

SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

FILE REFERENCE REPORT

Prepared by

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SUSITNA RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This file reference report is intended to provide insight into the studies and explorations that were conducted on the Susitna Hydroelectric Project and to provide practical details on the records management and retrieval system that has been established by the Alaska Power Authority. The Susitna Records Management System was established to protect and preserve the many records that were produced as a result of the State's investment in the project and to allow public access to these records. This report will provide information on how the records can be accessed and where the records are stored.

The Records Management System is primarily comprised of reports and data gathered during the three and one half years the Harza-Ebasco Joint Venture worked on the project, but efforts were made to include information in the system that was generated by state and federal agencies and independent contractors as early as 1948. Thus, while the vast majority of the information in the system represents data generated since early 1983, the system also includes a considerable amount of feasibility work performed by Acres American Inc. between the years 1980 and 1983, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1974 and 1980, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation prior to 1974.

The system contains considerable scientific and engineering data which has significant value to Alaska. In this regard, not only are the data available to the State if it decides to pursue the project in some form in the future, but the project itself significantly advanced the present day knowledge of the biologic, geologic, and hydrometeorologic setting of Southcentral Alaska.

The Susitna Project as currently envisioned would consist of two large dams located on the Susitna River in the uplands above Talkeetna. The project

would include an 870 foot high earth fill dam known as Watana and a 635 thin-arch dam at Devil Canyon. In tandem, the dams would be capable of producing 7.3 billion kilowatt hours of hydropower. Power would be brought to Fairbanks, Anchorage, and south to Seward and Homer by way of a high voltage transmission system which has already been partially constructed.

This two dam scheme is relatively new concept for developing the Susitna river potential. It was first proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in their report to Congress in 1976. The Alaska Power Authority adopted the concept after extensive investigations in the early 1980's. Investigations prior to those of the Corps of Engineers suggested other measures for harnessing the river's potential. Kaiser Engineers proposed a three dam scheme and a quasi private-state development in 1975. Even earlier, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation proposed a four dam scheme to include dams at Devil Canyon, Watana, Vee, and Denali. This proposal was actually transmitted to Congress in 1961, but the Secretary of Interior recommended no further action pending the Corps of Engineers findings on the massive Rampart hydropower proposal which was under active investigation at the time. Even earlier, studies by the Bureau of Reclamation in the latter 1940's suggested as many as twelve dams be built throughout the entire Susitna drainage basin. This latter study was only reconnaissance level, but it led to the more detailed studies and eventually, the four dam recommendation.

The level of effort that has been performed on Susitna over the years has generally been supportive of the present day two dam scheme. The Bureau of Reclamation proposal for four dams was prefeasibility as a whole, but the geotechnical investigations associated with the Devil Canyon project were of feasibility level. This included an extensive core drilling program at Devil Canyon, and preliminary field investigations at the Denali damsite. The Corps of Engineers investigations were at a prefeasibility level but they did conduct confirmation drilling at the Watana dam site as well as some additional drilling on the right abutment of the Devil Canyon dam site. The Corps of Engineers investigations were comprehensive in that the Corps

reviewed all of the dam configurations previously proposed by Kaiser, the Bureau of Reclamation, and others and ultimately concluded that the Devil Canyon/Watana combination, constructed in two stages - Watana first followed by Devil Canyon, was the economically and environmentally superior project. The Kaiser studies must be considered reconnaissance in scope as no new field work was conducted at their proposed damsites.

The Alaska Power Authority established jurisdictions over the project and contracted with Acres American Inc. in January of 1980 to review the economic and environmental feasibility of the project and to prepare the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license application. This phase of the project was accomplished over a three year period and was funded by a \$35 million appropriation from the Alaska Legislature. In order to insure objectivity, the Governor's Office was given the task of independently conducting an alternative energy assessment. Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Inc. was hired to perform this assessment and they concluded that the Corps of Engineers two-dam plan was indeed the superior alternative for satisfying the long term energy needs of the Railbelt area.

The Board of Directors of the Power Authority voted in the Spring of 1982 to pursue the FERC license to construct the project and hired the joint venture of Harza Engineering Company and Ebasco Services, Inc. (Harza-Ebasco) in January 1983 to initiate project design. A change in administration and a new Board of Directors for the Power Authority curtailed design activities as the world price of oil began to soften. A drop in oil price would decrease the State's revenue and hence its ability to finance the project. Concurrently, economic development in the State began to slow, as did the projected need-for-power forecasts. Thus, Harza-Ebasco was relegated the job of coordinating the overall licensing process while the State continued to review its financing options during this period of economic coalescence. Design was indefinitely postponed.

Since the State's ability to finance the project as originally proposed was becoming questionable, Harza-Ebasco investigated alternatives to reduce the large initial expenditure required for the two-stage, two-dam project. The result of this investigation was a recommendation to construct the two-dams in three-stages rather than two. By constructing the original first stage Watana Dam in two stages rather than one, the initial investment required for the project would be less. The remaining stages would be constructed after the initial stage was operational and producing revenues. The three stage project would be constructed as follows: stage 1 - Watana at approximately three-quarters total height, stage 2 - Devil Canyon at full height; and stage 3 - raising Watana to full height. The three stage concept was accepted by the Power Authority and a draft amendment to the FERC License was prepared and submitted to FERC and state and federal agencies.

The Power Authority had intended that the project construction would be financed through a combination of Revenue Bonds and State equity. However, as the price of oil dropped, surplus revenues needed for the State's equity contribution began to disappear. In February 1986 the Power Authority issued a finance plan that concluded that use of the earnings from the Permanent Fund was the only significant amount of money available to fund the State's portion of the project. By this time the State had expended approximately \$100 million during the project's licensing phase on exhaustive biologic, geophysical, hydrological, and economic investigations.

Based on the results of the finance plan, the Power Authority shifted its focus to the much more inexpensive Devil Canyon project as the first stage development of the two-dam scheme. Devil Canyon was found to be economically attractive as a stand-alone project and more environmentally benign than the larger Watana project. In addition, more than 75 percent of the data previously collected for the Watana project was directly applicable for use on the Devil Canyon project.

Despite the fact that the project represented the best long range energy option for the railbelt, in April 1986 the Board of Directors of the Power Authority decided to terminate the project. In doing so, the Power Authority directed Harza-Ebasco to prepare the Susitna project records for archives in such a manner that the State's \$135 million investment would be preserved to the maximum extent possible. To this end Harza-Ebasco developed the Susitna Records Management System.

With the reutilization of the information available in the system, it is estimated that it would be possible to secure a FERC license for the construction of the Devil Canyon project within a 30 month time frame. In view of the current load demand projections, the much larger Watana project would take longer to license. In any event, the vast majority of the information collected by the State, in consonance with the work previously performed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, can be directly applied to a renewed effort to construct the Susitna hydropower project. Once constructed, the project will provide a renewable source of energy for Alaska well into the next century.

OVERVIEW OF SUSITNA FILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Susitna Records Management System is composed of a group of independent files having a common computerized tracking and retrieval system. The Records Management System was developed through an extension of the independent filing/tracking systems utilized during the last three active years of the Project. The decision to continue the use of and expand the independent filing systems, rather than develop one integrated subject based file system, was based on a combination of budget concerns, the uncertainty in the types and numbers of records to be accumulated, the staff familiarity with the existing systems, and the benefits of utilizing the three years of data input, in substantially unchanged form. Although the use of separate filing systems for the various components of the Records System makes the identification and retrieval of information more cumbersome, the substantial cost

savings associated with the separate filing systems dictated their use. However, even though speed and convenience have been sacrificed for cost, the computerized tracking/retrieval system will permit access to all Susitna records, although each set of files will have to be retrieved separately.

The Susitna Records Management System was designed to preserve the data and reports generated during the Susitna investigations and make them accessible to the State of Alaska and other interested parties. The Records System is composed of three distinct parts:

1. Hard copy,
2. Microfiche, and
3. Computer index.

First is the hard copy. These are the reports, raw data, reduced data, field notes, computer printouts, prints, drawings, photographs, computer disks and tapes, and other forms of information compiled during the course of the investigations. Much of this information is one of a kind data that would be costly to reproduce if lost or discarded. The hard copy includes virtually all of the data in its original or finalized form that was created during the course of the Susitna investigations. Some of these data, in the form of completed reports, have been distributed to appropriate interested agencies and individuals.

The second element of the Records System is a microfiche backup of much of the original hard copy. Conceivably, it would be possible to microfiche virtually all of the hard copy in the system and then discard the hardcopy all together. However, in the event that the state decides to reactivate the Susitna investigations or elements of them, it would be extremely difficult and expensive for engineers to search the voluminous microfiche records and attempt to recreate appropriate sections. As such, the Power Authority has decided to microfiche as much of the data as practical and to store the hardcopy in the University of Alaska, Fairbanks archives for an indefinite

period. The microfiche can be used to recreate distinct elements of data as needed by the state or independent researchers, or the majority of the system could be recreated in the event that the original hardcopy is lost or discarded in the future. Since the state will discard all but one copy of the documents and data in the system, the microfiche backup will be the most appropriate source from which reproductions of individual documents or portions of data can be created for the general public or other interested parties.

The third element of the record system is the overall index and retrieval system. This can best be described as a computerized listing of all of the data and documents in the system. In general, the computerized listing identifies what is in the system and provides the keys necessary for location and retrieval. This is the element that gives order to the entire volume of information being preserved. Because of the sheer magnitude of data and reports generated during the course of the Susitna project, a computerized index and retrieval system is mandatory for efficient system use.

In summary, the system includes the original hardcopy, microfiche backup for much of the hardcopy, and a computerized system for data tracking and retrieval of information.

The records control system utilized for the project is based on a computer software program known as Rbase 5000. Rb5000 allows for input and storage of uniquely identifiable information not itemized or stored by specific subject matter. Subject matter, however, can be accessed by a keyword, title, or subject matter search. In fact this is the primary difference between the Susitna Records Management System and a traditional library-type system. A typical library generally segments records by subject matter or author. This procedure facilitates the limited search capability of the library. With the speed of the personal computer however, data which has been stored randomly can be easily searched thereby simplifying the task of structurally setting up the system. That is, data can be input without

regard to sequence; the computer, then can identify the data in the system and provide the necessary location information.

Several systems were considered before the Rb5000 program was selected. Of paramount concern was the fact that there was limited time and budget to effectively prepare a large quantity of records for archives. Concurrently, there was a need for a system that could manage massive amounts of records without a substantial amount of upfront sorting and, along the same line, to utilize as much of the existing document control system as possible. In order to develop a conventional system based on sequential listing of author and title, it would have been necessary to individually cross reference every single document that would be going into the system. It would have required a substantially larger staff than was budgeted. Rb5000 allowed for the random input of files, thereby saving countless man-hours of sorting and cataloging and also allowed substantial use of the three plus years of data input into the Harza-Ebasco document control system. The Rb5000 program allows searches by any number of criteria to create hardcopy inventories of like subjects. As such, the main advantage of the system is that it was economical to implement. The main disadvantage is that the subject matter is scattered throughout the system rather than in distinct locations for easy perusal and retrieval. On the other hand, there is little need for a researcher to confine a search to one physical location. The nature of the Susitna project is such that subject matter is discussed throughout such a broad range of documents that it would be difficult to physically locate individual subject matter in distinct locations. Thus the Rb5000 system is ideally suited to the Susitna Records Management System. An attempt has been made, however, to segment categories of documents for easy reference. A listing of the categories and status of the information in each is contained in the following section of this report.

The computerized retrieval system lends itself to segmenting blocks of records by individual categories. It is possible for instance to print out the titles of all documents contained in the system sorted by either date,

author, document number, or some combination of these variables. The print out could then be reviewed manually to locate desired information. A manual search is cumbersome and does not utilize the obvious advantage of the available computerized location and retrieval system. Its main advantages would be for individuals very familiar with the records system and for transmitting information to inquiring parties interested in a complete or specific listing of information in the system or system subset. Conversely, it may be desirable to produce copies of the titles of documents with very distinct subject constraints. As an example, the Power Authority may wish to make available a print out of information that would include all moose studies conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game during 1985. The computer would search all document titles and keywords for moose, for the year in which the studies were conducted, and by the author. The output would be a subset of the entire record system, but it would be of specific interest to certain parties.

The Susitna Records Management System is designed for use on the IBM PC or compatible system. The user of the system needs only a basic knowledge of the DOS operating system and how to enter the basic commands to initiate the Rb5000 system. The Rb5000 system itself is user friendly and is easy to use. Step by step instructions are provided on the use of the system in later sections of this report.

Principal file categories, contents, and location

In order to facilitate the storage and retrieval process, the files contained in the Susitna Records Management System have been divided into seven categories. The categories are based on physically similar types of documents. These file categories are as follows:

Documents

Correspondence

Data/Information
FERC Requests/Responses
Photographs
Maps/Drawings
Report Originals

Appendix A contains a summary of the location and disposition of records in the system as well as a contact list for the repositories. The table indicates where the hardcopy is located for each of the seven file categories and where microfiche is located. It also indicates which agencies maintain the Rb5000 software and copies of the database files.

A brief description of the contents of the data in the seven file categories is as follows:

Documents. This file category contains books, bound reports, or other information bound in a report format. In some instances a piece of correspondence may have been cited as a reference in a report. In such cases the correspondence was bound in a hard cover and was processed as any other 'formal' report (of course, the piece of correspondence also would be contained in the correspondence file category). The materials contained in this category are either project reports (those developed directly from project related activities), reports used as references in various project reports, or general reference materials.

The main repository of this file is the original microfiche in the Juneau archives. The Power Authority library, however, contains a complete hard copy set as well as a microfiche set and the University of Alaska, Fairbanks contains a partially complete hard copy set. In addition, many of the documents contained in this file can be also be found in the various libraries throughout the state. All of the documents in this file (with the exception of standard hardbound reference texts) have been microfilmed.

Correspondence. Included in this category are all letters, letter reports, or other forms of communication in which Harsa-Ebasco was a party or was copied. This category has been totally microfilmed and the hardcopy destroyed. Microfiche copies of this information will be retained at the Power Authority library and the State Records Center in Juneau.

Data/Information. This file contains all raw data, reduced data, calculations, cost estimates, field log books, subcontractor correspondence, report backup, and all other forms of data. The data medium consists of magnetic tapes, floppy disks, computer printouts, hand written notes and logs, and basic engineers calculations. It is one of a kind information that is on loan from the Juneau Archives and is being stored at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Most of the information in this file has been microfilmed (magnetic storage media, photos, etc. were, of course, not possible to film).

FERC Requests/Responses. This file contains all of the FERC requests for supplemental information and the Power Authority's responses. This is a very important file in that it contains the outstanding FERC questions and draft responses that were pending when the project was terminated. This file has been totally microfilmed for retention at both the Power Authority library and the Juneau Records Center.

Photographs. This file contains aerial photography of the Susitna River and of the proposed transmission line routes. The hardcopy, is being stored at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, on loan from the Juneau Archives, while the negatives are being stored in the climatically controlled vault of North Pacific Aerial Survey in Anchorage. The negatives generated for vegetative mapping are being stored by the U.S. Geological Survey (NICI).

Maps/Drawings. This file contains all of the original drawings and mylars of engineering drawings and land ownership maps. The originals are stored at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, on loan from the Juneau Archives. The original film is in the State Archives in Juneau. The Power Authority maintains the drawings on aperture cards.

Report Originals. This file includes the camera ready copy of project reports and distribution information. This file was not microfilmed. The hardcopy of this file is being retained at the Records Center in Juneau. In addition, the computer tapes and engineering drawing negatives are also retained at the Records Center.

All of the information included in the Records System is subdivided into one of these seven categories. This includes all of the Harza-Ebasco generated records as well as that of their subcontractors. To the extent that the information was readily available, the system also includes various categories of records from the Acres American, Inc. feasibility studies, and from previous studies by the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The only Susitna related records that are not in the system are the Power Authority's correspondence files, and restricted archaeological documents. The file code index for the correspondence files may be input to the system at a later date. The archaeological information not in the system consists mostly of maps, reports on sites of historic significance, and artifacts. This information is restricted in accordance with Federal Law (Federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act 1979, Section 9A). Approval to access this information must be obtained from the Chief of the Office of History/Archaeology, Department of Natural Resources, Anchorage, Alaska.

Except as noted above, the Susitna records have been allocated to storage in one of three locations. Information intended for storage in Anchorage would

be located in the Power Authority's library. In fact this is the main location from which interested parties can gain information on all aspects of the disposition and location of Susitna related information. In addition to the Power Authority library, soil and core samples will be stored in a Power Authority warehouse to be located in Eagle River.

Information stored in Fairbanks is housed in the Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska under the Polar Regions Archive section. The primary file category stored in the Rasmuson Library is the Data/Information file. This file contains massive volumes of original data that it is hoped can contribute to the research and educational needs of the University system. Hard copies of a majority of the project reports were also sent to the University Library.

Records located in Juneau are stored in either the State Archives system or in the State Records Center as appropriate. Those records contained in the State Archives are available to the general public although the information cannot be removed from the premises. Information contained in the Records Center is not available to the general public, however, individual requests for access to the data can be made to the Power Authority for their consideration. Records stored in the State Records Center are contained in cardboard boxes for a specified shelf life. At the end of a specified number of years the records will be destroyed unless the Power Authority requests that the retention period be extended.

COMPUTER OPERATING SYSTEM

System Overview

As discussed in a previous section, the database program chosen for the Susitna Records Management System is Rbase 5000. This program runs on an IBM or IBM compatible personal computer and requires approximately 15 MB of

disk space for the program and data associated with the Susitna Records Management System.

The Rbase 5000 program has a two-level hierarchy structure comprised of: 1) Databases and 2) Tables. At the first level, the Susitna Records Management System has been divided into two databases: DOCCONA and DOCCONB. Database DOCCONA contains those records which are anticipated to be accessed or searched frequently, by a wide range of researchers. Database DOCCONB contains those records of limited general interest but of importance to the Power Authority. By dividing the records into these two databases, the Power Authority can more easily and economically distribute Susitna data of widespread interest to selected repository locations.

At the second level, the Susitna Records Management System is divided into several Tables under each database. As previously discussed, the files in the Records Management System were divided into seven categories. Each of the seven categories has a corresponding Table in one of the two databases. Actually, the correspondence category has five corresponding Tables - one for each year 1983 through 1987. The remaining categories have only one corresponding table each. The following are the tables associated with each of the databases:

<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>TABLE</u>
DOCCONA	DOCLOG (Documents)
	DATA (Data/information)
	PHOTOS (Aerial Photographs)
	DWGS (Maps and Drawings)

<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>TABLE</u>
DOCCONE	CORLOG83 (1983 Correspondence)
	CORLOG84 (1984 Correspondence)
	CORLOG85 (1985 Correspondence)
	CORLOG86 (1986 Correspondence)
	<u>CORLOG87 (1987 Correspondence)</u>
	FERC (FERC Requests and Power Authority Responses)
	ORIGINL (Report Originals)
	ACRONYMS (Acronym listing)
	KEYWORDS (Keyword listing)

The Rbase 5000 program is a relational information management type program which stores information within a Table in defined columns and rows. This allows a researcher to sort or select data based on defined column and row constraints. The information retrieval command to define these constraints and select from a table is composed of four parts:

1. Select
2. From
3. Sort (Optional)
4. Where (Optional)

The format for this command is as follows:

SELECT _____ FROM _____ SORTED BY _____ WHERE _____

The SELECT statement identifies which columns of data are desired. The FROM statement identifies which Table is being queried. The SORTED BY statement identifies the order in which the data are to appear. This statement is optional; if it is not used, the data will appear in the order it exists in the database. The WHERE statement identifies the specific data being requested. This statement is also optional; if it is not used, all of the

data in the table will be selected. Specific uses of the information retrieval command will be discussed in detail in following sections.

The most cumbersome step in the process of developing an information retrieval command is formatting the SELECT statement. This is especially true when repetitive searches are required to isolate information. To eliminate the need to redefine the SELECT statement for each retrieval command, Rbase has a provision for developing a predefined SELECT statement. This predefined SELECT statement is called a REPORT and is permanently stored in the database. In addition to the advantage of having a predefined SELECT statement, the REPORT also permits a title, date, page numbering, and a paginated output. This provides a consistent format for presenting the results of a search or other inquiry. A listing of the REPORTS associated with each Table in the Susitna Records Management System is shown in Appendix B. The formats for these REPORTS are shown in Appendix C.

Database Searches - General

As discussed above, selecting and formatting data is accomplished using an information retrieval command. To simplify access to the information in the Susitna Records Management System using this command, REPORTS have been set up which contain predefined SELECT statements. Although a REPORT will automatically provide the SELECT statement and format the output, it will not, in itself, identify specific data within a database table - this requires a WHERE statement. In a WHERE statement one or more columns are targeted and the search constraints defined. As an example:

```
WHERE DATE** EQUALS 870101
```

targets the column DATE** and limits the data selected to those rows where the date equals January 1, 1987.

Although there are a significant number of possible data request formats, the following WHERE statement target columns are anticipated to comprise the primary database queries.

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>TARGET COLUMN</u>
DOCLOG (Documents)	Author Title Keywords
DATA	Company Descript (Description) Keyword
CORLOG (Correspondence)	Author Recipien (Recipient) Subject Task (Sequence)
PHOTOS	Descript (Description)
DRAWINGS	Title
FERC	Reqdate (Request Date) Subject Keywords
ORIGINL (Report Originals)	DCNO ** (Document Number)

Although these target columns will be the ones most commonly searched and are discussed in more detail in this report, the RBase 5000 program allows for substantial variability in search requests. It provides for this variability through the use of multiple WHERE statements. For example, the

first search listed above (asking for a particular author from the Table DOCLOG) can be constrained further by adding a WHERE statement for the DATE** column narrowing the search to a particular year. Multiple WHERE statements will be discussed in more detail in later sections.

In summary, the following general command format is used for most searches:

PRINT (REPORT) SORTED BY _____ WHERE _____

REPORT is a predefined SELECT statement for a particular Table and has a predefined output format (see Appendix C for the REPORT formats)

SORTED BY is an option. It is used to present the data in a specified order (eg. by number, title, author, date)

WHERE is also an option. It is used to limit the search to a specified data type and range (eg. date equals ___, author contains ___)

If no WHERE statement is used, all of the data in the associated Report Table will be selected and printed.

If no SORT statement is used, the data output will be in the order it appears in the computer file.

In defining the WHERE statement, one of two conditions will be used, "EQ" (equals) or "CONTAINS". When limiting a search by an integer column (eg. date, document number) the WHERE statement is defined using EQ. When limiting a search by a text column (eg. title, keyword) the WHERE statement is defined using CONTAINS. To determine whether the data in a column is an integer or text refer to the column listing for the specific Table being searched in Appendix D.

APPENDIX A

SYSTEM STORAGE BY FILE

File Contents	Location			
	Anchorage	Juneau	REC	Fairbanks
	APA	ARCH		UAF
Documents				
Hardcopy	X			X (part.)
Microfilm	X	X		X
Rb5000	X	X		X
Correspondence				
Hardcopy				
Microfilm	X		X	
Rb5000	X		X	
Data/Information				
Hardcopy				X
Microfilm	X	X		
Rb5000	X	X		X
FERC Requests/Responses				
Hardcopy			X	
Microfilm	X		X	
Rb5000	X		X	
Photographs				
Hardcopy				X
Microfilm				
Rb5000	X	X		X
Maps/Drawings				
Hardcopy				X
Aperture Cards	X	X*		
Rb5000	X	X		X
Report Originals				
Hardcopy			X	
Microfilm				
Rb5000	X		X	

Legend:

APA: Alaska Power Authority
Arch: State Archives
Rec: State Records Center

Notes:

Photograph negatives stored at North Pacific Areal Survey
Vegetative mapping negatives to be stored by U.S. Geological Survey
(NICI)

* Juneau will have reel film for the maps and drawings

REPOSITORY CONTACT LIST

- o State of Alaska, Department of Education
Archives and Record Management
141 Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Contact: Records Analyst
(907) 465-2276

Mail: P.O. Box C-0207
Juneau, Alaska 99811

- o Alaska and Polar Regions Department
Elmer E. Rasmuson Library
310 Tanana Drive
University of Alaska - Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1005

Contact: Archivist
(907) 474-7261

- o Alaska Power Authority
701 East Tudor Road
P.O. Box 190869
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0869

Contact: Librarian
(907) 561-7877

APPENDIX B

LISTING OF REPORTS

DATABASE - DOCCONA

<u>REPORT</u>	<u>TABLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
DATA1	DATA	Listing of Data/information files showing all columns associated with table DATA sorted by box number and file number*
DATA2	DATA	Listing of results from a data/information search showing all columns associated with table DATA sorted by box number and file number*
DOC1	DOCLOG	Document listing all columns associated with table DOCLOG sorted by document number or author
DOC2	DOCLOG	Listing of results of a document search sorted by document number or author
DWGS1	DWGS	Listing of drawing files (including maps) sorted by box number and drawing number, date, source, and title
PHOTO1	PHOTOS	Listing of aerial photographs and slides sorted by box number and file number

* The structure of both DATA1 and DATA2 are identical, the only difference between the two reports is the title. DATA2 is used to present the results of a search. DATA1 is used for a formal printout of the entire table contents.

DATABASE - DOCCONB

<u>REPORT</u>	<u>TABLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
ACRO1	ACRONYMS	Listing of all acronym affiliations in either database sorted alphabetically.
CORR83	CORLOC83	Listing of all project-related correspondence files during the year 1983 sorted by letter number
CORR84	CORLOC84	Listing of all project-related correspondence files during the year 1984 sorted by letter number

<u>REPORT</u>	<u>TABLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
CORR85	CORLOC85	Listing of all project-related correspondence files during the year 1985 sorted by letter number
CORR86	CORLOC86	Listing of all project-related correspondence files during the year 1986 sorted by letter number
CORR87	CORLOC87	Listing of all project-related correspondence files during the year 1987 sorted by letter number
FERC1	FERCH	Listing of all FERC requests/responses sorted by request date
KEY	KEYWORDS	Listing of keyword file sorted alphabetically
ORIGINL1	ORIGINL	Listing of report originals file available for reprinting showing document number, author, title and report date