

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1900-1900 00 / Z
3755 HSTA SB 278 - SB 300 631

ARTICLE II

Definitions

As used in this Compact:

- (a) "State" means a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- (b) "Home state" means the state which has issued and has the power to suspend or revoke the use of the license or permit to operate a motor vehicle.
- (c) "Conviction" means a conviction of any offense related to the use or operation of a motor vehicle which is prohibited by state law, municipal ordinance or administrative rule or regulation, or a forfeiture of bail, bond or other security deposited to secure appearance by a person charged with having committed any such offense, and which conviction or forfeiture is required to be reported to the licensing authority.

ARTICLE III

Report of Convictions

The licensing authority of a party state shall report each conviction of a person from another party state occurring within its jurisdiction to the licensing authority of the home state of the licensee. Such report shall clearly identify the person convicted; describe the violation specifying the section of the statute, code or ordinance violated; identify the court in which action was taken; indicate whether a plea of guilty or not guilty was entered, or conviction was a result of the forfeiture of bail, bond or other security; and shall include any special findings made in connection therewith.

ARTICLE IV

Effect of Conviction

- (a) The licensing authority in the home state, for the purposes of suspension, revocation or limitation of the license to operate a motor vehicle, shall give the same effect to the conduct reported, pursuant to Article III of this Compact, as it would if such conduct had occurred in the home state, in the case of convictions for:
 - (1) Manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;
 - (2) Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug, or under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders the driver incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle;
 - (3) Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used;
 - (4) Failure to stop and render aid in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another.
- (b) As to other convictions, reported pursuant to Article III, the licensing authority in the home state shall give such effect to the conduct as is provided by the laws of the home state.
- (c) If the laws of a party state do not provide for offenses or violations denominated or described in precisely the words employed in subdivision (a) of this Article, such party state shall construe the denominations and descriptions appearing in the subdivision (a) hereof as being applicable to and identifying those offenses or violations of a substantially similar nature and the laws of such party state shall contain such provisions as may be necessary to ensure that full force and effect is given to this Article.

ARTICLE V

Applications for New Licenses

Upon application for a license to drive, the licensing authority in a party state shall ascertain whether the applicant has ever held, or is the holder of a license to drive issued by any other party state. The licensing authority in the state where application is made shall not issue a license to drive to the applicant if:

- (1) The applicant has held such a license, but the same has been suspended by reason, in whole or in part, of a violation and if such suspension period has not terminated.
- (2) The applicant has held such a license, but the same has been revoked by reason, in whole or in part, of a violation and if such revocation has not terminated, except that after the expiration of one year from the date the license was revoked, such person may make application for a new license if permitted by law. The licensing authority may refuse to issue a license to any such applicant, if, after investigation, the licensing authority determines that it will not be safe to grant to such person the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the public highways.
- (3) The applicant is the holder of a license to drive issued by another party state and currently in force unless the applicant surrenders such license.

ARTICLE VI

Applicability of Other Laws

Except as expressly required by provisions of this Compact, nothing contained herein shall be construed to affect the right of any party state to apply any of its other laws relating to licenses to drive to any person or circumstance, nor to invalidate or prevent any driver license agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a party state and a non-party state.

ARTICLE VII

Compact Administrator and Interchange of Information

- (a) The head of the licensing authority of each party state shall be the administrator of this Compact for his state. The administrators, acting jointly, shall have the power to formulate all necessary and proper procedures for the exchange of information under this Compact.
- (b) The administrator of each party state shall furnish to the administrator of each other party state any information or documents reasonably necessary to facilitate the administration of this Compact.

ARTICLE VIII

Entry Into Force and Withdrawal

- (a) This Compact shall enter into force and become effective as to any state when it has enacted the same into law.
- (b) Any party state may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until six months after the executive head of the withdrawing state has given notice of the withdrawal to the executive heads of all other party states. No withdrawal shall affect the validity or applicability by the licensing authorities of states remaining party to the Compact of any report of conviction occurring prior to the withdrawal.

ARTICLE IX

Construction and Severability

This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state party thereto, the Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

WHAT OTHER STATES
SAY ABOUT THE COMPACT

WHAT MEMBER STATES SAY ABOUT COMPACT PARTICIPATION

ILLINOIS

"Our (motor vehicle administrators) overriding objective to serve all motorists and continue to provide the safest highway transportation system in the world. Compact membership provides all states with an opportunity to accept their share of responsibility in meeting this objective."

VIRGINIA

"While we are confident that many lives have already been saved as a result of the Driver License Compact, we will be far from realizing our real potential until all states are members. As long as even one state provides a haven for people who want to get a second or third license, there is a weakness in the security we are trying to build."

FLORIDA

"We believe the Driver License Compact promotes uniformity, highway safety, responsible actions on the part of the driving population, the one license-one record concept, and leads to a greater degree of reciprocity while assisting law enforcement."

UTAH

"The benefits derived from this association (as a member of the Driver License Compact) far outweigh the costs."

HISTORY OF THE LICENSE

HISTORY OF THE DRIVER LICENSE COMPACT

In 1958, the Congress of the United States enacted a law based on the Beamer Resolution--which reaffirmed the principle that the states should bear primary responsibility for traffic safety--and granted congressional approval in advance to interstate compacts to further highway traffic safety.

The Council of State Governments began drafting what would become the Driver License Compact in 1960, in close cooperation with state motor vehicle administrators and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). The DLC was supported early on by a number of individuals and organizations, including legislators from a variety of states, the Interstate Compact Committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law, the Western Interstate Committee on Highway Policy Problems, and the Western Governors' Conference.

Other organizations have endorsed the DLC, including: the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Grange, the National Highway Users' Conference, Inc., the National Safety Council, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Nevada became the first state to adopt the DLC in 1961. Mississippi followed in 1962, putting the Compact into effect. Ten additional states joined in 1963. The number grew to twenty by 1966 and currently stands at 29.

In March 1965, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators adopted a recommendation that AAMVA serve as the secretariat for states participating in the Compact. The Compact states ratified this action.

A Driver License Compact Commission (DLCC), made up of motor vehicle administrators from Compact states, was established in 1983 to administer the DLC and develop a long-term plan to increase membership and service. AAMVA also serves as secretariat of this organization.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q. Must highway safety compacts be ratified by state legislative action?
- A. Yes. An interstate compact is the most formal, binding and stable kind of agreement for cooperative action by the states. Since it is a contract among signatory states, it must be entered into by state legislative action. The text of the compact should be identical in all states, but supplementary provisions may be varied to fit state law and policy.
- Q. Does the Driver License Compact contain new concepts in driver licensing procedures?
- A. No. Highway safety compacts are "agreements between party states entered into for the purpose of resolving mutual problems in interstate highway safety. The provisions of the DLC closely parallel--and are consistent with--the provisions of the Uniform Vehicle Code, Chapter 6, which has been developed over the years by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances as a guide for state legislatures in dealing with licensing of drivers.
- Q. If a state has adopted the driver licensing provisions of the Uniform Vehicle Code, why does it need to adopt the DLC?
- A. Although the Uniform Vehicle Code provisions may have been adopted and general arrangements made with other states to implement its provisions, the Driver License Compact provides the stability and uniform applicability needed to control problem drivers effectively.

Q. Doesn't the National Driver Register provide adequate control of problem drivers?

A. No. It is only a partial remedy. The NDR covers about half of all revocations--those resulting from convictions of driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) and traffic violation convictions in connection with loss of life. It does not get information on other offenses, including many serious ones. And the Register does not automatically notify the home state of any out-of-state convictions of one of its drivers.

Q. What driver licensing principles does the DLC promote?

A. The following principles are emphasized:

- a. The driver's entire driving record, including out-of-state convictions, is known to the home state due to the exchange of information between states.
- b. The driver's record follows the driver on any moves from one state to another.
- c. The "one license" concept has become a realistic possibility among states in the Compact. Under the DLC, a driver should not be able to obtain a new license in another party state until surrendering a valid license and the driving record is reviewed. The only exception might be a driver who has never been licensed before.
- d. All drivers of a state are treated alike for purposes of suspensions or revocation, regardless of whether their violations occurred in the home state or out-of-state.

Q. Is information exchanged on all out-of-state convictions?

A. No. Only convictions which must be reported to the central state licensing authority in the state where the violation occurs; are reported to the driver's home state. Normally, this includes only the most serious violations. Parking violations and other minor offenses are not reported.

The DLC recognizes four serious offenses that require action against the driver, regardless of where the conviction occur. These are: (1) manslaughter or negligent homicide; (2) driving under the influence; (3) a felony using a motor vehicle; and (4) hit-and-run driving resulting in injury or death.

Q. May a state withdraw from this Compact?

A. Yes. Any party may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the enabling legislation. No withdrawal can take effect until six months after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice of the withdrawal to the governors of all other party states.

Q. Does ratification of the Compact affect other state laws or other interstate agreements?

A. No. Nothing contained in the DLC affects the rights of any party state to apply any of its other laws relating to licensing drivers. Nor does the Compact invalidate any cooperative agreements between a party state and a non-party state.

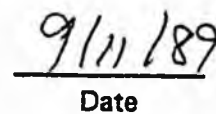


RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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Signature of Camera Operator


Date

S B

205

COMMITTEE REPORT
HOUSE

577

(7)

4/27/85

FURTHER: *Re. (circled)*

Date: May 6, 1985

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had USSB 283 (Fin)

"An Act relating to Winter Olympic funding; 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 *Suppl*
- [] reports it back without recommendation [] Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- [] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Handwritten signatures]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten signature]
CHAIRMAN

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SSB 283 (Fin)
Title: Winter Olympic Funding

Sponsor: Senate Finance
Requestor: House State Affairs
Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: DEPT. OF REVENUE
Program Category Affected: _____
General Government
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES			---	---	---	---
200 TRAVEL			55.6	6.4	6.4	6.4
300 CONTRACTUAL			---	---	---	---
400 SUPPLIES			.3	.1	.1	.1
500 EQUIPMENT			---	---	---	---
600 LAND & STRUCTURES			---	---	---	---
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS			---	---	---	---
800 MISCELLANEOUS			---	---	---	---
TOTAL OPERATING			62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			---	---	---	---
FEDERAL FUNDS			---	---	---	---
OTHER			62.1*	7.1	7.1	7.1
TOTAL			62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME			1	---	---	---
PART-TIME			1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY			---	---	---	---

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

* Administrative costs will be paid from the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund via the Alaska Winter Olympics account.

Prepared By: Representative Katie Hurley *Katie Hurley* Phone: 465-4963
Division: House State Affairs Committee Date: 5-6-85

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

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

7/1/84

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSSB 283(Fin)
 Title: An Act relating to Winter Olympic funding
 Sponsor: Kelly, et al
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: General Government
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: PFD - Admin Services DWP

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING		-0-				
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		-0-				
200 TRAVEL		-0-				
300 CONTRACTUAL		-0-				
400 SUPPLIES		-0-				
500 EQUIPMENT		-0-				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		-0-				
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS		-0-				
800 MISCELLANEOUS		-0-				
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-				
CAPITAL		-0-				
REVENUE		-0-				

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		-				
PART-TIME		-				
TEMPORARY		-				

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Jan Faiks, Co-chairman Phone: 465-4523
 Division: Senate Finance Committee Date: 4/24/85
 Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

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

7/1/84

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: SB 283
 Title: An act relating to Winter Olympic funding
 Sponsor: Kelly, et al
 Requestor: Senate Finance
 Date of Request: 4/15/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: General Government
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: PFD - Admin. Services DWP

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	55.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	6.2	.6	.6	.6	.6
400 SUPPLIES	-	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
TOTAL	-	62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	1	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary.

Please see attached

Prepared By: Ervin B. Jones, Director
 Division: Administrative Services
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
 Agency: [Signature]

Phone: 465-2313
 Date: 4/22/85
 Date: 4/24/85

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Department of Revenue
Administrative Services Division
Fiscal Note Analysis - SB 283
April 22, 1985

Assumptions:

1. The effective date set limits the requirements of the new section (P. 1, lines 9-21 of SB 283) to Permanent Fund Dividends for years after 1985.
2. The Department of Revenue will accumulate the total of contributions made under AS 05.35.100 and transmit this information to the Department of Administration.
3. An election made under AS 05.35.100 is irrevocable for the year of application.
4. There will be no DP chargeback in FY86 and thereafter.

Program Summary:

The Permanent Fund Dividend system is run on the mainframe computer of the Department of Administration. Section 1 of this bill will require several changes in the PFD program:

- 1) The PFD application will need revision to provide the donation options envisioned, and the instruction booklet will require changes.
- 2) The Document Processing group will need to review applications for the donation option and the data entry section will be keying additional information on each application.
- 3) The data processing programs of the PFD system will require major revisions. Specifically, the data capture programs, the warrant writing stream of programs, the screen-print programs, the history file programs and literally most of the 100+ computer programs that make up this very complex system will need to be revised. In addition, new programs will be needed to gather the information on donations by PFD applicants to provide the information to the Treasury Division of the Department of Revenue and the Department of Administration.

1. Positions

1 PFT Analyst/Programmer IV, R 19, @ \$4,100.75/Mo
including salary and benefits for 12 months = \$49,209

This position will augment the existing DP staff to perform the system analysis and programming required, as described above. This position would be needed for design and program only, with maintenance of the changes and new programs to be done by current staff (FY86 only).

1 PPT Data Entry Clerk I, R 8, @ \$2,120.77/Mo
including salary and benefits, for 3 months = \$6,362

This position would perform the equivalent
additional data capture (ongoing requirement)

TOTAL Personal Services \$55,571

2. Other Expenditures:

a) Travel - None.

b) Contractual:

1. 1 Wang 4250 workstation rented for 12 months
@ \$398/Mo, + \$805 for an emulator board, so
it may be used both as a Wang VS terminal
and an IBM 3278 terminal by the Analyst/Pro-
grammer = \$5,581

2. 1 Wang data entry terminal, rented
for 3 months at \$194.00/Mo, includ-
ing maintenance. 3 monthly payments = \$582

TOTAL CONTRACTUAL \$6,163

c) Supplies - computer paper, desk supplies
for two positions = \$300

d) Equipment - will use existing work areas = -0-

TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$62,034

3. Funding - Permanent Fund Dividend fund.

4. Section Cost Analysis - N/A.

Computations - N/A.

Economic Impact - N/A.

Impact on Local Government - N/A.

Attachments: None

Suggested revisions: None

C+U

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR SENATE BILL 283

An Act relating to Winter Olympic funding

Section 1

Creates the Alaska Winter Olympics account in the general fund. The Department of Revenue would revise Permanent Fund Dividend application forms to allow applicants to designate \$5.00 of their dividend into this Olympics account.

The Winter Olympics Account will be held in trust by the Department of Administration. Funds will be distributed to the U.S. Olympic Committee in Alaska for development of training and competition facilities as well as funding efforts to attract the Winter Olympics to Alaska.

Section 2

Effective date of July 1, 1985.

There is a \$62,100 fiscal note from the Department of Revenue for 1 full-time programmer position and 1 permanent part-time data entry clerk. The fiscal note also includes funds for contractual and supplies.



**Anchorage Organizing
Committee
for 1996**

6160 S. Airpark Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99502 Phone (907) 266-8343

The Advantages of Designating Anchorage as the Host for
the 1992 Winter Olympics

Anchorage, Alaska, America's fastest growing city, seeks to host the world as the site of the 1992 Olympics.

During the past decade, Anchorage has reaped the benefits of one of the strongest economies of the United States. Three times Anchorage has been designated as an All American City. The three main reasons why Anchorage is an ideal host are convenience, climate, and preparation.

Convenience

Anchorage lies on the air crossroads of the world. It's a center stop for international flights on the Polar and Great Circle air routes. We are equidistant from London, Tokyo, and New York. Anchorage's International airport has the capacity to bring in the athletes, officials, and spectators of the world in a comfortable and convenient manner.

Anchorage's time zone in relationship to the continental United States time zones provides a perfect setting for television broadcast. Our afternoon events will broadcast into prime time east coast and central time zones.

Anchorage and all of Alaska utilize state of the arts satellite communication equipment that links the state to the rest of the country and the world.

Anchorage is easily accessible from all major U.S. and international cities via our vast number of daily airline flights.

Climate

Anchorage's winter climate is similar to Zermatt, Innsbruck, and the Rocky Mountain resort communities. Lying at sea level, Anchorage averages 60 inches of snowfall annually. However, we are not subject to the wide variances of temperature that plague many inland cities. In addition, the hosting of the Games at sea level represents an opportunity to measure peak performance levels of the athletes.

Preparation

Anchorage has been planning to host the 1992 Games since 1981. The Municipality of Anchorage commissioned an extensive winter recreation and Olympic feasibility study in 1981. Since that study, through Project 80's capital improvements programs, Anchorage has spent millions in dollars in civic improvements, to include the Egan Convention Center, the Loussac Library, the George Sullivan Arena, the Anchorage Fine Arts Museum, and the Performing Arts Center.

In addition, Anchorage has valuable experience in hosting large scale events. We annually have the largest winter festival held in the United States, the Fur Rendezvous, which covers a two week winter period of athletic, cultural, and social events. In addition, our sports history provides a prestigious tradition of major competitions.

Winter Sports

- 1963- Olympic Trials
- 1969- U.S. Ski Association Alpine and Nordic Junior National Ski Championships
- 1973- Men and Women's World Cup Giant Slalom
- 1974- U.S./FIS World Championship Try-outs
- 1976- North American Championships
- 1977- Junior National Alpine Championships
- 1978- U.S. National Cross Country Championships
- 1978- Arctic Winter Games
- 1982- U.S. Senior National Alpine Championships
- 1983- Subaru Cross Country World Cup and Subaru Cross Country Nationals
- 1983- U.S. National Alpine Championships and Spring Series
- 1985- Junior Olympic Alpine Competition

In addition, the World Airlines Ski Championships have been held in Anchorage 18 times. The World Championship Sled Dog Races and the Iditarod Sled Dog Races both held annually, and in 1983 Anchorage held the USA-USSR Olympic Hockey Exhibition.

In addition, Anchorage annually host two 8 team NCAA Basketball Tournaments called the Great Alaska Shootout and the Northern Lights Invitational. The city has also been host to many world class events such as the 1981 Papal visit and the visit of President Ronald Reagan. Many other international events, conventions, and gatherings are held in Anchorage.

However, the most compelling reason to select Anchorage as the host of the 1992 Winter Olympics is to allow the world to see and experience the spirit and splendor of our people and our state. With a rich blending of cultures and some of the most breathtaking scenery in all the world, Anchorage blends the best of people and experiences that will benefit the Olympic movement.

Municipality of Anchorage



POUCH 6-650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502-0650
(907) 264-4431

TONY KNOWLES,
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

April 25, 1985

U. S. Olympic Committee
1750 E. Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909-5760

Gentlemen:

The Municipality of Anchorage wholeheartedly endorses the Anchorage Organizing Committee's bid for Anchorage to be the host city for the 1992 Winter Olympic Games.

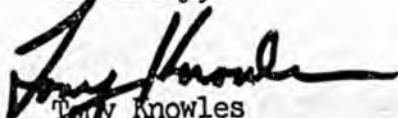
Our city has the facilities needed to host international competition. The George M. Sullivan Sports Arena and the Fire Lake Recreation Center house Olympic size hockey rinks which would be ideal for the needs of the Games. This would enable a separate tournament site as well as an Olympic size hockey rink as a practice site for teams during their off days. A third Olympic size hockey rink is located outside of Anchorage, on the Kenai Peninsula, at Soldotna's Central Peninsula Sports Center. In addition to the two Olympic size rinks in Anchorage, numerous hockey rinks, of smaller dimensions, are located throughout the city.

At Kincaid Park, Anchorage has the trails and courses needed to host International Cross-Country Ski Championships and has done so in the past. Also within Anchorage is Mount Alyeska. Alyeska has been the site for past World Cup Downhill Ski Races and is an ideal location for all Olympic downhill ski races. The city of Fairbanks, some 375 miles to the north, supports Anchorage's bid for the 1992 Winter Olympic Games and has graciously offered to host the luge and bobsled races at Birch Hill. This would complete the package of facilities needed to support the Winter Olympics in the nation's farthest north state.

Anchorage encompasses approximately 1,955 square miles and is home to 244,030 residents. It is only practical that we create and plan development around the winter months so our citizens may benefit from our public facilities. We, too, would like to host the international community and make them aware of our location and how we have planned our city with people and winter recreation in mind.

With the endorsements of the State of Alaska, the City of Fairbanks, Alaska, and the residents of Anchorage, Alaska, I would like to acknowledge and place all support behind the Anchorage Organizing Committee's bid for Anchorage as the United States representative for the 1992 Winter Olympic Games.

Sincerely,


Tony Knowles
Mayor

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

RECEIVED
APR 23 1985
MAYORS OFFICE

April 23, 1985

The Honorable Tony Knowles
Mayor
Municipality of Anchorage
Pouch 6-650
Anchorage, AK 99502-0650

Dear Tony:

Congratulations on your decision to become a bid city for the 1992 Olympic Winter Games. The State of Alaska wholeheartedly endorses Anchorage's bid, and I can assure you that you will receive the full cooperation of my office and of the officials of our great state in conducting the Games according to IOC stipulations.

The formal presentation of Anchorage's plans to host the 1992 Olympic Winter Games bears my personal enthusiasm and support.

Our state could not be more greatly honored than to be selected as the site for the Olympic Winter Games.

Sincerely,

Bill Sheffield
Bill Sheffield
Governor



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

April 22, 1985

United States Olympic Committee

Dear Sirs:

The University of Alaska, Anchorage is pleased to support efforts of the Anchorage Organizing Committee to host the 1992 Olympic Winter Games.

Olympic utilization of existing and planned University facilities is consistent with the long range goals of the University of Alaska, Anchorage. To this end, the University has the capacity to provide support in the following areas:

1. Housing of Athletes

The first phase of student housing is under construction. It will house 350 students. Subsequent plans call for housing for a minimum of 1800 students in the 1990's. However, sites have been located to accommodate 2500 or more in the same area.

2. Food Service

Food service is presently available at two locations on campus, and future expansion is anticipated consistent with the development of student housing.

3. Training Facilities

The Sports Center in a 60,000 square foot facility that would function very effectively as a training and practice site. A 90,000 square foot addition in close proximity to the student housing complex is in the preliminary planning phase.

4. Medical Facilities

The University of Alaska, Anchorage is within walking distance of a major health care provider, Providence Hospital, and is close to Humana Hospital-Alaska. Preliminary negotiations are underway to locate a large hospital on the University campus, the Alaska Native Health Center.

5. Transportation/Parking

Large parking lots are planned adjacent to the student housing and sport center additions. Although the campus is designed for easy pedestrian access to all areas, a campus shuttle bus is planned for those using outlying parking locations.

6. Scheduling

The academic calendar could be readily adjusted so that the campus could be fully utilized by Olympic athletes and officials.


The only caveat is that the additions to student housing, food services, and the sports center are subject to funding.

April 22, 1985
United States Olympic Committee
Page 2

The campus is shared by Anchorage Community College, so the availability of facilities and services requires the concurrence of that institution. Chancellor Herbert Lyon of Anchorage Community College will write a separate statement of support.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage is highly supportive of the Anchorage Organizing Committee's effort to host the 1992 Olympic Winter Games and will do everything in our power to make the invitation become a reality.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. David L. Outcalt
Chancellor

cc: Anchorage Organizing Committee
Dr. Herbert Lyon
Chancellor, Anchorage Community College
Dr. Donald O'Dowd
President, University of Alaska
Dr. Lee Piccard
Vice Chancellor for Campus Affairs, University of Alaska, Anchorage
Dr. Julie Carnahan
Executive Assistant to the Chancellor, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Anchorage's own Olympic Committee says 'Yes We Can'

Sullivan Arena, Kincaid Park and Mount Alyeska will get a thorough inspection on May 14 and 15.

That's when the United States Olympic Committee site selection committee will visit Anchorage. The committee will check out those and other facilities in Anchorage's first big test on the road to becoming the host city for the 1992 Winter Olympic Games.

The site selection committee notified the Anchorage Organizing Committee (AOC) by mailgram last Friday that it was coming, said Rick Nerland. Nerland is the executive director of the AOC, which is trying to bring the Games to Alaska.

In addition to touring facilities, the visitors will listen to the AOC's proposal of how the Games would be run. They'll also gauge the "substance and commitment of the citizens and leaders," said Nerland.

Nerland said he's confident the USOC delegation will be impressed, not only by the facilities already in place, but by the attitude of Anchorage residents. "This is a very hospitable and can-do city," he said. He wants to impress the committee, yet doesn't want to go overboard. "We're not going to put on airs," he said.



ron somers

Anchorage's second big test comes June 15. That's when the AOC presents its case to the site selection folks in Indianapolis.

Anchorage is competing against Portland, Ore.; Reno, Nev.; Lake Placid; and Salt Lake City.

Nerland would not quote any odds, but said,

"The closer they look at all the proposals, the better we look."

Anchorage assemblyman Rick Mystrom, president of the AOC, agrees that Anchorage stacks up well against the competition. It's way ahead of the others in hockey facilities, for example.

Alaska has three of the four Olympic size hockey rinks in the country: Sullivan Arena, Fire Lake in Eagle River and the Central Peninsula Sports Center in Soldotna. Lake Placid, New York, home of the 1980 Games, is the fourth.

"When we told the (USOC) committee in Colorado Springs, they just sat up," Mystrom said. Hockey teams could practice as well as play on Olympic size rinks for the first time ever, Mystrom said.

Mystrom offers a quick evaluation of why he believes Anchorage's competitors will fail: Lake Placid has already had the Games twice. Portland has problems with warm weather and long distances to event sites. Reno has gambling, something Mystrom said is probably a turn off to those in the Olympic

movement. Salt Lake City is starting late.

Even if the USOC picks Anchorage it doesn't mean the Games will be contested here in 1992. It only means that Anchorage could then submit a bid to the International Olympic Committee as the U.S. representative. That would come in the fall of 1986.

Mystrom said the odds are against Anchorage or any U.S. city of being the host for the '92 Winter Olympics because the 1988 Games are scheduled for Calgary, Alberta. The IOC likes to alternate continents and probably wouldn't have successive Games in North America.

But the Games could come back to North America in 1996 and, said Mystrom, "Whoever wins the (U.S.) bid for 1992 will most likely be the candidate for 1996."

"Can we do it?" said Mystrom. "I say 'yes, we can.' The only future out there is what you create."

□ Ron Somers is a reporter for The Daily News.

state news

Olympic bid wins support

FAIRBANKS — The Fairbanks City Council has passed a resolution supporting Anchorage's bid for the 1992 Winter Olympics. The council Monday, without discussion, approved the document asking the U.S. Olympic Committee to name Anchorage as the site for the games. Late last week, Anchorage officials asked Fairbanks to participate in the bid and if successful, host the luge and bobsled races at Birch Hill.

Agency buys nesting cliffs

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has completed the purchase of several thousand acres of important seabird nesting cliffs from two Alaska Native corporations, according to the federal agency. It reported paying \$7.2 million for 2,000 acres of land owned by the St. George Tanaq Corporation and 1,000 acres owned by the St. Paul Tanadgusix Corporation. The lands on St. George and St. Paul islands in the Aleutian Chain will be added to the 3.5-million-acre Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, the service reported. The agency reported the lands it purchased provides nesting habitat for close to 3 million cliff-nesting seabirds, including horned and tufted puffins, common and thick-billed murres, red-legged and black-legged kittiwakes, cormorants, fulmars, and three species of auklets.

Opinions sought on research

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management wants

to know what Alaskans think of giving the U.S. Air Force 4,108 acres of land along the Koyukuk River for seismological research. The Air Force has asked to add the acreage to the existing, 447-acre Indian Mountain Research Site near Hughes, according to BLM. "The additional acreage is needed to insure the integrity of data from seismic equipment," BLM reported in a prepared statement. For more information, contact BLM land official Mary Jane Clawson at 271-5060. Comments on the proposed land transfer must be delivered to the BLM by July 11.

Conservation to be discussed

Conservation plans for the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge will be the subject of a public meeting in Anchorage April 30, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The federal agency has begun preparing a land-use plan for the 19.6-million-acre refuge that covers the deltas of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. The area provides the nesting grounds for more than 200 million migratory birds — including 90 percent of the white-fronted geese in North America and 80 percent of the continent's whistling swans. The Anchorage meeting is scheduled for 7 p.m. at the Pioneer Schoolhouse, Third Avenue and Eagle Street. Other meetings, scheduled for the Yukon-Kuskokwim area, will be announced later, according to the service. For more information, call refuge planner Mike Evans at 786-3369.

From Daily News staff and wire reports



WANTED

INFORMATION

LEADING TO THE ARREST AND
INDICTMENT OF PERSON OR
PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR
THE FOLLOWING CRIME



TRIPLE HOMICIDE

Victims — Tom and Anne Faccio and Emilia Elliott
Location — 2051 Glacier
Time — between 5:30 and 9 p.m., Monday, April 22nd

Investigation indicated that Tom Faccio, his wife Anne and his sister-in-law Emilia Elliott were all shot to death in their residence between 5:30 and 9 p.m., Monday, April 22nd.

Homicide investigators are requesting that anyone who saw any suspicious cars or people in the area of 2051 Glacier between 5:30 and 9 p.m. on Monday or anyone who has information on the homicide call Crimestoppers.

Callers don't have to give their name.

Reagan

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and state offici
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of 1983 as spec
the president f



Anchorage Daily News



Winner, 1976 Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service

Gerald E. Grilly
Publisher

Howard Weaver
Managing Editor

Steve Lindbeck
Editorial Page Editor

Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1971 to 1983
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1967 to 1971

Alaska's Only Morning Newspaper • Founded In 1946 by Norman C. Brown

Bid for Olympics requires civic unity

A rush job is in order — and in progress — for Anchorage to make a serious bid for the 1992 Winter Olympic Games. The most important component in the package will be demonstrated civic commitment — and that, fellow Anchorageites, is up to all of us.

The genius of last year's successful Los Angeles Summer Olympics was in mobilizing the whole community to stage the event. Some 70,000 volunteers were recruited to perform millions of small chores needed for the Games. Businesses contributed human talents and mega-dollars. Localities, universities and private organizations worked together to prepare and operate facilities for competition. The Games spanned three counties and countless towns, neighborhoods, jurisdictions and avenues. They all had to work together one way or another to make the Games come off — and the fact that they succeeded was apparent on television for all the world to see.

That kind of cooperation is even more necessary for a relatively small community like Anchorage to stage the Olympics, for the work of staging the Games must be carried out by fewer people with fewer resources. A number of small communities — Grenoble, Sapporo, Lake Placid, Sarajevo — have staged extraordinarily successful Winter Olympics, and emerged with renewed civic spirit and energy that generated benefits for years afterward. They all did it with self-conscious, active community involvement.

Anchorage could, too. Hosting the 1992 or 1996 Olympics is an achievable and inspiring goal, but it can't be accomplished without significant private effort, and soon. Money and civic consciousness must be raised. Facilities must be planned and constructed — an effort that, given this northern locale, should be done whether Anchorage wins the Olympic bid or not.

A community consists of people. People need to consider their own views — pro or con — and express themselves at home, at work, in the halls of government. The time to do it is now.

MEMBER

STATE OF ALASKA

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3822

TENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
ELEVENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
TWELFTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
THIRTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE



283 MULDCON ROAD
STATION BOX 76
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 333-1179

SENATOR TIM KELLY

SENATE RULES CHAIRMAN

April 11, 1985
Immediate Release

Contact: Senator Tim Kelly
465-3770

KELLY INTRODUCES WINTER OLYMPICS BILL

Senator Tim Kelly (Anchorage) will tomorrow introduce legislation creating a special Alaska Winter Olympics account to permit state residents to voluntarily donate \$5 from their Permanent Fund dividend to be used for attracting the Winter Olympics to Alaska.

Under Kelly's bill funds designated for the Olympic program could also be used to develop facilities for Winter Olympic training and competition. "We have a unique opportunity to attract this international sporting event to Alaska while at the same time highlighting Alaska as a developing part of the world," Kelly said. "The positive economic effect of the Winter Olympics would benefit the State for decades to come," Kelly continued.

"The permanent fund check-off system, along with other private donations and corporate sponsorships, will permit the use of one hundred percent private financing to attract the games," Kelly said. With just a 40 percent participation rate from the public, in the dividend program alone, over \$1,000,000 would be raised every year. This level of commitment should help convince the International Olympic Committee of Alaska's readiness and willingness to host the games," Kelly explained.

"With the use of corporate sponsorships, as in Los Angeles last year, and television revenues, the Olympics can be staged here in Alaska with little or no cost to government," Kelly said. "I think many Alaskans will be pleased to support this private funding effort and this check-off mechanism will give them the opportunity," he continued.

"The idea of the Winter Olympics here in Alaska is not a flighty, grandiose dream but rather a down-to earth, affordable reality. We already have most of the important facilities, including a world class ski area, ice arenas, nordic skiing trails, and the new luge facility in Fairbanks," Kelly explained. "In past years we have hosted a World Cup alpine skiing event, hockey games between the United States and the Soviet Union, and a major nordic skiing event," Kelly said. "I think its time we put all the pieces together to attract the Winter Olympics and my bill will allow everyone to participate," he concluded.

clean-up going throughout the summer.

Though our clean-up effort focuses around the annual Clean-Up Day, litter prevention is a year-round job. We need help from the state and cooperation from individuals. If those are forthcoming, we'll get the job done.

A serious effort

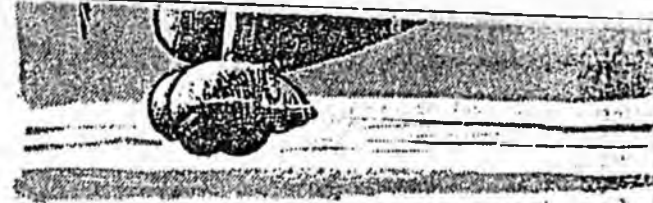
Anchorage is serious enough about its interest in hosting the Winter Olympics that it has put in a bid for the 1992 event even though it's likely the games will be held in another nation and a U.S. site won't be selected until 1996.

We're excited about the idea, too. Fairbanks likely will be called upon for considerable cooperation and assistance if Anchorage is chosen. Hosting such an international event would be an opportunity for the whole state to pull together, and we can be counted upon to do our part.

The concept of hosting the Winter Olympics has even captured the Legislature's attention. Under a bill introduced recently (SB 283), Alaskans would be able to donate \$5 from their Permanent Fund dividends to help attract the Winter Olympics.

Anchorage Republican Tim Kelly sponsored the bill to set up a special Alaska Winter Olympics account to manage the money, which also could be used to develop training facilities. Kelly estimates that if 40 percent of Alaskans donated \$5 each, a million dollars would be raised each year.

We don't know if that idea will prove practical, but do know that it demonstrates the sort of support our state will show for the selection of Anchorage as a Winter Olympics site. Here's hoping Anchorage is chosen.



What is there

Last evening I was driving out of New York over one of the 20 or so bridges that siphon half the daytime population out of the city when I saw a small, nondescript brown puppy about 8 months old cowering along the rail as cars whizzed by very close to him. One wrong move and he'd be hit.

So often when you see something when you're driving, you're past it before you have time to make the decision to stop. Last night several cars in front of me had braked and I spotted the little dog while he was at the side of the car in front of me. The dog was terrified. There was no direction he could go in without being hit.

Several years ago, under similar circumstances, I passed a dog lying in the center divider of a highway. He had been hit and I assumed he was dead but as I passed, his forlorn eyes looked up and caught mine. I did not stop.

Last night I put on my brakes and half expected the driver behind me

to start honking his horn. Leaving the car was a bit of a problem so I leaned across the door on the passenger side and called to the dog.

There was no honking. The dog hesitated a moment at me, looked around at his desperate situation and jumped in. He came and I barely got my hand to fend off a lick to his face. It was one of the greatest pleasures of my life.

That was all. The dog sat on his haunches with a newspaper, a hat, and a grocery list on his lap. He faced the viewer with a look of anticipation and said, "Let's go."

When Gifford, the English bulldog died, we were so sad we decided to get another. Besides, it was a kid's away from home. He was alone in the house.

Today's Thought . . .

A minister said to a man whose outlook was gloomy and pessimistic: "I think you have psychosclerosis. Did you ever hear of arteriosclerosis? It is hardening of the arteries. You have hardening of the thoughts, and it can be serious." The man said, "I get you. I am feeling badly because I am thinking badly."



By Rev. Paul Osumi

Letters

Clever idea

April 10, 1985
P.O. Box 1187

Delta Junction, AK 99737

To the Editor:

I note with interest legislation that would limit salaries of state and local government officials to that of the governor.

This of course is a wonderfully clever idea, but I believe I can improve on it. Rather than paying exorbitant wages for highly qualified individuals in important positions, we can simply take the low bidder. Here's how it might work: if we need a director for the University of Alaska Geophysical Institute, for example, we can just advertise worldwide for a director with the requisite qualifications. Along with their resume, we can ask that they submit a bid for sal-

the one that bids the money we'll

Since this may be for some, I have a proposal. That a cap is not wages. The quibrow should be the same logic legislation, we pool of cap we can randomly for this honor. this pool are. b the chairman of al Motors, An array of defense kyitsik, and range of salaries, but with it should be s bureaucrats' the cap wearc we may pay

Daily News - Miner

(USPS-183900)

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General Manager

SUE MATTON

Editor, Editorial Page

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Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: Kelly, Josephson,
Sturgulewski, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 283 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to Winter Olympic funding; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 05.35 is amended by adding new section to read:

10 Sec. 05.35.100. ALASKA WINTER OLYMPICS ACCOUNT. (a) There is
11 created in the general fund an Alaska Winter Olympics account. The
12 Department of Revenue shall prepare the permanent fund dividend appli-
13 cation to allow applicants to designate that \$5 of the dividend be
14 subtracted from their check and contributed to the Alaska Winter
15 Olympics account. Permanent fund dividend contributions shall be
16 deposited in the Alaska Winter Olympics account. The Department of
17 Revenue may use money in the Alaska Winter Olympics account to pay
18 administrative costs incurred under this section.

CS language

19 (b) The Alaska Winter Olympics account shall be held in trust by
20 the Department of Administration for distribution to the official
21 Olympic Organizing Committee in Alaska to be used to develop facili-
22 ties for Winter Olympic training and competition and to attract the
23 Winter Olympics to Alaska.

24 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1986, if the United States
25 Olympic Committee selects Alaska as the nation's nominee to host the 1992
26 Winter Olympic Games.

*was July 1 85
for 1992*

working

1/2

Introduced: 4/12/85
Referred: Finance

BY KELLY, JOSEPHSON, STURGULEWSKI,
DEVRIES, FAIKS, RODEY, ABOOD,
KERTTULA, FERGUSON, V. FISCHER
AND FAHRENKAMP

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 283

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

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18

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19

United States Olympic Committee in Alaska to be used to develop

20

facilities for Winter Olympic training and competition and to attract

21

the Winter Olympics to Alaska.

22

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1985.

Introduced: 4/12/85
Referred: State Affairs

BY CLOCKSIN, NAVARRE AND
GRUENBERG

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 35

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Urging the United States Olympic

6

Committee to select Anchorage as the

7

United States nominee for the site of

8

the 1992 Winter Olympic Games.

9

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

10

WHEREAS the Anchorage Organizing Committee is working to bring the

11

1992 Winter Olympic Games to Anchorage, Alaska; and

12

WHEREAS worldwide attention would be focused on the grandeur, spirit,

13

and bright promise of the state if the 1992 Winter Olympic Games were held

14

in Anchorage; and

15

WHEREAS this attention would encourage tourism in the state and stimu-

16

late the economy of the state; and

17

WHEREAS Anchorage, as a three-time All American City, is representa-

18

tive of the can-do spirit that is an inherent trait of the people of North

19

America; and

20

WHEREAS Anchorage and the southcentral region of the state where

21

Anchorage is located already possess many winter sport facilities of

22

Olympic caliber, including three of the four Olympic-size hockey rinks in

23

the United States, a world-class alpine ski run at Alyeska Ski Resort,

24

Nordic cross-country ski trails and training facilities, and winter

25

biathlon trails and training facilities; and

26

WHEREAS Alaska is ideally situated on the globe to facilitate world-

27

wide broadcasting of the 1992 Winter Olympics; and

28

WHEREAS Anchorage is an air crossroads of the world and an inter-

29

national community; and

1 WHEREAS all Alaskans share the spirit of adventure that is necessary
2 to Olympic competition; and

3 WHEREAS Alaska possesses the technology, willingness of spirit, and
4 warm hospitality necessary for a successful Olympiad;

5 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that it fully endorses
6 the efforts of the Anchorage Organizing Committee to bring the 1992 Winter
7 Olympic Games to the state and urges the United States Olympic Committee to
8 select Anchorage, Alaska as the United States nominee for the site of the
9 1992 Winter Olympic Games.

10 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the United States Olympic
11 Committee and to the Anchorage Organizing Committee.

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSSB 283 (Fin)
 Title: An Act relating to Winter Olympic funding
 Sponsor: Kelly, et al
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: General Government
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: PFD - Admin Services DWP

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING		-0-				
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		-0-				
200 TRAVEL		-0-				
300 CONTRACTUAL		-0-				
400 SUPPLIES		-0-				
500 EQUIPMENT		-0-				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		-0-				
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS		-0-				
800 MISCELLANEOUS		-0-				
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-				

CAPITAL		-0-				
----------------	--	-----	--	--	--	--

REVENUE		-0-				
----------------	--	-----	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		-				
PART-TIME		-				
TEMPORARY		-				

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Jan Faiks, Co-chairman Phone: 465-4523
 Division: Senate Finance Committee Date: 4/24/85

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 283 (Fin)
Title: Winter Olympic Funding

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: DEPT. OF REVENUE
Program Category Affected: General Government
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____
Date of Request: _____

Sponsor: Senate Finance
Requestor: House State Affairs
Date of Request: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES			---	---	---	---
200 TRAVEL			55.6	6.4	6.4	6.4
300 CONTRACTUAL			---	---	---	---
400 SUPPLIES			.3	.1	.1	.1
500 EQUIPMENT			---	---	---	---
600 LAND & STRUCTURES			---	---	---	---
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS			---	---	---	---
800 MISCELLANEOUS			---	---	---	---
TOTAL OPERATING			62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
GENERAL FUND			---	---	---	---
FEDERAL FUNDS			---	---	---	---
OTHER			62.1*	7.1	7.1	7.1
TOTAL			62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

POSITIONS:

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
FULL-TIME			1	---	---	---
PART-TIME			1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY			---	---	---	---

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

* Administrative costs will be paid from the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund via the Alaska Winter Olympics account.

Katie Hurley

Prepared By: Representative Katie Hurley Phone: 465-4963
Division: House State Affairs Committee Date: 5-6-85

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

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

working / SB 283

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: SB 283
Title: An act relating to Winter Olympic funding
Sponsor: Kelly, et al
Requestor: Senate Finance
Date of Request: 4/15/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
Program Category Affected: General Government
BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: PFD - Admin. Services DWP

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	55.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	6.2	.6	.6	.6	.6
400 SUPPLIES	-	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
TOTAL	-	62.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	1	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary.

Please see attached

Prepared By: Ervin B. Jones, Director
Division: Administrative Services
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: [Signature]

Phone: 465-2313
Date: 4/22/85
Date: 4/22/85

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

Department of Revenue
Administrative Services Division
Fiscal Note Analysis - SB 283
April 22, 1985

Assumptions:

1. The effective date set limits the requirements of the new section (P. 1, lines 9-21 of SB 283) to Permanent Fund Dividends for years after 1985.
2. The Department of Revenue will accumulate the total of contributions made under AS 05.35.100 and transmit this information to the Department of Administration.
3. An election made under AS 05.35.100 is irrevocable for the year of application.
4. There will be no DP chargeback in FY86 and thereafter.

Program Summary:

The Permanent Fund Dividend system is run on the mainframe computer of the Department of Administration. Section 1 of this bill will require several changes in the PFD program:

- 1) The PFD application will need revision to provide the donation options envisioned, and the instruction booklet will require changes.
- 2) The Document Processing group will need to review applications for the donation option and the data entry section will be keying additional information on each application.
- 3) The data processing programs of the PFD system will require major revisions. Specifically, the data capture programs, the warrant writing stream of programs, the screen-print programs, the history file programs and literally most of the 100+ computer programs that make up this very complex system will need to be revised. In addition, new programs will be needed to gather the information on donations by PFD applicants to provide the information to the Treasury Division of the Department of Revenue and the Department of Administration.

1. Positions

1 PFT Analyst/Programmer IV, R 19, @ \$4,100.75/Mo
including salary and benefits for 12 months = \$49,209

This position will augment the existing DP staff to perform the system analysis and programming required, as described above. This position would be needed for design and program only, with maintenance of the changes and new programs to be done by current staff (FY86 only).

1 PPT Data Entry Clerk I, R 8, @ \$2,120.77/Mo including salary and benefits, for 3 months = \$6,362

This position would perform the equivalent additional data capture (ongoing requirement)

TOTAL Personal Services \$55,571

2. Other Expenditures:

a) Travel - None.

b) Contractual:

1. 1 Wang 4250 workstation rented for 12 months @ \$398/Mo, + \$805 for an emulator board, so it may be used both as a Wang VS terminal and an IBM 3278 terminal by the Analyst/Programmer = \$5,581

2. 1 Wang data entry terminal, rented for 3 months at \$194.00/Mo, including maintenance. 3 monthly payments = \$582

TOTAL CONTRACTUAL \$6,163

c) Supplies - computer paper, desk supplies for two positions = \$300

d) Equipment - will use existing work areas = -0-

TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$62,034

3. Funding - Permanent Fund Dividend fund.

4. Section Cost Analysis - N/A.

Computations - N/A.

Economic Impact - N/A.

Impact on Local Government - N/A.

Attachments: None

Suggested revisions: None

WORKERS / 283

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR SENATE BILL 283

An Act relating to Winter Olympic funding

Section 1

Creates the Alaska Winter Olympics account in the general fund. The Department of Revenue would revise Permanent Fund Dividend application forms to allow applicants to designate \$5.00 of their dividend into this Olympics account.

The Winter Olympics Account will be held in trust by the Department of Administration. Funds will be distributed to the U.S. Olympic Committee in Alaska for development of training and competition facilities as well as funding efforts to attract the Winter Olympics to Alaska.

Section 2

Effective date of July 1, 1985.

There is a \$62,100 fiscal note from the Department of Revenue for 1 full-time programmer position and 1 permanent part-time data entry clerk. The fiscal note also includes funds for contractual and supplies.

Committee cites benefits to Anchorage of hosting Game

Continued from page P-1

Winter Olympics' nomination June 15-16.

Q. When will the International Olympic Committee make its recommendation?

A. The IOC will meet in October of 1986 to select the final site for the 1992 Winter Olympics. If Anchorage got the U.S. nod, it would make a similar presentation only on perhaps a grander scale.

Q. What are the costs of the 1992 Winter Olympics?

A. We are now looking at the specific construction and renovation costs for all the required facilities. The basis for this is a 1981 city study of winter recreation done by former Mayor George Sullivan.

The perception often is that Olympics are not a good financial investment. They are. Sarajevo, Yugoslavia budgeted \$170 million for their 1984 Winter Olympics. They ended up with a \$10 million surplus after all the revenues from television and marketing were accounted for. Everyone knows of the success of the 1984 Los Angeles summer games. The Olympics cannot be run for profit, but they can build

The perception often is that Olympics are not a good financial investment. They are. Sarajevo, Yugoslavia budgeted \$170 million for their 1984 Winter Olympics. They ended up with a \$10 million surplus after all the revenues from television and marketing were accounted for. Everyone knows of the success of the 1984 Los Angeles summer games. The Olympics cannot be run for profit, but they can build a legacy.

— Rick Nerland

a legacy.

Q. How many new hotel rooms need to be built?

A. At least 2,000 more hotel rooms need to be constructed, but 1,000 of them probably will be built whether or not Anchorage gets the Olympics. That would bring Anchorage's total hotel space to 6,000 rooms for the 20,000 visitors and 4,000 reporters expected to attend the 16-day event.

Q. Where will the Olympic Village be located?

A. That's another issue we're dealing with this week. Our first thought was to work with the University of Alaska-Anchorage to see if their master plan for stu-

dent housing would mesh with the Olympics' housing requirements. So far, we haven't completed that review.

We do know we need space for up to 3,000 athletes, judges and officials in a secure environment.

One option may be to lease cruise ships on a temporary basis. This is the first Winter Olympics at sea level so we would have that option. We're exploring now whether it's feasible to pull cruise ships out of sun routes in the winter and to anchor them here.

Q. What athletic facilities need to be built?

A. We'll need to upgrade the cross-country trails at Kincaid

Park and to add a biathlon course. We also must have a 70-meter and a 90-meter ski jump. We'll need a course for the bobsled and luge contests. Also, the speed-skating oval at Mulcahy Park must be upgraded.

Right now, we have an Olympic-sized ice sheet for figure skating and for hockey at the George M. Sullivan Arena. There's also lots of practice ice. The ski slope at Alyeska Ski Resort meets the downhill race requirements.

The William A. Egan Civic and Convention Center would be adequate for the press center, and Anchorage has all the necessary medical facilities.

As for cost, we have to obtain current price information before

we make any of those estimates.

Q. Where will the money to build these projects come from?

A. The Olympics are a media event, as has been shown by the broadcasting agreements Calgary, Alberta, reached for coverage of the 1988 Olympics. Those rights would be sufficient to cover all our capital and operating costs.

Q. Who is organizing the Anchorage bid?

A. The Anchorage Organizing Committee is a 21-member board from all parts of the community. We have opened an office at 6160 S. Airpark Drive, Anchorage, 99502. Our list of volunteers now stretches to 250. The budget is \$150,000 for 1985.

Q. What happens to the buildings when the Olympics are over?

A. They remain for the local population. You start to develop world-class athletes because they are training on world-class facilities. They would be used by people who would come to Anchorage in winter to ski on the downhill slope where a world record was set or on a cross-country trail where their hero raced. Tourism, for example, in Sarajevo has increased. People

want to ski where Bill Johnson the United States won a medal.

Q. What's being planned for cultural exhibits?

A. This is our best opportunity to enhance the entire city. A major thing is the completion of Project 80's buildings. I've already spoken with local groups about a variety of cultural activities that could be exhibited on the Pacific. Alaska's Russian heritage and the state's native culture are a gold rush.

Q. Is transportation adequate?

A. The People Mover and private carrier buses on contract would be sufficient. If we were to run short, we could lease a number of buses from the West Coast.

Q. What U.S. cities are expected to provide Anchorage with the toughest competition?

In terms of being well served, Salt Lake City and Lake Tahoe have the edge on Anchorage. Reno and Lake Placid have had some Olympics experience. But Anchorage has an advantage in being a "can city." I have no doubt that the city will be solidly behind

Anchorage looks ahead to '92 Olympics



Rick Nerland

Rick Nerland, 33, is executive director of the Anchorage Organizing Committee preparing Anchorage's bid to host the 1992 Winter Olympics. Nerland grew up on the sporting fields of Anchorage. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1974 and then joined his family's business, Nerland's Home Furnishings. Nerland said the \$43,000-a-year director's job with the private organizing committee is one way he can help provide world-class sporting and recreational facilities for the residents of Anchorage.

Q. How would Anchorage gain from the 1992 Olympics?

A. Officials in other host cities say the most significant benefit has been an enhanced sense of community pride and accomplishment. It is an accomplish-

30 minutes with . . .

ment on a world-class scale, an event that puts you in the eyes of the world for two weeks.

Secondly, there is a legacy of facilities available to citizens. That will significantly improve the level of the competition in the city.

Thirdly, it enables you to expand into cultural areas. The city would gain valuable experience in hosting and producing world-scale events. In essence, it puts your city on the map.

Q. When will Anchorage know if it wins the Olympic bid?

A. The Olympic Games are normally awarded to a city six years in advance of the actual games. The International Olym-

pic Committee at its May meeting decided, how speed up by one year the selection process at the national level.

Anchorage and four cities told the U.S. Olympic Committee on April 10 they were interested in hosting the 1992 Winter Olympics. Salt Lake City, Reno, Nev., and Lake Placid, N.Y., have expressed the same interest.

Each city must answer a questionnaire by May 1. The USOC site selection committee by June 7 will select the host city. Anchorage and make its bid. An Anchorage delegation to Indianapolis will make the final plea for the bid.

See Committee,

working / PDS

House to study bill to give checks to Olympics

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — Alaskans would be able to donate \$5 from their Permanent Fund Dividend checks to help attract the 1992 Winter Olympics to the state under a measure on its way to the House.

The Senate approved the bill (CSSB283) Friday, 17-0. The measure, if signed into law, would take effect July 1, 1986, but only if the U.S. Olympic Committee selects

Arch. Times 4-30-85

Alaska as host for the 1992 Games.

Sen. Tim Kelly, R-Anchorage, said Friday the legislation would help the state's Olympic organizing committee raise money to build facilities for training and competition.

"We're trying to help the organizing committee generate funds," Kelly said. "We're also trying to develop another weapon in the arsenal to get the games up here.

"It can raise in excess of \$1 million each year from private contributions alone."

The House, meanwhile, approved a measure (HJR35) Friday urging legislative support for bringing the Winter Olympics to Alaska. It was approved only after lawmakers were assured it wouldn't cost the state any public money.

others from physical injury; (2) obtain possession of a weapon or other dangerous object from a student; or (3) protect property from serious harm."

WORKING 283

Does not provide for an effective date (becomes law 90 days after signed).

Introduced April 11 and referred to Health, Education & Social Services.

Winter Olympic Funding

SENATE BILL NO.- 283, by Senators Kelly, Josephson, Sturgulewski, DeVries, Faiks, Rodey, Abood, Kerttula, Ferguson, Vic Fischer and Fahrenkamp. Would establish a program under which Alaskans could donate \$5 from their Permanent Fund Dividends to go into a special account to be used to develop facilities for Winter Olympic training and competition and to

1985

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS (Senate)(cont'd)

SB- 283 (cont'd)

attract the Winter Olympics to Alaska. Effective July 1, 1985.

Introduced April 12 and referred to Finance.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS (Senate)

Surimi
(commercial production of)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.- 22, by Senators Zharoff and DeVries. Identical to HJR 33, page 614.

Introduced April 9 and referred to Resources.

1992 Winter Olympic Games (Anchorage)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.- 23, by Senators Faiks, DeVries, Sturgulewski, Kelly, Kerttula, Abood, Bennett, Ferguson, Vic Fischer and Rodey. Identical to HJR 35, page 615.

Introduced April 12 and referred to Finance.

Guide Lic. & Control Bd.
(public confidence in)

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.- 18, by Senator Faiks. Directs the Guide Licensing and Control Board to adopt regulations relating to: (1) publication of notice of board meetings and the procedures the board follows at its meetings; (2) establishment of a maximum number of guides who can be licensed for a particular area; (3) objective and detailed criteria for the issuance and reassignment of guide area permits; (4) guidelines for placing conditions on the issuance or reassignment of guide area permits; and (5) other matters in which the public may perceive an appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest by board members.

Also directs the Board to comply strictly with and document its deliberations on regulations adopted in accordance with the resolution.

Preamble states that since three of the board's seats are occupied by licensed guides and many of the remaining seats have often been occupied by former guides or others with a direct persons interest

CSSB 283 FIN

SB 283

AN ACT RELATING TO WINTER OLYMPIC FUNDING, AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

PRIME SPONSOR: KELLY

CO-SPONSORS: JOSEPHSON, DEVRIES, STURGULEWSKI, FAIKS, RODEY, ABOOD, KERTTULA
FERGUSON, FISCHER, V, FAHRENKAMP

\$000 GENERAL(FNOTE)

\$000 OTHER(FNOTE)

CURRENT STATUS: (H) SA

DATE		PAGE	ACTION
04/12/85	(S)	782	READ THE FIRST TIME
04/24/85	(S)	905	FIN RPT CS & DP ZERO FISCAL NOTE
04/26/85	(S)	942	RLS RPT CALENDAR TODAY
04/26/85	(S)	943	READ THE SECOND TIME
04/26/85	(S)	943	FIN CS ADOPTED UNAN CONSENT
04/26/85	(S)	943	ADVANCED TO THIRD READING UNAN CONSENT
04/26/85	(S)	943	READ THE THIRD TIME CSSB 283 FIN
04/26/85	(S)	943	PASSED Y17 N- X3
04/26/85	(S)	943	EFFECTIVE DATE SAME AS PASSAGE
04/26/85	(S)	950	TRANSMITTED TO (H)

SB 283

MEASURE HISTORY

PAGE 02 OF 02

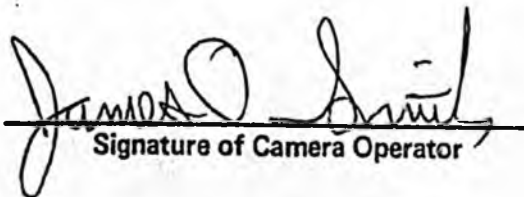
DATE		PAGE	ACTION
04/27/85	(H)	1134	READ THE FIRST TIME STATE AFFAIRS RULES

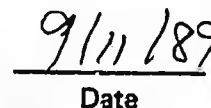


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Signature of Camera Operator


Date

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STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 300

Title: Disaster Relief Fund

Sponsor: Sen. Sackett

Requestor: House State Affairs

Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Dept. of Military Affairs

Program Category Affected: _____

Emergency Services

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	*	*	*	*	*	*
CAPITAL	*	*	*	*	*	*
REVENUE	*	*	*	*	*	*

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	*	*	*	*	*	*

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

NO FISCAL IMPACT

Prepared By: Representative Katie Hurley
Division: House State Affairs Committee

Phone: 465-4963
Date: 5-6-85

Approved by Commissioner: _____
Agency: _____

Date: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

7/1/84

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR SENATE BILL 300

An Act authorizing the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 from the disaster relief fund for flood disasters

Section 1

Under current law, the Governor may not authorize the expenditure of more than \$1 million from the Disaster Relief Fund. This bill would provide him with the temporary authority to expend more in anticipation of spring floods which are likely to occur. Flooding that occurs in any part of the state would be eligible for disaster relief money.

Section 2

The temporary authority to spend over \$1 million expires on January 15, 1986.

Section 3

Immediate effective date.

RECEIVED APR 2 1985

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

ALASKA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

P.O. BOX 2287
PALMER, ALASKA 99645
PHONE: (907) 266-1370
(907) 378-3061

April 16, 1985

The Honorable John Sackett
Alaska Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sackett:

The Alaska Division of Emergency Services (ADES), has implemented its annual Spring Breakup Program in an attempt to prevent community flooding, and in those instances where it cannot be prevented, to minimize the effects of flooding on people and property.

Our mitigation efforts have been directed towards preventing the development of ice jams which cause most of the flooding during breakup on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. This prevention consists of spreading sand, by aircraft, approximately a month before breakup at selected (known) jam points. The sand absorbs radiation from the sun and causes the ice to weaken and fracture before the upstream ice breaks up and moves downstream. The downstream ice then moves freely through the choke point. No program to prevent river flooding has ever been 100% effective but no river community has experienced major flooding due to ice jams in those areas we have sanded since the program began. Sanding is conducted by the Division from Galena on the Yukon River and from Aniak on the Kuskokwim River. A modified sanding effort is conducted from Fairbanks on the Tanana River.

As part of an on-going public awareness program we have mailed the enclosed material to each community, in your district, with a history of flooding or the potential for flooding during Spring Breakup. Hopefully this package, along with the assistance provided by the Division's Emergency Management Officers, will prepare the communities for possible flooding, thereby reducing the threat to life and property.

MILITARY AFFAIRS (letter)
Spring Breakup Program Outline

See 19

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Jay Hogan, Associate Director
Office of Management and Budget
Office of the Governor

DATE: Jan. 25, 85

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-4600

FROM: *R.L.R.* Richard L. Rountree, Director
Admin. & Support Services Division
Dept. of Military & Veterans Affairs

SUBJECT: FY-85 Supplemental

The Department of Military & Veterans Affairs requests a supplemental appropriation for current year FY-85 for the Disaster Planning & Control BRU, State Emergency Management component. This funding (40.0) is needed for the purchase and placement of sand at strategic locations on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers to help prevent flooding caused by Ice Jams.

The funding for Flood Control was short funded due to budget cuts in the FY-85 budget authorizations.

Note: The FY-84 actual expenditures for flood control was 78.1.

The FY-85 authorization	40.0
Supplemental Request	<u>40.0</u>
Projected need	80.0 GF

If this supplemental is not funded it could result in extensive flooding along the rivers thereby creating disasters when populated areas are flooded.

Attached is a memo from the program manager which states the impact of the projected shortfall.

OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

JAN 25 1985

BUDGET REVIEW

Request for: (40.0)
FLOOD CONTROL SUPPLEMENTAL

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Edward G. Pagano
Major General, AK NG
The Adjutant General
Department of Military
and Veterans Affairs

DATE: January 18, 1985

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 249-1370

FROM: *Lloyd Turner*
Lloyd Turner, Director
Division of Emergency Services
Department of Military
and Veterans Affairs

SUBJECT: Flood control Supplemental
Appropriation

Request a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$50,000.00 for Flood Control, to restore the funding level necessary to provide sanding and river reconnaissance at a level commensurate with past requirements. The National Weather Service's prediction for Spring Breakup flooding for Alaska identifies the risk to be much higher than normal this year.

One of the heaviest snow packs in several years blankets all of Alaska with exception of some areas on the south slopes of the Brooks Range - the North Slope - the Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas. In the heavy snow areas, the snow pack is on the order of 150 to 300 percent of the normal for early January. This is more snow than usually exists at the end of the winter in an average year.

Above normal precipitation is forecast for all areas through mid-February which is expected to continue the heavy buildup of snow on the major river basins in Alaska.

Snow cover is the main antecedent factor in producing Spring Breakup flooding. To reiterate, based on the current snow cover on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Susitna, Copper and Kobuk River Basins, and the projected precipitation for January and February, the risk of Spring Breakup flooding is much higher than normal this year.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR

John C. Sackett

CO-CHAIRMAN
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

MEMBER
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE
SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES



Senate

HOME ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 11
RUBY, ALASKA 99768

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
TELEPHONE 465-3753

ANCHORAGE
TELEPHONE 272-3404

M E M O R A N D U M

Date: April 30, 1985

To: SENATOR JAN FAIKS
Co-Chair, SFC

From: SENATOR JOHN C. SACKETT *JCS*

Subj: SB-300 / authorizing the expenditure of more than \$1 million from the disaster relief fund for flood disasters.

Under AS 44.19.048, the Governor may expend up to \$1 million dollars for the purpose of disaster relief. Flooding is defined as a natural disaster in AS 44.19.050. In order for the Governor to spend more than \$1 million in disaster relief funds, the Governor must have legislative approval. This bill grants that approval NOW before the legislature adjourns because reports from the National Weather Service, River Forecast Center, are predicting a HIGH potential for flooding on the major drainage systems in the State. (Division of Emergency Services, Donald Drury)

I have enclosed the following documents to familiarize members with the dangerous potential of flooding this Spring.

1. Spring Breakup Program Outline (Military Affairs)
2. Spring Breakup Briefing (Division of Emergency Services)
3. Flood Fight Centers (Division of Emergency Services)
4. Flood Emergency Checklist
5. Memo to Jay Hogan from Military Affairs requesting an additional \$40.0 for river sanding.
6. April 24, 1985 River breakup forecast and flood potential
7. April 17, 1985 River breakup forecast and flood potential

By granting the Governor the authority to exceed the \$1 million limitation for disaster relief, we will avoid the unnecessary and costly expense of a special session to provide that authority.

The authority to expend more than \$1 million terminate Jan. 15, 1985.

§ 44.19.046

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(LA 1959)

employees, §§ 109.

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§ 44.19.048

STATE GOVERNMENT

§ 44.19.048

the person appointed under AS 44.19.040 succeeds directly to the office of acting governor until successors to the respective offices are elected in a special election. (§ 5 ch 174 SLA 1959)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.150. Renumbered in 1980. and time of calling special election, see AS 15.40.230.

Cross references. — As to condition

Article 3. Disaster and Emergency Relief Funds.

Section	Section
48. Disaster relief fund	50. Definition
49. Grants and loans to municipalities damaged by natural disaster	52. Fuel emergency fund

Revisor's notes. — In 1980, the sections of this chapter were extensively renumbered. For derivations of current sections and current disposition of former sections consult the parallel reference table at the beginning of this title and the Table of Sections Amended, Etc. in binder no. 8.

Sec. 44.19.048. Disaster relief fund. (a) There is in the Office of the Governor a disaster relief fund. The Department of Revenue is custodian of the fund.

(b) Subject to the restrictions of (d) and (e) of this section, the governor may, without additional legislative authorization, expend not more than \$1,000,000 of the assets of the disaster relief fund for the following purposes:

(1) to implement provisions of law relating to disaster relief in the case of a disaster as defined in AS 44.19.050 occurring after October 11, 1967;

(2) to alleviate the effects of a disaster as defined in AS 44.19.050 occurring after October 11, 1967, by making loans or grants to persons or municipalities on terms the governor considers appropriate or by other means the governor considers appropriate.

(c) Subject to the restrictions of (d) and (e) of this section, the governor may, without additional legislative authorization, expend for any fiscal year not more than \$500,000 of the assets of the disaster relief fund to prevent or minimize the effects of an event which occurs in any part of the state after October 11, 1967 and which, in the determination of the governor, poses a direct and imminent threat of resulting in a disaster of sufficient magnitude and severity to justify state action.

(d) Expenditures authorized by the legislature to alleviate effects of the natural disaster occurring on August 14, 1967 shall be reimbursed to the general fund from the disaster relief fund before any other expenditures may be made from the disaster relief fund.

Sen Sackett

(2)

BRIEFING FOR SPRING BREAKUP 1985
BY DONALD DRURY
CHIEF, OPERATIONS, ADES

EACH YEAR AT THIS TIME THE DIVISION DIRECTS ITS MAJOR EFFORT TOWARDS SPRING BREAKUP AND THE POTENTIAL FLOODING OF THE RIVER COMMUNITIES. THIS YEAR THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, RIVER FORECAST CENTER, HAS PREDICTED A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING ON THE MAJOR DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IN THE STATE, THIS PREDICTION IS BASED ON A COMBINATION OF FACTORS:

- CONTINUED COLDER THAN NORMAL TEMPERATURES TO THE WEST WITH NEARER TO NORMAL TEMPERATURES TO THE EAST.
- HIGHER SNOWPACK THEN NORMAL
- THICKNESS AND HARDNESS OF THE RIVER ICE

ALL OF THESE HAVE COMBINED TO PRESENT AN INCREASED POTENTIAL FOR MAJOR FLOODING.


I WOULD LIKE TO IDENTIFY THE MAJOR RIVER SYSTEMS, THE NWS PREDICTION FOR POTENTIAL FLOODING, AND OUR EXPERIENCE WITH THESE SYSTEMS DURING BREAKUP.

The Honorable John Sackett
Page 2
April 16, 1985

Data gathering and hazard assessment of flooding potential will be accomplished on a daily basis by aerial reconnaissance of the rivers as breakup occurs. We will be working with the National Weather Service, Corps of Engineers, National Guard, other State and federal agencies and the local community leaders in preparing operational plans for warning and response.

If you have any suggestions or recommendations that will enable us to improve this information package or better respond to the needs of the communities in your district, please contact me.

Sincerely,


Lloyd L. Turner
Director

LIT:DRD:kd
Enclosures: as stated

1. COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (MODERATE)

FLOODING OF THIS SYSTEM NORMALLY OCCURS IN THE SUMMER FROM HEAVY RAINS, SNOW AND GLACIER MELT. GLACIATION IN THE WINTER HAS ALSO POSED PROBLEMS. WE HAVEN'T HAD BREAKUP FLOODING IN THIS AREA FOR OVER 20 YEARS. THE COMMUNITY OF COPPER CENTER COULD EXPERIENCE FLOODING IF AN ICE JAM FORMED ON THE COPPER RIVER AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KLUTINA RIVER.

2. TANANA RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (MODERATE TO HIGH)

AGAIN, FLOODING NORMALLY OCCURS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS ON THIS DRAINAGE SYSTEM. THE EXCEPTION BEING OLD MINTO AND MANLEY, THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED FLOODING IN THE PAST BUT HAVE NOT DECLARED A DISASTER BECAUSE OF SPRING FLOODING. THE POSSIBILITY THAT NENANA COULD FLOOD EXISTS.

3. CHENA RIVER BASIN (MODERATE)

FLOODING OF FAIRBANKS BY THE CHENA RIVER HAS BEEN DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS FROM HEAVY RAINFALL. THIS IS WHAT CAUSED THE '67 FLOOD. THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS COMPLETED A FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT FOR THE CHENA RIVER LAST YEAR AND THEY FEEL THE PROJECT CAN HANDLE ANY MAJOR FLOODING OF FAIRBANKS, BY THE CHENA RIVER. NEW LOW LYING SUBDIVISIONS (STEAMBOATS) ALONG THE TANANA RIVER IN FAIRBANKS ARE SUBJECT TO FLOODING.

4. SUSITNA RIVER (HIGH)

ONLY ONE COMMUNITY ON THE SUSITNA POSES A PROBLEM OF FLOODING FROM SPRING BREAKUP AND THAT IS TALKEETNA.

5. KOYUKUK RIVER (MODERATE TO HIGH)

THE KOYUKUK RIVER FLOWS INTO THE YUKON RIVER AND WILL BE GOVERNORED BY ALL OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE YUKON RIVER PATTERN. FOUR (4) VILLAGES COULD BE AFFECTED BY SPRING BREAKUP FLOODING. ALLAKAKET, HUGHES, HUSLIA AND KOYUKUK ITSELF.

6. KOBUK RIVER (HIGH)

THE KOBUK RIVER ALWAYS HAS A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING ITS COMMUNITIES DUE TO THE TERRAIN IN THAT AREA, EACH YEAR KOBUK, SHUNGNAK, AMBLER, KIANA AND NOORVIK ARE SUBJECTED TO HIGH WATER AND SOME MINOR FLOODING. AT LEAST ONE COMMUNITY EACH YEAR WANTS TO BE EVACUATED TO KOTZEBUE. THIS IS A CARRY OVER FROM THE SEVENTIES PRIOR TO THE MOLLY HOOTCH ACT WHEN THERE WERE NO FACILITIES ON HIGH GROUND IN THE COMMUNITIES TO HOUSE PEOPLE UNTIL FLOOD WATERS RECEDED. SINCE THE SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN BUILT IN EACH COMMUNITY (ON PILINGS OR HIGH GROUND) THIS NO LONGER TRUE. NO COMMUNITY ON THE KOBUK HAS DECLARED A DISASTER DUE TO FLOODING.

7. YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (HIGH)

ALL LOW LYING COMMUNITIES IN THIS DRAINAGE SYSTEM ARE SUBJECT TO FLOODS AND HAVE A HISTORY OF SPRING BREAKUP FLOODING. ICE JAMS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MOST OF THIS FLOODING AND ARE UNPREDICTABLE. BASICALLY, WHAT THE WEATHER SERVICE IS SAYING, IF ICE JAMS OCCUR, MORE WATER THAN NORMAL WILL BE IN THE SYSTEM AND FLOODING WILL BE WORSE. INSTEAD OF MINOR FLOODING IN THE COMMUNITIES IT WILL BE MAJOR.

8. KUSKOKWIM RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (HIGH)

THE SAME CONDITIONS APPLY ON THE YUKON EXCEPT THAT THE KUSKOKWIM HAS MORE COMMUNITIES IN THE LOW LYING DELTA AREAS AND FLOODING COULD OCCUR DUE TO HIGH RUNOFF WITHOUT THE ICE JAMS. ADDITIONALLY, THESE DELTA AREAS CAN BE FLOODED DUE TO A COMBINATION OF HIGH TIDES AND OFFSHORE WINDS BLOWING ICE INTO SHORE PREVENTING DRAINAGE OF THE SYSTEM.

EXCLUDING THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES HAVE THE HIGHEST POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING:

COPPER RIVER: COPPER CENTER

TANANA RIVER: OLD MINTO, MANLEY, WE'LL ALSO KEEP A CLOSE EYE ON NENANA

CHENA RIVER: FAIRBANKS

SUSITNA RIVER: TALKEETNA

KOYUKUK RIVER: ALLAKAKET, HUGHES, HUSLIA, KOYUKUK

KOBUK RIVER: KOBUK, SHUNGNAK, AMBLER, KIANA, NOORVIK

AS YOU ARE AWARE, THE DIVISION HAS FOUR (4) MAJOR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN REGARD TO SPRING BREAKUP AND I WILL OUTLINE OUR ACTIONS AND PLANS AS OF TO DATE.

MITIGATION - ACTIVITIES CONSIST OF THE RIVER SANDING PROGRAM ON THE TANANA, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS.

- THE TANANA RIVER AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE CHENA RIVER WAS SANDED FROM FAIRBANKS ON APRIL 9TH.
- THE YUKON RIVER WAS SANDED FROM GALENA STARTING ON APRIL 12TH AND WAS COMPLETED ON APRIL 18TH.
- THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS SANDED FROM ANIAK AND THIS WAS STARTED ON APRIL 22ND AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED NOT LATER THAN APRIL 26TH.

SANDING OF THESE RIVERS WAS REDUCED THIS YEAR DUE TO A LACK OF FUNDING. THE USE OF SMALLER AIRCRAFT HAS GIVEN US BETTER DISPERSAL PATTERNS SO THE MINOR REDUCTIONS SHOULD HAVE NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON THE PROGRAM.

PREPAREDNESS

- FLOOD PACKAGES HAVE BEEN SENT TO EACH COMMUNITY LEADER OF THOSE FLOOD PRONE COMMUNITIES. THE PACKAGE INCLUDES INSTRUCTIONS ON WHAT TO DO "PRIOR TO - DURING - AND AFTER THE FLOOD." THEY ALSO IDENTIFIED ACTIONS THAT ADES WOULD BE TAKING DURING BREAKUP AND THE ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO COMMUNITIES IN THE EVENT OF POTENTIAL OR ACTUAL FLOODING.

- EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICERS HAVE MET WITH OR ARE SCHEDULED TO MEET WITH SELECTED COMMUNITIES TO PREPARE OR UPDATE FLOOD PLANS I.E., FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH, MAT-SU BOROUGH, NENANA, TALKEETNA, GALENA, ANIAK, TANANA.
- A SPECIAL CITY HOPPING PROGRAM HAS BEEN SCHEDULED TO START ON APRIL 29TH TO MEET WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF SELECTED COMMUNITIES ON THE YUKON & KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. THIS IS BEING FUNDED UNDER THE TRAINING CONTRACT'S PUBLIC OFFICIALS CONFERENCE PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM WILL HAVE THE THREE (3) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICERS ON THE RIVERS FOR APPROXIMATELY FIVE (5) DAYS.

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICERS IN ADDITION TO ASSISTING THE COMMUNITIES IN ADDITION TO ASSISTING THE COMMUNITIES IN PREPARING FOR BREAKUP WILL GATHER NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR ASSISTING THE COMMUNITIES IN THE EVENT OF FLOODING.

Division of Emergency Services

- THE DIVISION HAS ALREADY BEGUN CLOSE COORDINATION WITH THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE AND THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. WE ARE RECEIVING WEEKLY UPDATED RIVER FORECASTS AND A NWS HYDROLOGIST WILL BE GOING OUT WITH OUR EMO'S TO TRAIN THEM IN PREPARATION FOR THE RIVER WATCH PROGRAM. ADDITIONALLY WE ARE WORKING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO COORDINATE THEIR RESPONSE IN THE EVENTS OF FLOODING.

• PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE OVERLAP DURING SPRING BREAKUP IN THE SENSE WE ACTIVATE OUR RIVER WATCH PROGRAM AND HAVE PEOPLE IN THE FIELD DURING THE CRITICAL PERIOD. THE RIVER WATER PROGRAM WILL BE ACTIVATED BASED ON ACTUAL BREAKUP CONDITIONS AND IS A COMBINED EFFORT OF ADES, NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE AND THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. THEIR PRIMARY MISSION IS TO PROVIDE WARNING TO DOWNSTREAM COMMUNITIES.

THEY STAY WITH THE BREAKUP PROCESS BEGINNING AT EAGLE ON THE YUKON, MONITORING IT UNTIL IT REACHES THE YUKON/KUSKOKWIM DELTA ON THE COAST. IF A COMMUNITY FLOODS, THE ADES EMO IMMEDIATELY GOES TO THAT VILLAGE AND BECOMES THE ADES ON-SCENE REPRESENTATIVE. A RELIEF EMO IS SENT OUT TO CONTINUE WITH THE RIVER WATCH PROGRAM.

IN THE EVENT OF FLOODING OF MULTIPLE COMMUNITIES OR A MAJOR COMMUNITY SUCH AS FAIRBANKS OR BETHEL, THE DIVISION HAS IDENTIFIED REGIONAL FLOOD FIGHT CENTERS. THESE CENTERS ARE TO BE ACTIVATED IN THE EVENT WE CANNOT EFFECTIVELY WORK THEM FROM OUR WASILLA LOCATION.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES WILL BE AS IDENTIFIED IN THE DIVISIONS SOP, THE ONLY EXCEPTION BEING THAT IN MOST CASES WE WILL HAVE SOMEONE ON-SCENE AT THE TIME OF THE OCCURRENCE. THE ON-SCENE REPRESENTATIVE WILL REPORT STATUS AND NEEDS AS HE SEES THEM AND AS REQUESTED BY THE COMMUNITY LEADERS. THE WASILLA OFFICE WILL DIRECT AND COORDINATE RESPONSE ACTIVITIES BASED ON THESE REQUESTS.

UTILIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD RESOURCES IS BEING COORDINATED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AND OPERATIONS PLANS ARE BEING FINALIZED TO PRE-POSITION AND OR ALERT THESE RESOURCES.

BEFORE CLOSING MY PORTION OF THE BRIEFING I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THREE (3) AREAS OF CONCERN THAT ARE BROUGHT UP EACH YEAR AND CAN CREATE PROBLEMS. THESE ARE; BOMBING OF ICE JAMS, EVACUATION OF VILLAGES AND REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE.

1. EACH YEAR WE GET REQUESTS TO BOMB THE ICE JAMS OR AT LEAST ARE ASKED WHY WE DON'T BOMB THEM.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND THE AIR FORCE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS OFFICE HAVE CONDUCTED TESTS IN ICE JAM BOMBINGS AND OVERALL THEY HAVE PROVED TO BE INEFFECTIVE, COSTLY AND DANGEROUS TO THE NEARBY COMMUNITIES.

2. EVACUATION OF VILLAGES, THE LAST TIME THIS WAS EVEN SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED WAS IN 1976. RETURNING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS, ON HIGH GROUND, IN THE VILLAGES, IT IS MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE (COST WISE & OTHERWISE) TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THESE PEOPLE LOCALLY THEN TO RELOCATE THEM OUTSIDE OF THE VILLAGE. EVACUATION FROM THE VILLAGE HAS ALWAYS BEEN MORE OF A CONVENIENCE TO THE VILLAGERS THAN ONE OF PREVENTING LIFE THREATENING EVENTS.

3. IN THE PAST TEN YEARS OF SPRING BREAKUP FLOODING THERE HAS BEEN ONLY TWO (2) CASES THAT CLEARLY WARRANTED A DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNOR. (FT. YUKON AND ANIAK, 1982). MOST REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE BY VILLAGES DURING SPRING BREAKUP WERE PROVEN TO BE AN INCONVENIENCE TO THE VILLAGERS AND NOT ONE OF THREAT TO LIFE OR PROPERTY.

IN SUMMARY, ADES HAS CONDUCTED THOSE MITIGATION EFFORTS AVAILABLE, ADVISED LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF THE HAZARD, COORDINATED WITH RESPONSE AGENCIES, AND HAS DEVELOPED A PLAN OF ACTION TO IDENTIFY, WARN AND RESPOND TO THE HAZARDS OF FLOODING DURING THE UPCOMING SPRING BREAKUP SEASON.

SPRING BREAKUP 1985

FLOOD FIGHT CENTERS

FAIRBANKS FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Alternate: DOT/PF Facility, Fairbanks

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES ANG
NWS H&SS
COE ARC
DOT/PF

COMMUNICATIONS

TELEPHONE

RADIO

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF .

Commo Van/Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net

COMMUNITIES SERVED

YUKON RIVER

Eagle
Eagle Village
Circle
Birch Creek
Ft. Yukon
Chalkyitsik (Black River)
Beaver
Stevens Village
Rampart
Tanana
Ruby

TANANA RIVER

Tanacross
Delta Junction
Big Delta
Fairbanks (Chena)
Nenana
Minto
Manley



GALENA FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: Airport Maintenance Building
Alternate: Air Force Station

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	DOT/PF
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
ANG	USAF

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF
USAF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net
MARS

COMMUNITIES SERVED

YUKON RIVER

Galena
Nulato
Kaltag
Graying
Anvik
Shageluk (Innoko River)
Holy Cross

KOYUKUK RIVER

Allakaket
Hughes
Huslia
Koyukuk

ANIAK FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: Airport Maintenance Facility
Alternate:

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	ANG
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
DOT/PF	

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net

COMMUNITIES SERVED

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

Nikolai
Medra
McGrath
Stony River
Sleetmute
Red Devil
Georgetown
Crooked Creek
Napamiute
Chuathbaluk
Aniak
Kalskag
Lower Kalskag

BETHEL FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: National Guard Armory, Bethel
Alternate:

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	ANG
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
DOT/PF	BIA

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net

COMMUNITIES SERVED

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

Tuluksak
Akiak
Akiachak
Kwethluk
Bethel
Oscarville
Napaskiak
Napakiak
Tuntutuliak
Eek
Kwigillingak
Quinhagak

KOTZEBUE FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: National Guard Armory, Kotzebue
Alternate:

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	ANG
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
DOT/PF	

ST. MARY'S FLOOD FIGHT CENTER

LOCATION

Primary: National Guard Armory, St. Mary's
Alternate: St. Mary's Mission

STAFFING (ON CALL)

ADES	DOT/PF
NWS	H&SS
COE	ARC
ANG	

COMMUNICATIONS

ADES
ANG
COE
DOT/PF

TELEPHONE

RADIO

Portable SSB
Tactical Net
Meteor Burst
Highway/Maintenance Net

COMMUNITIES SERVED

YUKON RIVER

Russian Mission
Fortuna Lodge (Marshall)
Pilot Station
Pitka's Point
St. Mary's

FLOOD EMERGENCY ACTIONS CHECKLIST
FOR MAYOR OR COUNCIL PRESIDENT

I. BEFORE THE FLOOD

1. Call a special meeting of the city/village council to discuss the flood threat and to organize the community for emergency operations.
2. Decide what is to be done and appoint a person to see that each job is carried out.
3. Receive and evaluate forecasts and predications which indicate a potential for flooding. Make whatever confirmations necessary, and pursue further information and guidance from the Alaska Division of Emergency Services (ADES), National Weather Service, the Corps of Engineers, or other qualified agencies. In coordination with these agencies, develop the following estimates on the basis of past experiences or other available data:
 - a. The level above flood stage that is anticipated, when will it start, and how long it will take to peak.
 - b. What areas are subject to flooding and to what extent.
 - c. On the basis of available physical indications, how much warning time will be available from the time that flooding is definitely imminent until the time it actually occurs.
 - d. What measures can be taken to eliminate obstructions or otherwise aid the runoff of water in stream channels.
4. The following items should be considered as early as possible:
 - a. Make plans to have the community residents move and store valuable equipment and supplies to high ground not subject to flooding-this includes boats, motors, snow machines, fishnets, etc. In fact, outlying fish camps should be checked at the end of each season to insure all items of value have been moved.
 - b. Select the buildings on high ground that will be used for shelters or select a safe place on high ground to which your people can move in the event your community gets flooded. This should be a location the citizens can move by themselves ahead of, or during flooding.
 - c. Before a flood is expected, inform the citizens to have tents, sleeping bags, other bedding, stoves, medicine, food and fuel for heating and emergency lighting ready to move to high ground in the event floods may affect their homes. Note: If community buildings have been selected for sheltering the community, these items could be prepositioned once flood warnings have been issued.



- d. If it appears that your community is going to be flooded, individuals should move everything to high ground that could be damaged or if high ground is not available, move these items to the rafters or even to the roof of the house to prevent loss.
- e. Plan to shut down or protect the power plant as well as the telephone and radio stations, and other utility systems, if they are in the flood area.
- f. Should it be necessary to evacuate the community to another community:
 - (1) If available, plan to use community owned resources to help support the people in the evacuation area.
 - (2) Select landing areas for helicopters. Have a plan to mark these landing areas so they can be seen from the air.
 - (3) Decide on a method for telling the people when to evacuate and be sure they know what the signal is.
 - (4) Appoint someone to be in charge at the evacuation points and to make a record of those people evacuated.
 - (5) Appoint someone to be in charge of your people at the evacuation center.
- g. Keep the citizens informed about what you are doing and plan to do in event of a flood.

II. DURING THE FLOOD

- 1. Implement your emergency plan and take those actions required to save lives and minimize damage to property.
 - a. Make sure all equipment and personal property are moved to high ground above the flood waters.
 - b. Move your people to the selected shelter or high ground along with the supplies needed until the flood waters go down.
 - c. Keep ADES informed (Telephone 376-3061). If there is no high ground available to which your people can get to by themselves, assistance should be requested from ADES for evacuation. When this request is made, ADES will need to know how many people are to be evacuated. You will probably want the men and older boys to stay and protect the property, moving only the women and children and the sick and aged.

NOTE: Evacuation by air and resupply of emergency survival items is an emergency measure used to save lives and should be used only as a last resort. Not only is it expensive, but due to bad weather it can be dangerous or even impossible. Returning to the community after the flood is not considered an emergency and return will be by whatever means are available at the time, and your community will have to share the responsibility.

III. FOLLOWING THE FLOOD

1. After the flood waters have receded, the following actions should be taken:
 - a. Before allowing people who have been evacuated to return to their homes, request that a sanitarian or other health official, check the flooded area for health hazards.
 - b. Organize teams to clean up the community to prevent accidents and the spread of disease.
 - c. Provide assistance to the citizens in cleanup of their homes.
 - d. Within capability, make necessary repairs to homes and other buildings and restore community services as quickly as possible.
 - e. Check and make sure that the people use good sanitation practices, be especially careful of food and water to make sure it is safe for human consumption.
 - f. If outside assistance is needed, make a list of the various needs, and request emergency help from ADES.
 - g. Set up a central location where people who have suffered loss can come to request assistance. Fully document each request and make it available to the Red Cross representatives or a State official, if present.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The larger rivers of Alaska, such as the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Koyukuk, Porcupine, Tanana and Copper are subjected to extreme cold during the winter months, resulting in an ice cover as deep as six feet. As the rivers open in the Spring and begin to flow again, the increasing runoff lifts the ice and attempt to move it downstream. Many portions of the rivers are meandering, with sharp bends, alternating shallow and deep portions, and have numerous sand bars. Ice jams can form when the large floes of ice attempt to move downstream and become lodged at bends, sand bars or constrictions.

In general, there are three types of ice jams that may occur during Spring Breakup.

1. The most common ice jam is caused by a large floe or ice sheet jamming at a river bend, at a constriction or on a sand bar. Hydrostatic heads as high as 23 feet have been recorded because of jams of this type. This type of jam may also occur in a stair-step pattern where one jam causes a slight backup; a second jam a slightly greater backup; and so on upstream, for many miles. Such a situation occurred in Sleetmute, where at least 12 separate jams caused total rise in the Sleetmute area of 14 to 16 feet.
2. A second type of jam occurs when a solid area of ice does not move. By resisting breakup, it stops the movement of the ice that has been broken on the upstream side. The resulting jam causes the same type of backup effect as the previous type of jam.
3. The third type of jam is rare and occurs only at mouths of major rivers. It is a jam that may form without the presence of large floes and is caused by tidal action. Should the tide be slack, with junk or slush ice in the river, and the temperature be below freezing, the ice will freeze together. When the tide ebbs, the jam will stay in place. This type of jam usually occurs in the Yukon Delta area. Sea ice at the mouth of the river may also reduce the flow of river ice moving out to sea causing this type of jam.

Whatever the cause or type of ice jam the consequences are an overbank flow causing inundation of those river communities upstream of the jams. Should the flow of water become too deep, ice may move into the community, crushing homes and threatening complete destruction. A jam may threaten a community with flooding and accompanying ice problems in a matter of hours. NOTE: In the Spring of 1982; an ice jam formed downstream a community of Ft. Yukon, within two hours it had caused flooding of 75 percent of the community.

The presence of ice jam during Spring Breakup and the resulting flooding of rivers has always been with the river communities. As the populations of these areas grow and their life support systems become more sophisticated i.e., water/sewer systems, electrical power systems, roads and bridges, and larger permanent structures (homes, schools, etc.) the economic cost of permitting these jams and floods becomes intolerable. Additionally every effort must be made to prevent the suffering and hardship imposed on residents of these communities brought about by ice jams and subsequent flooding.

Based on an initial test program in the Spring of 1966; efforts have been directed towards prevention of ice jams as opposed to attempting to destroy them once they have occurred. This prevention consists of spreading sand, by aircraft, approximately one month prior to breakup at selected (known) jam points. By sanding these selected points the weakening and fracturing of this ice, before the upstream ice breaks up and moves downstream, allow the upstream ice to flow freely through these choke points.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 30, 1985

SUBJECT: Advance authorization under SB 300

TO: Senator John Sackett

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

You have asked whether in our opinion there are legal or constitutional problems in advance authorization to spend more than \$1,000,000 from the disaster relief fund as is done in Senate Bill 300.

In my opinion there are none.

AS 44.19.048 provides in relevant part:

Sec. 44.19.048 DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

(a) There is in the Office of the Governor a disaster relief fund. The Department of Revenue is custodian of the fund.

(b) Subject to the restrictions of (d) and (e) of this section, the governor may, without additional legislative authorization, expend not more than \$1,000,000 of the assets of the disaster relief fund for the following purposes:

The statute does not require that the additional legislative authorization occur after a specific disaster or that the authorization be for a specific disaster. It is quite possible, and in my understanding is the case here, that there may be soundly based belief there is a serious possibility that a known condition may cause a disaster during the interim which cannot be specifically identified. It would not be a logical reading of the statute to so limit its operation that either the fund could not be used in a timely fashion or the legislature must meet in special

Senator John Sackett
April 30, 1985
Page 2

session to authorize its use. It is therefore my opinion
that advance authorization is permitted.

I see no constitutional problem which advance authorization
would raise.

BGB:ojb
J14/064



From The
SENATE
FINANCE COMMITTEE

JCS:

Re: SB-300 flood disaster relief

If someone should ask how much is currently in the disaster relief fund: I am told by Military Affairs there is currently about \$1.5 million.

The Governor's contingency fund can be used in an emergency and currently has about 350.0

In the event more funds are needed, up to \$5 million may be transferred from the Rainy Day Account to the Disaster Relief Fund.

The attached memo from McDowell to Pagano explains the process. (6-24-83)

Max