will graduate from college this coming May and is applying to Medical Schools. He has expressed a desire to stay in Alaska upon graduation. I do not know how your bill applies to graduate students, but I do think what you are trying to accomplish is indeed a worthwhile effort.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Patrick Rider