ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
5027 HRES SB 430 - SB 459 399

Table 2.1

Average Wage Rates of Job Orders
Alaska Job Service
July 1986-June 1987
Statewide

[illegible]

Table 2.1 (continued)

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH M
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-2400

April 24, 1986

The Honorable Al Adams
Chairman, House Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Adams:

House CS for CS for Sponsor Substitute for SB No. 430 (Resources) is pending in the House Finance Committee. The bill would authorize the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources to reduce or revoke a royalty obligation increase made in connection with the institution of a unit agreement.

The bill also provides that if the commissioner reduces or revokes a royalty obligation increase, the commissioner shall include a mechanism to raise the royalty to a level not exceeding its former level in the event that market conditions improve, or if the profitability of a lessee's operation increases to a specified level. Several questions have been raised by members of the Legislature regarding how this mechanism would work.

The mechanism we propose to implement the bill's intent is contained in the attached draft "Commissioner's Decision on Conoco's Application for Amendment of the Milne Point Unit Agreement," dated April 23, 1986. The decision as drafted would implement the bill in its present form.

Generally, the draft decision provides that the royalty rate to be paid by Conoco and the other affected Working Interest Owners would remain at 12 1/2% until the wellhead price reaches $17.00 per barrel, at which point the royalty would be increased to 16-2/3%. The royalty rate would remain at that level until the wellhead price reached $25.00 per barrel, at which point the royalty would be increased to 20%. In no case would the royalty rate fall below 12 1/2% or rise above 20%.

The threshold prices that would trigger the higher royalty rates are based on a preliminary staff analysis of the information previously submitted by Conoco. Before issuing a final decision, the staff and I will further evaluate available information to determine what specific threshold values would be appropriate to include in the final decision.

This mechanism would protect the state's interest by providing a higher royalty rate in the event that market conditions improve. This approach is administratively simpler and more straight-forward than any determination based on the profitability of the lessees' operations. After two year's of production from the field has occurred, the lessees would be eligible for consideration of a royalty adjustment under the provisions of AS 38.05.180(j).

If you or committee members have questions about the draft proposal, please feel free to contact me at 465-2400, or Kay Brown of my staff at 762-4241.

Sincerely,

Esther C. Wunnicke

Esther C. Wunnicke
Commissioner

cc: Representative Pourchot
Representative Cotten
Representative Sund
Senator Fahrenkamp

2001K

DRAFT April 23, 1986

Commissioner's Decision on Conoco's Application
for Amendment of the Milne Point Unit Agreement
(to be issued pending passage of House CS for CS
for Sponsor Substitute for Senate Bill No. 430 [Resources])

Introduction

By application dated October 28, 1985, Conoco, Inc., Reading and Bates Petroleum Company, Champlin Petroleum Company, and Cities Service Oil and Gas Corporation (hereafter collectively referred to as the "Companies") requested the Commissioner to amend paragraph 14 of the Milne Point Unit Agreement to reduce the 20 percent royalty on certain of their Milne Point Unit oil and gas leases.[1]

Commissioner's Authority and Duties

The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources is empowered to change the royalty requirements of unitized leases when proper to secure the public interest. AS 38.05.180(p) reads in part, "The Commissioner may reduce or revoke a royalty obligation increase that was made by the Commissioner in connection with the institution or operation of a cooperative or unit plan."

The Department has promulgated regulations to guide the Commissioner in her determination of when an amendment to a unit agreement would be proper to protect the public interest. 11 AAC 83.385 makes unit agreement modifications subject to the Commissioner's approval, and 11 AAC 83.303(c) requires the Commissioner to consider several criteria when evaluating a request for approval of a unit agreement amendment. The Commissioner must find that the amendment will (1) promote the conservation of all natural resources, (2) promote the prevention of economic and physical waste, (3) provide for the protection of all parties of interest, including the State. 11 AAC 83.303(a). In evaluating those criteria the Commissioner must consider the following factors: (1) the environmental costs and benefits, (2) the geological and engineering characteristics of the reservoir, (3) exploration

---

[1]The oil and gas leases are identified as ADL 47432, ADL 47433, ADL 47434, ADL 47437, ADL 47438 and ADL 47439 (hereinafter referred to as the "leases"). In October, 1979 lease ADL 47432 was divided (severed) into two separate leases - ADL 47432 and ADL 319717. Lease ADL 319717 has identical terms and conditions as lease ADL 47432, including the 20 percent royalty. Likewise, lease ADL 47439 was divided into two separate leases - ADL 47439 and ADL 315846 - both having identical terms including the 20 percent royalty. As such, leases ADL 319717 and ADL 315846 also will be considered in this decision and are to be included in any references to the "leases".

activities in the unit area, (4) the applicant's plans for development, (5) the economic costs and benefits to the state, and (6) any other relevant factors the Commissioner determines necessary or advisable to protect the public interest. 11 AAC 83.303(b). Further, the department has defined "conservation of natural resources of all or part of an oil or gas pool, field or like area" to mean "maximizing the efficient recovery of oil and gas and minimizing the adverse impacts on the surface and other resources." 11 AAC 83.395(1).

Abbreviated Unit History

By decision dated October 29, 1979, former Commissioner Robert E. LeResche approved the Milne Point Unit Agreement. Paragraph 14 of the Agreement stated in part that, "The State's royalty share due on leases ADL 47432, ADL 47433, ADL 47434, ADL 47437, ADL 47438 and ADL 47439 shall be one-fifth (20%)." Prior to the Commissioner's 1979 Decision, the royalty rate on the leases had been 12 1/2 percent.

The Companies' Application

The application filed by the Companies was supported by the following materials: (1) the Companies' Brief, (2) an affidavit of Alan Hastings, (3) an affidavit of David Ulrich, and (4) an affidavit of Lou L. Pai. The Companies also filed certain economic, geological, geophysical and engineering data with the application and requested that those data be held confidential. In the application the Companies argue that they cannot expect to earn a reasonable rate of return on their investments in the field if the royalty rate on the leases remains at 20 percent. In the application the Companies provide evidence to support their position.

Basis for the Decision

Under AS 38.05.180(p), I may grant a change in unitized lease royalty rates only when proper to protect the public interest. In this instance, I find that the public interest is best protected by a royalty change (reduction) which would promote maximum production under existing economic conditions yet provide for an automatic and specified increase in the royalty rate should market conditions improve.

AS 38.05.180(a)(1) states in part, "the Legislature finds that the people of Alaska have an interest in the development of the State's oil and gas resources to: (A) maximize the economic and physical recovery of the resources...."

Under existing and forecasted economic conditions and with a 20 percent royalty on the leases there is a high likelihood that both the economic and physical recovery of oil and gas at Milne Point will not be maximized for either the Companies or the State. Production of oil and gas from the developed reservoir (i.e., the Kuparuk River formation) will not be maximized; development and production of oil and gas from yet to be developed reservoirs (i.e., the Shallow Sands) likely will not occur at all. At a 20 percent royalty, the Companies have made a persuasive case that they cannot be reasonably assured an adequate rate of return on any future or incremental

investment. Given the further erosion of crude oil prices since the date the application was filed with the State, it is possible that current production will be halted if the royalty rate on the leases remains at 20 percent.

A careful review by staff of the data and analyses supplied by the Companies confirms that, under current and expected market conditions, the Companies likely will not receive an adequate rate of return on their current investments and that future investments in the Milne Point Unit also would yield a less than satisfactory return. It is also very likely that if current market conditions persist (or get worse), the field will be shut-in if the royalty remains at 20 percent. In addition, future development of the Milne Point Unit Shallow Sands (heavy oil and gas reservoirs, geologically equivalent to ARCO's West Sak-Ugnu reservoirs) is almost certain not to occur at a 20 percent royalty if current market conditions prevail.

It is acknowledged that a change in the royalty rate from 20 percent to 12 1/2 percent will result in a short term revenue decrease to the state of approximately 2 million dollars per year from the Milne Point Unit. However in the long term the state should be more than compensated for that loss by continued production from existing wells and development of the Shallow Sands reservoirs at Milne Point and the application of a royalty to that production. In addition, a change in the royalty rate also should result in a prolonged production life for the Kuparuk reservoir at Milne Point.

It is also acknowledged that as a result of amending the unit agreement as outlined in this decision, continued production and increased ultimate recovery of oil and gas at Milne Point are not guaranteed. However, there is a substantially greater likelihood that the benefits resulting from maximum production will be forthcoming if the royalty rate on the leases is 12 1/2 percent vis-a-vis 20 percent during periods of depressed world oil prices.

A fixed royalty, regardless of the percentage, is not sensitive to field operating costs or the overall profitability of the operation. In effect, there is no sharing of downside risk. In contrast, a royalty rate that changes in proportion to value of the oil produced is responsive to both relative increases and decreases in lessees' profits. There is a sharing of both downside and upside risks. A royalty rate that changes in response to changes in the value of the oil produced allows continued operation and development of the field during times of decreasing crude oil prices (and profitability), yet protects the public interest by increasing the State's royalty share of lease revenue during times of increasing crude oil prices (and profitability).

On balance, an affirmative decision to amend the unit agreement to change the fixed 20 percent royalty on the leases to a royalty that is responsive to changes in the value of the produced oil is necessary and advisable in the public interest and properly protects the public interest.

The Companies and the State shall proceed, as necessary, to amend the Milne Point Unit Agreement to include the terms and conditions necessary to implement this decision.

Decision

I find that a decision to amend paragraph 14 of the Milne Point Unit Agreement is necessary and advisable in the public interest. I further find that by including the terms and conditions cited below in the amendment, the amendment protects the public interest.

1. The royalty rate on the leases will be as follows

   When the value of the produced oil at the inlet to the Milne Point Pipeline is less than $17.00 per barrel, the royalty rate will be 12 1/2 percent. When the value of the oil is $17.00 per barrel or greater, but less than $25.00 per barrel, the royalty rate will be 16.667 percent. When the value of the oil is $25.00 per barrel or greater, the royalty rate will be 20 percent.

   The state will limit its taking of royalty in kind from the leases to a maximum of 12.5 percent.

2. The Companies and the State will proceed to amend the Milne Point Unit Agreement to incorporate the provisions necessary to implement this decision.

3. This decision is effective 1986. Royalty payments for the leases due the State in the month of , 1986 and thereafter shall be calculated using the royalty rate schedule specified above.

4. Article 30 of the Milne Point Unit Agreement will be amended as follows: The Unit Operator and lessees shall comply with all valid and applicable laws and regulations that concern the hiring of Alaska residents and that are in effect or take effect during the term of the leases.

5. It is acknowledged that this decision does not preclude the Companies from making future applications for royalty alterations or reductions under applicable Alaska statutes and regulations.

6. The Companies' simultaneous application for reconsideration/reopening of Commissioner LeResche's 1979 Decision is hereby denied. The Companies' simultaneous application for a royalty reduction pursuant to AS 38.05.180(j) also is denied.

Esther C. Wunnicke, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

Date

4551Z

3:15 — Peter.

CONOCO

Exxon

reasonable rate of return -

1) - Exxon believes full recovery of full interest + capital cost + 6% - shd say commrs detn of rr of r -

2) → how many $ are given up? time-value of $,

3) open to other arguments about incivs?

4) best interest to allow prodxn now or wait?

5) conocos only co. that ever did this. - were lazy basically + got caught + made a deal w/ LeResche -

PURPOSE

BACKGROUND

to 20%.

THE PROBLEM

Resource Development Council
for Alaska, Inc.

807 "G" Street, Suite 200, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3440
Box 100516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0516 - 907/276-0700

January 18, 1988

To: RDC's Oil and Gas Division
From: Becky L. Gay
Executive Director

Re: Oil and gas incentives

The Resource Development Council's Executive Committee endorsed the following position on December 30, 1987. On behalf of RDC, I want to thank all of you that participated in the Division's activities that led to our support for this policy.

Incentives to be added:

* Discovery royalty incentives: Draft legislation was prepared by RDC last year, but has not been introduced legislatively.

* Exploration incentive credits: Exploration incentives should be added to all future state lease sales, especially to encourage drilling.

* Non-competitive leasing: Certain tracts should be allowed to be filed for and awarded through this over-the-counter or lottery process as was done until 1978. This measure would encourage "grass-roots" interest in oil and gas issues, give opportunities to risk-takers and potentially create a positive, pervasive attitude change in the public favorable to development.

* Increase DNR's flexibility to add acreage to scheduled lease sales: Contiguous or adjacent acreage, for which there has been a best interest finding made within the last three years, should be available for addition to programmed lease sales.

Disincentives to be removed:

* Abolish DGC coordination of permitting: Instead, institute lead agency permitting as introduced as SB280 and HB212 last year.

* Change the SEEA process: Develop a legislative resolution and/or gain administrative consent to support lead resource agency supervision of the Social, Economic and Environmental Analysis (SEEA).

* Worker Compensation insurance premiums: Support reform which can demonstrably reduce premiums in order to make Alaskans more competitive in labor markets.

ARCO Alaska, Inc.
Post Office Box 100360
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0360
Telephone 907 265 6335

David A. Heatwole
Vice President

October 16, 1987

Senator Jan Faiks
3111 C Street, Suite 525
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Jan:

We appreciate your focusing on two important issues to the Alaska oil industry: incentives for exploration development and prompt settlement of disputed taxes. I share your feeling that there are legislative opportunities to act on these issues and provide mechanisms to stimulate oil exploration and simplify tax collection.

We still firmly believe that tax stability, in itself, is the most important long-term incentive state government can offer any business taxpayer. Oil production is a capital intensive industry that requires long lead times for engineering, planning and implementation. Inconsistent tax policies impair our ability to work project economics, and tax changes can cause us to forego development opportunities. If an oil development project is uneconomic, the people of Alaska lose both job opportunities and state revenue.

As you are aware, existing state law contains a number of incentives which could be used to expand exploration and development activities. A number of state leases currently contain exploration credit incentives. Expanding this provision to include additional qualifying leases should stimulate drilling activity. The current gas plant income tax credit could be expanded to a broader based investment credit tax system that could enhance the attractiveness of large projects such as enhanced oil recovery, gas handling, and gas liquids recovery.

The State's "uncollected" taxes are largely the result of administrative policies and practices of the Department of Revenue. For example, the DOR's current practice of multiple audits and assessments of the same tax for the same tax year is the most significant deterrent to efficiently resolving tax disputes. Any challenge by a taxpayer prolongs the audit process because the Department invariably begins a re-audit, makes addiitonal findings, and pushes the assessment upward. This process results in a soaring level of "uncollected" taxes.

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

ARCO Alaska, Inc.
Post Office Box 100360
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0360
Telephone 907 265 6335

David A. Heatwole
Vice President

October 16, 1987

Senator Jan Faiks
3111 C Street, Suite 525
Anchorage, AK 99503

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The Legislature could impose both timeliness and equity in the process by establishing a system that would provide for hearings of taxpayer appeals before independent administrative law judges or by a state tax court. Under the present system, a taxpayer is not likely to have its case fully reviewed by anyone other than employees of the Department of Revenue. It is difficult for these employees to make fair and objective decisions when the Commissioner is the final court of review.

To minimize collection delays, the Legislature may want to require the Department of Revenue to render decisions to taxpayers in reasonable periods of time such as 90 to 180 days. Currently taxpayer proceedings often take several years for the Department to render a decision. Over time, these delays raise the amount of "uncollected" taxes.

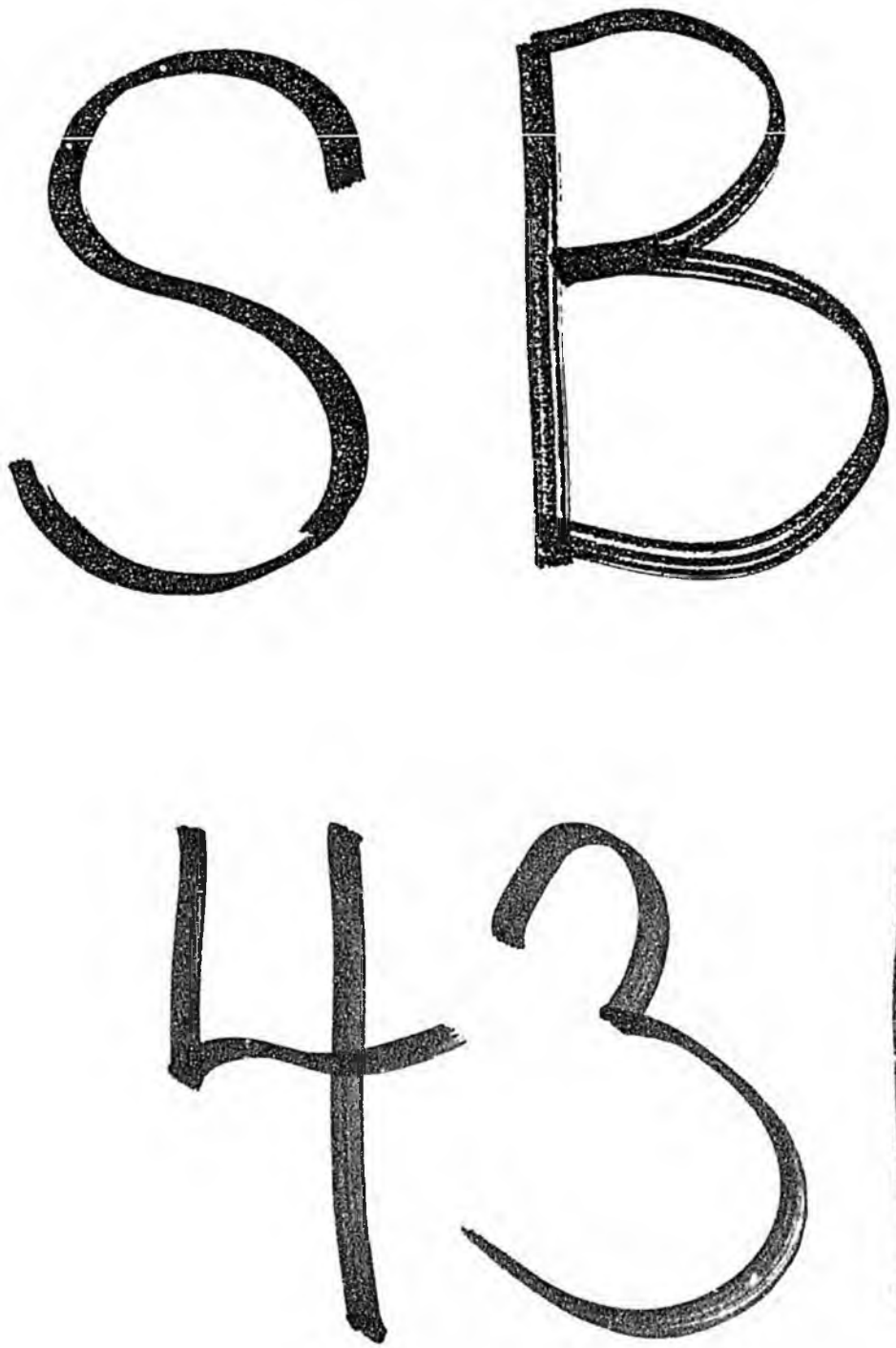
As always, we appreciate the opportunity to share our views with you on these issues. If you would like additional information on these or other issues, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Dave Heatwole

c: William E. Wade, Jr., ARCO

bc: C. H. Rosenthal, ARCO
H. R. Motley, ARCO
J. Palmer, Standard
D. Cornett, Exxon


SB
431

(9)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date referred: 4/21/88 FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

DATE: 5-5-88

The Resources Committee has considered SB 431 am

"An Act establishing the Alaska Cartographic Center; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDS:

[X] replace with HCS SB 431 (Res) [X] the same title
[ ] attached amendment(s) [ ] a new title

[X] do pass
[ ] do not pass
[ ] no recommendation
[ ] individual recommendations
[ ] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: [ ] _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):

[ ] fiscal impact
[ ] zero fiscal note
[ ] zero with analysis
[X] same as previous fiscal note published _____
[ ] same as previous zero fiscal note published _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS: Kerrmith Sprunger No. Rec

Chairman's signature

5-1963L

Original sponsors: Faiks, Szymanski,
Sturgulewski and Uehling

IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

HOUSE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 431 (Resources)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Alaska Cartographic Center; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The legislature finds that

(1) maps are a preferred means of communicating information on land forms and features in the state, natural resources, environmental science, land and water use, climatic weather and marine conditions, places of tourist, historic, scenic and recreational interest and opportunity, transportation routes, communication connections, and community and regional characteristics;

(2) maps represent essential tools for the enhancement of resource and economic development in the state; the advancement of scientific understanding; the promotion of tourist attractions; the establishment of improved statewide, regional, and local transportation and communication linkages; and the planning, design, and construction of ports, harbors, communities, and facilities;

(3) maps are prepared and produced by many state agencies and units of the University of Alaska with varying professional quality and often unnecessary expense;

(4) the state has made major investments in computer systems to automate geographic information, and additional coordination is desirable to achieve maximum usefulness of the systems;

(5) there is a viable and necessary private sector role in the gathering of cartographic data through photogrammetry and surveying, in the

automation of geographic information, and in the printing and marketing of map products;

(6) there is a significant need to coordinate certain cartographic information, reference, and advisory services within state and university administrative units, and between them and private sector firms to ensure that agency-determined needs are met in the most expeditious and cost-efficient ways possible with high quality, professional map products;

(7) the graphics and cartographic unit of the University of Alaska's Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center has existed for 16 years and produced numerous high quality map and atlas products for the university, municipalities, state and federal agencies, and the private sector on the natural resources, land forms, marine and atmospheric characteristics and historic aspects of the state, including the preparation of new map base projections for many specific needs, and the maintenance of a cartographic information file of base maps projections and data that is the most extensive and complete in the state; and

(8) the extent of the cartographic information and expertise available at the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center should be recognized and more broadly made available to state agencies and the private sector.

* Sec. 2. AS 14.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 14.40.495. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ALASKA CARTOGRAPHIC CENTER. (a) The Alaska Cartographic Center is established within the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center.

(b) The Alaska Cartographic Center shall

(1) maintain a professional staff of cartographers and computer analysts;

(2) establish the position of a state cartographic coordinator;

(3) maintain a reference file of state cartographic products and automated geographic information for use by government agencies, the private sector, and general public to fulfill needs for referral and least cost production of map products;

(4) offer professional cartographic advisory services to a government agency, a member of the private sector, and the general public;

(5) encourage compatibility and transfer of data among geographic information systems in the state in order to achieve maximum accessibility to and usefulness of the information; and

(6) establish appropriate linkages with private sector firms engaged in map product data gathering, automation, printing, and marketing in order to maximize efficiencies in these areas for governmental benefit and private sector economic enhancement.

(c) The Alaska Cartographic Center may enter into

(1) agreements with governmental, university, or private organizations to coordinate state cartographic information, automation, reference, advisory services, and product preparation, publication, and distribution; and

(2) agreements and contracts necessary and desirable to achieve purposes of cartographic services coordination, reference, production, and distribution.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Alaska State Legislature

PRESIDENT

907-465-3755

JAN FAIKS
POST OFFICE BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Senate

April 26, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Resources Committee.

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks
President of the Senate

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 431 - Establishing the Alaska Cartographic Center

Senate Bill 431 is before the House Resources Committee for your consideration. It would establish the Alaska Cartographic Center within the Arctic Environmental Information Date Center (AEIDC).

AEIDC serves as a research and information arm of the University of Alaska. They collect and analyze data in such areas as weather and climate, geography, historical information and cartography. Most of their work is funded through grants from federal, state and foundation sources. This research, once completed, is available to other state agencies, the private sector and members of the general public.

AEIDC has since it inception in 1972 worked in part to coordinate mapping, natural resource and science needs and has given professional advice to and produced map and atlas products for many agencies.

Today, there are more than 25 state, federal and local government units which maintain cartographic production capabilities in Alaska. The Cartographic Center established in Senate bill 431 would serve to formally

recognize AIEDC as the "coordinator" of these various mapping efforts thereby avoiding costly duplication. It is not intended to compete in any way with existing private sector companies.

Senate Bill 431 has a $78,000 fiscal note which would be broken down into two categories:

$50,000	Salary, benefits and travel for the position of Alaska Cartographic Coordinator.
$28,000	Staff salaries, benefits and materials cost for a pilot program to produce a community photomap of Juneau.

SC- adopt

5-1963L
Bradley
5/3/88

Original sponsors: Faiks, Szymanski,
Sturgulewski and Uehling

IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

HOUSE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 431 (Resources)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

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

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automation of geographic information, and in the printing and marketing of map products;

(6) there is a significant need to coordinate certain cartographic information, reference, and advisory services within state and university administrative units, and between them and private sector firms to ensure that agency-determined needs are met in the most expeditious and cost-efficient ways possible with high quality, professional map products;

(7) the graphics and cartographic unit of the University of Alaska's Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center has existed for 16 years and produced numerous high quality map and atlas products for the university, municipalities, state and federal agencies, and the private sector on the natural resources, land forms, marine and atmospheric characteristics and historic aspects of the state, including the preparation of new map base projections for many specific needs, and the maintenance of a cartographic information file of base maps projections and data that is the most extensive and complete in the state; and

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(2) agreements and contracts necessary and desirable to achieve purposes of cartographic services coordination, reference, production, and distribution.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

SB431

Alaska Section
AMERICAN CONGRESS ON SURVEYING AND MAPPING
P.O. Box 3761
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

March 8, 1988

MAR 10 1988

Senator Jack Coghill, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SB 431 and 432
Establishing the Alaska Cartographic Center

Dear Senator Coghill:

This letter is in support of passage of Senate Bills 431 and 432, relating to establishment of an Alaska Cartographic Center. Recently the executive board of this professional society voted to support passage of these bills. The Center would provide a focal point for Alaska mapping information and products and produce an initial pilot project map specifically to enhance tourism opportunities.

The Center would be within the AEIDC of the University of Alaska system. AEIDC has a staff of cartographers but no defined role as a coordinator. Although many agencies in Alaska possess cartographic capabilities, there is often a lack of coordination. There is no single reference document of cartographic materials currently available. The Center would be designated to coordinate these efforts and be a single source where map products could be located. SB 432 will fund the program and produce the initial tourist map of the Juneau area.

Mr. C. A. Herschbach, an ACSM-Alaska Section director, will be testifying before you committee on April 14 on behalf of the ACSM-Alaska Section. He will be able to further explain the details of the Center and what the near term benefits will be from this more coordinated effort within the state government.

Sincerely,

John Oswald

John Oswald
Chairman

cc: AEIDC

Alaska Society of Professional Land Surveyors

AFFILIATE OF AMERICAN CONGRESS OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING
MEMBER OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS

SB431

PATRICK H. KALEN, P.L.S.
1041 Chena Ridge Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

April 25, 1988

Rep. Niilo Koponen
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Ref: SB 431 - Alaska Cartographic Center

Dear Niilo:

At the statewide meeting of the Board of Directors of the ASPLS held on April 23, 1988, SB 431 was discussed by representatives from Ketchikan, Juneau, Fairbanks, Mat-Su Valley, Anchorage, and the Kenai Peninsula. Copies of the bill had been distributed prior to the meeting so as to give the various regional chapters time to review the subject. After a thorough discussion of the bill, the following motion was made: "The ASPLS endorses immediate passage of SB 431." The motion failed unanimously.

The consensus was that whatever the merits of cartographic activities might be, SB 431 clearly separates those activities from surveying and mapping in general, and is thus in conflict with the initial mission of the newly formed State Surveying and Mapping Advisory Board. This Board first met on April 8, 1988 after a 3-year effort by the surveying and mapping societies to get it underway. It is studying surveying and mapping activities in Alaska as a whole, with the concept that surveying, land information systems, and cartography may require a unified coordination effort.

After further discussion of the subject at the April 23 ASPLS Board of Directors meeting, a second motion was made as follows: "The ASPLS would like the concepts outlined in SB 431 to be referred to the newly formed Surveying and Mapping Advisory Board." This Resolution passed unanimously.

Our position is that SB 431 should not be acted on by the 15th Legislature. We are confident that the positive aspects in the bill can be extracted and worked on by the Surveying and Mapping Advisory Board for inclusion in legislation for the 16th Legislature.

If you have any questions, please call me at 479-2656.

Sincerely yours,

Patrick H. Kalen, PLS, Chairman
Legislative Affairs Committee, ASPLS

Kay Brown

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Resources Committee

FROM: Representative Kay Brown

DATE: April 25, 1988

SUBJECT: Comments on SB ~~341~~ 431 am (Alaska Cartographic Center)

Creation of an Alaska Cartographic Center, as proposed in SB 341 am, could provide the basis to address problems with, and increase use of, the state's **automated mapping systems.**

As you may know, I am employed part-time as an analyst for PlanGraphics, Inc. when the legislature is not in session. PlanGraphics is a national consulting company that specializes in applications of computer mapping technology. PlanGraphics has a number of government, utility and business clients across the country, including Alaska. Through my work for PlanGraphics, I have become knowledgeable about computer mapping technology and its potential for applications in natural resources, transportation, and facility management.

Coordination to achieve compatibility of data in automated mapping systems is highly desirable yet occurs on a very limited basis in Alaska. Many millions of public dollars already have been spent for independent, mostly incompatible systems in three state departments (Natural Resources, Fish & Game, and Transportation and Public Facilities), and in local and federal govern-ment agencies throughout Alaska. Several Native corporations are also pursuing automated mapping systems.

I believe it may be possible to improve coordination among the agencies, as well as public access to the information, thereby recapturing some of these prior investments.

In preparation for a paper I will present this summer at the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA), I recently distributed a survey on the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in state agencies.

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Comments on SB 341 am

The results of the survey indicate that the **potential benefits from the state's investment in Geographic Information Systems are not being fully realized.**

Full and coordinated development of the state's geographic information systems would:

- **provide better information** on which to base resource management and economic development decisions;
- **improve operational efficiency** in the agencies;
- **make the best use of limited state resources** in completion of existing databases;
- **encourage compatibility and transfer of data** among systems, achieving maximum usefulness for a variety of purposes;
- **provide public access**, which is limited or nonexistant now, to information in the state GIS systems.

The Alaska Cartographic Center should focus on automated mapping within state government as a high priority. The bill currently does not address this issue. The bill as presently written apparently envisions continuation and expansion of AEIDC's current manual cartographic capability.

I envision the cartographic center housing a **"swat team" of application specialists** who have been **cross-trained in the specific GIS systems** (hardware, software, and database structures) **already existing** in state agencies. The cartographic center could **coordinate computerized mapping activities of state government to maximize compatibility and transfer of data** between automated mapping systems.

Eventually, the center could operate on a cost-of-service basis to provide specific map products (combining desired data from various state, local and federal systems, such as property boundaries and distribution of natural resources and fish and game) to agencies and the public. **This would not compete with private enterprise, but would give private enterprise increased access and analytic capability not now available.**

Presently, **the state is losing ground** in the application of automated mapping technology, which holds great promise as a tool to facilitate rational economic development. The loss of employees dedicated to the systems within the agencies, budget reductions for data conversion and system operation, failure to keep current and complete the databases initiated in

earlier years, and failure to educate and train employees in potential uses of the systems are some of the areas that need attention. I see creation of an Alaska Cartographic Center as a vehicle to address these problems.

Thank you for considering my ideas. If the committee is interested in pursuing this approach, I would be happy to work with you in drafting specific amendments to SB 341 am.

cc:

Sen. Faiks
Rep. Koponen
Rep. Boucher
Dave Hickok, AEIDC
Ray Norman, AEIDC

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-8161

APR 18 1988

April 13, 1988

David Hickok
Director
AEIDC
707 A St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dave:

Thank you for your letter of April 11. I frankly haven't had time to look at SB 431 to be able to ascertain what information we need. I would have thought State Affairs or Labor and Commerce would have been more appropriate referrals given the possible impact on industry and state policy. I expect that the referral comes about because of AEIDC's placement within the University system.

As you know, we are currently buried in a series of lengthy hearings on the marijuana and alcohol issue. Next week is already scheduled as it has to be under the five day rule requiring public notice, so it will probably be heard the following week, depending, of course, on what other competing Senate bills emerge. But it will be heard or waived to the next committee as soon as feasible.

There have been a number of bills offered affecting the surveying and mapping professions, but they all seem to have gotten bogged down - CSHB 111 in the Senate and HB 425 (extending the board) in House Finance - so quick passage may not be in the cards.

Sincerely,

Niilo Koponen
NK/do

Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center
707 A Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

PHONE (907) 279-4523

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA—FAIRBANKS

April 14, 1988

Representative Kay Brown
Alaska House of Representatives
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Brown:

As our planned trip to Juneau was delayed, I felt it necessary to follow the conversation you had with Dave Hickok at the Democratic Caucus and your phone call to me regarding SB 431, establishing the Alaska Cartograhic Center, with a letter.

First, thank you for the interest you have expressed in SB 431, it's very encouraging. The intent of the center is to improve use of an important Alaskan resource, our mapping industry, through a focal point for public access and use. The attached "Situation Report" attempts to clarify the Center's function and proposes a "Directory of Cartographic Services" as an initial product from the center. This directory would serve immediately as an access key to the mapping industry and would serve to better define our industry and its five subsectors. Once defined, then efforts toward improved communication and efficiency can be promoted.

Incumbent on the role of providing access is having sufficient knowledge of industry capabilities to refer inquiries and facilitate public needs and use. Certainly the mapping industry is increasing its use of computer technology as a tool and there has already been a substantial investment by the state in computer systems. I see an appropriate function of the center in using state computer resources as a tool and merging that with classic cartographic methods to develop improved applications for public benefit. This approach is consistent with AEIDC's mission of applied research and the university's role of addressing the needs of the public. To accomplish this, there would need to be a budgetary allowance for some continuing technical education and an approval process tied to program needs and benefits.

There is an opportunity that could be developed within the university that was suggested previously in the area of assisting curriculum development for GIS technology, see attachment. Mapping industry needs could be identified through the cartographic center's efforts and appropriate recommendations could be made to university officials for needs based educational program development. Opportunities exist as well to participate with working groups that can improve the mapping industry.

The concept of the Alaska Cartographic Center is fundamental to good resource management. The operational costs can be reasonably maintained and the

benefits provided both direct and potential are high. Your continued support of SB 431 is appreciated.

I would be pleased to provide any further information you might need.

Sincerely,

Ray Norman

Ray Norman
Senior Cartographer

RN:jlh
11J/025

SITUATION REPORT

ALASKA CARTOGRAPHIC CENTER/SB431 & 432

The recent decline in fiscal resources attendant with falling oil revenues makes it imperative for government to seek ways and means of improving day-to-day efficiency. Today there are more than 25 state, federal, and local government units which maintain cartographic production capabilities. This redundancy is due in part to the respective mission needs of each unit as well as to problems associated with effecting instruments of intragovernmental and intergovernmental cooperation. The Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC), a unit of the University of Alaska, has since its inception in 1972 worked in part to coordinate mapping, natural resource, and science needs in this role has given professional advice to and produced map and atlas products for many agencies. This past ad hoc role could be more formally recognized and utilized, thereby saving costs of duplicative cartographic services.

The advantages of such a coordination effort are clear in:

- direct financial benefit by eliminating potential duplication of efforts;
- constituent benefit through cooperation of agency efforts toward common goals;
- increased problem-solving ability through agency cooperation; and
- uncertainty reduction through shared information and technology.

These advantages can be realized through the functions provided by the proposed Alaska Cartographic Center at AEIDC as follows:

- research and production of a directory of cartographic services and products available in Alaska;

- production of a current mapping profile of agency activity, both ongoing and planned;
- facilitate individual agency mapping needs by providing awareness of existing base map projections available to meet these needs;
- facilitate a coherent interagency and private sector working group to encourage cooperative efforts toward the common goal of improving the mapping industry in Alaska;
- maintenance of an Alaskan cartographic reference file of current mapping products and where they are available and establish a public point of contact for Alaska mapping information, referral, and cartographic advisory services; and
- facilitate the production of cartographic products beyond the scope or priority of others and as requested either through joint efforts or solely as products of the Alaska Cartographic Center.

The resulting goal of the Alaska Cartographic Center would be to provide a focal point for Alaska mapping information and products.

PROJECT/PROGRAM CONCEPT
FOR A UNIVERSITY GIS CURRICULUM

A. PROPOSAL

To establish a curriculum at the University of Alaska Anchorage to develop skills in operation and application of geographic information systems (GIS).

B. SIGNIFICANCE

Alaska is one of the most active areas in the nation for the use of geographic information systems in the planning and management of natural resources. Anchorage has a large number of systems now in use and more are being contemplated. No formal educational program is available to teach students or assist agencies in developing and maintaining employee skills in the use of GIS. This need can be met by UAA through an innovative GIS certificate program as described herein. A comprehensive GIS curriculum could be supported inexpensively through the use of existing courses, where appropriate, and by using the expertise and systems available in the Anchorage area. In addition, the University can begin to build its own staff, library, and systems capabilities so it can provide continued service to the community in this relatively new technology.

C. BACKGROUND

Over the past 15 years the development of computer technologies applied to processing and analyzing graphic and geographic data has greatly advanced. Today this technology, in the form of geographic information systems (GIS), is widely used by a variety of government, business, and academic organizations who require spatial analysis as a part of their services or decisionmaking.

Alaska has been a leader in the nation in applying GIS technology to the management of land and natural resources on a large scale. In fact, Anchorage probably has the highest number of public GISs per capita of any city in the nation (see table 1).

Since so many agencies in Anchorage use GIS technology, computerized map databases and trained application and technical staff have grown significantly. There is, therefore, a substantial resource of systems, data, and experienced staff in the Anchorage area.

In addition to current system users, new systems are being considered or are in acquisition stages by several local governments around the state. Native regional and village corporations, with over 44 million acres of land to manage, are prime potential GIS users in the near future. Consulting firms in Anchorage are now beginning to offer GIS services to clients. This is a key technology that Alaska will be using to plan and achieve economic diversification.

Nearly all training for staff to support these systems or use them is on-the-job and/or through periodic, specialized workshops. There is no formal educational program in Alaska to train or upgrade current agency employees, Native land managers, or college-level students in the theory, operation, and application of GIS technology.

GIS technology is used to analyze and present information for land use planning, natural resource development, land management, transportation and facility siting, and environmental impact analysis. These systems act as a funnel allowing a variety of data from different sources (all related to a place on the ground) to be combined in various ways to produce maps and tables with useful information (see figure 1). The GIS provides a tool for asking hypothetical questions and seeing the answers in maps and graphs. Use

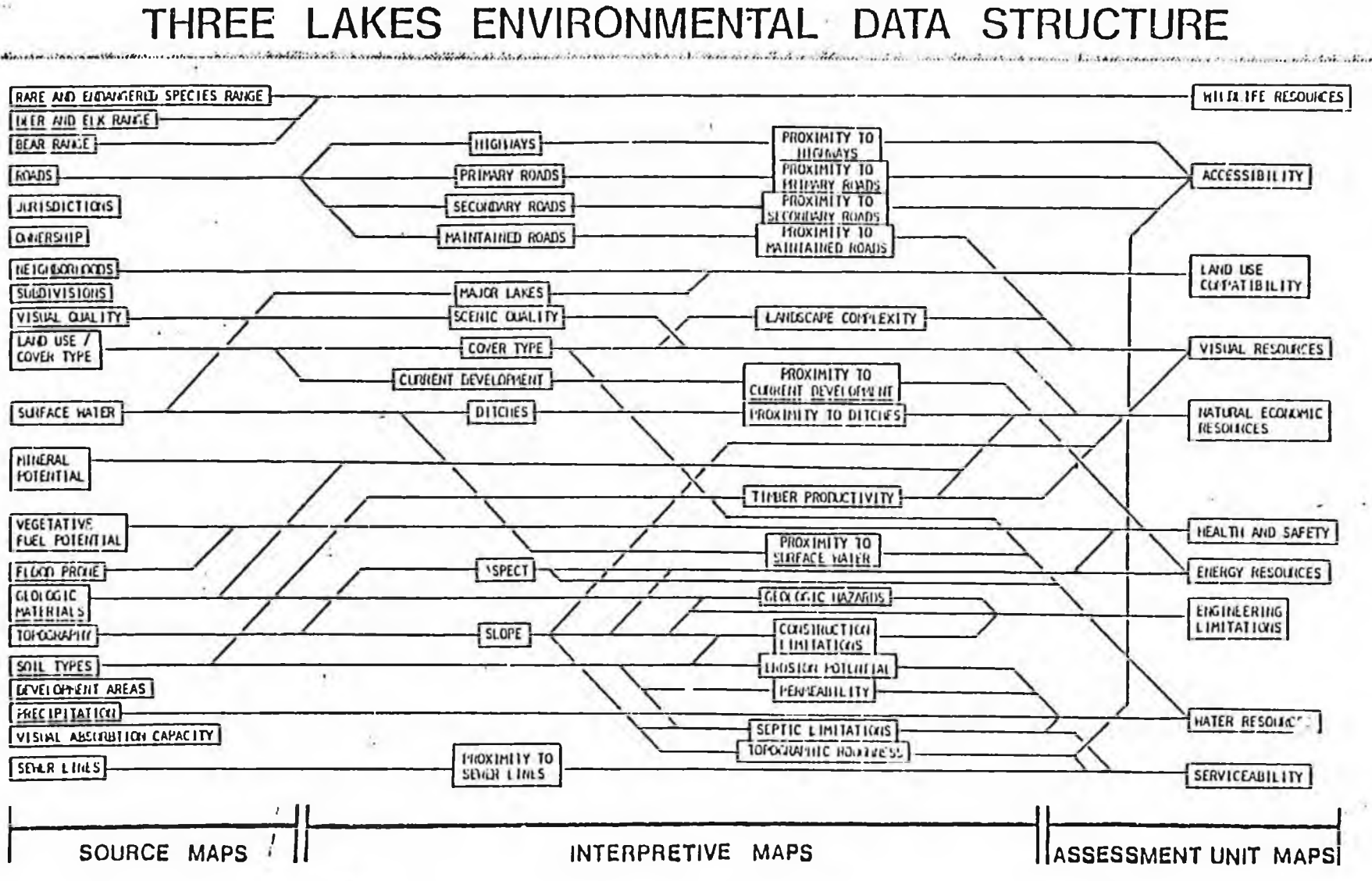
Table 1. Alaska Geographic Information Systems 1987 (page 1 of 2)

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	COMPUTER	SOFTWARE	KEY APPLICATIONS
Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources	Anchorage	Data General	ARC/INFO MOSS	Regional planning Forest harvest Resource assessment
		DEC/VAX	Informap	Platting
Alaska Dept of Fish and Game	Anchorage	Data General	ARC/INFO MOSS	Anadromous waters Game management
Alaska Dept. of Transp. and Public Facilities	Juneau	Micros	Geo-based	Highway mapping
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Anchorage	Data General	ARC/INFO MOSS	Wildlife refuge mgmnt. Wildlife tracking
U.S. Geological Survey	Anchorage	Prime	ARC/INFO	Various projects, geology
U.S. Forest Service	Juneau	Data General	ARC/INFO	Forest planning
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	Anchorage	Data General	In-house MOSS	Platting Fire management
		Micros	AutoCAD	
National Park Service	Anchorage	Masscomp	---	In development
U.S. Corps of Engineers	Anchorage	SUN	---	In development
North Slope Borough	Anchorage	Prime	ARC/INFO	Land selection and exchange Environmental analysis
Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage	Prime	ARC/INFO	Land use studies Zoning maps Housing inventory
Municipality of Anchorage Public Works	Anchorage	DEC/VAX	ARC/INFO Informap	Base mapping

Table 1. Alaska Geographic Information Systems 1987 (page 2 of 2)

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	COMPUTER	SOFTWARE	KEY APPLICATIONS
Kodiak Island Borough	Kodiak	Micros	AutoCAD	Base mapping
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Soldotna	DEC/VAX	GDS	In development
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Palmer	In planning		
Anchorage School District	Anchorage	In planning		
CONRIM	Anchorage	DEC/VAX Micros	ARC/INFO AutoCAD	Various
Air Photo Tech	Anchorage	Intergraph Kork Micros	— — AutoCAD	Various
North Pacific Aerial Surveys	Anchorage	Micros	AutoCAD	Various
Tryck-Nyman-Hayes	Anchorage	DEC/VAX	Informap	Various
Golden Valley Electric	Fairbanks	In planning		
Fairbanks Municipal Utility	Fairbanks	Micros	Geo-based	Base mapping

Figure 1. Example analysis process using a GIS to produce new information in the form of maps and tables.



of a GIS often involves related technologies and disciplines such as remote sensing, surveying, cartography, geography, planning, statistics, computer sciences, and drafting.

D. OBJECTIVES

The goal of this proposal is to create a formal educational process at the University of Alaska Anchorage for teaching the theory, operation, and application of GIS and related technology. Specific objectives are to:

1. establish a GIS curriculum at UAA that could result in a two-year certificate program, a component of a bachelor degree program or both and would meet agency training needs and give students skills in this new technology;

2. organize the GIS resources available in Anchorage for use in a structured curriculum to take advantage of existing experts and real-life experiences at low costs;

3. coordinate independent GIS and related workshops through UAA to fit into the certificate program to pool efforts and better use available experts from either inside or outside Alaska;

4. begin to build UAA expertise, library and data storage resources, and computer systems for eventual GIS acquisition, operation, and use in instruction and research;

5. provide an information focal point for agencies, organizations, Native groups, and businesses interested in GIS technology applications and databases in Alaska--to better serve the community as a whole; and

6. provide a particular connection between research and information transfer staff expertise within the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center and UAA faculty within several units.

E. PLAN

1. Suggested Approach

Appoint a half-time GIS coordinator/professor to develop the curriculum, coordinate the resources, and organize the program. Establish a board of advisors from UAA and local agencies with GIS technologies to guide program development and evaluate progress.

The curriculum planning process could involve several UAA academic units (who would have to be determined), since it appears desirable to incorporate existing courses that relate to operation or application of GIS technology (e.g., FORTRAN Programming and Elements of Photogrammetry) within a comprehensive program. Several new courses focused on specifically GIS will also be required.

An introductory course to GIS technology might cover such topics as:

- what a GIS is and is not
- GIS compared to computer graphics and CAD (computer-aided design)
- overview of GIS hardware
- overview of GIS software
- graphics and cartography in GIS
- databases in GIS
- survey of input/output techniques
- GIS applications
- Survey of GIS in Anchorage
- research/report from GIS publications

More advanced courses could focus on the application of GIS technology, taking the student from project design through multisource data use to product creation and project documentation using a local GIS as a laboratory. Other courses might involve in-depth, hands-on use of

one of the more popular systems in town, ARC/INFO and/or AutoCAD, detailing various algorithms for data analysis, input, and output.

The proposed GIS coordinator would provide the program contact point and continuity, and also teach as appropriate. Resources from agencies and organizations (staff, data, system hardware and software, and data centers) will be utilized as much as possible for hands-on training. A key system, perhaps the U.S. Geological Survey's Earth Resources Observation System (EROS) GIS on the Alaska Pacific University (APU) campus, could be identified for primary project work and demonstration. Visiting other operational systems will be a key facet of the program. A relationship of mutual support will be sought with the local chapter of the Urban and Regional Information System Association (URISA), a professional group active in supporting GIS technologies.

Once the program is up and operating successfully, long-term aims possibly include acquisition of a UAA GIS, development of a multiagency off-site data storage facility on the campus, research programs involving GIS and related technologies and expansion of the instructional program.

2. Tasks

a. obtain funds for curriculum development;

b. create the Board of Advisors;

c. survey university GIS and related courses at UAA and elsewhere;

d. design the certificate program and identify courses to be included;

e. design new GIS courses;

f. make arrangements with facilities and staff for their contribution to GIS courses;

g. acquire resource materials and library references;

h. make arrangements with agencies and organizations for employee/member participation in the program for credit;

i. operate and evaluate; and

j. prepare plans for system acquisition and program expansion as warranted.

3. Management

The management structure for developing the curriculum and coordinating program requirements would have to be ascertained. From the perspective of AEIDC, it is not clear how this activity would fit into the academic area of UAA or relate to other efforts being made to revitalize resource planning and management programs at UAA. AEIDC does have staff expertise and contacts with agencies so that it can coordinate the development effort. One AEIDC staff professional, Doug Mutter, has nearly ten years experience in developing and applying automated land records and GIS technologies in Alaska at the Department of Natural Resources. He has extensive experience in leading and coordinating interagency natural resources information management efforts for DNR, as chairman of CONRIM (Committee on Natural Resources Information Management) for four years and as chairman of the Northern Information Networking Conference in 1985. He has worked in the application of computer mapping and remote sensing technologies directed towards solving public resource management issues in Alaska and the Rocky Mountain states for 15 years. Specifically, AEIDC management proposes Mr. Mutter's involvement in this program development should the concept offered here be considered viable by UAA administrators.

F. COSTS

Costs for a nine-month planning and preparation period need to be determined following initial conceptual agreements but would include program coordinator salary, other staff or faculty time, system use costs, etc.

AMSi
ALASKA MAP SERVICE, INC.
3111 C STREET • SUITE 405 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 561-1125

April 8, 1988

Representative Kay Brown
House of Representatives
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK. 99811

OPPOSITION TO: SENATE BILL NO. 431
"AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE ALASKA CARTOGRAPHIC CENTER"

Dear Representative Brown:

We should like to advise you of our opposition to the above captioned Senate Bill No. 431 currently in the House for consideration.

Effectively, the purpose of the legislation is to establish the Alaska Cartographic Center as a part of the University of Alaska - Anchorage, Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center. You may not be aware, however, that this division of the University of Alaska has a 16 year history of competing with private businesses within the State. According to a recent news clipping (copy enclosed) a letter of intent was adopted by the Senate stating that the center shall not compete with private industry, but no where within the contents of the captioned Senate bill is there reference to this. Effectively, the bill gives the Center the right to operate as it has in the past, much like a private business.

Further, there is no need for another governmental agency to perform the functions as stated. The U. S. Geological Survey, National Cartographic & Information Center located on the Alaska Pacific University Campus in Anchorage provides all of the coordination required of a public service organization without competing with private businesses in the state.

Wedo hope that in your wisdom as an important State leader that you will not support Senate Bill No. 531 in its current or future state. It is a bad bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

William O. Vallee
PRESIDENT

Senate wants UAA to put state on the map

JUNEAU (AP) — The Senate wants someone to coordinate maps for state, federal and private use in Alaska, and has approved setting up a center at the University of Alaska to handle the task.

Senators voted 14-1 Thursday to establish the Alaska Cartographic Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage, and appropriated $48,000 for the office.

The center would coordinate the work of 25 state and federal mapping agencies, said Sen. Jan Faiks, sponsor of the bill.

It would maintain files of maps for government and public use and assist companies involved in mapping work.

The legislation would make formal the job that the university already is performing at its Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, the Anchorage Republican said.

The mapping unit of the information and data center has existed for 16 years, according to the bill. The office has paid its way with various federal and state grants, Faiks said, and the legislation would provide specific funding in the state budget for the work.

The measure now moves to the House for consideration.

A one-time appropriation of $28,000 for the new cartographic center also is included in the Senate bill to pay for a pilot project — a poster-size, aerial map of Juneau for sale to tourists — Faiks said.

If the high-tech map is popular, she said, the center will contract with private business to continue production of the Juneau map and develop maps for other Alaska cities.

A letter of intent adopted by the Senate says the center shall not compete with private industry.

Juneau was selected for the first map because it hosts about 130 cruise ship visits a year and offers the greatest opportunity for sales, Faiks said.

The Senate Resources Committee is scheduled to meet Wednesday to continue its discussion of mariculture issues. The committee is considering a bill that would prohibit salmon farming in Alaska, but would allow fresh water finfish farms, shellfish and aquatic plant farms.

Commercial fishermen have been strong opponents of any attempt to allow the start of salmon farming in Alaska. They fear the spread of diseases from pen-reared stocks to natural salmon runs, and they object to what they see as possible competition in the marketplace.

The House Finance Committee is scheduled to consider a bill Wednesday to appropriate about $18 million in state and federal money to keep the Medicaid program in business through the end of the fiscal year July 1.

Without the extra funding, the medical assistance program for children, disabled and elderly people expects to run out of money in mid-April.

About half of Medicaid's costs are paid by the federal government.

Workers compensation also is on the agenda, with the House Judiciary Committee scheduled to consider the issue Wednesday.

Lawmakers have been working hard this session to pass a major rewrite of the state's workers compensation laws. Supporters of the bill say it is necessary to reduce insurance costs to employers.

The bill already has passed the Senate, but was amended by the House Labor and Commerce Committee to require that insurance companies cut their workers compensation premiums by 6 percent effective July 1.

The Senate bill did not include a mandatory rate cut.

The mandatory reduction has drawn criticism from some supporters of the bill, who question whether the state should set a specific figure.

Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

LETTER OF INTENT

FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 431

"An Act establishing the Alaska Cartographic Center; and providing for an effective date."

It is the intent of the Senate Finance Committee that the Alaska Cartographic Center coordinate and enhance private sector opportunities and not produce products in competition with Alaska-based private sector businesses.

Senator Rick Halford, Co-chairman
March 30, 1988

Alaska State Legislature

PRESIDENT
907-465-3755

JAN FAIKS
POST OFFICE BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Senate

March 14, 1988

TO: Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks
President of the Senate

SUBJECT: Senate Bills 431

At the beginning of this session, I was contacted by David Hickok, the director of the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC) regarding a proposal to aid Alaska's tourist industry.

Both he and Ray Norman, the AEIDC senior cartographer were concerned that Alaska is not doing enough to provide the best possible map products which have regional and local focus and aid the tourists. To quote directly from their proposal:

> "Millions of dollars are being appropriately dedicated to attract tourism, but nothing is being spent to develop the maps that the tourist expects to find once he gets here. Though the Rand McNally Map that the Tourism Division sends in response to inquiries may fill the basic need, we suggest that it is an embarrassment that the state has not utilized its collective talents to produce maps that specifically promote Alaska."

Therefore, Senate Bill 431 would establish the Alaska Cartographic Center within AEIDC and a position of state cartographic coordinator. The primary responsibility of the coordinator would be to collect, reference and coordinate all current and future map products produced by the various state and federal agencies and the private sector. It would also provide continuity in the availability of the surveying and mapping information contained within the numerous federal, state, and local entities and private sector.

OUT OF SESSION:
3111 C STREET, SUITE 525 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503 907-561-7610

Alaska State Legislature

PRESIDENT
907-465-3755

JAN FAIKS
POST OFFICE BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Senate

March 31, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Senators

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks
President of the Senate

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 431 "Establishing the Alaska Cartographic Center"

Senate Bill 431 is before the Senate today for consideration. It would establish the Alaska Cartographic Center within the Arctic Environmental Information Data Center (AEIDC).

AEIDC serves as a research and information arm of the University of Alaska. They collect and analyze data in such areas as weather and climate, geography, historical information and cartography. Most of their work is funded through grants from federal, state and foundation sources. This research, once completed, is available to other state agencies, the private sector and members of the general public.

AEIDC has since its inception in 1972 worked in part to coordinate mapping, natural resource and science needs and has given professional advice to and produced map and atlas products for many agencies.

Today, there are more than 25 state, federal and local government units which maintain cartographic production capabilities in Alaska. The Cartographic Center established in Senate Bill 431 would serve to formally recognize AEIDC as the "coordinator" of these various mapping efforts thereby avoiding costly duplication. It is not intended to compete in any way with existing private sector companies.

OUT OF SESSION
3111 C STREET, SUITE 525 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503 907-561-7610

Senate Bill 431 has a $78,000 fiscal note which would be broken down into two categories:

$50,000	Salary, benefits and travel for the position of Alaska Cartographic Center Coordinator.
$28,000	Staff salaries, benefits and materials cost for a pilot program to produce a community photomap of Juneau.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVE.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400

March 11, 1988

The Honorable Jack Coghill
Chairman, Senate Resource Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Coghill:

Subject: Senate Bill 431, which establishes the Alaska Cartographic Center within the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center.

Position: The Department of Natural Resources supports the idea of establishing a cartographic center that includes a reference file for state cartographic products. Many state agencies, as well as the University of Alaska, produce professional, cost effective cartographic products.

We are, however concerned that establishing the position of state cartographic coordinator to oversee the cartographic product preparation of state agencies will add another layer of bureaucracy to state government and make it more time consuming and costly for agencies to produce map products.

Recommendation: We recommend that section 1.(3), page 1 lines 22-24, be deleted; Section 1.(5) page 1 line 28, through page 2 line 3, be deleted; and page 2 lines 23-24 be deleted.

10-J9LH

– DNR Fiscal Note –

Please let me know if you would like additional information about Department of Natural Resources cartographic capabilities and products.

Sincerely,

Judith M. Brady
Commissioner

cc: Senator Faiks
Senator Szymanski
Senate Resource Committee
Bob Evans
Rod Swope
Bob Forbes

bcc: All Division Directors

JMB/phd

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 431
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: March 11, 1988
Title: Alaska Cartographic Center

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
BRU: Management and Admin., et al

Sponsor: Sen. Fairbanks, Sen. Szymanski
Requestor: Senate Resources Committee

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Carol Wilson
Phone: 465-2400
Division: Commissioner's Office
Date: 3/11/88

Approved by Commissioner: _____
Date: _____
Agency: Natural Resources

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

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 431
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: March 14, 1988
Title: An Act establishing the Alaska Cartographic Center; eff. date
Sponsor: Sen. Faiks & Szymanski
Requestor: Senate Resources

Agency Affected: University of Alaska
BRU: UAA Organized Research
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES		46.5	47.9	49.3	50.8	52.3
TRAVEL		3.5	3.8	4.0		
CONTRACTUAL		28.0	~~30.8~~	~~29.7~~		
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS			31.8	33.3		
TOTAL OPERATING		78.0	~~80.5~~	~~83.0~~	54.9	56.5
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		78.0	80.5	83.0		
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		1	1	1		
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Contractual Services in FY90 includes Juneau Tourism Map Pilot Project Preparation and Production; in FY90 and FY91 development of future products inflation at 3% annually. New position is cartographic facilitator.

SEE ATTACHED ANALYSIS

Prepared by: Willie Bensenbrink
Phone: 279-4523
Division: Arctic Environmental Information & Data Center
Date: 3/11/88

Approved by: Commissioner: _____
Date: 3/14/88
Agency: VP Finance, University of Alaska

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

-Final Fiscal Note-

FISCAL NOTE

Position of Alaska Cartographic Coordinator	
Salary	$38,000
Staff Benefits	8,500
	46,500
Coordinator Travel	3,500
Juneau Pilot Project Tourism Map Preparation and Production	28,000
	$78,000

NOTE

AEIDC currently maintains--almost wholly supported from contractual income--a staff of five expert, professional cartographers and graphic artists. This staff is adequately supported by space and equipment facilities and administrative oversight. The appropriation of funds for the position of an Alaska Cartographic Coordinator would achieve the continuity and support necessary to achieve direction and efficiencies in Alaska map product production.

[redacted]

- Fiscal Note -

Alaska State Legislature

PRESIDENT

907-465-3755

JAN FAIKS
POST OFFICE BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Senate

March 14, 1988

TO: Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks
President of the Senate

SUBJECT: Senate Bills 431

~~This companion bill~~ Fiscal Note to Senate Bill 431 appropriates $78,000 to the University of Alaska Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center.

The appropriation is broken down into two categories:

$50,000	Salary, benefits and travel for the new position of Alaska Cartographic Center Coordinator.
$28,000	Staff salaries, benefits and materials cost for a pilot program to produce a community photmap of Juneau.

DIVISION OF TOURISM
TOURIST MAPS AND COMMUNITY PHOTOMAPS

Estimate of Costs

TASK I--COMMUNITY PHOTOMAP OF JUNEAU

A. SALARIES AND STAFF BENEFITS			
Design	40 hrs @ $25.50	$ 1,020	
Text Research & Writing	40 hrs @ $23.41	936	
Editing	20 hrs @ $26.71	534	
Production	120 hrs @ $24.14	2,897	
Secretary	20 hrs @ $20.29	406	
Management/Meetings	20 hrs @ $24.14	483	
Total Salaries and Benefits			$ 6,276
B. MATERIALS			
Scribecoat, Cert & Strip, Mylar, CPFab, Proofing Material			250
C. SERVICES			
Typesetting	16 hrs @ $45.00	$ 720	
Negatives		200	
Color Separation & Chromalins		2,500	
Aerial Photo Transparencies*		300	
* $5,000 to $6,000 if a new photo mission is required			
Four-color Printing and Folding for 20,000 copies		9,500	
Total Services			13,220
D. TOTAL TASK I DIRECT COSTS			$ 19,746
E. TOTAL TASK I INDIRECT COSTS @ 40%			7,898
F. TOTAL TASK I COSTS ESTIMATE			$ 27,644**

** Per Unit Average Cost for 20,000 is $1.38

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF TOURISM
TOURIST MAPS AND COMMUNITY PHOTOMAPS

INTRODUCTION

The state of Alaska and the Division of Tourism are actively promoting tourism as one effort to stabilize our economy. There is currently a need for adequate cartographic products, such as tourist maps and community photomaps, that will promote tourism. This proposal suggests utilization of the University of Alaska's Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center's (AEIDC) cartographic graphic artist staff (via direct RSA) to produce cartographic products designed specifically to promote Alaska's tourism industry by providing the tourist with a product that will enhance his visit upon arrival. AEIDC has had the opportunity to work previously with both state and federal agencies in providing top quality cartographic products (both published and for display) and feel we can make a valuable contribution to your endeavor.

The proposal is presented in the following manner:

1. Introduction
2. Background
3. Objective
4. Work Plan
5. Cost Estimate
6. Resumes

BACKGROUND

The state of Alaska is faced with the continuing challenge of developing its considerable resources and thereby establishing a healthy economy that will allow our state to grow. This challenge is quite similar to that faced by the State of Queensland, Australia. There, the Minister for Lands,

Forestry and Mapping, and Surveying, W. H. Glasson, has implemented a program based on a philosophy that

> ". . . surveying and mapping information is the foundation of all development within the state. It is the key to efficient planning."

The Queensland mapping program is multifaceted, covering many types of maps including one series that specifically meets the needs of the tourist industry. Their overall program is a cooperative effort between state government and local authorities (including the private sector) sharing the production costs. Through proper marketing, they recover funds needed to periodically revise and offset production costs. Their program has proven successful as is evidenced in their annual report describing their Sun Map Centers.

Today Alaska is without a program within its structure to provide continuity in the availability of the surveying and mapping information contained within the numerous federal, state, and local authorities (including the private sector). How are we to effectively manage the development of our state when we don't know who has the most current information, and how do we make that information available to those who have the need? There needs to be a program established to coordinate, centralize, collect, and if necessary, produce (or coordinate production) of mapping and surveying projects and products that are needed for state development. Alaska should carefully consider and, we suggest, adopt a program patterned after the Queensland's program. This is a very large task, and AEIDC will continue to explore opportunities for realizing this goal with the state. However, an important first step would be to address the applications specific to the tourism industry.

Millions of dollars are being appropriately dedicated to attract tourism, but nothing is being spent to develop the maps that the tourist expects to

find once he gets here. Though the "Rand McNally Map" that the Tourism Division sends in response to inquiries may fill the basic need, we suggest that it is an embarrassment that the state has not utilized its collective talents to produce maps that specifically "promote" Alaska. Needed for this purpose is a complete series of map products having both regional and local focus. Marketed properly, it would recover funds needed to periodically revise and offset production costs such as the "Sun Map Centers of Queensland" have done.

Of note, the basic artwork used to develop the subject tourism maps can, with minor alterations, be reformatted for a large variety of other informational mapping products, without the cost of originally developing the base map artwork. Further, it may well prove possible to use federal mapping artwork as a base for future mapping projects having the tourist in mind.

This proposal does not suggest reinventing the wheel--but rather establishing a program to better manage the considerable mapping and surveying information already at our disposal and mold that into a tool that will meet our future needs, both private and public, and at the same time eliminate duplicating efforts.

OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of the proposal is to assist the promotion of the tourism industry within Alaska by producing cartographic products designed to enhance the visit of the tourist. The objective would be accomplished through design and production of the following cartographic products from initial mockups through final printing stage:

1. Commu[illegible] photomaps that concentrate on locations of high tourist inte[illegible] and economic hubs.

2. A statewide tourist map that will enhance overall trip planning and emphasize locations targeted for tourist development.

3. Regional tourist maps that promote regional areas and provide very specific information to enhance the tourist's visit there.

These products would be designed to guide the visitor to places we want them "not to miss" once they have arrived in Alaska.

WORK PLAN

COMMUNITY PHOTOMAPS

Community photomaps are identified as the first task because it is the quickest product to prepare to take advantage of the 1988 tourist season. AEIDC proposes to prepare these maps for the three economic hubs of Alaska--Juneau, Fairbanks, and Anchorage, using Juneau as the pilot product. An 18" x 24" format is assumed and would resemble the "Sun Map Photomap" produced by the State of Queensland, Australia.

A. A preliminary mockup would be prepared incorporating design elements (including: format allowing printing in Alaska; paper; fold design; text criteria; photos; etc.) for review and approval prior to development of final artwork. A team of cartographers and graphic designers would work together under direction of a principal investigator with a cartographic background.

B. State review/approval of preliminary mockup showing basic format.

C. Research of suitable aerial photos to be used for the photomap would result in photo recommendations. Should suitable aerial photography not be available, arrangements for an aerial photo mission would need to be made.

D. Promotional text and photos would be researched and written considering what would be most valuable and interesting in improving the tourist's visit. Space allocations for text would be established previously by the approved mockup. Writers and editors experienced in publications for public use are added to the team for this stage.

E. State review/approval of text materials.

F. Final design mockup prepared using approved materials. Typesetting takes place at this stage.

G. State review/approval of final design mockup.

H. Final artwork on map and text materials would be prepared in accordance with the approved mockup including: pasteup of written information, enlargement and color separation of photography, and preparation of any additional preseparated art that is required to provide camera-ready materials.

I. A state review/approval of artwork would be conducted prior to preparation of composite negatives and chromalin proofs.

J. Approved chromalin proofs and final negatives would be delivered to the printer. AEIDC could coordinate and supervise the printing of the final product. For economic purposes, the initial printing quantity is recommended at 20,000 copies minimum. (Printing cost per unit decreases as quantity increases.)

A similar work plan would be developed for Fairbanks, Anchorage, and any other priority community selected. Specific costs would vary; e.g., Anchorage, where a mosaic might be required from several vertical aerial photos to provide complete coverage.

ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS

Pending concept approval, detailed work plans and cost estimates would be developed and presented for a statewide tourism map and regional tourism maps. AEIDC would be pleased to work together in developing these or any other map formats needed by the state.

Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center
707 A Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

PHONE (907) 279-4523

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA—~~FAIRBANKS~~

March 8, 1988

Senator Jan Faiks
President
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Jan:

Since SB 431 and SB 432 have been introduced, there has been positive private sector support and some "anxiety" expressed by some representatives of the Department of Natural Resources who evidently see a threat to their mission if the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC) plays a coordinating role in Alaska cartographic matters.

We welcome the private sector support and are advised that letters of support and oral testimony will be submitted for the hearing before Senate Resources on March 14. I do not know if the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) "anxiety" will result in opposition to SB 431 or not. We have discussed the situation and background of the legislation with two DNR representatives, who then appeared to understand that AEIDC did not threaten their mission--rather to the contrary that the legislation provided opportunity to enlarge and enhance the assistance and program facilitation given by AEIDC to government agencies and the public/private sectors as we have done already, in an ad hoc fashion, these past 15 years.

In any event, if the word "coordinate" bothers people, we would support substitution of the word "facilitate." Also, should the question of another university "center"--and one within another "center" (AEIDC itself) arise, we would suggest substituting the word "unit" for "center" in both SB 431 and SB 432.

AEIDC personnel Willy Rensenbrink, executive officer, and Ray Norman, cartographer, will appear at the Senate Resources hearing March 14 at 1:30 p.m. to testify on SB 431.

Thank you for your continued interest in support of AEIDC efforts to make information available to those who need it.

Sincerely,

Dave Hickok

David M. Hickok
Director

DMH:jlh
11J/007

cc: D. Behrend
W. Redman

Hickok Comments

FEB 26 1988

Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center
707 A Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

PHONE (907) 279-4523

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA—FAIRBANKS

February 23, 1988

Senator Jan Faiks
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Faiks:

Thank you for your interest in the proposed Alaska Cartographic Center as evidenced by SB431 and 432. We are encouraged by your support and excited about the opportunity this legislation can provide in bringing the Alaska Mapping industry into focus.

In the attached "Situation Report," we are providing additional information regarding the functions that could be performed by the Alaska Cartographic Center. We welcome your comments concerning that report.

Additionally, we have enclosed some examples of the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center's map publications and a representative Australian tourist map in support of the tourist map proposal.

If we can be of any further assistance in this or other matters, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Dave Hickok

David M. Hickok
Director

DMH:jlh
33A/285

[redacted]

- Situation Report -

SITUATION REPORT

ALASKA CARTOGRAPHIC CENTER/SB431 & 432

The recent decline in fiscal resources attendant with falling oil revenues makes it imperative for government to seek ways and means of improving day-to-day efficiency. Today there are more than 25 state, federal, and local government units which maintain cartographic production capabilities. This redundancy is due in part to the respective mission needs of each unit as well as to problems associated with effecting instruments of intragovernmental and intergovernmental cooperation. The Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC), a unit of the University of Alaska, has since its inception in 1972 worked in part to coordinate mapping, natural resource, and science needs in this role has given professional advice to and produced map and atlas products for many agencies. This past ad hoc role could be more formally recognized and utilized, thereby saving costs of duplicative cartographic services.

The advantages of such a coordination effort are clear in:

- direct financial benefit by eliminating potential duplication of efforts;
- constituent benefit through cooperation of agency efforts toward common goals;
- increased problem-solving ability through agency cooperation; and
- uncertainty reduction through shared information and technology.

These advantages can be realized through the functions provided by the proposed Alaska Cartographic Center at AEIDC as follows:

- research and production of a directory of cartographic services and products available in Alaska;

- production of a current mapping profile of agency activity, both ongoing and planned;
- facilitate individual agency mapping needs by providing awareness of existing base map projections available to meet these needs;
- facilitate a coherent interagency and private sector working group to encourage cooperative efforts toward the common goal of improving the mapping industry in Alaska;
- maintenance of an Alaskan cartographic reference file of current mapping products and where they are available and establish a public point of contact for Alaska mapping information, referral, and cartographic advisory services; and
- facilitate the production of cartographic products beyond the scope or priority of others and as requested either through joint efforts or solely as products of the Alaska Cartographic Center.

The resulting goal of the Alaska Cartographic Center would be to provide a focal point for Alaska mapping information and products.

Alaska Section
AMERICAN CONGRESS ON SURVEYING AND MAPPING

P.O. Box 3761
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

March 8, 1988

Senator Jack Coghill, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SB 431 and 432
Establishing the Alaska Cartographic Center

Dear Senator Coghill:

This letter is in support of passage of Senate Bills 431 and 432, relating to establishment of an Alaska Cartographic Center. Recently the executive board of this professional society voted to support passsage of these bills. The Center would provide a focal point for Alaska mapping information and products and produce an initial pilot project map specifically to enhance tourism opportunities.

The Center would be within the AEIDC of the University of Alaska system. AEIDC has a staff of cartographers but no defined role as a coordinator. Although many agencies in Alaska possess cartographic capabilities, there is often a lack of coordination. There is no single reference document of cartographic materials currently available. The Center would be designated to coordinate these efforts and be a single source where map products could be located. SB 432 will fund the program and produce the initial tourist map of the Juneau area.

Mr. C. A. Herschbach, an ACSM-Alaska Section director, will be testifying before your committee on March 14 on behalf of the ACSM-Alaska Section. He will be able to further explain the details of the Center and what the near term benefits will be from this more coordinated effort within the state government.

Sincerely,

John Oswald
Chairman

cc: AEIDC

- Letter of Support -

TESTIMONY

OF

WILLY RESENBRINK
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND DATA CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

ON
SB 431 AND SB 432

BEFORE
SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
JUNEAU, ALASKA

MARCH 14, 1988

Mr. Chairman, my name is Willy Rensenbrink. I serve as executive officer of the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC), University of Alaska. Thank you for this opportunity to appear here today to testify on SB 431 and SB 432. With me is my colleague Ray Norman, a professional cartographer at AEIDC.

Alaska's economic situation makes it incumbent upon everyone to seek ways and means of improving day-to-day efficiencies throughout the work place--both public and private. We must also seek new ways of enhancing our economy. We believe SB 431 illustrates a way of accomplishing these objectives in a small but important way.

Today there are more than 25 state, federal and local government units which maintain cartographic production capabilities in Alaska. This is due in part to the recognized and different mission-oriented needs of each unit; nevertheless, certain common needs and activities exist. AEIDC, a unit of the University of Alaska, has since its inception in 1972 worked to facilitate the production of maps and atlas products to meet the

AEIDC Testimony

publication and information dissemination needs pertinent to natural resource and science issues. In addition to our production of maps, AEIDC has given professional advice to, and produced map and atlas products for, many agencies; in the aggregate, and through this collaborative activity, AEIDC has an unmatched cartographic record in Alaska.

We believe that this past ad hcc collaborative and service role could be more formally recognized and utilized, thereby saving costs by: providing a more complete cartographic information and production base for agency use; and by facilitating efforts to provide the means for better use of the State's mapping resources.

The advantages of undertaking a statewide program are clear in:

- direct financial benefit by eliminating potential duplication of efforts;
- constituent benefit through cooperation of agency efforts toward common goals;
- increased problem-solving ability through agency cooperation; and
- uncertainty reduction through shared information and technology.

AEIDC can help facilitate this by providing through its cartographic unit:

- research for and production of a directory of cartographic services and products available in Alaska;
- publication of a current mapping "profile" wherein agency and private sector activity in Alaska map production, both ongoing and planned, is reported;

- assistance to agencies or private sector firms by providing an awareness of existing map bases available to meet individual production needs at various scales and projections;
- establishment of a coherent interagency and private sector forum to encourage cooperative efforts toward the common goal of improving the mapping industry in Alaska;
- maintenance of an Alaskan cartographic reference file of current mapping products and information so that anyone can find out where to get certain maps, products, and professional services; and
- capability for the production of cartographic products beyond the scope of priority of others and as requested either through joint efforts or solely as products of the Alaska Cartographic Unit at AEIDC.

In summary, the goal we perceive for the Alaska Cartographic Unit is to provide a needed and meaningful focal point for Alaska mapping information and products.

Mr. Chairman, I have some of our map products with us for the committee to look at, and both Mr. Norman and I are available to answer your questions.

Thank you.

KALEN & ASSOCIATES, Inc.: Engineers & Surveyors

1041 Chena Ridge Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709
(907) 479-2628 / 479-[illegible]356

Land Surveys
Mineral Surveys
Land Planning
Design
Civil Engineering
Soils Testing
Computer Graphics

XEROX TELECOPIER 295 TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 4-25-88 PAGE 1 OF 4

TIME: 8:30 JOB NO.

FROM: KALEN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

NAME PATRICK KALEIN

FACS. NO.: 907 - 479-2628

TO: Rpps. Kaponen, Cotten, & Brow
c/o Juneau LIO Offices

FACS. NO.: 586 - 9548

REFERENCE:

ASPLS position on SB 431.
Please deliver a copy of these letters to each of the 3 Representatives: Kaponen, Cotten, & Brown today.
Thanks very much for your help -

Susan D. Kalen
for PATRICK J. KALEIN

Alaska Society of Professional Land Surveyors

AFFILIATE OF AMERICAN CONGRESS OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING
MEMBER OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS

PATRICK H. KALEN, P.L.S.
1041 Chena Ridge Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Dave Hickok {AEIDC} 257-2707
Norman
Ray

April 25, 1988

Rep. Sam Cotten
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Ref: SB 431 - Alaska Cartographic Center

Dear Rep. Cotten:

At the statewide meeting of the Board of Directors of the ASPLS held on April 23, 1988, SB 431 was discussed by representatives from Ketchikan, Juneau, Fairbanks, Mat-Su Valley, Anchorage, and the Kenai Peninsula. Copies of the bill had been distributed prior to the meeting so as to give the various regional chapters time to review the subject. After a thorough discussion of the bill, the following motion was made: "The ASPLS endorses immediate passage of SB 431." The motion failed unanimously.

The consensus was that whatever the merits of cartographic activities might be, SB 431 clearly separates those activities from surveying and mapping in general, and is thus in conflict with the initial mission of the newly formed State Surveying and Mapping Advisory Board. This Board first met on April 8, 1988 after a 3-year effort by the surveying and mapping societies to get it underway. It is studying surveying and mapping activities in Alaska as a whole, with the concept that surveying, land information systems, and cartography may require a unified coordination effort.

After further discussion of the subject at the April 23 ASPLS Board of Directors meeting, a second motion was made as follows: "The ASPLS would like the concepts outlined in SB 431 to be referred to the newly formed Surveying and Mapping Advisory Board." This Resolution passed unanimously.

Our position is that SB 431 should not be acted on by the 15th Legislature. We are confident that the positive aspects in the bill can be extracted and worked on by the Surveying and Mapping Advisory Board for inclusion in legislation for the 16th Legislature.

If you have any questions, please call me at 479-2656.

Sincerely yours,

Patrick H. Kalen, PLS, Chairman
Legislative Affairs Committee, ASPLS

Sincerely yours,

Alaska Society of Professional Land Surveyors

AFFILIATE OF AMERICAN CONGRESS OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING
MEMBER OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS

PATRICK H. KALEN, P.L.S.
1041 Chena Ridge Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

April 25, 1988

Rep. Kay Brown
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Ref: SB 431 - Alaska Cartographic Center

Dear Rep. Brown:

At the statewide meeting of the Board of Directors of the ASPLS held on April 23, 1988, SB 431 was discussed by representatives from Ketchikan, Juneau, Fairbanks, Mat-Su Valley, Anchorage, and the Kenai Peninsula. Copies of the bill had been distributed prior to the meeting so as to give the various regional chapters time to review the subject. After a thorough discussion of the bill, the following motion was made: "The ASPLS endorses immediate passage of SB 431." The motion failed unanimously.

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If you have any questions, please call me at 479-2656.

Sincerely yours,

Patrick H. Kalen, PLS, Chairman
Legislative Affairs Committee, ASPLS

Alaska Society of Professional Land Surveyors

AFFILIATE OF AMERICAN CONGRESS OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING
MEMBER OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS

PATRICK H. KALEN, P.L.S.
1041 Chena Ridge Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

April 25, 1988

Rep. Niilo Koponen
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Ref: SB 431 - Alaska Cartographic Center

Dear Niilo:

At the statewide meeting of the Board of Directors of the ASPLS held on April 23, 1988, SB 431 was discussed by representatives from Ketchikan, Juneau, Fairbanks, Mat-Su Valley, Anchorage, and the Kenai Peninsula. Copies of the bill had been distributed prior to the meeting so as to give the various regional chapters time to review the subject. After a thorough discussion of the bill, the following motion was made: "The ASPLS endorses immediate passage of SB 431." The motion failed unanimously.

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If you have any questions, please call me at 479-2656.

Sincerely yours,

Patrick H. Kalen, PLS, Chairman
Legislative Affairs Committee, ASPLS


SB
459

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date referred: 4/30/88

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 5-6-88

The Resources Committee has considered CSSB 459(Res)

"An Act relating to the confidentiality of crab stock abundance survey information held by the Department of Fish and Game; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDS:

[ ] replace with ______________ [ ] the same title [ ] a new title

[ ] attached amendment(s)

[X] do pass

[ ] do not pass

[ ] no recommendation

[ ] individual recommendations

[ ] additional referral to the ______________ Committee

ADOPTS: [ ] ________ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):

[ ] fiscal impact

[ ] zero fiscal note

[ ] zero with analysis

[ ] same as previous fiscal note published ______________

[X] same as previous zero fiscal note published ______________

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Chairman's signature

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 459
PUBLISH DATE: 2/16/88

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date:
Title: Confidentiality of shellfish abundance surveys
Sponsor: Zharoff
Requestor: Senate Resources

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Commercial Fisheries
Components:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Al Didier
Phone: 465-4120
Division: Commercial Fisheries
Date: 3/16/88

Approved by Commissioner: Thomas W. Wadley
Date: 3-16-88
Agency: Fish and Game

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

Fiscal Note

SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P.O. BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99615 (907) 486-5259
DURING SESSION:
P.O. BOX V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 465-3473 • 465-3474

DISTRICT N

ALASKA PENINSULA • ALEUTIAN CHAIN • BRISTOL BAY • KODIAK ISLAND • LAKE CLARK/LAKE ILIAMNA • PRIBILOF ISLANDS • SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
Revised 3/28/88

CS For
Senate Bill 459 - "An Act relating to the confidentiality of crab stock abundance surveys conducted by the Department of Fish and Game; and providing for an effective date."

SECTION 1 CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF CERTAIN REPORTS AND RECORDS. Adds references to new paragraph (c) in the statutes that describe which Department of Fish and Game information is confidential and which is public information.

SECTION 2 - New paragraph (c). Crab stock abundance survey information that reveals crab catches by sampling location is confidential until after the close of the fishing season for which the survey was conducted. This information is specifically exempted from the public records statutes, AS 09.25.110 - 09.2[illegible].

SECTION 3 Immediate effective date.

Sectional Analysis

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT	DIVISION	BILL NUMBER	SPONSOR
Fish & Game	Commercial Fish.	SB 459	Zharoff

SHORT TITLE OF BILL: Confidentiality of shellfish stock abundance surveys

DEPARTMENT POSITION: Neutral

PREPARED BY	DATE	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE	DATE
Al Didier	3/16/88	D. Wiley	3-16-88

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL
None	Unknown
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL	**ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL**
Unknown	Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT: ☒ NONE ☐ FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

This bill would make confidential until the end of the current fishing season, all information from shellfish abundance surveys which show the abundance of shellfish by sampling location.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

See Attached

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

crab

(c) Shellfish stock abundance survey information that reveals shellfish catch by sampling location is confidential and is not subject to inspection or copying under AS 09.25.110 - 09.25.120 until the close of the fishing season for which the survey was conducted.

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

01-008 (Rev. 12/83)

Analysis of Bill/Program Effects

PRO: This bill may permit the department to open seasons in areas which have small, localized shellfish populations. If the locations of these populations are publicized prior to the fishing season, effort could be concentrated and the department would be reluctant to allow a fishery. If some fishermen are not aware of these concentrations, effort may be more dispersed and a short opening might be possible without the risk of overharvest.

CON: Assessment surveys are often used to set guideline harvest levels prior to a fishery. The public has always had the opportunity to critique these surveys and confirm the validity of the guidline harvest levels before the season. This process will not be possible under the proposed legislation.

Shellfish populations are generally not highly mobile and shellfish surveys often indicate the availability of recruitment in future years. Since this information will only remain confidential during the current season, a fisherman could refer to the survey conducted the previous year to identify probable shellfish concentrations. This may tend to dilute the possible benefits cited above.

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 459
PUBLISH DATE: 2/16/88

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date:
Title: Confidentiality of shellfish abundance surveys
Sponsor: Zharoff
Requestor: Senate Resources

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Commercial Fisheries

Components:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Al Didier
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Date: 3/16/88

Approved by Commissioner: [signature]
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Agency: Fish and Game

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Central Analysis