

CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

**RESOLUTION NO. 2020-09**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL SUPPORTING THE STATE OF ALASKA HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 9: REQUESTING THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO MINT NOT LESS THAN 5,000,000 \$1 COINS HONORING ELIZABETH PERATROVICH UNDER THE NATIVE AMERICAN \$1 COIN ACT**

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Peratrovich, of the Tlingit Nation, was an important civil rights activist who fought for equality for Alaska Natives; and

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Peratrovich advocated for the passage of the Alaska Territorial Legislature's Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945, the first anti-discrimination law in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Peratrovich served as the Grand President of the Alaska Native Sisterhood; and

WHEREAS, in 1988, the Alaska State Legislature established February 16 of each year as Elizabeth Peratrovich Day; and

WHEREAS, in 1992, the public gallery of the chambers of the House of Representatives formerly known as Gallery B was renamed in honor of Elizabeth Peratrovich; and

WHEREAS Elizabeth Peratrovich was named as a 2018 honoree of the National Women's History Alliance; and

WHEREAS, in 2020, residents of the state will celebrate Elizabeth Peratrovich and the 75th anniversary of the Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the Dillingham City Council supports the Alaska State Legislatures request that the United States Secretary of the Treasury, under the Native American \$1 Coin Act, mint not less than 5,000,000 Elizabeth Peratrovich \$1 coins to be issued at face value and delivered to the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for distribution for deposit in banks throughout the State of Alaska.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the Dillingham City Council also requests the United States Secretary of the Treasury carry out a continuing campaign to encourage commercial enterproses to accept and dispense Elizabeth Peratrovich \$1 coins.

PASSED and ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Dillingham City Council on March 12, 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alice Ruby, Mayor

ATTEST:

[SEAL]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lori Goodell, City Clerk

**STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE**

**2020**

**Source**  
CSHJR 9(STA)

**Legislative  
Resolve No.**  
15



Requesting the United States Secretary of the Treasury to mint not less than 5,000,000 \$1 coins honoring Elizabeth Peratrovich under the Native American \$1 Coin Act.

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

**WHEREAS** Elizabeth Peratrovich, of the Tlingit Nation, was an important civil rights activist who fought for equality for Alaska Natives; and

**WHEREAS** Elizabeth Peratrovich advocated for the passage of the Alaska Territorial Legislature's Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945, the first anti-discrimination law in the United States; and

**WHEREAS** Elizabeth Peratrovich served as the Grand President of the Alaska Native Sisterhood; and

**WHEREAS**, in 1988, the Alaska State Legislature established February 16 of each year as Elizabeth Peratrovich Day; and

**WHEREAS**, in 1992, the public gallery of the chambers of the House of Representatives formerly known as Gallery B was renamed in honor of Elizabeth Peratrovich; and

**WHEREAS** Elizabeth Peratrovich was named as a 2018 honoree of the National

Women's History Alliance; and

**WHEREAS**, in 2020, residents of the state will celebrate Elizabeth Peratrovich and the 75th anniversary of the Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act;

**BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature requests that the United States Secretary of the Treasury, under the Native American \$1 Coin Act, mint not less than 5,000,000 Elizabeth Peratrovich \$1 coins to be issued at face value and delivered to the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for distribution for deposit in banks throughout the State of Alaska; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature requests that the United States Secretary of the Treasury carry out a continuing campaign to encourage commercial enterprises to accept and dispense Elizabeth Peratrovich \$1 coins.

**COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Donald J. Trump, President of the United States; the Honorable Michael R. Pence, Vice President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Steven T. Mnuchin, United States Secretary of the Treasury; and the Honorable Lisa Murkowski and the Honorable Dan Sullivan, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

**RESOLUTION NO. 2020-10**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL APPROVING THE WRITE OFF OF BAD DEBTS PAYABLE TO THE CITY FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX, SALES TAX AND PENALTY AND INTEREST, HARBOR/DOCK INVOICES, AND OTHER MISC. DEBT DATED 2010-2013**

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WHEREAS, the City has an allowance for uncollectible accounts sufficient to cover the bad debts, as attached; and

WHEREAS, City auditors recommend periodically removing some of the uncollectible receivables from the general ledger; and

WHEREAS, the most recent write-off was dated December 8, 2016, Resolution 2016-73 to write off delinquent receivables for unpaid invoices; and

WHEREAS, the City provided original invoices to the debtors at the time the tax was levied or the service was provided, and mailed monthly statements detailing the charges and reminding the debtors to pay the City; and

WHEREAS, the City sent individual collection letters asking for payment, but full payment was not received; and

WHEREAS, the City no longer has a valid mailing address for a majority of the debtors;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Dillingham City Council that these invoices totaling \$6,387.24 be written off of the customer accounts and the general ledger with a debit to the reserve for bad debts and a credit to accounts receivable;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Finance Department will remain alert to the changing conditions which may allow the collection of these invoices in the future, and may remain on the denied services list.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Dillingham City Council on March 12, 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alice Ruby, Mayor

[SEAL]

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lori Goodell, City Clerk

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**Write off FY2020  
As of 03/07/2020**

Write off is defined as removing the balance from the account for accounting purposes to reduce liability. Bill is still due. Customer will remain on the denied service list.

<b>Lookup</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Date of original fee</b>	<b>Last payment</b>
101902	French, Bayne	RP	945.07	07/01/11	None
101904	Montiegal, Bert & Carolyn	RP	12,833.75	07/01/11	None
101907	Savo, Kikono	RP	721.43	07/01/11	None
101648	Libby, John E	Inv. Property Tax	100.00	7/1/2012	None
101150	Bingman Sr, James	Inv. Property Tax	100.00	7/1/2012	None
101736	Olson, Thomas	Inv. Property Tax	100.00	7/1/2012	None
101599	Hall, Dan	Inv. Property Tax	100.00	7/1/2012	None
101931	Knutsen, Fred M	Inv. Property Tax	100.00	7/1/2012	None
101809	Mulchatna Air Taxi LLC	Inv. Property Tax	50.00	7/1/2012	11/6/2012
101986	Tinker, Nicholas	Invoice - Harbor Fee	52.00	7/31/2010	None
101348	Noden, Daniel & Mary Ann	Invoice - Dock Fee	95.18	6/30/2012	None
101963	Nushagak Fishing River Lodge	Invoice - Dock Fee	692.39	10/7/2011	None
101986	Tinker, Nicholas	Invoice - Harbor Fee	170.00	8/6/2012	None
101913	Carl, Samuel	Invoice - Harbor Fee	70.00	8/10/2012	None
102113	Anaver, Lance	Invoice - Fire Dept	511.50	3/4/2013	None
100383	Hensley, Jody R	Invoice - Payroll	135.35	05/16/13	None
100930	Dillingham Construction	Invoice - Sales Tax	14,877.72	06/30/13	None
100383	Hensley, Jody R	Invoice - Payroll	54.14	6/30/2013	None
101914	Chocknok, Gust Jr	PP Tax	364.92	7/1/2011	None
101925	Gust, Nicolai	PP Tax	410.42	7/1/2011	9/28/2015
101912	Blunka, Gusty	PP Tax	425.77	7/1/2011	None
101942	Oksvold, Ole	PP Tax	429.47	7/1/2011	None
101910	Anderson, John F	PP Tax	465.40	7/1/2011	None
101809	Mulchatna Air Taxi LLC	PP Tax	514.42	7/1/2011	11/1/2016
101921	Ferkingstad, Robert	PP Tax	557.16	7/1/2011	None
101943	Paul, William J	PP Tax	777.13	7/1/2011	None
101918	David, David	PP Tax	801.77	7/1/2011	3/26/2015
101524	Alexie, Moses	PP Tax	878.67	7/1/2011	None
101956	Wyagon, Darlene	PP Tax	1,219.93	7/1/2011	9/10/2013
101931	Knutsen, Fred M	PP Tax	1,266.05	7/1/2011	None
101022	Johnson, Dennis H	PP Tax	1,267.30	7/1/2011	None
101919	Dyasuk, Russell	PP Tax	1,294.15	7/1/2011	None
101581	Engbretson, Brian	PP Tax	1,325.76	7/1/2011	None
101648	Libby, John E	PP Tax	1,588.25	7/1/2011	None
101953	Wonhola, Evan	PP Tax	1,701.58	7/1/2011	None
101911	Apalayak, Pavilla	PP Tax	1,770.39	7/1/2011	None
101932	Knutsen, Spencer	PP Tax	1,782.18	7/1/2011	None
101709	Roehl, Adolph Sr	PP Tax	1,862.83	7/1/2011	5/7/2018
101924	Gumlickpuk, Charles	PP Tax	2,127.46	7/1/2011	None
101928	Ishnook, Blunka Jr	PP Tax	2,213.66	7/1/2011	None
101941	Nelson, William	PP Tax	2,462.53	7/1/2011	5/17/2016

**Write off FY2020  
As of 03/07/2020**

Write off is defined as removing the balance from the account for accounting purposes to reduce liability. Bill is still due. Customer will remain on the denied service list.

101599	Hall, Dan	PP Tax	3,420.18	7/1/2011	None
101913	Carl, Samuel	PP Tax	3,624.95	7/1/2011	11/6/2012
101948	Schlosser/Sagmoen, Jean/Sydne	PP Tax	3,968.40	7/1/2011	None
101951	Thomas, Rick	PP Tax	5,037.89	7/1/2011	None
101920	Evich, Adam	PP Tax	7,457.53	7/1/2011	None
101700	Pettersen, Per	PP Tax	30.64	7/1/2012	9/13/2013
101524	Alexie, Moses	PP Tax	299.72	7/1/2012	None
101648	Libby, John E	PP Tax	590.02	7/1/2012	None
101581	Engbretson, Brian	PP Tax	593.94	7/1/2012	None
101022	Johnson, Dennis H	PP Tax	677.15	7/1/2012	None
101784	Bristol Bay Outdoors LLC	PP Tax	682.45	7/1/2012	None
101931	Knutsen, Fred M	PP Tax	868.64	7/1/2012	None
101598	Guthrie, Michael	PP Tax	1,215.58	7/1/2012	None
100930	Dillingham Construction	PP Tax	1,287.07	7/1/2012	7/30/2015
101809	Mulchatna Air Taxi LLC	PP Tax	4,930.34	7/1/2012	11/6/2012
101022	Johnson, Dennis H	PP Tax	634.23	7/1/2013	None
101931	Knutsen, Fred M	PP Tax	813.6	7/1/2013	None
101679	Nash, Peter	PP Tax	982.57	7/1/2013	None
101598	Guthrie, Michael	PP Tax	1,138.54	7/1/2013	None
101581	Engbretson, Brian	PP Tax	2,570.15	7/1/2013	None
010050	Bingman Sr, James	Utilities	485.11	06/30/12	None
100929	Libby, John & Cynthia	Utilities	866.26	6/30/12 to 06/30/13	None
			101,390.69		



Lori Goodell <cityclerk@dillinghamak.us>

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**RE: Friends of the Landfill**

1 message

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**Alice Ruby** <alice@bbedc.com>

Tue, Mar 3, 2020 at 1:00 PM

To: Mary Jayne Bennett <jaynesdesigns@gmail.com>

Cc: Alice Ruby <alice.ruby@dillinghamak.us>, Lori Goodell <cityclerk@dillinghamak.us>

Thanks Jayne. I think there may be 2 openings though I'm not real sure. We'll probably make appointments later in March. Thanks for your interest

-----Original Message-----

From: Mary Jayne Bennett <jaynesdesigns@gmail.com>

Sent: Tuesday, March 03, 2020 12:36 PM

To: Alice Ruby <alice@bbedc.com>

Subject: Friends of the Landfill

I am very much interested in the FOL committee. I have attended a handful of meetings. i know the city needs extra help out there & i would be glad to assist in whatever capacity necessary. i am on travel right now and wont be back until the end of the month.

thanks for the opportunity to help out.

Sincerely  
jayne Bennett

Sent from my iPhone

On Tue, Feb 11, 2020 at 9:24 PM Heather Allen <[heather@bristolbaybudcompany.com](mailto:heather@bristolbaybudcompany.com)> wrote:  
Good evening Alice. I would like to join Friends of the Landfill. I saw Paul this evening at the waterfront planning meeting and he encouraged me to join. I don't know if you are aware, we have been recycling at the store since we opened. We have taken several trash bags of our used packaging back to a recycling center in the valley. In fact, we encourage our customers to recycle by giving bonus store points when a purchase is accompanied by 5 or more containers for recycling. I really think it makes an impact and I would love to get involved in the community as a resident and a business owner.

Thank you for your consideration.

Heather

--

Heather Allen  
Managing Partner  
Bristol Bay Bud Company  
907-843-2518  
[heather@bristolbaybudcompany.com](mailto:heather@bristolbaybudcompany.com)  
Dillingham, AK Retail Store  
Wasilla, AK Cultivation Facility

Bringing Happiness to the Bush One Bud at a Time!!



# What you need to know about the COVID-19

## What is novel coronavirus?

The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services is closely monitoring an outbreak of respiratory illness, COVID-19, caused by a novel (new) coronavirus. This virus was first detected in China in December 2019; it spreads from person-to-person and has the potential to cause severe illness and uncommonly death. Four well-known strains of coronaviruses regularly circulate in human populations globally and are a frequent cause of upper respiratory infections; COVID-19 is new so it's called the novel coronavirus.

## How do coronaviruses spread?

There are still many things that are unknown about this new virus. At this time, spread of the virus is believed to happen in the following ways:

- When an infected person coughs or sneezes next to others
- Through close contact (e.g., hugging, kissing, shaking hands)
- Possibly by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching the mouth, nose, or possibly eyes

## How severe is COVID-19?

Reported cases have ranged from mild illness (similar to a common cold) to severe pneumonia and uncommonly death. Persons at increased risk for severe illness include older adults and persons with underlying medical conditions.

## What are the symptoms?

Symptoms are likely to appear 2–14 days after exposure, and include fever, cough, and shortness of breath.



FEVER



COUGH



SHORTNESS OF BREATH

## What is the current travel guidance from CDC?

See [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel) for the latest travel guidance from the CDC for recommendations for travel.

## How can I prevent contracting or spreading respiratory infections?

Steps you can take to prevent contracting flu and the common cold will also help prevent contracting the COVID-19:

- Wash hands often with soap and water; if not available, use hand sanitizer
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands
- Avoid contact with people who are sick
- If you're sick, stay home and avoid close contact with others and cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or sleeve when coughing or sneezing

***There is no vaccine currently available to prevent COVID-19 infections.***

For more information, contact the Alaska Section of Epidemiology: 907-269-8000 or after hours 800-478-0084.

# What you need to know about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

## What is coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel coronavirus that was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China.

## Can people in the U.S. get COVID-19?

Yes. COVID-19 is spreading from person to person in parts of the United States. Risk of infection with COVID-19 is higher for people who are close contacts of someone known to have COVID-19, for example healthcare workers, or household members. Other people at higher risk for infection are those who live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19. Learn more about places with ongoing spread at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html#geographic>.

## Have there been cases of COVID-19 in the U.S.?

Yes. The first case of COVID-19 in the United States was reported on January 21, 2020. The current count of cases of COVID-19 in the United States is available on CDC's webpage at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html>.

## How does COVID-19 spread?

The virus that causes COVID-19 probably emerged from an animal source, but is now spreading from person to person. The virus is thought to spread mainly between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It also may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads. Learn what is known about the spread of newly emerged coronaviruses at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html>.

## What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of

- fever
- cough
- shortness of breath

## What are severe complications from this virus?

Some patients have pneumonia in both lungs, multi-organ failure and in some cases death.

## How can I help protect myself?

People can help protect themselves from respiratory illness with everyday preventive actions.

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

## If you are sick, to keep from spreading respiratory illness to others, you should

- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

## What should I do if I recently traveled from an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19?

If you have traveled from an affected area, there may be restrictions on your movements for up to 2 weeks. If you develop symptoms during that period (fever, cough, trouble breathing), seek medical advice. Call the office of your health care provider before you go, and tell them about your travel and your symptoms. They will give you instructions on how to get care without exposing other people to your illness. While sick, avoid contact with people, don't go out and delay any travel to reduce the possibility of spreading illness to others.

## Is there a vaccine?

There is currently no vaccine to protect against COVID-19. The best way to prevent infection is to take everyday preventive actions, like avoiding close contact with people who are sick and washing your hands often.

## Is there a treatment?

There is no specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19. People with COVID-19 can seek medical care to help relieve symptoms.



# Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Summary

**This is an emerging, rapidly evolving situation and CDC will provide updated information as it becomes available, in addition to updated guidance.**

Updated March 7, 2020

## Background

CDC is responding to an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel (new) coronavirus that was first detected in China and which has now been detected in almost 90 locations internationally, including in the United States. The virus has been named "SARS-CoV-2" and the disease it causes has been named "coronavirus disease 2019" (abbreviated "COVID-19").

On January 30, 2020, the International Health Regulations Emergency Committee of the World Health Organization declared the outbreak a "[public health emergency of international concern](#) (PHEIC). On January 31, 2020, Health and Human Services Secretary Alex M. Azar II declared a public health emergency (PHE) for the United States to aid the nation's healthcare community in responding to COVID-19.

## Source and Spread of the Virus

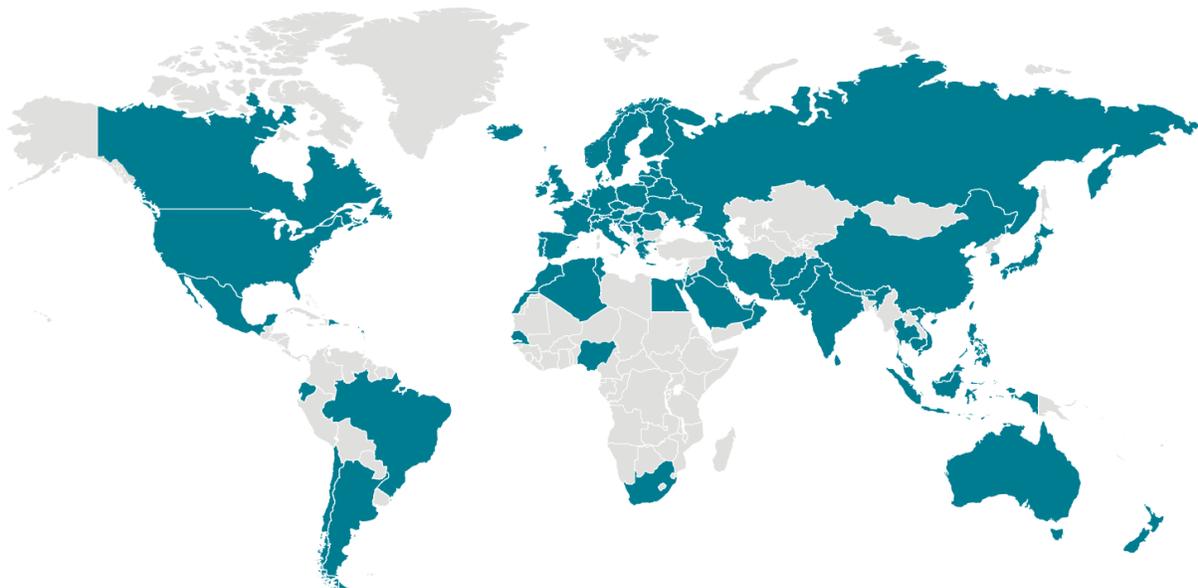
Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in people and many different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats, and bats. Rarely, animal coronaviruses can infect people and then spread between people such as with [MERS-CoV](#), [SARS-CoV](#), and now with this new virus (named SARS-CoV-2).

The SARS-CoV-2 virus is a betacoronavirus, like MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV. All three of these viruses have their origins in bats. The sequences from U.S. patients are similar to the one that China initially posted, suggesting a likely single, recent emergence of this virus from an animal reservoir.

Early on, many of the patients at the epicenter of the outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China had some link to a large seafood and live animal market,

suggesting animal-to-person spread. Later, a growing number of patients reportedly did not have exposure to animal markets, indicating person-to-person spread. Person-to-person spread was subsequently reported outside Hubei and in countries outside China, including in the [United States](#). Some international [destinations now have apparent community spread](#) with the virus that causes COVID-19, as do some parts of the United States. Community spread means some people have been infected and it is not known how or where they became exposed. Learn what is known about the [spread of this newly emerged coronaviruses](#).

### Confirmed COVID-19 Cases Global Map



### Situation in U.S.

- In addition to CDC, many public health laboratories are now testing for the virus that causes COVID-19. View [CDC's Public Health Laboratory Testing map](#).
- With this increase in testing, now 19 states have reported cases of COVID-19 to CDC. View [latest case counts, deaths](#), and a [map of states with reported cases](#).
- U.S. COVID-19 cases include:
  - Imported cases in travelers
  - Cases among close contacts of a known case

- Community-acquired cases where the source of the infection is unknown.

## Illness Severity

The complete clinical picture with regard to COVID-19 is not fully known. Reported illnesses have ranged from very mild (including some with no reported symptoms) to severe, including illness resulting in death. While information so far suggests that most COVID-19 illness is mild, [a reportexternal icon](#) out of China suggests serious illness occurs in 16% of cases. Older people and people of all ages with severe underlying health conditions — like heart disease, lung disease and diabetes, for example — seem to be at [higher risk of developing serious COVID-19 illness](#).

There are ongoing investigations to learn more. This is a rapidly evolving situation and information will be updated as it becomes available.

## Risk Assessment

Outbreaks of novel virus infections among people are always of public health concern. The risk to the general public from these outbreaks depends on characteristics of the virus, including how well it spreads between people; the severity of resulting illness; and the medical or other measures available to control the impact of the virus (for example, vaccines or medications that can treat the illness). That this disease has caused severe illness, including illness resulting in death is concerning, especially since it has also shown sustained person-to-person spread in several places. These factors meet two of the criteria of a pandemic. As community spread is detected in more and more countries, the world moves closer toward meeting the third criteria, worldwide spread of the new virus.

It is important to note that current circumstances suggest it is likely that this virus will cause a pandemic. This is a rapidly evolving situation and CDC's risk assessment will be updated as needed.

Current risk assessment:

- For most people, the immediate risk of being exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19 is thought to be low. This virus is not currently widespread in the United States.
- People in places where ongoing community spread of the virus that causes COVID-19 has been reported are at elevated risk of exposure, with increase in risk dependent on the location.
- Healthcare workers caring for patients with COVID-19 are at elevated risk of exposure.
- Close contacts of persons with COVID-19 also are at elevated risk of exposure.
- Travelers returning from affected [international locations](#) where community spread is occurring also are at elevated risk of exposure, with increase in risk dependent on the location.

CDC has developed [guidance to help in the risk assessment and management](#) of people with potential exposures to COVID-19.

## What May Happen

More cases of COVID-19 are likely to be identified in the coming days, including more cases in the United States. It's also likely that sustained person-to-person spread will continue to occur, including throughout communities in the United States. It's likely that at some point, widespread transmission of COVID-19 in the United States will occur.

Widespread transmission of COVID-19 would translate into large numbers of people needing medical care at the same time. Schools, childcare centers, and workplaces, may experience more absenteeism. Mass gatherings may be sparsely attended or postponed. Public health and healthcare systems may become overloaded, with elevated rates of hospitalizations and deaths. Other critical infrastructure, such as law enforcement, emergency medical services, and sectors of the transportation industry may also be affected. Healthcare providers and hospitals may be overwhelmed. At this time, there is no vaccine to protect against COVID-19 and no medications approved to treat it. [Nonpharmaceutical interventions](#) would be the most important response strategy.

## CDC Response

Global efforts at this time are focused concurrently on containing the spread and mitigating the impact of this virus. The federal government is working closely with state, local, tribal, and territorial partners, as well as public health partners, to respond to this public health threat. The public health response is multi-layered, with the goal of detecting and minimizing introductions of this virus in the United States. CDC is implementing all of its pandemic preparedness and response plans, working on multiple fronts to meet these goals, including specific measures to [prepare communities](#) to respond to local transmission of the virus that causes COVID-19. There is an abundance of [pandemic guidance](#) developed in anticipation of an influenza pandemic that is being adapted for a potential COVID-19 pandemic.

## Highlights of CDC's Response

- CDC established a COVID-19 Incident Management System on January 7, 2020. On January 21, CDC activated its Emergency Operations Center to better provide ongoing support to the COVID-19 response.
- The U.S. government has taken unprecedented steps with respect to **travel** in response to the growing public health threat posed by this new coronavirus:
  - On February 2, the U.S. government suspended entry of foreign nationals who have been in China within the past 14 days.
    - U.S. citizens, residents, and their immediate family members who have been in Hubei province and other parts of mainland China are allowed to enter the United States, but they are subject to health monitoring and possible quarantine for up to 14 days.
  - On February 29, the U.S. government announced it was suspending entry of foreign nationals who have been in Iran within the past 14 days.
  - CDC has issued the following [travel guidance](#) related to COVID-19.
- CDC has issued [clinical guidance](#), including:
  - On January 30, CDC published [guidance for healthcare professionals on the clinical care of COVID-19 patients](#).
  - On February 3, CDC posted [guidance for assessing the potential risk for various exposures](#) to COVID-19 and managing those people appropriately.

- On February 27, CDC updated its [criteria to guide evaluation of persons under investigation for COVID-19](#).
- On February 28, CDC issued a Health Alert Network (HAN): [Update and Interim Guidance on Outbreak of COVID-19](#).
- CDC has deployed multidisciplinary teams to support state health departments case identification, contact tracing, clinical management, and public communications.
- CDC has worked with the Department of State, supporting the safe return of Americans who have been stranded as a result of the ongoing outbreaks of COVID-19 and related travel restrictions. CDC has worked to assess the health of passengers as they return to the United States and provided continued daily monitoring of people who are quarantined.



This is a picture of CDC's laboratory test kit for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). CDC is shipping the test kits to laboratories CDC has designated as qualified, including U.S. state and local public health laboratories, Department of Defense (DOD) laboratories and select international laboratories. The test kits are bolstering global laboratory capacity for detecting SARS-CoV-2.

- An important part of CDC's role during a public health emergency is to develop a test for the pathogen and equip state and local public health labs with testing capacity.
  - After distribution of a CDC rRT-PCR test to diagnose COVID-19 to state and local public health labs started, performance issues were identified related to a problem in the manufacturing of one of the reagents. Laboratories were not able to verify the test performance.
  - CDC worked on two potential resolutions to this problem.
    - CDC developed a new protocol that uses two of the three components of the original CDC test kit to detect the virus that causes COVID-19 after establishing that the third component, which was the problem with the original test, can be excluded from testing without affecting accuracy. CDC is working with FDA to amend the existing Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the test, but in the meantime, FDA granted discretionary authority for the use of the original test kits.
      - Public health laboratories can use the original CDC test kit to test for the virus that causes COVID-19 using the new protocol.
      - Further, newly manufactured kits have been provided to the [International Reagent Resource](#) external icon for distribution to state and local public health labs.
  - Combined with other reagents that CDC has procured, there are enough testing kits to test more than 75,000 people.
  - In addition, CDC has two laboratories conducting testing for the virus that causes COVID-19. CDC can test approximately 350 specimens per day.
  - Commercial labs are working to develop their own tests that hopefully will be available soon. This will allow a greater number of tests to happen close to where potential cases are.
  - [CDC has grown the COVID-19 virus in cell culture](#), which is necessary for further studies, including for additional genetic characterization. The cell-grown virus was sent to NIH's [BEI Resources Repository](#) external icon for use by the broad scientific community.

## CDC Recommends

- Everyone can do their part to help us respond to this emerging public health threat:
  - It's currently flu and respiratory disease season and CDC recommends getting a flu vaccine, taking [everyday preventive actions](#) to help stop the spread of germs, and taking flu antivirals if prescribed.
  - Individuals and communities should familiarize themselves with [recommendations to protect themselves and their communities](#) from getting and spreading respiratory illnesses like coronavirus disease 2019.
  - Older people and people with severe chronic conditions should [take special precautions](#) because they are at higher risk of developing serious COVID-19 illness.
  - If you are a healthcare provider, be on the look-out for:
    - People who recently traveled from China or another [affected area](#) and who have symptoms associated with COVID-19, and
    - People who have been in close contact with someone with COVID-19 or patients with pneumonia of unknown cause. (Consult the most recent [definition for patients under investigation \[PUIs\]](#).)
  - If you are a healthcare provider or a public health responder caring for a COVID-19 patient, please take care of yourself and follow recommended [infection control procedures](#).
  - If you are a close contact of someone with COVID-19 and develop symptoms of COVID-19, call your healthcare provider and tell them about your symptoms and your exposure.
- If you are a resident in a community where there is ongoing spread of COVID-19 and you develop COVID-19 symptoms, call your healthcare provider and tell them about your symptoms.
- For people who are ill with COVID-19, but are not sick enough to be hospitalized, please follow [CDC guidance on how to reduce the risk of spreading your illness to others](#). People who are mildly ill with COVID-19 are able to isolate at home during their illness.
- If you have been in China or another affected area or have been exposed to someone sick with COVID-19 in the last 14 days, you will face [some](#)

[limitations on your movement and activity](#) . Please follow instructions during this time. Your cooperation is integral to the ongoing public health response to try to slow spread of this virus.

#### Other Available Resources

The following resources are available with information on COVID-19

- [U.S. Department of State China Travel Advisory](#)[external icon](#)
- [World Health Organization, Coronavirus](#)[external icon](#)



# COVID-19

## What can Alaskans do to prepare for the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)?

*Updated March 4, 2020*

### Can we expect COVID-19 cases to occur in Alaska?

Currently, no cases of COVID-19 have been identified in Alaska. As transmission occurs in more and more places around the world, it is increasingly likely that outbreaks will occur in the United States, including Alaska. If an outbreak does occur in Alaska, it could cause many people to become ill in a short period of time. This could stress our health care system and disrupt many of our regular activities, including school, work and social events. As such we need to work together to be as prepared as possible.

### Is DHSS recommending any home quarantine or mass gatherings at this time?

Each person, organization and workplace will need to make their own decisions regarding their individual situations, but at this time:

- DHSS is not recommending general home quarantine in response to COVID-19
- DHSS is not recommending canceling mass public gatherings

We will continue to monitor the situation closely and inform the public if there are any changes to these recommendations. Visit the <http://coronavirus.alaska.gov> website for current information.

### How contagious and deadly is this virus?

While we still have much to learn about this new disease, it appears to be more transmissible than the seasonal flu but less transmissible than measles. Current research so far indicates that each infected person transmits the virus to about 2.5 other people on average. The case fatality rate for this disease is not known as it is still early in the outbreak. Current data show that the case fatality is about 2–3%, but the actual case fatality rate may be lower because it's likely that many people with milder illness are not being identified. For perspective, the estimated COVID-19 case fatality rate is considerably higher than seasonal flu (<0.1%), but lower than SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome, ≈10%).

### Why is everyone bringing up influenza in the context of COVID-19?

While the flu vaccine does not protect against COVID-19, flu symptoms are similar to COVID-19 symptoms and require similar resources. Our health care system will be better able to manage

a COVID-19 outbreak if we have fewer flu cases. Therefore, we are urging everyone over six months of age to get their annual flu vaccine if they haven't already done so. Seasonal influenza activity typically continues into April or May. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that about 8% of the U.S. population gets the flu every year, resulting in hundreds of thousands of hospitalizations and tens of thousands of deaths.

### **What happens if the new coronavirus spreads to Alaska?**

If we have just a few cases, disruptions to daily life will probably not be significant. But if community spread begins to occur, Alaskans should be prepared for changes to their daily routines. For example, we might implement some or all of the following measures to slow the spread of the disease.

- Schools or child care facilities may be temporarily dismissed.
- Workplaces may encourage working from home and may replace in-person meetings with teleconferences.
- Community gatherings may be modified, postponed, or canceled.

These measures may be implemented even if the number of cases of COVID-19 in the community is fairly small.

### **What should Alaskans do to prevent the spread of respiratory infections?**

- Keep at least 6 feet away from ill people who are coughing or sneezing.
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water for 20 seconds. If you don't have soap and water, use alcohol-based hand sanitizer that is at least 60% alcohol.
- Try to avoid touching your face, mouth, nose, and eyes.
- Routinely clean frequently touched objects and surfaces, including toys, doorknobs, keyboards, and phones.
- If you begin to feel ill, stay home! Stay home for at least 24 hours after you no longer have a fever without the use of fever-reducing medicines.
  - Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue and throw away the tissue after use. If you don't have a tissue, cough and sneeze into the inside of your elbow.
- If you think you have COVID-19, call ahead and make an appointment before seeing a clinician. This will help the health care provider's office take steps to keep other people from getting infected or exposed. When you call, make sure you tell the provider if you think you may have been exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19, either through travel or with a case of the disease.

### **What else can Alaskans be doing to prepare for COVID-19?**

- [Stay informed](#). Follow updates from public health officials as well as from schools and your employer.
- Whether for a pandemic, an earthquake, or some other disaster, Alaskans should have an emergency kit. Include supplies like soap, hand sanitizer, and tissues. If you or a family member regularly take a prescription medication, talk to your health care provider and pharmacist about getting a larger supply. Have any nonprescription drugs and other health supplies on hand, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough

and cold medicines, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins. For more information about emergency kits, please see this [information from CDC](#) and this information from the [Department of Homeland Security](#).

- When preparing a plan, consider the following.
  - If you have children, begin planning for the possibility of school dismissals. If you can't stay home with your children, could a neighbor or friend look after them? Ideally, children should be cared for in as small of groups as possible.
  - Get to know your neighbors and include their contact information in your plan.
  - Public health officials may recommend that everyone in the household of an ill person stay home, not just the person who is sick. If this happens, can your neighbors shop for you and leave items you might need on your doorstep?
  - Identify a room in your house to separate ill people from those who are healthy. Ideally, identify a bathroom that would only be used by those who are ill.
  - Especially if you live alone, talk to your friends and family about what you might need. If you do fall ill, keep in touch by phone with a friend or family member.
- Do your part to fight fear, stigma, and misinformation that can surface when people are anxious about a new disease.

#### **What should businesses and business owners be doing to prepare for the possibility of the new coronavirus spreading in Alaska?**

- Actively encourage sick employees to stay home. Send employees home if they become ill at work. Ensure sick leave policies that support this goal.
- Provide soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer to employees and encourage employees to wash their hands regularly. Place posters that encourage handwashing in kitchen and bathroom areas of your workplace.
- Routinely clean commonly touched objects, like doorknobs, phones and keyboards.
- Make a plan for your workplace. Your plan may have some or all of the following goals.
  - Reducing transmission among staff
  - Protecting people at higher risk of adverse health complications
  - Maintaining business operations
  - Minimizing disruptions to supply chains
- Prepare for high levels of absenteeism among employees. Employees may have to stay home if they are sick or to take care of children if schools are closed.
  - Identify essential functions you would prioritize even if many employees are absent and create a continuity of operations plan (COOP).
  - Crosstrain employees in order to more readily maintain these core functions.
- Identify ways to reduce contact between employees. Options include staggered shifts and telework.
- Plan for supply chain disruptions.
- Communicate these plans to employees and other stakeholders.
- Here are some helpful resources to help in your planning effort:

- CDC: [Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\), February 2020](#)
- Anchorage Health Department: [COVID-19 Information for Businesses](#)

### What should schools be doing?

- Maintain awareness of the [COVID-19 situation](#).
- Review, update, and prepare to implement emergency operations plans (EOPs). Guidance for developing EOPs can be found [here](#).
- Emphasize actions such as staying home when sick; appropriately covering coughs and sneezes; cleaning frequently touched surfaces; and washing hands often. CDC offers [free health promotion materials](#) related to hand washing. Make sure staff and students have easy access to soap, hand sanitizer, and tissues.
- Begin planning now for the possibility of school dismissals or closures, or a need for social distancing measures in schools – communication with staff, families, and the community will be critical.
  - Work with public health to determine if, when, and for how long childcare programs or schools may need to be dismissed.
  - Make plans for continuity of education, meals, and other services for students.
- For more information, review [CDC’s interim guidance for schools](#).

### What can we expect in rural areas?

- While COVID-19 can be serious, many cases appear to have mild respiratory symptoms that do not require hospitalization. All patients suspected to have COVID-19 should be immediately put into isolation. This isolation might occur in a hospital or home setting, depending on available resources and the individual patient’s situation.
- Some patients may be flown to hospitals elsewhere while others may be cared for within the community. Many people who contract COVID-19 do not get very sick and do not need to be hospitalized.

### How should Alaskans get ready to help others?

Begin preparing yourself, your family, and your community. Understand that this may be a stressful situation and respond with calm, thoughtful planning, and intentional action. Alaskans are resilient and accustomed to preparing for whatever may come our way, and we are stronger together.

- Alaskans are known for helping each other when we are faced with obstacles, and this is the time to help each other.
- Stay calm and share accurate information.
- Talk to your neighbors, friends, and co-workers about how to help each other. Ask them if they have any special needs that should be considered in a health emergency.

### For more information:

Visit [Prepare Your Health](#) to learn more about preparing your household for an emergency.

Updates will be posted to our [novel coronavirus](#) website.

The CDC provides [guidance on nonpharmaceutical interventions](#) to protect against COVID-19.

Learn more about community mitigation measures by reading [this CDC report](#).



# COVID-19

## Travel FAQ

### Frequently Asked Questions about Travel

Updated February 28, 2020

**Where can I find international Travel Notice information specific to COVID-19?**

Please check the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website for the most updated Travel Notices specific to COVID-19. We recommend you check back frequently as information is rapidly changing: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html>

**What are considerations to take into account when deciding whether or not to travel internationally?**

Because the COVID-19 epidemic is rapidly evolving, travel notices and restrictions may change daily. If you have international travel planned, know that your plans may be interrupted if there are new outbreaks or increases in community transmission of disease in either final or transit locations. This means that you might be delayed or restricted from returning home, re-routed, or required to undergo home monitoring or quarantine when you return to the United States. Because of these uncertainties, careful consideration should be made before deciding to travel internationally at this time.

**What about international trips sponsored by schools and universities?**

Trip organizers and parents should be aware that our understanding of where and how extensively COVID-19 is occurring globally is changing every day, and outbreaks can evolve rapidly. Therefore it is not possible to predict when and where outbreaks may occur and when new travel restrictions and quarantines may be instituted by the Federal Government. Consequently, trip organizers should carefully consider these risks before proceeding with student travel plans.

**Where can I find more information about COVID-19 travel guidance?**

Please see the CDC's website for COVID-19 Frequently Asked Travel Questions: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/faqs.html>

Check the U.S. Department of State for travel advisories:

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories.html/>

**If you are sick with COVID-19 or suspect you are infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, follow the steps below to help prevent the disease from spreading to people in your home and community.**

## Stay home except to get medical care

You should restrict activities outside your home, except for getting medical care. Do not go to work, school, or public areas. Avoid using public transportation, ride-sharing, or taxis.

## Separate yourself from other people and animals in your home

**People:** As much as possible, you should stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available.

**Animals:** Do not handle pets or other animals while sick. See [COVID-19 and Animals](#) for more information.

## Call ahead before visiting your doctor

If you have a medical appointment, call the healthcare provider and tell them that you have or may have COVID-19. This will help the healthcare provider's office take steps to keep other people from getting infected or exposed.

## Wear a facemask

You should wear a facemask when you are around other people (e.g., sharing a room or vehicle) or pets and before you enter a healthcare provider's office. If you are not able to wear a facemask (for example, because it causes trouble breathing), then people who live with you should not stay in the same room with you, or they should wear a facemask if they enter your room.

## Cover your coughs and sneezes

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw used tissues in a lined trash can; immediately wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty.

## Avoid sharing personal household items

You should not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with other people or pets in your home. After using these items, they should be washed thoroughly with soap and water.

## Clean your hands often

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

## Clean all "high-touch" surfaces every day

High touch surfaces include counters, tabletops, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables. Also, clean any surfaces that may have blood, stool, or body fluids on them. Use a household cleaning spray or wipe, according to the label instructions. Labels contain instructions for safe and effective use of the cleaning product including precautions you should take when applying the product, such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.

## Monitor your symptoms

Seek prompt medical attention if your illness is worsening (e.g., difficulty breathing). **Before** seeking care, call your healthcare provider and tell them that you have, or are being evaluated for, COVID-19. Put on a facemask before you enter the facility. These steps will help the healthcare provider's office to keep other people in the office or waiting room from getting infected or exposed.

Ask your healthcare provider to call the local or state health department. Persons who are placed under active monitoring or facilitated self-monitoring should follow instructions provided by their local health department or occupational health professionals, as appropriate.

If you have a medical emergency and need to call 911, notify the dispatch personnel that you have, or are being evaluated for COVID-19. If possible, put on a facemask before emergency medical services arrive.

## Discontinuing home isolation

Patients with confirmed COVID-19 should remain under home isolation precautions until the risk of secondary transmission to others is thought to be low. The decision to discontinue home isolation precautions should be made on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.



Dow Jones Factiva

# Pebble Releases Federal Plan to Offset Mine Project's Impacts to Wetlands and Salmon Streams

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By Elwood Brehmer

February 7, 2020

Pebble expects to disrupt 3,083 acres of wetlands and water bodies under federal jurisdiction across the broad scope of the project and of that, 2,227 acres will be permanently impacted, according to the plan.

The Pebble Partnership's federally mandated plan to offset its mine project's impacts to wetlands and salmon-bearing streams includes cleaning beach debris, improving fish passage in compromised waters and upgrading the water treatment systems in area villages, but tribal leaders in the community closest to the proposed mine site don't feel it's adequate.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on Jan. 27 published Pebble's compensatory wetlands mitigation plan to counter the impacts the open-pit mine and its associated infrastructure, which includes 72 miles of roads, ports, and a 192-mile gas pipeline from the Kenai Peninsula to help power the mining operation.

The Clean Water Act mandates the wetlands mitigation and the Army Corps of Engineers oversees wetlands fill permitting under the law.

Pebble expects to disrupt 3,083 acres of wetlands and water bodies under federal jurisdiction across the broad scope of the project and of that, 2,227 acres will be permanently impacted, according to the plan. More than 70 percent of the permanently impacted areas would be at the mine site.



The 856 acres of temporary impacts would be in areas of the transportation and pipeline corridors where some fill material would be used temporarily during construction and eventually removed, the plan states.

Upgrading the water treatment facilities in the villages of Newhalen, Nondalton and Kokhanok is Pebble's first mitigation initiative. According to the documents filed with the Corps of Engineers, demand on the wastewater treatment systems exceeds their designed handling capacity in all of the communities.

Newhalen and Kokhanok are on the north and south shores of Iliamna Lake, respectively, and Nondalton is north of the lake on the Newhalen River system near the southern boundary of Lake Clark National Park.

The company also plans to restore access for salmon to up to 8.5 miles of habitat — commensurate with the miles of streams the mine facilities would remove from the headwaters of the Koktuli River, which supports five species of salmon — mostly around Dillingham, the largest community in the Bristol Bay region.

The mitigation plan states that the portions of the Koktuli watershed that would be permanently removed generally have lower salmon spawning and rearing values, but Pebble acknowledges that indirect impacts from altered water flows and elevated nutrient levels could affect larger salmon spawning and rearing areas downstream.

Finally, Pebble is proposing to clean up marine debris from 7.4 miles of coastline around the proposed Amakdedori port site on the west side of Cook Inlet, from which the company hopes to export its ore concentrates.

Pebble CEO Tom Collier said in a formal statement that the company “took a holistic approach” to offsetting the impacts from its development and tried to remedy existing issues related to salmon and water quality.

“Each initiative we are proposing tackles lingering environmental issues that might not otherwise be addressed due to local financial constraints and competing priorities in the area,” Collier said.

Pebble Vice President of Permitting James Fueg said in an interview that the company first did its best to minimize wetlands impacts by scaling back the size of the mine and redesigning facilities in its overall project plan.

However, he said the lack of development in the region beyond the immediate communities made it difficult for the company to identify opportunities to restore damaged wetlands or preserve areas threatened by other development; those are the mitigation options traditionally preferred by the Corps.

Fueg stressed that the coastline rehabilitation is not “just a visual thing,” but that it addresses direct problems for wildlife. He noted it's a remote area that otherwise likely wouldn't be cleaned of lost fishing gear and other debris.

“We've seen cases out there of birds and other things that have gotten entangled in the ropes and nets lying around there so it's easy to demonstrate that's a real threat,” Fueg said.

The company would continue to monitor and clear the section of shoreline through the life of the project, which is currently pegged at about 20 years, he added.

The Corps of Engineers has the final say over what Pebble must do to mitigate its impacts to wetlands and could amend the company's proposal when it issues its record of decision on the overall project plan, which is tentatively set for this coming summer.

Fueg said whatever mitigation work ultimately needs to be done will be finished before any work is done on the mine itself.

The fish access projects would focus on replacing damaged or poorly installed culverts that prevent salmon from moving freely to their desired habitat for a given life stage. Culverts and similar potential barriers can impede adult fish passage, but more often they prevent juvenile salmon or resident species from moving back upstream to prime rearing areas during their seasonal migrations, according to Department of Fish and Game biologists.

“Frankly, there are hundreds of culverts in the state database (that need fixing) and the reality is that while there may be a quote-unquote ‘responsible party’ associated with that — in other words, who’s the owner of the road; who’s the owner of the right-of-way — the fiscal situation being what it is the majority of those are not going to be fixed anytime soon,” Fueg said. “So there’s an opportunity to do good there and a lot of opportunities for further mitigation if we need to go down that road.”

Each of the water treatment projects will likely cost multiple millions of dollars, according to Fueg, who also acknowledged they will require complete access to the facilities but said the Tribes in the communities were supportive of the concept.

Nondalton Tribal Council President George Alexie said his council has opposed Pebble “from day one” and discussed the prospect of the company working on the community’s water infrastructure.

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Pebble’s mitigation plans simply don’t do enough to offset the damage the project will do to large areas of spawning and rearing habitat at the mine site, Alexie contends.

“The council opposed the idea of Pebble trying to weasel their way in and throwing all their money around. They tried that a few times but the council didn’t want anything to do with it,” he said.

Nondalton’s water treatment plant is controlled by the city council, according to Alexie, but he said the group shares the tribal council’s beliefs about the controversial mine plan in-part because several individuals serve on both panels.

Nondalton City Council officials could not be reached in time for this story.

When asked whether he believed Pebble would be granted access to do the proposed work, he said, “I have my doubts.”

Tribal leaders in Newhalen have not explicitly supported the project in formal comments, but have expressed desires for more economic opportunities in the region on multiple occasions.

Many Newhalen and Kokhanok residents are also shareholders of Alaska Peninsula Corp., a Native village corporation that supports the project and has an agreement with Pebble to allow the company to use its land around Iliamna Lake for its transportation corridor.

Lake and Peninsula Borough Manager Nathan Hill said it’s not his role to evaluate the plan but borough officials sought to ensure that mitigation work benefitted the region and connected Pebble with local individuals who could help make that happen.

2/7/2020

He said he heard that early on the company was considering doing culvert work in the Mat-Su area — where fish passage impediments are a bigger problem — and thought mitigation closer to the project footprint made sense.

Hill emphasized that the borough has not taken a stance on Pebble because it has its own local development permits the company must secure, but he also noted that the village leaders will have the final say as to whether or not they want Pebble to do the work in their communities.

Photo Credit: sekarb/iStock/Getty Images Plus

**STORY TAGS:**

[Alaska](#), [Pebble Mine](#), [salmon](#)

Story Posted: 2/7/2020 10:04:37 AM

Source: SeafoodNews.com

# POLARIS

POLARIS: The Pursuing Opportunities for Long-term Arctic Resilience for Infrastructure and Society

## ABOUT THE PROJECT

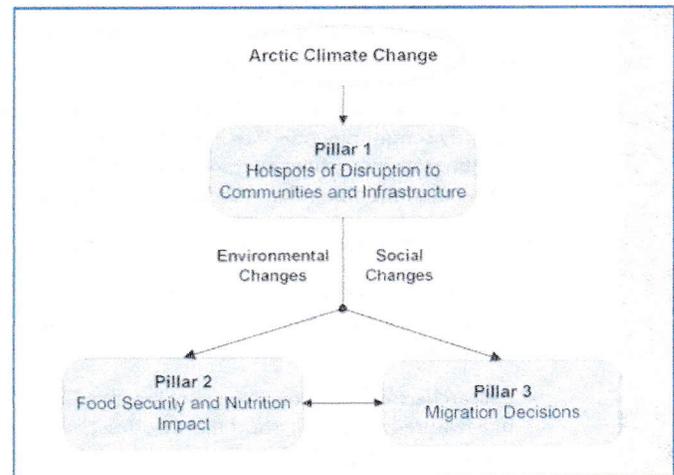
- The POLARIS project is trying to understand how Arctic Alaskan communities are affected by environmental hazards and risks, including coastal erosion and flooding, declining sea ice cover, and changes in the availability and access to wild resources.
- A significant focus for POLARIS is how environmental changes are impacting social well-being, the subsistence way of life, and community infrastructure.
- This project funded by the National Science Foundation will be conducted from January 2020 to December 2023. This project involves researchers from the University of Alaska, Pennsylvania State University, Michigan Technological University, Alaska state agencies, and others.
- In 2020 some team members will visit Dillingham, Scammon Bay, and Wainwright to discuss the project, request approval for the project, and plan activities to address community concerns.
- The team will work together with locally-hired researchers supported through this project for planning, data gathering, and outreach.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

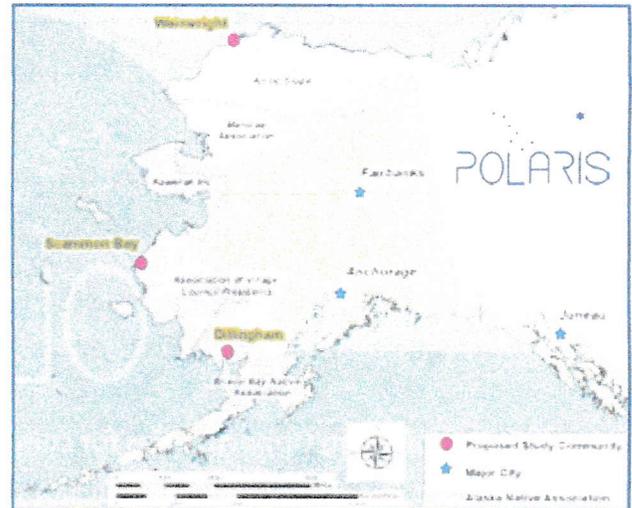
- Pillar 1: Identify, map, and project hotspots of disruption to communities and infrastructure due to environmental changes.
- Pillar 2: Investigate the impact of environmental changes on food security and nutrition.
- Pillar 3: Understand the influence of climate change on decisions about individual migration.

## POLARIS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

- POLARIS research is transdisciplinary and seeks to tackle the dynamics of social and natural systems. Our first step is to work with local stakeholders to identify community priorities and needs and develop a research and education plan that best meets those priorities.
- POLARIS team will work with three western Alaska communities during the project engaging with residents to collect data through focus groups, in-depth interviews, and surveys.



- POLARIS team will use a variety of research methods to analyze information and data gained from existing sources and collected during site visits to understand critical issues in the three interconnected pillars
- POLARIS will work with other research projects to document long-term coastal trends, carry out topographic surveys, and work with local coordinators to set up and run community-based erosion monitoring sites.



## POLARIS PRODUCTS

- POLARIS will provide a platform for analyzing current and future needs to promote resilient communities in the face of a changing environment. The project findings will inform communities on how to become more resilient to future environmental change.
- POLARIS will document the impacts of environmental change on food security and migration, and partner with local stakeholders and international collaborators to identify options and strategies to address change.
- In collaboration with ongoing research projects, we will create a detailed coastal hazard assessment report and deliver a variety of paper and digital maps identifying high-risk areas available to the participating communities.
- In collaboration with community partners, POLARIS will recommend policies and strategies at regional, state, and federal levels to adapt to environmental changes and declining ecosystem services, while building sustainable community resilience.

## POLARIS PARTNERSHIP WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- POLARIS would like to work with local stakeholders, community members, and researchers to learn about the consequences of environmental changes and identify place-based solutions that enable greater resilience and potential adaptation strategies.
- The success of POLARIS relies on collaboration with local communities throughout the entire project. A locally-hired researcher will lead local efforts. We will need two researchers from each community who can commit to our project for at least four years.
- In Year 1, we will conduct fieldwork planning with communities. The main priority in our initial visit will be to identify community priorities and needs and determining the best way to move forward. We will use community meetings, presentations to traditional or village councils, and discussions with regional associations to refine research questions and methods for involving local community representatives in the research.
- Working with local researchers, we'd like to conduct household surveys, in-depth interviews, and market surveys.
- POLARIS includes work with local teachers to co-develop class materials to engage students in K-12 settings in understanding the social and environmental impacts of climate change and ways of building community resilience.
- Researchers will develop a virtual museum of local Alaskan geography, landscape, and communities consisting of a feature-length film, short films, podcasts, photos, and 360° photos that tell the story of resilience from the community perspective, facilitated by a project website and shared with local communities.



## POLARIS TEAM CONTACT

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CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

One of my Council Members requested that I forward the attached documents and message below, to you.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best,  
Jamie Heinz, CMC  
City Clerk

City of Kenai  
City Clerk's Office  
Phone: (907) 283-8231

-----Original Message-----

From: Henry Knackstedt <hknackstedt@kenai.city>  
Sent: Saturday, February 8, 2020 10:39 AM  
To: Jamie Heinz <jhein@kenai.city>; Scott Bloom <sbloom@kenai.city>  
Cc: [jimsfrogs@yahoo.com](mailto:jimsfrogs@yahoo.com); [hknackstedt@hotmail.com](mailto:hknackstedt@hotmail.com)  
Subject: Kenai Resolution 2020-08 Supporting Civil Air Patrol Funding

Jamie

Please transmit the subject resolution and attachment when completed by our attorney to all municipal clerks in the State of Alaska. I request counselors or assembly persons support a similar resolution in their jurisdiction for state funding of the Alaska Civil Air Patrol.

In 2019, the governor eliminated funding for the CAP in the FY20 state budget. The CAP is an important asset that provides over 50% of search and rescue and supports the state's responsibility for search and rescue through the state. The minimum funding request is bare bones and only covers costs required to pay needed utilities, insurance and an emergency roof repair.

I respectfully request support for the Alaska Civil Air Patrol.

Henry Knackstedt  
Kenai Councilor

Sent from my iPad

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### 3 attachments

 **Resolution2020-08 CAP\_sb.docx**  
79K

 **Resolution2020-08 CAP Memo\_sb.docx**  
305K

 **Resolution2020-08 CAP attachment.pdf**  
399K

BULLET BACKGROUND PAPER  
ON  
ALASKA WING (CIVIL AIR PATROL) FUNDING SHORTFALL

PURPOSE

Provide an overview of the funding the Alaska Wing (AKWG) of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) receives from the USAF, corporate headquarters and its membership in understanding the impact of the loss of state funding on AKWG's assigned missions.

DISCUSSION

- The AKWG receives resources (aircraft, vehicles and communications equipment) and funding from the USAF via National Headquarters, Civil Air Patrol to conduct the three missions of CAP: emergency services (Search & Rescue), aerospace education and cadet programs
  - Based on historical data, we anticipate flying 130 hours supporting USAF-funded actual SAR missions valued at \$15.7K, and \$76.3K of SAR mission training in FY20. 140 volunteer aircrew and 464 first responders accomplish these missions in some of the most challenging conditions, at significant personal risk across volunteer hours valued at \$2.6 million (as recorded in FY18)
  - AKWG expects to fly approximately \$30K-worth of USAF-funded pilot proficiency flying, with an estimated \$20K remainder of flying training paid for "out of pocket" by our volunteers
- AKWG receives additional funding from partners, corporations and members
  - USCG-funded inspection transport missions estimated at \$22K expected in FY20
  - Annual advertising revenue from AKWG magazine "Wingtips" approximately \$10K
  - Membership dues, donations & interest collected annually-estimated \$22.5K for FY20
- The Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol was removed by the Governor's office from the FY20 state budget. Consequently, all 16 AKWG units have been directed to pay for their own utilities and facility maintenance (where AKWG previously subsidized these expenses with grant funds).
  - Based on historical data, utilities to support units in the field are expected to be \$110K
  - Insurance premiums required to operate AKWG facilities in FY20 is estimated to be \$14.3K
  - AKWG's Seward & Homer facilities have been placed into "cold storage" for lack of funding
  - Required roof repair of Kodiak facility on hold due to lack of funding-estimated \$60K
- Without obtaining additional funding, the ability to execute timely airborne and ground SAR missions from outlying locations will be significantly degraded: 5 hours for western missions (with twice the crews required to conduct the missions, if even executable for weather) and 2 hours (assuming clear roads) in the interior area of operations

SUMMARY

The Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol seeks additional funding in order to maintain its current alert posture and provide direct support to the USAF, federal agencies and the citizens of Alaska. In FY19, AKWG flew 131 hours of actual SAR resulting in 35 "finds" and 2 "saves." Without the additional \$184.3K in FY20, AKWG will likely place additional outlying facilities into "cold storage" status, directly and negatively impacting our response time and mission effectiveness.

Col McClure/AKWG/CC/105982@akwg.cap.gov/907.301.8122/bhp/3 FEB 20



*"Village with a Past, City with a Future"*

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## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Mayor Brian Gabriel and Kenai City Council  
**FROM:** Henry Knackstedt, Council Member  
**DATE:** February 10, 2020  
**SUBJECT:** **Resolution No. 2020 - 08 Supporting the Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.**

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The Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) provides critical services to our state including over 50% of all search and rescue missions and education and training to youth. This volunteer organization with over 750 members statewide, including approximately 140 aircrew, 255 cadets and 464 emergency responders provided approximately \$2.6 million value in volunteer hours in 2018 (latest available figures). For the first time in recent history, the state did not provide funding to the CAP in FY 2020. The CAP has a long cooperative relationship with the state based in part on the state's obligation to provide search and rescue services. The minimum funding request from the CAP of \$184,300 would cover insurance premiums, utility costs and emergency roof repair for the organization, allowing it to continue operations without compromising its response time and mission effectiveness. With over seventy years of presence on the Kenai Peninsula, with a home on our airport since the 1950's, the CAP is an important partner in our City.

I respectfully request your support for this resolution.





Sponsored by: Council Member Knackstedt

## CITY OF KENAI

### RESOLUTION NO. 2020-08

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KENAI, ALASKA, REQUESTING THE STATE OF ALASKA PROVIDE NECESSARY FUNDING TO THE ALASKA WING CIVIL AIR PATROL AT A MINIMUM OF \$184,300 TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR UTILITY COSTS, INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND EMERGENCY ROOF REPAIR.

WHEREAS; the Civil Air Patrol is the official civilian volunteer auxiliary of the United States Airforce with over 750 members statewide, including approximately 140 aircrew personnel, 255 cadets, 464 emergency responders and 18 single engine aircraft; and,

WHEREAS, the Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol performs over fifty percent of the search and rescue missions in the state from 20 locations and also provides aerospace education for Alaska's youth; and,

WHEREAS, the Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol has performed search and rescue missions in Alaska and on the Kenai Peninsula for over 70 years, and has had a presence on the Kenai Airport since the 1950's; and,

WHEREAS, the Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol provided approximately \$2.6 million value in volunteer hours in 2018; and,

WHEREAS, the Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol funding was reduced to \$304,440 in 2018; and,

WHEREAS, for the first time in recent history the State provided no funding to the Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol in 2019; and,

WHEREAS, the attached February 2020 Civil Air Patrol background paper of funding shortfall identifies the minimum needed funding to maintain current alert posture; and,

WHEREAS, the state is responsible for search and rescue within the state pursuant to state law and conducting and managing search and rescue operations are one of the eight core missions of the Alaska State Troopers; and,

WHEREAS, Alaska Statute 18.60.146 provides that the Department of Public Safety shall make the necessary administrative arrangements for maintaining liaison between the state and Civil Air Patrol and the expenditure of money appropriated to the department for state contribution toward support of authorized activities of the Alaska Wing Civil Air patrol, under its charter; and,

WHEREAS, without financial assistance the Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol will likely place outlying facilities in "cold storage" and shift utility and maintenance costs to local Alaska Wing units, negatively impacting response time and mission effectiveness; and,

WHEREAS, without the assistance of the Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol and its trained volunteers, conducting search and rescue missions in Alaska will be seriously compromised; and,

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the City and State for the State to continue providing funding to the Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KENAI, ALASKA:

**Section 1.** That the City of Kenai requests that the Governor and Legislature provide funding of \$184,300 to the Alaska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol in 2020 to ensure the continued level of search and rescue provided to the state and its resident and visitors.

**Section 2.** That copies of this Resolution shall be forwarded to Governor Michael J. Dunleavy, Senator Peter Micciche, Senator Gary Stevens, Senate Finance Co-Chairs Bert Stedman and Natasha Von Imhof, Representative Gary Knopp, Representative Ben Carpenter, Representative Louise Stutes, Representative Sarah Vance, House Finance Co-Chairs Neal Foster and Jennifer Johnston, and the legislators of the 31<sup>st</sup> Legislative Session.

**Section 2.** That this resolution takes effect immediately upon passage.

PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KENAI, ALASKA, this 19 day of February, 2020.

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BRIAN GABRIEL, SR., MAYOR

ATTEST:

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Jamie Heinz, CMC, City Clerk