

SCOMM

#3:6



Pouch V
JUNEAU ALASKA
99811

Alaska State Legislature

House

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

(907) 465-4951
or
(907) 465-3729

February 18, 1976

Mr. Michael Bradner
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Bradner:

The Select Committee on Education has had HB 619 under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee recommends it Do Pass with attached amendments and recommends it be referred to the Finance Committee.

HB 619 provides for the construction of high school facilities in all villages with more than thirty students. It is the Administration's first-phase answer to the Hootch case.

All costs are estimates, based on 150 square feet per student and \$200 per square foot. The Department of Education considers both costs and locations in the bill as only guidelines for Executive Branch action. Previous rural school construction has consistently exceeded the amounts authorized by bond issue, but the Department of Public Works hopes to cut the \$200 per square foot figure by changing the bidding cycle and stay within the budget.

The Committee considered allocation of funds by regional education attendance area (REAA) rather than by village, but in view of other pending legislation decided to leave the bill in its present form.

Respectfully,

Charles H. Parr
Chairman

CHP:jah
Enclosures

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: SELECT COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION

To: FINANCE HOUSE BILL No. 619

SENATE BILL No. _____

PAGE: _____

LINE: _____

Page 1:

Line 7- delete "\$19,900,000" and insert "\$20,400,000"

Line 14- delete "\$19,900,000" and insert "\$20,400,000"

Line 25- delete "\$19,900,000" and insert "\$20,400,000"

Page 2:

After line 19- insert a new line showing "Northway" in
the first column and "\$500,000" in the second
column

Page 3:

Line 8- delete "\$19,900,000" and insert "\$20,400,000"

Line 10- delete "\$19,900,000" and insert "\$20,400,000"

An Act providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$19,900,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing rural secondary school facilities, e.d."

COMMITTEE REPORT

2/6/76

HOUSE

FINANCE

Mr. Speaker:

Date _____

The ~~Committee~~ on SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION has had HB 619

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

(X) recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

() recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

(X) "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE Finance

COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

() "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____ Chairman

Introduced: 1/19/76
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 619

3967

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for the issuance of general obliga-
7 tion bonds in the amount of \$19,900,000 for the
8 purpose of paying the cost of constructing rural
9 secondary school facilities; and providing for an
10 effective date."

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

12 * Section 1. For the purpose of paying the cost of constructing rural
13 secondary school facilities, general obligation bonds of the state in the
14 principal amount of not more than \$19,900,000 shall be issued and sold.
15 The full faith, credit and resources of the state are pledged to the payment
16 of the principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on these
17 bonds. These bonds shall be issued under the provisions of AS 37.15 as
18 those provisions read at the time of issuance.

19 * Sec. 2. If the issuance of these bonds is authorized by the qualified
20 voters of the state, a special fund of the state to be known as the 1976
21 Rural Secondary School Construction Fund shall be established, to which
22 shall be credited the proceeds of the sale of the bonds described in sec. 1
23 of this Act except for the accrued interest and premiums. There is appro-
24 priated from the 1976 Rural Secondary School Construction Fund to the
25 Department of Education the amount of \$19,900,000. Unless reallocation
26 among the projects is determined to be necessary by the governor, the
27 proceeds of these bonds shall be allocated in accordance with the following
28 projects and estimates:

29

Location

Amount

1	Manokotak		\$1,300,000	+ 200,000
2	New Stuyahok		900,000	
3	Kongiganak		1,050,000	
4	Akiachak		1,260,000	
5	Kasigluk		1,110,000	
6	Kipnuk		470,000	1,000,000
7	Kwethluk		1,770,000	
8	Napaklak		960,000	
9	Napaskiak		1,020,000	
10	Quinhagak		1,170,000	
11	Tununak		1,080,000	
12	√ Nunapitchuk	43 students	1,290,000	
13	Kalskag		990,000	
14	Ambler		930,000	
15	Noatak		770,000	
16	Stebbins		1,050,000	
17	Pilot Station		1,050,000	
18	Kotlik		1,230,000	
19	Angoon		500,000	
20	Northway		500,000	

* Sec. 3. If the issuance of these bonds is authorized by the qualified voters of the state, the amount of \$69,650 or as much of that amount as is found necessary is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the state bond committee to carry out the provisions of this Act and to pay expenses incident to the sale and issuance of the bonds authorized in this Act. The amounts expended from the appropriation authorized by this section shall be reimbursed to the general fund from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds authorized by this Act.

* Sec. 4. The amount withdrawn from the Public Facility Planning Fund for the purpose of advance planning for the improvements financed under

1 this Act shall be reimbursed to the fund from the proceeds of the sale of
2 bonds authorized by this Act.

3 * Sec. 5. The question whether the bonds authorized in this Act are to
4 be issued shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state at the
5 next state general election and shall read substantially as follows:

6 Proposition

7 State General Obligation Rural Secondary School Construction

8 Bonds

20,400,000
\$19,900,000

9 Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the
10 principal amount of not more than \$19,900,000 for the purpose of
11 paying the cost of constructing rural secondary school facilities?

12 Bonds Yes []

13 Bonds No []

14 * Sec. 6. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
15 10.070(c).

LA01 0018 15.55 LA01 0040 15.59 02/13/76

TO: SANDRA
FROM NAN

Confirmation

PLEASE GIVE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO CHARLIE PARR.

FURTHER INFO ON 12 SCHOOLS IN 1972 \$16,000,000 BOND AUTHORIZATION (CHAPTER 195) DEPT OF EDU. PREPARED LIST (NOORVIK, TOGIAK, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, KIPNOK, KWETHLUK, PRICE OF WALES, ALUKANOK, BETHEL (ELEM. SCHOOL), NELSON ISLAND, ST. MARY'S, NONAPITCHUK, SAND POINT). BOND WAS PASSED "TO THE DEPT OF EDU FOR CONSTRUCTING & EQUIPPING STATE OPERATED SCHOOLS. THE "SPECIFIC USE TO BE DETERMINED BY GOVERNOR"". SOS OBJECTED TO LIST. THEY SENT PRIORITIZED LIST OF THEIR OWN. THE NEW SCHOOLS AUTHORIZED TO BE BUILT WERE BETHEL, NOORVIK, ALUKANOK, ST. MARYS, KIANA, SELAWIK, MT. VILLAGE, EMMONEK, ANIAK, NELSON ISLAND, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, PRICE OF WALES . NOT ALL OF THESE WERE FUNDED FROM CHAP. 195. THE FOLLOWING WERE FUNDED OUT OF CHP. 170: KIANA, SELAWICK, MT. VILLAGE, ANIAK & EMMONEK.

I.E. 1972 BOND AUTHORIZATION FUNDED 7 SCHOOLS.

FROM MIKE DAVIS EOM

16,000,000

FURTHER INFORMATION ON 12 SCHOOLS IN 1972 BOND AUTHORIZATION (CHAPTER 195)

DEPT OF EDUCATION PREPARED LIST (NOORUK, TOGLAK, ST LAWRENCE ISLAND
KIPNOK, KWETHLUK, PRINCE OF WALES, ALUKANOK, BETHEL (ELEMENTARY SCHOOL)
NELSON ISLAND, ST MARY'S, NUNAPITCHUK, SAND POINT). ~~THE~~ BOND WAS PASSED "TO
THE DEPT OF ED FOR CONSTRUCTING & EQUIPPING ~~SOME~~ STATE OPERATED SCHOOLS. THE SPECIFIC USE TO BE

SOS OBJECTED TO LIST. THEY SENT PRIORITIZED LIST OF THEIR OWN.

DETERMINED BY GOVERNOR

IN '74 PROJECTS WHICH

THE NEW SCHOOLS AUTHORIZED TO BE BUILT WERE

- BETHEL, NOORUK, ALUKANOK, ST MARY'S, KIANA, SELAWICK
- MT VILLAGE, EMMONEY, ANIAK, NELSON ISLAND, ST
- LAWENCE ISLAND, (PRINCE OF WALES GRAD)

~~THE~~ NOT ALL OF THESE WERE FUNDED FROM
CHAP 195 . THE FOLLOWING

WERE FUNDED OUT OF CHAPTER 170:

- KIANA, SELAWICK, MT VILLAGE,
- ANIAK, EMMONEY,

IE
HE HAD
THE ~~POWER~~ AUTHORITY
TO DETERMINE
THE SITES

IE 1972 BOND
AUTHORIZATION FUNDED
7 SCHOOLS

465
4951

The total amount listed for the projects was much below what it would actually cost to take care of all of them. Mr. Thompson said they would go as far as they could on the money issued through the bond but had estimated the total cost to accomplish all required to be closer to \$11 million.

Rep. Hackney asked if work would be done from within the villages or if it would be contracted out and Mr. Thompson said they were hoping it would be done within the communities. He said they weren't sure because the passage of a bill last year dividing up the unorganized borough said that the land and buildings shall belong to the State but it did not speak to who would do the construction. He said they could go to the Department of Public Works or could make a grant to an REAA Board but there was no legal basis for either.

Rep. Huntington said he was most concerned about the sewer and water act in the bush because if they were to meet the standards it set, more money would have to be found quickly or schools would be closed. He felt it was important to include operation costs and that which was necessary to meet full environmental standards when building a school. Rep. Parr said more detail would be brought out on this question when DPW testified.

Mr. Thompson said that if the grants were given to the REAA's they could reprioritize within their areas and determine where the money should go, to which repairs, etc. first.

Rep. Anderson asked how much it would cost to bring everything needed up to requirement and what the criteria was for determining which projects would be worked on first.

Mr. Thompson answered they had a complete list of needs amounting to approximately \$11 million and this list would be made available to the Committee.

There were no further questions on HB 620 and the Committee went on to HB 619.

Mr. Thompson did not have an opening statement so Chairman Parr began asking him questions from a prepared list.

Two of the villages (Kipnuk & Manokotak) had previously received appropriations but no construction had taken place. Rep. Parr asked if the appropriations being requested in HB 619 would be added to those already allocated. Mr. Thompson said they would be.

Rep. Parr asked about figures set aside for individual schools in very close proximity to each other. Mr. Thompson replied that each site was given a "planning figure" based on the number of students X the required footage per student. It did not mean two village requirements could not be combined into one building, the figures were for total planning purposes only. The plan

would provide secondary schooling for each 30 students but not every location would necessarily have to have grades through the 12th; residents may choose to have facilities for grades only through 10 and have the 11 and 12 graders participate in the boarding program. It would be left to the discretion of the individual villages.

Rep. Parr asked what the process would be if the REAA did not go through. Mr. Thompson replied that the specifications would be given to the Division of Buildings (a school to house X number of children, etc.) and the conventional process now used would be again used.

Rep. Parr asked about user input. Mr. the responsibility of educational specifications is that of the superintendent of the district. He then usually delegates it to a principal or an outside consultant. A planning committee would be set up in the village; including the school board, parents, students and staff. He did not feel very adequate pre-planning had taken place up until now in most cases. More people would be needed from the DOE to help plan these buildings if the REAA was not put into effect.

Mr. Holden was asked to speak. He spoke to the interface between the school project and the village (sewer and water), and how to develop a planning process to involve local people (whether you have REAA's with grants or with DOE/DPW, etc.). He felt a good job had not been done up to this time in these areas. He said there was no formal State process for doing capital improvements planning. He gave material to the Committee showing a plan the Governor has endorsed which would develop a facilities procurement planning process with the object being to put it in operation by January of 1977. He said that whether we have REAA's or not is not the question since it would take the REAA's a period of time to staff up in order to do educational work. He Briefly outlined present problems they hoped to correct with the Governor's planning process.

Mr. Holden said the number of contractors now is limited but with the advent of the native corporations and their ability to bond contractors there will be more contractors available. Presently contractors are overloaded, causing building costs to rise (because of time and the normal, undisputed contracting charges).

He then outlined what they were going to attempt to do: Each program agency would have its own mission and would develop its spending proposal on behalf of REAA. That proposal would be circulated through a coordinating agency so each agency affected could respond. DPW's job would be to build or make sure the REAA's built according to sets of rules and within the bonded amount. This was termed programmatic planning.

In addition the building agency (PW) is now required to develop a long-term cost analysis of each spending proposal; called life cycle costing. He went on to explain how life cycle costing works.

Mr. Holden said the Governor has sent HB 624 to the Legislature, a bill which will create a revolving fund for capital improvements. Such funds would become available for expenditure against capital improvements projects immediately after the Legislature approved a bond issue to go to the ballot. The fund would enable preliminary design, program planning & site evaluation to proceed prior to the bond vote in order that final design work can be completed prior to the construction season (thereby saving dollars since a construction season is not lost). The fund would be reimbursed from the successful bond sales containing projects on which the funds had been expended. The revolving planning having been reimbursed is then available for program and project planning for the succeeding biennium.

The Committee asked Mr. Holden specific questions on the new plan.

Rep. Ostrosky asked about the present cost per sq. ft. and how it would be affected by the new plan. Mr. Holden responded that by setting up a standard design criteria buildings now built for approximately \$150 to \$190/sq. ft. could be built for from \$95 to \$120/sq. ft. (the University had implemented such a plan and these were the figures proven after several years).

Mr. Holden explained how the process would work with REAA's and there was further input from Committee members on advantages of the new plan and questions on problems which might arise.

At 5:30 the Committee agreed to break until the following Tuesday when the Department of Health & Social Services and DEC would testify on the new regulations from H & SS and the village safe water act. Chairman Parr asked Mr. Holden to be present as well but he will be out of town; another DPW person would be present.



Pouch V
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SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

(907) 465-4951
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(907) 465-3729

MINUTES

February 10, 1976

Present: Parr, Ostrosky, Osterback, Hackney, Davis
(arrived 4:03) and Sullivan (arrived 4:30)

Absent: Swanson and Wallis (out of town) & Beirne

Testifying: Dr. Frank Pauls, Acting Director of the
Division of Public Health, Department of
Health and Social Services

Mr. Sid Heidersdorf, Acting Chief, Environ-
mental Health Section, Division of Public
Health

Mr. Jonathan W. Scribner, Director of Division
Water Programs, Department of Environmental
Conservation

Dr. Jerry Sargent, Village Safe Water Program,
Department of Environmental Conservation

Mr. Chris Roust, Facilities Coordinator, DOE

HB 619
and
HB 620

Chairman Parr called the meeting to order at 3:10 PM and
introduced Dr. Frank Pauls.

Dr. Pauls stated that the purpose of his appearance was to
briefly discuss the regulations that had been enforced in
reference to the general sanitation of primary and secondary
schools and also to clarify several points in reference to
proposed regulations (amending old regulations to bring them
up to date). These are those that deal with the environmental
health aspects of the schools: water, waste disposal, fire
safety, lighting and disease control measures. Major concern
is prevention. Regulations are those which will help them
break the chain of infection found in community and rural
areas. He felt the regulations were not too stringent- were
based on national standards.

Dr. Pauls introduced Mr. Heidersdorf who stated the regulations
proposed were advertised and comments had been invited. Instead
of having the proposed regulations go into effect 30 days after
public notice, the Division will hold public hearings because
of the responses received requesting them.

Rep. Hackney asked where the hearings would be held. Mr. Heidersdorf responded, possibly in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. Four hearings were requested with specific requests for hearings in Fairbanks and Anchorage.

Rep. Hackney asked why hearings would not be held in the bush communities since it affected them more. He suggested three major parts of the state hold hearings and bring people in to them. Mr. Heidersdorf said that suggestion could be explored, that they were open to suggestions and the areas mentioned were not absolutes.

Dr. Pauls clarified that in the Department of Health and Social Services they were concerned with the water that comes from the tap and how it is then handled. The Department of Environmental Conservation established regulations for the water supply systems and waste disposal systems.

Rep. Parr said, then the Department of H & SS insists that water as it comes out of the tap must meet certain specifications but is not responsible for wells or disposal. Mr. Heidersdorf said the regulations do not change the requirements for water but are more specific in some areas. They took a comprehensive set of regulations (from Wash. or Penn.) and modified them for the purposes of discussion. They were definitely open to changes and expect it to be at least another three months before the regs. become final.

Rep. Parr asked what the primary health hazards are to children, particularly in bush areas, which must be considered. Mr. Heidersdorf answered they included any disease transmitted through water and food; hepatitis, bacterial food-borne infections (also found in water), staphylococcal, dysentery, etc.

Dr. Pauls emphasized the importance of adequate water supply in schools to provide adequate hand-washing facilities. He called the human hand the most dangerous instrument; hand to mouth contamination. Proper sanitation of individuals and dishes being most important, and stressed that a personal hygiene program (which students would continue in their homes) must go hand in hand with a clean water supply.

Rep. Osterback felt the hearings should be held after the REAA Boards were elected on February 24 so the input from these people could be considered.

Rep. Ostrosky brought out the point that the new village safe water systems should remain consistent with the school construction; both school and villages should have adequate facilities in order to accomplish health standards being aimed for. She also spoke to the uniform standards; felt they were not useful in some areas because of the diverse environments within the State. She felt the standards should be attuned to the local needs.

Mr. Heidersdorf said some regulations were proposed with the idea of having a starting point, something to discuss. They were faced with the problem of one set of regulations covering communities with higher populations as well as bush communities. He said they felt they could not have two sets of standards but will acknowledge that conditions vary - that is why the exemptions (page 10 of regulations) were added. They had, for example, taken a strong stand that any new school must have water (in order to up-grade). That did not mean necessarily the full compliment of water to provide flush toilets, etc. but at least storage tanks.

Rep. Parr felt that if something was essential to the health and safety of the students it was up to them (DEH) to say so and it was up to the Division of Buildings to say how much it would cost and the legislatures job to decide where the money would come from.

Rep. Osterback asked what they planned to do if a water test proved so poor that they did not have facilities to purify it? Dr. Pauls said it depended on the type of impurification: minerals, bacteriological, etc. If it were minerals the water would have to be treated accordingly and if it were bacetriological, heavy chlorination would be required (or a boiling requirement).

Mr. Scribner testified next on water and sewer systems.

Rep. Parr said it was his understanding that in the fall of 1974 SOS signed an agreement with DEC to conduct an inventory of water and sewer facilities in all rural schools and that upon completion of the inventory SOS was to try to get the money needed to up-grade facilities and if they could not do so the schools would be closed. As far as Rep. Parr could find out, the inventory had not been completed.

Dr. Sargent, with the VSW Program said both he and Mr. Scribner had been concerned with the schools and their relationship with this agreement. Because the transfer of the schools from SOS took place at that time, the money for the position to conduct the survey was not requested by SOS and because the regions which would be administering the schools were not yet staffed, he felt SOS did not wish to go forward with the program; DEC's budget request for the project was not approved so it was never carried out.

Rep. Parr felt that in spite of the change in administering the school program it should have been carried out (the previously signed agreement) since the agreement was signed 8 months before the change with SOS took place.

There was further disucssion on the agreement.

Dr. Sargent said that since the inventory was not done his people did not know, specifically, at this time which schools

did not have adequate water and sewer facilities. A telegram listing 55 schools which required upgrading (at the cost of \$11 million) was referenced but what the list was based on was not known; probably visits by field staff and by PH and upon requests from people at the schools in the villages.

Rep. Parr asked how many villages now have adequate water systems (VSWP). Mr. Scribner said three of the villages with completed VSW facilities, combined with the schools, are Selawic, Alakanuk, and Mulato. Others being worked on are Northway, Chevak, Pitkas Point, Koyukuk and Beaver. These will be combined with schools but were done independently (expected completion this summer).

Dr. Sargent said the VSW Program has taken on the responsibility of keeping (taking) a periodic inventory on the village systems. The information would be available soon and they hoped to eventually be able to monitor each village and bank the data for immediate accessibility.

Rep. Parr asked what the cost was of getting such an inventory (by mid-summer)? Dr. Sargent said they had not separated the inventory from other items being coordinated with VSW, PHS, EPA and the Regional corporations. They said one man with travel, etc. (2-3 years designing system and making contacts) is being funded but it is so complex that it probably would not be completed by the end of the fiscal year, but may be. The exact cost is not known; will depend on how it is finally done and whether they can use existing data.

Rep. Ostrosky asked that since there are three known systems (VSW, EPA Demonstration and PHS System) would it be possible to have an inventory from each of the three so it wouldn't be necessary to do so much traveling. Dr. Sargent said they (the other two) did not have adequate information for their purposes.

Rep. Ostrosky asked if it was feasible to have the legislature or a department to take the responsibility of following up on operation and maintenance. Dr. Sargent said there was money from DEC for VSW projects for this year, but they would need assistance later (a State program, federal and state combined, etc.?) and it had not been resolved how this would be handled in the future. DEC has an interim budget to keep the VSW program going in the meantime. He said training personnel is expensive and more technical than one would imagine.

Rep. Davis asked about the possibility of using REAA (village) people and Dr. Sargent said they definitely would do this; that special personnel should come from the villages (non-profit personnel more likely would be used). Health service organizations are now getting acquainted with villagers and hope to utilize their services.

Rep. Parr made the point that it was important to not duplicate efforts (systems) in the villages. Dr. Sargent said there will be some wasted effort if a project is approved for a village and at another time for a school but they have to weigh the cost of not having facilities, even for the village, during the interium of the added project being approved and developed. They would hope to be able to tie the systems together.

Rep. Parr said as he understood it the Governor's DPW bill would tie all systems (water, elect., etc.) together for construction at one time to save time and money. Dr. Sargent said DPW had not made it clear at this time how DEC would work into this proposal (a clearing house for information?).

Rep. Parr asked if, as proposed, they could close schools if the regulations are not met; what is DEC's position on this? Mr. Scribner answered that if they could not provide safe water for schools it was their position that they be closed, or immediate positive steps be taken to get safe water to them.

Rep. Parr asked how much money was being proposed (how many villages being considered) to do VSW projects in for the coming fiscal year. Mr. Scribner said they were proposing \$1 mil. in this bond issue for VSW programs. This was a small amount designed to carry them through until the information is available and decisions could be made on where to go in the future. Two villages would be considered for this \$1 million; villages had not yet been selected.

Rep. Parr asked for an approximate figure if a complete facility is put in a village. Dr. Sargent said for an average village of 110 people the cost was \$340,000 for full range requirements to be met. Cost increase was expected at the rate of 15-25% per year. This did not mean pipes to the houses, etc. but just a complete central facility.

Dr. Sargent briefly went over the Water Supply Regulations distributed to committee members.

Testifying next was Chris Roust. Rep. Parr stated that Roust had information on the village sites choosen for water and sewer up-grade. All the Committee had been informed of was that this could be done for \$11 million (ref. telegram naming villages) but the Governor's budget called for \$2 million.

Mr. Roust said a coordination of the budget submittal was a last minute effort when DOE took over budgeting process. Mr. Lee Hayes was working for SOS and is now in Mr. Roust's office and had compiled the list of villages from existing information in that office plus input from reports of H&SS and the DEC when problems were indicated as well as from first hand experience. A typical estimate per village installation was \$100,000. They had intended to ask for \$11 million, using this list plus others which would come to their attention, but the Governor cut it to \$2 million and it would be difficult to decide which villages had a

higher priority and should receive the facilities. They would have to go on the basis of the health inspections but did not have specific enough information at this time to make the decision; are trying to get SOS files for additional input.

Mr. Roust said the number of requirements (villages) was for new systems and did not include up-grading existing ones.

Rep. Parr asked what the reasons were for giving the number of 31 students, as opposed to fewer or more, as a school building requirement. Mr. Roust did not have that information; he felt it was an average used for budgetary purposes.

Mr. Roust said their submittal listed burned schools, replacement of. In the original submittal they were listed separately in an Emergency School Fund because of the State's self-insurance policy of \$66,000 per school per year and above that there is a replacement value insurance policy which means they will pay for replacement of buildings as they were built. If a school was built 20 years ago they would only replace it up to that cost but in the 20 year period the (replacement) cost of a facility would be greatly increased because of code up-grades, etc. He felt they might have to add 2% to rebuild a facility. They had asked for an amount of money to be used as a revolving fund for replacing a facility with modern standards to prevent having unhoused students in the interium* The three facilities mentioned were used as an example-a basis for funding requirement-in their submittal. However, the Budget Review Committee took out the Emergency School Fund aspect and just funded those three projects; which will probably not require that amount to replace, and if the submittal goes through they will have to ask for a revised program.

There was further discussion on insurance costs and the policy, figures given in the breakdown, on details of the revolving fund mentioned, and the Cost Compensation procedure now used by the University.

Rep. Parr said some of the villages where new high schools are recommended have BIA elementary schools. He asked if a new high school would be separate or attached to the present BIA structure. Mr. Roust said generally it would be a separate structure; usually there isn't enough land at the BIA site and is a different type of construction. If there was a fairly modern facility they would look into it closely.

Rep. Parr asked, besides the 19 schools indicating a range 31 students, if they have a prioritized list to be added if the size of the bond issue was increased. Would they go down the list of 21 to 30 students range? Roust answered affirmatively; no other standards to use at this time.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 PM

/jah

* Between bond issues.

Department of Education Position Paper

Agency Comments for House Bill #619

House Bill #619 "an Act providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$19,900,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing rural secondary school facilities; and providing for an effective date.

Background

With the beginning of Statehood the Department of Education endorsed a secondary school program calling for the creation of Regional Boarding Schools to be located throughout the state. This concept was found to be unsatisfactory and the concept of Area High Schools was adopted. In 1970 many smaller secondary schools were constructed that provided a residential secondary program in villages having fifty (50) to a hundred (100) students.

In 1972 this concept was further developed with the construction of additional Area High Schools throughout the state.

In 1974 this program was further expanded and still more Area High Schools were provided in rural communities wishing residential secondary programs. Some of the schools provided by this program are in the construction process at this time and are scheduled for completion during 1976.

The Hootch Case contends that the state has failed to provide residential secondary educational programs in the Unorganized Borough; that this failure is in effect a denial of the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment. In effect that the State has practiced discrimination in the establishment of resident secondary programs. While this case is still in litigation this bill would provide for phase one of a two phase program, that would provide a solution to this contention.

What the Proposed Legislation Would Do

The proposed legislation would provide secondary school facilities in nineteen communities of the Unorganized Borough which have elementary schools but do not now have secondary schools, thus all communities in the Unorganized Borough with thirty or more secondary students would have access to a residential school program.

These nineteen communities are among those included in the Hootch Case. They represent those communities having thirty or more secondary students.

Special Problems

The Department of Education recommends that on Page 1, Line 12, Section 1, that the purpose be changed from "of paying the cost of constructing rural secondary school facilities," to read "of paying the cost of acquiring, constructing and equipping rural secondary school facilities." This change would provide for meeting the needs of particular communities where remodeling and equipping an existing facility represent the preponderance of the need.

There is a possibility of problems arising by the establishing specific amounts for each location, page 2, Lines 119, section 2. This is especially true when the effects of Senate Bill #568 (should it pass) are considered. SB #568 provides the most just and equitable system for establishing project costs and the distribution of funds.

DOE Position

The State Board and the Department of Education are committed to the policy of providing secondary programs to all students throughout the state.

The Department of Education supports this proposed legislation as being the most direct method of meeting the resident secondary school facility needs of those communities having thirty (30) or more secondary students.

Other Groups that Have an Interest in the Legislation

Department of Law; Department of Public Works, Alaska Federation of Natives, Rural CAP, Alaska Legal Services, and the Alaska Unorganized Borough School District.



Pouch V
JUNEAU ALASKA
99811

Alaska State Legislature House

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

(907) 465-4951
or
(907) 465-3729

Tuesday, February 12, 1976

Additional Folder Contents: (HB 619)

Two letters from architects- W.S. Wellenstein & Tom Huntington
Environmental Conservation Codes; Chapter 80, Drinking Water
List of 55 villages scheduled for water & sewer up-grade

Juneau, Alaska
February 4, 1976

Commissioner Francis S. L. Williamson
Department of Health and Social Services
State of Alaska
Pouch H-06F
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner Williamson:

At a recent meeting of the Juneau Section of the Alaska Chapter of the AIA, your proposed changes and regulations under Title 7, Schools, was discussed and the members have instructed me to prepare the following comments for your consideration.

These regulations appear to have a profound influence on school construction. These appear to provide much higher standards than required in many areas and could cause a tremendous financial burden on the State or local school districts. In many areas in the bush especially, the remoteness of these may dictate a simple but adequate system. They would not be able to meet these high standards. Some of the systems would require quite a bit of sophistication which would mean a greater demand for technical skills than are presently available. We question some of these regulations which do not appear to take into account the cost of the wastefulness of such mandatory requirements. To point out just a few examples, we offer:

.092B Let us assume that the Alaskan student needs more space in a typical classroom than the rest of the nation but the wording of this paragraph would also cover lecture halls which generally need a minimum of 7 sq. ft. per person and the proposed 25 sq. ft. would appear quite wasteful.

.092E Here we feel that a much better definition of service areas should be given since there may be times when service areas would be more practicably carpeted.

.092F The insect screen requirement in much of the northern areas would be stopped up from freezing and make the ventilation inoperable, at times even collapsing a hood.

.092H Appears to affect all storage rooms and it has been our experience that many of the school administrators request some cold storage areas.

.092I Requires panic hardware and outswinging doors neither of which is generally required in a low occupancy level.

Commissioner Francis S. L. Williamson

February 4, 1976

Page 2

.092J We question the requirement of hooks and shelves in toilet rooms. Generally the students are excused from classes for the use of these facilities and do not require hooks or shelves.

.092K We feel is a grossly excessive and energy wasteful requirement. Requiring one-fifth of the area to be in glass is much higher than other existing standards that we know of and would cause a considerable amount of energy loss. Some days in some areas it could cause an undue energy gain which would further tax the mechanical ventilating system. You are in effect requiring one full wall of a classroom to be window. Let us take, for example, a 30' x 25' classroom with 9' ceilings and 3' sill. The window requirement here would be 150 sq. ft. or a 6' x 25' window effectively covering one end of the room.

In the mechanical area, these would in reality require a forced air ventilating system with humidity control and we might add rather high humidity requirements for the colder regions. We feel that by making this mandatory for all situations, the regulation again would result in excessive cost.

With all the challenges that Alaska faces, might it not be better considered to bring up the existing substandard schools rather than institute excessive requirements that are costly to administer, construct and operate.

Sincerely,

Tom Huntington

TITLE 18. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

18 AAC 80.010

18 AAC 80.020

CHAPTER 80. DRINKING WATER

SECTION

- 010 Alaska Drinking Water Standards
- 020 Source and Source Protection
- 030 General Practices Required
- 040 Water Treatment and Disinfection
- 050 Sampling and Analysis
- 060 Examination of Water
- 070 Reports and Records
- 080 Compliance
- 090 Public Notice of Noncompliance
- 100 Plan Review
- 110 Penalties
- 120 Maximum Contaminant Concentrations
- 130 Definitions

DRAFT
OCT. 28, 1975

18 AAC 80.010. ALASKA DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (a) No person may make available, permit, allow, or cause the use of any water from the distribution system of a public water system which contains contaminants in excess of the "Maximum Contaminant Concentrations" in section 120 of this chapter. The department may waive a requirement for public water systems if such waiver does not affect the health of the consumers.

(b) No person may make available, permit, allow, or cause the use of any water from the distribution system of a public water system which contains fecal contamination, fiberglass, asbestos, metal bits, or other deleterious or foreign material.

(Eff. __/__/__, Register __)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.020 (10)(A)
AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)
AS 46.03.050
AS 46.03.070

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100

18 AAC 80.020. SOURCE AND SOURCE PROTECTION. No person may permit, allow, or cause pollution or contamination to enter a public water system.

(a) Requirements for water wells are as follows:

(1) A well exposed to flooding shall be constructed with provisions for sealing the well or vents when flood waters threaten to contaminate the well.

(2) The surface, ten feet in all directions around the well, shall be sloped to drain away from the well. The department may require an impervious surface, extending at least two feet in all directions from the well.

- (3) A well pit is prohibited.
- (4) Newly constructed or reworked wells shall be flushed of sediment and disinfected by techniques approved by the department before use.
- (5) Drain pipes from a well house to a sewerage system are prohibited.
- (6) All well piping, pumps or other equipment exposed to vehicular traffic shall be protected with curbs, posts, or other barriers.
- (7) Requirements for cased water wells are as follows:
 - (A) All well casings shall have a sanitary seal.
 - (B) A well shall have its casing terminate at least 12 inches above ground level or level of the well house floor.
 - (C) The annular open space outside the well casing shall be filled with a watertight cement grout, sealing clay, bentonite, or equivalent to a minimum depth of ten feet below the ground surface.
 - (D) The well casing shall be sealed off from aquifers containing water of undesirable quality.
- (8) For driven wells, the department may require the annular open space outside the suction line to be filled with a watertight cement grout, sealing clay, bentonite or equivalent to a minimum depth of ten feet below the ground surface.
 - (b) No person may, in the watershed of a surface or subsurface water supply, engage in any activity which may pollute or contaminate that water supply. Prohibited activities may include the discharge of wastewater, either treated or untreated, and the deposition of solid waste.
 - (c) Upon written notice from the department, a person who owns or is responsible for any well abandoned or not in use, any hole, either drilled, augered, or jetted, for the purpose of subsurface exploration or sampling, any cathodic protection well, or any form of excavation which may allow or cause contamination of the groundwater, may be required to seal, protect, or fill up the well, hole, or excavation as directed.
 - (d) No person may construct, install, maintain or operate a surface or subsurface water source unless the separations in Table A, measured horizontally in feet, are maintained. Where the department determines that soil conditions do not provide adequate protection against contamination of the source, greater separation may be required. If the water systems are adequately protected by techniques approved by the department, these distances may be reduced.

TITLE 18. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

18 AAC 80.030
18 AAC 80.050

(e) The department may require a person who owns or operates a public water system serving 100 or more persons to have an approved emergency plan, developed in accordance with guidelines issued by the department. This plan shall contain, but not be limited to, a program for supplying safe drinking water in the event of earthquake, fire, flood, avalanche, landslide, freeze-up, power or equipment outage, pressure loss, source failure, or other disaster which may disrupt water service.

(f) The department may require a person who owns or operates a public water system serving 100 or more persons to submit a system master plan. This plan shall be at a suitable scale and shall show, at least, the correct location, size and type of all pipe, valves, and fire hydrants, and the location of all sources of water, treatment works and pumping facilities.

(In effect before 7/28/59)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.020 (10)(A)
AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)

18 AAC 80.040. WATER TREATMENT AND DISINFECTION. (a) No person may operate, maintain, make available, permit, cause or allow the use of sub-surface water in a public water system without continuous disinfection by techniques approved by the department. The department may waive this requirement for a public water system serving less than 300 persons.

(b) No person may operate, maintain, make available, permit, cause or allow the use of surface water in a public water system without continuous filtration and disinfection by techniques approved by the department.

(c) If chlorination is used for disinfection in a public water system, no person may operate, maintain, make available, permit, cause or allow the use of any water that does not maintain a total chlorine residual of at least 0.1 mg/l throughout the distribution system.

(d) If a public water system is fluoridated, the owner or operator of that water system shall provide fluoride concentrations in the range of 0.9 mg/l to 2.4 mg/l, and as far as practicable, maintain an optimum concentration of 1.2 mg/l.

(In effect before 7/28/59)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)
AS 46.03.070

18 AAC 80.050. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. A person who owns or operates a public water system shall make, or cause to be made, sampling and analysis of the water at representative points, approved by the department, for water quality parameters at frequencies listed below. The frequencies listed are the minimum required; the department may require an increased frequency or additional monitoring for a contaminant listed in section 120 of this chapter if such contaminant is likely to be present.

(a) Initial sampling and analysis for public water systems shall be performed no later than the dates specified in Table B.

TABLE A - SEPARATIONS
(Measured horizontally in feet)

Water System	Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Sewage Pump Stations Sewer Line Manholes and Cleanouts	Community Sewer Lines Other Potential or Actual Source of Pollution or Contamination	Private Sewer Lines
Public, serving more than 25 persons	200	200	200
Public, serving 25 or less persons	150	100	75
Private	100	75	25

(In effect before 7/28/59)

AUTHORITY

AS 46.03.020 (10)(A)
AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)
AS 46.03.020 (10)(D)
AS 46.03.050
AS 46.03.070
AS 46.03.800
AS 46.03.810

18 AAC 80.030. GENERAL PRACTICES REQUIRED. (a) No person may construct, install, maintain, permit, cause, or allow a cross connection in a public water system.

(b) The department may require a person to install, maintain and test an approved backflow prevention device on the service line to, or at other locations in, a sewage treatment works, hospital, mortuary, laboratory, food processing facility, irrigation or fire protection system, or other facility determined by the department to have a high potential for cross connections.

(c) The department may require the owner, operator, or other persons responsible for the operation or maintenance of a public water system serving 100 or more persons to be examined and certified by the department to be competent to operate or maintain that system.

(d) The department may require a person who owns or operates a public water system serving 100 or more persons to have an approved comprehensive plan, developed in accordance with guidelines issued by the department. This plan shall contain, but not be limited to, a program to meet projected needs for future population growth, a schedule for conducting sanitary surveys, an inventory of any existing deficiencies, and a schedule to correct deficiencies.

TITLE 18. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

18 AAC 80.050

TABLE B - INITIAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Analyses	Systems serving 1000 or more residents.		Systems serving more than 25 and less than 1000 residents.		Systems serving less than 25 residents or non-resident populations.	
	Surface Source	Subsurface Source	Surface Source	Subsurface Source	Surface Source	Subsurface Source
Inorganic Chemicals (listed in section 120)	12/31/77	12/31/77	12/31/78	12/31/78	12/31/79	12/31/79
Organic Chemicals (listed in section 120)	12/31/77	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required
Coliform Bacteria	6/30/76	6/30/76	6/30/76	6/30/76	12/31/76	12/31/76
Color	6/30/76	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required
Turbidity	6/30/76	Not Required	6/30/76	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required
Gross Alpha Radioactivity	12/31/77	12/31/77	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required
Chlorine Residual	6/30/76	6/30/76	6/30/76	6/30/76 (if added)	12/31/76	12/31/76 (if added)
Fluoride (if added)	6/30/76	6/30/76	6/30/76	6/30/76	12/31/76	12/31/76

18 AAC 80.070. REPORTS AND RECORDS. (a) A person who owns or operates a public water system shall retain the following records, and make reports to the department with the following frequencies on forms and in accordance with instructions furnished by the department. Upon request, the department may waive all or part of this requirement.

(1) Records of inorganic chemical, organic chemical, and radio-activity analyses shall be submitted within one month after each analysis is completed, and shall be permanently retained.

(2) Records of coliform bacteria, turbidity, color, chlorine and fluoride analyses for public water systems serving 1000 or more persons shall be submitted by the tenth of each month for the month previous, and shall be retained for the preceding five year period.

(3) Records of coliform bacteria and turbidity analyses for public water systems serving less than 1000 persons shall be submitted by the tenth of each month for the month previous, and shall be retained for the preceding five year period. Records of chlorine and fluoride analyses for public water systems serving less than 1000 persons shall be retained for the preceding five year period.

(4) Records of daily water consumption, daily treatment chemical quantities used, equipment failures, chemical spills, any system malfunction and corrective action, and any written consumer complaint for public water systems serving 1000 or more persons shall be submitted by the tenth of each month for the month previous, and shall be retained for the preceding 10 year period.

(5) Records of well logs, as-built plans and specifications, engineering reports, and any public notice of noncompliance shall be submitted within thirty days after completion of construction, the report, or action, and shall be permanently retained.

(b) A person who owns or operates a public water system shall immediately notify the department if coliform contaminants are present in a single standard sample, and shall continue notification daily until no coliforms are present in two consecutive samples.

(In effect before 7/28/59)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)

18 AAC 80.080. COMPLIANCE. A person who owns or operates a public water system shall be required, upon written notification from the department that the water system does not meet a provision of this chapter, to furnish the department with a written plan of proposed compliance. The plan of proposed compliance shall be submitted within 15 days from receipt of the notice and shall be subject to department approval. The compliance plan shall include but not be limited to, a complete definition and analysis of all factors causing the system to be in noncompliance, a program to bring the system into compliance, and a time schedule for the proposed program.

(In effect before 7/28/59)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)
AS 46.03.130

18. AAC 80.090. PUBLIC NOTICE OF NONCOMPLIANCE. Upon notification by the department, a person who owns or operates a public water system shall give public notice to consumers served by the system if the system is in noncompliance with any requirement of this chapter.

(a) The public notice shall state, at least, what is in noncompliance and if a quantitative limit has been exceeded, what the limit is and at what level the water system has been operating, and an explanation of the public health significance of the items in noncompliance.

(b) The public notice shall be disseminated by publication in newspapers, by radio or television broadcast, by inclusion in water bills, or by other methods, and at frequencies approved by the department.

(c) If there is an imminent or present hazard to the health of persons consuming the water, the owner or operator shall give immediate public notice of the specific hazard, and of protective measures to be taken by the consumer.

(Eff. __/__/__, Register__)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)

18 AAC 80.100. PLAN REVIEW. No person may construct, install, alter, modify, renovate, improve or enter into a contract to construct, install, alter, modify, or improve a public water system or any part thereof without prior written approval from the department. Upon request, the department may waive all or part of this requirement for public water systems serving less than 100 persons.

(a) Approval shall be based on, but not limited to, complete engineering reports, plans and specifications prepared, signed and sealed by a professional civil engineer registered in the State of Alaska. If construction has not commenced within two years from date of department approval, the plans and specifications shall be resubmitted. The engineering reports and plans shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) Results of analyses required by section 050(a) of this chapter, when developing new sources of water.

(2) Data showing the capability of a water supply source to meet water consumption needs.

(3) Location of each proposed or existing wastewater treatment and disposal system, sewage pump station, sewer line manhole and cleanout, sewer line, fuel oil or gasoline storage tank, or any other potential or actual source of pollution or contamination within 500 feet of a proposed water source.

(4) The name, address and statement of responsibilities of the water system's owner, operator or other persons responsible for operation and maintenance.

(5) Evidence of having applied to the Department of Natural Resources for a right to appropriate water as required by AS 46.15.040.

(6) Evidence of having applied to the Department of Commerce, Alaska Public Utilities Commission for a certificate of public convenience and necessity as required by AS 42.05.221.

(b) The department shall adopt guidelines by which engineering reports, plans and specifications are to be reviewed and approved.

(In effect before 7/28/59)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)

18 AAC 80.110. PENALTIES: A person who violates any provision of this chapter is punishable by the appropriate penalties contained in AS 46.03.760(a) and AS 46.03.790. These penalties include the possibility of a maximum punishment by fine of not more than \$25,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both. Each unlawful act or each day of violation may constitute a separate offense.

(Eff. __/__/__, Register__)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.760 (a)
AS 46.03.790

18 AAC 80.120. MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATIONS. No person may make available, permit, allow or cause the use of any water from the distribution system of a public water system which contains contaminants with concentrations in excess of those listed below. The department may waive a requirement if such waiver does not affect the health of the consumers.

(a) Inorganic chemical contaminants.

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Concentration (mg/l)
Arsenic . . . . .	.0.05
Barium . . . . .	.1.
Cadmium . . . . .	.0.010
Chromium . . . . .	.0.05
Cyanide . . . . .	.0.2
Fluoride . . . . .	.2.4
Iron . . . . .	.0.3
Lead . . . . .	.0.05
Manganese . . . . .	.0.05
Mercury . . . . .	.0.002
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10.
Selenium . . . . .	.0.01
Silver . . . . .	.0.05
Sodium . . . . .	.250.
Zinc . . . . .	.5.

(5) Evidence of having applied to the Department of Natural Resources for a right to appropriate water as required by AS 46.15.040.

(6) Evidence of having applied to the Department of Commerce, Alaska Public Utilities Commission for a certificate of public convenience and necessity as required by AS 42.05.221.

(b) The department shall adopt guidelines by which engineering reports, plans and specifications are to be reviewed and approved.

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(Eff. __/__/__, Register __)

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(a) Inorganic chemical contaminants.

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Concentration (mg/l)
Arsenic . . . . .	.0.05
Barium . . . . .	.1.
Cadmium . . . . .	.0.010
Chromium . . . . .	.0.05
Cyanide . . . . .	.0.2
Fluoride . . . . .	.2.4
Iron . . . . .	.0.3
Lead . . . . .	.0.05
Manganese . . . . .	.0.05
Mercury . . . . .	.0.002
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10.
Selenium . . . . .	.0.01
Silver . . . . .	.0.05
Sodium . . . . .	.250.
Zinc . . . . .	.5.

(b) Organic chemical contaminants.

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Concentration (mg/l)
Phenols.....	0.001
Chlordane.....	0.003
Endrin.....	0.0002
Heptachlor.....	0.0001
Heptachlor Epoxide.....	0.0001
Lindane.....	0.004
Methoxychlor.....	0.1
Toxaphene.....	0.005
Aldrin.....	0.001
DDT.....	0.05
Dieldrin.....	0.001
2,4-D.....	0.1
2,4,5-TP Silvex.....	0.01

(c) Physical contaminants.

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Concentration
Color.....	15 units
Turbidity.....	1 unit

(d) Radioactive contaminants.

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Concentration (pCi/l)
Gross Alpha.....	15.
Gross Beta.....	50.
Strontium-90.....	2.
Combined Radium-226 & 228.....	5.
Tritium.....	20,000.

(e) Coliform bacteria contaminants.

Test Method	Maximum Contaminant
(1) Membrane Filter Technique with less than 20 samples per month	The coliform densities shall not exceed one per 100 milliliters as the arithmetic mean of all samples examined per month and four per 100 milliliters in more than one standard sample per month.
(2) Membrane Filter Technique with 20 or more samples per month	The coliform densities shall not exceed one per 100 milliliters as the arithmetic mean of all samples examined per month and four per 100 milliliters in more than five percent of the standard samples per month.

- (3) Fermentation Tube Method with 10 ml portions with less than 20 samples per month Coliforms shall not be present in more than 10% of the portions in any month and in three or more portions in more than one sample per month.
- (4) Fermentation Tube Method with 10 ml portions with 20 or more samples per month Coliforms shall not be present in more than 10% of the portions in any month and in three or more portions in more than five percent of the samples per month.
- (5) Fermentation Tube Method with 100 ml portions with less than 5 samples per month Coliforms shall not be present in more than 60% of the portions in any month and in all five portions in more than one sample per month.
- (6) Fermentation Tube Method with 100 ml portions with 5 or more samples per month Coliforms shall not be present in more than 60% of the portions in any month and in all five portions in more than 20% of the samples per month.

(Eff. __/__/__, Register__)

AUTHORITY: AS 46.03.020 (10)(A)
AS 46.03.020 (10)(C)
AS 46.03.050
AS 46.03.070

18 AAC 80.130. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context indicates otherwise, in this chapter

(1) "as-built plans and specifications" mean the original plans and specifications prepared for construction and approved by the department, corrected to reflect how the facility was actually constructed or installed.

(2) "backflow" means the flow of any foreign liquids, gases, or substances into the collection or distribution system of a public water system.

(3) "cathodic protection well" means any artificial excavation, constructed by any method, for the purpose of installing equipment or facilities for the protection electrically of metallic equipment in contact with the ground.

(4) "cesspool" means a subsurface pit which receives untreated sewage. New cesspools are prohibited.

(5) "coliform bacteria" means all of the aerobic and facultative anaerobic, gram-negative, nonspore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria which ferment lactose with gas production within 48 hours at 35° C. Coliform bacteria also means all organisms which produce a colony with a golden green metallic sheen within 24 hours of incubation in a nutrient enriched medium.

(6) "commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

(7) "community sewer lines" means the pipelines or conduits which carry sewage, industrial liquid waste, or other wastewater from two or more residences or business establishments to a wastewater treatment and disposal system.

(8) "contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(9) "cross connection" means any physical arrangement whereby a public water system is connected, directly or indirectly, with any non-potable water system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or other device which contains, or may contain, contaminated water, liquid, gases, sewage, or other waste, of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the water supply as a result of backflow. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change over devices, and other temporary; permanent or potential connections through which, or because of which, backflow could occur, are considered to be cross connections.

(10) "department" means the Department of Environmental Conservation.

(11) "disinfection" means the controlled use of chemicals, heat, ultraviolet light, irradiation, or ionizing radiation in a sufficient concentration and followed by an adequate contact time so as to destroy all pathogenic organisms.

(12) "distribution system" means post treatment storage facilities, conduits, mains, lines and appurtenances, pumping stations or other devices used to transport water from the treatment works to the property line of the consumer.

(13) "fecal contamination" means contamination from excrement of human or animal origin as shown by analytical testing for fecal coliform or fecal streptococci bacteria.

(14) "filtration" means an operation in which water and suspended matter are separated by passing the water through a porous material such as sand, anthracite, diatomaceous earth, or similar material.

(15) "person" means any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, co-partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other entity whatsoever.

(16) "private sewer lines" means the pipelines or conduits which carry sewage, industrial liquid waste, or other wastewater from a single residence or business establishment to a community sewer line or to a wastewater treatment and disposal system.

(17) "private water system" means any source of water, intake works, collection system, treatment works, storage facility, and distribution system, serving a single family residence, or a system not providing water to the public.

(18) "public water system" means any source of water, intake works, collection system, treatment works, storage facility, and distribution system from which water is available for public consumption. The term includes, but is not limited to, systems providing water to residences, factories, office buildings, restaurants, schools, and other similar facilities, but excludes systems serving only a single family residence.

(19) "resident" means a person occupying a dwelling unit on a year-round basis.

(20) "sanitary seal" means a watertight seal at the top of a well casing or pipesleeve which prevents water or other liquids from entering the well.

(21) "sanitary survey" means an on-site review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system for purposes of evaluating compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(22) "septic tank" means a settling tank in which solid and scum materials may be removed from sewage.

(23) "service connection" means a connection between the distribution system of a public water system and the customer's system. The customer's system shall be considered part of the distribution system when it consists of a circulating loop or when it serves more than one single family residence.

(24) "soil absorption system" means a subsurface system, including lateral perforated discharge pipes, gravel trenches, and crushed rock, that uses soil for the percolation of septic tank effluents, treated sewage, or wastewater. This definition includes filtering fields, leaching fields, seepage beds or seepage pits, but not cesspools.

(25) "solid waste" means all unwanted or discarded solid or semi-solid material whether putrescible or nonputrescible, originating from any source, including but not limited to garbage, paper, wood, metal, glass, plastic, rubber, cloth, ashes, litter, street sweepings, dewatered sewage sludge, dead animals, junked vehicles and equipment, material and debris resulting from construction or demolition projects, hazardous wastes, gravel pit and quarry spoils, and overburden except that originating from the construction of single buildings.

(26) "storage facility" means any tank or reservoir, whether above or below ground, pond, holding basin, or other container used to hold water before or after treatment.

(27) "subsurface water" means water occupying a permeable saturated zone of soil 30 feet or more below ground surface whether perched above impermeable strata, confined between impermeable strata, or unconfined.

(28) "surface water" means water from streams, ponds, lakes, creeks, reservoirs, the oceans, and water collected from a depth less than 30 feet below ground surface.

(29) "treatment works" means the structure and appurtenances including chemical feeders, coagulation and sedimentation tanks, filtration devices, ion exchange apparatus, aeration tanks, or other works used to condition, purify, or refine water for human consumption.

(30) "wastewater" means sewage, waterborne industrial wastes, laundry liquid effluent, shower or sink water, or other wastes which are waterborne.

(31) "wastewater treatment and disposal system" means soil absorption systems, septic tanks, cesspools, and sewage treatment works.

(32) "well" means an excavation, opening, shaft, or hole from which water can be extracted from the ground.

(33) "well log" means a written report containing but not limited to a description and classification of soil and ice strata and the depths at which encountered, the depth to ground water, depth of well, length, diameter, wall thickness, and type of casing, location of perforations in casing, geographic location of well, yield, and name of owner and well driller.

(34) abbreviations used in this chapter are defined as follows

mg/l - milligrams per liter
pCi/l - picocuries per liter
ml - milliliter
mth - month
min - minimum

I

CAPITOL BUDGET REQUEST
MOLLY HOOTCH LITIGATION
ANALYSIS OF UNHOUSED SECONDARY STUDENTS

REGION	STUDENT POPULATION AND ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS			
	30+	21-29	11-20	0-12
<u>Bristol Bay</u>	Manokotak (50) New Stuyahok (40)	Koliganek (23) Nondalton (23)	Chignik Lake (13) Clarks Point (11) Egegik (15) Ekwok (14) Kokhanok (14) Levelock (13) Newhalen (20) Perryville (15) Twin Hills (13)	Chignik (5) Chignik Lagoon (7) Ivanoff (5) Ivanoff Bay (3) Pedro Bay (5) Port Heiden (9) Ohgsenakale (10)
	\$1,300,000 900,000	\$ 690,000 690,000		
	Sub-totals (90)	(46)	(128)	(51)
	\$2,200,000	\$1,380,000	\$4,050,000	
	<u>Total by Region: \$7,630,000 (264)</u>			
<u>Aleutian Chain</u>			St. George (20)	Akutani (6) Atka (7) Belkofski (3) Nelson Lagoon (5) Nikolski (5) False Pass (2)
			\$ 450,000	
	Sub-totals		(20)	(38)
			\$ 450,000	
	<u>Total by Region: \$ 450,000 (20)</u>			

REGIONSTUDENT POPULATION AND ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

	<u>30+</u>		<u>21-29</u>		<u>11-20</u>		<u>0-10</u>
<u>Lower Kuskokwim</u>	Kongiganak (35) Akiachak (42) Kasigluk (37) Kipnuk (49) Kwethluk (59) Napakiak (32) Napaskiak (34) Quinhagak (39) Tununak (36)	3,100	Atmautluak (24) Chefornak (24) Eek (21) Goodnews Bay (29) Kwigillingok (27) Mekoryuk (23) Tuluksak (26) Tuntutuliak (28)		Akiak (15) Nightmute (17)		Platinum (6) Oscarville (4)
Sub-totals	(363)	\$8,930,000	(202)	\$6,060,000	(32)	\$ 900,000	(10)
<u>Total by Region:</u>	<u>\$15,890,000 (597)</u>						
<u>Upper Kuskokwim</u>	Kalskag (33) (combined)	\$ 990,000	Chuathbaluk (21) Crooked Creek (21)	\$1,260,000	Sleetmute (17)	\$ 450,000	Lima Village (8) Red Devil (6) Stony River (9)
Sub-totals	(33)	\$ 990,000	(42)	\$1,260,000	(17)	\$ 450,000	(23)
<u>Total by Region:</u>	<u>\$2,700,000 (92)</u>						
<u>Northwest</u>	Ambler (31) Noatak (39)	\$ 930,000 770,000	Buckland (21)	\$ 630,000	Deering (12)	\$ 450,000	Kobuk (8)
Sub-totals	(70)	\$1,700,000	(21)	\$ 630,000	(12)	\$ 450,000	(8)
<u>Total by Region:</u>	<u>\$2,780,000 (103)</u>						

REGIONSTUDENT POPULATION AND ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

		<u>30+</u>	<u>21-29</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>0-10</u>
<u>Bering Straits</u>	Stebbins (35)	\$1,050,000	E11m (21) \$ 530,000	Koyuk (15) Teller (18) Brevig Mission (17) Diomede (15) Golovin (12) St. Michael (18) Shaktoolik (13) \$3,150,000	Council (4) Wales (9) White Mountain (10)
	Sub-totals (35)	\$1,050,000	(21) \$ 630,000	(100) \$3,150,000	(23)
	<u>Total by Region:</u>	<u>\$4,830,000 (164)</u>			
<u>Lower Yukon</u>	Pilot Station (35) Kotlik (41)	\$1,050,000 1,230,000	Fortuna Ledge (24) Scammon Bay (27) \$ 720,000 \$ 810,000	Russian Mission (15) Sheldon's Point (15) Pitka's Point (15)	
	Sub-totals (76)	\$2,280,000	(51) \$1,530,000	(45) \$1,350,000	
	<u>Total by Region:</u>	<u>\$5,160,000 (172)</u>			
<u>Yukon-Kuskokwim</u>				Anvik (12) Nikolai (11) Grayling (17) Shageluk (16)	Takotna (12) Telida (0)
	Sub-totals			(56) \$1,800,000	(12)
	<u>Total by Region:</u>	<u>\$1,800,000 (56)</u>			

REGIONSTUDENT POPULATION AND ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

	<u>30+</u>	<u>21-29</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>0-10</u>
<u>Middle Yukon</u>		Allakaket (23)	Huslia (20) Koyukuk (16) Minto (17) Ruby (16)	Bettles (5) Hughes (9) Manley (5)
Sub-totals		(23)	(69)	(19)
Total by Region:	\$2,490,000 (92)	\$ 690,000	\$1,800,000	
<u>Upper Yukon</u>			Arctic Village (17) Eagle (16)	Birch Creek (4) Chalkyitsik (10) Circle (6) Rampart (6) Stevens Village (7) Beaver (8) Venetie (10)
Sub-totals			(33)	(51)
Total by Region:	\$ 900,000 (33)		\$ 900,000	
<u>Upper Tanana</u>			Dot Lake (11) Tetlin (13)	
Sub-totals			(24)	
Total by Region:	\$ 900,000 (24)		\$ 900,000	

REGION STUDENT POPULATION AND ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

	<u>30+</u>	<u>21-29</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>0-10</u>
<u>Copper River</u>			Mentasta (12) Whittier (12)	Tatitlek (8) Paxson (0)
Sub-totals			(24)	(8)
Total by Region:	\$ 900,000 (24)		\$ 900,000	
<u>Southeastern</u>	Angoon (40) (to complete)	\$ 500,000	Cape Pole (15) Coffman (18) Whale Pass (13)	El Capitan (5) Elfin Cove (4) Gildersleeve (7) Gustavus (7) Kasaan (4) Naukatl (6) Port Alice (8) Roosevelt Harbor (7) Rowan Bay (7) St. Johns (5) Shakan Bay (1) Thorne Bay (0) Tuxecan (6) Klukwan (7) Metlakatla (0) Annette (0)
Sub-totals	(40)	\$ 500,000	(46)	(74)
Total by Region:	\$1,850,000 (86)		\$1,350,000	
GRAND TOTAL BY REGION:	\$17,650,000	\$12,180,000	\$18,450,000	
GRAND TOTAL:	\$48,280,000			

Column 1 + 2 = \$29,830,000

Assume 16 students as minimum number for which facilities will be constructed; grand total reduced by 24 sites @ \$450,000/site = \$11,250,000

FIRST QUARTER
 AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP 1975-76
 ALASKA UNORGANIZED BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

<u>NORTHWEST REAA</u>	<u>ADM</u>	<u>Elem</u>	<u>Sec.</u>
Ambler	58.00	58.00	
Eklund	40.85	40.85	
Deering	19.76	19.76	
Kiana H. S.	53.30		53.30
Kivalina	72.33	55.40	16.93
Kobuk	13.00	13.00	
Noatak	101.57	90.98	10.59
Noorvik	183.27	132.32	50.95
Shungnak	54.27	33.27	21.00
	596.35	443.58	152.77

BERING STRAIT REAA

Council	6.29	6.29	
Koyuk	35.00	35.00	
Shishmaref	69.88	69.88	
Teller	35.33	35.33	
Wales	17.95	17.95	
White Mountain	19.65	19.65	
	184.10	184.10	

LOWER YUKON REAA

Akanak H.S.	34.84		34.84
Emmonak H. S.	42.86		42.86
Mountain Vill. H.S.	39.51		39.51
Pitka's Point	28.18	28.18	
Russian Mission	31.00	31.00	
Fortuna Ledge	45.00	45.00	
	221.39	104.18	117.21

LOWER KUSKOKWIM REAA

Atmautluak	45.51	45.51	
Bethel	1,227.58	534.95	692.63
Kongiganak	76.94	76.94	
Platinum	16.87	16.87	
	1,366.90	663.27	703.63

UPPER KUSKOKWIM REAA

Aniak	101.63	54.24	47.39
Chuathbaluk	43.00	43.00	
Crooked Creek	35.68	35.68	
Red Devil	11.00	11.00	
Sleetmute	32.85	32.85	
Stony River	17.98	17.98	
	242.14	194.75	47.39

Alaska Unorganized Borough School District

1975-76

-2-

NUSHAGAK-BRISTOL BAY REAA

	<u>Total ADM</u>	<u>Elem</u>	<u>Sec</u>
Aleknagik	23.95	23.95	
Aleknagik N.S.	17.32	17.32	
Clark's Point	23.00	23.00	
Ekwok	32.00	32.00	
Koliganek	42.13	42.13	
Levelock	21.00	21.00	
Manokotak	99.88	55.37	44.51
New Stuyahok	87.27	72.00	15.27
Ohgsenakale	14.14	14.14	
Togiak	141.92	79.60	62.32
Twin Hills	25.93	25.93	
	<u>528.54</u>	<u>406.44</u>	<u>122.10</u>

LAKE-PENINSULA-BRISTOL BAY REAA

Chignik	25.39	25.39	
Chignik Lagoon	18.00	18.00	
Chignik Lake	31.00	31.00	
Egegik	23.63	23.63	
Igiugig	9.70	9.70	
Ivanof Bay	8.41	8.41	
Kokhanok	25.71	25.71	
Newhalen	61.00	38.00	23.00
Nondalton	71.76	33.76	38.00
Pedro Bay	8.61	8.61	
Perryville	24.53	24.53	
Pilot Point	12.00	12.00	
Port Heiden	26.34	13.34	13.00
	<u>346.08</u>	<u>272.08</u>	<u>74.00</u>

ALEUTIAN CHAIN REAA

Akutan	11.00	11.00	
Atka	13.59	13.59	
Belkofski	9.98	9.98	
Cold Bay	25.00	20.37	4.63
False Pass	9.41	9.41	
Nelson Lagoon	11.29	11.29	
Nikolski	9.80	9.80	
Sand Point	127.93	93.70	34.23
	<u>218.00</u>	<u>179.14</u>	<u>38.86</u>

PRIBILOF ISLAND REAA

	<u>Total ADM</u>	<u>Elem</u>	<u>Sec</u>
St. George Island	34.78	34.78	
St. Paul Island	149.41	96.34	53.07
	184.19	131.12	53.07
<u>ADAK REAA</u>			
Adak	655.00	442.86	212.14

McGRATH REAA

Anvik	25.34	25.34	
Holy Cross	71.17	58.41	12.76
Lime Village	14.00	14.00	
McGrath	115.25	55.45	59.80
Nikolai	22.00	22.00	
Takotna	9.95	8.95	1.00
Telida	11.00	11.00	
	268.71	195.15	73.56

MIDDLE YUKON REAA

Allakaket	37.00	37.00	
Bettles	13.00	13.00	
Hughes	20.00	20.00	
Huslia	63.02	30.57	32.45
Koltag	74.59	43.98	30.61
Koyukuk	34.79	34.79	
Manley Hot. Springs	12.41	11.17	1.24
Minto	42.71	25.71	17.00
Nulato	144.89	55.25	89.64
Ruby	44.58	18.97	25.61
Tanana	153.44	72.56	80.88
	640.43	363.00	277.43

UPPER YUKON REAA

Arctic Village	29.00	29.00	
Birch Creek	8.00	8.00	
Chalkyitsik	21.55	21.55	
Circle	13.05	13.05	
Fort Yukon	194.87	98.80	96.07
Rampart	11.00	11.00	
Stevens Village	12.00	12.00	
	289.47	193.40	96.07

UPPER RAILBELT REAA

	<u>Total ADM</u>	<u>Elem</u>	<u>Sec.</u>
Anderson Village	148.07	73.88	74.19
Brown's Court	11.45	11.45	
Cantwell	23.48	23.48	
Tri-Valley	173.28	103.36	69.92
	<u>356.28</u>	<u>212.17</u>	<u>144.11</u>

*Southeast*ANNETTE ISLAND REAA

Annette	74.02	74.02	
Metlakatla	342.92	174.41	168.51
	<u>416.94</u>	<u>248.43</u>	<u>168.51</u>

Western Pankunde
SOUTHEASTERN REAA

Cape Pole	33.29	33.29	
Coffman Cove	37.61	37.61	
El Capitan	9.36	9.36	
Flat Creek	14.51	14.51	
Gildersleeve	8.00	8.00	
New Kasaan	15.25	15.25	
Naukati Bay	11.31	11.31	
Port Alice	16.61	16.61	
Roosevelt Harbor	11.69	11.69	
Rowan Bay	22.25	22.25	
St. John's Harbor	17.80	17.80	
Thorne Bay	100.41	72.80	27.61
Tuxekan	21.46	21.46	
Whale Pass	20.99	20.99	
	<u>340.54</u>	<u>312.93</u>	<u>27.61</u>

Northern Pankunde
FREDERICK SOUND REAA

Angoon	86.97	86.97	
Elfin Cove	6.95	6.95	
Gustavus	8.19	8.19	
Tenakee Springs	7.00	7.00	
	<u>109.11</u>	<u>109.11</u>	

COPPER RIVER REAA

Chistochina	30.00	30.00	
Copper Center	100.05	100.05	
Gakona	36.41	36.41	
Glennallen	425.42	191.56	233.86
Kenny Lake	124.91	124.91	
Paxson	13.56	13.56	
Alcantra Youth Camp (1976 only)	12.73	5.39	7.34
	<u>743.08</u>	<u>501.88</u>	<u>241.20</u>

UPPER TANANA WEST REAA

	<u>Total ADM</u>	<u>Elem</u>	<u>Sec</u>
Delta Junction	505.37	278.37	227.00
Hot Greely	345.95	221.66	124.29
Trims Camp	10.54	10.54	
	<u>861.86</u>	<u>510.57</u>	<u>351.29</u>

1

UPPER TANANA EAST REAA

Dot Lake	22.58	22.58	
Eagle	39.65	39.65	
Mentasta Lake	24.95	24.95	
Northway	83.71	71.05	12.66
Tok	216.58	148.47	68.11
	<u>387.47</u>	<u>306.70</u>	<u>80.77</u>

CHUGACH REAA

Tatitlek	18.41	17.00	1.41
Whittier	31.56	24.41	7.15
	<u>49.97</u>	<u>41.41</u>	<u>8.56</u>

PW 11 0017 17.18 PW 01 0029 17.18 08/20/75

PWA 14

DEPT OF EDUCATION
JUNEAU

CHRIS ROUST

2800

*mailed per
phone call.*

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11-2

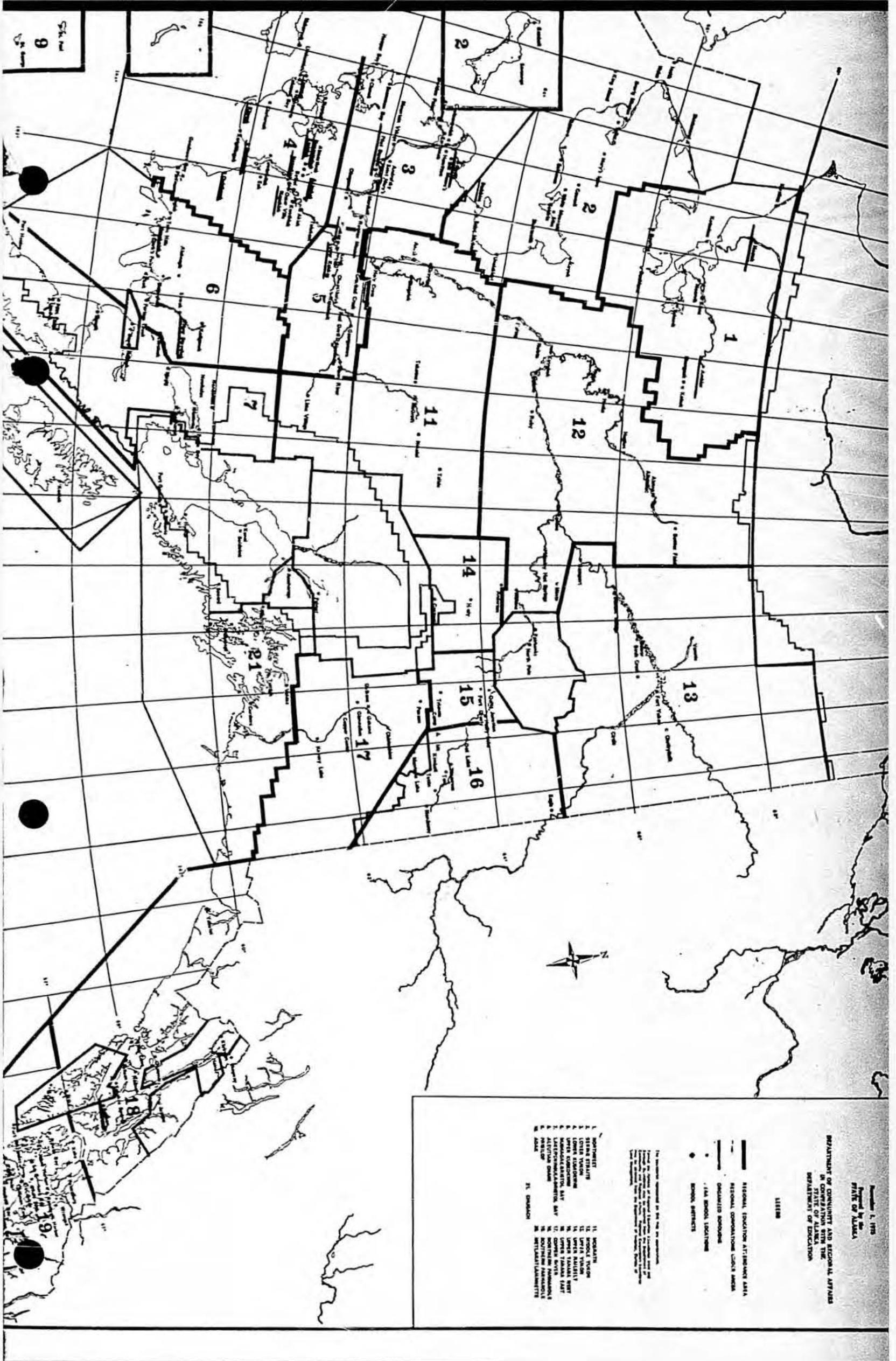
THIS IS A LIST OF LOCATIONS OF SEWER WATER UP GRADE.

DELTA, EAGLE, TOK, ARCTIC VILLAGE, BIRCH CREEK, CIRCLE, RAMPART,
STEVENS VILLAGE, CHRISTOPHINE, COOPER CENTER, PAXSON, TATITLEK,
ANVIK, CHUATHVALUK, CROOKED CREEK, FOUNTAIN LEDGE, HOLLY CROSS,
MC GRATH, NICHALIN, PITKAS POINT, RED DEVIL, RUSSIAN MISSION,
STONY RIVER, BUCKLIN, COUNSLER, DEERING, ROBOK, ROYOK, WALES, ALERMA,
ALAKMAGIK NORTH SHORE, CHIGNIK, CHIGNIK LAKE, CHIGNIK LAGOON, CLARK PO
EKWOK, IGWIG, IVANOF BAY, KOKHANOK, KOLIGABEL, LEVELOCK, NEW HANVILLE
OHGSENKALE, PADRO BAY, PERRY VILLE, PLATINUM, POINT HIDDEN, TWIN HILLS
HOMES, HUSLIA, KOYORUK, MAHLEY HOT SPRINGS, RUBY, TADANA, ANDERSON VILL
BROWNS COURT, AKRENTAN, DELKOFSKI, COLD BAY, NELSON LAGOON, NIKOLSKI,
PILOT POINT.

MEMO TO FOLLOW.

LEE HAYES SOS ANCHORAGE 8-20-75 MW

Lee Hayes



Revised 5, 1975
 Prepared by the
 STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
 IN COOPERATION WITH THE
 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

LEGEND

- REGIONAL EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREA
- REGIONAL EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREA
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- LOCAL SCHOOL LOCATION
- SCHOOL DISTRICTS

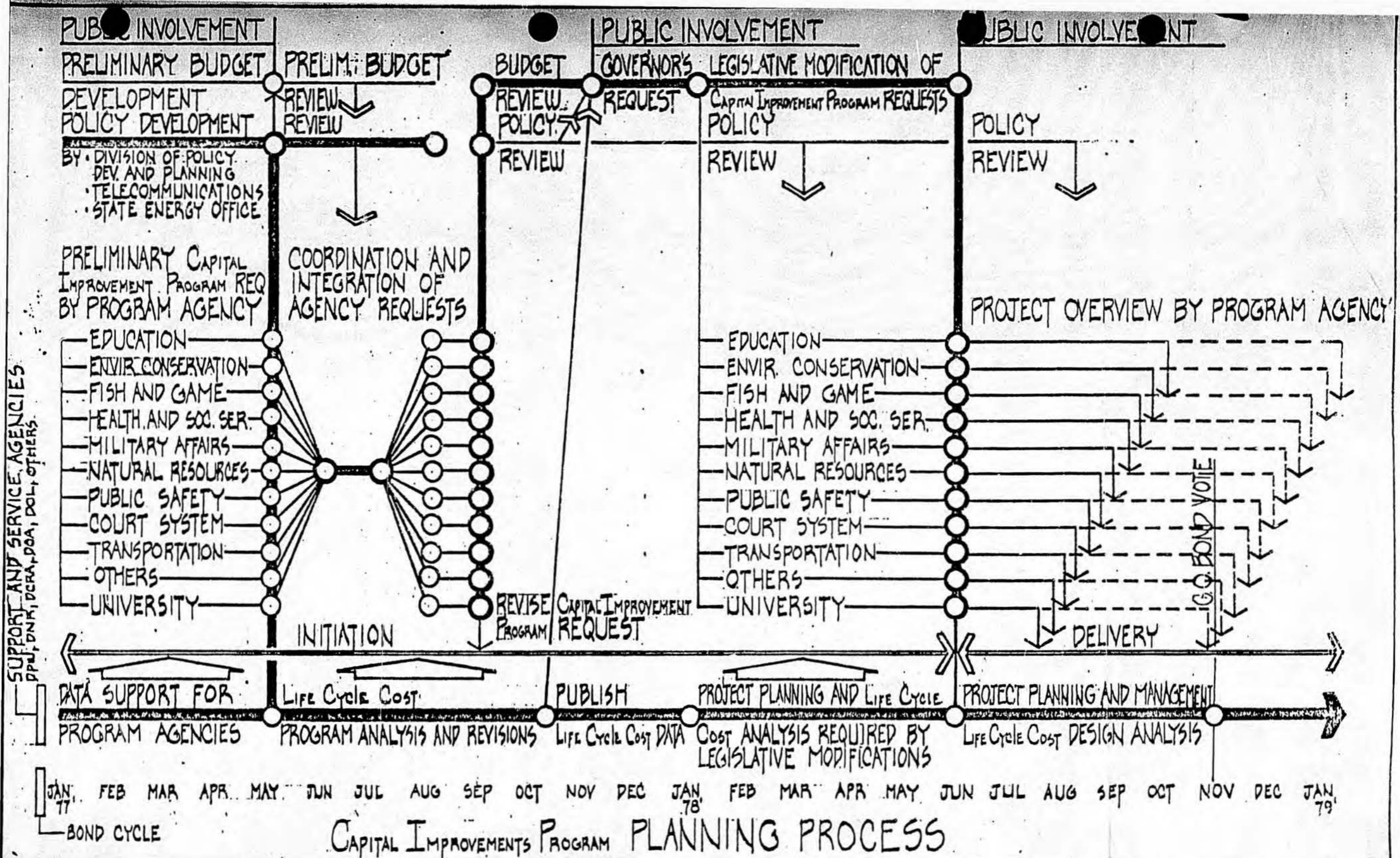
The boundaries shown on this map are approximate. They are based on the best available information at the time of preparation of this map. The Department of Education and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs are not responsible for any errors or omissions.

- SOUTHWEST**
- 1. SITKA DISTRICT
 - 2. UPRR DISTRICT
 - 3. UPPER KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 4. UPPER KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 5. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 6. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 7. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 8. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 9. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 10. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 11. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 12. KODIAK DISTRICT
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 - 14. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 15. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 16. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 17. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 18. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 19. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 20. KODIAK DISTRICT
 - 21. KODIAK DISTRICT

Number of Students Per District:

(75-76 First Quarter)

ALASKA	UNORGANIZED	BOROUGH	SCHOOL DISTRICT		
			Total	Elementary	Secondary
Northwest Area			596.35	443.59	152.77
Bering Strait			184.10	184.10	-0-
Lower Yukon			221.39	104.18	117.21
Lower Kuskowim	1,366.90		663.27	703.63	
Upper Kuskowim			242.00	194.75	47.39
Nushagak-Bristol Bay			528.54	406.44	122.10
Lake Peninsula-Bristol Bay			346.08	272.08	74.00
Aleutian Chain			218.00	179.14	38.86
Privilof Island			184.19	131.12	53.07
Adak			655.00	442.86	212.14
McGrath			268.71	195.15	73.56
Middle Yukon			640.43	363.00	277.43
Upper Yukon			289.47	193.40	96.07
Upper Railbelt			356.28	212.17	144.11
Southeast			416.94	248.43	168.51
Southern Panhandle			340.54	312.93	27.61
Northern Panhandle			109.11	109.11	-0-
Copper River			743.08	501.88	241.20
Upper Tanana West			861.86	510.57	351.29
Upper Tanana East			387.47	306.70	80.77
Chugach			49.97	41.41	8.56



COMPARATIVE COST ANALYSIS OF EDUCATING UNHOUSED
SECONDARY STUDENTS WITHIN THE UNORGANIZED BOROUGH
SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Explanatory Notes:

Attached is a two-part summary comparing the cost of providing secondary education in a student's place of residence with the cost of educating him away from home through the present boarding home program. Included are estimates of the cost of providing the facility to implement such a program. Implementation costs are calculated by two methods: (1) A straight-line projection using the formula 150 sq. ft. per student (a recognized standard developed by Educational Facilities Laboratory) X \$200 per sq. ft. (2) Application of the above formula for schools having 21 or more secondary students, and use of a flat project cost for schools with 10 to 20 secondary students.

The flat project cost for schools with 10 to 20 secondary students represents the outlay required to construct a 2,300 sq. ft. multipurpose classroom with associated facilities. The building that will be provided by the flat project cost of \$450,000 will adequately house the minimum sized, separately administered secondary program that is educationally sound. Below this point the project becomes so small that it is not justifiable in terms either of educational soundness or of cost of benefits to the State.

Column 1 identifies average projected ADM.

Columns 2-7 indicate operating costs of educating students away from their place of residence, using projected FY-76 costs. The reader is to be cautioned that the averages per ADM used are State-wide average costs, not necessarily the costs associated with educating children from a particular region. For example, most of the secondary students from the Bering Straits region attend high school in Nome where operating costs would be considerably higher.

Column 2 is the average foundation support per ADM X Column 1.

Column 3 is the average boarding costs per ADM X Column 1.

Column 4 is the average tuition rate of the city and borough school districts X Column 1.

Column 5 is the average per pupil transported, adjusted, assuming that 50% of students living away from home will be transported X Column 1.

Column 6 is the average state payment per ADM for debt retirement on capital outlay in the city and borough school districts X Column 1.

Column 7 is a total of Columns 2-7.

Column 8 is the projected foundation instructional units as computed from AS 14.17 and based on Column 1.

Column 9 is computed as provided in Ch. 124 SLA 1975 X Column 1.

Column 10 assumes a debt retirement of the total of Column 14 X 250% divided by 30 years.

Column 11 is the total of Columns 8-10.

Column 12 is the differences between Columns 7 and 11.

Column 13 is adjusted, Column 1 X 150 sq. ft.

Column 14 is adjusted to eliminate locations with less than 10 students and where some construction is currently taking place.

MANOKOTAK (\$1,300,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Proj. ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate Per ADM \$1523	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver.State- wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. Per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	TOTAL
50	76,150	130,000	23,900	4,875	13,450	248,375

Operating Costs at Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ \$2,395	Total	Net Differ- ence	Aver. No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 13 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
155,760	20,000	119,750	295,510	47,135	7,500	(1,500,000)	1,300,000 Need shops and multi-purpose space (General classroom built)

3-20

NEW STUYAHOK (\$900,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate Per ADM \$1523	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver.State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. Per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
40	60,920	104,000	19,120	3,900	10,760	198,700

Operating Costs at Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ \$2,395	Total	Net Difference	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 13 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
124,608	16,000	95,800	236,408	37,708	6,000	(1,200,000)	900,000 Need Shops and Multipurpose Space. (General Classroom built)

4-20

KONGIGANAK (\$1,050,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate Per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver.State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. Per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
35	53,305	91,000	16,730	3,413	9,415	173,863

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
128,308	14,000	83,825	226,133	52,270	5,250	1,050,000	

5-20

AKIACHAK (\$1,260,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate Per ADM	Boarding. Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. Per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
42	63,966	109,200	20,076	4,095	11,298	208,635

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
128,308	16,800	100,590	245,698	37,063	6,300	1,260,000	

6-20

KASIGLUK (\$1,110,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate Per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. Per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
37	56,351	96,200	17,686	3,607	9,953	183,797

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
128,308	14,800	88,615	231,723	47,926	5,550	1,110,000	

7-20

KIPNUK (\$470,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. Per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total	
49	\$1,523	74,627	127,400	23,422	4,777	13,181	243,407

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
160,385	19,600	117,355	297,340	53,933	7,350	1,470,000	470,000 Need multipurpose room and related 1,000,000

8-20

KWETHLUK (\$1,770,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM \$1,523	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. Per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
59	89,857	153,400	28,202	5,753	15,871	293,083

Operating Costs at Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
160,385	23,600	141,305	325,290	32,207	8,850	1,770,000	

9-20

NAPAKIAK (\$960,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. Per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
32	48,736	83,200	15,296	3,120	8,608	158,960

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
96,231	12,800	76,640	185,671	26,711	4,800	960,000	

10-20

NAPASKIAK (\$1,020,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
34	51,782	88,400	16,252	3,315	9,146	168,895

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
128,308	13,600	81,430	223,338	54,443	5,100	1,020,000	

11-20

QUINHAGAK (\$1,170,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50%	Debt Retirement City & Borough @	Total
	\$1,523	\$2600	\$478	\$97.50	\$269	
39	59,397	101,400	18,642	3,803	10,491	193,733

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
\$31,152							
128,308	15,600	93,405	237,313	43,580	5,850	1,170,000	

12-20

TUNUNAK (\$1,080,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50%	Debt Retirement City & Borough @	Total
	\$1,523	\$2600	\$478	\$97.50	\$269	
36	54,828	93,600	17,200	3,510	9,684	178,830

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
128,308	14,400	86,220	228,928	50,098	5,400	1,080,000	

13-20

NUNAPITCHUK (\$1,290,000) (Figures not available.)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50%	Debt Retirement City & Borough @	Total
	\$1,523	\$2600	\$478	\$97.50	\$269	

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
\$31,152							

14-20

LOWER KALSKAG and KALSKAG (\$990,000)(Combined in one school)

Operating Costs Away From Home

	Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM \$1,523	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
Lower Kalskag	19	28,937	49,400	9,082	1,853	5,111	94,383
Kalskag	14	21,322	36,400	6,692	1,365	3,766	69,545

Operating Costs At Home

	Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
Lower Kalskag	66,004	7,600	45,505	119,109	24,726	2,850	570,000	990,000 Combined in one school
Kalskag	66,004	5,600	33,530	105,134	35,589	2,100	420,000	

15-20

AMBLER (\$930,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
31	47,213	80,600	14,818	3,022	8,339	153,992

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
99,006	12,400	74,245	185,651	31,659	4,650	930,000	

16-20

NOATAK (\$770,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50%	Debt Retirement City & Borough @	Total
	\$1,523	\$2600	\$478	\$97.50	\$269	
39	59,397	101,400	18,642	3,802	10,491	193,732

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 14 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
132,008	15,600	93,405	241,013	47,281	5,850	770,000	

17-20

STEBBINS (\$1,050,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
35	53,305	91,000	16,730	3,413	9,415	173,863

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 13 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
124,608	14,000	83,825	222,433	48,570	5,250	1,050,000	

18-20

PILOT STATION (\$1,050,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
35	53,305	91,000	16,730	3,412	9,415	173,862

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 13 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
128,308	14,000	83,825	226,133	52,271	5,250	1,050,000	

19-20

KOTLIK (\$1,230,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate Per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
41	62,443	106,600	19,598	3,998	11,029	203,668

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 13 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
128,308	16,400	98,195	242,903	39,235	6,150	1,230,000	

20-20

ANGOON (\$500,000)

Operating Costs Away From Home

Average Project ADM	Foundation Aver. Rate per ADM	Boarding Costs \$2600	Tuition Aver. State-wide rates \$478	Pupil Trans. per ADM @ 50% \$97.50	Debt Retirement City & Borough @ \$269	Total
40	60,920	104,000	19,120	3,900	10,760	198,700

Operating Costs At Home

Foundation IU X Allotment @ \$31,152	Local Contri. Rate @ \$400	C/Outlay @ 2,395	Total	Net Differ. Home & Away	Average No. of Students per 150 sq. feet	Column 13 X \$200 per sq. foot	Comments
98,460	16,000	95,800	210,260	11,560	6,000	(1,200,000)	500,000 multi-purpose under construction 700,000