



Alice Ruby, **Mayor**

Council Members

- Chris Napoli (Seat A) • Bill Rodawalt (Seat B) • Kaleb Westfall (Seat C)
- Curt Armstrong (Seat D) • Andy Anderson (Seat E) • Gregg Marxmiller (Seat F)

DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Participate by dialing 888-392-4560; meeting code 57103

REGULAR MEETING	7:00 P.M.	APRIL 2, 2020
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- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. ROLL CALL**
- 3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - a. Regular Council Meeting, March 12, 2020 page 3
 - b. Special Council Meeting, March 19, 2020 page 7
 - c. Special Council Meeting, March 26, 2020 page 9
- 4. APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA**
APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- 5. STAFF REPORTS**
 - a. City Manager and Staff Reports page 13
 - b. Standing Committee Reports
- 6. PUBLIC HEARINGS**
- 7. CITIZEN'S DISCUSSION (Prior Notice or Agenda Items)**
- 8. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - a. Adopt Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-06; An Emergency Ordinance of the Dillingham City Council; 1) Establishing a Temporary Land Use District Called the Essential Air Travel District; 2) Limiting Permitted Uses Within the Essential Air Travel District to Those Persons Engaged in Essential Air Travel and 3) Requiring Certain Persons Disembarking at Planes in Dillingham to Self-Quarantine for Fourteen Days . page 23
- 9. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - a. Citizen Committee Appointments
 - 1) Library Advisory Board – 1 seat open
 - 2) School Facility Committee – 1 seat open
 - b. Progress Report
 - 1) Dave Carlson House Property
 - 2) Territorial School

10. **NEW BUSINESS**
11. **CITIZEN'S DISCUSSION (Open to the Public)**
12. **COUNCIL COMMENTS**
13. **MAYOR'S COMMENTS**
14. **ADJOURNMENT**

1. CALL TO ORDER

A regular meeting of the Dillingham City Council was held on Thursday, March 12, 2020, at the Dillingham City Council Chambers, Dillingham, Alaska. Mayor Ruby called the meeting to order at 7:15 p.m. The meeting was preceded by a workshop on the FY19 Audit.

2. ROLL CALL

Mayor Ruby was present.

Council members present and establishing a quorum (a quorum being four):

Andy Anderson	Bill Rodawalt	Gregg Marxmiller (via phone)
Chris Napoli	Kaleb Westfall	

Curt Armstrong – excused

Staff in attendance:

Tod Larson	Lori Goodell	Anita Fuller
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3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- a. Regular Council Meeting, February 6, 2020
- b. Special Council Meeting, February 18, 2020

MOTION: Andy Anderson moved and Chris Napoli seconded the motion to approve the minutes of February 6, and February 18, 2020 in block

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

4. APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA

There was no consent agenda.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION: Chris Napoli moved and Andy Anderson seconded the motion approve the agenda.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

5. STAFF REPORTS

a. City Manager and Staff Reports:

- The City has met with local leaders to assess capabilities and medical requirements regarding COVID-19. State and Federal sources are continuously being monitored for updated information. City preparedness is being analyzed and a plan is being formulated.
- Acknowledgement to City Staff: Planning Director Cynthia Rogers, certified as Professional in Human Resources; City Clerk, received scholarship for professional development; Public Works Director, level of detail and content of report were complimented. Recognition of Billy Noonkesser by PW Director was noted.
- Several meetings regarding COVID-19 have taken place. The City has an Emergency Operations Plan in place, City preparedness is being assessed. CDC, State and Federal information is being monitored. Coordination with other local entities is ongoing.

b. Standing Committee Reports

Finance & Budget Committee:

- FY21 budget schedule has been established.
- The regular meeting time has been moved to the fourth Monday of the month.
- Items under review, fee schedule updates, vehicle replacement plan, facility inventory.

Code Review Committee:

- Items forwarded to Council: Plastic Bag Ban, Remote Sales Tax, Procurement Policy updates, and Floodplain Changes.

6. PUBLIC HEARINGS

There was no public hearing.

7. CITIZEN'S DISCUSSION (Prior Notice or Agenda Items)

- Senior Advisory Commission Board
 - Concerns about the Senior Center building were discussed with the City Manager.

8. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

- Introduce Ordinance No. 2020-02; An Ordinance of the Dillingham City Council Amending Dillingham Municipal code Chapter 8.04 to Prohibit the Distribution of Single Use Disposable Plastic Shopping Bags

MOTION: Chris Napoli moved and Bill Rodawalt seconded the motion to introduce Ordinance 2020-02.

- Vendor comments from the public meeting in October to allow enough time to expend existing stock will be taken in to account.
- Public notice will be important to generate discussion and feedback.
- Options for consideration: boxes, paper bags, bag trees, reusable bags.

VOTE: The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

- Introduce Ordinance No. 2020-03; An Ordinance of the Dillingham City Council Amending Title 4 of the Dillingham Municipal Code to Adopt by Reference the Alaska Remote Sellers Sales Tax Code and to Amend Chapter 4.20 to Add and Amend Definitions, Repeal Section 4.20.150, Adopt a Late Filing Fee, and Amend Penalty and Interest Provisions

MOTION: Chris Napoli moved and Bill Rodawalt seconded the motion to introduce Ordinance 2020-03.

- AML is continuously working on the code model. It is anticipated updates will be needed in the future.

VOTE: The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

- Introduce Ordinance No. 2020-04; An Ordinance of the Dillingham City Council Amending Chapter 4.30, Contract and Purchase Procedures to Adjust the Purchase Parameters

MOTION: Andy Anderson moved and Chris Napoli seconded the motion to Introduce Ordinance 2020-04.

VOTE: The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

- Adopt Resolution No. 2020-08; A Resolution of the Dillingham City Council Accepting the Year End audit for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

MOTION: Bill Rodawalt moved and Andy Anderson seconded the motion to adopt Resolution 2020-08.

VOTE: The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

- e. Adopt 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

MOTION: Gregg Marxmiller moved and Bill Rodawalt seconded the motion to adopt Resolution 2020-09.

- A coin was brought for all Council Members.

VOTE: The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

- f. Adopt 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

MOTION: Andy Anderson moved and Chris Napoli seconded the motion to adopt Resolution 2020-10.

- A write-off is removed from the city liabilities, but is not forgiven.

VOTE: The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

9. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- a. Citizen Committee Appointments
 - 1) Friends of the Landfill

Mayor Ruby recommended Jayne Bennett to the Friends of the Landfill Committee.

MOTION: Chris Napoli moved and Andy Anderson seconded the motion concur with the Mayors recommendation.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

- 2) Library Advisory Board
- 3) School Facility Committee

There were no letters of interest.

- b. Progress Report
 - 1) Dave Carlson House Property
 - 2) Territorial School

There were no progress reports.

10. NEW BUSINESS

There was no new business.

11. CITIZEN'S DISCUSSION (Open to the Public)

There was no citizen's discussion.

12. COUNCIL COMMENTS

Chris Napoli:

- Stated he is looking forward to learning more having Corona Virus discussions.

Bill Rodawalt:

- Noted a citizen requested the City look into having public port-a-potty's.

Gregg Marxmiller:

- Thanked staff for getting information on the Corona Virus on the website.

13. MAYOR'S COMMENTS

Alice Ruby:

- Commented a special meeting is needed to address Corona Virus and City preparedness.

MOTION: Chris Napoli moved and Kaleb Westfall seconded the motion hold a Special Council Meeting on Thursday, March 19, 2020, at 5:30 p.m.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

- Noted the Kenai request for a Resolution to support the Civil Air Patrol. The City Clerk was directed to have a Resolution in the next regular council meeting.
- Stated she attended the SWAMC Conference. A new Air Transportation Working Group was formed.
- A moment of silence was observed for those residents lost since the last meeting.

14. EXECUTIVE SESSION

a. Legal Matter – NETC vs. City of Dillingham

MOTION: Kaleb Westfall moved and Andy Anderson seconded the motion to enter into executive session to discuss a Legal Matter. [8:11 p.m.]

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

Council Member Napoli was excused from the Executive Session. Tod Larson and Lori Goodell were invited to stay. City Attorney Charles Cacciola attended by phone.

MOTION: Gregg Marxmiller moved and B seconded the motion to exit executive session. [8:38 p.m.]

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

15. ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Ruby adjourned the meeting at 8:38 p.m.

Mayor Alice Ruby

[SEAL]

ATTEST:

Lori Goodell, City Clerk

Approval Date: _____

1. CALL TO ORDER

A special meeting of the Dillingham City Council was held on Thursday, March 19, 2020, via video conference, in Dillingham, Alaska. Mayor Ruby called the meeting to order at 5:37 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Mayor Ruby was present.

Council members present and establishing a quorum (a quorum being four):

Andy Anderson	Gregg Marxmiller	Kaleb Westfall – excused
Chris Napoli	Curt Armstrong	Bill Rodawalt

Staff in attendance:

Tod Larson	Lori Goodell
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3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION: Andy Anderson moved and Bill Rodawalt seconded the motion to approve the agenda.

VOTE: The motion to approve the agenda passed unanimously by roll call vote.

4. SPECIAL BUSINESS

- a. City of Dillingham Operation Plan
 - The Emergency Operations Plan was reviewed.
 - The plan will be updated as needed, and will be posted on the city website.
 - Essential services will continue, preventative measures are being initiated. Needs for vulnerable and at risk groups were discussed.
 - Weekly status updates will be considered.
 - A work group will be established to monitor the COVID-19 situation.

Council Member Westfall arrived. [6:24 p.m.]

- b. Adopt Resolution No. 2020-11; A Resolution of the Dillingham City Council Declaring a Public Health Disaster Emergency

MOTION: Andy Anderson moved and Chris Napoli seconded the motion adopt Resolution 2020-11.

VOTE: The motion to adopt Resolution 2020-11 passed unanimously by roll call vote.

- c. Adopt Resolution No. 2020-12; A Resolution of the Dillingham City Council Authorizing the City Manager to Approve Administrative Leave During the COVID-19 Epidemic Public Health Disaster Emergency

MOTION: Gregg Marxmiller moved and Bill Rodawalt seconded the motion adopt Resolution 2020-12.

The City will allow employees to work as much as possible, and be gainfully employed in a safe environment.

VOTE: The motion to adopt Resolution 2020-12 passed unanimously by roll call vote.

- d. Adopt Resolution No. 2020-13; A Resolution of the Dillingham City Council Approving a Grant Application and Matching Funds for a New Fire Truck

MOTION: Bill Rodawalt moved and Chris Napoli seconded the motion adopt Resolution 2020-13.

This grant application mirrors the one council supported and was submitted in 2018, but was not awarded.

VOTE: The motion to adopt Resolution 2020-13 passed unanimously by roll call vote.

6. CITIZEN'S DISCUSSION (Open to the Public)

Jason Johnson, DCSD Superintendent:

- Thanked City Officials and staff for taking measures in the current situation and leading by example.
- Noted the DCSD will focus of student and staff safe first.
- Commented a program to deliver meals for those 0-18 year of age is underway, and will be distributed along bus routes.

7. COUNCIL COMMENTS

Bill Rodawalt:

- Commented School Staff would be willing to do volunteer work while they are out of school.

Kaleb Westfall:

- Verified email as the best way to communicate during the emergency, with phone calls as a secondary resource.

Curt Armstrong:

- Gave kudos to City Manager, Tod Larson, and Superintendent Johnson for the work they have done.

Andy Anderson:

- Stated Tod needs to take care of himself, he is the master link in the operations plan.

Gregg Marxmiller:

- Commented School Staff would be willing to do volunteer work while they are out of school.

8. MAYOR'S COMMENTS

- Stated that committee meetings will be postponed until mid-April.
- Thank Tod and staff, noting all need to take care during this highly stressful time.

9. ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Ruby adjourned the meeting at 7:05 p.m.

Mayor Alice Ruby

[SEAL]

ATTEST:

Lori Goodell, City Clerk

Approval Date: _____

1. CALL TO ORDER

A special meeting of the Dillingham City Council was held on Thursday, March 26, 2020, via video conference, in Dillingham, Alaska. Mayor Ruby called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Mayor Ruby was present.

Council members present and establishing a quorum (a quorum being four):

Andy Anderson	Gregg Marxmiller	Kaleb Westfall
Chris Napoli	Curt Armstrong	Bill Rodawalt

Staff in attendance:

Tod Larson	Lori Goodell	Brooks Chandler
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3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION: Chris Napoli moved and Curt Armstrong seconded the motion to amend the agenda to add public comment prior to 4. Emergency Business and approve the amended agenda.

VOTE: The motion to approve the amended agenda passed unanimously by roll call vote.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

Local citizens made the following points regarding the proposed Emergency Ordinance:

- Consider necessary maintenance in Essential Travel.
- Will the public be allowed to assist with knowledge for Enforcement?
- Seafood industry focus is safety first, they are addressing screening, quarantine methods, and delayed arrival of staffing. Plans must be submitted to the State.
- A mechanism for pass-through travel was requested.
- School District focus is safety of students and staff. Pass through travelers was a concern.
- The status for fisherman was requested.
- It was stated a method to address unusual circumstances for travel not addressed in the ordinance would be needed.
- Authority to take action, and enforcement measures, and alternate means of travel were commented on.
- Concern for the public’s health was remarked on. Comments on the need for isolation and learning from history was cited.
- It was stated the local system cannot handle an epidemic. The National Guard may be needed to assist with local enforcement.
- Clarification on timing for travel restrictions was requested.
- Several local businesses state they will comply with City directives.
- Commented a unified effort by citizens for isolation and quarantine is needed.
- Tribal entities spoke regarding resolutions and recommendations they have made.
- Expressed concern about attempting to control exit from the community.
- Question whether the city has the ability to enforce the ordinance.
- Question about how the requirements will affect guiding businesses that may begin gearing up soon.
- Need for some narrow exceptions for allowing transport of a child in order to unite families.
- Recommend consider ways to restrict other avenues of entry into the community such as boats, snow machine.

5. EMERGENCY BUSINESS

- a. Adopt **Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A)**; An Emergency Ordinance of the Dillingham City Council; 1) Establishing a Temporary Land Use District Called the Essential Air Travel District; 2) Limiting Permitted Uses Within the Essential Air Travel District to Those Persons Engaged in Essential Air Travel and 3) Requiring Certain Persons Disembarking at Planes in Dillingham to Self-Quarantine for Fourteen Days

MOTION: Kaleb Westfall moved and Bill Rodawalt seconded the motion to adopt Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A).

City Attorney Brooks Chandler reviewed the proposed Emergency Ordinance.

- Spoke regarding legal authority, geographic boundaries, land use regulations, and mechanism for enforcement.
- Stated it is beneficial include local conditions such as Curyung Tribe Resolution.
- State and Federal laws were considered, including constitutional rights.
- Noted this is a severe health emergency.

MOTION: Chris Napoli moved and Gregg Marxmiller seconded the motion to amend Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A), to include Curyung Tribal Resolution 2020-11 under section 1, add permitting system to section 5 to allow consideration of travel not defined under essential travel, set the fine at \$1,000 in section 11, make the effective date March 27, 2020 at 11:59 p.m. through May 1, 2020.

VOTE: The motion to amend Emergency Ordinance 2020-05 passed unanimously by roll call vote.

MOTION: Gregg Marxmiller moved and Bill Rodawalt seconded the motion to amend Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A), to delete section 5 and add permitting system as outlined in the Nome, Alaska ordinance.

VOTE: The motion to amend Emergency Ordinance 2020-05 passed by roll call vote: Andy Anderson, Gregg Marxmiller, Chris Napoli and Bill Rodawalt in favor. Curt Armstrong and Kaleb Westfall opposed.

VOTE: The motion to adopt Emergency Ordinance 2020-05 as amended passed by roll call vote. Andy Anderson, Gregg Marxmiller, Chris Napoli, Curt Armstrong, and Bill Rodawalt in favor. Kaleb Westfall opposed.

6. CITIZEN'S DISCUSSION (Open to the Public)

Local citizens made the following points regarding the proposed Emergency Ordinance:

- Concern was expressed regarding travel for medical situations.
- It was clarified that commercial fishing is a critical infrastructure, sport fishing is not essential.
- Council was thanked.
- Stated the permit system is a mistake.
- Noted this only addresses air travel.
- Spoke regarding the need to address impact on outlying communities.
- The honor system is required by all to keep the community safe. The issue is urgent and beyond the local capabilities.
- Uneasiness for transference of the virus was mentioned.
- Permitted use was questioned.

7. COUNCIL COMMENTS

Chris Napoli:

- Commented we must rely on personal responsibility.
- Stated all comments are appreciated.
- Noted the fisheries are working to take preventative measures, and will try to protect the community.

Bill Rodawalt:

- Encouraged staff to have the administrative regulations for the permitting process in place as soon as possible and share with the council in the next packet.

Kaleb Westfall:

- Stated he was worried about passing the ordinance without knowing what the amended language is.

Curt Armstrong:

- Noted there have been travel issues in the past and hopes air travel will be available.

Andy Anderson:

- Stated restrictions for out bound travel need to be looked at.

Gregg Marxmiller:

- Commented he appreciates all who joined the meeting and those that participated, especially considering the technical difficulties.
- Stated there are still some issues that need to be addressed.
- Noted all people have the duty to be responsible and consider the safety of the community.
- Hopes this is taken care of fast so the will be a safe fishing season.

8. MAYOR'S COMMENTS

- Stated this is our home and we want to keep everyone safe.
- Commented she appreciates everyone's patience with the meeting's difficulties.
- Noted this issue will be on the agenda for the meeting next week.
- City Attorney Brooks Chandler was thanked for his participation.

9. ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Ruby adjourned the meeting at 12:59 p.m.

Mayor Alice Ruby

[SEAL]

ATTEST:

Lori Goodell, City Clerk

Approval Date: _____

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Mayor
Alice Ruby

Manager
Tod Larson



Dillingham City Council
Chris Napoli
Bill Rodawalt
Kaleb Westfall
Curt Armstrong
Andy Anderson
Gregg Marxmiller

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 30, 2020
To: Mayor and City Council
From: Tod Larson, City Manager
Subject: April 2020 City Manager Report

CoronaVirus Situation Update.

1. **World Situation (WHO)** as of March 29th. <https://www.who.int/>
 - a. 638,146 cases, 30,039 deaths, 203 countries.
 - b. One new country/territory/area reported cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours: The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
 - c. The COVID-19 Solidarity Fund has now received donations of more than US\$108 million, from 203,000 individuals and organizations. To donate and for more information:
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novelcoronavirus-2019/donate>
 - d. WHO, together with national authorities, is monitoring the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people's mental health, and providing information and guidance to governments and the public. On 27 March, WHO European Region published an article on mental health and psychological resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic; highlighting the potential mental health impacts on children and the elderly. For more information,
<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-emergencies/coronaviruscovid-19/news/news/2020/3/mental-health-and-psychological-resilienceduring-the-covid-19-pandemic>
2. **United States (CDC)** as of March 26th. <https://www.cdc.gov>
 - a. 122,653 cases, 2,112 deaths, all 50 states 4 territories and D.C.
 - b. Different parts of the country are seeing different levels of COVID-19 activity. The United States nationally is in the acceleration phase of the pandemic. The duration and severity of each pandemic phase can vary depending on the characteristics of the virus and the public health response.
 - c. CDC and state and local public health laboratories are testing for the virus that causes COVID-19.
 - d. All 50 states have reported cases of COVID-19 to CDC.
 - e. U.S. COVID-19 cases include:

- i. Imported cases in travelers
 - ii. Cases among close contacts of a known case
 - iii. Community-acquired cases where the source of the infection is unknown.
 - f. Most U.S. states are reporting some community spread of COVID-19.
3. **State of Alaska** (DHSS) as of March 27th.
<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/Pages/COVID-19/default.aspx>
- a. 114 cases, 3 deaths, 11 communities, none in Southwest Alaska.
 - b. **Health Mandate 11** (effective March 28th at 5:00pm) was issued on March 27th regarding Social Distancing. This mandate supersedes any local government or tribal mandate, directive, or order. Questions about essential services and critical infrastructure go to akcovidplans@ak-prepared.com. All persons in Alaska, except for those engaged in essential health care services, public government services, and essential business activities, are mandated to remain at their place of residence and practice social distancing. For the purpose of this mandate, social distancing is defined as maintaining a distance of six feet or greater from any individuals with whom you do not currently reside. Read the “Mandate 11 & 12 FAQ’s” for more details, which can be found here: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/Pages/COVID-19/default.aspx>
 - c. **Health Mandate 12** (effective March 28th at 8:00am) Intrastate Travel was issued on March 27th regarding Intrastate Travel. This mandate supersedes any local government or tribal mandate, directive, or order restricting intrastate travel. Questions about essential services and critical infrastructure go to akcovidplans@ak-prepared.com.

4. **General.**

- a. **The Dillingham Coronavirus Task Force** met via teleconference for the second time, first time as a formal group on Friday, March 27th. This TF has representation from across health care, business, citizens, public safety, education, government. We received an update from Public Health on the current situation. Each person briefed what they see from their perspective, what actions they have taken, and what actions will need to be taken. All reported that they have taken steps to provide information for individual protection and understand the current stance. An additional focus of this group is to understand and report on how the fishing fleet and processors will provide sufficient safeguards to protect themselves and the communities.
- b. All **Essential City Services** are still being maintained. We held a Department Head Conference call on Sunday afternoon to establish the staffing for compliance with Health Mandates 11 & 12. There are a few employees that are working remotely, while going to their office only as necessary. The majority of the City Workforce is still going to work as they are essential workforce whose jobs cannot be accomplished remotely.
- c. I have been included in a number of conference calls, GoToMeetings, Zoom Meetings across the area. There is a significant local and regional effort going on behind the scenes to learn as much as we can and share that with each other. This information is invaluable to our efforts in Dillingham.

City Operations Update.

1. **Waterfront Strategic Plan** – Currently on hold. We need the Port Committee to meet and be briefed on the plan. Once the Port Committee has had its meeting, we can finalize the plan.
2. **FY21 Budget Progress** – We have been on hold with the FY21 budget throughout this emergency. The Finance Director is picking the budget back up as time allows in the next couple weeks. I will keep you informed on the progress.
3. **FY20 Budget Revision** – The Finance Director is working on this as well. We have been stretched thin with the ongoing Coronavirus response and the impact it is having.
4. **Vehicle Replacement Plan** – The vehicle replacement plan is approximately 95% complete. I still have a few things to clean up before presenting it to the Finance & Budget Committee for their review. My goal is to complete this by April 20th.
5. **Wage and Staffing Study** – The study is approximately 85% complete. I have more work to complete this. My goal is to complete this by April 20th.
6. **Facility Inventory** – The City Planner has been working on this effort with Dagan Nelson and CRW. There is more work to be done on this project and it has been pushed down on the priority scale.
7. **Remote Sales Tax** – We are requesting an extension from AML on the deadline for submission of our ordinance. The goal is to have this in front of the City Council during the May City Council meeting.
8. **Census** – From the Census 2020 website – “The 2020 Census is underway and the most important thing you can do is respond online, by phone, or by mail when you receive your invitation. Responding now will minimize the need for the Census Bureau to send census takers out into communities to follow up. Based on continuing assessments of guidance from federal, state and local health authorities, the U.S. Census Bureau is suspending 2020 Census field operations for two additional weeks to April 15, 2020. The Census Bureau is taking this step to help protect the health and safety of the American public, Census Bureau employees, and everyone who will go through the hiring process for temporary census taker positions.”
9. **FY19 Audit** – The audit is completed and distributed.
10. **CIP Projects** – Currently the projects are moving forward as planned, with delays based upon the response to COVID-19. The City Planner is monitoring and engaged and will submit a full update to the Council at the May Council meeting.
11. **The Gravel Road Management System** – Is on hold for now.
12. **Public Works Software** – The Public Works Director is in the middle of testing the software package and learning its capabilities. He will report to the Council at the regular City Council meeting as well.

Summary. Our response to the Coronavirus pandemic has taken priority in all departments of the City. Many of our plans and projects have been delayed and/or temporarily suspended. Planning for our pandemic response is constantly changing by the day and we need to adapt. We have been pushing as much information out to our citizens and community so they understand and can protect themselves, their families, and the community. This has definitely been a challenge as agencies across the state, country, and world learn more about the pandemic and how best to respond. We will continue to work with all agencies and individuals to provide the best support that we can. Our Police, Fire, EMS, Public Works, etc. are on the front lines and haven't wavered from their charge of providing essential services to care for and protect our citizens.

Respectfully Submitted,
Tod Larson

City of Dillingham

House District 37 / Senate District S

~ 3/26/2020 ~

31st Alaska State Legislature ~ 2nd Session

MARCH 2020 – LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Cliff Stone / City Lobbyist

~ The COVID-19 Pandemic is driving legislative decisions in Alaska ~



Whatever name you want to give it, COVID-19 or the Corona Virus is a scourge on our world society. The landscape of Alaska and America has changed dramatically in just the past few weeks.

The Alaska Dept. of Health & Social Services website will have the latest Health Mandates and Alerts. <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/Pages/COVID-19/default.aspx>

In Alaska, a help line has been set up at [1-800-478-2221](tel:1-800-478-2221) or dial 2-1-1.

The Alaska State Legislature is taking unprecedented action to expedite completion of this session because of COVID-19. Below is a list of major actions. By the time you receive this report in your packet, the Legislature will probably have acted in passing the budget and sending it on to the governor for his signature. I will send an update to the City once the final outcome is known.

On March 13, access to the Capitol and all activity was closed to non-essential personnel including the general public and lobbyists. On March 16th the House also introduced HCR 17, which invokes the 24-Rule for announcing committee meetings.

Leadership in both bodies are working with the governor and minority caucuses to complete all FY 2020 and FY 2021 budget actions within the next few days. It appears the plan is to adjourn or take a long recess as soon as possible. Unfinished business may be taken up later in the year or as part of a special session once it becomes safe to re-assemble.

The Mental Health Budget (**HB206**) was passed and signed by the governor on March 18 and includes an appropriation to the Department of Health & Social Services (HSS) of \$9 million in federal and \$4.1 million state general funds in response to COVID-19.

The Senate expedited passage of the FY 2020 supplemental budget (**HB234**) including \$30 million for Community Assistance (which ensures funding in FY 2021 at the same level as this year) and another \$15 million in general funds to HSS for COVID-19 response.

This bill has passed both bodies (awaiting transmittal to governor), but approval to use funds from the CBR failed in the House by two votes. Negotiations continue to remedy the problem. This bill also includes the so-called “reverse sweep” on July 1, 2020 to take this matter off the table.

The Alaska Senate has passed **HB 205** – the Operating Budget for funding state government for the upcoming 2021 fiscal year, a partial capital budget, and emergency funding to respond to the Corona Virus outbreak.

This bill totals \$4.73 billion in state unrestricted general funds. It holds operating expenses relatively flat at \$4.61 billion; provides \$116.8 million for a capital budget to repair roads, bridges, and address other critical infrastructure needs; and spends \$80 million to help Alaskans mitigate the impacts of COVID-19.

The legislation’s COVID-19 response funding includes \$75 million to the Department of Health and Social Services Public Health Emergency Programs to bolster Alaska’s emergency medical and trauma systems; and \$5 million to the Disaster Relief Fund to be used by the Department of Military and Veterans’ Affairs to help with the public health disaster response.

The bill provides for two \$1,000 Permanent Fund Dividends (PFD). One of the checks would be mailed out this spring and the other check in the fall as it normally occurs. As a result, it appropriates an additional \$680 million above the Percent of Market Value (POMV) limit to be distributed equally, among every Alaskan who was eligible for the 2019 dividend. It also places the entire \$3.1 billion POMV transfer from the Earnings Reserve Account of the Alaska Permanent Fund into the general fund.

This legislation includes full funding of K-12 public education at the same level for FY 2020. It does not include the one-time \$30 million provided this school year or forward funding for FY 2022.

Adds \$30 million deposit into the Community Assistance Fund, which keeps the FY 2022 distribution at \$30 million statewide. Fixes for FY 2021 are included in the FY 2020 supplemental budget.

Restores municipal school debt reimbursement to 100% (versus the 50% amount received this year). Restores REAA and small municipal school district fund deposit to 100% amount required by law. Includes 100% of the funds for harbor debt reimbursement under AS 29.60.700.

Includes full funding for annual PERS and TRS contribution to fund the state’s share of the unfunded liability obligation.

Provides full funding for the PCE program.

Reduced the proposed \$25 million reduction for the University of Alaska by \$12.5 million.

Restores full funding for radio and TV public broadcasting support at the FY 2019 level of \$2.7 million.

Denies governor’s proposal to send prisoners out-of-state. Funds operating budget at requested amount submitted by governor. It also restores \$3 million for VPSO grants, returning to the FY 2019 amount.

Provides an increase of \$28 million for operations of the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) compared to this year, restoring over 60% of the FY 2020 budget cut. The intent behind this level is to eliminate or reduce the most severe disruptions in service (particularly during winter months for PWS and Kodiak). AMHS stated this amount will return operations to FY 2019 levels. It also adds \$19 million into the Alaska Marine Highway System Fund, which increases likelihood AMHS can provide service during FY 2021 at or near-budgeted levels.

Appropriates \$19 million from the AMHS Vessel Replacement Fund to add crew quarters to the M/V Hubbard and refurbish the M/V Aurora. Both actions increase operational flexibility and should assist the System's ability to respond to vessel breakdowns in the future.

This bill passed the Senate 17-1, but the House did not concur with the changes in this version. A free conference committee with limited powers was appointed. This will allow members from the House and Senate to hopefully work out the differences and approve a compromise bill in quick fashion.

In addition, a bill to provide emergency unemployment benefits (**HB308**) was introduced on March 18 and passed the House on March 19. It has also passed the Senate and was transmitted to the Governor on March 24th. Another bill (**SB 241**) to allow for elections by mail for this year's Primary or even the General election if the COVID-19 pandemic continues was introduced on March 22nd. It is on a fast track as it already passed the Senate and is scheduled for the House Floor today – March 26th.



ELECTION REFORM BALLOT MEASURE

The Alaska Division of Elections has indicated that a ballot measure seeking to install ranked-choice voting in Alaska has collected enough signatures to appear before voters this fall. The measure would make three main changes:

- Eliminates party-run primary elections. The top four vote-getters in the late summer state primary would advance to the November general election, regardless of party.
- Installs ranked-choice voting in the general election. Voters would be asked to rank their top choices in the November election. Votes would be tallied, and if a candidate receives more than 50% of the vote, he or she would be named the winner. If no candidate receives half the vote, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated. Any ballots cast for that candidate would go to the voters' second choices. The process repeats until a candidate has at least half the vote or until there is only one candidate left.
- Requires disclosure for "dark money" political contributions. Groups donating to candidates or causes would be forced to say where they got their money.

The Alaska Supreme Court will consider the legality of the measure and are expected to rule this summer. In the meantime, the director of the Alaska Division of Elections said new voting equipment coming into use this year is capable of handling ranked-choice voting.



GOVERNOR'S CORNER

<http://gov.alaska.gov>

Handy phone numbers for Governor's offices: Anchorage: 907-269-7450 and Juneau: 907-465-3500

On March 17 Governor Dunleavy announced the creation of the Alaska Economic Stabilization Plan. The mission is to develop a plan to protect the state's economy from the impact of the Corona Virus disease in Alaska. The group is chaired by former Governor Sean Parnell and former U.S. Senator Mark Begich. The plan recommends payment of full 2019 and 2020 PFD's, Alaska business loans, healthcare assistance, financial support for municipalities and school districts, and measures to protect the state workforce.



TESTIFYING

If you are planning to testify on any particular bill or subject matter, check the committee calendar the day of or the day before the scheduled hearing as sometimes a bill is rescheduled or cancelled at the last minute. You should also be able to ascertain if they are even accepting public testimony on any particular day. Since the COVID-19 breakout and subsequent restrictions, citizens are not allowed to attend a hearing in person or at the local LIO's. However, you can participate by using the following numbers. These numbers are subject to change, but they are the most recent I have. Send written testimony to [finance.committee@akleg.gov] Even though this email is for Finance – it should be routed to the appropriate committee(s).

The statewide toll-free number is 844-586-9085. In Juneau you can call 907-586-9085 and if you have an Anchorage-based phone, the number is 907-563-9085.

Go to: <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/start.asp> for a complete description of a bill that is up in committee. Fiscal notes and other documents that the legislative office has posted in regards to that particular bill should also be available. Type in the appropriate bill/resolution number in the space provided. *Remember – Bills that have already been heard or previous scheduled in committee can come back before that body without prior notification.*

Live on the Web [www.360north.org]

Most committee hearings can be seen and heard on KTOO Gavel Alaska/360 North on the web. In addition, hearings are broadcast live from the BASIS website – <http://akleg.gov/index.php#tab5> You can also access schedules, various programs, and online archives from the websites above.



WEBSITES OF INTEREST

Online Public Notices for Alaska <https://aws.state.ak.us/OnlinePublicNotices/default.aspx>

2020 Legislators Contact List <http://akleg.gov/docs/pdf/whoswho.pdf>

2020 Alaska Legislature Publications List <http://akleg.gov/publications.php>

2020 2nd Session Staff Contact List http://akleg.gov/docs/pdf/session_phone_list.pdf

2020 2nd Session House / Senate Committee List <http://akleg.gov/docs/pdf/commlist.pdf>

Congressional Delegation websites (Current phone numbers will be listed on these sites)
<http://murkowski.senate.gov/public> www.sullivan.senate.gov <http://donyoung.house.gov>



***With the COVID-19 news engulfing the media, don't forget to file for your PFD by March 31st.**
- <https://pfd.alaska.gov>

***Deadline for filing U. S. individual tax returns with the IRS has been extended to July 15, 2020.**
- <https://www.irs.gov/coronavirus>

***The U.S. REAL ID-compliant license deadline of October 1, 2020 has been officially postponed.**
- <http://doa.alaska.gov/dmv/> (Note: The website doesn't reflect this latest action by the president)



~ End Report ~

Warmest regards to you and your families. Stay safe and healthy ~ Cliff



Legis recessed - add this narrative to lobby report

1 message

Cliff Stone <akconsulting.stone@gmail.com>

Mon, Mar 30, 2020 at 6:29 AM

To: Tod Larson <manager@dillinghamak.us>

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

Tod..

The legislature passed the FY 2020 supplemental and FY 2021 operating/capital budget in the wee hours of March 29th and then recessed for an extended period. They were able to pass the Constitutional Budget Reserve (CBR) draw in both bodies which means it's a fully funded budget. High drama in the House – two hours of very contentious debate, mostly by minority. Then they got 7 minority members to join the 23 majority members to get to 30 votes which is what they needed.

I'm told by reliable sources the majority did not know if they would get it until it happened. I'll scrub through the final budget and provide additional information down the line.

Here are highlights as I know it:

1. Fully funded school debt reimbursement and REAA school fund deposit.
2. Funded municipal port/harbor debt.
3. Fully funded K-12 and kept in the added \$30 million in one-time money.
4. Took the Senate numbers on AMHS (the higher figure) restoring 60% of last year's cut.
5. Funded the \$30 million deposit for Community Assistance to be added in FY 2021 – affects the FY 2022 distribution. Not as clear about the \$30 million from the supplemental (which is needed to have a full \$30 million distribution in FY 2021). This item passed in another bill and should be funded now by their action.
6. Funded one \$1,000 PFD to be paid in October. Deleted June PFD of \$1,000 added in Senate.
7. Funded more money for troopers, VPSOs and public broadcasting.
8. Added \$75 million for economic impacts of COVID-19. Passed an omnibus COVID-19 impact bill (SB 241).
9. Motor fuel tax bill stuck on House floor. Did not pass.

Probably missing something but this is all good news for now. Next step is convincing the governor to throw out all of his red pens.

Let me know if you have questions.

CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 2020-06

AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL; 1) ESTABLISHING A TEMPORARY LAND USE DISTRICT CALLED THE ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL DISTRICT; 2) LIMITING PERMITTED USES WITHIN THE ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL DISTRICT TO THOSE PERSONS ENGAGED IN ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL AND 3) REQUIRING CERTAIN PERSONS DISEMBARKING AT PLANES IN DILLINGHAM TO SELF-QUARANTINE FOR FOURTEEN DAYS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL:

Section 1. Legislative Findings:

1. The United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") has identified the COVID-19 virus as a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans, causing respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death and which poses a significant public health risk.

2. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic related to COVID-19.

3. The Covid-19 pandemic is being compared to the 1918 flu pandemic.

4. On March 11, 2020, Governor Mike Dunleavy declared a Public Health Disaster Emergency in the State of Alaska; and

5. On March 19, 2020, the Dillingham City Council approved the closure of certain public facilities through April 5, 2020 and adopted Resolution 2020-11 Declaring a Public Health Disaster Emergency per AS 26.23.140 and Dillingham Municipal Code Section 2.64.0020(B) to exist in Dillingham.

6. On March 13, 2020, President Donald Trump declared a National Emergency.

7. The CDC has recommended all persons at higher risk for COVID-19 complications avoid all nonessential air travel.

8. On March 20, 2020 the United States State Department issued a Level 4 Travel Advisor "Do Not Travel" advising all United States citizens to avoid all international travel due to the global impact of Covid-19; and

9. On March 17, 2020, the Governor of the State of Alaska issued Covid-19 Health Mandate 004 "to prevent or slow the spread of Coronavirus Disease" which mandated a 14 day self-quarantine for persons traveling from CDC Level 3 Travel Health Notice Areas

10. On March 24, 2020, the Curyung Tribal Council adopted Resolution 2020-11 recommending that all non-essential air travel into and out of the community of Dillingham cease by 12:01 a.m. March 26, 2020 and recommended this restriction apply to travel from other villages as well as from regional centers and Anchorage and apply to all forms of transportation including air travel, snow machine and other ground and water transportation.

11. As of the date of adoption of this Emergency Ordinance, the only access to and from Dillingham from other places in the world is by snow machine over land and through regularly scheduled or chartered air services which use the Dillingham Airport.

12. As of the date of this Emergency Ordinance there are no known cases of Covid-19 in Dillingham.

13. As of Sunday March 22 there were 13 confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Anchorage.

14. The most effective way to prevent introduction of the Covid-19 virus to Dillingham is through prevention of persons from outside Dillingham who are infected with Covid-19 from entering Dillingham through the Dillingham Airport Terminal.

15. The CDC and federal and state health authorities have recommended all persons practice "social distancing" by remaining at least a six foot separation from other persons at all times and;

16. It is frequently not possible to maintain a six foot separation from other persons when using commercial air services between Dillingham and Anchorage or Dillingham and other cities in the Bristol Bay region due to the small size of the aircraft used to provide air transportation.

17. The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends that people **AVOID SOCIAL GATHERINGS OF MORE THAN TEN PEOPLE.**

18. Traveling by air between Dillingham and other locations in Alaska frequently involves social gatherings of more than ten people.

19. The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends persons **"AVOID DISCRETIONARY TRAVEL"**.

20. The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends persons **LISTEN TO AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF YOUR STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.**

21. On March 19 the Emergency Room medical directors of Joint-Base Elmendorf Richardson Hospital, Providence Alaska Medical Center, Alaska Regional Hospital, the Alaska Native Medical Center, Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, Bartlett Regional Hospital, the Mat-Su Regional Medical Center, the Central Peninsula Hospital, the President of the Alaska Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians and the Immediate Past President of the Alaska Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians recommended an immediate statewide ban on non-essential air travel to and from Alaska and immediate consideration of a similar ban on non-essential air travel within Alaska as a reasonable and prudent measure to reduce the impact and spread of coronavirus.

Section 2. Finding of Emergency. The City Council hereby finds the facts set forth in Section 1 constitute an emergency.

Section 3. Authority. This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the general police powers of the City of Dillingham and the City's authority to establish land use regulations to protect the public health and general welfare of persons in Dillingham under Section 18.08.010 of the Dillingham Municipal Code.

Section 4. Establishment of Essential Air Travel District. The Essential Air Travel District is hereby created. The Essential Air Travel District encompasses that property beginning at the southerly intersection of West Airport Road and Airport Road then continuing on West Airport Road until the intersection of West Airport Road and North Airport Boundary Road then southerly along Airport Road until again intersecting with West Airport Road and those parcels of property adjacent thereto numbered 620, 638, 708, 720, 732, 750, 812 and 820 on the City of Dillingham Public Map.

Section 5. Permitted Use. No person intending to fly into Dillingham may enter the Essential Air Travel District unless that person has applied for and been issued an Essential Air Travel Services use permit by the City Manager. All property and structures within the Essential Air Travel District may only be used for purposes of providing Essential Air Travel Services and accessory uses for Essential Air Travel Services. All other uses within the Essential Air Travel District are prohibited.

Section 6. Airline Use. Corvus Airlines/RAVN Air Group and any other certificated air carrier may only use or enter the Essential Air Travel District to provide Essential Air Travel Services.

Section 7. Essential Air Travel Services Use Permits. An Essential Air Travel Use Permit ("Permit") may be issued at the discretion of the City Manager provided the applicant provides sufficient information to lead the city manager to reasonably conclude there is a need to use property within the Essential Air Travel Services District which is sufficiently similar to a Permitted Use as described in Sections 5 and 10 of this Ordinance to constitute essential air travel.

Section 8. Permit Application. Applications for an Essential Air Travel Services use permit shall be submitted to the city clerk using an application form prepared by the City. A decision shall be made within 24 hours after the application is submitted.

Section 9. Appeal. Any denial of the travel permit shall be in writing and state the reasons therefore. Denials of a permit by the city manager may be appealed to the Mayor by submitting a written notice of appeal. The Mayor's decision on appeal shall be the final city action on the application.

Section 10. Prohibited Use. No person other than a person Identified as a critical infrastructure worker in the Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce: Ensuring Community and National Resilience in COVID-19 Response Version 1.0 issued by the Department of Homeland Security dated March 19, 2020 (Critical Infrastructure Workers) or a person who has been flown to Dillingham to receive critical medical care or a person who has been issued an Essential Air Travel Services Use Permit may disembark at the Dillingham Airport and enter the Essential Air Travel District ("Permitted Use").

Section 11. Finding of Probable Cause. There is probable cause to believe that the circumstances set forth in this Order mean any delay in seeking a state-ordered or judicially-ordered quarantine would pose a clear and immediate threat to public health such that a limited

quarantine of a group of individuals is the least restrictive alternative and is necessary to prevent, reduce or limit the spread of the corona virus within Dillingham.

Section 12. Mandatory Quarantine. In addition to the limitations on use of property within the Essential Air Service District set forth above, this order imposes a quarantine on the following identified group of individuals (“Quarantine Group”):

Any person disembarking at the Dillingham Airport whose air transportation originated from another location within Alaska and who has entered the Essential Air Travel District in violation of Section 10 shall self-quarantine for a period of 14 days upon arriving at their destination and, monitor for symptoms of illness.

Section 13. State Mandated Quarantine. Persons arriving at Dillingham whose air transportation originated outside Alaska shall comply with the State ordered quarantine issued by Governor Dunleavy on March 23, 2020.

Section 14. Court Hearing. Any individuals in the Quarantine Group may request a court hearing to challenge the limitations imposed by this order within forty-eight hours after their arrival in Dillingham using procedures set forth in AS 18.15.385(f), (g) and (h) incorporated herein by reference.

Section 15. Enforcement. Violations of this Emergency Ordinance shall be a Minor Offense. In accordance with AS 29.25.070(a), citations for violation of this ordinance may be disposed of as provided in AS 12.25.195 through 12.25.230, without a court appearance, upon payment of a one-thousand dollar (\$1,000) fine, plus the state surcharge required by AS 12.55.039 and 29.25.074. Fines must be paid to the court. The Alaska Court System’s Rule of Minor Offense Procedures applies. This fine may not be judicially reduced.

Section 16. Code Provisions Superseded. This ordinance supersedes any inconsistent ordinances, rules or regulations of the City of Dillingham including, but not limited to Section 18.20.040 procedures for changing land use districts.

Section 17. Effective Date. This ordinance is effective April 2, 2020 at 11:59 p.m. and shall continue in effect until May 1, 2020 unless extended by action of the city council.

PASSED and ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Dillingham City Council on April 2, 2020.

SEAL:

Alice Ruby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lori Goodell, City Clerk

BOYD, CHANDLER, FALCONER & MUNSON, LLP

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Anchorage, Alaska 99501
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bcf@bcfaklaw.com

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dillingham City Council



FROM: Brooks W. Chandler
Boyd, Chandler, Falconer & Munson, LLP

RE: Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A)

DATE: March 30, 2020

This memorandum explains the difference between what the City Council intended when adopting Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A) and what the ordinance as amended and adopted said. A revised ordinance which more accurately reflects Council intent has been prepared for Council's consideration. The memorandum also discusses the differences between the revised ordinance and the Governor's Mandate 12 restrictions on travel. A discussion on Mandate 10 travel restrictions and quarantine options available to the City of Dillingham is included.

A. Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A)

During consideration of Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A) a motion was made to amend the ordinance. The motion included adding details on a penalty amount and time period for the ordinance to remain effective and to add a reference to a resolution adopted by the Curyung Tribe in Section 1. Another part of the motion to amend was to delete Section 5 of the ordinance which restricted outbound travel and replace it with the permit system adopted by the City of Nome.

After the meeting concluded I made these changes to the ordinance and e-mailed the

ordinance as amended to the city clerk. Due to technical issues with sound quality during the special meeting Mayor Ruby followed up with the council member who made the motion to amend to confirm the ordinance as amended was consistent with his intent. It was not. The intent was to have no restrictions on outbound travel and to implement the Nome permit system with regard to inbound travel only. But the Nome permit system then in effect¹ applied both to outbound travel and inbound travel. Because of this divergence between intent and the language of the ordinance as amended and adopted the Mayor vetoed the ordinance.

Council does have the authority to override the veto. That is why the ordinance as amended (and subsequently vetoed) has been included in the materials for the April 2 meeting.

B. Emergency Ordinance 2020-06

Emergency Ordinance 2020-06 ("EO-06") should be fully consistent with the intent of the motion to amend the previous version. This ordinance can be considered as if no action had been taken on Emergency Ordinance 2020-05(A). It remains an emergency ordinance capable of being adopted in a single meeting. But council could also introduce the ordinance and set it for public hearing at a future regular or special meeting.

Sections 5 and 6 of EO-06 also subjects commercial air carriers to penalties. The was not included in the previous version.

If EO-06 is adopted, all passengers would be required to obtain a permit from the city manager required to fly into Dillingham. The permits would be automatically issued if the passenger qualified as an Essential Infrastructure worker or was traveling to Dillingham to receive critical medical care. Whether anyone else planning to travel to Dillingham would receive a permit would be at the discretion of the city manager who would exercise his judgment to determine if the purpose for travel to Dillingham was "close enough" to either of these two categories. As explained below, events have overtaken the City's ability to require permits to travel to Dillingham.

C. Mandate 12

Mandate 12 was issued at 5:33 p.m. on March 27 by the Governor, DHHS Commissioner and Chief Medical Officer of the State of Alaska. Mandate 12 prohibits travel to and from Dillingham except "to support critical infrastructure, or for critical personal needs". Critical infrastructure is defined with reference to a different though similar category of workers as used in Ordinance No. 2020-06. "Critical personal needs" is described as including personal grocery shopping, essential health care needs of the traveler or a family member, subsistence activities and "obtaining other important goods". No travel permit is required.

¹As discussed later in this memorandum Nome's restrictions on travel between Nome and other placed in Alaska has since been superseded by Mandate 12.

Mandate 12 says it “supersedes any local government or tribal mandate, directive, or order restricting intrastate travel”².

Mandate 12 also states “No one traveling to or from any community for critical reasons or critical personal travel may be subject to any automatic quarantine or isolation on arrival except as allowed under Alaska Statutes or Health Mandates”.

Mandate 12 became effective March 28 and will be reviewed on April 11.

D. Differences Between Mandate 12 and Emergency Ordinance 2020-06.

Quarantine- Mandate 12 allows critical infrastructure workers arriving from another place in Alaska³ to disembark in Dillingham and go forth into the community. Section 9 of EO-06 requires a 14 day quarantine but only for persons who have not obtained an Essential Air Travel Use Permit.

Mandate 12 allows persons traveling for “critical personal needs” (“CPN”) to disembark in Dillingham and go into the community. Mandate 12 relies on the honor system as to what travel is a CPN. EO-06 may allow CPN travel but requires persons claiming this status to be issued a use permit by the city manager. CPN travelers who do not bother to obtain a permit must quarantine upon arrival in Dillingham.

Mandate 12 absolves commercial airlines of any responsibility for traveler eligibility. All the airline need do is “inquire” and the airline must “rely upon a traveler's assurance that they are eligible to travel”. “EO-06 makes commercial airlines responsible for transporting persons in violation of the ordinance.

In summary, Mandate 12 is less restrictive than EO-6. As a result it does less to reduce the impact and spread of COVID-19 within Dillingham than EO-6.

E. Authority of Governor to “Supersede” local law

Mandate 12 was issued “based on [the Governor’s] authority under the Health Disaster

²There is an exception for communities with less than 3,000 people which do not have a regional hospital. Dillingham does not qualify.

³Critical Infrastructure Workers arriving from another state are required to quarantine unless they are needed to go to work immediately in which case they must quarantine only when not working for a 14 day period under Mandate 10. It is not logical to treat out of state workers arriving in Dillingham differently from in state workers arriving in Dillingham from a public health perspective.

Emergency Declaration” dated March 11 (“Declaration”). That declaration was issued under “authority granted by AS 26.23.020(c)”⁴.

AS 26.23.020(c) authorizes the Declaration. AS 26.23.020(a) states “[the governor is responsible for meeting the dangers presented by disasters to the state and its people”. And AS 26.23.020(b) states “[t]he governor may issue orders, proclamations, and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, and amend or rescind them. These orders, proclamations, and regulations have the force of law.” The “purposes of the chapter” are identified in AS 26.23.010. They include “clarify and strengthen the roles of the governor, state agencies, and local governments in prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from a disaster”. Based on the above provisions the statement made in Mandate 12 about superseding local travel restrictions has “the force of law” and was within the Governor’s authority as set forth by the legislature in AS 26.23.020.

F. “Supersedes any local government or tribal mandate, directive, or order restricting intrastate travel”

The Governor stated Mandate 12, “Supersedes any local government or tribal mandate, directive, or order restricting intrastate travel” . What does this mean?

The dictionary definition of “supersedes” is “to take the place of”⁵. When Mandate 12 was issued it took the place of existing local rules. It is less obvious Mandate 12 would automatically “take the place of” a new ordinance adopted after Mandate 12 was issued. Especially if the new order was not viewed as a “restriction” on intrastate travel.⁶ In our opinion, a permit requirement is a “restriction” on travel. Therefore it is unlikely the permit requirement of EO-6 is enforceable until after April 11 and then only if Mandate 12 is terminated.

It is also unclear if a quarantine requirement imposed after travel has been completed is a “restriction on travel” superseded by Mandate 12. Most likely the answer is no because Mandate 12 uses different language to limit local quarantine authority.

G. Local Quarantines and Mandate 12

Mandate 12 states “[n]o one traveling to or from any community for critical reasons or critical personal travel may be subject to any automatic quarantine or isolation on arrival except

⁴State of Alaska Declaration of Public Health Disaster Emergency.
<https://gov.alaska.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/COVID-19-Disaster-Packet.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/supersede>

⁶The dictionary definition of restriction is “a regulation that restricts”.
<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/restrictions>

as allowed under Alaska Statutes or Health Mandates”. The issue then becomes whether a local government is “allowed under Alaska Statutes” to impose quarantine requirements. In our opinion, the answer is yes.

This conclusion is premised on fundamental principals of local government law in Alaska and several Alaska Supreme Court cases which discussed whether state statutes prohibited adoption of local ordinances on the same topic. Because of time constraints the full analysis is not presented in this memorandum. In summary, as a city outside a borough Dillingham “may exercise a power not otherwise prohibited by law”⁷.

There is an extensive process the State of Alaska follows before quarantining an individual or group of individuals⁸. Nowhere in Title 18 does the State purport to prohibit a local government from adopting a local quarantine ordinance. Absent "an express legislative direction or a direct conflict with a statute," a municipality is prohibited from acting "only where an ordinance substantially interferes with the effective functioning of a state statute or regulation or its underlying purpose."⁹

The purpose of the state Isolation and Quarantine statute, A.S. 18.15.385, is "to prevent the spread of a contagious or possibly contagious disease to others." Other aims of the statute, both explicit and implicit, are to ensure isolation and quarantine are implemented by "the least restrictive means necessary to prevent the spread of a disease," to allow health care providers to access the person "as necessary to meet the needs of the isolated or quarantined person," and to provide a measure of due process to individuals subject to a quarantine.

Any municipal quarantine would have essentially the same purposes. There is no reason to believe that a municipal ordinance would substantially "interfere with the effective functioning" of A.S. 18.15.385. In our opinion, establishing quarantine requirements in Dillingham would, be “allowed under Alaska statutes”. Therefore it would not be contrary to Mandate 12.

⁷AS 29.35.260(a). See also, AS 29.35.400. “ A liberal construction shall be given to all powers and functions of a municipality”.

⁸AS 18.15.385. It is unclear if Mandate 10 allows the State to avoid otherwise applicable quarantine requirements.

⁹McCormick v. City of Dillingham, 16 P.3d 735 (Alaska 2001). See also Jefferson v. State 527 P.2d 37, 42-43 (Alaska 1974) A municipal ordinance is not necessarily invalid in Alaska because it is inconsistent or in conflict with a state statute. The question rests on whether the exercise of authority has been prohibited to municipalities. The prohibition must be either by express terms or by implication such as where the statute and ordinance are so substantially irreconcilable that one cannot be given its substantive effect if the other is to be accorded the weight of law.

We would not expect the Governor’s office to agree with this analysis. Even if the Governor did agree it is possible the Governor would “clarify” Mandate 12 to more specifically prohibit any local quarantine requirement regardless of whether such requirements were “allowed” under Alaska Statutes.

H. Options

In light of Mandate 12 there is little value in adoption of Ordinance 2020-06 on April 2. Claiming the permit requirement is not “superseded” because it was adopted after Mandate 12 was issued is an extremely weak argument. To the extent the quarantine requirement of Section 12 is considered “automatic” it is also precluded by Mandate 12. And as a result of adoption of Mandate 11 social distancing requirements¹⁰ statewide there may be little practical difference between a quarantine and Mandate 11 restrictions.

There remain actions available to reduce the risk of community infection from contagious travelers. These may be worth considering as a matter of public health. As you probably know the presence of Covid-19 in every community in Alaska with Covid-19 infections began with someone contagious traveling to that community from somewhere else. Community transmission has been confirmed in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Ketchikan and likely will be confirmed elsewhere. More cases are confirmed every day. The presence of the virus in Anchorage is likely much greater than reported since reports are based on positive test results and relatively few people have been tested. It is foolhardy for anyone to travel from Dillingham to Anchorage. Upon return, that person places not just themselves at risk but their entire family and community. Self-quarantine does not prevent someone from getting sick. Unless someone lives alone or has a large house self-quarantine may not protect family members.

Options not precluded by Mandate 12 would include a quarantine system which is not “automatic” but based on factors applied on a case by case basis to those arriving in Dillingham. These could include the length of time the person would remain in Dillingham, how prevalent the virus is in the community from which the person was traveling, the justification for traveling to Dillingham and similar factors. Dillingham could impose a registration requirement on those arriving from elsewhere including requiring information on where the person intended to stay and work in Dillingham and who the individual would be contacting while in Dillingham. Such a system would be useful should someone coming to Dillingham be infected with Covid-19. It would provide a head start on public health followup and isolation of others exposed to the virus. But it would require significant administrative effort to create and implement.

If these options were of interest directing the city manager to prepare such an ordinance for consideration at the May meeting or an earlier special meeting is preferable to amending

¹⁰In our opinion, Mandate 11 is similar to a quarantine. Mandate 11 does allow more exceptions such as leaving a home to go outside while maintaining a 6' separation from other people.

Ordinance 2020-06 at the April 2 meeting. The situation with Covid-19 changes daily and what makes sense one day may seem foolish a week later.

There is a significant public health risk associated with the arrival of hundreds of people for commercial fishing. Luckily there is a month perhaps two to act. It would be more productive to direct administration to work with processing companies on a voluntary quarantine plan (which they already are required to prepare and submit to the State) that addresses these risks. The city and local processors should also reach out to permit holders to advise of quarantine expectations. Having processors quarantine staff in an Anchorage hotel before flying to Dillingham may be a viable option. There certainly will be plenty of empty hotel rooms in Anchorage. And finding a place in Dillingham for permit holders planning to arrive by boat to quarantine may be feasible. Maybe by June on site “instant” Covid-19 tests will be available. But it is also possible the advance of the virus means much more drastic action is required. Only time will tell.

At the end of the day reducing the risk to public health will require substantial voluntary actions by persons willing to make individual sacrifices for the good of all Dillingham residents especially the elders.

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EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 2020-01 REGULATING USE OF NOME AIRPORT, THE NOME AIRPORT TERMINAL AND CITY FIELD AND REQUIRING LIMITED QUARANTINE FOR PERSONS ARRIVING IN NOME

Issued Pursuant to Emergency Ordinance No. 0-20-07

WHEREAS, on October 20, 1918, a flu virus was introduced to Nome by persons traveling to Nome on the S.S. Victoria killing 162 Native Alaskan residents of Nome in eight days and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic only 80 of 150 residents of Teller survived and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic 170 out of 310 residents of Wales died and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic Shishmaref and Shaktoolik by posting guards and enforcing a rigid quarantine were not infected with the flu virus and;

WHEREAS, the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") has identified the COVID-19 virus as a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans, causing respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death and which poses a significant public health risk; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic related to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the Covid-19 pandemic is being compared to the 1918 flu pandemic and;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, Governor Mike Dunleavy declared a Public Health Disaster Emergency in the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2020, the Nome Common Council closed certain public facilities and took other action to slow the spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, President Donald Trump declared a National Emergency; and

WHEREAS, the CDC has recommended all persons at higher risk for COVID-19 complications avoid all nonessential air travel; and

WHEREAS, on March 20, 2020 the United States State Department issued a Level 4 Travel Advisor "Do Not Travel" advising all United States citizens to avoid all international travel due to the global impact of Covid-19; and

WHEREAS, the Norton Sound Health Corporation (“NSHC”) is the primary provider of medical services to Nome and thirteen communities in the Norton Sound region: Gambell, Savoonga, St. Michael, Unalakleet; Shaktoolik, Koyuk, Elim, White Mountain, Council, Teller, Wales, Diomede and Shishmaref (collectively “Village Clinics”) and;

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, NSHC temporarily suspended on site medical visits to Village Clinics “in an effort to safeguard and minimize the risk of COVID-19 exposure”; and

WHEREAS, effective March 16, 2020, NSHC is temporarily limiting non-emergency medical travel to and from Nome for patients over sixty years of age, or who are immunocompromised; and

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2020, the Governor of the State of Alaska issued Covid-19 Health Mandate 004 “to prevent or slow the spread of Coronavirus Disease” which mandated a 14 day self-quarantine for persons traveling from CDC Level 3 Travel Health Notice Areas and;

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2020, the Nome Common Council adopted Emergency Ordinance No. O-20-07 which declared the corona virus threat and its impact a public health emergency; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Ordinance No. O-20-07 delegated authority to the City Manager to exercise discretion to direct and compel the closing or regulation of public accommodations until midnight March 31, 2020 in order to “reduce the impact and spread of the coronavirus”; and

WHEREAS, as of the date of this Order, the only access to and from Nome from other places in the world is by snow machine over land and through regularly scheduled or chartered air services which use the Nome Airport or City Field; and

WHEREAS, as of the date of this Order there are no known cases of Covid-19 in Nome; and

WHEREAS, the most effective way to prevent introduction of the Covid-19 virus to Nome is through prevention of persons from outside Nome who are infected with Covid-19 from entering Nome through the Nome Airport Terminal and City Field; and

WHEREAS, the Nome Airport and City Field are public accommodations; and

WHEREAS, Alaska Airlines, Bering Air, Inc. and RAVN (“Air Carriers”) are private companies that provide scheduled or chartered air services to and from Nome; and

WHEREAS, the Air Carriers are under no legal obligation to provide transportation to persons simply because that person has a valid ticket and in fact may deny transportation to any person who may adversely affect the safety or security of crew or other passengers; and

WHEREAS, the CDC and federal and state health authorities have recommended all persons practice “social distancing” by remaining at least a six foot separation from other persons at all times and;

WHEREAS, it is frequently not possible to maintain a six foot separation from other persons when using commercial air services between Nome and Village Clinics due to the small size of the aircraft used to provide air transportation; and

WHEREAS, the President’s Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends that people AVOID SOCIAL GATHERINGS OF MORE THAN TEN PEOPLE and;

WHEREAS, traveling by air between Nome and Village Clinics frequently involves social gatherings of more than ten people and;

WHEREAS, the President’s Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends persons “AVOID DISCRETIONARY TRAVEL” and;

WHEREAS, the President’s Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends persons LISTEN TO AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF YOUR STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES and;

WHEREAS, the NSHC director of Emergency Medical Services Dr. Mark G. Peterson has recommended limiting air travel between Nome and Village Clinics and between Nome and Anchorage as a reasonable and prudent public health measure to reduce the impact and spread of coronavirus; and

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2020 the Emergency Room medical directors of Joint-Base Elmendorf Richardson Hospital, Providence Alaska Medical Center, Alaska Regional Hospital, the Alaska Native Medical Center, Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, Bartlett Regional Hospital, the Mat-Su Regional Medical Center, the Central Peninsula Hospital, the President of the Alaska Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians and the Immediate Past President of the Alaska Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians recommended an immediate statewide ban on non-essential air travel to and from Alaska and immediate consideration of a similar ban on non-essential air travel within Alaska as a reasonable and prudent measure to reduce the impact and spread of coronavirus; and

WHEREAS, the Chief of the Nome Volunteer Fire Department and Nome Ambulance Service has recommended limiting air travel to and from Nome as a reasonable and prudent public health measure to reduce the impact and spread of coronavirus;

Under the City of Nome’s general police powers including, but not limited to the authority set forth in Section 18.10.040 of the Nome Code of Ordinances to regulate the use of real property to “Provide protection from flood, and fire hazards and other dangers” and to “Promote the health, safety and general welfare of city residents”, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by Ordinance No. 0-20-07 to exercise discretion to regulate public

accommodations in order to reduce or limit the spread of corona virus and in order to implement the public health recommendations of NSHC, the President of the United States, the CDC, the Governor of the State of Alaska and numerous emergency room medical directors to reduce or limit the spread of the corona virus within and from Nome; I order as follows:

1. Effective immediately, there is hereby created a new zoning district within the City of Nome entitled the Essential Air Travel District consisting of two subdistricts:

a. Subdistrict 1 - the real property at the Nome Airport owned and operated by the State of Alaska Department of Public Transportation, the Nome Airport Terminal and its immediate surroundings including the adjacent parking lot and extending to the intersection of Seppala Drive and Center Creek Road.

b. Subdistrict 2 - the real property at City Field and its immediate surroundings including adjacent parking areas and extending to the boundary of the existing right of way for the Beltz Highway also known as the Nome-Teller Highway.

2. As of 12:01 a.m. Thursday March 26, 2020, Alaska Airlines, Inc., Corvus Airlines/RAVN Air Group and Bering Air, Inc. and any other certificated air carrier may only use or enter the Essential Air Travel District including the Nome Airport, the Nome Airport Terminal and City Field to provide Essential Air Travel Services.

3. As of 12:01 a.m. Thursday March 26, 2020, all property and structures within the Essential Air Travel District may only be used for purposes of providing Essential Air Travel Services and accessory uses for Essential Air Travel Services ("Permitted Uses"). All other uses within the Essential Air Travel District are prohibited.

4. As of 12:01 a.m. Thursday March 26, 2020, only persons who require Essential Air Travel Services may embark and disembark aircraft within the Essential Air Travel District including at the Nome Airport or City Field and enter or leave the Nome Airport Terminal.

5. Only persons involved in providing Essential Air Travel Services may enter and use property within the Essential Air Travel District.

6. For purposes of this order Essential Air Travel Services and persons involved in providing Essential Air Travel Services means travel to or from Nome or entry to or from the Essential Air Travel District by or for:

- Persons identified as critical infrastructure workers in the Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce: Ensuring Community and National Resilience in COVID-19 Response Version 1.0 issued by the Department of Homeland Security dated March 19, 2020 (Critical Infrastructure Workers).

- Persons who have applied for and been issued an Essential Air Travel Services Use Permit by the City Manager.
- Persons providing transportation to the Essential Air Service District for a Permitted Use.

7. Essential Air Travel Services Use Permits (“Permit”) may be issued at the discretion of the City Manager provided the applicant provides sufficient information to lead the City Manager to reasonably conclude there is a need to use property within the Essential Air Travel Services District which is sufficiently similar to a Permitted Use as defined in Paragraph 6 of this Order to constitute Essential Air Travel Services.

8. Applications for an Essential Air Travel Services use permit shall be submitted to the city clerk using an application form prepared by the City. A decision shall be made within 24 hours after the application is submitted.

9. Any denial of the travel permit shall be in writing and state the reasons therefore. Denials of a permit by the city manager may be appealed to the Mayor by submitting a written notice of appeal. The Mayor’s decision on appeal shall be the final city action on the application.

11. There is probable cause to believe that the circumstances set forth in this Order mean any delay in seeking a state-ordered or judicially-ordered quarantine would pose a clear and immediate threat to public health such that a limited quarantine of a group of individuals is the least restrictive alternative and is necessary to prevent, reduce or limit the spread of the corona virus within Nome.

12. In addition to the limitations on use of property within the Essential Air Service District set forth above, this order imposes a quarantine on the following identified group of individuals (“Quarantine Group”):

All persons traveling into the City of Nome by airplane that came from outside of the City of Nome including an airplane that came from a community with known cases of COVID-19.

13. All persons in the Quarantine Group with the exception of Critical Infrastructure Workers are required to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arriving at their destination and monitor for symptoms of illness.

14. Any individuals in the Quarantine Group may request a court hearing to challenge the limitations imposed by this order within forty-eight hours after their arrival in Nome using procedures set forth in AS 18.15.385(f), (g) and (h) incorporated herein by reference.

15. This order shall remain in effect until midnight April 14, 2020 unless extended by action of the City Manager.

16. Violations of this order shall be subject to penalties as set forth in Section 18.10.110 of the Nome Code of Ordinances.

17. Remedies for violations of this order are as set forth in Section 18.10.110 of the Nome Code of Ordinances.

18. As set forth in Section 2 of Emergency Ordinance No. 0-20-07 this Order supercedes any inconsistent ordinance, rules or regulations of the City of Nome.

ENTERED THIS 23RD DAY OF MARCH, 2020.



GLENN STECKMAN
City Manager
City of Nome

ATTEST:



CHRISTINE PISCOYA
Deputy City Clerk



EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 2020- 02 LIMITING HOURS OF OPERATION OF LIQUOR STORES AND COMMERCIAL MARIJUANA ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOME

Issued Pursuant to Emergency Ordinance No. 0-20-07

WHEREAS, on October 20, 1918, a flu virus was introduced to Nome by persons traveling to Nome on the S.S. Victoria killing 162 Native Alaskan residents of Nome in eight days and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic only 80 of 150 residents of Teller survived and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic 170 out of 310 residents of Wales died and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic Shishmaref and Shaktoolik by posting guards and enforcing a rigid quarantine were not infected with the flu virus and;

WHEREAS, the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") has identified the COVID-19 virus as a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans, causing respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death and which poses a significant public health risk; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic related to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the Covid-19 pandemic is being compared to the 1918 flu pandemic and;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, Governor Mike Dunleavy declared a Public Health Disaster Emergency in the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2020, the Nome Common Council closed certain public facilities and took other action to slow the spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, President Donald Trump declared a National Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2020, the Nome Common Council adopted Emergency Ordinance No. O-20-07 which declared the corona virus threat and its impact a public health emergency; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Ordinance No. O-20-07 delegated authority to the City Manager to exercise discretion to direct and compel the closing or regulation of public accommodations until midnight May 15, 2020 in order to “reduce the impact and spread of the coronavirus”; and

WHEREAS, the CDC and federal and state health authorities have recommended all persons practice “social distancing” by remaining at least a six foot separation from other persons at all times and;

WHEREAS, it is frequently not possible to maintain a six foot separation from other persons when making purchases of alcoholic beverages and commercial marijuana at retail establishments in Nome due to the small size of said establishments; and

WHEREAS, the President’s Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends that people AVOID SOCIAL GATHERINGS OF MORE THAN TEN PEOPLE and;

WHEREAS, purchases of alcoholic beverages and marijuana at retail establishments in Nome facilitates social gatherings of more than ten people especially when those purchases are made later in the evening and;

WHEREAS, the President’s Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends persons LISTEN TO AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF YOUR STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES;

Under the City of Nome’s general police powers including, but not limited to the authority set forth in Section 3.05.040(a) and 3.40.080(a) of the Nome Code of Ordinances and AS 04.21.010 and AS 17.38.210(b) to regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages and marijuana and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by Ordinance No. 0-20-07 to exercise discretion to regulate public accommodations in order to reduce or limit the spread of corona virus and in order to implement the public health recommendations of the President of the United States, the CDC, and the Governor of the State of Alaska; I order as follows:

1. Effective Tuesday March 24 at 7 p.m., NCO 3.05.040(a) and 3.40.080(a) operating hour limitations on the hours of operation of marijuana establishments and package stores are revised so as to read as follows:

3.05.040 Hours of sale.

(a) No person may consume, sell, offer for sale, give, furnish or deliver from an authorized licensee of a package store license any intoxicating liquor on any such licensed package store premises between the hours of seven p.m. and eleven a.m. on Mondays through Saturdays, and between the hours of twelve a.m. and twelve p.m. and after 7 p.m. on Sundays.

3.40.080 Hours of sale.

(a) No person may consume, sell, offer for sale, give, furnish or deliver from a marijuana establishment, or on the premises of a marijuana establishment, any marijuana or marijuana product between the hours of seven p.m. and eleven a.m. on Mondays through Saturdays, and between the hours of twelve a.m. and twelve p.m. and after 7 p.m. on Sundays.

Any exception available under NCO 3.05.040(c) or NCO 3.40.080(b) shall not apply while this order is in effect.

2. This order shall remain in effect until midnight April 14, 2020 unless extended by action of the City Manager.

3. Violations of this order shall be subject to penalties as set forth in Sections 3.05.090 and 3.40.030 and of the Nome Code of Ordinances.

4. As set forth in Section 2 of Emergency Ordinance No. 0-20-07 this Order supercedes any inconsistent ordinance, rules or regulations of the City of Nome.

ENTERED THIS 23RD DAY OF MARCH, 2020.



GLENN STECKMAN
City Manager
City of Nome

ATTEST:



CHRISTINE PISCOYA
Deputy City Clerk



EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 2020- 03 REGULATING FREQUENCY OF ENTRY INTO
GROCERY STORES IN NOME

Issued Pursuant to Emergency Ordinance No. 0-20-07

WHEREAS, on October 20, 1918, a flu virus was introduced to Nome by persons traveling to Nome on the S.S. Victoria killing 162 Native Alaskan residents of Nome in eight days and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic only 80 of 150 residents of Teller survived and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic 170 out of 310 residents of Wales died and;

WHEREAS, during the 1918 flu pandemic Shishmaref and Shaktoolik by posting guards and enforcing a rigid quarantine were not infected with the flu virus and;

WHEREAS, the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") has identified the COVID-19 virus as a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans, causing respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death and which poses a significant public health risk; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic related to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the Covid-19 pandemic is being compared to the 1918 flu pandemic and;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, Governor Mike Dunleavy declared a Public Health Disaster Emergency in the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2020, the Nome Common Council closed certain public facilities and took other action to slow the spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, President Donald Trump declared a National Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2020, the Nome Common Council adopted Emergency Ordinance No. O-20-O7 which declared the corona virus threat and its impact a public health emergency; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Ordinance No. O-20-07 delegated authority to the City Manager to exercise discretion to direct and compel the closing or regulation of public accommodations until midnight May 15, 2020 in order to “reduce the impact and spread of the coronavirus”; and

WHEREAS, as of the date of this Order there are no known cases of Covid-19 in Nome; and

WHEREAS, one effective way to reduce the impact and spread of the Covid-19 virus in Nome is through the practice of social distancing and limiting the frequency of contact between citizens of Nome outside their homes; and

WHEREAS, retail grocery stores in Nome are public accommodations; and

WHEREAS, retail grocery stores in Nome have indicated that the declarations of public health emergencies and the existence of a pandemic has increased the frequency of use of retail grocery stores in Nome including frequent repeat visits to retail grocery stores by the same individuals; and

WHEREAS, there is a direct correlation between the frequency of use of retail grocery stores in Nome and the potential impact and spread of COVID-19 in Nome; and

WHEREAS, the CDC and federal and state health authorities have recommended all persons practice “social distancing” by keeping at least a six foot separation from other persons at all times and;

WHEREAS, it is frequently not possible to maintain a six foot separation from other persons when using commercial grocery stores especially for employees of retail grocery stores due to the configuration of checkout stands and need for retail clerks to take payment directly from customers and;

WHEREAS, the President’s Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends that people AVOID SOCIAL GATHERINGS OF MORE THAN TEN PEOPLE and;

WHEREAS, there is no appreciable public health risk difference between social gatherings of more than ten people and gatherings of more than ten people in a commercial setting and;

WHEREAS, frequently there are more than ten people present in a retail grocery store and;

WHEREAS, the President’s Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends persons LISTEN TO AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF YOUR STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES and;

WHEREAS, managers of retail grocery stores have recommended the City of Nome temporarily restrict the frequency of use of retail grocery stores by Nome residents out of respect for the risks posed to employees of retail grocery stores through interaction with the public as a reasonable and prudent measure to reduce the impact and spread of COVID-19;

Under the City of Nome's general police powers including, but not limited to the authority set forth in Section 18.10.040 of the Nome Code of Ordinances to regulate the use of real property to "Provide protection from flood, and fire hazards and other dangers" and to "Promote the health, safety and general welfare of city residents", and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by Ordinance No. 0-20-07 to exercise discretion to regulate public accommodations in order to reduce or limit the spread of corona virus and in order to implement the public health recommendations of NSHC, the President of the United States, the CDC, and the Governor of the State of Alaska to reduce or limit the spread of the corona virus within and from Nome; I order as follows:

- 1 As of 7:00 p.m. Tuesday March 24, 2020, no person may enter a retail grocery store in Nome more than twice during any calendar day.
2. This order shall remain in effect until midnight April 14, 2020 unless extended by action of the City Manager.
3. Violations of this order shall be subject to penalties as set forth in Section 1.20.010 of the Nome Code of Ordinances.
4. As set forth in Section 2 of Emergency Ordinance No. 0-20-07 this Order supercedes any inconsistent ordinance, rules or regulations of the City of Nome.

ENTERED THIS 23RD DAY OF MARCH, 2020



GLENN STECKMAN
City Manager
City of Nome

ATTEST:



CHRISTINE PISCOYA
Deputy City Clerk

DATE RECEIVED:



PERMIT NO.:

City of Nome ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL SERVICES USE PERMIT APPLICATION

FULL NAME (PRINT) _____

HOME ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE NUMBER _____

INTENDED USE OF PERMIT _____

FINAL DESTINATION: _____

ARE YOU RETURNING TO NOME: Y or N IF SO, WHEN? _____

****YOU MUST SELF QUARANTINE YOURSELF FOR 14-DAYS****

PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION SUFFICIENT TO REASONABLY CONCLUDE YOUR USE COMPLIES WITH PARAGRAPH 6 OF EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 2020-01.:

Certificate: Read and Sign: I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that: the above information on this document is true and correct. I swear I will comply with the 14 day self-quarantine regulations as set out in the Health Mandate.

WARNING: If you provide false information on this form, you may be convicted of a Class B felony under AS 11.56.200 and/or a Class A misdemeanor under AS 11.56.210. Additionally, due to the imminent danger to the public by the spread of Coronavirus, if you violate the self-quarantine regulations set forth in the mandate, you may also be convicted as a class A misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135.

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

CITY MANAGER SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Approved: _____ Denied: _____



PERMIT NO.:

ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL SERVICES USE PERMIT APPEAL FORM

FULL NAME (PRINT) _____

CONTACT NUMBER: _____

DENIED BY CITY MANAGER FOR FOLLOWING REASONS:

CITY MANAGER INITIALS: _____

CITY OF NOME MAYOR'S REVIEW

MAYOR'S SIGNATURE: _____

APPROVED: _____ DENIED: _____

The Mayor's decision on appeal shall be the final city action on the application.

ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL SERVICES USE PERMIT

3. As of 12:01 a.m. Thursday March 26, 2020, all property and structures within the Essential Air Travel District may only be used for purposes of providing Essential Air Travel Services and accessory uses for Essential Air Travel Services (“Permitted Uses”). All other uses within the Essential Air Travel District are prohibited.

4. As of 12:01 a.m. Thursday March 26, 2020, only persons who require Essential Air Travel Services may embark and disembark aircraft within the Essential Air Travel District including at the Nome Airport or City Field and enter or leave the Nome Airport Terminal.

5. Only persons involved in providing Essential Air Travel Services may enter and use property within the Essential Air Travel District.

6. For purposes of this order Essential Air Travel Services and persons involved in providing Essential Air Travel Services means travel to or from Nome or entry to or from the Essential Air Travel District by or for:

- Persons identified as critical infrastructure workers in the Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce: Ensuring Community and National Resilience in COVID-19 Response Version 1.0 issued by the Department of Homeland Security dated March 19, 2020 (Critical Infrastructure Workers see attachment)
- Persons who have applied for and been issued an Essential Air Travel Services Use Permit by the City Manager.
- Persons providing transportation to the Essential Air Service District for a Permitted Use.

7. Essential Air Travel Services Use Permits (“Permit”) may be issued at the discretion of the City Manager provided the applicant provides sufficient information to lead the City Manager to reasonably conclude there is a need to use property within the Essential Air Travel Services District which is sufficiently similar to a Permitted Use as defined in Paragraph 6 of this Order to constitute Essential Air Travel Services.

8. Applications for an Essential Air Travel Services use permit shall be submitted to the city clerk using an application form prepared by the City. **A decision shall be made within 24 hours after the application is submitted.**

9. Any denial of the travel permit shall be in writing and state the reasons therefore. Denials of a permit by the city manager may be appealed to the Mayor by submitting a written notice of appeal. The Mayor’s decision on appeal shall be the final city action on the application.

ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL SERVICES USE PERMIT

DEFINITIONS

Attachment A: Alaska Critical Workforce Infrastructure

March 23, 2020 Health Mandate 010 Attachment A

Functioning critical infrastructure is imperative during the response to the COVID-19 emergency for both public health and safety as well as community well-being. Certain critical infrastructure industries have a special responsibility in these times to continue operations. At this time, critical industries and entities in Alaska include:

- a. “Healthcare Operations” including hospitals, clinics, dental emergency services, pharmacies, other healthcare facilities, home healthcare services providers, mental health providers, companies and institutions involved in the research and development, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, and supplying of pharmaceuticals, biotechnology therapies, consumer health products, medical devices, diagnostics, equipment, services, or any related and/or ancillary healthcare services. “Healthcare Operations” also includes veterinary care and healthcare services provided to animals. “Healthcare Operations” does not include fitness and exercise gyms and similar facilities.
- b. Businesses providing any services or performing any work necessary to the operations and maintenance of “Essential Infrastructure,” including, but not limited to, the Port of Alaska, public works construction, construction of housing , airport operations, water, sewer, gas, electrical, oil production, mining, logging, roads and highways, public transportation, solid waste collection and removal, internet, and telecommunications systems (including the provision of essential global, national, and local infrastructure for computing services, business infrastructure, communications, and web-based services).
- c. Financial services sector, which includes workers who are needed to process and maintain systems for processing financial transactions and services, such as payment, clearing and settlement services, wholesale funding, insurance services, and capital markets activities; to provide consumer access to banking and lending services, including ATMs, movement of currency (e.g. armored cash carriers); support financial operations, such as those staffing data and security operations centers; appraisals and titling; and, key third-party providers who deliver core services.
- d. First responders, emergency management personnel, emergency dispatchers, court personnel, and law enforcement personnel are critical.

- e. Individuals providing “Essential Governmental Functions” are critical. “Essential Government Functions” means all services needed to ensure the continuing operation of government agencies and provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
- f. Grocery stores, supermarkets, food banks, convenience stores, and other establishments engaged in the retail sale of food and other household consumer products (such as cleaning and personal care products). This includes stores that sell groceries and also sell other non-grocery products, and products necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences;
- g. Food and agriculture, company cafeterias, cultivation, including farming, livestock, and fishing;
- h. Businesses that provide food, shelter, social services, and other necessities of life for economically disadvantaged or otherwise needy individuals;
- i. Newspapers, television, radio, and other media services;
- j. Gas stations and auto-supply, auto-repair, bicycle-repair, and related facilities;
- k. Hardware stores;
- l. Plumbers, electricians, exterminators, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences, Essential Activities, and Essential Businesses;
- m. Businesses providing mailing and shipping services, including post office boxes;
- n. Educational institutions facilitating distance learning;
- o. Laundromats, dry cleaners, and laundry service providers;
- p. Restaurants and other facilities that prepare and serve food, but only for delivery or carry out under the restrictions set forth in COVID-19 Health Mandate 003, issued March 17, 2020;
- q. Businesses that supply products needed for people to work from home;
- r. Businesses that supply other essential businesses with the support or supplies necessary to operate;
- s. Businesses that transport goods to grocery stores, supermarkets, convenience stores, engaged in the retail sale of food, household consumer products, delivery of fuel, or other services directly to residences or other critical industries outlined in this health mandate.

- t. Airlines, railroads, taxis, and other private transportation providers providing transportation services;
- u. Home-based care for seniors, adults, or children;
- v. Residential facilities and shelters for seniors, adults, and children;
- w. Professional services, such as legal or accounting services, when necessary to assist in compliance with legally-mandated activities;
- x. Childcare facilities, subject to new recommendations for increased hygiene and social distancing. Childcare facilities should be used only by those who need childcare to work at a critical job.

City of Nome Essential Air Travel Services Use Permit

Christine Piscoya

Wed, Mar 25, 4:49 PM (3 days ago)

to me

Hey Lori,

****** Below is what I've sent to the public. ******

Attached is the Essential Air Travel Services Use Permit.

FAQ!

Who is to fill this form out?

Anyone traveling OUT of Nome. Each person over the age of 18 will need to fill out their own form.

What if I'm traveling from the village to Nome, do you need one?

No. BUT you will need one if you fly from Nome to Anchorage and/or beyond.

- where ever your final destination is, you will want to get any State mandated information for that state or municipality mandates.

What if I am coming back to Nome from Anchorage and/or beyond?

You will NOT need to fill one out BUT you must follow the State of Alaska mandates of Self Quarantine for a Mandatory of 14 days. Even to the Village you will need to follow the village/IRA/City mandates that they have set in place.

What if I have Medical appointments in Anchorage and/or beyond, do I need to fill one out?

Yes, if you are leaving Nome, you will need to fill one out.

What happens if I get denied?

There is an appeal for that will be reviewed by the Mayor of Nome within 24 hours.

You will want to submit this permit as soon as possible to the City Clerk's office. There is no cost to this permit.

The City of Nome thanks you for your continued cooperation with this fast changing crisis of COVID-19. Please continue to follow any State of Alaska Mandates.

If you still have additional questions, please call the Clerk's Office at 907-443-6663.

Christine Piscoya

Deputy City Clerk

City of Nome

PO Box 281, Nome, AK 99762

Email: cpiscoya@nomealaska.org

Telephone: (907) 443-6612

Fax: (907) 443-5345

Website: www.nomealaska.org

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Resolutions of the 2020 Annual Membership Meeting, March 6, 2020

SWAMC Resolutions FY20-01 through FY20-06

Membership Resolution FY20-01

A Resolution by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference Membership to preserve the Power Cost Equalization Endowment Fund for its intended purpose of assisting Alaskans and Alaskan communities with the high cost of electricity.

Membership Resolution FY20-02

A Resolution by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference Membership supporting the funding of the Alaska Marine Highway System operating budget at sustainable levels until reform recommendations are enacted and maintaining funding for replacement of the M/V Tustumena.

Membership Resolution FY20-03

A Resolution by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference Membership supporting a progressive graduated statewide income tax as part of a sustainable budget for the state of Alaska.

Membership Resolution FY20-04

A Resolution by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference Membership requesting the Alaska Legislature and Governor to adequately fund the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) budget and particularly the division of commercial fisheries.

Membership Resolution FY20-05

A Resolution by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference Membership urging NMFS to narrow the scope and area for designation as critical habitat for humpback whales in Alaska.

Membership Resolution FY20-06

A Resolution by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference Membership supporting the restoration of FY21 Southcoast Region Highways and Aviation funding decrement and retention of rural airports and maintenance by the State of Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (DOT&PF).

Full Resolutions available at:

<https://swamc.org/issues-advocacy/resolutions/>

Informational packet items

April 2, 2020

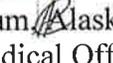
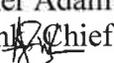
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Governor Michael J. Dunleavy
STATE OF ALASKA

**** COVID-19 HEALTH MANDATE ****

Issued: March 27, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing its eleventh health mandate based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

Given the increasing concern for new cases of COVID-19 being transmitted via community spread within the state, Governor Dunleavy and the State of Alaska are issuing the following mandate to **go into effect March 28, 2020 at 5:00 pm and will be reevaluated by April 11, 2020.**

This mandate is issued to protect the public health of Alaskans. The Governor looks to establish consistent mandates across the State in order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. The goal is to flatten the curve and disrupt the spread of the virus.

The purpose of this mandate is to restrict the movement of individuals within the State of Alaska in order to prevent, slow, and otherwise disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

The State of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) acknowledge the importance of social distancing, while maintaining essential healthcare services, public government services, and other essential business activities, to prevent, slow, and otherwise disrupt the spread of COVID-19 in Alaska. It is imperative that Alaskans heed these guidelines.

Health Mandate 011 – Social Distancing

Effective 5:00 pm March 28, 2020:

All persons in Alaska, except for those engaged in essential health care services, public government services, and essential business activities, are mandated to remain at their place of residence and practice social distancing. For the purpose of this mandate, social distancing is defined as maintaining a distance of six feet or greater from any individuals with whom you do

not currently reside. Read the **“Mandate 11 & 12 FAQ’s”** for more details, which can be found here: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/Pages/COVID-19/default.aspx>

Critical infrastructure includes those items listed in “Alaska’s Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure” (formerly Attachment A) <https://gov.alaska.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/03232020-COVID-19-Health-Mandate-010-Attachment-A.pdf>

I. The Governor orders individuals to abide by the following:

- a. Work from home as much as possible (see Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order).
- b. Immediately isolate any family member who is ill.
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html#precautions>
- c. Outdoor activity (e.g., walking, hiking, bicycling, running, fishing or hunting) is permitted when a distance of six or more feet can be maintained between individuals not in the same household.
- d. Any individual who exhibits symptoms of illness must not leave their home, including to work, except as necessary to seek or receive medical care.
- e. All individuals shall cease participation in public or private gatherings that include non-household members, regardless of the number of people involved. This includes, but is not limited to, weddings, faith gatherings, graduations, and funeral events.
- f. Individuals experiencing homelessness are exempt from this mandate but are urged to obtain shelter.

II. The Governor orders the closure of non-essential businesses:

- a. All businesses within Alaska, except those listed in Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order, are required to cease all activities at facilities located within the state except Minimum Basic Operations, as defined in Section II(c). For clarity, businesses may also continue operations consisting exclusively of employees or contractors performing activities at their own residences (i.e., working from home).
- b. For purposes of this Mandate, covered businesses include any for-profit, non-profit, or educational entities, regardless of the nature of the service, the function they perform, or corporate or entity structure
- a. **“Minimum Basic Operations”** include the following, provided that employees comply with Social Distancing Requirements as defined in this Section, to the extent possible, while carrying out such operations:
 - i. The minimum necessary activities to maintain the value of the business’s inventory, ensure security, process payroll and employee benefits, or for related functions.
 - ii. The minimum necessary activities to facilitate employees of the business being able to continue to work remotely from their residences.

III. The Governor orders employers to abide by the following:

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 011

- a. Businesses providing essential services and critical infrastructure will, to the extent reasonably feasible, take reasonable precautions to ensure the health of their service sector and employees.
- b. Public-facing businesses providing essential services and critical infrastructure will proactively promote social distancing between employees and others, including, but not limited to, expanding delivery options, drive-through services, limiting the number of individuals in a building, clearly spacing lines to keep individuals six feet apart, or making appointment times to minimize interactions between members of the public.
- c. Employers will evaluate which of their employees can feasibly work remotely from home and to the extent reasonable, take steps to enable employees to work from home.

A violation of a state COVID-19 Mandate may subject a business or organization to an order to cease operations and/or a civil fine of up to \$1,000 per violation.

In addition to the potential civil fines noted above, a person or organization that fails to follow the state COVID-19 Mandates designed to protect the public health from this dangerous virus and its impact may, under certain circumstances, also be criminally prosecuted for Reckless Endangerment pursuant to Alaska Statute 11.41.250. Reckless endangerment is defined as follows:

- (a) A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if the person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.**
- (b) Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor.**

Pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135, a defendant convicted of a class A misdemeanor may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

Additionally, under Alaska Statute 12.55.035, a person may be fined up to \$25,000 for a class A misdemeanor, and a business organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greatest of \$2,500,000 for a misdemeanor offense that results in death, or \$500,000 for a class A misdemeanor offense that does not result in death.

This mandate supersedes any local government or tribal mandate, directive, or order.

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Governor Michael J. Dunleavy
STATE OF ALASKA

**** COVID-19 HEALTH MANDATE ****

Issued: March 27, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing its twelfth health mandate based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

Given the increasing concern for new cases of COVID-19 being transmitted via community spread within the state, Governor Dunleavy and the State of Alaska are issuing the following mandate to **go into effect March 28, 2020 at 8:00 am and will be reevaluated by April 11, 2020.**

This mandate is issued to protect the public health of Alaskans. The Governor looks to establish consistent mandates across the State in order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. The goal is to flatten the curve and disrupt the spread of the virus.

The purpose of this mandate is to control the movement of individuals within Alaska in order to prevent, slow, and otherwise disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

The State of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) acknowledge the importance of minimizing intrastate travel to avoid introducing new COVID-19 cases into Alaska communities and slow the spread of the virus in state. It is imperative that Alaskans heed these guidelines.

Critical infrastructure is vital to keeping Alaska safe, and as a result businesses and employees of critical infrastructure industries must, to the extent reasonably feasible, take reasonable care to protect their staff and operations during this pandemic. If your business is included in "Alaska's Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure" (formerly Attachment A), you must submit a travel plan or protocol for maintaining critical infrastructure to akcovidplans@ak-prepared.com. The plan should outline how you will avoid the spread of COVID-19 and not endanger the lives of the communities in which you operate, of others who serve as a part of that infrastructure, or the ability of that critical infrastructure to function. **If you have already submitted a plan pursuant to Health Mandate 10.1 related to interstate travel, you do not need to submit another plan.**

Critical infrastructure includes those items listed in "Alaska's Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure" (formerly Attachment A) <https://gov.alaska.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/03232020-COVID-19-Health-Mandate-010-Attachment-A.pdf>

*****This Mandate supersedes any local government or tribal mandate, directive, or order restricting intrastate travel *****

Health Mandate 012 – Intrastate Travel – Limiting travel between communities to critical infrastructure or critical personal needs.

Effective 8:00 am March 28, 2020:

All in-state travel between communities, whether resident, worker, or visitor, is prohibited unless travel is to support critical infrastructure, or for critical personal needs. Certain Small Alaskan communities may implement further travel restriction pursuant to “Alaska Small Community Emergency Travel Order - Attachment B.”

Personal travel is prohibited except as necessary to meet critical personal needs or work in critical infrastructure jobs. Critical personal needs include buying, selling, or delivering groceries and home goods; obtaining fuel for vehicles or residential needs; transporting family members for out-of-home care, essential health needs, or for purposes of child custody exchanges; receiving essential health care; providing essential health care to a family member; obtaining other important goods; and engaging in subsistence activities. Travelers are reminded to follow social distancing measures, including, to the extent reasonably feasible, keeping six feet away from others, avoiding crowded places, and limiting public gatherings to less than ten people. Read the “Mandate 11 and 12 FAQ’s” for more details.

No one traveling to or from any community for critical reasons or critical personal travel may be subject to any automatic quarantine or isolation on arrival except as allowed under Alaska Statutes or Health Mandates. Air carriers and other travel-related businesses have no duty to verify that intrastate travelers meet the criteria for permissible travel under this health mandate. Air carriers shall inquire if travelers are permitted to travel under this mandate and shall rely upon a traveler’s assurance that they are eligible to travel.

*****This Mandate supersedes any local government or tribal mandate, directive, or order restricting intrastate travel *****

Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order
(Formerly “Attachment A”)
Amended March 27, 2020

Issued: March 27, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing this Order based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

This Order amends and supersedes the document formerly referenced as “Attachment A,” and continues to apply to any Mandate referencing Attachment A or Critical Workforce Infrastructure. This Order remains in effect until amended, rescinded, or superseded by further Order of the Governor.

Functioning critical infrastructure is imperative during the response to the COVID-19 emergency for both public health and safety, as well as community well-being. Certain critical infrastructure industries have a special responsibility in these times to continue operations.

I. MANDATORY CLOSURES

- a. All businesses within Alaska, except those specifically exempted below, are required to cease all activities at facilities located within the state, except Minimum Basic Operations, as defined in Section I.c. For clarity, businesses may also continue operations consisting exclusively of employees or contractors performing activities at their own residences (i.e., working from home).
- b. For purposes of this Order, covered businesses include any for-profit, non-profit, or educational entities, regardless of the nature of the service, the function they perform, or corporate or entity structure.
- c. “**Minimum Basic Operations**” include the following, provided that employees comply with Social Distancing Requirements as defined in this Section, to the extent possible, while carrying out such operations:
 - i. The minimum necessary activities to maintain the value of the business’s inventory, ensure security, process payroll and employee benefits, or for related functions.
 - ii. The minimum necessary activities to facilitate employees of the business being able to continue to work remotely from their residences.

II. ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- a. Businesses exempted from Section I are strongly encouraged to remain in operation while complying with social distancing requirements, by maintaining six-foot social distancing for both employees and members of the public, including, but not limited to, when any customers are standing in line.
- b. For purposes of this Order, Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure industries and entities in Alaska include:
 - i. “**Healthcare Operations**,” including hospitals, clinics, dental emergency services, pharmacies, other healthcare facilities, home healthcare services and providers, mental health providers, companies and institutions involved in the research and development, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, and supplying of

Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order
(Formerly “Attachment A”)
Amended March 27, 2020

pharmaceuticals, biotechnology therapies, consumer health products, medical devices, diagnostics, equipment, services, or any related and/or ancillary healthcare services. “Healthcare Operations” also includes veterinary care and healthcare services provided to animals.

1. “Healthcare Operations” does not include fitness and exercise gyms and similar facilities.
- ii. **“Essential Infrastructure,”** including businesses providing any services or performing any work necessary to the operations and maintenance of services including, but not limited to, the Port of Alaska, public works construction, construction of housing, airport operations, water, sewer, gas, electrical, oil production, mining, logging, roads and highways, public transportation, solid waste collection and removal, internet, and telecommunications systems (including the provision of essential global, national, and local infrastructure for computing services, business infrastructure, communications, and web-based services).
- iii. **“Financial services sector,”** which includes workers who are needed to process and maintain systems for processing financial transactions and services, such as payment, clearing and settlement services, wholesale funding, insurance services, and capital markets activities; to provide consumer access to banking and lending services, including ATMs, movement of currency (e.g. armored cash carriers); support financial operations, such as those staffing data and security operations centers; appraisals and titling; and, key third-party providers who deliver core services.
- iv. **“First Responders,”** which includes emergency management personnel, emergency dispatchers, court personnel, and law enforcement personnel.
- v. **“Essential Governmental Functions,”** which includes all services needed to ensure the continuing operation of government agencies and provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the public. This includes Department of Defense personnel returning from temporary duty or engaging in mission essential travel. This also includes Office of Children’s Services personnel acting in an official capacity.
- vi. **“Essential Business,”** which includes:
 1. Grocery stores, supermarkets, food banks, convenience stores, and other establishments engaged in the retail sale of food, beverages, and other household consumer products (such as cleaning and personal care products). This includes stores that sell groceries and also sell other non-grocery products, and products necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences;
 2. Food and agriculture, cultivation, including farming, livestock, fishing and processing;
 3. Businesses that provide food, shelter, social services, and other necessities of life for economically disadvantaged or otherwise needy individuals;
 4. Newspapers, television, radio, and other media services;
 5. Gas stations and auto-supply, auto-repair, bicycle-repair, and related facilities;
 6. Hardware stores;
 7. Plumbers, electricians, exterminators, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences and critical infrastructure.

Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order
(Formerly “Attachment A”)
Amended March 27, 2020

8. Businesses providing mailing and shipping services, including post office boxes;
9. Educational institutions facilitating distance learning;
10. Laundromats, dry cleaners, and laundry service providers;
11. Restaurants and other facilities that prepare and serve food, but only for delivery or carry out under the restrictions set forth in COVID-19 Health Mandate 003, issued March 17, 2020;
12. Businesses that supply products needed for people to work from home;
13. Businesses that supply other essential businesses with the support or supplies necessary to operate;
14. Businesses that transport goods to grocery stores, supermarkets, convenience stores, engaged in the retail sale of food, household consumer products, delivery of fuel, or other services directly to residences or other critical industries outlined in this health mandate.
15. Airlines, railroads, taxis, and other private transportation providers providing transportation services;
16. Home-based care for seniors, adults, or children;
17. Residential facilities and shelters for seniors, adults, and children;
18. Professional services, such as legal or accounting services, when necessary to assist in compliance with legally-mandated activities;
19. Childcare facilities, subject to new recommendations for increased hygiene and social distancing. Childcare facilities should be used only by those who need childcare to work at a critical job.
20. All other businesses that can maintain Social Distancing Requirements (defined below) and prohibit congregations of no more than 10 people in the business at a time (including employees).

III. SOCIAL DISTANCING REQUIREMENTS.

- a. “Social Distancing Requirements” includes maintaining at least six-foot social distancing from other individuals, washing hands with soap and water for at least twenty seconds as frequently as possible or using hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol, covering coughs or sneezes (into the sleeve or elbow, not hands), regularly cleaning high-touch surfaces, and not shaking hands.

IV. ADOPTION OF FEDERAL GUIDANCE.

- a. This Order incorporates by reference the Memorandum on Identification of Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers during COVID-19 Response issued by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the United States Homeland Security on March 19, 2020. That guidance is located at <https://www.cisa.gov/publication/guidance-essential-critical-infrastructure-workforce>. This order also incorporates federal guidance from the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Defense that are located at <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm956> and <https://media.defense.gov/2020/Mar/22/2002268024/-1/-1/1/DEFENSE-INDUSTRIAL-BASE-ESSENTIAL-CRITICAL-INFRASTRUCTURE-WORKFORCE-MEMO.PDF>

V. **PENALTY FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.**

A violation of a State COVID-19 Mandate may subject a business or organization to an order to cease operations and/or a civil fine of up to \$1,000 per violation.

- a. In addition to the potential civil fines noted above, a person or organization that fails to follow the State COVID-19 Mandates designed to protect the public health from this dangerous virus and its impact may, under certain circumstances, also be criminally prosecuted for Reckless Endangerment pursuant to Alaska Statute 11.41.250. Reckless endangerment is defined as follows:
 - i. A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if the person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.
 - ii. Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor.
- b. Pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135, a defendant convicted of a class A misdemeanor may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year.
- c. Additionally, under Alaska Statute 12.55.035, a person may be fined up to \$25,000 for a class A misdemeanor, and a business organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greatest of \$2,500,000 for a misdemeanor offense that results in death, or \$500,000 for a class A misdemeanor offense that does not result in death.



The State of ALASKA COVID-19 Health Mandate

COVID-19 Health Mandate FAQs

Health Mandate 011: Social-Distancing & Health Mandate 012: Intrastate Travel

COVID-19 infections are continuing to spread across the country and Alaska. In an effort to slow the spread of the virus and prevent our health care system from being overwhelmed, Alaska is taking steps now.

Why are the mandates so important?

The goal is to prevent the spread of COVID-19 which can cause severe illness and death.

Who enforces the mandates? Can I get a ticket if I'm out for non-essential reasons?

State and local law enforcement will enforce. However, the focus will be on education, not enforcement. Law enforcement officials will be responding to complaints and educating the public when they notice obvious violations that jeopardize the safety of individuals or the community.

What if someone isn't complying with the mandates?

Alaskans are expected to comply with all mandates. These measures have been put in place to flatten the COVID-19 curve and protect the health of all Alaskans. Alaskans who disregard the mandates are putting themselves and their communities at risk. If you feel like you need to report non-compliance, send an email to investigations@alaska.gov

Can the mandates be changed?

Yes. As the situation changes and more information is available, the governor and public health officials can issue new orders and directives as needed.

Health Mandate 011: Statewide Social-Distancing

What is the purpose of mandate 11?

This mandate's purpose is to restrict the movement of individuals within the State of Alaska in order to prevent, slow and otherwise disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

How long does mandate 11 last?

The social distancing mandate goes into effect at **5 p.m. on March 28, 2020** and remains in effect until the Governor of Alaska rescinds or modifies the order. It will be reevaluated by April 11.

What does mandate 11 say?

All persons in Alaska, except for those engaged in essential health care services, public government services, and essential business activities, are mandated to remain at their place of residence and practice social distancing. Read the full mandate online at <https://gov.alaska.gov/home/covid19-healthmandates/>

How do I keep from getting the virus?

The science is definitive that maintaining six feet or more from other people will greatly diminish your risk of getting the virus. This, and washing your hands, not touching your face, and wiping down surfaces are the best public health guidance about preventing the spread of this virus. Since there are no current vaccination or antiviral treatments, the primary goal is to prevent getting the virus in the first place. Standing six feet away or more from others is the best way to do this.

Should I wear a mask?

A mask will not necessarily prevent you from catching the virus, however, it will limit YOU from spreading the virus if you are infected, and reduce the projection of a sneeze or cough below six feet.

Does this mandate apply if I don't have any symptoms?

Yes. This mandate applies to every person (unless specifically exempted), whether or not they have symptoms. It is designed to prevent further community spread of the virus, which has shown to be transmittable from individuals who have no symptoms.

Do immediate family members need to maintain six feet from each other?

No, immediate family members may still be closer than six feet. However, it's important to know that COVID-19 can quickly pass between family members so it's wise to wash your hands often, especially if someone has left the house on an essential errand. Anyone who is ill and self-isolating at home should be also isolated from family members as much as possible.

Does this change the "10 person" gathering rule?

No. Gatherings of 10 people or more are still prohibited. When in public you must maintain a distance of six feet or more from other members of the public.

Do I need a permit to move around?

No. When outside you must maintain a distance of six feet or more from other members of the public.

Can older people leave the house on essential errands?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that older adults, age 64 and older, and those with underlying health conditions not leave home at all, even to run errands. The State of Alaska recommends that these more vulnerable populations order food or necessary items using available services from stores and restaurants, or ask for help from a relative, friend or neighbor. For the safety of everyone, stay home.

Can I leave home to care for my elderly parents or friends? Or a family member or friend who has disabilities?

Yes. Be sure to follow social distancing guidelines to protect them and you. If you are sick with any respiratory illness, stay home and find someone else to help care for them.

Can I visit loved ones in the hospital, nursing home, skilled nursing facility, or other residential care facility?

No. This is difficult but necessary to protect facility staff and other patients. There are limited exceptions, such as if you are going to the hospital with someone younger than 18 or who is developmentally disabled and needs assistance. For most other situations, the order prohibits visitation to these kinds of facilities except at the end-of-life.

What about persons experiencing homelessness?

This population is exempt from this stay home order, and local communities and nonprofits are working to find appropriate accommodations for our homeless population during this time.

Can I get groceries?

Yes, grocery stores remain open but you must maintain six feet of social distancing. Take advantage of grocery delivery or pickup services. All Alaskans are encouraged to limit their number of weekly trips to the grocery store and to shop alone, do not bring the entire family into the store. If you MUST go to the grocery store, you MUST remain six feet away from anyone.

Please keep at least six feet from others when you are out in public, wash your hands often and wipe down frequently-touched surfaces. Do not go grocery shopping if you are ill with a respiratory infection; if you are ill, you should be isolating yourself at home, including from family members.

Do I need to stock up on groceries? Do we expect to see supply chain disruptions?

No. It is a good idea to have enough food in your pantry that you don't need to go shopping frequently, but there is no need to hoard large amounts of supplies. Please leave supplies on the shelves for fellow Alaskans who may need them. Alaska's supply chain is intact and no disruptions are expected.

If I won't be able to buy groceries or pay rent, are there services to help me?

Yes. You may be eligible for public assistance for food, medical care, rent, and more. Please reach out to the [Division of Public Assistance](#) for program questions.

For unemployment insurance questions, please go to the [Department of Labor and Workforce Development](#).

Will public transportation be available, like buses?

Public transportation is only available for those who provide or obtain essential services. The number of riders is being limited to allow for enough physical distance between passengers.

Can I still go out to pick up my prescription?

Yes. You may leave your home to visit a pharmacy. If possible, use the drive-thru option to collect your prescription.

Will restaurants be open?

Restaurants may be open for takeout, drive-thru and delivery services only.

Can restaurants still provide take-out services under this mandate?

Yes, but they must do so while maintaining six feet between people at all times. If there are lines, restaurants must ensure people are adequately spaced. Systems must be implemented to prevent close contact when customers pick up food or pay for their order.

Is commercial construction considered essential?

Commercial construction is considered essential, as is any public works construction, but they will need to follow distancing and cleaning guidelines as they continue to work.

Are hotels and resorts essential businesses?

Only for the purpose of providing essential services, such as housing, or for isolation or quarantine.

Do I have to stay home and inside, or can I go outside for exercise and recreation?

Outdoor activity near your home is OK and encouraged for your health and well-being, but always keep at least six feet between people who do not live in your immediate household.

Social distancing requirements are in effect on paths, trails, sidewalks, riverbanks, beaches, parks, and anyplace outside on private or public property where people might gather. Crowds of 10 people or more are prohibited.

Can I take my child to a playground?

Playgrounds may still be open, but they are not the safest places to be right now. Children tend to play in close proximity to each other in a playground while adults congregate to watch their children. Choose recreational options that congregate people less.

If you take your child to a playground, bring your own cleaning wipes and hand sanitizer, and be sure to immediately sanitize hands and surfaces to prevent the spread of the virus from surface to surface.

What can I do? What's open?

You must stay six feet away from non-family members. With that said, if you need to go shopping, there are delivery services and pickup options available at most grocery stores. However, if you need to go in person, you must remain six feet from everyone else.

- Health care facilities
- Gas stations
- Pharmacies
- Food: Grocery stores, food banks, convenience stores, take-out and delivery restaurants
- Banks and credit unions
- Laundromats/laundry services
- Veterinary services
- Hardware stores
- Limited child care for essential workers
- Essential federal, state and local government functions will also remain open, including law enforcement and offices that provide government programs and services.
- Reference the [Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order](#) for a full list.

What's closed?

Many businesses are closed to gathering. Reference the [Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order](#) for a full list of what is open.

- Dine-in restaurants – except for drive-thru, delivery and carry-out
- Bars and nightclubs
- Entertainment venues

- Gyms and fitness studios
- Public events and gatherings
- Convention centers
- Hair and nail salons
- Reference the [Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order](#) for a full list.

Can I call a plumber?

Yes. Plumbing and other critical home repairs are considered essential businesses. You may call a plumber or other home repair businesses if you need one, but keep physical distance between you and the repair people who come into your home and practice proper hygiene. Non-critical plumbing needs should be delayed.

Can I drive somewhere to recreate?

You are not prohibited from driving, but you must stay six feet away from non-family members.

Can I drive to my cabin and hunker down there?

Going to your cabin is not prohibited, but you must stay six feet away from non-family members.

May I go clothes shopping?

Casual shopping is not encouraged at this time, as you must remain six feet away from everyone. Deliveries of goods and services to your home is recommended.

What if I'm dating someone who lives in another household? Am I allowed to visit that person?

You must stay six feet away from anyone who is not a family member. Not doing so endangers the members of the dating partners' families.

What if I want to have a family celebration for a birthday, graduation or another important milestone?

We are in the midst of a pandemic. You must stay six feet away from anyone. It is highly advisable that such gatherings be postponed at this time.

**Health Mandate 012: Intrastate Travel
Limiting travel between communities to critical infrastructure or
critical personal needs**

What is the purpose of mandate 12?

The purpose of this mandate is to control the movement of individuals within Alaska in order to prevent, slow, and otherwise disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

How long does mandate 12 last?

The intrastate travel mandate goes into effect at **8 a.m. on March 28, 2020** and remains in effect until the Governor of Alaska rescinds or modifies the order. It will be reevaluated by April 21.

What does mandate 12 say?

All in-state travel between communities, whether resident, worker, or visitor, is prohibited unless travel is to support critical infrastructure; or for critical personal needs. Certain Small Alaskan

communities may implement further travel restriction pursuant to “Alaska Small Community Emergency Travel Order - Attachment B.” Read the full mandate online at <https://gov.alaska.gov/home/covid19-healthmandates/>

What does mandate 12 mean?

Unless you are obtaining or providing an essential service that requires you to be out in the public, Alaskans should not be traveling between communities. Alaskans may go outside to exercise and recreate, but must maintain a distance of six feet or more from other members of the public.

Workers are encouraged to work from home, unless they work in health care, public service or other businesses deemed essential, as defined in the [Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order](#) (formerly Attachment A).

This mandate covers the entire state. The goal is to eliminate any unnecessary contacts outside of immediate family members to prevent the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19, while maintaining essential health care services, public government services, and other essential business activities.

Are employees of essential services and critical infrastructure permitted to travel?

Yes, however essential services and critical infrastructure entities are recommended to limit their travel within Alaska to key personnel, in order to mitigate the risk to their own employees and the communities where they operate. However, those entities are required to submit a travel plan or protocol consistent with mandates.

Does mandate 12 supersede earlier mandates?

This mandate strengthens and clarifies pre-existing mandates, but does not revoke those mandates.

Is commercial fishing considered an essential service, and can fishing vessels sail port to port?

Yes, commercial fishing is an essential service and part of critical infrastructure. Fishing vessels can sail to port to port in Alaska, but have the responsibility to monitor their crew for signs and symptoms, report any issues to the appropriate authorities, and mitigate the risk of exposure to the small communities in which they operate.

Is oil production, shipping, and refining essential?

Yes.

Are airports still open?

Yes, the public airports in Alaska remain open. Travel is limited to essential travel, and in addition, anyone coming into Alaska from out of state is required to complete a [Travel Declaration Form](#) and self-quarantine for 14 days, per State of Alaska Mandate 10.1. Airport officials are encouraging social distancing throughout airport facilities.

Can I drive to visit or fly to visit another family member in Alaska?

No. This is not considered “essential business.”

Alaska Small Community Emergency Travel Order
(Attachment B)
Amended March 27, 2020

Issued: March 27, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To prevent the spread of the disease caused by the coronavirus (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing this Order based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

This Order remains in effect until amended, rescinded, or superseded by further Order of the Governor. Certain emergency travel is imperative during the COVID-19 pandemic for both public health and safety as well as community well-being.

I. ORDER APPLICABILITY

- a. This Order is applicable to Alaskan communities that are removed from the road system, have a population smaller than 3,000, and do not house a hub hospital managed by the tribal healthcare system (“Small Community”).

II. SMALL COMMUNITY TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

- a. A Small Community (as defined in Subsection I.a. above) may adopt travel restrictions that are more restrictive than otherwise permitted in Health Mandate 012. Small Communities may not prohibit, or restrict in any manner, the following emergency travel:
 - i. Emergency First Responders (includes fire, ambulatory services, and other similar emergency first responders).
 - ii. Law Enforcement acting within their official duties (this includes federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel); and
 - iii. Office of Children’s Services personnel responding to reports of child abuse and neglect and insuring child safety.

III. DUTIES OF AIR CARRIERS AND OTHER TRAVEL RELATED BUSINESSES

- a. Air carriers and other travel related businesses conducting travel to Small Communities shall inquire if travelers are permitted to travel under this Order and shall rely upon a traveler’s assurance that they are eligible to travel. Air carriers and other travel related businesses shall have no other duty or obligation to verify that travelers meet the criteria for permissible travel under this Order.

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March 19, 2020

**MEMORANDUM ON IDENTIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL CRITICAL
INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS DURING COVID-19 RESPONSE**

FROM: Christopher C. Krebs
Director
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

As the Nation comes together to slow the spread of COVID-19, on March 16th, the President issued updated Coronavirus Guidance for America. This guidance states that:

“If you work in a critical infrastructure industry, as defined by the Department of Homeland Security, such as healthcare services and pharmaceutical and food supply, you have a special responsibility to maintain your normal work schedule.”

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) executes the Secretary of Homeland Security’s responsibilities as assigned under the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide strategic guidance, promote a national unity of effort, and coordinate the overall federal effort to ensure the security and resilience of the Nation’s critical infrastructure. CISA uses trusted partnerships with both the public and private sectors to deliver infrastructure resilience assistance and guidance to a broad range of partners.

In accordance with this mandate, and in collaboration with other federal agencies and the private sector, CISA developed an initial list of “Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers” to help State and local officials as they work to protect their communities, while ensuring continuity of functions critical to public health and safety, as well as economic and national security. The list can also inform critical infrastructure community decision-making to determine the sectors, sub-sectors, segments, or critical functions that should continue normal operations, appropriately modified to account for Centers for Disease Control (CDC) workforce and customer protection guidance.

The attached list identifies workers who conduct a range of operations and services that are essential to continued critical infrastructure viability, including staffing operations centers, maintaining and repairing critical infrastructure, operating call centers, working construction, and performing management functions, among others. The industries they support represent, but are not necessarily limited to, medical and healthcare, telecommunications, information technology systems, defense, food and agriculture, transportation and logistics, energy, water and wastewater, law enforcement, and public works.

We recognize that State, local, tribal, and territorial governments are ultimately in charge of implementing and executing response activities in communities under their jurisdiction, while the Federal Government is in a supporting role. As State and local communities consider COVID-19-related restrictions, CISA is offering this list to assist prioritizing activities related to continuity of operations and incident response, including the appropriate movement of critical infrastructure workers within and between jurisdictions.

Accordingly, this list is advisory in nature. It is not, nor should it be considered to be, a federal directive or standard in and of itself.

In addition, these identified sectors and workers are not intended to be the authoritative or exhaustive list of critical infrastructure sectors and functions that should continue during the COVID-19 response. Instead, State and local officials should use their own judgment in using their authorities and issuing implementation directives and guidance. Similarly, critical infrastructure industry partners will use their own judgment, informed by this list, to ensure continued operations of critical infrastructure services and functions. All decisions should appropriately balance public safety while ensuring the continued delivery of critical infrastructure services and functions.

CISA will continue to work with you and our partners in the critical infrastructure community to update this list as the Nation's response to COVID-19 evolves. We also encourage you to submit how you might use this list so that we can develop a repository of use cases for broad sharing across the country.

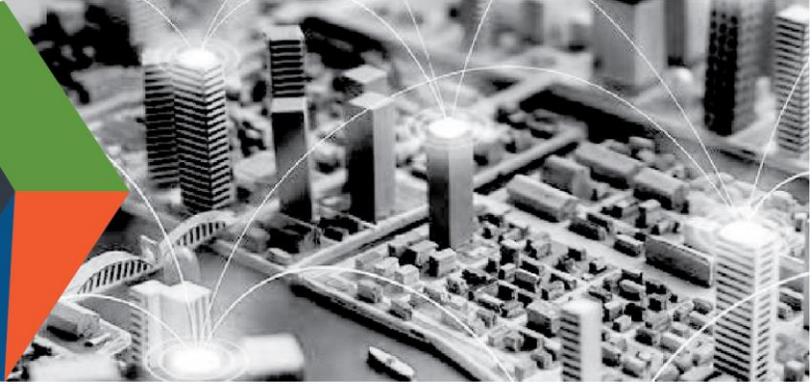
Should you have questions about this list, please contact CISA at CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov.

Attachment: "Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce: Ensuring Community and National Resilience in COVID-19 Response"



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DEFEND TODAY, SECURE TOMORROW



Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce: Ensuring Community and National Resilience in COVID-19 Response

Version 1.0 (March 19, 2020)

THE IMPORTANCE OF ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS

Functioning critical infrastructure is imperative during the response to the COVID-19 emergency for both public health and safety as well as community well-being. Certain critical infrastructure industries have a special responsibility in these times to continue operations.

This guidance and accompanying list are intended to support State, Local, and industry partners in identifying the critical infrastructure sectors and the essential workers needed to maintain the services and functions Americans depend on daily and that need to be able to operate resiliently during the COVID-19 pandemic response.

This document gives guidance to State, local, tribal, and territorial jurisdictions and the private sector on defining essential critical infrastructure workers. Promoting the ability of such workers to continue to work during periods of community restriction, access management, social distancing, or closure orders/directives is crucial to community resilience and continuity of essential functions.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

This list was developed in consultation with federal agency partners, industry experts, and State and local officials, and is based on several key principles:

1. Response efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic are locally executed, State managed, and federally supported
2. Everyone should follow guidance from the CDC, as well as State and local government officials, regarding strategies to limit disease spread.
3. Workers should be encouraged to work remotely when possible and focus on core business activities. In-person, non-mandatory activities should be delayed until the resumption of normal operations.
4. When continuous remote work is not possible, businesses should enlist strategies to reduce the likelihood of spreading the disease. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, separating staff by off-setting shift hours or days and/or social distancing. These steps can preserve the workforce and allow operations to continue.

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5. All organizations should implement their business continuity and pandemic plans, or put plans in place if they do not exist. Delaying implementation is not advised and puts at risk the viability of the business and the health and safety of the employees.
6. In the modern economy, reliance on technology and just-in-time supply chains means that certain workers must be able to access certain sites, facilities, and assets to ensure continuity of functions.
7. Government employees, such as emergency managers, and the business community need to establish and maintain lines of communication.
8. When government and businesses engage in discussions about critical infrastructure workers, they need to consider the implications of business operations beyond the jurisdiction where the asset or facility is located. Businesses can have sizeable economic and societal impacts as well as supply chain dependencies that are geographically distributed.
9. Whenever possible, jurisdictions should align access and movement control policies related to critical infrastructure workers to lower the burden of workers crossing jurisdictional boundaries.

IDENTIFYING ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS

The following list of sectors and identified essential critical infrastructure workers are an initial recommended set and are intended to be overly inclusive reflecting the diversity of industries across the United States. CISA will continually solicit and accept feedback on the list (both sectors/sub sectors and identified essential workers) and will evolve the list in response to stakeholder feedback. We will also use our various stakeholder engagement mechanisms to work with partners on how they are using this list and share those lessons learned and best practices broadly. We ask that you share your feedback, both positive and negative on this list so we can provide the most useful guidance to our critical infrastructure partners. **Feedback can be sent to CISA.CAT@CISA.DHS.GOV.**



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HEALTHCARE / PUBLIC HEALTH

- Workers providing COVID-19 testing; Workers that perform critical clinical research needed for COVID-19 response
- Caregivers (e.g., physicians, dentists, psychologists, mid-level practitioners, nurses and assistants, infection control and quality assurance personnel, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists and assistants, social workers, speech pathologists and diagnostic and therapeutic technicians and technologists)
- Hospital and laboratory personnel (including accounting, administrative, admitting and discharge, engineering, epidemiological, source plasma and blood donation, food service, housekeeping, medical records, information technology and operational technology, nutritionists, sanitarians, respiratory therapists, etc.)
- Workers in other medical facilities (including Ambulatory Health and Surgical, Blood Banks, Clinics, Community Mental Health, Comprehensive Outpatient rehabilitation, End Stage Renal Disease, Health Departments, Home Health care, Hospices, Hospitals, Long Term Care, Organ Pharmacies, Procurement Organizations, Psychiatric Residential, Rural Health Clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers)
- Manufacturers, technicians, logistics and warehouse operators, and distributors of medical equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), medical gases, pharmaceuticals, blood and blood products, vaccines, testing materials, laboratory supplies, cleaning, sanitizing, disinfecting or sterilization supplies, and tissue and paper towel products
- Public health / community health workers, including those who compile, model, analyze and communicate public health information
- Blood and plasma donors and the employees of the organizations that operate and manage related activities
- Workers that manage health plans, billing, and health information, who cannot practically work remotely
- Workers who conduct community-based public health functions, conducting epidemiologic surveillance, compiling, analyzing and communicating public health information, who cannot practically work remotely
- Workers performing cybersecurity functions at healthcare and public health facilities, who cannot practically work remotely
- Workers conducting research critical to COVID-19 response
- Workers performing security, incident management, and emergency operations functions at or on behalf of healthcare entities including healthcare coalitions, who cannot practically work remotely
- Workers who support food, shelter, and social services, and other necessities of life for economically disadvantaged or otherwise needy individuals, such as those residing in shelters
- Pharmacy employees necessary for filling prescriptions
- Workers performing mortuary services, including funeral homes, crematoriums, and cemetery workers
- Workers who coordinate with other organizations to ensure the proper recovery, handling, identification, transportation, tracking, storage, and disposal of human remains and personal effects; certify cause of death; and facilitate access to mental/behavioral health services to the family members, responders, and survivors of an incident

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LAW ENFORCEMENT, PUBLIC SAFETY, FIRST RESPONDERS

- Personnel in emergency management, law enforcement, Emergency Management Systems, fire, and corrections, including front line and management
- Emergency Medical Technicians
- 911 call center employees
- Fusion Center employees
- Hazardous material responders from government and the private sector.
- Workers – including contracted vendors – who maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting law enforcement and emergency service operations.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

- Workers supporting groceries, pharmacies and other retail that sells food and beverage products
- Restaurant carry-out and quick serve food operations - Carry-out and delivery food employees
- Food manufacturer employees and their supplier employees—to include those employed in food processing (packers, meat processing, cheese plants, milk plants, produce, etc.) facilities; livestock, poultry, seafood slaughter facilities; pet and animal feed processing facilities; human food facilities producing by-products for animal food; beverage production facilities; and the production of food packaging
- Farm workers to include those employed in animal food, feed, and ingredient production, packaging, and distribution; manufacturing, packaging, and distribution of veterinary drugs; truck delivery and transport; farm and fishery labor needed to produce our food supply domestically
- Farm workers and support service workers to include those who field crops; commodity inspection; fuel ethanol facilities; storage facilities; and other agricultural inputs
- Employees and firms supporting food, feed, and beverage distribution, including warehouse workers, vendor-managed inventory controllers and blockchain managers
- Workers supporting the sanitation of all food manufacturing processes and operations from wholesale to retail
- Company cafeterias - in-plant cafeterias used to feed employees
- Workers in food testing labs in private industries and in institutions of higher education
- Workers essential for assistance programs and government payments
- Employees of companies engaged in the production of chemicals, medicines, vaccines, and other substances used by the food and agriculture industry, including pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, minerals, enrichments, and other agricultural production aids
- Animal agriculture workers to include those employed in veterinary health; manufacturing and distribution of animal medical materials, animal vaccines, animal drugs, feed ingredients, feed, and bedding, etc.; transportation of live animals, animal medical materials; transportation of deceased animals for disposal; raising of animals for food; animal production operations; slaughter and packing plants and associated regulatory and government workforce
- Workers who support the manufacture and distribution of forest products, including, but not limited to timber, paper, and other wood products
- Employees engaged in the manufacture and maintenance of equipment and other infrastructure necessary to agricultural production and distribution

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ENERGY

Electricity industry:

- Workers who maintain, ensure, or restore the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power, including call centers, utility workers, reliability engineers and fleet maintenance technicians
- Workers needed for safe and secure operations at nuclear generation
- Workers at generation, transmission, and electric blackstart facilities
- Workers at Reliability Coordinator (RC), Balancing Authorities (BA), and primary and backup Control Centers (CC), including but not limited to independent system operators, regional transmission organizations, and balancing authorities
- Mutual assistance personnel
- IT and OT technology staff – for EMS (Energy Management Systems) and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, and utility data centers; Cybersecurity engineers; cybersecurity risk management
- Vegetation management crews and traffic workers who support
- Environmental remediation/monitoring technicians
- Instrumentation, protection, and control technicians

Petroleum workers:

- Petroleum product storage, pipeline, marine transport, terminals, rail transport, road transport
- Crude oil storage facilities, pipeline, and marine transport
- Petroleum refinery facilities
- Petroleum security operations center employees and workers who support emergency response services
- Petroleum operations control rooms/centers
- Petroleum drilling, extraction, production, processing, refining, terminal operations, transporting, and retail for use as end-use fuels or feedstocks for chemical manufacturing
- Onshore and offshore operations for maintenance and emergency response
- Retail fuel centers such as gas stations and truck stops, and the distribution systems that support them

Natural and propane gas workers:

- Natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines, including compressor stations
- Underground storage of natural gas
- Natural gas processing plants, and those that deal with natural gas liquids
- Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facilities
- Natural gas security operations center, natural gas operations dispatch and control rooms/centers natural gas emergency response and customer emergencies, including natural gas leak calls
- Drilling, production, processing, refining, and transporting natural gas for use as end-use fuels, feedstocks for chemical manufacturing, or use in electricity generation
- Propane gas dispatch and control rooms and emergency response and customer emergencies, including propane leak calls
- Propane gas service maintenance and restoration, including call centers

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- Processing, refining, and transporting natural liquids, including propane gas, for use as end-use fuels or feedstocks for chemical manufacturing
- Propane gas storage, transmission, and distribution centers

WATER AND WASTEWATER

Employees needed to operate and maintain drinking water and wastewater/drainage infrastructure, including:

- Operational staff at water authorities
- Operational staff at community water systems
- Operational staff at wastewater treatment facilities
- Workers repairing water and wastewater conveyances and performing required sampling or monitoring
- Operational staff for water distribution and testing
- Operational staff at wastewater collection facilities
- Operational staff and technical support for SCADA Control systems
- Chemical disinfectant suppliers for wastewater and personnel protection
- Workers that maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting water and wastewater operations

TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

- Employees supporting or enabling transportation functions, including dispatchers, maintenance and repair technicians, warehouse workers, truck stop and rest area workers, and workers that maintain and inspect infrastructure (including those that require cross-border travel)
- Employees of firms providing services that enable logistics operations, including cooling, storing, packaging, and distributing products for wholesale or retail sale or use.
- Mass transit workers
- Workers responsible for operating dispatching passenger, commuter and freight trains and maintaining rail infrastructure and equipment
- Maritime transportation workers - port workers, mariners, equipment operators
- Truck drivers who haul hazardous and waste materials to support critical infrastructure, capabilities, functions, and services
- Automotive repair and maintenance facilities
- Manufacturers and distributors (to include service centers and related operations) of packaging materials, pallets, crates, containers, and other supplies needed to support manufacturing, packaging staging and distribution operations
- Postal and shipping workers, to include private companies
- Employees who repair and maintain vehicles, aircraft, rail equipment, marine vessels, and the equipment and infrastructure that enables operations that encompass movement of cargo and passengers
- Air transportation employees, including air traffic controllers, ramp personnel, aviation security, and aviation management
- Workers who support the maintenance and operation of cargo by air transportation, including flight crews, maintenance, airport operations, and other on- and off- airport facilities workers

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PUBLIC WORKS

- Workers who support the operation, inspection, and maintenance of essential dams, locks and levees
- Workers who support the operation, inspection, and maintenance of essential public works facilities and operations, including bridges, water and sewer main breaks, fleet maintenance personnel, construction of critical or strategic infrastructure, traffic signal maintenance, emergency location services for buried utilities, maintenance of digital systems infrastructure supporting public works operations, and other emergent issues
- Workers such as plumbers, electricians, exterminators, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences
- Support, such as road and line clearing, to ensure the availability of needed facilities, transportation, energy and communications
- Support to ensure the effective removal, storage, and disposal of residential and commercial solid waste and hazardous waste

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Communications:

- Maintenance of communications infrastructure- including privately owned and maintained communication systems- supported by technicians, operators, call-centers, wireline and wireless providers, cable service providers, satellite operations, undersea cable landing stations, Internet Exchange Points, and manufacturers and distributors of communications equipment
- Workers who support radio, television, and media service, including, but not limited to front line news reporters, studio, and technicians for newsgathering and reporting
- Workers at Independent System Operators and Regional Transmission Organizations, and Network Operations staff, engineers and/or technicians to manage the network or operate facilities
- Engineers, technicians and associated personnel responsible for infrastructure construction and restoration, including contractors for construction and engineering of fiber optic cables
- Installation, maintenance and repair technicians that establish, support or repair service as needed
- Central office personnel to maintain and operate central office, data centers, and other network office facilities
- Customer service and support staff, including managed and professional services as well as remote providers of support to transitioning employees to set up and maintain home offices, who interface with customers to manage or support service environments and security issues, including payroll, billing, fraud, and troubleshooting
- Dispatchers involved with service repair and restoration

Information Technology:

- Workers who support command centers, including, but not limited to Network Operations Command Center, Broadcast Operations Control Center and Security Operations Command Center
- Data center operators, including system administrators, HVAC & electrical engineers, security personnel, IT managers, data transfer solutions engineers, software and hardware engineers, and database administrators
- Client service centers, field engineers, and other technicians supporting critical infrastructure, as well as

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manufacturers and supply chain vendors that provide hardware and software, and information technology equipment (to include microelectronics and semiconductors) for critical infrastructure

- Workers responding to cyber incidents involving critical infrastructure, including medical facilities, SLTT governments and federal facilities, energy and utilities, and banks and financial institutions, and other critical infrastructure categories and personnel
- Workers supporting the provision of essential global, national and local infrastructure for computing services (incl. cloud computing services), business infrastructure, web-based services, and critical manufacturing
- Workers supporting communications systems and information technology used by law enforcement, public safety, medical, energy and other critical industries
- Support required for continuity of services, including janitorial/cleaning personnel

OTHER COMMUNITY-BASED GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

- Workers to ensure continuity of building functions
- Security staff to maintain building access control and physical security measures
- Elections personnel
- Federal, State, and Local, Tribal, and Territorial employees who support Mission Essential Functions and communications networks
- Trade Officials (FTA negotiators; international data flow administrators)
- Weather forecasters
- Workers that maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting other critical government operations
- Workers at operations centers necessary to maintain other essential functions
- Workers who support necessary credentialing, vetting and licensing operations for transportation workers
- Customs workers who are critical to facilitating trade in support of the national emergency response supply chain
- Educators supporting public and private K-12 schools, colleges, and universities for purposes of facilitating distance learning or performing other essential functions, if operating under rules for social distancing
- Hotel Workers where hotels are used for COVID-19 mitigation and containment measures

CRITICAL MANUFACTURING

- Workers necessary for the manufacturing of materials and products needed for medical supply chains, transportation, energy, communications, food and agriculture, chemical manufacturing, nuclear facilities, the operation of dams, water and wastewater treatment, emergency services, and the defense industrial base.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Workers at nuclear facilities, workers managing medical waste, workers managing waste from pharmaceuticals and medical material production, and workers at laboratories processing test kits
- Workers who support hazardous materials response and cleanup
- Workers who maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting hazardous materials management operations

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FINANCIAL SERVICES

- Workers who are needed to process and maintain systems for processing financial transactions and services (e.g., payment, clearing, and settlement; wholesale funding; insurance services; and capital markets activities)
- Workers who are needed to provide consumer access to banking and lending services, including ATMs, and to move currency and payments (e.g., armored cash carriers)
- Workers who support financial operations, such as those staffing data and security operations centers

CHEMICAL

- Workers supporting the chemical and industrial gas supply chains, including workers at chemical manufacturing plants, workers in laboratories, workers at distribution facilities, workers who transport basic raw chemical materials to the producers of industrial and consumer goods, including hand sanitizers, food and food additives, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and paper products.
- Workers supporting the safe transportation of chemicals, including those supporting tank truck cleaning facilities and workers who manufacture packaging items
- Workers supporting the production of protective cleaning and medical solutions, personal protective equipment, and packaging that prevents the contamination of food, water, medicine, among others essential products
- Workers supporting the operation and maintenance of facilities (particularly those with high risk chemicals and/or sites that cannot be shut down) whose work cannot be done remotely and requires the presence of highly trained personnel to ensure safe operations, including plant contract workers who provide inspections
- Workers who support the production and transportation of chlorine and alkali manufacturing, single-use plastics, and packaging that prevents the contamination or supports the continued manufacture of food, water, medicine, and other essential products, including glass container manufacturing

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE

- Workers who support the essential services required to meet national security commitments to the federal government and U.S. Military. These individuals, include but are not limited to, aerospace; mechanical and software engineers, manufacturing/production workers; IT support; security staff; security personnel; intelligence support, aircraft and weapon system mechanics and maintainers
- Personnel working for companies, and their subcontractors, who perform under contract to the Department of Defense providing materials and services to the Department of Defense, and government-owned/contractor-operated and government-owned/government-operated facilities

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BRISTOL BAY

Regional Seafood Development Association

**** COVID-19 FLEET ADVISORY #01: Travel Planning & Interim Guidance ****

March 26, 2020

ATTENTION BRISTOL BAY FISHERMEN:

BRISTOL BAY FISHERMEN ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO DELAY TRAVELING TO BRISTOL BAY TO GIVE THE REGION TIME TO PREPARE FOR A SAFE AND SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

BBRSDA is working with processors and local government leaders to develop a set of protocols to successfully prosecute the fishery without jeopardizing the health and lives of local residents or industry workers. An update about the COVID-19 Fleet Plan effort will be provided on the BBRSDA website (www.bbrsda.com) on Wednesday, April 1, 2020. Until then, BBRSDA will be conducting the following activities:

- Adding final COVID-19 Fleet Team members and begin drafting the COVID-19 Fleet Plan
- Preparing and presenting a draft plan outline/update to the Naknek/King Salmon COVID-19 taskforce on March 31, 2020
- Directly collaborating with local government leaders, processors, and others
- Making arrangements for the next Virtual Town Hall meeting, as well as posting answers to questions from the March 25, 2020 meeting

In the meantime:

All Bristol Bay fishermen are strongly urged to postpone all non-essential travel to Bristol Bay until at least May 1, 2020. The State of Alaska has issued mandates and guidance seeking to manage the inflow of people to Alaska in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. BBRSDA strongly recommends postponing scheduled boat work in Bristol Bay until at least May 1, 2020 to “flatten the curve” and curtail the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Keep in mind, it is possible to carry this virus without symptoms and unknowingly infect others leading to overtaxed medical capacity and/or death(s). Now is a critical time, if this virus is not contained and planned for properly, there may not be a Bristol Bay salmon fishery this year.

Most airlines are waiving cancellation and change fees due to the COVID-19 virus, thereby reducing the cost and inconvenience of changing travel plans. If you do incur change or cancellation costs, start a log of COVID-19 related costs and add this to that list. There may be funding available later to offset costs for doing the right thing at this critical time.

If you absolutely must travel to Bristol Bay or anywhere else in Alaska prior to May 1, 2020, there are some requirements and precautions to follow:

TEL (907) 677-2371 • INFO@BBRSDA.COM

3705 ARCTIC BLVD #1188, ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

Page 88 of 91

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REQUIRED: if traveling prior to May 1, 2020 for fishery-related purposes, you must file a Travel Protocol Plan (per [Governor Dunleavy's Health Mandate 010](#)) to the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (via email to AlaskaDevelopment@alaska.gov). The State of Alaska is currently accepting submitted plans after the 3/24/20 deadline, but do not delay. Specifically, your submitted plan must explain protocols for:

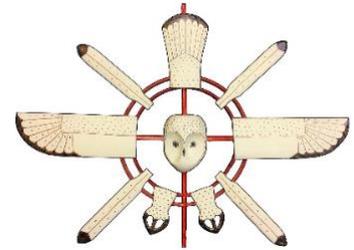
“maintaining critical infrastructure... and outlining how you will avoid the spread of COVID-19 and not endanger the lives of the communities in which you operate, of others who serve as a part of that infrastructure or the ability of that critical infrastructure to function.”

Failure to abide by either a 14-day self-quarantine upon arriving in Alaska, or submitting a Travel Protocol Plan for critical infrastructure workers could result in a \$25,000 fine or up to a year in prison.

SUGGESTED: Avoid absolutely all contact with local people and public spaces/surfaces during your stay in Alaska, unless you've successfully self-quarantined for a period of 14-days (meaning you haven't used shared restrooms/etc.) with people who arrived after you. If you need to make local purchases, call ahead and pay via credit card over the phone. Coordinate for delivery or pickup outside of a store or designated location – again, attempt to find ways to avoid contact such as signing receipts or passing credit cards to store staff. Get in and out of town as fast as possible. Remain in the boatyard unless it's critical to your business, failure to do so could put you in violation of your Travel Protocol Plan and create legal problems. Finally, diligently practice good hygiene.

You do NOT want to be the outsider photographed or seen around town in public spaces if this situation turns for the worst. Such actions could quite literally jeopardize your business, fishing career, and even personal health. Do not risk it, and make sure your crew does not place your business at risk either.

GRANT AVIATION



BULLETIN # 153F

APPLICABILITY: **ALL PILOTS**

DATE: 26 MAR 2020

SUBJECT: COVID-19 Non-resident Passenger Travel Restrictions

CONCERN: The following villages have mandated that any passengers travelling to their village **MUST be residents of their village**, until further notice. See the following chart for any exemptions:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Exemptions:</u>
Hooper Bay	YKHC Healthcare providers, Alaska State Troopers, US Marshalls to investigate and/or provide medical assistance to the community ONLY
Perryville	Healthcare officials ONLY
Tuntuliak	NONE
Kasigluk	NONE
Eek	NONE
Newtok	NONE
Chignik Lake	Healthcare officials ONLY
Kongiganak	NONE
Chefornak	Medical and other essential outside assistance, on an “as-needed” basis
Nightmute	Pass through only for fuel and must maintain distance from residents
New Stuyahok	Residents outbound for medical emergencies only
Nunam Iqua	Office of Children’s Services ONLY if needed in emergency
Alakanuk	Intervillage travel only when necessary

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Quinhagak	Emergency and Essential Public Service Personnel
Chevak	State Troopers, Health Officials, Airport Maintenance Personnel, ARUC Water & Sewer employees, AVEC linemen, UUI/GCI techs
Dillingham	Healthcare professionals, emergency responders, patients seeking medical treatment, law enforcement, pilots or other air carrier personnel engaged in essential services or moving passengers, mail or freight
Clarks Point	Health personnel, emergency responders, law enforcement, pilots delivering freight/mail
Atka	Essential personnel: teachers, law enforcement, health care providers <u>PILOTS NOT TO LEAVE THE A/C EXCEPT TO PERFORM ESSENTIAL DUTIES OR UTILIZE RESTROOMS.</u>
Kotlik	Cancer patients or serious medical conditions ONLY
Scammon Bay	Serious medical conditions ONLY.
Emmonak	Employees of Critical infrastructure businesses, OCS workers on emergency basis ONLY
Kipnuk	Medical appointments or emergencies, Medical personnel, emergency response teams/personnel, Law enforcement.

ACTION: Ops agents will verify the residency of any outbound passengers bound for the above destinations. ANY INTER-VILLAGE PASSENGERS MUST BE VERIFIED BY THE PILOTS!

EFFECTIVE DATE: 26 MAR 2020

COMMENTS/REMARKS: Contact Chris Barnes at chiefpilot@flygrant.com or on my cell at 907-351-7037.

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