

ALPHANUMERIC CONTROL POINTS

HGRA - SB 260 - SB 386 2193

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COMMITTEE REPORT

4/13

HOUSE

(7)

FURTHER: FINANCE

3/30/84

Date: 4/9/84

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had CSSB 272 (Rules) an Act making special appropriations for payment as grants to the Municipality of Anchorage for the Eklutna Water Project and to the City of Kotzebue for drilling geothermal wells, to municipalities for fire protection, water and sewer projects, to school districts for school construction projects and to the Department of Education for payments as a grant to Yakutat School District; and providing for an effective date "Under consideration and recommends:

- [] do pass [] do not pass
[] do pass with attached amendments(s)
[] replace with CS for CS SB 272 (Rules) [] same title [X] new title
and recommends do pass
[X] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [] New Fiscal Note [] Zero Fiscal Note Attached
[] reports it back without recommendation
[] referred to the Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Joe M. Brien
M.W. Miller

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

M.W. Miller
CHAIRMAN

Original sponsors: Faiks, V.Fischer,
Bennett and Josephson

<u>Funding Information</u>	
General Fund	\$67,177,000
Other Funds	-0-
	<u>\$67,177,000</u>

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 272 (C&RA)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations for payment as
7 grants to the Municipality of Anchorage for the
8 Eklutna Water Project and to the City of Kotzebue for
9 drilling geothermal wells, to municipalities for fire
10 protection, water and sewer projects, to school
11 districts for school construction projects and to the
12 Department of Education for payment as a grant to
13 Yakutat School District; and providing for an effec-
14 tive date."

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

16 * Section 1. The sum of \$34,000,000 is appropriated from the general
17 fund for payment as a grant to the Municipality of Anchorage for phase III
18 final design of the Eklutna Water Project, including design of the water
19 treatment plant and lake intake structure; construction of pipeline segment
20 p-2 from Eagle River to Peters Creek and pipeline segment p-3 from Peters
21 Creek to the Eklutna River; and miscellaneous costs of permitting and
22 right-of-way acquisition.

23 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$7,956,000 is appropriated from the general fund
24 for payment as a grant to the City of Kotzebue for drilling exploratory
25 geothermal wells.

26 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$400,000 is appropriated from the general fund for
27 payment as a grant to the City of Akiak for construction of a water and
28 sewer system.

29 * Sec. 4. The sum of \$750,000 is appropriated from the general fund for

B.3 Sam Mellaakalla

1 payment as a grant to the City of Fortuna Ledge for phase II construction
2 of a water and sewer system.

3 * Sec. 5. The sum of \$1,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund
4 for payment as a grant to the City of Fort Yukon for phase II construction
5 of a water and sewer system.

6 * Sec. 6. The sum of \$1,320,000 is appropriated from the general fund
7 for payment as a grant to the City of Craig for completion of phase I water
8 source development.

9 * Sec. 7. The sum of \$150,000 is appropriated from the general fund for
10 payment as a grant to the City of Pelican for completion of fire protection
11 systems.

12 * Sec. 8. The sum of \$1,480,000 is appropriated from the general fund
13 for payment as a grant to the City of Hoonah for phase III of the water
14 improvement project.

15 * Sec. 9. The sum of \$350,000 is appropriated from the general fund for
16 payment as a grant to the City of Thorne Bay for purchase and upgrade of
17 sewer and water treatment plants.

18 * Sec. 10. The sum of \$5,122,000 is appropriated from the general fund
19 for payment as a grant to the City and Borough of Juneau for community wide
20 water system construction and repair.

21 * Sec. 11. The sum of \$1,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund
22 for payment as a grant to the Galena City School District for construction
23 of an elementary addition to Galena School.

24 * Sec. 12. The sum of \$1,450,000 is appropriated from the general fund
25 for payment as a grant to the Iditarod Area School District for construc-
26 tion of an elementary addition to Grayling School.

27 * Sec. 13. The sum of \$2,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund
28 for payment as a grant to the Lower Kuskokwim School District for construc-
29 tion of an elementary addition to Quinhagak School.

1 * Sec. 14. The sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund
2 for payment as a grant to the Yukon Flats School District for construction
3 of a new school in Stevens Village.

4 * Sec. 15. The sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund
5 for payment as a grant to the Yukon/Koyukuk School District for construc-
6 tion of a secondary addition to Manley Hot Springs School.

7 * Sec. 16. The sum of \$2,499,000 is appropriated from the general fund
8 for payment as a grant to the Kodiak Island School District for deficiency
9 repairs.

10 * Sec. 17. The sum of \$2,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 for payment as a grant to the South West Region School District for con-
12 struction of a K-12 school at Clark's Point.

13 * Sec. 18. The sum of \$1,700,000 is appropriated from the general fund
14 to the Department of Education for payment as a grant to the Yakutat School
15 District for elementary school addition and remodeling.

16 * Sec. ~~19~~¹⁹. The appropriations made by this Act shall be disbursed in
17 accordance with AS 37.05.315 - 37.05.325.

18 * Sec. ~~20~~²¹. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
19 10.070(c).

20
21 Sec 21
22
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29

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1984

SUBJECT: Title of SB 272

TO: Representative Mike W. Miller
Chairman
House Community and Regional Affairs

FROM: Billy G. Berrier *BGB*
Director
Division of Legal Services

When CSSB 272 (Rls) was before the Senate it was amended to add an appropriation of \$3,300,000 to the Alaska Power Authority for Chester Lake Dam. This appropriation appears as sec. 19 of CSSB 272 (Rls) am. The amendment did not change the funding information or the title.

Section 13 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Alaska requires that "The subject of each bill shall be reflected in the title." The purpose of the requirement has been held to give general notice of the content of the bill. In this instance the title is very specific and in our opinion the appropriation to the Alaska Power Authority does not fit within the title.

The Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature contain stringent limitations of changes in a bill title in the second house.

The general statement of the limitation is contained in Rule 35 concerning amendments. The relevant part of that Rule provides:

A motion or proposition on a subject that requires a change in the title of the bill as enacted in the house of origin, other than a clerical or technical change, is not in order in the second house.

Specific application of the change is covered in other rules.

Rule 24 relating to committee referral and action provides in subsection (c):

A committee of the second house may not report a committee substitute for a bill or an amendment to a bill that requires a change in the title of the bill, other than a clerical or technical change, as the title was enacted in the house of origin.

Rule 41 relating to amendments in the other house provides in subsection (b):

(b) An amendment to a bill introduced in the other house is not in order if the amendment requires a change of the bill title other than a clerical or technical change.

Rule 42 relating to conference and free conference committees provides in subsection (e):

(e) A Conference Committee, a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference, or a Free Conference Committee may not adopt a report that requires a change in the title of a bill other than a clerical or technical change.

All these are identical in substance.

The prohibition is absolute except for the exception made in the rules. There is no provision for waiving this requirement.

The only exception in the second house is for clerical or technical change.

Clerical change is fairly clear. In my opinion, this refers to the type of changes that the enroller is authorized to make under Rule 43 or that the revisor of statutes is authorized to make under AS 01.05.031. Under Rule 43(a)

The enrolling secretary is authorized to correct form and manifest errors which are clerical, typographical, or errors in spelling or errors by way of additions or omissions.

Under AS 01.05.031, the revisor is authorized to edit and revise the laws "without changing the meaning of any law".

Representative M. W. Miller
Page 3
April 11, 1984

The term "technical change" is more difficult to apply. In my opinion this is intended only to allow changes in the title of a bill which are necessary for technical reasons to conform the title to the subject matter in the bill as adopted in the first house without change in the scope of the bill.

In my opinion the title change here is a technical change as that term is used in the Uniform Rules since the only effect of the change is to conform the title to the bill as adopted in the Senate.

We have therefore corrected the title and the funding information.

As a procedural matter since this involves a title change in the second house I would suggest that the committee report on the bill specifically refer to the change and the reason for the change.

BGB:lmb
J6/023

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

N13- 2211

KEYWORDS: legislative procedure

ASSIGNED TO Barrier

REQUEST FOR: BILL RESOLUTION RESEARCH OTHER

SUBJECT Title Change for SB 272

REQUESTED FOR H CARA BY Shirley EXT. _____

* DELIVER TO Rep. M.W. Miller TAKEN BY Barrier

INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLANATIONS _____

House resolution waiving title change to SB 272.

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH _____

RETURN _____

TO REQUESTER

APPROVED: BGR Director, Legal Services

REVIEWED _____

IN 4/11/84 DUE _____

TYPED - Draft _____ DATE _____

Final _____ DATE _____

PROOFED _____ DELIVERED _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TYPIST/PROOFREADER

DRAFT

FINAL

Village Safe Water has identified Akiak as having one of the most serious water problems in the State. Residential wells are producing water which exceeds water quality standards for iron by as much as 27,000%. USPHS began drilling wells for individual homes, and, while early test results showed relatively "good" water during the early stages of the drilling program, recent water analysis has shown many wells are producing unacceptable water.

FORTUNA LEDGE WATER/SEWER SYSTEM - PHASE II

Fortuna Ledge

1,000.0

The City of Fortuna Ledge proposes to construct 10,600 linear feet of water transmission line and 15,100 linear feet of sewer main to serve the 119 lots included in the new residential subdivision area. Water and sewer study plans also provide for a lift station and water works building modifications. The proposed water and sewer extension will utilize an existing system which appears capable of handling the additional load.

Cost estimates for the water and sewer system are based on 1984 dollars and using local labor and equipment.

EXHIBIT A
MARSHAL MASTER PLAN
JUNE 1933
ESTIMATED WATER & SEWER COSTS
119 LOTS
LOCAL LABOR AND EQUIPMENT

WATER

10600 Lin. Ft. 4" Arctic Pipe Installed @ \$50 =	\$530,000
Modifications in Water Works Building	<u>50,000</u>
	580,000
20% Contingencies & Engineering	<u>116,000</u>
	\$696,000

SEWER

15100 Lin. Ft. 6" Arctic Pipe Sewer Installed @ \$70 =	\$1,057,000
Lift Station	<u>45,000</u>
	1,102,000
20% Contingencies & Engineering	<u>220,400</u>
	\$1,322,400
 Total Estimated Installed Cost	 \$2,018,400 =====

CITY OF FORT YUKON

CAPITAL BUDGET

FOR

WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS PHASE II
(ANGEL POND SUBDIVISION)

WATER SYSTEM:

Main Line 13,500 ft 6" insulated @ \$69.00/lf	931,500
Hydrants 13 @ \$3500	45,500
House Services to 66 lots @ \$4000/lot	264,000
New booster pump and building	100,000

Construction Cost	1,341,000
Engineering	130,000
Administration and Legal	220,000
Contingency	250,000

Water Project Estimated cost	\$ 1,941,000

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Subsurface Disposal 66 units @ \$7500 ea	495,000
Engineering and layout	15,000
Administration and Legal	44,000
Contingency	40,000

Sewer Project Estimated Costs	\$594,000

TOTAL REQUEST FOR FORT YUKON WATER AND
SEWER PROGRAM PHASE II \$2,535,000

Galena Elementary School Program

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

A cost estimate has been prepared based upon the information contained in the "Design Criteria" section of this document. This estimate is based upon the premise that the new building will be located as shown on the site plan (2-3), and that construction will begin in 1984.

Listed below is a summary of the construction furnishings and equipment costs for Galena Elementary School. The costs per square foot of the building average \$213.

DIVISION 1	GENERAL CONDITIONS	\$ 536,000
DIVISION 2	SITE WORK	\$ 47,000
DIVISION 3	FOUNDATION WORK	\$ 344,000
DIVISION 5	METALS	\$ 10,000
DIVISION 6	CARPENTRY	\$ 269,000
DIVISION 7	MOISTURE PROTECTION	\$ 221,000
DIVISION 8	DOORS & WINDOWS	\$ 82,000
DIVISION 9	FINISHES	\$ 265,000
DIVISION 10	SPECIALTIES	\$ 36,000
DIVISION 11	EQUIPMENT	\$ 8,000
DIVISION 12	FURNISHINGS	\$ 250,000
DIVISION 15	MECHANICAL	\$ 434,000
DIVISION 16	ELECTRICAL	\$ 278,000
MARKUPS 17	OVERHEAD & PROFIT	\$ 370,000
TOTAL		\$ 3,150,000



Budget

INTRODUCTION

The following is a construction budget which is based on a cost of \$250/square foot. This was determined as follows:

- Average bid at Nikolai in 1983 was \$262/square foot. This school is of similar construction and built for the Iditarod Area School District.
- 8% escalation to summer of 1984 = \$282/square foot
- Reduction due to size of Grayling and accessibility = \$250/square foot

BUDGET

2,000 square feet (remodeled) x \$125/square foot =	\$250,000
12,588 square feet x \$250/square foot =	<u>\$3,147,000</u>
Subtotal	\$3,397,000

Project Overhead and Other Costs

Administration Cost	7.25%	\$246,282
Design Costs	8.00%	\$281,951
Furnishing and Equipment Costs	8.00%	\$271,760
Art	1.00%	<u>\$33,970</u>
Subtotal		\$4,230,963
Project Contingency	5.00%	<u>\$211,548</u>
Project Total		\$4,442,511

This project could be funded by a direct grant from the state. The grant could be supplemented by funds available from the federal government. These funds are available to those school sites being omitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs education program.

To begin construction in 1984 and finish before June of 1985, which is the date the B.I.A. will curtail its sponsorship of the elementary program, would should begin immediately. This would insure the state of not occupying the B.I.A. school which has never been required to meet local building codes. If the state were to occupy the school additional funding would have to be found to upgrade the existing B.I.A. school to current fire/life safety codes.



QUINHAGAK

Village Profile

Quinhagak is located on the mouth of the Kanektok River. The population is an estimated 340 (1980). Two school sites exist; an elementary school with current K-8 enrollment of 85, and a high school with 9-12 enrollment of 56. Total enrollment 141.

Building Data

Building 203 is a two-classroom school/quarters of wood frame construction consisting of 4,233 square feet built in 1963 and relocated in 1979. Building 204 houses storage and two standby generators in a wood frame structure of 1,332 square feet built in 1963 and relocated in 1979. Building 206 is a two-classroom wood frame structure of 2,844 square feet constructed in 1968 and relocated in 1979. Building 208 is a classroom/quarters wood frame structure of 2,880 square feet constructed in 1979. The school is of one-hour construction containing 9,460 square feet built in 1979.

Summary Diagram

1A

UPGRADE OF EXISTING ELEM SCHOOL (7,877 SQ. FT.) + 20 YEAR LIFE CYCLE

1B

ADDITION OF 7,877 SQ. FT. TO HIGH SCHOOL + 20 YEAR LIFE CYCLE

2A

REMODEL OF EXISTING ELEM SCHOOL (7,877 SQ. FT.) & ADDITION OF 3,423 SQ. FT. + 20 YEAR LIFE CYCLE

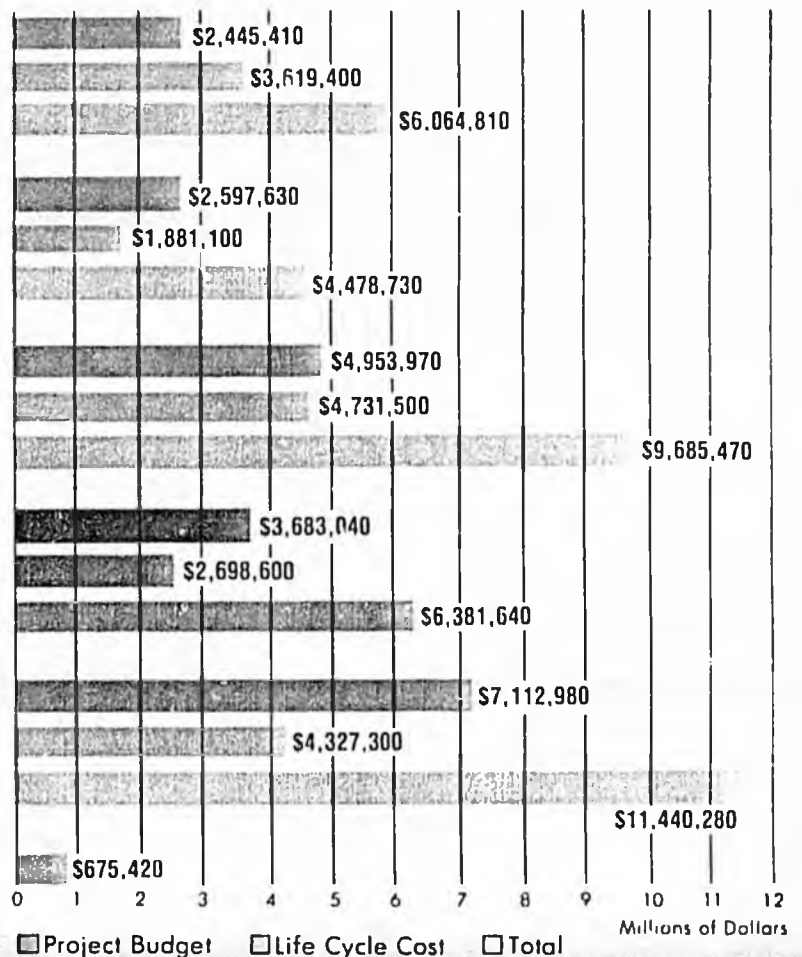
2B (Recommended)

ADDITION OF 11,300 SQ. FT. TO HIGH SCHOOL + 20 YEAR LIFE CYCLE

3

REMODEL OF EXISTING HIGH SCHOOL (9,480 SQ. FT.) & ADDITION OF 18,120 SQ. FT. + 20 YEAR LIFE CYCLE

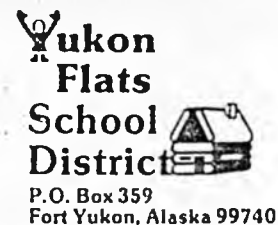
PREVIOUS BIA STUDY



Recommendation

Alternate 2B would provide a new building which addresses the educational goals of the district as well as provides common use of staff and facility without the inherent problems of operating four separate buildings for a 20 year cost 5.5% more than Alternate 1A. Alternate 2B should be pursued.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



Priority Rank 2 of 11

Project: Stevens Village, New Elementary/High School

Capital Request: \$2,800,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PUBLIC BENEFITS

Stevens Village is on the north bank of the Yukon River, 10 miles east of the Elliot Highway crossing and about 50 miles west of Beaver. This is a traditional Native village, settled in the late 1800's. Income here is obtained from construction work, railroad work, river transportation work, and fishing.

There were secondary age students attending Mt. Edgecumbe School. With the closing of that facility, Stevens Village school has been impacted.

Two teachers, a teacher aide, and 16 students, grades K-12, are presently housed in a 800 square foot former BIA school, circa 1960. Conditions are already extremely overcrowded and with the addition of students returning from Mt. Edgecumbe, the situation has become very difficult.

There is no room at the present site to remodel and expand the present building. The project must be relocated and a new site has been selected with the cooperation of the Village Council.

The present school is energy inefficient. There have been waste water and sewage disposal problems at each spring thaw due to the small site and inadequate space for a sewage disposal system large enough to accommodate school needs. Department of Environmental Conservation had intimated possible school closure if sewage continues to contaminate village and school property due to inability of frozen soils to disperse waste water underground.

Finally, the school does not meet minimum space requirements mandated by the Tobeluk ("Hootch") Decree.

We propose a combined K-12 facility to include an elementary classroom, a secondary classroom, a vocational shop, a multipurpose room, kitchen, and mechanical area to total 6,210 square feet.

<u>Costs:</u>	Planning and architectural	\$ 270,000
	Site Development	70,000
	Construction	2,228,000
	Legal	10,000
	Administration	22,000
	Equipment	200,000
	Total Project Cost	\$2,800,000

YUKON/KOYUKUK SCHOOL DISTRICT - MANLEY HOT SPRINGS SCHOOL 1,000.0

This is a direct appropriation to the Yukon/Koyukuk School District through the DOE. Manley Hot Springs currently has a high school consisting of 960 square feet of classroom space and 556 square feet of supplementary space. The school district is requesting an additional 5,700 square feet of secondary space.

EKLUTNA STATUS REPORT

March 27, 1984

1982
6.1m
17.5
13.24
22.5

In the 1983 bond election Anchorage voters supported Eklutna Water Project bonding by a 3-to-1 margin. The \$55 million bonding authorization will contribute Anchorage's 25 % share of total Eklutna project cost.

Gov. Sheffield before the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce in Sitka Sept. 29, 1983 said he would work to secure funding for this vitally needed project.

The project is on schedule and within budget. Bids for the P-1 segment (Ship Creek to Eagle River) construction were opened March 15.

The Municipality's \$51 million request for Eklutna will keep the project on schedule. Funding at the \$34 million level will threaten continuity of the project in late 1985/early 1986. Without funding by the 1984 Legislature the project will be delayed.

Significant underfunding of Eklutna in 1984 will result in added costs during construction estimated at \$6 million to \$8 million per year. Delays now mean completion delays. If funding delays completion of the project until 1989, water shortages may occur.

170,400 Alaskans will reside in the Eklutna service area in 1985. By 2024 the number of residents will increase to 449,200. Based on 150 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) usage, water requirements are:

YEAR	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
1985	26 million	46 million
2025	67 million	117million

Present water supplies (Ship Creek and wells) provide 24 million gallons per day and 22 million gallons per day respectively. Demand will exceed supply in 1988.

FUNDING SUMMARY (in \$ millions)

1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
\$13.6	\$22.5	\$51.0	\$47.0	\$31.0
(approp.)	(approp.)	(request)	(request)	(request)
		\$17.0	\$15.0	\$23.0
		(bonds)	(bonds)	(bonds)



**EKLUTNA
WATER PROJECT**

**Municipality of Anchorage
Water and Wastewater Utility**

**PROJECT
EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY**

JANUARY 1984

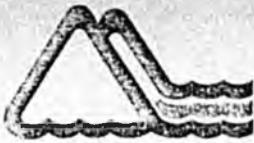
James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc.

In association with

QUADRA Engineering, Inc.

Ott Water Engineers, Inc.

Sverdrup/SPCM



EKLUTNA WATER PROJECT

Phone: (907) 279-2461 • 237 E. Fireweed Lane, Suite 201 • Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Reader:

If you desire additional information about the Eklutna Water Project, please contact one of the following:

Charley L. Bryant
Project Manager

William H. Blackmer
Program Manager

Sarah Barton
Public Involvement

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INTRODUCTION

This document summarizes the salient information about the Eklutna Water Project, a major water resource development for the future. It has been written so that interested citizens and affected parties can be knowledgeable about the project. The most commonly asked questions are answered in this summary, the project's history is traced, a description of the project is given, recent project activities are described, future activities are given, and project funding is detailed.

Not all information on the project can be contained in a document this size. If unanswered questions arise about any aspect of the project, interested parties should contact the Eklutna Water Project office.

NEED FOR PROJECT

The need for an additional water source was determined based on projections of future service area populations, estimates of per capita water use, and expected capacities of existing and planned water supplies.

Since there is a large variance in the previous population projections for the Municipality that have been made by others, it was decided to utilize the Municipality's Community Planning Department's projections for the purposes of the Eklutna Water Project. Those projections have been made for the Anchorage Bowl and the Northern Communities through the turn of the century. Extrapolating the population projections to the end of the project planning period, the project team has determined that the service area population will be about 449,000 in the year 2025. Of that total, 385,000 are expected to reside in the Anchorage Bowl while the remaining 64,000 are expected to live in the communities of Eagle River, Birchwood, Chugiak, Peters Creek, and Eklutna. These population projections are shown in Table 1 by five-year increments.

TABLE 1
EKLUTNA WATER PROJECT
SERVICE AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Year	Anchorage Bowl	Northern Communities	Total EWP Service Area
1985	149,600	20,800	170,400
1990	179,700	26,200	205,900
1995	209,700	31,600	241,300
2000	239,800	37,000	276,800
2005	269,900	42,400	312,300
2010	298,800	47,800	346,600
2015	327,600	53,200	380,800
2020	356,400	58,600	415,000
2025	385,200	64,000	449,200

The area to be served by the Eklutna Water Project is divided into two service areas, that of the Anchorage Bowl, and that of the Northern Communities. The Anchorage Bowl service area includes the region south of the military bases to Turnagain Arm just south of Potter Marsh, excluding some Hillside areas which use on-site supply systems. It has been assumed that the military complexes will continue to supply their own water.

The Northern Communities water service area extends from north and east of Fort Richardson to the village of Eklutna, including the communities of Eagle River, Chugiak, Peters Creek, Birchwood, and Eklutna. It is anticipated that Chugach State Park will not receive water and some rural areas will continue to supply their own water.

Data on historic water demands from 1969 to the present showed an average use of 174 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). However, because of the trend of decreasing consumption and accelerated water conservation efforts by the Municipality, an amount of only 150 gpcd was used for project planning purposes. The ratio of maximum day demand to average day demand of 1.75 has been used for the project based on historical information and risk analyses.

The water utility has instituted several measures for conserving water. Education programs are given in schools, flow restricters are continuing to be distributed, and industrial, commercial and multi-family domestic users are now billed for water consumption based on metered usage. Leak detection and repair of distribution systems is ongoing. This program has resulted in measurable water conservation throughout the system. While these methods of water conservation have been effective in limiting use, they do not have the potential of eliminating the need for expansion of the water supply.

Based on the population projections, per capita water demands, and ratios of maximum day to average day demands described in the preceding paragraphs, future water requirements were determined. These requirements are displayed in Table 2.

To meet these water demands, Anchorage will have a supply of about 46 million gallons per day (mgd). This is based on 24 mgd from the Ship Creek Water Treatment Plant after its expansion in 1985 and 22 mgd from wells. However, demand is expected to exceed supply by 1988. Therefore, a new water source must be obtained.

TABLE 2
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
EKLUTNA WATER PROJECT SERVICE AREA
PROJECTED WATER REQUIREMENTS

Year	Average Annual Water Requirements (mgd)	Maximum Day Water Requirements (mgd)
1985	26	46
1990	31	54
1995	36	68
2000	42	74
2005	47	82
2010	52	91
2015	57	100
2020	62	109
2025	67	117

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

Many alternative sources of supplemental water for the Anchorage water service area have been examined over the past decade.

A report on Anchorage Water Sources (Tryck, Nyman & Hayes, et. al., 1973) examined at least 25 potential water sources, ranging from artificial recharge of Anchorage Bowl aquifers and Cook Inlet desalinization to tapping streams from Portage to Chickaloon. That study recommended offstream storage of Ship Creek water on Fort Richardson as the most feasible solution to Anchorage's water problems.

Military opposition to Tryck, Nyman & Hayes' proposal eventually led to studies performed as part of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Metropolitan Anchorage Urban Study (MAUS) in 1979. The MAUS study reexamined several of the alternatives studied previously, including a different offstream storage site at Ship Creek, groundwater alternatives, and other Ship Creek, Eagle River, Eklutna Lake, and Campbell Creek alternatives. Final MAUS recommendations included development of an Eklutna diversion or an Eagle River dam and reservoir. The Ship Creek storage basin option was eventually eliminated based on military opposition, MAUS findings, and other considerations.

Between the programs mentioned above, and other studies, at least 28 alternative water sources have been considered for an Anchorage area water supply. These are listed below with summarized reasons for rejection or acceptance.

The following streams were rejected as sources primarily because of lack of a suitable storage site, inadequate discharge, high sediment loads, or long or difficult water transmission line requirements: Little Susitna River, Matanuska River, Knik River, Peters Creek, South Fork Eagle River, Campbell Creek, Chester Creek, Rabbit/Indian/McHugh Creeks, Bird Creek, Twenty-Mile River, Portage Lake, Placer River, Six-Mile Creek, Resurrection Creek, and Chickaloon River. Pt. MacKenzie surface and groundwater sources were found to be inadequate, as were Eagle River, Matanuska-Knik and Portage area groundwater sources. Desalinization of Cook Inlet would not be economically feasible, reuse of present sources would be too costly, and additional conservation measures would not be adequate.

Seven other, more apparent, potential sources were gradually narrowed down to one most feasible alternative: tapping the Eklutna drainage. Use of Anchorage Bowl groundwater resources, with or without artificial recharge of the aquifers, was rejected mainly because of already near-capacity development of that source, energy requirements, unknown impacts on present groundwater supplies, and because it offers only a short-term solution.

Use of a dam on Ship Creek, or offstream storage there, was rejected because of high capital costs, adverse environmental impacts, inadequate long-term supply and complex water and land rights problems.

Tests of Eagle River area groundwater supplies indicated that very little water is available. A dam on Eagle River was rejected because of extreme adverse environmental impacts, great capital costs, technical complexity and difficulty of land acquisition.

These latter two sources, as well as the Eklutna drainage, were examined in detail by CH₂M Hill in their 1981-82 Eagle River Water Resource Study.

Eklutna Lake was determined to be the best solution to Anchorage's long-term water supply problems. The lake would be able to supply up to 200 mgd, more than enough to meet Anchorage's anticipated needs in planning year 2025. Potential adverse environmental impacts of this project would be minimal. No geotechnical problems have been identified which would prevent or significantly complicate construction of the project, nor have other difficulties been encountered which would delay completion of the project beyond the time additional water is needed for Anchorage. Although tapping the Eklutna water source would have a high capital cost, its unit cost over the life of the project is the lowest of any alternative examined. The main disadvantages included the high capital cost, water treatment requirements, and the deprivation of power-generating water to the Eklutna powerhouse.

As recommended during CH₂M Hill's study, the potential for Eklutna water was further studied and refined. CH₂M Hill proposed three different alternatives: one tapped the Eklutna Power Plant tunnel upstream of the power plant; one tapped the tailrace after water was used for power generation; and the third proposed pumping

water from Eklutna Lake into Eklutna River, and then taking the water from the river near the lower end of the valley. The CH₂M Hill studies recommended the alternative which would take water from the tailrace because of its relative technical simplicity, and because it would not impact power plant generation.

In continuing efforts to develop a new water supply, the Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility (AWWU) contracted with the Eklutna Water Project team in November, 1982, to act as the Program Management Consultant. The project team examined an additional means of using Eklutna water as a water source. This is known as Alternative IV and involves diversion of water directly from Eklutna Lake, or the power plant tunnel near the lake, and transmission of the water from there to Anchorage by pipeline. This alternative was found to be superior when environmental, permitting, right-of-way, geotechnical, energy, and cost aspects were considered. This is the alternative finally selected and now being developed as the Eklutna Water Project (EWP).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Eklutna Water Project will divert water from Alaska Power Administration's (APA) existing tunnel connecting Eklutna Lake with the Eklutna Power Plant (EPP). From there, water will flow by gravity through another tunnel and a buried pipeline down the Eklutna River Valley to a water treatment plant located on a bench above the river. After treatment, the water will flow by gravity through a 23-mile-long buried pipeline through the communities of Eklutna, Peters Creek, Chugiak, Birchwood, and Eagle River, to the distribution system near the expanded Ship Creek Water Treatment Plant (SCWTP). Energy will be recovered from the flowing water at each treatment plant location. This system will supply water to the Anchorage service area, from Eklutna Village to Potter Marsh in South Anchorage. The selected alignment and location of facilities are depicted on Figure 1.

The maximum day design flow in the year 2025 is 70 mgd and the average flow during that year is 41 mgd. Until EWP facilities are completed, an interim booster pump station near the SCWTP will be used to supply Ship Creek water to the Eagle River area.

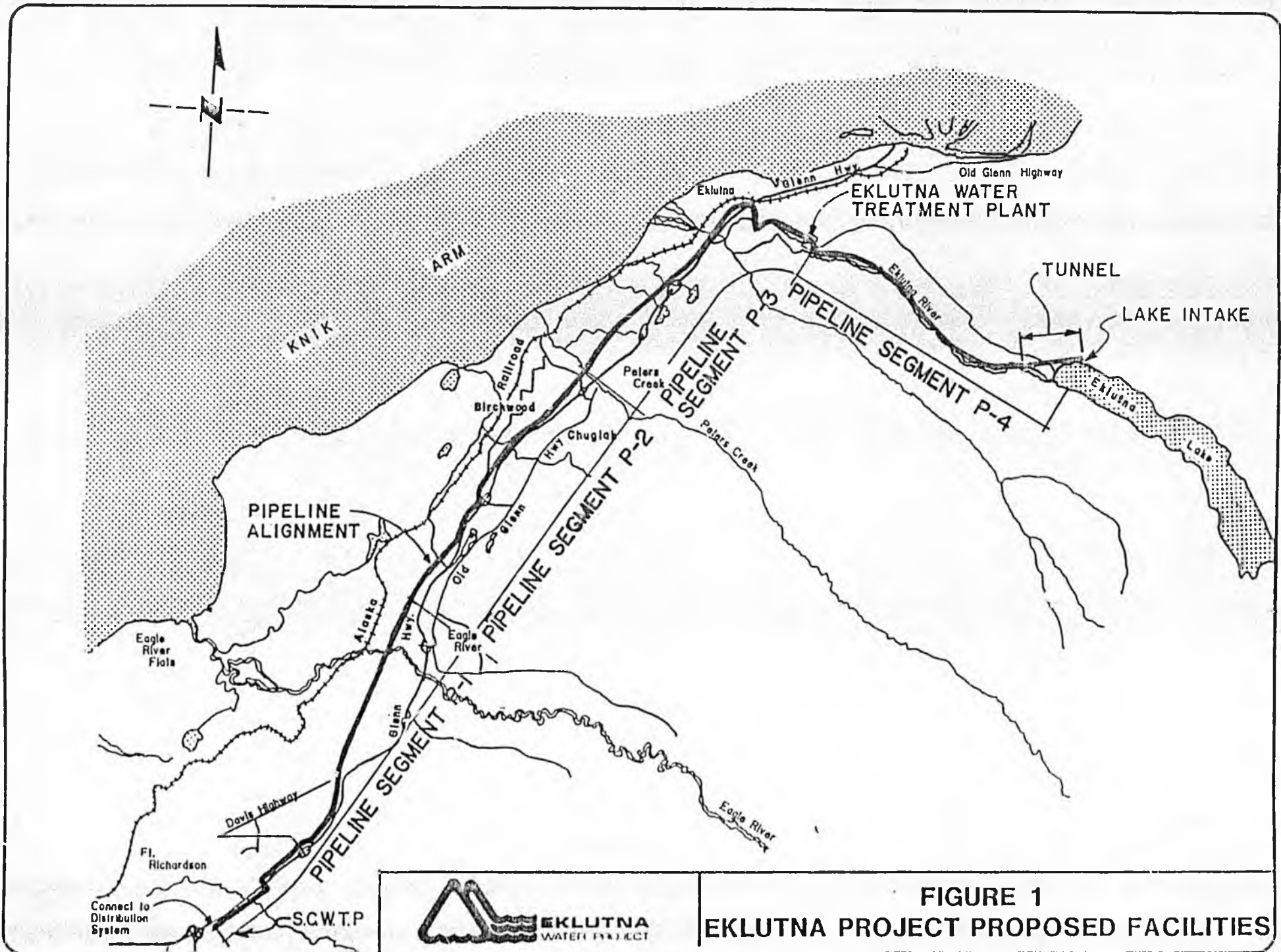


FIGURE 1
EKLUTNA PROJECT PROPOSED FACILITIES



Diversion of Eklutna Lake water involves tapping the 9-foot diameter tunnel to the Eklutna Power Plant. The new 7-foot diameter tunnel will connect this existing tunnel with a new pipeline located in the Eklutna River bed below the dam at the downstream end of Eklutna Lake. The new tunnel will be over one mile in length. Connection to the existing tunnel will be precisely planned and carefully executed so as to minimize disturbance to EPP. A gate house will be constructed near the connection of the two tunnels. The top of the gate house will be the only visible evidence of a diversion for the EWP. Downstream of the diversion tunnel, water will be conveyed in a buried 54-inch pipeline which will be constructed along the Eklutna River bed (pipeline segment P-4) to an energy recovery station at the Eklutna Water Treatment Plant (EWTP) which will be located above the river bed at about 620 feet elevation. Generating capacity of this station will be approximately 1.0 MW. It is estimated that in the year 2025, this energy recovery station will produce over eight million KWH per year with water diverted from Eklutna Lake.

The Eklutna Water Treatment Plant will be designed to use either conventional treatment or direct filtration to achieve the desired water quality. Conventional treatment entails rapid mixing, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. During most of the year direct filtration, which bypasses the sedimentation basins, is feasible. It is also preferable because it requires a lower coagulant dosage and reduces the amount of sludge.

Pilot water treatment plant studies have been conducted in three phases using water from Eklutna Lake during all the seasons. The first phase, which investigated treatability of Eklutna Lake water during winter, determined that good quality water could be produced using conventional treatment or direct filtration. Phase 2 examined treatability of lake water during spring transition/early summer conditions, using direct filtration. The third phase of the pilot plant studies examined treatability of lake water during the expected period of highest turbidity in the fall. The findings of the whole program are that Eklutna Lake water, with its sometimes high concentrations of glacial flour, is treatable and that direct filtration will be possible most of the year, with conventional treatment being utilized during periods of high turbidity.

A treated water reservoir will be constructed at about elevation 600 feet, just downstream of the EWTP. The purpose of the reservoir is to absorb normal diurnal

fluctuations in water demand while maintaining a relatively constant flow through the EWTP. This reservoir will have an initial capacity of 10 to 15 million gallons.

Pipeline segments P-3 and P-2 extend from the treated water reservoir to Eagle River. P-3 begins at the reservoir, running down the slope to a crossing of Glenn Highway near the community of Eklutna. From there it crosses the river, and parallels Glenn Highway a short distance on the northwest side. It then follows the APA powerline easement and residential streets to its end in Peters Creek. The P-2 segment begins at that point, crosses Peters Creek, parallels the APA powerline easement and local streets, then parallels the Glenn Highway to Chugiak High School. It skirts the high school, crosses through the Lake Ridge Terrace Subdivision along residential streets, then parallels the APA powerline easement again to Artillery Road.

This 54-inch buried pipeline will have seven turnouts for delivery of water to northern communities along the route of pipeline segments P-2 and P-3.

Construction and permanent easements must be acquired along the pipeline alignment. Most of the property along P-2 and P-3 is owned by Eklutna, Inc. Other property owners include: Alaska Division of Parks, Fort Richardson Military Reservation, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Federal Highway Administration, Alaska Railroad, various utilities, native corporations, and approximately 50 private property owners. Permits and/or easements will be obtained from these owners before construction takes place.

A geotechnical study concluded that no major construction problems will be encountered along P-2 and P-3. Crossings of wetlands and streams, however, are specific environmental concerns. Construction schedules and procedures have been designed to minimize disturbance of existing biological and hydrologic regimes of wetlands. Special water management, trench, and backfill techniques will also be employed. The proposed alignment was moved in several cases to avoid designated wetlands. Impacts caused by stream crossings will be mitigated by construction practices such as timing, temporary diversions and bank stabilization. Crossing plans and mitigation means will be approved by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Pipeline segment P-1, the first to be constructed, will extend generally parallel to the Glenn Highway from the vicinity of the SCWTP to a powerline easement, then roughly parallel with and adjacent to that easement as far as Artillery Road near Eagle River. The pipeline will vary between 54 and 48 inches in diameter, decreasing closer to the SCWTP. A 24-inch pipeline will also be constructed along Artillery Road to connect with the existing Eagle River water supply system.

Property owners or agencies with jurisdiction in the P-1 segment include: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Land Management, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, the Municipality of Anchorage, and several utilities. Permits, approvals, and/or letters of non-objection must be obtained from each of these agencies for their respective areas of jurisdiction. This permitting and approval process is almost complete for pipeline segment P-1.

A booster pump station/energy recovery station will be constructed upstream of the SCWTP. Until the entire pipeline is completed and supplying water from Eklutna Lake, this station will pump as much as 4.5 mgd from the SCWTP to Eagle River. Only the booster pump portion will be constructed as part of the P-1 phase, but the facility will be designed so it can be expanded and modified easily for energy recovery. After the entire project is complete, conversion to an energy recovery station will take place. The capacity of this generating station will be about 500 kw.

Lake level and storage records are available from 1946 to the present. Annual inflow over the past 30 years has averaged 210 mgd, varying between 150 and 290 mgd. Approximately one-half of this inflow comes from glacial melt, the other half coming from runoff. Lake level is generally lowest in late spring and highest in early fall. The EWP will not impact lake levels, because all water used by EWP will be diverted from that which normally flows to the Eklutna Power Plant.

The Eklutna Power Plant currently withdraws all the inflow except for infrequent spills. When the EWP comes on line, water diversions for domestic uses will reduce the EPP supply approximately 6 to 8 percent; by the year 2025 that will increase to 21 percent. The water project will decrease the amount of energy generated by the EPP, by that same 6 to 21 percent during the period from 1988 to 2025. However, the 1.5

MW energy recovery facilities constructed as part of the EWP will recover about 45 percent of the EPP deprived energy.

The Municipality of Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility has reached an agreement with the Alaska Power Administration for an equitable method of replacing energy taken from the EPP by the EWP.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

All Eklutna Water Project facilities should be completed by mid-1988 pending availability of sufficient funding. Dates of completion of each pipeline segment and of the other facilities are shown in Figure 2.

Bids will be received for the first pipeline segment (P-1) in March, 1984, and construction is expected to start in June. That pipeline segment will be completed in the summer of 1985.

STATUS OF THE PROJECT

Many studies and other activities have been performed by the Eklutna Water Project team in the past year. These activities, are separated by task and listed below.

- o A Management Plan for Design and Construction was completed in June 1983. (Task 2)
- o The Preliminary Water Supply Master Plan Update report was completed in April, 1983. (Task 3)
- o The Alternative IV Evaluation (tapping the lake directly) was completed in April, 1983. (Task 4)
- o A Regional Geotechnical Report was completed in September, 1983. (Task 5)

- o Pilot Plant Summary Reports have been completed for all three phases of the study. A summary and conclusion report for the entire study will be completed within the next few weeks. (Task 7)
- o Several reports have been produced as part of the Public Involvement task. These speak to alternative sources of supply, project funding, and the project as a whole. This Executive Summary is also part of the Public Involvement program. (Task 9)
- o The Environmental Information Document was completed in June, 1983. This document was the basis of permit support. (Task 10)
- o Several reports have been completed under the First Technical Advisory Committee/Value Engineering task, which reviewed the pipeline segment P-1 alignment and lake diversion alternatives. (Task 11)
- o The Predesign Report - Pipeline Segment P-1 was drafted in April, 1983, and for segments P-2, P-3 in October, 1983. Work is underway on the predesign report for P-4. (Task 12)
- o Two preliminary studies for the lake diversion were completed in 1983. The draft of the predesign report for the lake diversion will be completed in January, 1984. (Task 13)
- o The Second Technical Advisory Committee/Value Engineering task is partially completed. In October, 1983, the first session of this task reviewed the tunnel, P-4 alignment, and pipeline in general. The second session, to be held in March, 1984, will review the water treatment plant and look at the tunnel again. The following document has been produced: Value Engineering Study - 2nd Session. (Task 16)
- o The Initial Design Report Pipeline Segment P-1 was completed in July, 1983. The draft of a similar report for pipeline segment P-2 will be completed in February, 1984. (Task 13)

- o Water rights are currently in the process of being secured through negotiations with the APA. Legislation will be introduced in Congress in February to secure water rights. (Task 23)
- o A document on Eagle River Water Supply and Energy Recovery was produced in July, 1983. (Task 24)
- o Bids were received in November, 1983, for the prepurchase of valves for pipeline segment P-1. Plans and specifications for the construction of P-1 were 95% complete in 1983. This contract will be advertised in January, 1984. (Task 52)
- o Ground surveys for final design of the pipeline segment P-2 were made in 1983. (Task 53)
- o Ground surveys for final design of pipeline segment P-3 were completed in 1983. (Task 54)

In addition to the numerous studies made and documents produced, several permitting and environmental activities have been performed and completed. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit which will allow crossing of wetlands was acquired in November, 1983, for the entire pipeline. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Certificate of Reasonable Assurance (protecting water quality) was obtained. The Alaska Coastal Management Plan Consistency Determination was also accomplished. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game Title 16 Anadromous Fish Protection Permit was granted for the four stream crossings made in segments P-1 through P-3. The Municipality of Anchorage Urban Beautification Commission and the Planning and Zoning Commission have approved plans for the Ship Creek Interim Booster Pump Station.

A right-of-way grant must be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the entire project. The BLM has joint jurisdiction (with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) over the Fort Richardson land, and also serves as the lead/coordinating agency for other landholders and utilities along the alignment. The required letters of non-objection have been received from affected parties, and the right-of-way grant for the entire pipeline is expected to be received early in March, 1984.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1984

Many activities key to the progress of the project will take place during 1984. For the P-1 segment, the contract for supply of the large valves was awarded on January 3. Advertisement for bid of construction contracts will take place on January 31, and bids will be received on March 15. Construction of this segment will begin in June. The P-1 segment will be further divided into four schedules to maximize opportunities for bidding by local contractors.

Final design of P-2 is expected to be complete in July and the construction contracts for that segment will be awarded in the fall of 1984. Final design of P-3 will be complete in October, and will be advertised for bids in November. Easements for both segments will be acquired during spring and summer of 1984.

Pipeline segment P-4 will continue through the predesign and initial design phases during 1984. The predesign report will be completed in October. Initial design will be finished in December. The consultant for final design will be selected during the summer.

Initial design of the lake diversion will be completed during the summer of 1984. The final design consultant also will be selected during the summer, and final design will commence in the fall.

The predesign report for the Eklutna Water Treatment Plant will be completed in April, 1984. Initial design will be finished in September. The final design consultant will be selected during the summer, with final design beginning in the fall.

Water rights to Eklutna Lake water will be acquired in 1984. Application for these rights will be filed with DNR, Land and Water Management, in January. A bill amending the APA's enabling legislation will be introduced before the U.S. Congress in February.

PROJECT FUNDING

Construction of the Eklutna Water Project will require a total expenditure of \$220 million. This figure was estimated in late 1982 and, after a year of planning and

Design, still represents a viable estimate for completion of the project in 1988. Funding must be obtained in a timely manner in order to maintain costs at the \$220 million level.

Initial appropriations for the project have been received from the State Legislature, and continued support from that source will be required through the years 1984 to 1986. In 1982, \$13.7 million was appropriated and \$22.5 million was appropriated in 1983.

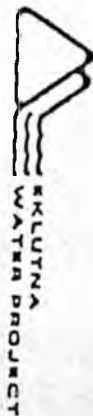
OCTOBER
In ~~November~~ of 1983, public approval was received with over 75% favorable vote for sale of \$55 million in bonds to help fund the project. These bonds will be sold on an as-needed basis. As a result of these bond sales, usage charges will increase by approximately 40 percent over present rates, or by about \$5.40 per household per month. This increased rate will not be charged until water is actually supplied. No increase in charges will result from the portion of the project funded by legislative appropriations.

Three quarters of the total funds will be requested from the State Legislature, and one quarter of the funds will be obtained from the Municipality through bond sales. In order for the project to proceed on schedule, the following additional funding will be required. In October, 1984, \$68 million will be required, \$51 million of which will be requested from the Legislature. In 1985, a total of \$62 million is needed, including \$47 million from the Legislature. In 1986, the funding required for completion of the project will be \$54 million, which will necessarily include a legislative appropriation of \$30.8 million.

A bar chart depicting funding needs and activity periods is included as Figure 3.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Municipality of Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility executed a contract in November, 1982, with James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc. (JMM), which placed that company in the principal role of Program Management Consultant for the Eklutna Water Project. JMM has overall responsibility for planning and design of the project, as well as supervision of construction. In addition to overall responsibility,



BAR CHART OF ACTIVITIES

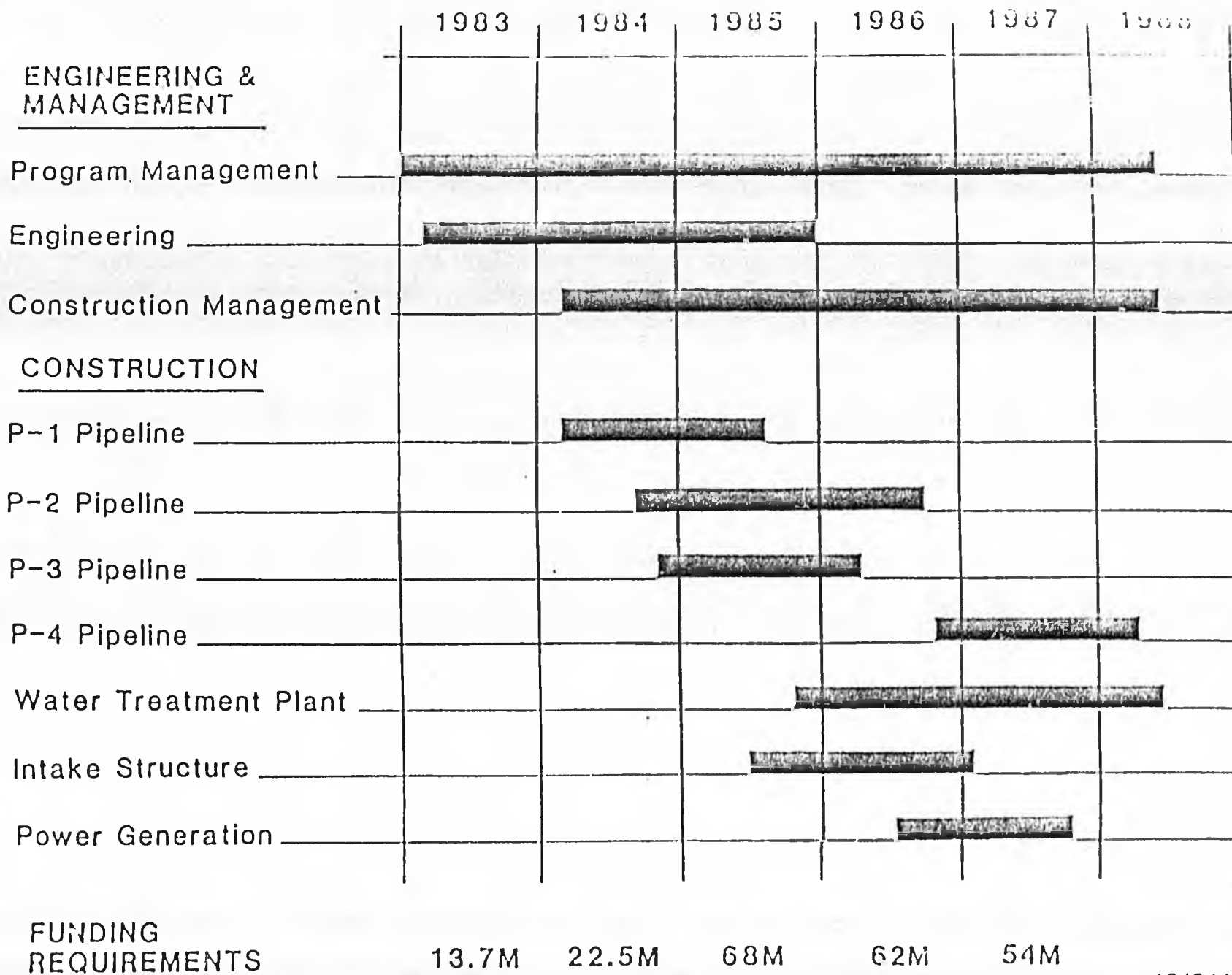


FIGURE 3

MM has primary responsibility for designing the project facilities. Three associate firms are in charge of other key aspects of the project and numerous other local firms are involved with the project.

QUADRA Engineering, Inc. is responsible for Geotechnical, Surveying, and Engineering Support for the project. QUADRA is assisted in that role by Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc., which is performing seismic studies.

Ott Water Engineers, Inc. is conducting the Environmental, Permitting, and Public Involvement programs, which includes obtaining necessary permits, rights-of-way and easements. Assisting with securing of Eklutna Lake water rights is the legal firm of Burr, Pease, and Kurtz. R. W. Beck and Associates, Inc. is a special consultant relating to energy replacement matters.

Sverdrup/SPCM, Inc. is responsible for Planning and Control tasks of the project, and Construction Management. In the latter responsibility, they are assisted by Triad Engineering, Inc. with consultation regarding construction practices. Sverdrup is also performing engineering for the lake diversion and tunnel.

Coffman Engineers, Inc. is conducting corrosion studies and is performing final design of the corrosion control system.

Three additional local firms have been retained for final design of segments of the pipeline. Tryck, Nyman and Hayes, Inc. is performing final design for segment P-1; DOWL Engineers, Inc. for segment P-2; and URS Engineers, Inc. for segment P-3. Other local firms will be added to perform final designs of the following facilities as the project progresses: Eklutna Water Treatment Plant, lake diversion, pipeline segment P-4, treated water reservoir, and energy recovery stations at Eklutna and Ship Creek.

The Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility (AWWU) is the overall project administrator for the Eklutna Water Project. In that capacity, AWWU provides general direction to the consultants and makes detailed reviews of their work. AWWU has placed a full time project manager in the Eklutna Water Project office to more easily manage the large amount of work being performed on the project.

This management team has kept the project on schedule and within budget.

COST ESTIMATE

GEOHERMAL WELL-KOTZEBUE, ALASKA

Medium Depth Well

6,000 to 8,000

Pre Stand by	100,000
Moving & Rig up & Down	210,000
Day Work	675,000
Overhead	100,000
Camp & Catering	195,000
Post Standby	100,000
Extra Labor Rental	103,000

SUBTOTAL 1,483,000

Other Drill Costs

1. Raw Materials	600,000
2. Service Contractors	
a. Drill Consultant	50,000
b. Wellsite Geologist	20,250
c. Mud Logging	55,200
d. Wire Surveys	180,000
e. Cont. Service	200,000
f. Carting	29,300
g. Shooting & Perforating	70,000
h. Csg Inspection	18,000

3. Other Direct Cost (fuel, water, ect) 500,000

SUBTOTAL 1,722,750

4. Build Location Permafrost Bed 750,000

5. By/Air Rig Transport in & out 4,000,000

TOTAL 7,955,750

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B

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9

January 16, 1984

REPORT NO. 1

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS (Senate)

3762 Mark Beyer
Thurs. Morn.
Sen. Fin.
City of North Pole
hearing next
w.K.
Mayor's
Office

Appropriations SENATE BILL NO. 319, by Senators Fahrenkamp, Kerttula (special) and Bennett. Appropriates \$24 million for a grant to the City (Fairbanks & of Fairbanks for construction of a multipurpose spectator Mat-Su activi- activity center. Appropriates \$18 million for a grant to the ty centers) Matanuska-Susitna Borough for construction of a multipurpose sports activity center in the Wasilla urban area. Effective immediately.

Introduced January 9 and referred to Community & Regional Affairs and Finance. 3753

Dissolution of Marriage SENATE BILL NO. 320, by Senator Ray. Amends laws governing (custody of children) the dissolution of marriage as they pertain to custody of minor children. Adds language to portions of AS 25.24.200 - 260 (Dissolution of Marriage) explicitly requiring that the court have jurisdiction to decide custody of minor children. Petition for dissolution must state ". . . (4) the name, date of birth, and current custodial status of each minor child born of the marriage or adopted by the petitioners and facts showing whether the court has jurisdiction under AS 25.30.020 and is an appropriate forum under AS 25.30.050 and 25.30.060 to determine custody of and visitation with the children;" Provides that a decree of dissolution must state it does not bar future action on issues not resolved if "the court does not have jurisdiction ... or is not the appropriate forum ... to enter an order for custody and visitation; or the court otherwise lacks jurisdiction to grant all of the relief requested." Does not provide for an effective date (effective 90 days after Governor's signature).

Introduced January 9 and referred to Judiciary.

Office of Ombudsman SENATE BILL NO. 321, by Senator Ray. Makes miscellaneous (amending law) changes to laws governing the Ombudsman, as follows:

--Rewrites AS 24.55.080(a) to read: "Subject to restrictions and limitations imposed by the director of the Legislative Affairs Agency, the administrative facilities and services of the Legislative Affairs Agency, including computer, data processing, and teleconference facilities, may be made available to the ombudsman to be used in the management of the office of the ombudsman to carry out the purposes of this chapter." Paragraph now reads: "The Alaska Legislative Council shall provide suitable office space and equipment for the ombudsman and his staff."

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE (cont'd)

SB319
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Haines Annexation (disapproving) SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34, (see pages 166;341). Passed the Senate on February 20, 14-0-6. Excused: P. Fischer, V. Fischer. Halford, Josephson, Rodey, Sturgulewski.

OTHER ACTION IN THE SENATE

Appropriations (special) (Fbks./Mat-Su activity centers) SENATE BILL NO. 319, (see page 1). On February 22, at the request of Senator Ferguson, the Community & Regional Affairs referral was waived. To Finance.

Legislative Immunity & Privileges CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 328 (JUDICIARY), (see pages 5;170). Before the Senate on February 22. Amendments 1 and 2 failed to be adopted (see below). Failed the Senate, 8-12. Yeas: Bennett, Ferguson, Josephson, Kerttula, Moss, Mulcahy, Ray, Sackett. Senator Vic Fischer gave notice of reconsideration of his vote.

Am. No. 1 by Halford failed, 4-14. It would have added a new section to the bill amending AS 24.40.031 as follows:

Sec. 24.40.031. POSTPONEMENT OF CIVIL PROCEEDINGS WHEN A PARTY [OR ATTORNEY] IS A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE. When it appears that a party [OR AN ATTORNEY OF RECORD OF A PARTY] to a civil action is a member of the legislature of this state, and that legislature is in session, the action shall be continued until 10 days after the legislature has adjourned, unless the party [OR ATTORNEY] upon the call of the action for trial waives the benefit of this section. When it appears that a party [OR AN ATTORNEY OF RECORD OF A PARTY] to a civil action is a member of the Alaska Legislative Council, the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee, or one of their subcommittees, the action shall be continued when the legislative council, budget and audit committee or the subcommittee, as the case may be, is holding a meeting, unless the party [OR ATTORNEY] upon the call of the action for trial waives the benefit of this section. When it is necessary to file a brief or memorandum of law in an action which has been continued under the provisions of this section, the action shall be continued for a time sufficient to prepare and file the brief or memorandum.

Am. No. 2 by Gilman failed, 4-16. It would have eliminated provision which grants immunity to legislators during the period from five days before until five days after a legislative committee meeting.

On February 23 Senator Vic Fischer brought up the reconsideration on CSSB 328 (Jud) and, at his request, it was held until February 28.

Oil & Gas Leases (fraudulant) SENATE BILL NO. 432, (see page 221). On February 23 the President added a Finance referral. To Labor & Commerce, Judiciary, and Finance.

Mortician Trainees SENATE BILL NO. 456, (see page 293). On February 23, at the request of Senator Vic Fischer, the State Affairs referral

MSG 84-00018245 PRTY 1 02/28/84 09:33:55 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0001 OUT= 0030
FROM: LYNDA/FBX TO: JNO INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM 9

TO: INT. DELEGATION
REPS, DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, M.W.MILLER,
SENS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, MOSS

FEB 28 '84

FROM: [CATHERINE EBENAL, SR BOX 20631, FBX 99701] #456-4707

RE: MULTIPURPOSE ACTIVITY CENTER, SB319.

MSG: I AM FOR THE FBX COMMUNITY MULTIPURPOSE ACTIVITY CENTER. FAIRBANKS'
IS LONG OVERDUE FOR A BUILDING LIKE THIS.



The Fairbanks Community Multi-Purpose ACTIVITY CENTER

WHAT IS THAT?

At this point, it's only an idea . . . But, it could really happen if our communities want it to happen!

WHAT COULD I DO THERE?

As presently envisioned, the Community Activity Center would consist of three component parts:

AN ARENA

. . . that could hold around 6,000 spectators, and would be large enough to accommodate most sports uses short of football or outdoor soccer. It could serve as an exhibition hall for trade shows, etc., and could hold large entertainment events. (Remember when Johnny Cash and Billy Graham wanted to come to Fairbanks?)

A BANQUET/MEETING HALL

. . . that could seat around 1,000 people for dinner, or could be divided into smaller rooms for smaller meetings, workshops, etc.

A THEATER

. . . where up to 1,000 people could watch (or participate in) a live theatrical event (musical, drama, dance, etc.). It could also serve as a lecture hall, where seminars or large workshops are held.

OH, SO THIS IS GOING TO TAKE CARE OF ALL OUR PROBLEMS?

Not really — but it will answer our most pressing present and future needs for specialized space where the people of our communities might gather for many kinds of community activities.

WHEN ARE WE GOING TO START BUILDING?

Whoa, wait a minute! First we want to gather professional help in determining if such a facility is right for Interior Alaska. What is it going to cost to build and maintain it? Who should own it? Who should operate it?

WHERE'S THIS GOING TO BE BUILT?

That hasn't been decided, yet. Once it has been determined what kind of facility will be built, then we will know some of the places it might be built. Then the people of the community must have a chance to state their preference and the professionals must determine the advantages and disadvantages of various sites.

WHAT NOW? HOW DOES THIS INVOLVE ME?

The Community Activity Center needs everybody's support and input in order to be built. The Task Force is requesting funding from our communities and the State to perform a professional development recommendation. We need you to support that request. Also, Senators Fahrenkamp, Bennett, and Kertulla have introduced a bill in the Alaska State Senate for 24 million dollars to fund construction of the Community Activity Center. They, and our other Interior legislators, need to know that the community supports the concept of a Community Activity Center that is right for Interior Alaska. We urge you to contact our legislators and tell them you support the request for planning money as well as Senate Bill 319. Please send a Public Opinion Message via the Legislative Information Office, a telegram, or telephone our legislators immediately.

BY THE WAY . . . The following organizations have already endorsed this concept. If your club or group would like to get involved in this effort, let us know . . .

Greater Fairbanks
Chamber of Commerce
Fairbanks Drama Association
Fairbanks Light Opera Theatre
Tanana Valley Fair Association
Dance Omnium
Molloy and Company Dance Studios
University of Alaska —
Fairbanks

Tanana Valley
Community College
Central Labor Council
Fairbanks Arts Association
Eskimo-Indian Olympics
Associated General Contractors
Fairbanks Summer Arts Festival
Fairbanks Convention &
Visitors Bureau

Fairbanks Native Association
Alaska Repertory Theatre
Institute of Alaska Native Arts
Alaska Dog Musers
Associaun
Goldpanners
Fairbanks Restaurant
Association
Fairbanks Choral Society

For more information contact Gary Wilken at 456-7088 or Buki Wright at 452-1105 or any member of

— THE MAYOR'S COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER TASK FORCE —

RESOLUTION OF CONSENSUS AND SUPPORT FOR
COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER CONCEPT

A group of individuals and representatives from many groups and organizations throughout the community has come together to gather support for a multi-purpose COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER. Many needs in our community are not being met due to the lack of a proper facility. We believe that a facility can be designed and built which will be affordable, and will be truly useful to the majority of residents of the greater Fairbanks area. The groups and organizations listed below have reached consensus on the following points. We enthusiastically urge your support and active participation in these efforts.

1. The community needs a facility, or facilities, to accommodate large group gatherings. Residents would benefit from such facilities through participation in recreational, cultural and educational activities that improve the quality of life; by economic development of business, commercial and basic resource industries; and by bringing new people and dollars into the community through conventions and the visitor industry.
2. As presently perceived, three basic component functions need to be included in the COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER:
 - A. An arena with seating for at least 6000 to be used for sports, entertainment, trade shows, graduations, large meetings, rodeos, and other large attendance events.
 - B. A banquet hall capable of seating at least 1000 for dinner which could also be divided into smaller rooms.
 - C. A theater with seating for 800 people which could also be used as a lecture hall or auditorium even though built to theater specifications.

One additional component we feel must be addressed, and hopefully accommodated, is small community group meeting spaces, for groups numbering 10-50.

3. It is apparent that one facility and one appropriation cannot meet all community needs. Therefore, we commit to maintain in active consideration all similar capital needs in the greater Fairbanks area as expressed by various organizations and groups in order to seek and support funding on a prioritized basis for projects which meet other needs at other sites.
4. There are several sites in the greater Fairbanks area that could be acceptable for the COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER. There are many divergent considerations regarding site selection. Land availability and ownership, accessibility, availability of power and other utilities, desires of local residents and political considerations must all be taken into account. The decisions as to site selection may be controversial ones, and must be handled openly and professionally. We feel that site selection should be determined professionally during the developmental planning stages, and therefore for the purposes of planning for the type of facility desired by the community, and for gathering support, we agree to remain non-site-specific. A COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER in ANY reasonable location is better than no COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER at all.

5. It is imperative that any facility realized be right for the community. It must be useful for many years to come, be capable of future expansion, be complimentary to existing facilities, and must be affordable. Cost of operations and maintenance, efficient administration and management, site selection and provision of support services will be the first considerations of the professional planning effort. Funds will be sought for architectural and engineering services, selection of firms to be open to anyone interested. Community input and knowledge will be a crucial contribution during the planning effort.

Introduced by: Council Member Anderson
Council Member Immel
Date : February 27, 1984

RESOLUTION NO. 2507

A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE CONCEPT OF A
COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER FOR THE CITY OF
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.

WHEREAS, many needs in our community are not being met due to the lack of a large scale, multi-purpose activity facility; and

WHEREAS, many organizations and individuals from the City have demonstrated their support of such a community activity center; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that the facility be useful for many years to come, be capable of future expansion, be complementary to existing facilities, and affordable; and

WHEREAS, the Community Activity Center Task Force recommends the continuation of the effort to build such a structure; and

WHEREAS, the support of local governments is vital to the continued effort;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, that they express their support of the community activity center concept.

PASSED and APPROVED this 27th day of February, 1984.

BILL WALLEY, Mayor

ATTEST:

CARMA B. ROBERSON, City Clerk

Sandra Stringer
Paul Chizmar
Bill Walley
J.B. Carnahan
Howard Otis
Juanita Helms
B.B. Allen

Introduced:

ORDINANCE NO. 83-20-2Y

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FY 1983-84 BUDGET
BY APPROPRIATING \$100,000 TO PLAN FOR A
COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER

WHEREAS, as interest has been demonstrated in having a Community Activity Center in the Fairbanks North Star Borough; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of our citizens to carefully plan for and evaluate the feasibility of such a facility; and

WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of Alaska has expressed interest in the project and requested a local commitment.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Assembly of the Fairbanks North Star Borough that the FY 1983-84 budget is hereby amended by appropriating \$100,000 from General Fund - Fund Balance to the Capital Projects Fund budgetary guideline entitled "Community Activity Center Planning" and increasing estimated revenue from contribution from General Fund in a like amount.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that this ordinance is effective the day after a signed contract for matching funds is received from the state.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that the Mayor is empowered to enter into a contract with the state for the matching funds.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 1984

Presiding Officer

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Assembly

AGENDA

INTERIOR DELEGATION BROWN BAG LUNCH

THURSDAY MARCH 8, 1984

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MEETINGS ... COMMENTS OF LEGISLATORS,

PROGRAM:

(1). GERRY MUSETH AND JOHN GARNER WITH BOARD OF FISHERIES TO
DISCUSS RECENT BOARD DECISION REGARDING CHITINA DIPNET
FISHERIES

(2). SEA WAYS PRESENTATION ON NEW SERVICE TO SEWARD THROUGH TO
THE INTERIOR

MARTIN DURKIN - SEAWAYS COUNSEL

FRED PEIL - SEAWAYS GENERAL MANAGER

RON GARZINI - SEWARD CITY MANAGER

JOHN GILLESPIE - SEWARD CITY COUNCIL

KENT DAWSON - REPRESENTING THE CITY OF SEWARD

Delta
Paxson
Upper 40 mi.
Channellen
FBI'S
3. Gary ~~about~~ ^{about} Act. Center

NOTE: TODD PARIS, REPORTER FOR CHANNEL 11 WILL BE ATTENDING TODAY AS AN OBSERVER. HE IS DOING A STORY
ON FRESHMAN HOUSE MEMBER FROM THE INTERIOR.



A COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER FOR FAIRBANKS

**A COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER
FOR FAIRBANKS TO MEET A VARIETY
OF COMMUNITY NEEDS?**

**MANY RESIDENTS DO SEEM TO SUPPORT
THIS IDEA, BUT.....**

**LET'S MAKE SURE WE PLAN AHEAD
CAREFULLY
TO CONFIRM THE REAL COMMUNITY NEEDS
FOR THIS CENTER,
TO CLARIFY WHAT FACILITIES
THE CENTER SHOULD CONTAIN, AND
HOW MUCH THIS WILL COST.
THEN WE CAN MOVE AHEAD
WITH CONFIDENCE!**

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

The Local organizations listed below have submitted letters of endorsement for the concept of the Community Activity Center.

Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce	Fairbanks Convention & Visitors Bureau
Fairbanks Drama Association	Fairbanks Native Association
Fairbanks Light Opera Theatre	Fort Wainwright Commanding Officer, Col. Fraser Driver
Tanana Valley Fair Association	Alaska Repertory Theatre
Dance Omnium	Institute of Alaska Native Arts
Malloy and Company Dance Studios	Fairbanks Symphony
University of Alaska - Fairbanks	Rotary Board
UAF Athletic Department	Alaska Dog Mushers Association
Tanana Valley Community College	Goldpanners
Central Labor Council	Fairbanks Restaurant Association
Fairbanks Arts Association	Fairbanks Choral Society
Eskimo-Indian Olympics	CAC City/Borough Task Force
Associated General Contractors	
Fairbanks Summer Arts Festival	

WWE

the groups and organizations indicated on the adjacent page, are representative of the organizations that have pledged their support to the concept of a Community Activity Center in Fairbanks. We believe that careful planning of this center now in response to the current and future needs of our citizen will result in the construction and operation of the proper facility at the right time in the correct location for the betterment of our community.

COMBINED FACILITIES

WOULD RESULT IN EFFICIENCIES AND COST SAVINGS

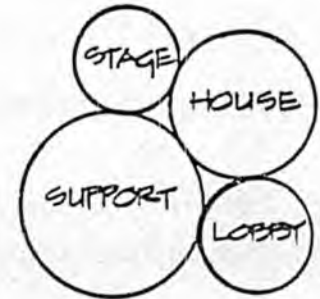
The Community Activity Center will be used for many different interests of the people of the Interior. The general description of this large capacity, year-round, multi-purpose activity facility includes a proscenium theatre, a banquet hall and an arena. The actual future activities within these facilities should only be limited by the imagination of the user groups in Fairbanks.

The Statement of Purpose for the Center is presented below. A preliminary description of the size of the Center is on the facing page. The facility must:

1. Serve the needs of the majority of residents of Interior Alaska,
2. Maintain acceptable ongoing maintenance and operations cost,
3. Provide positive benefits toward the overall quality of life,
4. Provide positive, long-term economic benefits,
5. Complement and enhance existing and planned facilities without unnecessary duplication and,
6. Generate, within the residents of the Interior of Alaska, a sense of pride.

THEATER

Performing Arts; Lectures	
1,000 Seat House.....	8,400 sq.ft.
Stage; Pit; Etc.....	5,250 sq.ft.
Support Spaces.....	13,665 sq.ft.
Lobby & Circulation.....	5,685 sq.ft.
Subtotal	<u>33,000 sq.ft.</u>



BANQUET HALL

Meetings; Banquets	
1,000 Seat Hall.....	12,000 sq.ft.
Meeting Rooms.....	800 sq.ft.
Support Spaces.....	3,300 sq.ft.
Lobby & Circulation.....	4,400 sq.ft.
Subtotal	<u>20,500 sq.ft.</u>



ARENA

Sports Events; Trade Shows; Entertainment	
Playing Floor.....	26,000 sq.ft.
6,000 Seating Area.....	25,000 sq.ft.
Support Spaces.....	19,000 sq.ft.
Lobby & Circulation.....	17,000 sq.ft.
Subtotal	<u>87,000 sq.ft.</u>



Common Circulation & Services. 20,000 sq.ft.

GRAND TOTAL/BUILDINGS 160,500 sq.ft.

Estimated Parking Need..... 2,500 spaces

THE COMMUNITY'S NEEDS FOR THE CENTER HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED

Residents have become aware that the community is placing demands on local facilities that cannot be met at all times. Some of these demands overload the schedules of existing activity areas. In other cases, the existing facilities have not been able to accommodate the size of audience and/or type of activity. Activities have been cancelled in the community because there was no rain protection for the audience. The projected future growth of the Fairbanks population and economy suggest increasing unmet demands on the existing community facilities.

THEATER

A report in latter 1982 showed there were 58 performing arts groups in the community. These groups held most of their performances in six major facilities: The borough library auditorium (75 seats); the new FDA theater (80 seats); the Alaskaland theater (381 seats); the University of Alaska theater (481 seats); The University of Alaska concert hall (967 seats); and the Hering Auditorium (1,490 seats).

Each of these facilities has draw-backs for the performing arts such as size, acoustics and rehearsal facilities. One of the major documented problems is the inability of the performing arts groups to schedule events because of over-utilization.

The principal new facility needed in the community to meet rehearsal and performance scheduling problems, according to the 1982 needs assessment study, was an 800-1,000 seat Proscenium Theater, with orchestra pit and stagehouse with fly space.

Such a theater would have the greatest potential utilization by all types of performing arts groups in Fairbanks.

BANQUET HALL/MEETING ROOMS

The demand for meeting space is growing each year. The facility should be designed to posture Fairbanks to attract regional, national, and international meetings. The American Society of Association Executives estimates that by 1985 approximately 16,000 national, regional, and state associations will be holding 20,150 annual meetings per year. These meetings will draw 1.4 million convention delegates. Seventy percent of conventions held in the United States range in attendance from 400 to 1,500. Eighty seven percent or approximately 2,250 require less than 30,000 square feet of exhibit space or enough to accommodate an average of 200 booths. Additionally, thousands of corporate meetings with attendance ranging between 50 and 153 are held throughout the country each year. Convention delegates spend money and the economy of the host community grows stronger. If Fairbanks desirability as a meeting destination were increased, in only seven years a new meeting facility could generate more dollars to the Fairbanks economy than it cost to build. The development of a year-round visitor industry would help level off the seasonal fluctuations in the Fairbanks economy and would provide more permanent, year-round jobs.

Fairbanks' lack of an appropriate meeting facility was emphasized in 1983 when we saw fewer numbers of actual meetings held here than the previous year. This decline reflects the increased competition among Alaskan communities which now have convention facilities and are aggressively marketing them. How far we fall behind our competition depends upon the vision and commitment of our community. Much of the space Fairbanks now offers is not adequate for large meetings and conventions. Experience demonstrates that Fairbanks needs a banquet facility flexibly planned capable of accommodating 1,000 to 1,500 people.

ARENA

Fairbanks is a community of active people. We are energetic participants and enthusiastic spectators. The community's available facilities to accommodate this healthy characteristic are strained to their limits. The facilities currently serving as an arena are:

UAF Patty Gym	FNSB School District Facilities
UAF Ice Arena	Tanana Valley Fair Coliseum (summer only)
Big Dipper Ice Arena	

University of Alaska Fairbanks athletic and recreation facilities have reached their maximum use because of growth in student enrollment, expansion of the athletic program and an increase in the population of the Fairbanks community. Requests for use and space for community purposes must be increasingly denied.

The Big Dipper Ice Arena is now used nineteen hours a day. Since its opening in 1982 use of the Big Dipper facility has escalated by 65%. Current figures for the year 1983 indicate that there will be a 25% increase over the use level of 1982 when the monthly use was:

Public skating-----	1,850	Gold King hockey-----	15,000
Figure skating-----	1,600	Men's hockey-----	1,000
Youth hockey-----	2,800	Co-ed hockey-----	400
Women's hockey-----	400	High school hockey--	5,000
Old Timers hockey---	400	Exercise classes----	2,500

In short, the building is used to capacity and will accommodate virtually no increased use.

Facilities at the North Star Borough School District were shown by the Burcell Study in 1983 to be serving 347 community activities. These facilities are used in excess of 230,000 hours per year by over 14,000 participants. The conclusion of the fact gathering study was that the Fairbanks community would greatly benefit from a large community center.

Over the past several years numerous entertainers, professional ice shows, evangelists, and exhibitions have asked for space to present their programs. Because of the exceptionally high local use and the limited size of the facilities, most of these requests had to be denied.

The Tanana Valley Fair Master Plan, completed in 1981, has verified the need for an arena seating of 6,000 to 7,000 people in the Fairbanks area.

REPRESENTATIVE ARENA USES

<u>Athletic Uses</u>		<u>Entertainment/Commercial Uses</u>	
Figure Skating	Horse Shows	Shows	Fairs
Boxing	Olympic Archery	Concerts	Circus
Basketball	Volleyball	Religious Crusades	Cultural
Indoor Soccer	Tennis	Political Rallies	Demonstrations
Indoor track	Junior League Baseball	Exhibits	Jamborees
Curling	Rodeo	Conventions	
Hockey	Softball		

An arena with floor space sufficient to house an Olympic sheet of ice would coordinate well with the other proposed components. The size would be sufficient to accommodate most athletic uses except football and the regulation outdoor soccer. However, we do not rule out and would request that the feasibility of housing a football field or indoor soccer field be studied.

We propose that an arena be built which will accommodate 6,000 permanent seats. It is recommended that the floor space be large enough to include an Olympic size sheet of ice.

Floor space would be sufficient to meet the suggested criteria for an exhibition hall as determined by the American Society of Association Executives. The area could also house large entertainment events, laserium performances, electrical amplified productions and unstructured theater in the round.

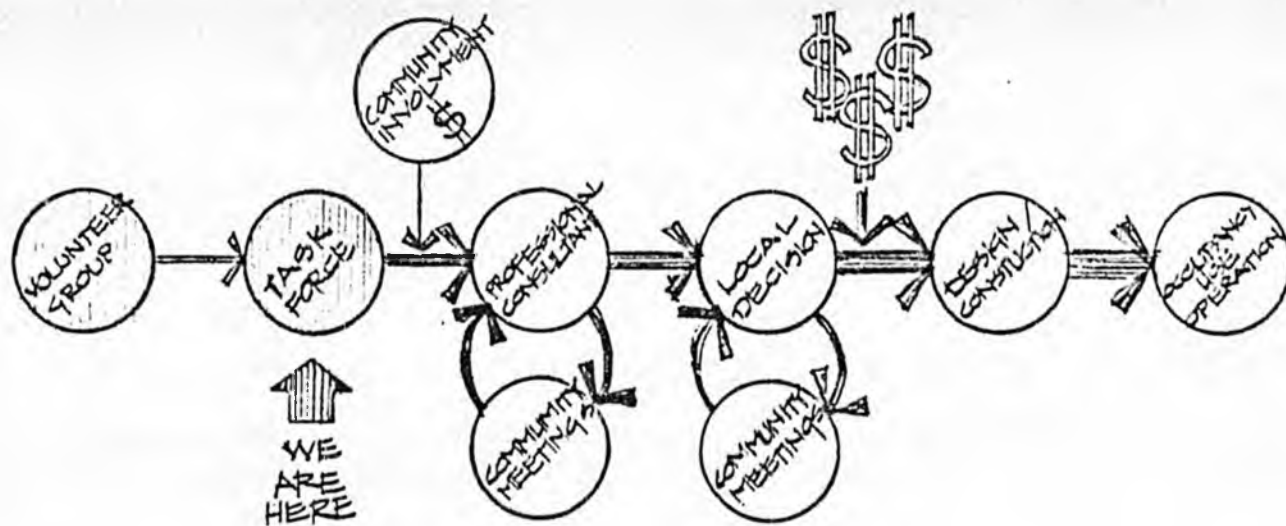
THE PLANNING TASK FORCE

The issue of constructing major facilities in Fairbanks for community activities has been discussed before. However, 1984 appears a particularly appropriate time to begin planning for this facility. Fairbanks is a growing economic force in Interior Alaska with strong and active social groups supporting action that enhances our quality of life. There is now a "let's do it right this time" feeling in the community about the Community Activity Center. A task force appointed by the city and borough majors has been given the following charges:

1. Define the goal and objectives of the facility(ies).
2. Determine the social and economic benefits to the community at large and provide basis for your findings.
3. Determine a cost for the professional planning of the project and develop the scope of work for planning process.
4. Determine community needs for a multi-purpose facility.
5. Determine land required in terms of acreage and how site location should be determined.
6. Determine infrastructure required to support facility(ies), i.e., water, sewer, telephone, transportation access and air quality.
7. Determine construction costs.
8. Determine administrative, maintenance and operations costs (all life cycle costs.)
9. Determine optimum ownership arrangement.
10. Determine source of revenue to meet administrative, maintenance and operations expenses for first five years. A pro forma profit/loss statement is required.

THE PLANNING HAS JUST STARTED

The City/Borough Task Force members recognize that a facility with the community significance of the Activity Center requires careful planning. Planning will continue to occur in careful, logical steps. Following receipt of planning funds, a professional consultant team will be engaged to answer the needs, locational and operational charges to the Task Force. Conclusions of their work will set the most realistic course for the creation of the Center in the future. Community opinion will be sought.



Local authorities will make the final decisions concerning what the Center will contain, how and when it will be constructed, where it will be located and how it will be operated. Senators Bettye Fahrenkamp and Don Bennett have introduced Senate Bill 319 in the 1984 legislature. This bill could make grant money available to Fairbanks for the construction of the activity center. The infusion of capitol funding from State monies and/or local bonds will initiate design and construction of the Center. Occupancy and use could take place as early as summer 1986.

**A COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER
FOR FAIRBANKS?**

A GOOD IDEA!

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR BETTYE FAIRENKAMP
BEFORE THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

MARCH 8, 1984

SB 319

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR BRINGING SB 319 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-PURPOSE ACTIVITY CENTERS IN FAIRBANKS AND WASILLA, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. .

AS THE CHAIRMAN AND SOME OTHERS OF YOU KNOW, THE IDEA OF HAVING A MULTI-PURPOSE ACTIVITY CENTER IN THESE TWO COMMUNITIES IS NOT NEW. I THINK YOU HAVE BEFORE YOU TODAY A PLANNING DOCUMENT OF THE PROPOSED WASILLA FACILITY. HOWEVER, MANY MAY HAVE FORGOTTEN THAT OUR COMMUNITY HAS BEEN WORKING WITH THE IDEA OF A MULTIPURPOSE FACILITY TO MEET SPORTS, RECREATIONAL, SPECTATOR, CIVIC AND THEATRICAL NEEDS SINCE I'VE BEEN IN THE SENATE.

IN 1979 I WORKED TO SECURE FUNDS TO PERFORM A FACILITIES STUDY WHICH INVESTIGATED VARIOUS TYPES OF MULTIPURPOSE SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WHICH WAS COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE IN 1980. AN OCTOBER 1982 NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR PERFORMING ARTS GROUPS LOOKED AT THE USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND MADE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES TO MEET THIS NEED. AND FINALLY, THE FAIRBANKS DOWNTOWN ASSOCIATION WHICH IS CHARGED WITH THE REVITALIZATION OF OUR DOWNTOWN CORE AREA HAS BEEN DISCUSSING PLANS WITH LOCAL AND NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS AND HOTEL OPERATORS OVER THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A MAJOR HOTEL DEVELOPMENT FOR DOWNTOWN.

WHY ALL THE FUSS? THE SIMPLE ANSWER IS THAT WHILE OTHER AREAS OF THE STATE HAVE BEEN UNDERGOING MAJOR EXPANSIONS IN THEIR AVAILABLE SPACE TO ACCOMMODATE LARGE GROUPS, FAIRBANKS HAS NOT ADDED ONE NEW STRUCTURE TO ACCOMMODATE A GROUP OF MORE THAN 400 PEOPLE SINCE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRAVELERS INN IN THE MID

60's. THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT NEARLY ANY GROUP OF ALASKANS WITH STATEWIDE REPRESENTATION WILL BRING A GROUP OF 500 OR MORE PEOPLE TOGETHER FOR A MEETING.

MOST RECENTLY, FAIRBANKS HOSTED THE WESTERN CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS. OVER 500 WESTERN LEGISLATORS, AND THEIR STAFF CONVERGED ON FAIRBANKS. WE HAD TO HOUSE THEM IN PRIVATE HOMES AND 5 HOTELS IN TOWN. MEETINGS WERE NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD AS THERE IS NO FACILITY WHICH CAN ACCOMMODATE THE PLENARY SESSIONS WHILE ALSO ACCOMMODATING THE SMALLER WORK GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH A CONFERENCE.

AS THE HOST COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, I CAN TELL YOU THAT THE TASK OF ACCOMMODATING SUCH A GROUP WAS NO EASY TASK.

PERHAPS MOST ALARMING, HOWEVER, WAS NEWS LATER IN THE YEAR THAT TWO LARGE STATEWIDE GROUPS HAD DECLINED TO CHOSE FAIRBANKS AS THE SITE OF THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTIONS BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF HOTEL ROOMS, MEETING ROOMS, BANQUET FACILITIES AND ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES.

THE FACT THAT THE ASSOCIATIONS OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS AND THE ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS CHOSE NOT TO COME TO FAIRBANKS WAS ALARMING. SO ALARMING THAT I FEEL PEOPLE IN OUR COMMUNITY HAVE AGAIN BEGUN TO FOCUS THEIR ATTENTION TO THE NEED FOR A TRULY MULTI-PURPOSE ACTIVITY CENTER TO BEGIN TO MEET THE OBVIOUS NEED.

WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF SB 319 A WIDE CROSS SECTION OF OUR COMMUNITY CAME TOGETHER TO CONCEPTUALLY DISCUSS THE IDEA OF AN ACTIVITY CENTER FOR OUR COMMUNITY. THEY ARE REPRESENTED HERE TODAY BY MR. GARY WILKEN WHO WILL TESTIFY IN MORE DETAIL IN A FEW MINUTES. WHAT I'D LIKE TO LEAVE THE COMMITTEE WITH IS THE MESSAGE THAT FAIRBANKS IS BECOMING SOLIDLY SUPPORTIVE OF THIS PROJECT AND EACH OF US WILL BE HEARING MORE FROM THEM IN THE WEEKS AHEAD. I ENCOURAGE THE COMMITTEE TO ACT FAVORABLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ON THIS LEGISLATION.

RESOLUTION NO. 2507

A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE CONCEPT OF A
COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER FOR THE CITY OF
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.

WHEREAS, many needs in our community are not being met due to the lack of a large scale, multi-purpose activity facility; and

WHEREAS, many organizations and individuals from the City have demonstrated their support of such a community activity center; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that the facility be useful for many years to come, be capable of future expansion, be complementary to existing facilities, and affordable; and

WHEREAS, the Community Activity Center Task Force recommends the continuation of the effort to build such a structure; and

WHEREAS, the support of local governments is vital to the continued effort;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, that they express their support of the community activity center concept.

PASSED and APPROVED this 27th day of February, 1984.

BILL WALLEY, Mayor

ATTEST:

CARMA B. ROBERSON, City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 83-20-2Y

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FY 1983-84 BUDGET
BY APPROPRIATING \$100,000 TO PLAN FOR A
COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER

WHEREAS, as interest has been demonstrated in having a Community Activity Center in the Fairbanks North Star Borough; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of our citizens to carefully plan for and evaluate the feasibility of such a facility; and

WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of Alaska has expressed interest in the project and requested a local commitment.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Assembly of the Fairbanks North Star Borough that the FY 1983-84 budget is hereby amended by appropriating \$100,000 from General Fund - Fund Balance to the Capital Projects Fund budgetary guideline entitled "Community Activity Center Planning" and increasing estimated revenue from contribution from General Fund in a like amount.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that this ordinance is effective the day after a signed contract for matching funds is received from the state.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that the Mayor is empowered to enter into a contract with the state for the matching funds.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 1984

Presiding Officer

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Assembly

SENATE BILL NO. 319

"An Act making special appropriations for payment as grants to the City of Fairbanks and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough for the construction of multipurpose activity centers; and providing for an effective date."

1/09/84

FIRST READING, SENATE
Referred: C&RA, Finance

2/22/84

Moved from C&RA by unanimous consent

3/07/84

Scheduled for Senate Finance Hearing

FISCAL NOTE:

\$42,000,000

SUMMARY:

SB 319 would appropriate \$24,000,000 from the general fund for construction of a multipurpose spectator activity center in Fairbanks. The contract would be managed by the City of Fairbanks. A Community Activity Center Task Force (volunteer group) was appointed by the City of Fairbanks and the Fairbanks North Star Borough to further define the type of facility needed.

Attached is a copy of the pamphlet prepared by the Task Force, including a list of local organizations which support the activity center concept.

SB 319 would also appropriate \$18,000,000 from the general fund for construction of a Multipurpose Activity Center in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. In 1979 a group of Mat-Su Valley residents formed a non-profit organization called the Mat-Su Recreation Center Committee, Inc. to promote the project. In 1980 the legislature appropriated \$50,000 for a feasibility study. The Multipurpose Center would be used by the school district during school hours, and by the community at other times.

Attached is additional information on the Mat-Su Multipurpose Center.

3/06/84

SB 319: Section 2

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is the fastest growing area of the State. The area has no general use public recreation or cultural facilities. Schools in the borough are at maximum use currently. Two schools will be double shifting in the 1984-85 academic year and many "portable" classrooms are in use. The time frame for school construction is at least two years. The construction of this multipurpose center, designed eventually to grow into a major school complex, will make the construction time frame much shorter when a school is designated to be built.

Currently, there are no public use meeting rooms in the greater Wasilla and Palmer area. The largest meeting room is at Wasilla High School and holds approximately 250 people. There is a desperate need for an area for large group meetings and cultural activities and performances.

The idea of enhancing recreational and cultural opportunities in the Valley is strongly embraced. The facility would provide areas for meeting rooms, athletic facilities and, potentially, presentation rooms, a focus of community pride, and use as a true multipurpose complex.

With the rapid growth of southcentral Alaska from a rural to an urban environment, the Matanuska-Susitna Valley has been left to be a "recreational and cultural desert".

SB 319: Section 2

The attached fact sheet from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District details the space and use problems that the area is working with. Page two of this memo includes explicit support for Section 2 of SB 319.

FACT SHEET ON THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Mat-Su School District is the fastest growing district in the state. Student enrollment has increased dramatically since May, 1981, when 4,422 students were enrolled. To date, enrollments are 6,967 - more than a 50% increase in less than three years.

This growth has 16 of 20 schools at or near enrollment capacity. Following is a summary of Mat-Su facilities:

- * Iditarod Elementary School - double shift next fall until the opening of Tanaina Elementary, scheduled for fall, 1985. Tanaina is predicated to be full when it opens.
- * Wasilla Junior High School - double shift beginning next fall until at least the fall of 1986, when a new junior/senior high is scheduled to open. We have five portables at Wasilla Junior High now.
- * A Wasilla area elementary school which opened this year is already at enrollment capacity. It lies in the fastest growing region of Wasilla.
- * Wasilla and Palmer High Schools and Palmer City Elementary Schools are predicted to be at enrollment capacity next year.
- * We are presently using 29 portable classrooms districtwide.

According to national statistics, Alaska is the fastest growing state in the union, and the Mat-Su Borough is the fastest growing region in Alaska. The bulk of the new population is settling in the Wasilla area, which is over-taxing schools and social service agencies. In the last 15 months we have accumulated \$70 million in bonded indebtedness for school construction. At present, we are at bonded capacity. The need for state grants to accommodate new school construction for the Mat-Su School District is critical.

Since Mat-Su has more affordable housing than Anchorage, the area is attracting young families which generally have two or more children, and this rapid growth is expected to increase this summer. The district's greatest enrollments are occurring at the elementary school level, particularly in kindergarten. Our core area elementary schools are tremendously impacted, and there is presently one junior and one senior high in the Wasilla area that absorb graduating sixth graders from five elementary schools.

Also hard hit is the school district budget, which is \$37.6 million for the current fiscal year. Next year's proposed budget is \$50.6 million, which is a dramatic increase to local taxpayers. The Mat-Su Borough Assembly has passed a resolution on the amount they will fund the district next year. That amount falls far short of the money needed to hire new teachers, purchase materials and cover operating expenses. Unfortunately, a large increase in the construction of single family dwellings does not increase the Borough's assessed valuation in proportion to the costs of educating the new students.

It is crucial that the State of Alaska review a provision to aid areas which are experiencing extreme growth. This growth not only affects schools, it burdens social service agencies, state trooper offices and the courts. As a school district, we ask your support for all legislation which will alleviate some of the costs of educating children. We view education as a statewide issue, and support like legislation for other districts which are overburdened with population growth.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District supports Senate Bill No. 319 for a multi-purpose activity center to be built in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. A recently completed census reveals that the Borough population has increased 70% since 1981. The unprecedented growth in population and the fact that the Borough has reached its maximum recommended bonding capacity has put a tremendous burden on the present school facilities for recreational and community meetings. The various public schools in the Borough are the primary focal point for community activities and recreation pastimes. Ironically at the same time the community is requesting more time for using the schools for non-school activities, the school facilities are becoming less available because of overcrowded schools, double-shifting, and budget constraints.

The District is convinced that there would be a mutual advantage in the building of the multi-purpose activity center. By building a needed secondary school on the same land as the activity center millions of dollars could be saved. The secondary school could utilize the activity center for their P.E. and fine arts programs and not have to duplicate those expensive features or buy the land.

Also, the people would begin to identify themselves with a regional concept rather than just the neighborhood school concept which the present smaller facility use seems to foster. This is a very important concept in an area of rapid growth where a community suffers from an identity crisis encouraged by commuting and the hectic pace of contemporary living standards. A regional activity center large enough to accommodate the needs of the people would polarize many facets of the community including sports clubs, civic organizations, local promotions of special events, and the public as individuals with special interests.

In summary, the Mat-Su School District enthusiastically supports Senate Bill No. 319 because it has the potential to serve the recreational and cultural interests of the community and to aid the District in fostering quality education at affordable prices through development of a multi-use concept.

Gordon C. Tope
Superintendent
Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District

... legal camper applied to their fires this winter if smoke pollution becomes too great.

State and local authorities have placed monitoring devices around the picturesque valley, which includes the area around the airport and the Mendenhall glacier, and specially trained officers soon will begin patrolling its neighborhoods.

Anyone violating a new city-borough woodsmoke ordinance, which means sending up a smoke plume blocking more than 50 percent of the view behind it, is sub-

... down so severe that wood-burning bans were declared several times last year, but "nothing that lasted much more than 24 hours," said Dick Neve, who heads the state Department of Environmental Conservation.

"It's an ongoing problem in the valley," Neve said Friday. "When temperature conditions are just right, the smoke hangs in there like a blanket. There are many days when people can burn their stoves, but they'll be watched much more closely this year."

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Measure would fund community centers

by Al Campbell
Times Valley Bureau

Wasilla — An \$18 million, state-funded community center for Wasilla would be an ideal way to ease the local taxpayers' share of meeting school and private recreational needs, according to Sen. Jay Kerttula, who has co-sponsored a bill to fund the project.

The building would be a "Taj Mahal" that would draw legislative funding from more vital services in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, says Rep. Barbara Lacher.

Kerttula, a Democrat, will be challenged by Republican Lacher for Kerttula's borough-wide senate seat in next year's elections.

Kerttula, Sen. Betty Fahrenkamp, D-Fairbanks, and Sen. Don Bennett, R-Fairbanks, have pre-filed a bill calling for a total of \$42 million to build community centers in Fairbanks and Wasilla, with \$18 million designated for this community of 3,000 people.

The senate president says the estimated \$300,000-a-year operating costs should be about two-thirds paid with state reimbursement to the school district, which would be the major customer for the complex.

Kerttula says private groups who would use the sports and meeting facilities would make up most of the rest of the cost.

Kerttula acknowledged the concept is "unique, but necessary" as a way to reduce school

district bonding totals which are rapidly approaching the limit of taxpayer tolerance.

He said with a central community facility, the local school district could build cheaper schools by eliminating the need for gymnasiums in many cases.

But Lacher said the \$18 million would be cut from the Mat-Su Borough's "share of the pie" for capital projects, and deprive the area of roads, sewers and other projects and services.

"It would be nice to have it," Lacher said. "But we need a great many things before we need a Taj Mahal."

The freshman legislator said "the days are gone forever when the state should be funding recreational projects. There are too many people hungry for other things."

Lacher said if the money for the center could come from some sort of "grab bag" fund, she would support it, but given today's political realities, the borough would be "left short" on other priority state requests.

Kerttula said there could be a demand for the centers from other areas, and where booming school population warrants them, such as in the Matanuska-Susitna area, they should be built.

But he said communities would have to demonstrate they could support them, or they should not get the centers "just because they want them," he said.

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RESOLUTION OF CONSENSUS AND SUPPORT FOR
COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER CONCEPT

A group of individuals and representatives from many groups and organizations throughout the community has come together to gather support for a multi-purpose COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER. Many needs in our community are not being met due to the lack of a proper facility. We believe that a facility can be designed and built which will be affordable, and will be truly useful to the majority of residents of the greater Fairbanks area. The groups and organizations listed below have reached consensus on the following points. We enthusiastically urge your support and active participation in these efforts.

1. The community needs a facility, or facilities, to accommodate large group gatherings. Residents would benefit from such facilities through participation in recreational, cultural and educational activities that improve the quality of life; by economic development of business, commercial and basic resource industries; and by bringing new people and dollars into the community through conventions and the visitor industry.
2. As presently perceived, three basic component functions need to be included in the COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER:
 - A. An arena with seating for at least 6000 to be used for sports, entertainment, trade shows, graduations, large meetings, rodeos, and other large attendance events.
 - B. A banquet hall capable of seating at least 1000 for dinner which could also be divided into smaller rooms.
 - C. A theater with seating for 800 people which could also be used as a lecture hall or auditorium even though built to theater specifications.

One additional component we feel must be addressed, and hopefully accommodated, is small community group meeting spaces, for groups numbering 10-50.

3. It is apparent that one facility and one appropriation cannot meet all community needs. Therefore, we commit to maintain in active consideration all similar capital needs in the greater Fairbanks area as expressed by various organizations and groups in order to seek and support funding on a prioritized basis for projects which meet other needs at other sites.
4. There are several sites in the greater Fairbanks area that could be acceptable for the COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER. There are many divergent considerations regarding site selection. Land availability and ownership, accessibility, availability of power and other utilities, desires of local residents and political considerations must all be taken into account. The decisions as to site selection may be controversial ones, and must be handled openly and professionally. We feel that site selection should be determined professionally during the developmental planning stages, and therefore for the purposes of planning for the type of facility desired by the community, and for gathering support, we agree to remain non-site-specific. A COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER in ANY reasonable location is better than no COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTER at all.

5. It is imperative that any facility realized be right for the community. It must be useful for many years to come, be capable of future expansion, be complimentary to existing facilities, and must be affordable. Cost of operations and maintenance, efficient administration and management, site selection and provision of support services will be the first considerations of the professional planning effort. Funds will be sought for architectural and engineering services, selection of firms to be open to anyone interested. Community input and knowledge will be a crucial contribution during the planning effort.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(3)

FURTHER:

Date: 3-19-84

3/1/84

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had SB 386

"An Act relating to the displaced homemakers program; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and recommends:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

CHAIRMAN



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3870

TO: House Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: House Community and Regional Affairs Staff

DATE: March 9, 1984

SUBJ: SB 386 Displaced Homemakers

SB 386 changes the definition of displaced homemaker by reducing from seven to three the number of years a person must have worked as an unsalaried homemaker.

Fiscal Information

There is no fiscal impact. The position paper (enclosed) states in the last sentence that this legislation would open up available programs to more Alaskans, and would not require a funding increase.

Enclosed as back up information is:

A fiscal note from the Community and Regional Affairs Dept.

A position paper from the Community and Regional Affairs Dept.

A position paper from the Department of Labor.

A position paper from the Alaska Women's Commission.

A packet of statistical information giving a profile on displaced homemaker programs, applicants and participants (from C&RA).

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

February 3, 1984

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

225 CORDOVA STREET - BLDG B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 264-2294

Position Paper

RE: SB 386

Sponsor: Rules Committee by Request of the Governor

PROGRAM EFFECTS:

This bill allows for individuals to be enrolled in the Displaced Homemaker Program following three (3) years of unsalaried service as a homemaker versus the existing seven (7) year requirement.

COMMENTS:

The Displaced Homemaker Program is designed to prepare individuals to enter the job market following an extended period of time (seven years) serving as homemakers for their families. These individuals for the most part have not been able to prepare themselves for the responsibility of sole support for their families as the need for entering the job market is the result of tragedy including death or disability of a spouse or divorce/separation. This bill changes the seven year provision for unsalaried service in the home to three years of homemaker service, as the present requirement, under State law, is an onerous provision.

The Displaced Homemaker Program has been in operation since February 1983. Statistics formulated for the first fiscal year February 1, 1983 through June 30, 1983 indicated that 337 individuals were interviewed for eligibility. Twenty-five percent (85 individuals) were ineligible. Of those ineligible, 70% (67 people) were not eligible because they did not meet the seven years in the home requirement.

Statistics formulated during the first half of the present fiscal year (July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984) indicate that 277 individuals have been interviewed for eligibility. Thus far the ineligible percentage has risen to 36% (100 people) ineligible. Of this 36% ineligible, 85% (85 people) are not eligible because they did not meet the seven years in the home requirement.

Contractors have indicated that advertisement of the seven year requirement may have kept away other ineligible participants.

In other ways, statistics show that the Displaced Homemaker Program is meeting its goal of placing lower income individuals in employment.

* The average monthly family income before the displaced homemaker circumstances was \$2,416/mo.

* After the death, disability or divorce of the spouse the family income fell to \$423.00 per month.

* The average number of dependents was three (3).

* Thus far, in FY 84, 54% of the individuals leaving the program went directly to employment (27%), school or a vocational program (27%).

* 6% of the individuals were referred to other social service programs for assistance.

* 60% of those served were white, 31% Alaskan native, 14% other minorities; 11% were handicapped.

Client profiles show that the seven year requirement discriminates against the younger displaced homemaker. The average age of a participant under the present requirements is 37 years old.

The average age of ineligible clients is 30 years old and the average number of months in the home is 3.16 years. This would indicate that the actual client population is much younger on the average.

For the aforementioned reasons we would advocate that the statutes be changed from the seven (7) year requirement to three (3) years. This would create no fiscal impact; it would merely open up the available program to more Alaskans.

Approved:

Emil Notti

Emil Notti, Commissioner

Bill No. Senate Bill No. 386

Date February 9, 1984

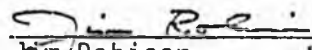
Title "An Act relating to the displaced homemakers program; and providing for an effective date."

Contact: Eileen Plate 465-2700
Jack Shay 465-2712

The recommended change in the definition of "displaced homemaker" from a person providing unsalaried services for a family for a period of at least seven years to three years is strongly supported by the Department of Labor. The length of time a person has spent providing unsalaried services for a family generally has little relationship to the fact that a person may be displaced through death of spouse, divorce, separation, desertion, or loss of family income, and need assistance.

Senate Bill No. 386 would not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Labor.

Approved:



Jim Robison
Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date _____, 1983

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 386
 Title: Displaced Homemaker Program Revision
 Sponsor: Rules Comm./Req. Governor Sheffield
 Requestor: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: C&RA
 Program Category Affected: _____
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Karen Perdue, Director
 Division: Community Development
 Approved by Commissioner: *Karen Perdue*
 Department: C&RA
 Phone: 465-4890
 Date: 2/3/84
 Date: 2/2/84

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/83



STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION

3601 C STREET - SUITE 742

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503

MEMO

TO: Senate State Affairs
FROM: *KM* Kathy Marshall, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 386
DATE: February 6, 1984

The Alaska Women's Commission is firmly committed to supporting the Displaced Homemakers Programs which provides education and employment services to women who have been homemakers and due to death, divorce or separation are forced to re-enter the job market. In the past, many women who requested this service had to be denied because they had not worked as a homemaker providing unsalaried services for their families for at least seven years. Due to the high cost of living in Alaska, very few families survive for seven years without both spouses contributing to the family income. However, in most cases the homemaker's contribution was in a low paying, frequently part time capacity. As single heads of households these positions do not equip the homemaker with skills to support the family.

Of the homemakers who were refused service in the Displaced Homemakers Programs last year, the average length of time they had been homemakers without paid employment was 3.3 years.

The Commission urges State Affairs to recommend approval for the proposed amendment in SB No. 386 to change the seven year eligibility requirement to three years.

Please contact the Commission office if you need any additional information about the changes in the Displaced Homemakers legislation.