

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672  
6714 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

118

SEE CHANGES  
ON CSHB 563 -

6-2149M  
Cook  
4/26/90

Original sponsor(s): State Affairs Committee

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 563 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the amount of a permanent fund  
7 dividend, to information regarding the value of  
8 dividends; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 \* Section 1. AS 43.23.025(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) By October 1 of each year the commissioner [SHALL GIVE  
12 PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE VALUE OF EACH PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND FOR THAT  
13 YEAR. THE PUBLIC NOTICE SHALL CONTAIN A STATEMENT DISCLOSING THE  
14 AMOUNT BY WHICH EACH INDIVIDUAL DIVIDEND HAS BEEN REDUCED IN ORDER TO  
15 PAY THE COSTS OF ADMINISTERING THE PROGRAM AND THE HOLD HARMLESS  
16 PROVISIONS OF AS 43.23.075. THE COMMISSIONER SHALL ALSO INCLUDE THE  
17 STATEMENT ON THE STUB ATTACHED TO EACH INDIVIDUAL DIVIDEND CHECK. THE  
18 COMMISSIONER] shall determine the value of each [A] permanent fund  
19 dividend for that year by

20 (1) determining the total amount available for dividend  
21 payments, which equals

22 (A) the amount of income of the Alaska permanent fund  
23 transferred to the dividend fund under AS 43.23.045(b) during the  
24 current year;

25 (B) plus the unexpended and unobligated balances of  
26 prior fiscal year appropriations that lapse into the dividend  
27 fund under AS 43.23.045(d);

28 (C) less the amount necessary to pay dividends from  
29 the dividend fund in the current year under AS 43.23.055(3);

1 (D) less the amount necessary to pay dividends from  
2 the dividend fund due to eligible applicants who, as determined  
3 by the department, filed for a previous year's dividend by the  
4 filing deadline but who were not included in a previous year's  
5 dividend computation;

6 (E) less appropriations from the dividend fund during  
7 the current year, including amounts to pay costs of administering  
8 the dividend program and the hold harmless provisions of AS 43.-  
9 23.075;

10 (2) determining the number of individuals eligible to  
11 receive a dividend payment for the current year; and

12 (3) dividing the amount determined under (1) of this sec-  
13 tion by the amount determined under (2) of this section.

14 \* Sec. 2. AS 43.23 is amended by adding a new section to read:

15 Sec. 43.23.028. PUBLIC NOTICE. By October 1 of each year the commis-  
16 sioner shall give public notice of the value of each permanent fund  
17 dividend for that year. The notice and the stub attached to each  
18 individual dividend check must disclose the amount

19 (1) of each dividend attributable to income earned by the  
20 permanent fund from deposits to that fund required under art. IX, sec.  
21 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska;

22 (2) of each dividend attributable to income earned by the  
23 permanent fund from appropriations to that fund and from amounts added  
24 to that fund to offset the effects of inflation; and

25 (3) by which each dividend has been reduced due to each  
26 appropriation from the dividend fund, including amounts to pay the  
27 costs of administering the dividend program and the hold harmless  
28 provisions of AS 43.23.075.

29 \* Sec. 3. The commissioner of revenue shall include with each permanent

1 fund dividend check for 1990 information explaining the legislative history  
2 and purpose of appropriations from the dividend fund for Department of  
3 Corrections and Department of Public Safety programs that reduced dividends  
4 for 1989. If money is made available, through appropriation or a decision  
5 of the court upholding the constitutionality of AS 43.23.005(d), to reir-  
6 burse the dividend fund for amounts by which the 1989 dividend was reduced.  
7 the commissioner shall include on the stub attached to each dividend check  
8 for 1990 a statement of the amount by which the check is increased due to  
9 the reimbursement.

10 \* Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).  
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6-2446A

Cook

4/26/90

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Suspending Uniform Rules 41(b), 24(c),  
6 and 35 of the Alaska State Legislature  
7 concerning HB 563.

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

9 That under Rule 54 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-  
10 ture the provisions of Rule 41(b), Rule 24(c), and Rule 35 of the Uniform  
11 Rules, regarding changes to the title of a bill, are suspended in consid-  
12 eration of House Bill No. 563, relating to the amount of permanent fund  
13 dividends, to information regarding the value of dividends, and to the  
14 partial exemption of dividends for the collection of debt.

Original sponsor(s): State Affairs Committee

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25 (B) plus the unexpended and unobligated balances of  
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28 (C) less the amount necessary to pay dividends from  
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1 (D) less the amount necessary to pay dividends from  
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26 appropriation from the dividend fund, including amounts to pay the  
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# Alaska State Legislature

Sen. Pat Pourchot, Chairman

Sen. Jan Falke, Vice Chairman

Sen. Al Adams

Sen. Tim Kelly

Sen. Rick Uehling



P.O. Box V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

907-465-3712

## Senate State Affairs Committee

LETTER OF INTENT  
TO ACCOMPANY  
S CS HB 553 (SA)

It is the intent of the Senate State Affairs Committee that all deductions from the earnings of the Permanent Fund be disclosed to the public. SCS HB 563 requires that all appropriations from the Dividend Fund be listed on the dividend check stub. The amount of dividends as the result of constitutionally mandated deposits and the amount attributable to legislative appropriations shall also appear on the dividend check stub.

It is the intent that all additional deductions from earnings be disclosed in a form other than on the check stub realizing that there is insufficient space on the check stub to list all expenditures paid from annual earnings. Those disclosures shall include 1) the Permanent Fund Corporation's operating budget, 2) the annual reinvestment of earnings to off-set the effects of inflation, 3) the appropriations to the Department of Law for legal fees for oil tax litigation and 4) any other deductions from the Earnings Reserve Account or earnings of the Permanent Fund.

It is the intent of the legislature that the current Corporation practice of including an informational brochure with the dividend check be continued and that the brochure include information which explains the amount and purpose of all deductions from the Permanent Fund Corporation earnings.

Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman

April 27, 1990

6-2446A  
Cook  
4/26/90

*NO - Choose  
45% garnishment*

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Suspending Uniform Rules 41(b), 24(c),  
6 and 35 of the Alaska State Legislature  
7 concerning HB 563.

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

9 That under Rule 54 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-  
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11 Rules, regarding changes to the title of a bill, are suspended in consid-  
12 eration of House Bill No. 563, relating to the amount of permanent fund  
13 dividends, to information regarding the value of dividends, and to the  
14 partial exemption of dividends for the collection of debt.

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Title 38  
Public Lands

shall set the time limit for applications for permanent fund dividends so that the number of eligible applicants is determined by October 1 of the year for which the dividend is declared and permanent fund dividends for a year are paid before April 30 of the year following that year.

(2) adopt regulations under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) that establish procedures and time limits for an individual upon emancipation or upon reaching majority to apply for permanent fund dividends not credited or received during minority because the parent, guardian, or other authorized representative did not apply on behalf of the individual.

(3) assist residents of the state, particularly in rural areas, who because of language, disability, or inaccessibility to public transportation need assistance to establish eligibility and to apply for permanent fund dividends; and

(5) provide the commissioner of administration with information necessary to maintain individual annuity account records and administer the annuity program."

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1984 amendment substituted "October" for "December" in paragraph (2).

The 1988 amendment, effective May 26, 1988, deleted "and" at the end of paragraph (3), and added paragraphs (5) and (6).

**Editor's notes.** — Section 4, ch. 54, SLA 1988 provides that the amendments made to this section by ch. 54, SLA 1988 apply "only to eligibility for permanent fund dividends for years after 1988."

**Sec. 43.23.065. Exemption of permanent fund dividends.**

(a) Except as provided in (b) of this section, 50 percent of the annual permanent fund dividend payable to an individual is exempt from levy, execution, garnishment, attachment, or any other remedy for the collection of debt. This exemption applies to an eligible individual's permanent fund dividend both before and after payment is made to the individual.

(b) An exemption is not available under this section for permanent fund dividends taken to satisfy

(1) child support obligations required by court order or decision of the child support enforcement agency under AS 47.23.140 — 47.23.220;

(2) court ordered restitution under AS 12.55.045 — 12.55.051 or 12.55.100; or

(3) a debt owed by an eligible individual to an agency of the state, unless the debt is contested and an appeal is pending, or the time limit for filing an appeal has not expired.

(c) Claims listed in (b) of this section have priority in the order listed over other claims on a permanent fund dividend. (§ 1 ch 102 SLA 1982; am § 1 ch 157 SLA 1984; am § 1 ch 57 SLA 1985; am § 67 ch 138 SLA 1986; am § 3 ch 26 SLA 1989)

**Editor's notes.** — Sections 12 and 13, ch. 10, SLA 1985, amend this section and add new (b) and (c). The amendments are effective if § 1, ch. 99, SLA 1985 is repealed (see § 25, ch. 99, SLA 1985). If the amendments become law, the section will read: (a) Fifty percent of a cash permanent fund dividend payment is exempt from levy, execution, garnishment, attachment, or any other remedy for the col-

lection of debt. This exemption applies to an eligible individual's permanent fund dividend both before and after payment is made to the individual. An exemption is not available under this section for cash permanent fund dividend payments taken to satisfy (1) child support obligations required by court order or decision of the child support enforcement agency under AS 47.23.140 — 47.23.220; (2) a debt owed

Title 39  
Public Offices  
and Employees

ATTACHMENT  
"B"

This warrant will be deemed paid unless redeemed  
within two years after the date of issue per AS 37.05.180.

STATE OF ALASKA  
TREASURY WARRANT  
ALASKA PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND

No. 528 ~~1111~~  
89-52/1252

DATE OF ISSUE: 11 29 89

528 ~~1111~~

\$\*\*303.16



PAY TO THE ORDER OF:

MEADOW CREEK CORRECTION-  
AL CENTER  
EAGLE RIVER AK 99577

**VOID**

DOLLARS	CENTS
\$ *****303	16

**VOID**

⑈ 52837680⑈ ⑆ 125200523⑆

NON NEGOTIABLE

No. 528 ~~1111~~

④ Reserved for Federal back-up  
withholding info where required

⑤ Reserved for Olympic check-off  
info where required. Note: Since  
many dividend checks will still  
be reduced by the check-off, we  
must reserve this space.

1. PAYER'S NAME STATE OF ALASKA
2. FEDERAL ID NO. 92-6001185
- 3.
4. DATE 11/29/89 BATCH 02211
5. VOUCHER 47 ~~1111~~ DLN 90 ~~1111~~
- 6.

1989 PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND \$ 873.16

- ⑦ ASSIGNED AND/OR ATTACHED \$ 570.00-
- ⑧ WARRANT AMOUNT \$ 303.16
- APPLICANT'S SSN 574- ~~1111~~
- APPLICANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS

MEADOW CREEK CORRECTION-  
AL CENTER  
EAGLE RIVER AK 99577

- 11.
12. REDUCTIONS PER DIVIDEND CHECK:
13. COSTS OF ADMINISTERING DIVIDEND PROGRAM.....\$ 6.83 (DEPT. OF REVENUE)
14. "HOLD HARMLESS" OF PERSONS WHOSE FEDERAL
15. BENEFITS ARE CUT WHEN THEY RECEIVE DIVIDENDS..\$22.72 (DEPT. OF H&SS)
16. SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT AND GATE MONEY FOR
17. RELEASED PRISONERS.....\$ 1.47 (DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS)
18. VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD.....\$ 1.42 (DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY)
19. TOTAL.....\$32.44

PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND

WARRANT STOCK

1. The bid for printing the check stub goes out in July each year.
2. The warrant itself is strictly controlled by various banking and UCC rules, and by the needs of Treasury and the Division of Finance.
3. The "check stub" is available to some degree to transmit information to the recipient regarding the warrant amount, and information about the deductions. It is however limited in size and in use. Through a very tenuous agreement with the IRS, we are allowed to substitute the check stub for the 1099 form required by law to be issued in January of each year. The postage savings alone amounts to over \$85,000. If the check stub becomes so cluttered with information, that the IRS concludes that it does not meet the 1099 requirements, it will likely cost the dividend program over \$100,000.
4. The warrant stock is used for all dividend years, which means that space allocated for such information as "violent crimes compensation board" on subsequent 1989 warrants may be used for some other message on the 1990 warrant. Certain spaces are of course needed for all years (Date, batch, warrant amount, "assigned and/or attached," etc.).
5. As you can see from Attachment A and B, all 19 lines of computer print available were used and will be used on all 1989 warrant stubs. The lines which arguable would be available for printing further or different information on 1990 warrant stubs are lines 16 through 18. From the IRS' viewpoint, it would be best to put these lines at the very bottom or just above the "reductions per dividend check" line.

7297G

This warrant will be deemed paid unless redeemed  
within two years after the date of issue per AS 37.05.180.

STATE OF ALASKA  
TREASURY WARRANT  
ALASKA PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND

No. 52944072  
89-52/1252

DATE OF ISSUE:

PAY TO THE ORDER OF:



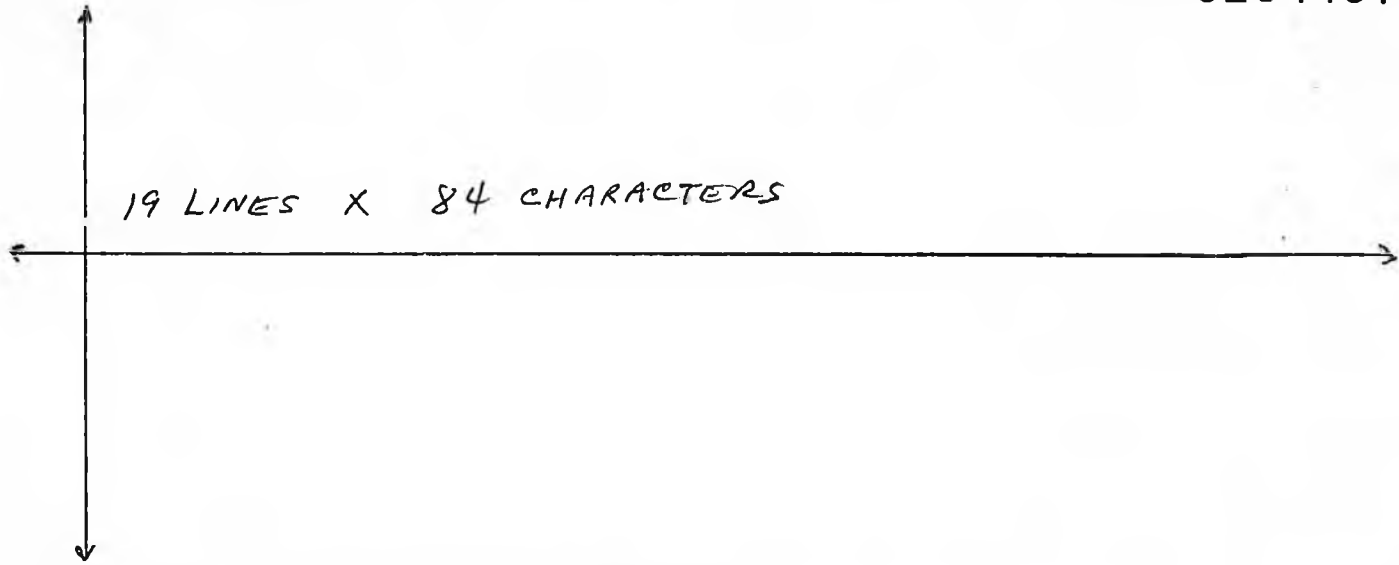
VOID

DOLLARS	CENTS
\$	

⑈52944072⑈ ⑆125200523⑆

NON NEGOTIABLE

No. 52944072



IMPORTANT - This stub contains important tax and other information (see back).

This warrant will be deemed paid unless redeemed  
within two years after the date of issue per AS 37.05.180.

STATE OF ALASKA  
TREASURY WARRANT  
ALASKA PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND

No. 52944073  
89-52/1252

DATE OF ISSUE:

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

DOLLARS	CENTS

ATTACHMENT  
"A"

HB 563 —

Delete  
Letter

OK with stub

New section 4:

Jim Kelly: Response to

Sec. 4

- A) Current letter of Intent... OK
- B) Including Gate & explanation in brochure... NO, unless specifically told to.

DUNCAN... Pete Carran

Sec. 4

Suggestion... To read:

IF money is made available through appropriation or a decision of the court upholding the constitutionality of AS 43.23.005(d), to reimburse the ~~fund~~ dividend fund for amounts by which ~~the~~ the 1989 dividend was reduced, the commissioner shall include on the ~~check~~ stub attached to each dividend check for 1990 ~~a statement of~~ the following statement: The 1990 PFD reflects an increment of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ as the result of deductions from the 1989 PFD for Dept. of Corrections and Dept. of Pub. Safety programs.

(NO FLYER, NO EXPLANATION) a legislative reappropriation to reimburse for

REVENUE

Sec. 4

1) Very opposed to bringing up last year's deductions with this years check.

Sec. 3

2) Clarification - Exemptions  
DO NOT CHANGE 50%

CS → eliminate Sec. 3

NOTES:

- Royce ... Revenue 2300  
Sec. 3 / Sec 4 problems
- Removal of Sec. 3 - requires Title Change
- Boucher - wants immediate effective date.  
Sec. 4 - would discuss changing  
Sec. 4 to read if (HB 511)  
appropriation is made

# **CORRECTION**

**THIS DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

HB 563 —

Delete

Letter

OK with StOB

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Sec. 3

2) Clarification - Exemptions  
DO NOT CHANGE 50%

CS → eliminate Sec. 3

\* Mr CK rep an add &  
compensate for dec from 1989  
dividend for DofC and DPS

NOTES:

• Royce... Revenue 2350  
Sec. 3 / Sec 4  
problems

- Renewal of Sec. 3 - requires Title Change
- Boucker - wants immediate effective date.
- Sec. 4 - would discuss changing
- Sec. 4 to read if (HB 511)
- appropriation is made

**H C R**

**30**

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BILL NUMBER HCR 30

SPONSOR LARSON

BILL TITLE Greatland Games, Palmer/Wasilla

DATE REFERRED 2.15.90

HEARING SCHEDULED

FISCAL NOTE PREPARED

SPONSOR CONTACTED ✓

INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

OTHER

# FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: Greatland Games with  
State Fair  
 Sponsor: Larson  
 Requestor: House Rules Committee

Agency Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

<b>CAPITAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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<b>REVENUE</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**POSITIONS: N/A**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Prepared by: Rep. Ben Grussendorf, Chairman Phone: 465-3764  
 Division: House Rules Committee Date: February 12, 1990

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**FISCAL NOTE**

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Greatland Games With  
State Fair  
Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
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	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Dennis Burns  
Division: House State Affairs Committee  
Approved by Commissioner: Rep. H.A. "Red" Boucher  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: 465-4963  
Date: April 14, 1989  
Date: April 14, 1989

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

April 18, 1990

HCR 30. Greatland Games

TO TESTIFY;

Representative Larson

FURTHER REFERRAL; Rules

HOUSE VOTE; 39 Yeas  
0 Nays



## GREATLAND STATE GAMES

### STATE GAMES - WHAT ARE THEY?

State Games bring together many of our state's finest athletes to help develop amateur sports on a statewide basis. State Games provide the local stimulus for the development of amateur sports, particularly those which are part of the international Olympic family. At this time between 20 and 25 states have State Games competition.

More importantly, the State Games can provide a showcase for the talents of recreational athletes - especially those who have no real hope of going to the Olympic level, but are competent enough to enjoy the challenge of spirited competition. Three things are accomplished by the State Games: discovery of previously unknown high-calibre athletes, greater awareness of lesser known sports, and creation of new interest in amateur sports in general. Although the concept of State Games is relatively new, several states already have well established programs which enjoy high participation, both by athletes and spectators.

### WHAT IS THE BEST LOCATION FOR THESE GAMES?

Alaska State Fairgrounds is the best location for the "Official State Games" because of the proximity to the population center of the State as well as the surrounding areas of Palmer and Wasilla. 1990 will be the Sixth annual Greatland Games and will be the third year in a row utilizing the Alaska State Fairgrounds and surrounding area as the location.

### WHY CAN'T PALMER OR WASILLA DO THIS ALONE?

Palmer does not have all of the athletic venues necessary to produce a successful program of this nature and the same is true of Wasilla. Alone, neither of these communities can provide hotel, motel or cafe space to accommodate participants and spectators. Together, these communities can produce a very successful and educational experience for participants across the State. Together, Palmer and Wasilla's potential is unlimited in becoming the athletic center of the State.

### WHEN CAN THE GAMES BE HELD?

For the next few years the logical time is during the annual State Fair held at Palmer. It is anticipated the Games will become so successful they can take place in mid-summer to maximize the economic impact to the Valley. It presently makes more sense to utilize the existing dates of the Fair to insure spectator popularity at the onset.

Page 2 - State Games  
 WHERE CAN EVENTS BE HELD?

PALMER	WASILLA	ALASKA STATE FAIR
Basketball	Basketball	3X3 Basketball
Boxing	Bowling	Archery
Cycling	Canoeing	Equestrian
Diving	Cycling	Field Hockey
Fencing	Diving	Horseshoes
Field Hockey	Figure Skating	Martial Arts
Golf	Kayaking	Moto Cross
Gymnastics	Ice Hockey	Powerlifting
Runs	Rollerskating	Soccer
Shooting	Rowing	Softball
Soccer	Runs	Volleyball
Softball	Sailing	Wrestling
Swimming	Tennis	5K
Tennis	Volksmarching	10K
Volksmarching	Waterskiing	Lazy Mountain Run
		Skateboard

Please note some events are listed in more than one location. Many activities will draw a great deal of participation which cannot be handled at one facility. By the same token, some activities can only be held at one site due to facilities.

In 1988 and 1989 Governor Cowper issued an Executive Proclamation designating The Great Land Games as "Alaska's official state games" to be held during the Fair. We have asked for this distinction again for 1990.

The games or activities definitely scheduled and those we hope to be able to schedule for the 1990 event are:

Definate	Possibilities
3X3 Basketball	Skateboarding
Golf	Swimming
5K	Archery
10 K	Bicycling
Lazy Mountain Run	Triathlon
Martial Arts	Bowling
Moto Cross	Diving
Powerlifting	Rugby
Soccer	Waterskiing
Softball	Board Sailing
Volleyball	
Wrestling	

# STATE OF ALASKA



## Executive Proclamation

by  
Steve Cowper, Governor

During the 1989 Alaska State Fair an amateur athletic sports festival will be held for Alaska athletes. These games, known as "The Great Land Games," are designed to encourage athletes to improve their physical and competitive skills.

The more than 20 events scheduled for the games have been chosen with the average person in mind, and will emphasize the fun, thrill and reward of statewide competition. The Great Land Games also will provide an opportunity for Alaska athletes of all ages to receive statewide recognition for their athletic abilities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Steve Cowper, Governor of the State of Alaska, do hereby proclaim

### THE GREAT LAND GAMES

as Alaska's official state games and encourage Alaskans of all ages to take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy athletic competition on a statewide scale.

DATED: May 22, 1989

Done by

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Steve Cowper".

Steve Cowper, Governor,  
who has also authorized  
the seal of the State of  
Alaska to be affixed to  
this proclamation.



0105 403

# Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska

## PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, "THE GREAT LAND GAMES" is the name of the upcoming sports festival in the Olympic tradition for Alaskan athletes; and

WHEREAS, these GAMES will emphasize the fun, thrill and reward of Olympic-style competition; and

WHEREAS, these GAMES are designed to encourage the average athlete to improve his and her physical and competitive skills; and

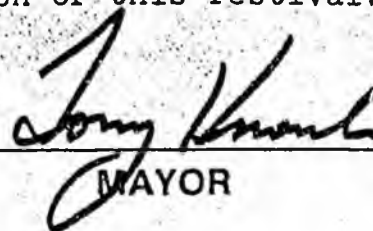
WHEREAS, this festival offers unlimited participation by both families and individuals; and

WHEREAS, the many benefits derived from striving to do one's best in such competition is well-documented; enriches our quality of life and is deserving of our support.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Tony Knowles, Mayor of Anchorage, Alaska, do hereby proclaim May 1985 as

THE GREAT LAND GAMES '85 MONTH

in Anchorage, and invite each of my fellow citizens to share in the exhilaration of participation and encourage the continuation of this festival.

  
MAYOR



## CITY OF PALMER, ALASKA

## RESOLUTION NO. 821

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING "THE GREATLAND GAMES" TO BE HELD IN THE GREATER PALMER AND WASILLA AREA.

WHEREAS, "The Greatland Games" is a sports festival for amateur sports enthusiasts, and

WHEREAS, the need for a specific location enables the amateur athletes to schedule their activities, and

WHEREAS, the specific location also enables the proper promotion and incentives for the competitors, and

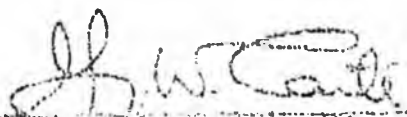
WHEREAS, between the cities of Wasilla and Palmer, in conjunction with the Alaska State Fair, more than ample facilities are available, and

WHEREAS, the cities of Palmer and Wasilla support "The Greatland Games"

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Palmer request State Legislature to support the concept of "The Greatland Games."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that "The Greatland Games" should be held in the cities of Palmer and Wasilla in conjunction with the facilities available at the Alaska State Fair.

Passed and approved by the Palmer City Council, this 28th day

  
GEORGE W. CARTER, MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
DAVID L. SOULAX, CITY CLERK



## CITY OF WASILLA

290 E. HERNING AVE.  
WASILLA, ALASKA 99687  
PHONE: 373-9050

Requested By: Mayor Stein  
Prepared By: Administration

### RESOLUTION NO. WR89-16

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF WASILLA, ALASKA SUPPORTING  
THE 1989 GREAT LAND GAMES

WHEREAS, the Great Land Games are Alaska's official state games in the Olympic traditions; and

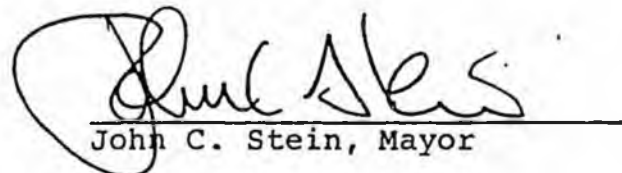
WHEREAS, the Games bring together many of our state's finest athletes to enjoy, promote and develop amateur sports on a statewide basis; and

WHEREAS, the central Matanuska-Susitna Valley offers a wide variety of facilities and accommodations to successfully support the games.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council and Mayor of Wasilla do hereby endorse, support and encourage the 1989 Great Land Games to be held in Palmer, Wasilla, the Alaska State Fair Grounds and the central Matanuska-Susitna Valley.

I certify that a resolution in substantially the above form was passed by a majority of those voting at a duly called and conducted meeting of the governing body of the City of Wasilla this 29th day of March, 1989.

APPROVED:

  
John C. Stein, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Erling G. Nelson, CMC  
City Clerk

(Seal)

# STATE OF ALASKA



## Executive Proclamation

by

Steve Cowper, Governor

During the 1988 Alaska State Fair an amateur athletic sports festival will be held for Alaska athletes. These games, known as "The Great Land Games," are designed to encourage athletes to improve their physical and competitive skills.

The more than twenty events scheduled for the games have been chosen with the average person in mind, and will emphasize the fun, thrill, and reward of statewide competition. The Great Land Games also will provide an opportunity for Alaska athletes of all ages to receive statewide recognition for their athletic abilities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Steve Cowper, Governor of the State of Alaska, do hereby proclaim

### THE GREAT LAND GAMES

as Alaska's official state games and encourage Alaskans of all ages to take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy athletic competition on a statewide scale.

DATED: July 15, 1988



Done by

*Steve Cowper*

Steve Cowper, Governor,  
who has also authorized  
the seal of the State of  
Alaska to be affixed to  
this proclamation.

# Alaska State Legislature



Rep. Ronald L. Larson  
CO-CHAIRMAN  
(907) 465-3727

INTERIM ADDRESS  
P.O. Box 53  
Palmer, Alaska 99645  
(907) 745-3826

Rep. Lyman Hoffman  
CO-CHAIRMAN  
(907) 465-3706

INTERIM ADDRESS  
P.O. Box 886  
Bethel, Alaska 99559  
(907) 543-3541

## House of Representatives Committee on Finance P.O. Box V Juneau, Alaska 99811

### MEMORANDUM

February 26, 1990

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Ronald Larson, Co-chairman  
House Finance Committee

SUBJECT: HCR 30, relating to the Greatland Games

I would like to respectfully request a hearing at your earliest convenience on HCR 30, relating to holding the Greatland Games in conjunction with the Alaska State Fair.

Enclosed is a brief summary of the Games and the reason for this resolution. Also enclosed is a copy of Governor Cowper's Executive Proclamation, and a resolution of support from the City of Wasilla.

If you have any questions or comments, please don't hesitate to get in touch with me. My staff person for this resolution is John Bitney, and can be reached at 3727.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

**H C R**

**41**

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BILL NUMBER HCR 41

SPONSOR Koponen

BILL TITLE Earth Day

DATE REFERRED 2.1.90

HEARING SCHEDULED 3.12.90

FISCAL NOTE PREPARED ✓

SPONSOR CONTACTED ✓

INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

Bill Glude:

OTHER

Alaska State Legislature  
Representative Niilo Koponen

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

House District 21

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

\* Sponsor Statement \*  
HCR 41

HCR 41 would declare Alaska's interest in a healthy environment and would add Alaska's voice to those of communities worldwide who have declared their support for Earth Day. Already over 120 countries are planning to observe Earth Day 1990. Thousands of smaller political subdivisions such as states, counties, cities and towns are likewise expressing their interest.

Earth Day 1970 was the largest organized demonstration in human history. Ten thousand schools, two thousand colleges and universities, and virtually every community in the United States participated. All told, it involved more than 20 million people.

Earth Day 1990 is an effort to focus public attention on the future of our environment. When the Exxon Valdez went aground, Alaskans received a shocking reminder of how the natural systems which support us are interconnected. Our communities, economies and quality of life depend upon a healthy biosphere. Oceans, forests, taiga and tundra are all networks of living things, whole systems whose productivity ultimately sustains our human culture.

As befits its grass roots origins, Earth Day in Alaska will be observed by each community in its own way. HCR 41 calls on all Alaskans to participate while leaving the degree and nature of that participation to individual discretion. Each community, business, or citizens group could observe the day in whatever manner seems most appropriate for its circumstance.

Earth Day 1990 seeks to include the broadest possible cross-section of society. National organizers are business, media, religious, political, labor, academic, cultural and environmental leaders. It is non-partisan with leaders of both Democratic and Republican parties among its supporters. Earth Day is inclusive and non-confrontational in spirit.

HCR 41 seeks to express Alaskans support for the values embodied in Earth Day 1990 by formally marking April 22, 1990 as Earth Day in Alaska.

STATE OF ALASKA  
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

CC

BILL VERSION: HCR 41  
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 1/26/90

### FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Earth Day 1990  
Sponsor: Koponen  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
Components: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
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	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs Phone: 465-4963  
Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: Jan 19, 1990  
Approved by Commissioner: H. A. "Red" Sanchez, Chair Date: Jan 19, 1990  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

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

101ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. J. RES. 159

To designate April 22, 1990 as Earth Day, and to set aside the day for public activities promoting preservation of the global environment.

---

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 8), 1989

Mr. GORE (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. KEINZ, and Mr. KERRY) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

---

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 22, 1990 as Earth Day, and to set aside the day for public activities promoting preservation of the global environment.

Whereas we face an international environmental crisis that demands the attention of the American people and citizens of every nation in the world, and we must build alliances that transcend the boundaries dividing countries, continents, and cultures in order to solve it;

Whereas we need to confront environmental problems of increasing severity, including climate change; depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer; loss of forests, wetlands, and other wildlife habitats; acid rain; air pollution; ocean pollution; and hazardous and solid waste buildup;

Whereas we must educate and encourage individuals to recognize the environmental impact of their daily lives by becoming environmentally responsible consumers, conserving energy, increasing recycling efforts, and promoting environmental responsibility in their communities;

Whereas it will take major public policy initiatives to cure the causes of environmental degradation, such as phasing out the manufacture and use of chlorofluorocarbons, minimizing and recycling solid wastes, improving energy efficiency, protecting biodiversity, promoting reforestation, and moving toward sustainable development throughout the world;

Whereas almost twenty years ago, millions of Americans joined together on Earth Day to express an unprecedented concern for the environment, and their collective action resulted in the passage of sweeping laws to protect our air, our water, and the lands around us;

Whereas we must make the 1990s an "International Environment Decade", and forge an international alliance to respond to global environmental problems; and

Whereas to inaugurate this environmental decade, we must once again stand up together in cities, towns, and villages around the world for a day of collective action to declare our shared resolve. Now therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 *That April 22, 1990, shall be designated and proclaimed as*
- 4 *Earth Day, and that the day shall be set aside for public*
- 5 *activities promoting preservation of the global environment.*

○

101st CONGRESS  
1st Session

# H. J. RES. 338

Designating April 22, 1990, as "Earth Day" to promote the preservation of the global environment.

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 27, 1989

Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GREEN, and Ms. SCHNEIDER) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

---

# JOINT RESOLUTION

Designating April 22, 1990, as "Earth Day" to promote the preservation of the global environment.

Whereas the world faces an international environmental crisis that demands the attention of individuals in the United States and citizens of every nation of the world so that alliances can be built that transcend the boundaries dividing countries, continents, and cultures;

Whereas there is a need to confront environmental problems of increasing severity, including climate change, depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, loss of forests, wetlands, and other wildlife habitats, acid rain, air pollution, ocean pollution, and hazardous and solid waste buildup;

Whereas education and encouragement is necessary for individuals to recognize the environmental impact of daily living

12/18/89 09:25

and to become environmentally responsible consumers by conserving energy, increasing recycling efforts, and promoting environmental responsibility in communities;

Whereas major public policy initiatives are necessary to cure the causes of environmental degradation, such as eliminating the manufacture and use of chlorofluorocarbons, minimizing and recycling solid wastes, improving energy efficiency, protecting biodiversity, promoting reforestation, and initiating sustainable development throughout the world;

Whereas, nearly 20 years ago, millions of individuals in the United States joined together on Earth Day to express an unprecedented concern for the environment, and such collective action resulted in the passage of sweeping laws to protect the air, water, and land;

Whereas the 1990's should be observed as the International Environment Decade in order to forge an international alliance in response to global environmental problems; and

Whereas, to inaugurate the environmental decade, individuals should again stand together in cities, towns, and villages around the world for a day of collective action to declare a shared resolve: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of*
- 2 *the United States of America in Congress assembled, That*
- 3 *April 22, 1990, is designated as "Earth Day", and the*
- 4 *people of the United States are called upon to observe the*
- 5 *week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote*
- 6 *preservation of the global environment.*



WILF 308 EH

JAN-19-90 FRI 10:18 AM ALASKA

# TIME

DECEMBER 18, 1989

ENDANGERED EARTH UPDATE

## LET EARTH HAVE ITS DAY

*But the biggest demonstration in history should be only the beginning*

BY JEANNE MCDOWELL

**I**t will begin at sunrise on April 22, with church bells pealing for the health of the planet. In tiny chapels and grand cathedrals. Sunday sermons will stress the moral responsibility of environmental awareness. And in thousands of communities around the world, citizens will stage a cacophony of events: parades, proclamations, protests, teach-ins, trash-ins and eco-fairs. In Seattle, residents will demonstrate against pollution in Puget Sound. Environmentalists in West Bengal, India, are planning a bicycle procession. Schoolchildren on Muurilius, a tiny island in the Indian Ocean, will plant trees. And a team of climbers from the U.S., the Soviet Union and China intends to reach the summit of Mount Everest and clean up debris left by previous expeditions. If all goes as planned, at least 100 million people will take part in the largest global demonstration in history: Earth Day 1990.

The April 22 date has special meaning for environmentalists: It marks the 20th anniversary of the first Earth Day. In that memorable 1970 mobilization, which evolved from an idea by Senator Gaylord Nelson, more than 20 million Americans, many of them students, rallied under the banner of Mother Nature. Their plea for action helped lead to the passage of the Clean Air Act and the creation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The organizers of Earth Day 1990 hope it will have a similar galvanizing effect, that it will change individual behavior and launch a decade of environmental activism. This time the event will be international, reflecting the recognition that all the major environmental threats are global in scope. More than 100 countries, including Hungary and Uganda, have started to form committees and plan activities. Says Denis Hayes, a San Francisco lawyer and chairman of Earth Day 1990, an international umbrella organization: "The whole thrust of Earth Day as we go into the 1990s is an environment that is much brighter, a far more diversified movement and, hopefully, a working agenda for the next ten years."

If Earth Day 1970 was almost spontaneous, next year's sequel has become a strategic operation. Hayes, who was a 25-year-old Harvard law student when he temporarily dropped out of school to help organize the first Earth Day, is the driving force behind the current campaign. With principal funding from foundations and individuals, Earth Day 1990 has a 115-member American board of directors that includes prominent environmentalists, politicians, business executives, religious leaders, celebrities, labor officials and journalists, among others. There is an international arm with representatives from 33 countries.

At Earth Day 1990 headquarters in Palo Alto, Calif., 20 staff members are plotting strategy as if the event were a political campaign. "We're organizing neighborhoods, regions and special constituencies," says communications director Diana Aldridge. The group has taken a few marketing cues from Madison Avenue as well. As part of a drive to raise \$3 million, Earth Day 1990 is licensing its logo, which will be plastered on everything from coffee mugs to windbreakers. Posters and ads will soon appear carrying the slogan EARTH DAY 1990: WHO SAYS YOU CAN'T CHANGE THE WORLD?

But Hayes' group is not trying to run the whole show. It will organize nationally and regionally and offer support for local groups, making suggestions for setting up events. Several smaller organizations are extremely active. Earth Day 20, a group based in Seattle, is planning a week-long exposition in a natural amphitheater in the Columbia River Gorge during the seven days leading up to Earth Day. The events, which will combine exhibits, musical performances and speeches, will be broadcast live by satellite to screens in shopping malls and on college campuses around the U.S. Earth Day 20 is also co-sponsoring grass-roots action by the National Toxics Campaign to urge companies that release excessive amounts of pollution to sign good neighbor agreements on reducing toxic emissions.

One of the main goals of Earth Day 1990 is to help broaden the environmental movement far beyond its upper-class, bird-watcher base. Six national labor unions have already endorsed the event, and in February a group from Earth Day 1990 will embark on a nationwide tour to urge minority-group members to get involved. Observes Gerry Stover, executive director of the Environmental Consortium for Minority Outreach: "In this country 4 out of 5 toxic-waste dumps are in or near minority communities. These people have as much stake in what happens as mainstream America, maybe more."

Above all, the organizers hope to have political impact. Says Christine Denser, a lawyer and executive director of Earth Day 1990: "Whereas 1970 awakened people to the issues, 1990 needs to make the environment the screen through which all other decisions are made. I want to see millions of people metaphorically standing in the same direction and yelling the same thing to policymakers: 'Hey, get it, you guys? We mean it. If you don't respond, we'll find someone who will.'"

Earth Day 1990 will show how much people care about their planet. The challenge of the next decade will be to channel that concern into strong and sustained action to save endangered earth.



The symbol in 1970



The first rally: a gas



Two decades ago, thousands converged on the Mall in Washington



1990: broader scope

# National Board of Directors



EARTH DAY 1990

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DENIS HAYES  
Chair and CEO

CHRISTINA L. DESSER  
Executive Director

RALPH NADER  
Special Counsel

GAYLORD NELSON  
Honorary Co-Chair

PAUL McCLOSKEY  
Honorary Co-Chair

Denis Hayes  
Chair and CEO

Christina L. Desser  
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Ralph Nader  
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Paul McCloskey  
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John Adams  
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Eddie Albert  
Actor

Kenneth Arrow  
Nobel Prize Winning Economist

Peter Bahouth  
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Greenpeace U.S.A.

Peter Barnes  
President  
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Richard Baskin  
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Joan Bavaria  
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National Audubon Society

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Lester Brown  
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Sam Brown  
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Center for the Biology of Natural Systems

Honorable Mario Cuomo  
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New York

Paul Danson  
Anti-President  
American Oceans Campaign

Henry Diamond  
Chair  
National Celebration for the Outdoors

P.O. Box AA

Stanford University

California 94309

415.321.1990

Fax: 415.321.2040

Event: Earth Day

1/3/90

Sidney D. Drell  
Professor  
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

John Echohawk  
Executive Director  
Native American Rights Fund

Marian Wright Edelman  
President  
Children's Defense Fund

Paul Ehrlich  
Professor  
Stanford University

Michael Fischer  
Executive Director  
Sierra Club

George Frampton, Jr.  
President  
The Wilderness Society

Keith Geiger  
President  
National Educational Association

Jack Gilstrap  
Executive Director  
American Public Transit  
Association

Honorable Albert Gore  
United States Senator

Nathan Gray  
President  
Gateway Pacific Foundation

Honorable William Green  
Member of Congress

Paul Growald  
General Partner  
Small Cities Cable Television

Jay Hair  
President  
National Wildlife Federation

James Hamilton  
General Secretary  
National Council of Churches

LaDonna Harris  
President  
Americans for Indian Opportunity

Randall Hayes  
Executive Director  
Rainforest Action Network

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United States Senator  
Teresa Heinz  
Chair  
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Television  
Trustee  
Environmental Defense Fund

Marian Heiskell  
Director  
New York Times  
Chair  
Council on the Environment of New  
York City

Reverend Theodore M.  
Hesburgh  
President Emeritus  
University of Notre Dame

Honorable Jim Hightower  
Texas Commissioner of Agriculture

Tina Hobson  
Executive Director  
Renew America

Charles Hoessle  
President  
American Association of Zoological  
Parks and Aquariums

Blan Holman  
Director  
National Student Environmental  
Action Coalition  
Student  
University of North Carolina

John A. Hoyt  
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The Humane Society of the United  
States

Reverend Jesse Jackson  
Chair  
Rainbow Coalition

Wes and Dana Jackson  
The Land Institute

Huey Johnson  
President  
Resource Renewal Institute

Mitchell Kapor  
Chairman  
ON Technology, Inc.

Honorable Thomas H. Kean  
Governor  
New Jersey

Fred Kent  
President  
Project for Public Spaces

Honorable John Kerry  
United States Senator

George J. Kourplias  
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International Association of  
Machinists and Aerospace Workers

Frederic Krupp  
Executive Director  
Environmental Defense Fund

Honorable Madeline Kunin  
Governor  
Vermont

Lyn Davis Lear  
Co-Founder  
Environmental Media Association

Yuan T. Lee  
Nobel Laureate

Beryl Levinger  
President  
AFS Intercultural Program

Honorable John Lewis  
Member of Congress

Barry Lopez  
Author

Jack Lorenz  
Executive Director  
Izaak Walton League

Greg Louganis  
Olympic Athlete

Thomas E. Lovejoy  
Assistant Secretary for External  
Affairs  
Smithsonian Institution

Amory and Hunter Lovins  
Rocky Mountain Institute

Jim Maddy  
Executive Director  
League of Conservation Voters

Kirk Marckwald  
President  
Western Power Associates

Pacy Markman  
Creative Consultant

Patrick J. McGovern  
Chair  
International Data Group

Scott Mednick  
Scott Mednick and Associates

Honorable George J. Mitchell  
United States Senator

Peter Morton  
CEO  
Hard Rock Cafe

Eleanor Holmes Norton  
Professor  
Georgetown Law School

Honorable Federico Pena  
Mayor  
Denver, Colorado

Russell Peterson  
Vice Chair  
Better World Society

Doug Phelps  
Chair  
U.S. Public Interest Research Group

Paul Pritchard  
President  
National Parks and Conservation  
Association

Horst Rechelbacher  
CEO  
Aveda Corporation

Robert Redford  
Actor/Director/Conservationist

Bonnie Reiss  
Executive Director  
Earth Communications Office

Jeffrey C. Reiss  
President and CEO  
Reiss Media Enterprises, Inc.

Laurance Rockefeller  
President  
American Conservation Association

Mike Roselle  
Co-Founder  
Earth First!

Martin Rosen  
President  
Trust for Public Land

Rabbi David Saperstein  
Director  
Religious Action Center

Vidal Sassoon  
Founder  
Vidal Sassoon, Inc.

Honorable Claudine Schneider  
Member of Congress

Stephen Schneider  
Senior Scientist  
National Center for Atmospheric  
Research

Virginia Scott  
Executive Director  
Illinois Environmental Council

Peter Selligman  
Chair  
Conservation International

Allen Simon  
President  
Shaklee U.S.

Andy Spahn  
Executive Director  
Environmental Media Associates

Gustave Speth  
President  
World Resources Institute

Wallace Stegner  
Author

Gerry Stover  
Director  
Environmental Consortium for  
Minority Outreach

Fredric Sutherland  
Executive Director  
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund

Alice Tepper-Marlin  
Executive Director  
Council on Economic Priorities

Honorable James R. Thompson  
Governor  
Illinois

R.E. "Ted" Turner  
Chairman  
Turner Broadcasting

Honorable Morris Udall  
Member of Congress

Eric Utné  
Editor/Publisher  
Utné Reader

Faye Wattleton  
President  
Planned Parenthood Federation of  
America

Susan Weber  
Executive Director  
Zero Population Growth

Jann S. Wenner  
Editor/Publisher  
Rolling Stone

Jerome Wiesner  
President Emeritus  
M.I.T.

Honorable Timothy E. Wirth  
United States Senator

Wren Wirth  
Vice Chair  
Board of Directors  
Environmental Defense Fund

Linda J. Wong  
Executive Director  
California Tomorrow

John Young  
President and CEO  
Hewlett Packard Company

David Zwick  
Director  
Clean Water Action

Alaska State Legislature  
Representative Niilo Koponen


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

House District 21

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

MEMORANDUM

To: Sen. Pat Pourchot  
Chair, Senate State Affairs Committee

From: Rep. Niilo Koponen 

Re: HCR 41

Date: 2/2/90

---

This is to request that you schedule HCR 41, Relating to Earth Day, for a hearing before your committee at your earliest convenience. Attached is explanatory material. Please contact my office if I can answer any questions or can be of other assistance.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

# Earth Day proponents seek change in mindset

By **ABBIE JONES**  
Palo Alto Peninsula  
Times Tribune

**PALO ALTO, Calif.** — If everything goes right, Earth Day 1990 will last a whole lot longer than 24 hours.

Sure, Earth Day 1990 is one day set aside for worldwide environmental awakening. But ask anyone inside the International headquarters in Palo Alto and you'll discover that April 22, 1990, strives more toward changing our global mindset for the next 10 years than just jostling the pillows of our environmental attention for a day.

Chairman Denis Hayes and the cast of participants across the country are far from varying strains of liberals muttering ecobabble. They want to recreate the environmental movement, to head off environmental disaster now, tomorrow, and for the next 10 years.

Palo Alto resident Peter Drekmeler saw Hayes at an environmental conference last January and found what he was looking for.

Drekmeler, a University of California, Berkeley graduate in political science with a minor in environmental studies, had heard about Earth Day 1970 and was interested in getting involved with the movement.

Hayes' speech left him energized.

"This is exactly what I need to be working on," said Drekmeler, now issues coordinator at the Palo Alto office.

On one level Earth Day is a monster marketing strategy aimed at capturing 100 million people and the participation of 115 countries.

On another, the hope is to engage continuous worldwide attention to the ecosystem.

Leaning back in his chair with

his topiders propped on his desk, Hayes theorizes on the prospects of what could happen if Earth Day 1990 never happened — a tragic dwindling interest.

"We could have that kind of thing happen on global warming and threats to the ozone layer. What we want to do on Earth Day is to raise those issues to a level that makes it impossible for politicians to deal with them merely rhetorical flourishes and the announcements of a bold new study."

At the Palo Alto headquarters about 32 full-time workers and a few of some 300 volunteers rush around like presidential campaigners minutes before the polls close.

"The way that things are set up right now is that you mine it, you refine it, you fabricate it, you use it and you throw it away," he said. "We can't endure."

Twenty years ago Hayes dropped out of Harvard Law School to help organize a massive demonstration for the environment known as Earth Day 1970 where the issues were DDT, pollution and the supersonic transport. The movement eventually led to the formation of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Clean Air Act.

On leave from his San Francisco law firm, Hayes is again working on behalf of the planet and flying across the country to gather support abroad.

Anch Times

8 Jan '90

# Earth Day 1990 offers good chance for change

By JON CECIL

## Guest Opinion

Where were you on April 22, 1970? That was the first Earth Day and 20 million people participated in the event. The 20th anniversary is rapidly approaching—April 22, 1990—and a massive worldwide observation and celebration is planned.

The original Earth Day marked the beginning of this nation's environmental consciousness. Within two years of that day, the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Environmental Education Act were passed and the Environmental Protection Agency was formed.

Many individuals remember the first Earth Day with visions of long hair, love beads, and Volkswagen vans. In whatever context you remember that day, it was an important milestone in the environmental movement.

We again are at a critical point in the history of our planet.

Oil spills, global warming, toxic waste, and overflowing landfills make the headlines, locally, nationally, and globally. Our environmental dilemmas are serious and global in scope. There is nowhere on this planet to escape.

While Earth Day focuses on many issues, it will also focus on their solutions. We have the knowledge to reduce and correct many of our environmental dilemmas; it is the motivation that is lacking.

History and science tell us that if we don't change the way we use natural resources in the 1990s, we are destined in the next century to preside over the decline of our

world's natural resources.

Today, individual actions have a global impact on our environment.

The plastic foam cup you drank your coffee from this morning will destroy billions and billions of ozone molecules in the upper atmosphere 25 years from now. This loss of ozone decreases our protection from ultraviolet rays and increases our chances of contracting skin cancer.

The increased use of fossil fuels raises the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere creating a "greenhouse effect." This phenomena raises the average temperature of the earth and may cause ocean levels to rise.

Reducing global earth warming and ozone depletion requires personal commitment, as well as national regulation and international agreements.

Alaska with all of its abundant natural resources, has some major environmental problems.

Oil spills, toxic wastes, and polluted ground water all seem like problems too large for any one individual to change. But they are not; what we do as individuals has merit on a worldly scale.

Maintaining your catalytic converter and using only unleaded gasoline reduces acid rain; recycling your oil and antifreeze instead of pouring it into your backyard protects our ground water; reduc-

ing your trips to the store and keeping your car in tune will slow down our need for more oil.

Refusing to accept food packaged in plastic foam, using only paper bags for your groceries, recycling newspapers and cans or putting your grass clippings and leaves in a compost pile instead of the local landfill are easy steps to take.

Simple things done on a personal level can make a difference in Alaska.

If we work together and convince others that these efforts warrant our time and effort, communities can reduce the environmental problems we face.

The next step is to elect individuals that believe as we do. Together we can make a difference; but we must be willing to work for a change.

Earth Day 1990 is more than a one-day remembrance of the past; it marks the start of a stronger environmental respect; a commitment to change, an environmental renaissance.

Individuals interested in planning an Earth Day 1990 event in Fairbanks are encouraged to meet on Jan. 9, 1990, at the Noel Wien Library Auditorium at 7 p.m. to help begin planning the 20-year celebration of Earth Day.

For more information, call 479-2616.

Jon Cecil works in providing technical assistance to local governments. He is chairman of a local group planning Earth Day activities.

## EPA boss tackles many missions

WASHINGTON—A trout stream in Colorado, a toxic waste site in New Jersey, a bed of oysters in Chesapeake Bay—you name it, William K. Reilly has an eye on it. At 49, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is juggling decisions as if he were tossing bowling pins, and he is having the time of his life.

Reilly is by odds the most charismatic member of the Bush administration. He is a tall fellow, engagingly handsome, a closet intellectual whose resume discloses de-



James Kilpatrick

terminative support of his president, and he has mollified the most vocal of the environmental societies. Thus far he has lived up to his reputation as a consensus builder. Nobody is really

mounting problems of trash disposal, Reilly gets deeply serious. "I rarely use the word 'crisis,'" he says, "but here we have a crisis coming." He remarked upon the decision just reached in Los Angeles to require mandatory trash separation and recycling. The time is close at hand when every city of much size will have to go the same route.

Under federal law, EPA has the responsibility for granting permits for major trash disposal. The coun-

## EARTHDAY 1990 PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS (partial list)



Earth Day 1990 is working with hundreds of local, state and national organizations including:

- African Wildlife Foundation
- Alliance for Environmental Education, Inc.
- American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration
- American Association of Retired Persons
- American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums
- American Cave Conservation Association
- American Conservation Association
- Americans for Indian Opportunity
- Atlantic Center for the Environment
- American Chestnut Foundation
- American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
- American Farmland Trust
- American Forestry Association
- American Fisheries Society
- American Hiking Society
- American Oceans Campaign
- American Oceans Society
- American Rivers
- American Wildlands
- Appalachian Mountain Club
- Appalachian Trail Conference
- Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
- Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States
- Better World Society
- Boone and Crockett Club
- California Tomorrow
- Center for the Biology of Natural Systems
- Chesapeake Bay Alliance
- Children's Defense Fund
- Citizen Action
- Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste
- Clean Water Action
- Climate Institute
- Conservation International
- Council on Economic Priorities
- Council on the Environment of New York City
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Delaware Valley Earth Day 90 Coalition
- Department of Energy
- Earth Island Institute
- Earth Awareness and Restoration Through Healing
- Earth First!
- Earth Watch
- Earthsave Foundation
- Energy and Environment and Study Institute
- Environmental Defense Foundation
- Environmental Defense Fund
- Environmental Media Association
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Environmental Action Foundation
- Environmental Coalition for North America

**EARTH DAY 1990**

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P.O. Box AA

Stanford University,

California 94309

415.321.1990

Fax: 421.321.2040

Econot: Earth Day

Environmental Law Institute  
Environmental Policy Institute  
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs  
Franklin Research And Development  
Freshwater Foundation  
Friends of the National Zoo  
Friends of the Earth  
Friends of the United Nations Environment Programme  
Friends of the Earth/Environmental Policy Institute  
✓ Garden Club of America  
Georgia Conservancy  
Global Tomorrow Coalition  
Greenpeace USA  
Human Environment Center  
Humane Society of the United States  
Illinois Environmental Council  
Inform  
Institute for Local Self-Reliance  
Institute for Alternative Agriculture, Inc.  
International Union of Concerned Naturalists  
International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies  
J.N. "Ding" Darling Foundation  
Land Between the Lakes Association  
Land Trust Exchange  
League of Conservation Voters  
League of Women Voters  
League of American Wheelmen  
National Arbor Day Foundation  
National Association of Conservation Districts  
National Association of Interpretation  
National Association of State Foresters  
National Audubon Society  
National Celebration of the Outdoors  
National Center for Atmospheric Research  
National Council for Families and Television  
National Educational Association  
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation  
National Institute for Urban Wildlife  
National Park Service  
National Parks and Conservation Association  
National Recycling Coalition  
National Recreation and Park Association  
National Parks and Conservation Association  
National Student Environmental Action Coalition  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
National Wildlife Refuge Association  
National Wildlife Federation  
National Woodland Owners Association  
Native American Rights Fund  
Natural Areas Association  
Natural Resources Defense Council  
Natural Resources Council of America  
New England Environmental Conference  
North American Conference on Religion and Ecology  
North American Bluebird Society  
North American Wildlife Foundation  
Oceanic Society

Planned Parenthood Federation of America  
Population Crisis Committee  
Population-Environment Balance  
Potomac Valley Green Network  
Preservation Action  
Project for Public Spaces  
Public Citizen  
Purple Martin Conservation Association  
✓ Rachel Carson Council, Inc.  
Rails to Trails Conservancy  
Rainbow Coalition  
Rainforest Information Centre  
Rainforest Action Network  
Renew America  
Resource Renewal Institute  
Rocky Mountain Institute  
Safe Energy Communication Council  
Save the Bay  
Save the Manatee Committee  
Scenic America  
Sierra Club  
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund  
Small Cities Cable Television  
Smithsonian Institution  
Society of American Foresters  
✓ Society for Range Management  
Soil and Water Conservation Society  
Student Conservation Association  
The Land Institute  
The Walkways Center  
The Conservation Fund  
The Conservation Foundation  
The Environmental Consortium  
The Wilderness Society  
The Nature Conservancy  
✓ The Izaak Walton League of America  
Trout Unlimited, Inc.  
Trust for Public Land  
Trust for the Future  
U.S. PIRG  
Union of Concerned Scientists  
United States Department of Agriculture  
United Nations Environmental Programme  
United States Fish and Wildlife Service  
United States Department of Interior  
West Virginia Highlands Conservancy  
Western Power Associates  
Wilderness Society  
Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Council  
Wildlife Society  
Wildlife Management Institute  
World Resources Institute  
Worldwatch Institute  
World Wildlife Fund  
Worldwide  
Zero Population Growth

HCR 41, Earth Day

OFF TELECONFERENCE

TO TESTIFY;

Representative Koponen

*Bill Glude*

NOTES; NONE

COMMENTS; ONE (You have before you another significant piece of legislation that will alter the entire world once it is received by the powers that be. . .do you think I am getting a little cynical? Susie)

*Passed Out  
3.12.90*

**H C R**

**52**

HCR 52:

Kate: on behalf of Ulmer  
Paul Volkers: Am. Inst of Architects  
Supports bill.

FAKS: sloped roof

Leasing - supports HCR 52

PAT: Page 2, Line 4  
concern with structure not  
appearance.

Uehling: appearance is too subjective

KELLY: appearance is not important

FAKS: Use existing buildings.

Uehling: Any in Anchorage  
Not since late.

Kelly: FAKS on right track

— ~~Require~~ before using new space, must  
Bid - space/specs meet criteria  
that prove no  
appropriate old space.

Sloped Roof Problems

Pau Volker: Developer offering lowest lease  
price would have to retain  
architect, ...

Uehling: SAVE \$? Answer: Yes

Volker: Task Force would establish  
ISSUE

FAKS:

Uehling - Will Task Force apply to DOT  
A: NO

FAKS: AMENDMENT

KELLY: SB 399

NOTES FROM  
Kate Tassar

NOT IN PACKET

## Notes for Finance Meeting 3/20/99

Many state agencies have turned to the capital lease process as a means of acquiring badly needed new facilities because of the lack of state funds needed to finance construction of office buildings. These facilities are designed, constructed, financed and often operated by the successful bidder. The building is essentially purchased by the state on the "installment plan" utilizing funds from the agency's operating budget. At the conclusion of the term of the lease, which may be 20 years or more, ownership of the facility usually reverts to the state, often after payment of a final lump sum.

These facilities are designed, constructed, financed and often operated by the successful bidder. The building is essentially purchased by the state on the "installment plan" utilizing funds from the agency's operating budget. At the conclusion of the term of the lease, which may be 20 years or more, ownership of the facility usually reverts to the state, often after payment of a final lump sum.

The capital lease process is made possible because many agencies have accommodated space needs over the years through rental of increasing amounts of office space which is frequently scattered throughout a community. Consolidation of rental space and agency functions increase the buying power and the efficiency of the agency, and when a large block of space can replace many scattered leases for little or no operating cost penalty, the agency proceeds with construction of a new building through a capital lease agreement.

### Problems

A major problem with this process is that it lacks virtually all of the controls normally placed on development of new public facilities. Contract documents are routinely prepared by staff lacking professional expertise in design and construction. Many

times the contracts are treated like simple lease agreements, which is really not suitable for contracts resulting in construction of new buildings that will ultimately become state property. The bids are usually awarded only on the basis of lowest rental cost and do not necessarily take into consideration building standards of the host community, the long term maintenance and operations costs or the functional needs of the agency. Neither is there any assurance that agency funds are invested in a responsible manner.

HCR 52 requests that as the state enters into capital lease contracts, criteria in addition to price, including functionality, public convenience, design and appearance be taken into consideration. In addition, it encourages the state to use the competitive sealed proposal for buildings of over 10,000 sq. ft. or leases of five years or more. This is to ensure that statutes currently in place for competitive sealed proposals, which do allow for criteria other than price, will be used.

I consulted with the Director of Leasing for DOA, Chief of Construction Standards of DOT, architects for the University and city planners while preparing this legislation.

This bill is supported by the Alaska Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and they have drafted a resolution of their own relating to this subject which is included in your packets.

A Finance CS with a fiscal not of \$6,600.0 has been prepared which would create a State Lease Task Force comprised of architects, engineers, representatives of local government and state agencies who have leasing responsibilities, as well as two representatives of the House and two from the Senate. Formation of the Task Force was requested by members of the Alaska Professional Design Council, to work on solutions to the problems created by current state leasing policies. The Task Force members will report to the legislature on their findings and recommendations by January 21, 1991.

SCR 52, leasing of space by the state.

TELECONFERENCE; ANCHORAGE

TO TESTIFY;

Senator Rodey  
Paul Volcker (Architect)  
Division of General Services: Bob Link

NOTES;

IMPORTANT; Senator Rodey requests that the House CS be adopted by State Affairs, establishing a State Lease Task Force. The CS is in committee packets.

1. Kate Tessar has worked extensively on the House Version, she will be available for questions and understands the resolution clearly. She supports the Task Force as they have been able to identify the problems (i.e. the Plywood Palace in Juneau) but have not been able to come up with proposed solutions.

2. Sharon Macklin represents the Alaska Professional Design Council and they support this.

3. See "old" HCR 52 Fiscal Note - Lease info. on Page 2.

PASSED

4.4.90

HCR 52

AMENDED

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Relating to the leasing of space ...  
and establishing the State Lease Task Force.  
Sponsor: Representative Ulmer  
Requestor: House Finance

Affected Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency  
BRU: Legislative Operating Budget  
Components: Legislative Operating Budget

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96
Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	6.6	0	0	0	0	0
Contractual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants, Claims	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

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

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

General Fund	6.6	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

POSITIONS:

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (ATTACH A SEPARATE PAGE IF NECESSARY)

**CSHCR 52 (Finance)** establishes the State Lease Task Force comprised of 13 members. Administrative and legal services of the Legislative Affairs Agency shall be made available to the Task Force. The following is requested to adequately support the Task Force:

Prepared By: Pamela Stoops, Director *Pamela Stoops* Phone: 465-3850  
Division: Administrative Services Date: 3/19/90

Approved By: Warren Endicott, Executive Director *Warren Endicott*  
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 3/19/90

DISTRIBUTION (BY PREPARER)  
LEGISLATIVE FINANCE  
LEGISLATIVE SPONSOR

REQUESTOR  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET  
AGENCY (IES)

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE: CSHCR 52

Travel:

It is anticipated there will be 2 meetings of the Task Force. It is assumed that travel expenses of the 4 Legislators will be absorbed within the existing Legislative Budget and the 2 Representatives from the Executive Branch and 1 Representative from the University will be absorbed within their respective budgets.

2 meetings x 6 public members at 2 days each

airfare - 2 meetings x 6 members = 12 airfares

12 airfares x \$390 = \$4,680

per diem - 2 meetings x 6 members = 12

12 x 2 days per diem = 24

24 x \$80 =

\$1,920

\$6,600

Advertising of public notices, printing of the report, supplies, equipment, etc. will be absorbed within the existing Legislative Operating Budget.

Passed by the House  
with one Floor Amendment  
Page 1, Line 21

Original sponsor(s): REP. ULMER, Koponen

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 52 (Finance) am  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to the leasing of space by the  
6 state and establishing the State Lease  
7 Task Force.

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

9 WHEREAS the state leases office space in over 60 communities through-  
10 out the state, and the purpose of these offices is to provide services to  
11 the public; and

12 WHEREAS the state's presence in these offices affects the business  
13 environment in the communities, and the design of these offices affects  
14 employee efficiency and morale as well as the cost of the leases; and

15 WHEREAS the state should be a responsible citizen in the communities  
16 and not cause the construction of buildings that are below the prevailing  
17 standard for commercial structures in the communities; and

18 WHEREAS the competitive sealed proposal process makes it possible to  
19 consider several appropriate attributes in addition to the cost of a lease,  
20 including the total life-cycle costs for maintenance and operations,  
21 functionality, indoor air quality, public convenience, design, appearance,  
22 and location of the leased building; and

23 WHEREAS a comprehensive review is needed of the issues raised in this  
24 resolution relating to the leasing of space by the state in order to deter-  
25 mine how the state may achieve the goals proposed by resolves one through  
26 four of this resolution;

27 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests  
28 the governor to direct the Department of Administration to seek lease space  
29 that not only accommodates the state's mission but is also compatible with

Floor  
Amendment

1 the communities' concerns, including planning, zoning, and design regula-  
2 tions where they exist; and be it

3 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature encourages state  
4 agencies to avoid leasing practices that would cause the construction of  
5 substandard commercial structures, or structures that will be substandard in  
6 appearance and features when compared to prevailing building practices and  
7 design, but nothing in this resolution shall be construed as encouraging  
8 new construction or favoring new construction over the leasing of existing  
9 space; and be it

10 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature encourages state  
11 agencies to utilize the competitive sealed proposal process for the acqui-  
12 sition of leased space when the lease exceeds 10,000 square feet or a term  
13 of five years; and be it

14 FURTHER RESOLVED that the competitive sealed proposal process used to  
15 lease office space for the state should consider the total life-cycle cost  
16 to the state of the building to be leased as calculated over the term of  
17 the lease using a discounted present value analysis, and including mainte-  
18 nance and operations, functionality, indoor air quality, public conve-  
19 nience, design, and appearance; and be it

20 FURTHER RESOLVED that a State Lease Task Force is established to study  
21 the issues raised by the goals set out in the previous resolves in order to  
22 determine the best methods for achieving these goals; and be it

23 FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force shall consist of nine persons  
24 appointed by the governor, two representatives appointed by the speaker of  
25 the state house of representatives, and two senators appointed by the  
26 president of the state senate; and be it

27 FURTHER RESOLVED that the members of the task force appointed by the  
28 governor shall include two engineers licensed under AS 08.48, two archi-  
29 tects licensed under AS 08.48, two representatives of local government, one

1 representative from the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities,  
2 one representative from the Department of Administration, and one represen-  
3 tative from the University of Alaska; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the terms of the task force members shall begin  
5 July 1, 1990, and that the task force shall terminate January 22, 1991; and  
6 be it

7 FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force shall submit a report of its  
8 findings and recommendations to the governor and the legislature by  
9 January 21, 1991; and be it

10 FURTHER RESOLVED that the administrative and legal services of the  
11 Legislative Affairs Agency shall be made available to the task force.

12 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Frank Baxter,  
13 commissioner of administration; the Honorable Mark S. Hickey, commissioner  
14 of transportation and public facilities; to the Honorable Donald O'Dowd,  
15 President of the University of Alaska; and to Ray Price, Executive Director  
16 of the Alaska State Housing Authority.

PAT - SEE PAGE 2

(not in committee packets)

STATE OF ALASKA  
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: HCR 52  
Publish Date:

FISCAL NOTE

Superseded

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Department of Administration  
Title: House Concurrent BRU: Leasing and Facilities  
Resolution No. 52  
Sponsor: Ulmer Components: Leases  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	12.8	26.6	27.5	28.5	59.0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	5.5	228.0	450.4	425.1	944.6	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	18.3	254.6	477.9	453.6	1,003.6	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	18.3	254.6	477.9	453.6	1,003.6	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	18.3	254.6	477.9	453.6	1,003.6	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	1	0
PART-TIME	1	1	1	1	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no fiscal impact on FY 90.  
(See attached analysis)

Prepared by: Robert J. Link, Director *[Signature]* Phone: 465-2250  
Division: General Services and Supply *[Signature]* Date: 2/26/90  
Approved by Commissioner: Frank S. Baxter *[Signature]* Date: 2/26/90  
Agency: Department of Administration

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

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For HCR 52

Currently, the State has 12 leases for office space, in excess of the 10,000 square foot threshold in HCR 52, that will be expiring without renewal options and have not already been rebid. These 12 leases contain approximately 450,000 square feet at a combined monthly cost of \$816.9.

ASSUMPTION:

Increase Lease Costs

The current average cost per square foot of the existing leases procured through Invitations to Bid (ITB) is \$1.82.

The current high cost per square foot based on leases procured through ITB is \$2.58.

The difference between the current average cost and the current high cost per square foot is \$.76.

For the purpose of this fiscal note, we assumed the average increase in the cost per square foot of space procured through a Request for Proposal (RFP) to be \$.38.

The expiration schedule for the next six fiscal years and the estimated additional cost each year is:

- FY 91: 0 leases of 10,000 square feet expire in FY 91.
- FY 92: 3 leases = est. 50,000 square feet x \$.38/mo. = \$228.0\*
- FY 93: 3 leases = 98,778 square feet x \$.38/mo. = \$450.4\*
- FY 94: 4 leases = 93,217 square feet x \$.38/mo. = \$425.1\*
- FY 95: 2 leases = 207,152 square feet x \$.38/mo. = \$944.6\*
- FY 96: 0 leases of 10,000 square feet expire in FY 96.

\* Annual Costs

\*\*\*\*\*

Training Costs

Since the contracting officers who would be involved in the preparation of RFPs have had no formal training and little experience in issuing RFPs, approximately \$5.5 would be required to provide training in the RFP process.

## Personal Services

Bids for lease space are among the most time consuming and difficult bids prepared by the contracting officers. The procurement through a Competitive Sealed Proposal will involve more preparation time and evaluation time than a Competitive Sealed Bid for lease space.

We estimate that development of the initial RFP conditions for proposals will take approximately three months of staff time.

The additional staff time to prepare, evaluate all offers (rather than just the low bid), and answer protests related to the use of a Competitive Sealed Proposal, is expected to add approximately six Purchasing Agent III staff months of work during each year in FY 92-94. In FY 95, due to the complexity of the two replacement leases of 207,152 square feet, we estimate a need for one additional Purchasing Agent III.



ALASKA CHAPTER  
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
P.O. BOX 10-3563 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

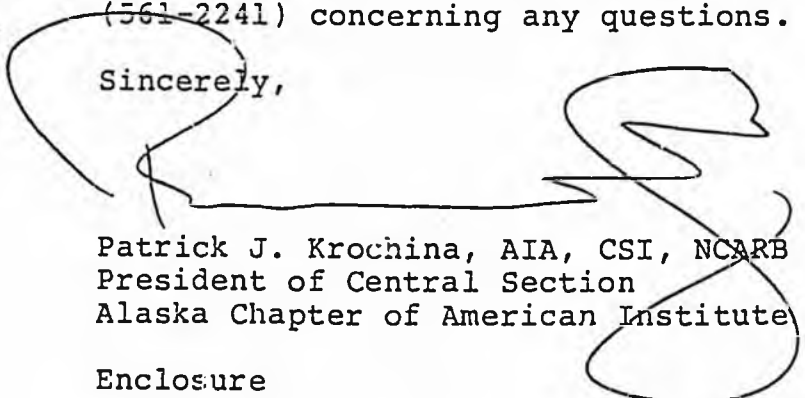
DATE: February 8, 1990  
TO: State of Alaska Legislature  
FROM: American Institute of Architects  
Alaska Chapter

Representing Alaska Architects practicing throughout the state we have a major concern over the current procurement policies evolving with various state agencies forced to expand or replace their physical plants; namely the Capital Lease Process. We recognize that there are certain immediate financial advantages with this process, however, history has shown there are serious disadvantages that each State Dept. should be aware of.

Attached are a few documents pointing at these issues both in Juneau and Anchorage as well as a preliminary draft. Also attached is a report compiled by A/E, Contractors & Owners about the Design/Build/Bid Process which relates to the Capital Lease Process.

Please review and call any of our Board of Directors or myself (561-2241) concerning any questions.

Sincerely,



Patrick J. Krochina, AIA, CSI, NCARB  
President of Central Section  
Alaska Chapter of American Institute of Architects

Enclosure

2/8/90: IFL TO LEGIS. RE LEGISLATION  
ON PROCUREMENT OF CERTAIN STATE LEASES

DRAFT

January 8, 1990

TO: All Interested Parties

FROM:

RE: Proposed Legislation Concerning the Procurement of Certain  
State Leases

### Background

Because of difficulties and delays encountered in the capital budget process, many state agencies have turned to the capital lease process as a means of acquiring badly needed new facilities. These facilities are designed, constructed, financed, and often operated and maintained by the successful bidder. The building is essentially purchased by the state on the "installment plan" utilizing funds from the agency's operating budget. At the conclusion of the term of the lease, which may be 20 years or more, ownership of the facility usually reverts to the state, often after payment of a final lump sum amount to the bidder.

The capital lease process is made possible because many agencies have accommodated space needs over the years through rental of increasing amounts of office space which is frequently scattered throughout a community. Consolidation of rental space and agency functions increase the buying power and the efficiency of the agency, and when a large block of space can replace many scattered leases for little or no operating cost penalty the agency proceeds with construction of a new building through a capital lease agreement.

### The Problems

The capital lease process, which involves commissioning the design and construction of new state facilities, operates with virtually none of the controls normally placed on development of new public facilities. Contract documents are routinely prepared by staff lacking professional expertise. The contracts are treated as simple lease agreements, which are not suitable documents for contracts resulting in construction of new buildings that ultimately become state property.

Capital lease agreements currently in use do not protect the state from making bad investments in poor quality buildings. The leases are normally awarded only on the basis of lowest rental cost. There are no mechanisms in the process to ensure that the facilities acquired are functionally responsive to the needs of

the agency, are economical to operate and maintain, or are productive and humane environments for the individuals who work there. In short, there is no means to ensure that agency funds are invested in a responsible manner.

#### The Proposed Legislative Solution

Buildings which are functionally unsuccessful or unreliable will not solve an agency's space problems. Buildings which are poorly designed and constructed are expensive to operate and maintain and can have such a short useful life span that they are of little value at the conclusion of the term of lease when ownership is transferred to the state. Legislation is needed to ensure that new facilities commissioned by the state through the capital lease process result in good investments for the state and for the communities in which the facilities are constructed.

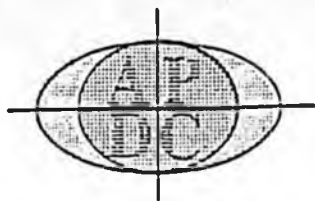
The state procurement code already has in effect provisions which regulate the use of competitive sealed proposals for procurement of the design and construction of new facilities under AS 36.30.200(c). Under this existing legislation a bidder's proposals can be evaluated on the basis of many criteria, including price. This provides the means for evaluating a capital lease proposal with regard to functionality, aesthetics, long term maintenance costs, etc.

The objectives of the attached proposed legislation are to: require that AS 36.30.200 be applied to capital lease projects; set out the minimum criteria to be considered when evaluating competitive sealed proposals for capital lease projects.

This proposed legislation can be expected to have the added benefit of minimizing the controversy which often surrounds poorly designed facilities commissioned by the state, such as the "Plywood Palace" and the recent Department of Environmental Conservation office building, both located in Juneau. The concept behind this legislation has been endorsed by the Alaska Professional Design Council, the Alaska Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Juneau Planning Commission, (others who sign on as supporters)..

There are related issues such as the application of the Little Miller Act which mandates payment of minimum wage rates on all public construction projects. This particular issue is anticipated to be covered in a separate piece of legislation. Other issues such as Alaska Bidders Preference and Alaska Product Preference may surface during the session. While these are all serious concerns that will likely need to be addressed, the core of this proposed legislation is related to ensuring that state funds are responsibly invested.

end



# Alaska Designs

Volume 12, No. 11, December 1989

The Official Newsletter of the Alaska Professional Design Council

## Acquisition of State Facilities Via Capital Lease

by Jack Wolever, AIA

Given current political and economic environments, most state agencies find it almost impossible to obtain funding for needed facilities through capital appropriations. The conventional process of constructing new state buildings -- an appropriation from the legislature, selection of architects and engineers, programming and design, competitive bids, and construction -- is simply no longer accessible to most state agencies because of economic or political constraints.

Several state agencies have turned to the capital lease process as a means of acquiring new facilities. These facilities are designed, constructed, financed, and often operated and maintained by the successful bidder. The building is essentially purchased by the agency on the "installment plan" utilizing funds from the agency operating budget. At the conclusion of the term of the lease, the facility ownership usually reverts to the state, often after payment of a final lump sum amount to the bidder. The capital lease process is made possible because many agencies have accommodated space needs over the years through rental of increasing amounts of office space which is frequently scattered throughout a community. Consolidation of rental space and agency functions increase the buying power and the efficiency of the agency -- powerful arguments for capital lease facility acquisition.

It is critical, however, that those individuals responsible for facility acquisition and management ensure that buildings acquired via capital lease are good investments for the state. Buildings which are functionally unreliable or unsuccessful are frustrating to the personnel who utilize them. Buildings which are poorly designed and constructed are expensive to operate and maintain and can have such a short useful life span that they are of little value at the conclusion of the term of lease when ownership is transferred to the state. It is the responsibility of an agency's facilities management group to ensure that such problems do not compromise the acquisition of a new building.

A publication entitled Design/Build/Bid Considerations for Participants was prepared in 1986 by an ad-hoc committee of Alaskan architects, engineers, contractors, and facility planning experts to inform public sector building owners about the process of acquiring facilities through design/build/bid. The process described differs from the capital lease process currently utilized by the state in several very important areas.

Critical to the success of a design/build/bid project is preparation of a detailed facility program describing the functional needs of the agency, and performance specifications describing a minimum level of quality for building components and systems. Equally important is preparation of a format for evaluating bidder's proposals in order to obtain from each bidder a design for the best possible building that can be provided within the limits defined by the performance specifications and the project budget.

Having participated in numerous design/build/bid public works projects in Alaska and California, it has been my experience that a consultant with experience in preparing D/B/B RFPs is needed to prepare the program, performance specifications, and evaluation format. With regard to evaluation of proposals, this typically involves both objective judgements, such as awarding points for exceeding minimum energy performance standards, and subjective judgements, such as awarding points for quality of architectural design and site planning functionality. Project cost can be dealt with by either establishing a price to be paid and allowing the bidders to provide the best facility achievable within that constraint, or by allowing the cost to be another variable in the evaluation format.

State agencies that are normally in the business of leasing facilities lack the professional expertise required to prepare a D/B/B RFP, and lack that same expertise required to evaluate a D/B/B proposal with regard to both technical criteria and design criteria. The State Department of Administration is the entity that has been responsible for capital lease building acquisitions for other state agencies. The DOA track record has been dismal, producing buildings which are largely unsuccessful because of failings in the RFP utilized by DOA. The community of Juneau has seen protests sent directly from the planning commission to the Governor about conspicuous failures of capital lease building projects initiated by the DOA's Division of General Services and Supplies which is unable to differentiate between a D/B/B project and an ordinary lease for office space. Therefore, it is necessary for the Alaskan consulting community to acquire the expertise to provide state agencies with the services needed to organize and execute a successful D/B/B project.

In summary, the capital lease process is currently the only practical means available to most state agencies for obtaining new facilities. In order to ensure that agency funds are invested in a responsible manner, it is imperative that state agencies utilize a process structured to produce buildings that are functionally responsive to the needs of the occupants, are economical to operate and maintain, and are humane and productive environments for the individuals who work there. In

addition, those building projects must complement and enhance the community in which they are placed -- the buildings must be good neighbors rather than centers of controversy over planning and design issues. It is incumbent on the Alaskan design community to recognize the need for D/B/B services and to be able to provide those services to state agencies. It is incumbent on the state to recognize the failings of its' process and its' products, and to obtain the necessary expertise required to develop successful capital lease building projects.

July 24, 1989

MAYOR BRUCE BOTELHO  
SENATOR JIM DUNCAN  
REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER  
REPRESENTATIVE BILL HUDSON

Dear Friends,

I am concerned about the apparent lack of coordination between the state and the community with regard to planning and construction of new state facilities. It is my assumption that all state agencies submit annually a capital development plan which indicates current space utilization, projected growth, and proposed remodeling and new construction for a five to ten year period. However, it is not clear to me where or even if that information is being collected, nor is it clear what plans those agencies located in Juneau have to implement the development of new facilities.

A single agency within the state should be responsible for coordinating with the CBJ Planning Department and for planning for the accommodation of state facilities. Land use planning to ensure that state facilities are developed in a logical and orderly manner, integrated into the physical fabric of our community, should be among the highest priorities of both state and community planners. The state, in concert with the CBJ, should be preparing a master plan for development in the capital city, and the state should be budgeting funds annually for land acquisition in a manner consistent with that plan.

The pattern established with regard to capital leases in lieu of constructing permanent facilities works against the community both in the near term and the long term. I realize that it is the path of least resistance in terms of making available badly needed space for state agencies. There is, however, no coherence in siting the facilities with regard to a master plan for public facilities, no logic in relationships to other public facilities, no controls on the planning or design, and the end result is another Plywood Palace. These leased facilities, even though they may ultimately be owned by the state, do not make a contribution to the physical presence of state government in Juneau. These types of facilities can only be considered temporary, and the issue of where to build permanent institutional quality facilities - Juneau or Anchorage - will still eventually have to be addressed. They work against efforts to establish the air of permanence of the state government presence in Juneau.

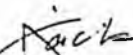
The capital lease process is also a poor investment for the agency itself. These facilities are typically not of institutional quality, are more expensive to operate and maintain, and have a relatively short life span. They offer few of the amenities that an institutional facility is expected to provide. The only arguments in favor of capital lease facilities are that they avoid getting mired in political arguments over location, which would surely occur if the facilities were in the high profile capital budget, and they are good investments for those few developers in Juneau who can cash in on the leases.

I believe that a joint CBJ/State task force should be formed of our city planners and state planners who can speak to and coordinate the planning for all state agencies in Juneau. The charge to that task force would be defining the near and long term facility and land needs of the state, and integrating permanent facilities into the community within the framework of a Master Plan for State Capital Facilities. An oversight organization, perhaps the local planning commission, would be responsible for ensuring that the plan is implemented by developing appropriate controls.

Treading lightly around these issues will not make them go away. Juneau must begin aggressively promoting, and planning to accommodate, permanent state facilities. An enormous amount of money was expended planning for a fictional capital city in Wasilla. Since the capital move vote, the only effort toward masterplanning - a state building at the Juneau Motors site - was scuttled. Should the state acquire the old Capital School site? How can we consolidate space leases spread throughout the community when they begin to run out? Who in state government is addressing these issues?

Until a comprehensive state/city planning process is implemented, this community will continue to be victimized by make-shift solutions to critical agency space shortages. If Juneau does not take steps to physically accommodate state government, and does not actively promote permanent facilities for state agencies, we will eventually become the capital in name only, if that.

Sincerely,

  
Jack Wolever  
9589 Whitewater Court  
Juneau 99801

# Y TURN

## The municipal Design Review Board

JL VOELCKERS

several years, the economic and general confidence in Juneau is improving. With this improvement will come new construction possibilities for new mining construction, and State facilities.

potential for significant new construction suggests that as a community, we review the design and building regulations currently in effect to insure they will satisfy our own expectations for how this occurs.

Recent debate by the municipal Design Review Board concerning the proposed state Department of Environmental Conservation administration building on Willoughby Avenue has provided the profile of the Board, and provides a good opportunity to reflect on its role and effectiveness.

The Design Review Board was established in 1984, principally in reaction to the state's Department of Environmental Conservation building along Egan Drive, which was dubbed the "Plywood Palace" by offended residents. In response to this ordinance, the Design Review

Board represents the community at large, revising or improving building projects which are unattractive, oppressive, or generally not in the public interest. This task, however, has proven difficult to perform, as the subsequent "Plywood Palace Two" and other less-than-satisfactory buildings added in the last few years show.

This lack of effectiveness has been due to three general conditions:

1. Aesthetics are hard to quantify and legislate. Though regulations are promulgated setting out the Board's objectives in general terms (i.e., prevent large monolithic boxes, etc.), specific and easily enforceable criteria were not possible. Instead, an overall aesthetic judgment remained necessary. Developers have argued that many people may find a particular project attractive, even though the Board does not.

2. Juneau, with the rest of the State, has been in an economic downturn. In such a period, the very difficult trade-off between aesthetics and the cost of construction is altered. Many projects which normally would not be tolerated by the community are seen as unfortunate but necessary for economic self interest.

3. Large state projects have been developed by an indirect process called a design-build lease-back procedure which conspicuously ignores planning and design issues. Both Plywood Palaces, the DEC Lab Building underway in the Valley, and the currently proposed DEC Administrative Building along Willoughby Avenue are obvious examples. Low price is the only criteria for State selection of proposals, virtually guaranteeing banal design, cheap construction, and awkward, crowded sites. The resulting inferior buildings are then presented to the community as the State's prerogative or choice.

Until recently, the practical effect of these difficulties reduced the effectiveness of the fledgling Design Review Board. Many major buildings brought to the Board for review were large boxes based on two principles only - the raw efficiency of people-packing in a given space, and the cheapest construction methods available. The Design Review Board then chose the depressing (and fundamentally flawed) role of making minor detailing changes to obviously bad buildings.

However, the Willoughby Avenue

project suggests that an internal re-appraisal of the Design Review Board's role and authority may be happening. A fresh reading of the Board's by-laws makes clear that it was created for one purpose: to insure the public receives aesthetically desirable, humane buildings in Juneau.

Though judgments about design quality are difficult, nonetheless they can and must be made. The Board, in fact, has been selected for its ability to do so. Though developers would like the aesthetic requirement reduced to specific regulations, the visual and artistic attributes of a good building will always remain an overall subjective determination. The board must have the courage (and public support) to insist that its judgment is both meaningful and binding.

Significantly, the Board is now debating whether an entire building design, including its proposed site, can be rejected due to general failings which cannot be corrected by minor surface changes. This willingness to potentially reject an entire project is a necessary step. A Plywood Palace with a green canopy instead of red will remain a bad building. If a build-

ing is a failure in general, it should be rejected as a whole, and a more responsive design demanded.

The Design Review Board cannot operate without a general community consensus about its role. Recent support by the Empire, the CBJ Community Development Department, the CBJ Engineering Department, Planning Commission members, and the general public all indicate that a strong sentiment to require better building exists in this community.

The people of Juneau can and should demand design quality as a fundamental right. Otherwise, the fabric of Juneau will need to absorb inferior buildings for decades, long after developer's profits have been realized and forgotten. Hopefully, the new strength of the Design Review Board will indicate to the State and developer that quality design must be an initial goal, rather than a painful consequence of rejected projects.

Paul Voelckers is vice president of the Alaska Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and a local architect.